Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE



HISTORY

GRADE 10



TERM ONE: 2024

STANDARDISED TEST

TIME: 2 HOURS **MARKS:100**

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 based on the prescribed content frame work in the CAPS document.
   QUESTION 1: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND CONQUESTS DURING THE 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES: THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN COMPANY

   QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND CONQUESTS DURING THE 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES: THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN COMPANY

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2. QUESTION 1 consists of source-based questions, source material that is required to answer Source-Based Questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. QUESTION 2 consists of ONE Essay Question.

4. Answer BOTH questions.

5. You are advised to spend ONE hour per question.

6. When answering questions, you should apply knowledge, skills and insight.

7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DUTCH COLONIZE THE CAPE COLONY IN THE 1600S IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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

1.1 Study Source 1A

1.1.1 Name the Company that established the refreshment station at the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Quote a piece of evidence from the source that showed that the Dutch did not aim to colonize the whole of the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Define the concept *settler* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 Why, according to the source, were the settlers permitted to farm at the Cape? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Who were the first people to meet the Dutch at the Cape? (1x 2) (2)

1.1.6 Select evidence from the source which show that the Khoisan people lost their economic independence. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B

1.2.1 Identify TWO difficulties that overwhelmed the Dutch Commander in Table Bay? (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 Mention TWO areas in the continent of Africa where the Dutch also experienced difficulties. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Mention FOUR key factors which forced the Dutch to import Slaves. (4 x 1) (4)

1.2.4 Comment on the usefulness on this source to someone who is researching about the Dutch process of conquest and colonization of the Cape in the 1600s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Read Source 1C

1.3.1 Explain the concept *Free Burgher* in the context of the Dutch colonization of the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 What is implied by the statement 'all Khoisan land, no matter where it be, was free and "empty land'? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.3 Explain the impact of the establishment of a European export market at the Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Why, do you think, the powerful Cochoqua clan rejected the Company's trading approaches. (2 x 2) (4)



1.4 Use Source 1D

1.4.1 Explain the message conveyed in this map of the Cape regarding the Dutch colonization of the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 What, do you think, were the consequences of the movement of the Dutch from the coast to the interior? (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Using the information from all sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about SIX lines (60 words), explaining how the Dutch colonized the Cape in the 1600s in South Africa. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTION

"The Dutch colonization of the Cape had an impact on the lives of the Khoisan societies at the Cape"

Do you agree with the above statement?

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**



QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DUTCH COLONISE THE CAPE IN THE 1600s IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE A

The following source comments on the impact of Dutch colonization at the Cape.

The VOC (Dutch East India Company) did not plan to have a large colony at the Cape. Settlers were initially only permitted (allowed) to farm in order to provide the Company outpost (station) and ships en route between the East Indies and Europe with essential foodstuffs. But by the end of the 17th century grain production had developed and wine was also being made, immigrants from Europe were settling on the land and colonial and colonial stock farmers were steadily moving onto the grazing lands of the Khoikhoi herders. Slave labour was imported elsewhere from Africa, South and South-East Asia to work on the settler farms, and a small urban community was developing around the fort and harbor in Cape Town.

From as early as 1689 conflict (fights) between the Dutch and the Khoikhoi was common. A series of raids (attacks) for cattle by both parties and confrontations (fights) marked the whole period of VOC rule at the Cape. In the 1670s the Khoikhoi of the Cape Peninsula and its hinterland (neighborhood) were defeated in a series of VOC raids. From then on some Khoikhoi began to work alongside imported slaves as labourers on the settler farms, a clear sign of the loss of economic independence.

From *The Making of Modern South Africa* by Nigel Worden

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SOURCE 1B

The following adapted source explains why the Dutch decided to bring slaves at the Cape.

The Dutch under Commander Jan van Riebeeck, were overwhelmed (made speechless) by the difficulties they faced in Table Bay. Survival and the establishment of a successful refreshment station proved much more difficult than they had imagined. Everything pointed to the same disastrous (bad) failures befalling (happening to) the Dutch as had been the case of settlements by others in East Africa and Madagascar.

The key factor was the lack of a mass labour force to clear bush, plough the land and to gather the stone and timber for building. The indigenous (local) population was in resistance mode and refused to offer assistance. The only way forward for the settlers was to import slaves to do this back-breaking work and later to provide the craftsmanship, finishes and comforts.

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The first slave that came to the Cape was Abraham van Batavia in 1653. A trickle of slaves followed until 1658 when a few hundred slaves from Angola and the coast of Guinea arrived in the Cape.

From *New Generations History Grade 10* (2011)

SOURCE 1C

This is an extract that comments on the Khoisan-Dutch War

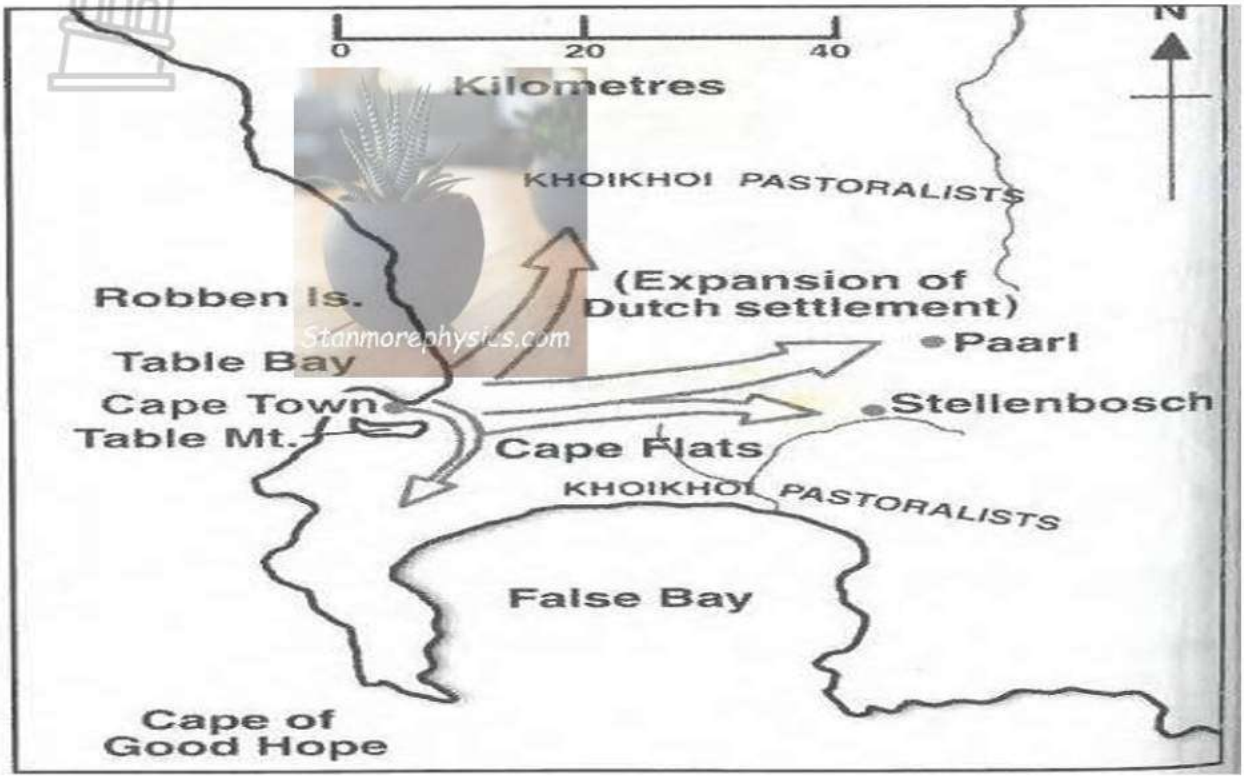
"Thus claiming "right of conquest", van Riebeeck simply overrode (put down) all Khoisan protests and the free burghers remained in occupation of the Cape Peninsula. There after they simply assumed that all Khoisan land, no matter where it be, was free and "empty land" and theirs to take.

The main significance of the Dutch settlement at the Cape was that it was not simply like another powerful pastoral group. The establishment of a European export market at the Cape steadily drained the region of its indigenous livestock. This stimulated the Company's traders, and raiders into ever-deeper penetration of the interior. In doing so the company exploited age-old rivalries (fights) between Khoisan clans, turning them against each other for the sake of the cattle captured as booty (spoils). The brief Khoisan unity of 1659-60 was never recaptured in the struggle that followed. The second Khoi/Dutch war of 1673-77 was mainly a series of cattle raids, as Company officers persuaded impoverished (poor) Khoisan clans to unite with them in attacking the powerful Cochoqua clan who had rejected the Company's trading approaches. The war concluded (ended), leaving the Cochoqua weakened and the Company with a large booty of the cattle and ship."

From *The First People at the Cape*

SOURCE 1D

A redrawn map, from *First People at the Cape,* showing annual Khoikhoi migration routes in the Western Cape before colonization.



From New Generation History Grade 10