Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE

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TERM 1: STANDARDISED TEST

GRADE 10



MARKS:100 **TIME:2 HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.

2. **QUESTION 1: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**.
   EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND CONQUEST IN THE 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES: THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.
   Source material that is required to answer questions will be found in the ADDENDUM.



   QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTION
   EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND CONQUEST IN THE 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES: THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

3. Answer BOTH questions.

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

5. When answering questions, learners should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

6. A mere rewriting of the sources as answers will disadvantage learners.

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

8. Answer according to the marks allocated i.e 2x2 means 2 facts for 2 marks each

9. Write neatly and legible

QUESTION 1:		**HOW DID THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LEAD TO SLAVERY FROM 1652?**	
Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.			
1.1	**Refer to Source 1A**		
	1.1.1	According to the source, who was the Dutch commander. (1 x 2)	(2)
	1.1.2	Define the concept of *slaves* in your own words. (1 x 2)	(2)
	1.1.3	According to the source, what kind of station the Dutch wanted to establish at the Cape? (1 x 1)	(1)
	1.1.4	Explain the original purpose of the Dutch settlement in the Cape. (1 x 2)	(2)
	1.1.5	Using the source and your own knowledge, explain what is implied by the statement, "The indigenous population was in resistance mode and refused to offer assistance". (2 x 2)	(4)
1.2	**Study Source 1B**		
	1.2.1	Name the Province where agriculture was transformed. (1 x 1)	(1)
	1.2.2	Quote TWO laws that are mentioned in the source. (2 x 1)	(2)
	1.2.3	List THREE reasons why the slaves ran away. (3 x 1)	(3)

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	1.2.4	Comment on what is suggested by the statement, "…still believe that they will be able to reach some country where they will be relieved of their bondage. (2 x 2)	(4)
	1.2.5	Mention TWO items that were offered to the Khoikhoi to track down runaways. (2 x 1)	(2)
	1.2.6	Explain the concept *fort* in the context of the Dutch colonization of the Cape. (1 x 2)	(2)
1.3	**Use Source 1C**		
	1.3.1	Explain the message that is conveyed in the source. (1 x 2)	(2)
	1.3.2	Mention the indigenous people that inhabited the Cape before the arrival of the Europeans. (2 x 1)	(2)
	1.3.3	Explain what you think led to the conflict between the Europeans and the Khoisan. (2 x 2)	(4)
1.4	**Study Source 1D**		
	1.4.1	Name the lodge where VOC's slaves were housed. (1 x 2)	(2)
	1.4.2	Provide TWO groups of people who were also granted the right to own slaves. (2 x 1)	(2)
	1.4.3	Give the name of the epidemic which claimed the lives of thousands of Khoisan. (1 x 1)	(1)

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	1.4.4	Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how slaves could buy their freedom. (1 x 2)	(2)
1.5	Study Source 1B and 1C. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B support the information in Source 1C regarding the use of slaves by the Dutch in the Cape. (2 x 2)		(4)
1.6	Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (60 words), explaining how did the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good hope lead to slavery from 1652.		(6)

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QUESTION 2: ESSAY

Explain to what extent Slave trading in the Cape led to the disruption of the political, social and economic lives of the indigenous societies? /

/50/

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1 HOW DID THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LEAD TO SLAVERY FROM 1652?

SOURCE 1A

The following extract explains the presence of the Dutch at the Cape and the need for slaves.

The Dutch, under Commander Jan van Riebeeck, were overwhelmed 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 failures befalling(happening) the Dutch as the case of settlements by others in East Africa and Madagascar.

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The key factor was the lack of mass labor force to clear bush, plough the land and gather the stone and timber for building. The indigenous 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.

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

[From New Generation*: History* by G Pillay et al.]

SOURCE 1B

This extract focuses on the treatment and lives of the slave at the Cape during Dutch colonization.

Slaves were the forced labor, which not only transformed a small refreshment station into a significant agricultural colony-but also in many ways, transformed agriculture into the Western Cape. They were a class who could not enter any legal contract or property. In civil law they simply did not exist-but criminal law was a savage (brutal) reality.

Almost from the start, slaves began to run away because of ill treatment, overwork and the natural desire to live as a free person. The perils (danger) of the unknown were preferable to the humiliation and degradation of slavery-something that the settlers could not acknowledge. 'These ignorant people, 'wrote a disgruntled(unhappy) owner, still believed that they will be able to reach some country where they will be relieved of their bondage', and he ended with the prediction that 'they may expect nothing else than to be destroyed in a most miserable manner by hunger, the beasts of prey or brutal natives.

Indeed, many of the runaways did come to a miserable end. But few returned voluntarily to the misery of enslavement. Soldiers and burghers were sent in pursuit and Khoikhoi were offered tobacco or brandy to track down runaways, though without much success. It was only when Khoikhoi hostages were taken and kept at the Fort against their will that the Khoikhoi showed any interest in co=operating.

[From New Generation: History by G Pillay et al.]

SOURCE 1C

A photograph depicting slaves that were chained together.



From https://radiobiafrafreedom.wordpress.com Accessed: 18 February 2025

SOURCE 1D

This extract focuses on the VOC's slaves and the freeing of some slaves.

While in the early years of slavery only the VOC (Dutch East India Company) owned slaves who were all housed in the Slave Lodge in Adderley Street, free citizens of the town and farmers in the countryside soon were also granted the right to own. In the early years several slaves were manufactured (set free) and these, together with free people of color who had arrived in the Cape, constituted the Free Blacks of the Cape.

This was an economically successful group of people who were decimated (killed) by the smallpox epidemic which also claimed the lives of thousands of indigenous Khoisan people and the lives of many slaves. Manumission (the act of freeing slaves by their owners), whereby slaves of benefactors could buy freedom, continued throughout the slave era, but the initial power of the Free Blacks was never attained again.

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[From New Generation*: History by G Pillay et al.*]