



# Conquesta 2008

(International Multiple Choice Primary School Olympiads – Est. 1998)

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## Social Sciences – Grade 7

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. As you read and answer the questions, we hope that you enjoy and learn from the information. Once you have read the information and the questions carefully, you have to make a choice. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, completely fill in the matching square on your answer sheet using a 2B or a B pencil. For example, if the answer to question 4 is c, then neatly fill in the square containing c next to the number 4. See example below. Fill in only one square per question and make sure you completely rub out any mistakes so that the answer is clear.

Example:- 

4.	a	b	c	d
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### Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape in Africa

Read the information on the right and decide if the statements in questions 1-7 are:-

- (a) True,
- (b) False, or
- (c) There is not enough evidence.

*The information in the extract implies that .....*

1. these people were unable to cross vast stretches of water.
2. the people of Mapungubwe had no enemies.
3. Mapungubwe was a wealthy kingdom.
4. this kingdom was advanced for its time.
5. the people of Mapungubwe were descendants of the Nguni people.
6. the people of Mapungubwe were able to smelt metals.
7. the famous Mapungubwe rhino probably belonged to the ruler.

#### **Location: Limpopo Province. Declared a World Heritage site in 2003**

From AD 900 to 1300, while Europe was still caught in the Dark Ages, there was a great southern African kingdom that had trade networks extending as far as China. At its heart lay a royal fortress built on top of Mapungubwe Hill and overlooking the place where the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers meet. Mapungubwe Hill can be found in what is now the north of the Limpopo Province, on the borders of Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The ancient kingdom of Mapungubwe controlled a vast trading network that extended some 30 000 km<sup>2</sup> either side of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers, and traded with people as far away as East Africa, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, East Asia, India and China. Mapungubwe traded gold, copper, iron, ostrich eggs and eggshell beads, bone textiles, elephant ivory, hippo ivory, leopard skins, furs and exotic hides like crocodile.

Apart from the treasures of Mapungubwe, the area boasts rich dinosaur fossil deposits, rock art from some of its earliest San inhabitants, the amazingly tall Nyala berry trees, giant baobab trees, riverine forests and flood plains. There is also an unusual diversity of wildlife including very large elephant herds.

### Coat of Arms

#### **Limpopo Province**

The shield of protection is supported by two strong, tough ..8.. which don't easily fall prey to predators and are fearless at protecting their young. The shield contains a ..9.. (shelter, food and helpful medicine). The wavy line at the top refers to the mountain ranges of the province. The crown is made of gold with silver cycad leaves. The cycad is a 'living ..10..' a very ancient protected plant that grows here. The motto is 'Peace, Unity and Prosperity'.

**Which words are missing at 8-10 in the information about the Limpopo Province Coat of Arms?**

8. (a) cows (b) gnu (c) wild boar (d) buffalo
9. (a) wild fig (b) baobab (c) oak (d) yellowwood
10. (a) example (b) memorial (c) fossil (d) replica



### Story of an African Hero - Hamilton Naki



No high school education. Worked as a gardener. Remembered as a brilliant surgeon, anaesthetist and teacher of medical students.

Hamilton Naki came from a poor family and left school and home when he was just 14 years old. The University of Cape Town (UCT) took him on as a gardener. He helped out with laboratory animals in the medical faculty, and showed remarkable ability in surgical procedures, anaesthetics and post-operative care. In time, Dr. Chris Barnard involved him in teaching, in research, and ultimately in the world's first heart transplant. Although professors acknowledged him, Naki was never publicly acknowledged because of the apartheid system. He retired on a gardener's pension. In 2002, he received a Bronze National **Order of Mapungubwe**, and he was awarded an honorary degree in medicine from UCT.