LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MOPANI WEST DISTRICT

GRADE 10



HISTORY
S/B OR ESSAY-TASK 1
FEBRUARY 2025

MARKS: 50

TIME: 1 hours

This question paper consists of 5 pages.

INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of ONLY TWO question based on the prescribed content framework in the ATP.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 : SONGHAI: An African Empire in the 15th and 16th centuries (around 1340 to 1591)

SECTION B: ESSAY

QUESTION 2 WORLD AROUND 1600: Songhay: An African empire in the 15th and 16th centuries (around 1340 to 1591).



2. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour on this question
3. When answering the question, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
4. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting of the sources as answers.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE- BASED QUESTION.

QUESTION 1 HOW DID THE SONGHAI EMPIRE FALL DURING THE MOROCCAN INVASION IN 1591?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow

1.1. Read Source 1A

1.1.1. Name THREE places from sources which the Songhai surpassed the Malian Empire. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.2. Define the concept Empire in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3. Mention TWO things which caused the decline of the Songhai empire. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.4. In which year according to the source, did Al-Mansur send army to conquer the Songhai and gain control of the trans-Saharan trade route? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2. Consult Source 1B

1.2.1. According to the source, what speeded up the decline of the Songhai empire? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2. Why, do you think, was the reason for the invasion of Songhai empire? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.3. Why would a historian consider the information in this source reliable when researching how feuding factions in the 1500s caused the Songhai empire to fall? (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4. Quote evidence from the source which indicates that Judar Pasha was educated. (1x 2) (2)

1.3. Study source 1C.

1.3.1. What message is conveyed by the source regarding Moroccan invasion? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2. Explain the usefulness of the information in this source to a historian researching the Moroccan invasion in Songhai Empire. (2x 2) (4)

1.4. Refer to Source 1D

1.4.1. Who according to the source gathered to trade at Timbuktu? (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.2. Comment on what is implied by 'A revival of Islamic scholarship took place at the University of Timbuktu'. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3. List THREE factors that influenced overland trade according to the source. (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.4. According to the source what construction enhanced the irrigation and agricultural yield of the empire? (1 x 1) (1)

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1.4.5. Give one evidence from the source which indicates that Gold was in abundance in West Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.6. Why do you think was the Niger river so essential to trade for the empire? (2 x 2) (4)

(1 x 2) (2)

1.5. Study source 1B and 1C. Explain how the information in source 1B support from the evidence in source 1C regarding the fall Songhai empire during the Moroccan invasion in 1591. (1x2) (2)

1.6. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the Songhai empire fell during the Moroccan invasion in 1591. (6)

(50)

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

Question 1: The world around 1600

Sonni Alli as a leader failed to develop the economy of the Songhai Empire.

Do you agree with the above statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. **(50)**



TOTAL: 50

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GRADE 10

HISTORY

S/B & ESSAY

FEBRUARY 2025

ADDENDUM

MARKS: 50
DURATION: 1 HRS

This Addendum consists of 6 pages.

QUESTION1: HOW DID THE SONGHAI EMPIRE FALL DURING THE MOROCCAN INVASION IN 1591?

Source 1A.

The source below outlines how the Songhai surpassed the Malian Empire in area, wealth, and power under Sonni Ali

Under the rule of Sonni Ali, the Songhai surpassed the Malian Empire in area, wealth, and power, absorbing vast regions of the Mali Empire. His son and successor, Sonni Bāru, was overthrown by Muhammad Ture, one of his father's generals. Ture, more commonly known as Askia the Great, instituted political and economic reforms throughout the empire.

A series of plots and coups by Askia's successors forced the empire into a period of decline and instability. Askia's relatives attempted to govern the kingdom, but political chaos and several civil wars within the empire ensured the empire's continued decline, particularly during the rule of Askia Ishaq I. The empire experienced a period of stability and a string of military successes during the reign of Askia Daoud.

Askia Ishaq II, the last ruler of the Songhai Empire, ascended to power in a long dynastic struggle following the death of Daoud. In 1590, Al-Mansur took advantage of the recent civil conflict in the empire and sent an army under the command of Judar Pasha to conquer the Songhai and gain control of the trans-Saharan trade routes.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Songhai_Empire Accesed on 07 February 2025.

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Source 1B.

The source below describes how feuding factions in the 1500s caused the Songhai empire to fall.

Following Musa's overthrow in 1531, the Songhai Empire went into decline. Following the death of Emperor Askia Daoud in 1583, a war of succession weakened the Songhai Empire and split it into two feuding factions. The Moroccan invasion of Songhai was mainly to seize and revive the trans-Saharan trade in salt, gold and slaves for their developing sugar industry. During Askia's reign, the Songhai military consisted of full-time soldiers, but the king never modernized his army. On the other hand, the invading Moroccan army included thousands of arquebusiers and eight English cannons.

Judar Pasha was a Spaniard by birth but had been captured as an infant and educated at the Saadi court. After a march across the Sahara Desert, Judar's forces captured, plundered, and razed the salt mines at Taghaza and moved on to Gao. When Emperor Askia Ishaq II met Judar at the 1591 Battle of Tondibi, Songhai forces, despite vastly superior numbers, were routed by a cattle stampede triggered by the Saadi's gunpowder weapons.

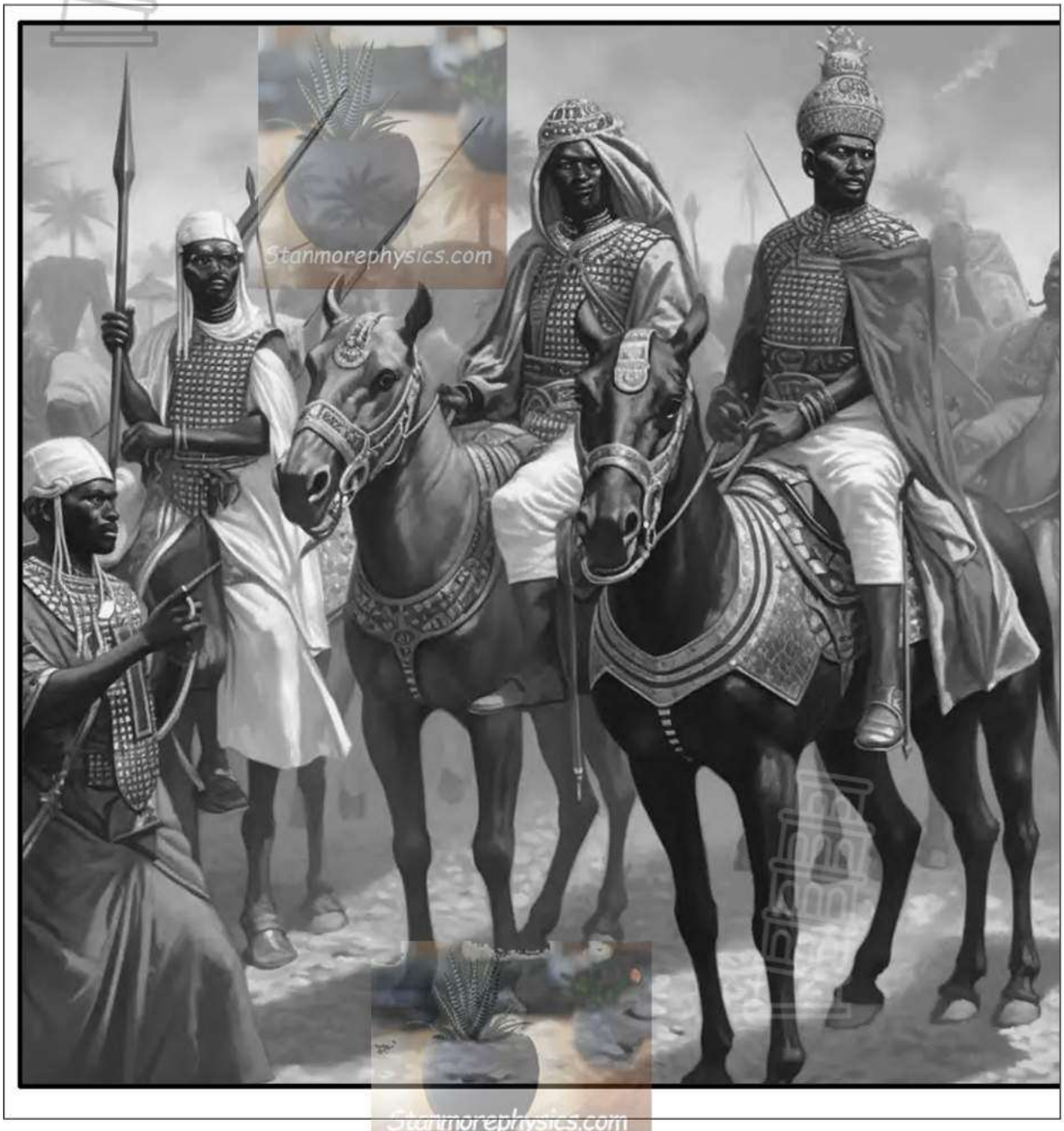
Judar proceeded to sack Gao, Timbuktu and Djenné, destroying the Songhai as a regional power. Governing so vast an empire proved too much for the Saadi dynasty. They soon relinquished control of the region, letting it splinter into dozens of smaller kingdoms.

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https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saadian_invasion_of_the_Songhai_Empire Accessed on 10 February 2025.

SOURCE 1C.

The photograph below depicts Songhai being attacked by the Moroccan army in 1591.



https://www.thecollector.com/songhai-empire-africa/ **Accessed on 12 February 2025**

Source 1D.

The following source describes the ways in which culture and education affected the Songhai Empire's economy.

At its peak, Timbuktu became a thriving cultural and commercial center. Arab, Italian, and Jewish merchants all gathered for trade. A revival of Islamic scholarship took place at the university in Timbuktu. Overland trade in the Sahel and river trade along the Niger were the primary sources of Songhai wealth. Trade along the West African coast was only possible in the late 1400s. Several dikes were constructed during the reign of Sonni Ali, which enhanced the irrigation and agricultural yield of the empire.

Overland trade was influenced by four factors: camels, Berber tribe members, Islam, and the structure of the empire. Gold was readily available in West Africa, but salt was not, so the gold-salt trade was the backbone of overland trade routes in the Sahel. Ivory, ostrich feathers, and slaves were sent north in exchange for salt, horses, camels, cloth, and art. The Niger River was essential to trade for the empire. Goods were offloaded from camels onto either donkeys or boats at Timbuktu. From there, they were moved along a 500-mile corridor upstream to Djenné or downstream to Gao.

The Songhai economy was based on a clan system. The clan a person belonged to ultimately decided one's occupation. The most common occupations were metalworkers, fishermen, and carpenters. The lower castes mainly consisted of immigrants, who, at times, were provided special privileges and held high positions in society.

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saadian_invasion_of_the_Songhai_Empire
Accessed on 08 February 2025.

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