

# Lesson Plan 1

<b>Grade 5, Term 1</b>	<b>Social Science: History</b>	<b>Lesson Topic:</b> Hunter-gatherers of Southern Africa
<b>Lesson 1 of 10</b>	<b>CAPS reference:</b> page 38	<b>Total time:</b> 1 hour

## Aims

- Engage higher order thinking through questions
  - Build on prior knowledge
- Develop own cognition through application of knowledge and comprehension
- Allow an opportunity for learners to conduct their own research independently

## Resources

Worksheet

## Introductory activity

Have the learners complete the first section of the worksheet and discuss their answers in class.

### Questions

15 minutes

- What do you know about the bushmen or San people?
- How do we know their history if they never wrote anything down?

### Activity

35 minutes

- Read through the text, explain any terms that are unfamiliar
  - Allow for a brief discussion of the content
- Have the learners complete the rest of the worksheet

### Consolidation

10 minutes

- Mark the questions of the comprehension
- **Homework:** Have learners do their own research on the way of living of the San people  
They must write a paragraph on the way of life of the San people  
e.g. What they ate, what they hunted, how they lived, clothing, etc.

### Outcomes

- Develop ability to infer data from context
  - Develop cognitive reasoning
  - Inspire self-directed learning
- Learners are able to conduct their own research

### Terms: (see worksheet)

- nomadic
- hunter- gatherers
- evidence
- weaponry

## Means of Assessment

Either to be marked in class or by teacher

Marks per section: 11 +19

**Total Marks for entire worksheet: 30 Marks**

# Hunter-gatherers of Southern Africa

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test your knowledge:

### 1. How do we find out about hunter-gatherers and herders?

Write down four examples of what can be used to find out information about the past:

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### 2. In pairs, discuss the following questions and write down your answers in the space provided:

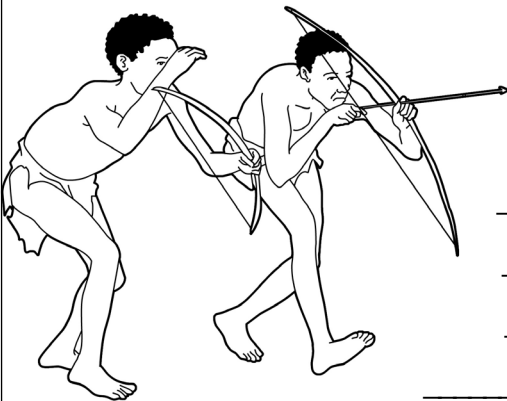
What do you think we can tell, without doing any research, about hunter-gatherers and herders?

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### 3. Do you think hunter-gatherers are still around today? What makes you think that?

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### 4. Do you think hunter-gatherers were nomadic people or settled people? Why?

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**Read the extract and answer the questions:**

### **Hunter-gatherers of Southern Africa**

In Southern Africa, it is estimated that hunter-gatherers have been around for approximately 11 000 years. These people are called San or Bushmen, however, the name 'Bushman' is rarely used these days.

The word 'San' comes from the Khoi-khoi word 'Saan', which means 'people who gather wild food' or 'people without any cattle'. It is used to describe the indigenous people of Southern Africa who live or used to live by hunting and gathering. The European settlers called these people. Bosjesman, Soaqua, Bushmen and other names.

According to San oral history or storytelling and archaeological research, there were a number of San groups living in the Southern Kalahari.

Archaeologists believe that the San people were the descendants of the original Homo Sapiens who lived in South Africa for at least 150 000 years.



There is evidence of cultural practices that were still being followed until recently by Southern African hunter-gatherers; for example, the making of ostrich eggshell beads, shell ornaments, the bow and arrow and rock art.

When the Europeans arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, they brought advanced weapons and new diseases. The European diseases, such as small pox, caused thousands of San and Khoi people to die during the 18th and 19th centuries. With the advanced weaponry, the Europeans were also able to force the Khoi and San off their land. Because of this, most South African San people either died of disease, or were forced to join other tribes for survival.

Adapted from: <http://www.sanculture.org.za/history.htm>

[http://media1.mweb.co.za/iziko/sh/resources/online/hunter\\_gatherers.html](http://media1.mweb.co.za/iziko/sh/resources/online/hunter_gatherers.html)

**Underline and write down all the words you do not know, then look them up in your dictionary and write down their meaning:**

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**1. Write down all the items that can be thought of as artefacts that you can find in the text.**

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**2. Explain in your own words what San oral history is:**

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**3. Who were the Homo Sapiens and why is it important that the San are related to them?**

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**4. What does the word 'San' mean?**

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**5. Why is it important that there is archaeological evidence and San oral history to prove that the San were in living in the Southern Kalahari?**

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**6. Why do you think the San used ostrich egg shells to make beads?**

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**7. How long approximately have the San have been living in Southern Africa?**

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**8. Who were the hunters and who were the gatherers in the San society?**

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**9. What did the European settlers bring to the Cape and what was the impact on the San?**

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**10. In which year did the European settlers arrive in the Cape?**

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**11. What type of weapons do you think the European settlers had and what type of weapons do you think the San had?**

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# Answer sheet

**1. How do we find out about hunter-gatherers and herders?** (Total 11)

Last year, we learnt about the ways we can learn about history. So write down four examples of what we can use to find out information about the past:

Any appropriate answer (4)

• newspapers • artefacts • archaeology • photographs

**2. In pairs, discuss the following questions and write down your answers in the space provided:**

What do you think we can tell without doing any research about hunter-gatherers and herders?

Any appropriate answer (3)

**Hunter-gatherers did not have animals, they hunted and gathered their food. They did not farm or have domesticated animals. The herders had their own animals that they owned and would use for food.**

**3. Do you think hunter-gatherers are still around? Why?**

Yes or No and any appropriate motivation (2)

**Yes, because they are still found in parts of Southern Africa, specifically Namibia and Botswana.**

**4. Do you think hunter-gatherers were nomadic or settled? Why?**

Nomadic and any appropriate motivation (2)

**Nomadic, because they have to move to where the food is.**

**Underline and write down all the vocabulary you do not know, then look them up in your dictionary and write down their meanings:**

(not for marks)

# Answer sheet

1. **In Grade 4 you learnt about objects or artefacts. Write down all the items that can be thought of as artefacts that you can find in the text.**

(3 marks out of possible 5)

**Ostrich eggshell beads, shell ornaments, the bow and arrow and rock art**

2. **Explain in your own words what San oral history is:**

Any appropriate answer (1)

**San oral history is the passing down of stories through generations.**

3. **Who were the homo sapiens and why is it important that the San are related to them?**

Any appropriate answer (2)

**The homo sapiens were the ancestors of modern man and it is important because the San are the closest relation to Homo Sapiens that are still alive today.**

4. **What does the word 'San' mean?**

**San means 'people who gather wild food' or 'people without any cattle.' (1)**

5. **Why is it important that there is archaeological evidence and San oral history to prove that the San were in living in the Southern Kalahari?**

Any appropriate answer (1)

**The archaeological evidence and the San oral history together prove that they are both examples of evidence that is factual.**

6. **Why do you think the San used ostrich egg shells to make beads?**

Any appropriate answer (1)

**They would use what was available to them so they would find ostrich eggs, eat the egg and use the shell for crafts.**

7. **How long approximately have the San have been living in Southern Africa?**

Approximately **1 000** (1)

8. **Who were the hunters and who were the gatherers in the San society?**

**The men were the hunters and the women were the gatherers. (2)**

# Answer sheet

**9. What did the European settlers bring to the Cape and why was it dangerous?**

Advanced weapons and illnesses and any appropriate motivation (2+2)

**They brought advanced weapons and illnesses that could both kill the San because they had no protection against the weapons or immunity from the illnesses.**

**10. In which year did the European settlers arrive in the Cape?**

1652 (1)

**11. What type of weapons do you think the European settlers had and what type of weapons do you think the San had?**

The Europeans had guns and bullets and the San had bows and arrows. (2)