

NAME:

GRADE 4:

SOCIAL SCIENCE
TERMS TWO AND THREE
2010

GRADE 4 SOCIAL SCIENCE

SECOND and THIRD TERM SYLLABUS: DIRECTION; MAPWORK; RONDEBOSCH

Page	SYLLABUS
2	Investigation: The Fort (Information on Grade 4 Home Page)
3	What is a map?
4	Keys and Symbols
5	Drawings from above – a bird’s eye view
6	Using a Map to find your Way / Grids
7	Direction – the 8 points of the compass
8	Map of the World – 7 continents
9	Map of Africa
10	Map of Provinces of South Africa
11	Google earth: Finding places in Rondebosch (project)
12 -13	The History of Rondebosch/ Bishops and Rondebosch – (test)
14	Places of Interest in Rondebosch (PowerPoint)
	PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES
	Visit to Cape Town Castle
	Walk along Liesbeeck River
	Map Detective

THE CAPE TOWN CASTLE



Marks for 2nd Term

Investigation: The Fort (20 marks)
Test on mapwork – pages 2-7 (40 marks)
Project: Transport PowerPoint (20 marks)
TOTAL: 60 MARKS

Marks for 3rd Term

Investigation: Google Earth Project
Test on “The History of Rondebosch”
Bishops and Rondebosch
Project: Places of Interest in Rondebosch

INVESTIGATION PROJECT : THE FORT

Go to the Grade 4 Home Page and read the article on “The Fort”. Answer the questions set on the article. (20 marks)

WHAT IS A MAP?

A map is a plan of an area, looking down on it from above.

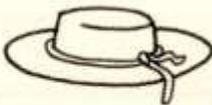
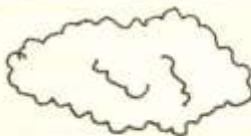
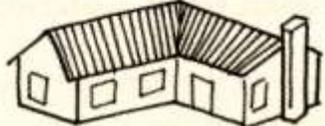
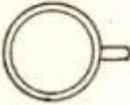
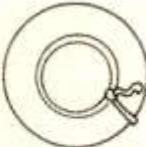
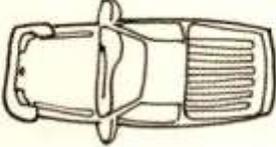
Photographs which are taken from above the ground are called aerial photographs.

An aerial view is a drawing of things as they would be seen from above. Aerial views are also called “bird’s eye views” because they show things the way that birds see them when they fly in the air.

We live on the ground so we do not often see things from a bird’s eye view. An aerial view is useful for maps because it allows us to see where things are. If we look at large areas standing on the ground, our view is blocked by the things in front of us. We would not be able to see what was behind walls, buildings and trees.

PRACTICAL ACTIVITY (Pictures taken from Oxford Successful Social Sciences Gr 4)

Look at the objects in the pictures. The objects on the left were drawn from the side whilst on the right, the same objects were drawn from above to give you a “plan” view. See if you can link the two together.

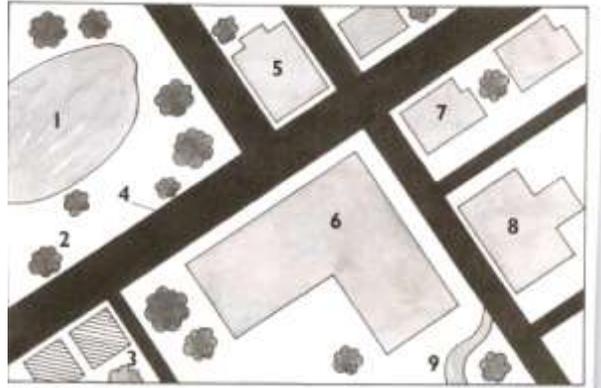
 A	 1
 B	 2
 C	 3
 D	 4
 E	 5

KEYS AND SYMBOLS

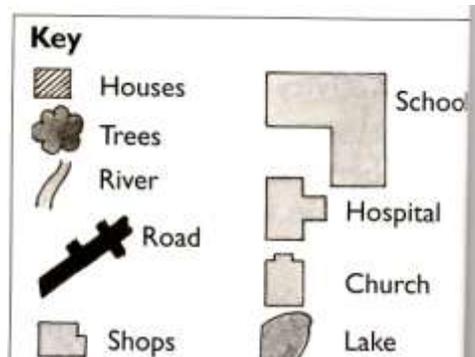
A Symbol is a simple drawing that represents an object or thing on a plan or a map. It is usually placed in a little box under the heading “**key**”.

Activity

Alongside is a map of a small town which has houses, trees, a river, a road, shops, a school, a hospital, a church and a lake. Although each item is numbered, it is very difficult to identify what is each one is because there is no key to the map

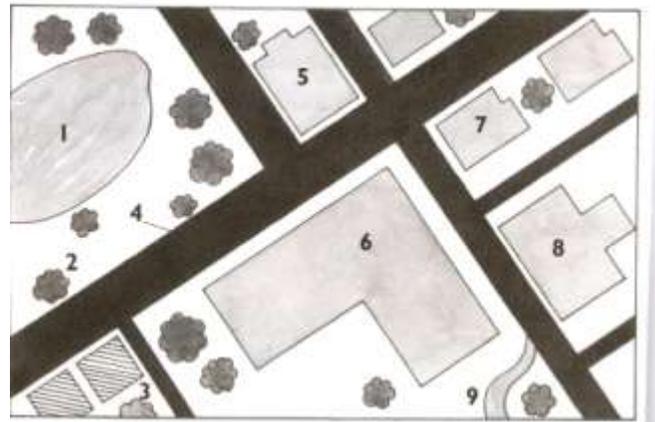


Now look at the “key” which uses **symbols** (simple pictures) to inform us what each item is and the plan is much easier to read.



Now, according to the symbols, list for me what items 1 – 9 are. Spell the words correctly.

KEY	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	All words spelt correctly.

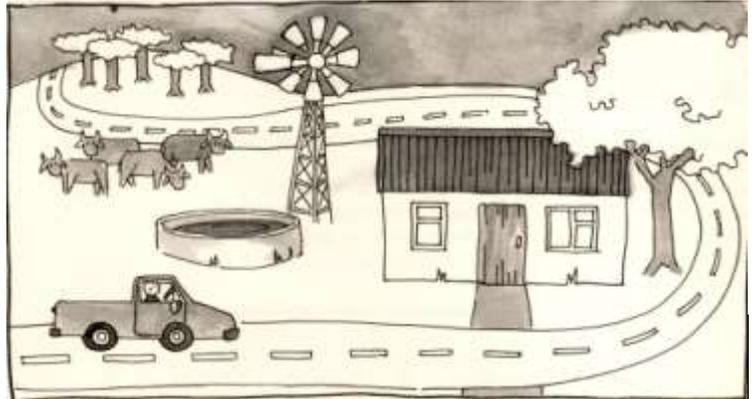


DRAWING FROM ABOVE – A BIRD’S EYE VIEW
(Pg 16 in text book: Do Activity 3)

Look at this picture of a farm and make your own symbols (simple drawings) for the items I have listed.

KEY

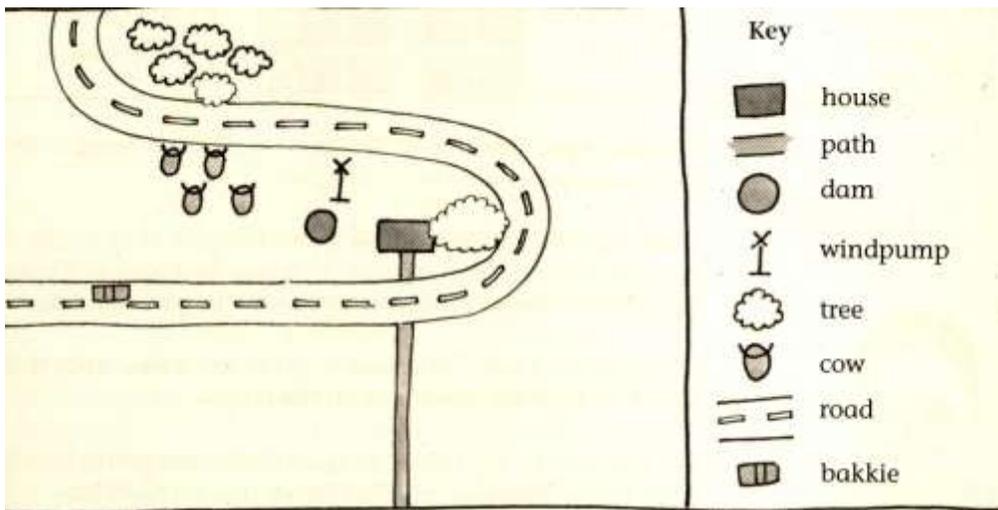
house	
path	
dam	
windpump	
tree	
cow	
road	
bakkie	



Now redraw the plan of the farm using the symbols you have drawn. (10 marks)

Below is an example of what I am looking for

Redrawn map of farm using symbols



USING A MAP TO FIND YOUR WAY (Pg 17 in text book: Do Activity 4)

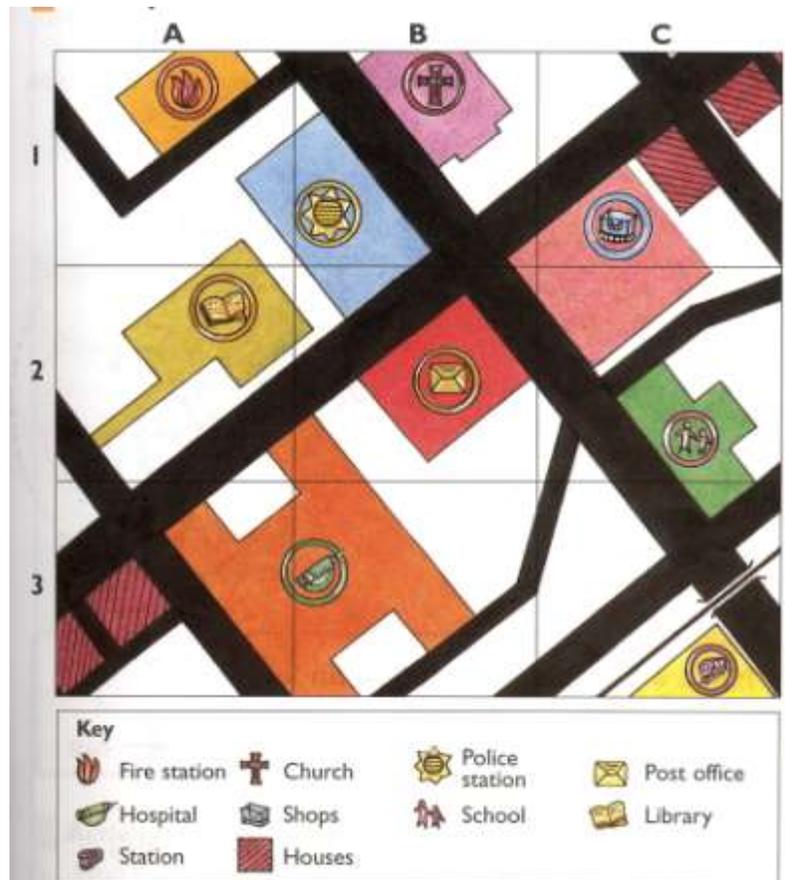
GRIDS (Pg 18, 19 in text book: Do Activities 5 and 6)

Map grids are made when we divide a picture or a map into squares. Each square has a letter and a number that we use for a reference, to find places in that square. This makes it easier to find places on a map of a big area.

Look at the plan alongside which has been divided into grids. Use the key and the grids to help you name each feature in each grid. The 10 items found in this block are the:

fire station, church, police station, post office, hospital, shops, school, library, station, houses

Place them in the correct places on the worksheet provided.



Grid A1		Grid A2		Grid A3	
Grid B1		Grid B2		Grid B3	
Grid C1		Grid C2		Grid C3	

DIRECTION: THE POINTS OF THE COMPASS
(Pg 20, 21 in text book; Do Activities 7, 8, 9, 10)

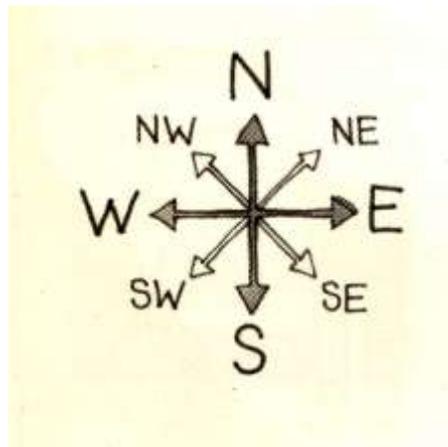
The compass is used by a wide variety of people to help them get to where they want to go. Sailors, pilots and explorers are some of the people who would not be able to do their jobs properly if they did not have a compass.

Finding ones direction has not always been as easy as it is today. In the past people had to try and find their way by using the stars (the Southern Cross) or by watching where the sun rose and set.

There are eight main points on every compass. They are:

North	North East
South	North West
East	South East
West	South West

The 8 Cardinal Points of the Compass



ASSESSMENT: Pg 24 and 25



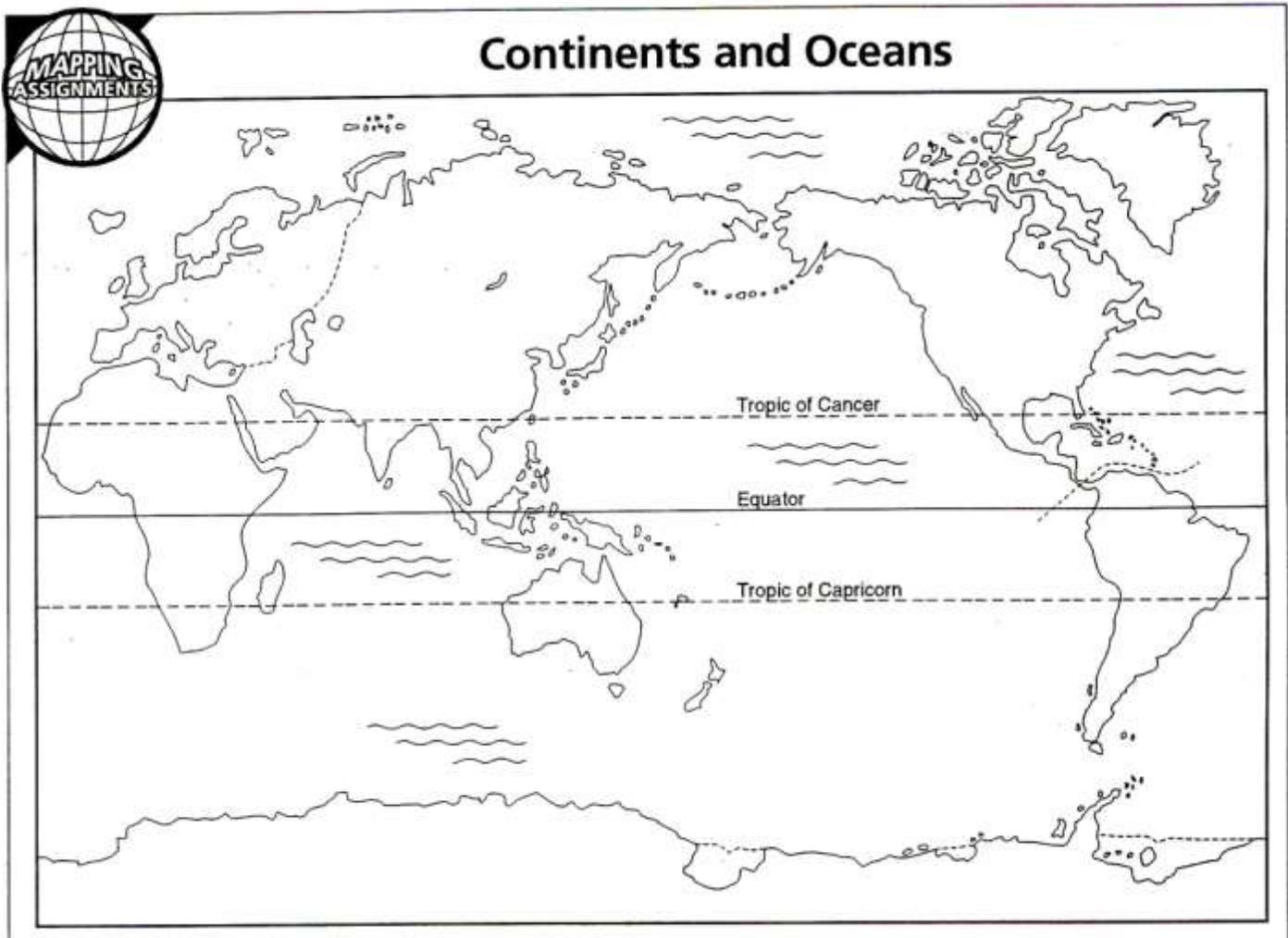
COMPUTER ACTIVITY:
START; ALL PROGRAMMES; SHERSTON SOFTWARE; MAP DETECTIVE

MAP OF THE WORLD

Please “shade” the continents in different colours. The sea must be “shaded” in light blue.

To “shade” your work, sharpen your pencil crayon then with a clean finger of tissue paper, rub the pencil crayon sharpenings over the area you want to “shade” in.

Marks: 10



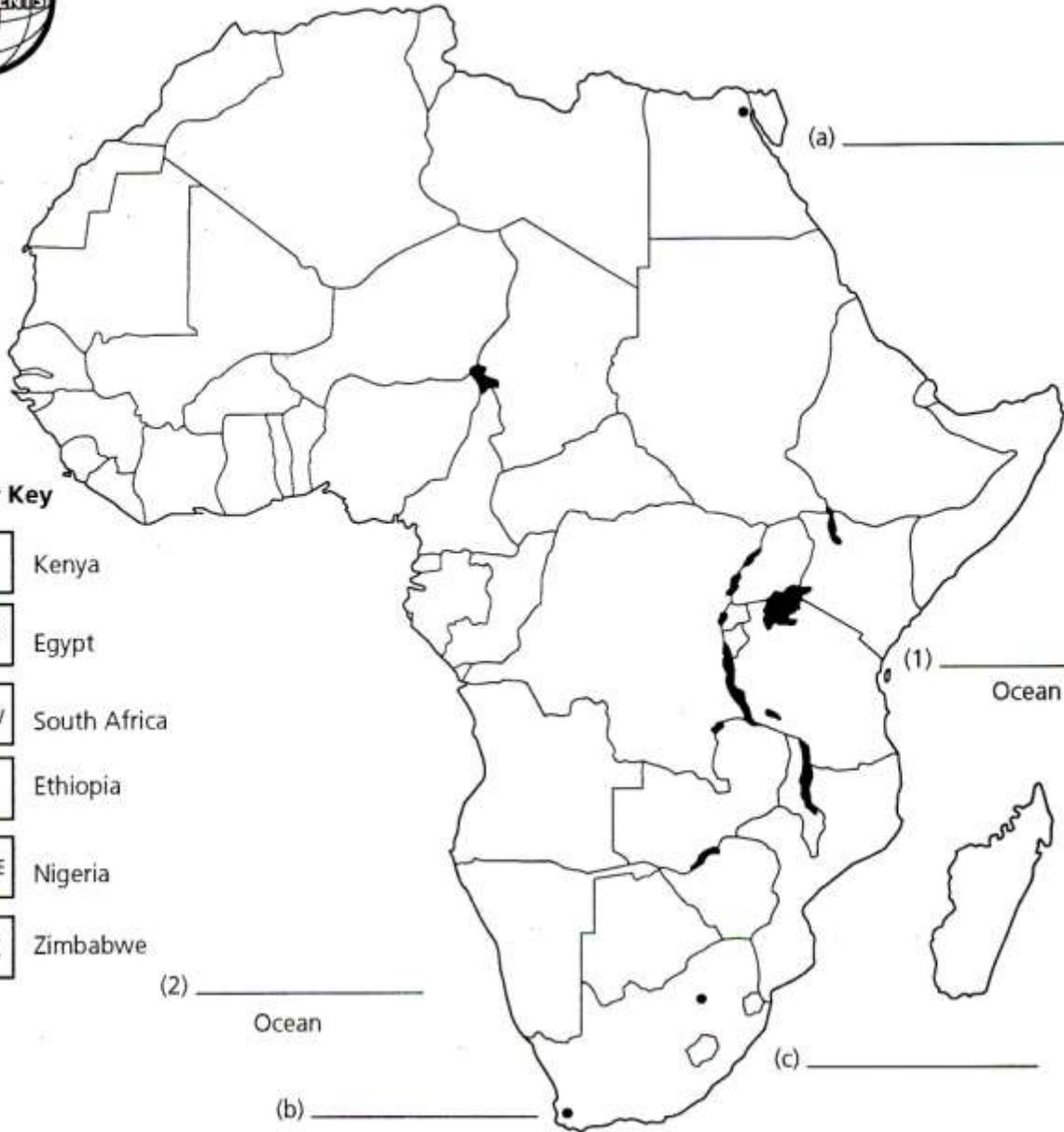
MAP OF AFRICA



Africa

Colour Key

RED	Kenya
GREEN	Egypt
YELLOW	South Africa
BLUE	Ethiopia
ORANGE	Nigeria
BLACK	Zimbabwe

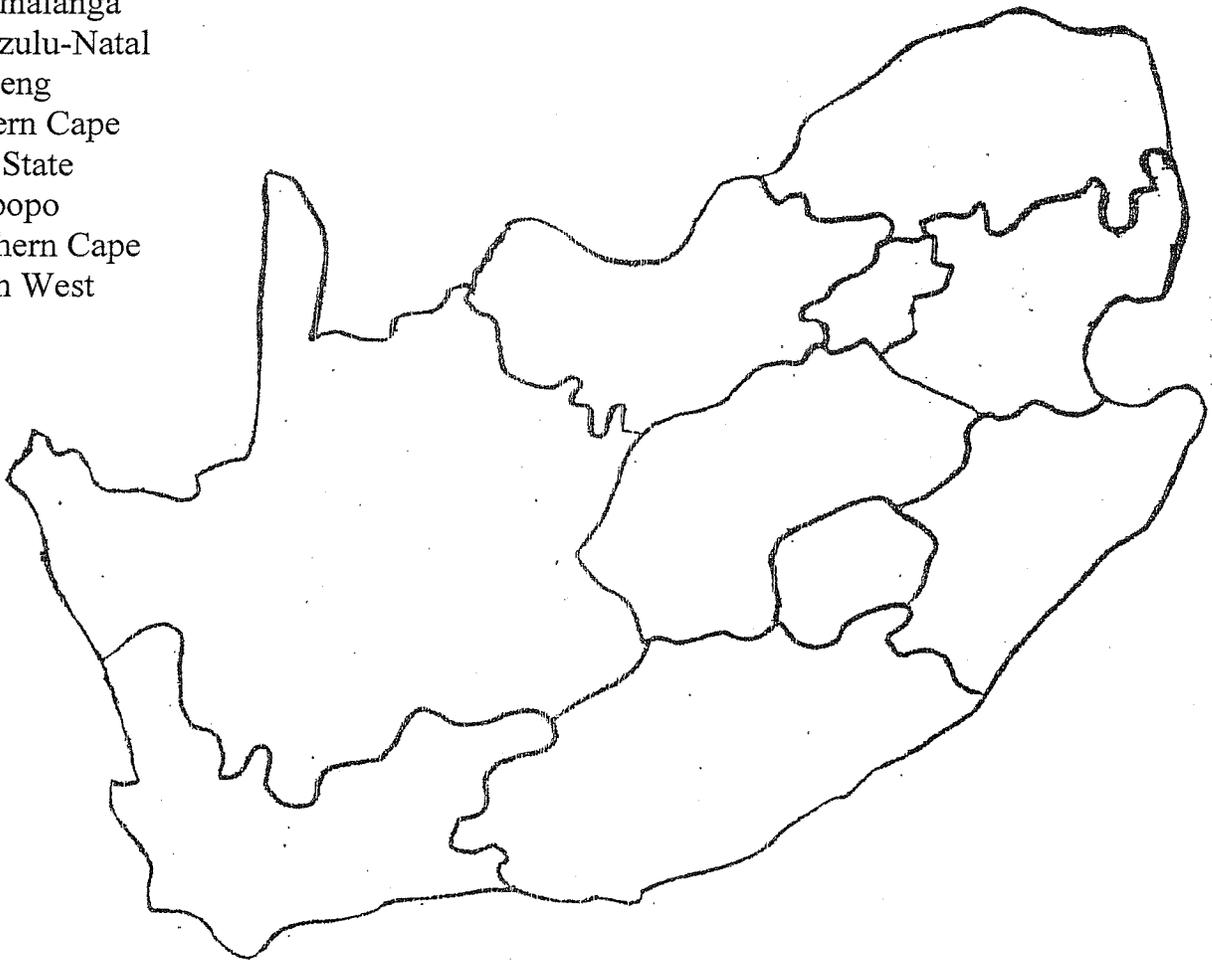


THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is divided into nine provinces. Each of these provinces has its own provincial boundary which can be seen on the map below. These boundaries are imaginary and cannot be physically seen as you leave one province and enter a new one. There is, however, always a sign informing you that you are either leaving or entering a new province.

The nine provinces in South Africa are:

Western Cape
Mpumalanga
Kwazulu-Natal
Gauteng
Eastern Cape
Free State
Limpopo
Northern Cape
North West



Shade the provinces in **different** colours. Cut out their names and neatly paste them in their correct places.

Western Cape	Limpopo	Kwazulu-Natal	Indian Ocean
Northern Cape	Mpumalanga	Eastern Cape	Atlantic Ocean
North West	Gauteng	Free State	

GOOGLE EARTH ASSIGNMENT

Go to Google Earth and I want you to find:

Rondebosch Common
Bishops Prep

When you have found the place, I want you to:

- Click “print screen to copy” (on the keyboard).
 - Go to “start, programs, accessories, paint”.
 - Click “edit” and “paste”.
 - Use the little square cutting tool to drag around the picture and then go “control c” to copy the area.
 - Get up a word document.
 - Go “control v” into the word document which you can call “Google earth”.
 - To give each picture a title, click the mouse in the picture and then use a “down arrow” to get the pointer out of the picture. Press “enter”. You can then give each picture a title.
 - Save the word document to your own directory – not My Documents.
- When you have found the 2 places you are looking for, email it to me at [djudge](mailto:djudge@bishopsprep.org.za) if you do it from the computer room or djudge@bishopsprep.org.za if you do it from home.



RONDEBOSCH COMMON

THE HISTORY OF RONDEBOSCH

Jan van Riebeeck was born in Holland in 1618. When he grew up he became a surgeon but decided to join the Dutch East India Company (DEIC). He was later sent to the Cape to set up a half-way station for people travelling to the East. He arrived with his wife, Maria and baby son on the 6th April, 1652. There were three ships in the fleet that brought him to the Cape – the Drommedaris, the Reijger and De Goede Hoop.

JAN VAN RIEBEECK'S MISSION

Jan van Riebeeck was told by the DEIC that he had to:

- Build a fort to protect the soldiers and people at the settlement.
- Build a hospital for sick soldiers and sailors.
- Plant a vegetable garden so the sailors and the people living at the settlement could have fresh vegetables and fruit.
- Be friendly with the San and the Khoi so that he could trade/barter with them.
- Keep a diary so a record could be kept of life at the Cape.

Van Riebeeck found life difficult at the Cape and left after 10 years.

WHY PEOPLE SETTLED IN RONDEBOSCH

Whilst at the Cape, Jan van Riebeeck suggested to the DEIC that farmers be brought in to help produce the much needed food for the sailors and the people living at the settlement. The DEIC directors agreed and in 1657 nine men were given farms along the Liesbeeck River. These people became known as Free Burghers and the farms were used mainly to grow wheat.

HOW RONDEBOSCH GOT ITS NAME

In 1657 Rondebosch was called **Ronde Bosjen** because of the **clumps of round bushes** in the area. It later changed its name to Rondebosch.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN RONDEBOSCH

- a) Rondebosch Fountain
- b) St Paul's Church
- c) Mostert's Mill
- d) Rondebosch Common
- e) Rhodes Memorial
- f) Liesbeeck River

BISHOPS AND RONDEBOSCH

Bishops and Rondebosch have belonged to each other for a long time. **Robert Gray, the first Bishop of Cape Town** (picture on right) founded his **Diocesan School at Protea (now Bishopscourt) in 1849**. A year later he bought **Woodlands Farm in Rondebosch** where the school, nicknamed from the start as **Bishops**, has been ever since.



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RONDEBOSCH AND BISHOPS



- The **Rondebosch Common**, the army's "**Camp Ground**" was where the boys roamed free and where **Bishops played cricket and football**, often against senior club and college teams.

- **The avenue of pines** that leads into Bishops from **Camp Ground Road** has long been a Rondebosch landmark. One night, on 30 June 1943, a winter's gale blew down all the trees. The principal of the time, **Hubert Kidd**, replanted the avenue of pines and holes were blasted through the ironstone for the roots to go down deep.



- **Rugby** did not start at Newlands, it **started in Rondebosch**. **Bishops lays claim to be the place where the handling, running football game, now known as rugby, was first played in South Africa.**
- **Bishops used the Town Hall next to Rondebosch station (Rondebosch Library today) for concerts, dances and plays.**

- **Englishman, Cecil John Rhodes** (picture on right) who lived at **Groote Schuur** (picture below) in 1901, offered two boys "**Rhodes Scholarships**" to study at **Oxford** in 1902. **Farquhar Yeoman and Frank Reid** were the first boys selected for the award. **Bishops is still one of four schools with a Rhodes scholarship**, the others being:

- **SACS,**
- **Paul Roos** in Stellenbosch
- **St Andrew's** in Grahamstown.



As an Anglican school, Bishops has also had a special association with the Rondebosch churches of **St Pauls at the Rondebosch Fountain** and **St Thomas on Camp Ground Road** (picture on right).



A summary of an article written by John Gardener.
The Cape Odyssey, No 79, Volume 9 Issue 3 – June/July 2009

PLACES OF INTEREST IN RONDEBOSCH (PowerPoint)

Go to the Grade 4 Home page and read the article on “PLACES OF INTEREST IN RONDEBOSCH”. You are then to do a PowerPoint presentation on the topic. Your project must consist of 8 pages with the same font and letter size throughout. No custom animation please. You may work on your own or in pairs. To be completed by _____

Page 1 (Title page)

- The title, **PLACES OF INTEREST IN RONDEBOSCH** in capital letters (1)
- A picture suitable for the topic; name and grade

Page 2

- **RONDEBOSCH FOUNTAIN** in capital letters (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture

Page 3

- **ST PAUL’S CHURCH** in capital letters (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture

Page 4

- **MOSTERT’S MILL** in capital letters (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture

Page 5

- **RONDEBOSCH COMMON** in capital letters (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture

Page 6

- **RHODES MEMORIAL** in capital letters (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture

Page 7

- **JOSEPHINE MILL** (find your information from the internet or elsewhere) (3)
- 3 different points using bullets
- Relevant picture (type Josephine Mill, Newlands)

Page 8: BIBLIOGRAPHY (1)

TOTAL: 20

Marks will be deducted for:

- spelling mistakes
- not finishing in required time
- writing sentences that do not make sense
- custom animation; sloppy work; not following instructions; fooling around in class.