Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CONTROLLED TEST

HISTORY

GRADE 10

SEPTEMBER 2024

TIME: 2: HOURS MARKS: 100

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.

   1.1. The Native Land Act of 1913
   1.2. The South African War and Union

2. SECTION A consists of ONE source-based question. Source material that is required to answer questions will be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of ONE essay question.

4. Answer BOTH questions.

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. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1: THE NATIVES' LAND ACT OF 1913

How did the Natives' Land Act affect the lives of black South Africans?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the following questions.

1.1. Refer to Source 1A

1.1.1. Which group, according to the source, forced the government to pass the Natives' Land Act? (1x2) (2)

1.1.2. Use the source and your own knowledge and explain the concept:

(a) Sharecropping (1x2) (2)

1.1.3. What, according to the source were the main stipulations of the Natives' Land Act? (1x2) (2)

1.1.4. Use the source and explain the consequences of this Act on the lives of black people. (1x2) (2)

1.2. Study Source 1B

1.2.1. According to the source list some of the hardships suffered by Africans as a result of the Natives' Land Act. (2x1) (2)

1.2.2. Quote evidence from the source to explain the consequences of evictions. (2x1) (2)

1.2.3. How does Source 1B complements (support) Source 1A in explaining the impact of the Natives' Land Act on the lives of black people? (2x2) (4)

1.2.4. Use the source and your own knowledge and explain what Msimang meant with the statement: "…and were reduced to a state of 'vagabondage' with no prospect of permanent settlement." (2x2) (4)

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1.3. Use Source 1C

1.3.1. Name the commission which was appointed to hear evidence from Africans and whites. (1x2) (2)

1.3.2. Use the information in Source 1 and your own knowledge and explain what T M Dambuza meant when he said: "There is winter in the Natives' Land Act. In winter the trees are stripped and leafless…" (2x2) (4)

1.3.3. How, according to Pastor Mancobo, Source 2, were the rights of blacks violated through the Natives' Land Act. (2x2) (4)

1.3.4. What, according to Source 3, were the views of R N Harley on the Natives' Land Act? (2x1) (2)

1.3.5. Do you agree with the views of R N Harley? Explain your answer. (2x2) (4)

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1.4.1. Why do you think the SANNC delegation went do England? Give evidence from the source to support your answer. (1x2) (2)

1.4.2. Explain the usefulness of the visual source to a historian studying the effects of the 1913 Natives Land Act. (2x2) (4)

1.5. Use the information in all the sources and your own knowledge and write a paragraph of about SIX lines (sixty words) to explain how did the Natives Land Act effect the lives of South Africans. (6)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2: The South African War and Union

"Blacks played an important role in the South African War". Do you agree with the statement? Critically discuss the statement. (50)

TOTAL: [100]

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: How did the Natives' Land Act affect the lives of Black South Africans?

SOURCE 1A

The following extract explains the Native Land Act of 1913.

Largely because of the pressure from the politically powerful white farmers, the government passed the Native Land Act of 1913. To prevent Africans from competing with whites in the land market and to force sharecroppers and cash tenants to become wage labourers or labour tenants, the Act:
Set aside less than 7.5 percent of South Africa's land as reserves where Africans could buy land; Stated that Africans could no longer buy, rent or be a sharecropper on land outside of the reserves.

Thousands of African sharecroppers and tenants were evicted from their land and forced to become low-paid farm labourers and labour tenants. Some Africans did not know that there had been a change in the law and thought that their landlords had evicted them themselves. These people wandered around the country with their families and livestock looking for another farm to stay on, but found none. They often had to resort to killing or selling their weakening livestock to keep themselves alive. They were eventually forced to move to the overcrowded reserves. The Land Act ended the possibility of Africans ever becoming successful commercial farmers in competition with whites.

From saho natives land act 1913 accessed 19 August 2024

SOURCE 1B

Lawyer Richard Msimang compiled a weighty document of evictions and hardships suffered by Africans as a result of the Natives' Land Act of 1913

Acting on behalf of the South African Native Congress, Richard Msimang drew up a list of evictions, including the details of livestock owned by those who had been uprooted. He found that in the OFS evictions occurred at 10 days' notice. Hundreds of people were trekking into Bechuanaland. The evictions were designed solely to obtain forced labour, said Msimang. Not only unable to acquire land, African communities he added, also lost homes, schools and churches without compensation, and were reduced to a state of 'vagabondage' (wandering slavery) with no prospect of permanent settlement.

Saho Natives Land Act 1913 specific cases of evictions and hardship by R.W. Msimang **accessed 19 August 2024**

SOURCE 3C

Shortly after the Land Act of 1913 was passed, the Beaumont commission toured the Union to hear evidence from Africans and whites. But the suffering caused by the provisions of the Act, became a dominant theme of its sittings. Here are some of the views expressed by blacks and whites on the Natives' Land Act:

Source 1: In a statement to the commission on behalf of the Heidelberg District of the South African Native National Congress, T.M. Dambuzu said: "The Natives' Land Act breaks our people and puts them back in the rearing of their stock and ruins what they term their bank. It causes our people to be derelicts (abandoned) and helpless. We beg the Commission to approach the government and make our grievances clear and find a haven of refuge for our oppressed. There is winter in the Natives' Land Act. In winter the trees are stripped and leafless…"

Source 2: Pastor M K Mancobo of Knysna told the commission: "Owing to our vagrant condition year after year and the absence of any security of tenure, we are unable to erect substantial dwellings capable of sheltering us and our little ones from rain, wind and cold. The occupation of the tumble-down dwellings to which we are condemned has had a marked effect on our health. Also, it has never been practicable to make provision for education. Requests to landlords for permission to erect schools are met with refusal, notwithstanding that in some cases we lease land and in other sow on half shares…."

Source 3: Winburg magistrate R N Harley told the commission: "With increasing stocks and herds, the native has become less…inclined to be a servant and more…inclined to be the semi-independent nomad (people moving from place to place), working only when his crops demand it and loafing the rest of the time, while the farmer has…difficulty in obtaining servants. This system, encouraged by the whites and tolerated by the government, has instilled into the native the belief that he has an equal right with the whites to the hire and purchase of land. This doctrine (belief) is openly taught by the native papers."

Source 1 D

This photograph shows the delegation that was sent to Britain in 1914 by the South African Native National Congress (SANNC). The intention of the delegation was to voice its disapproval of the 1913 Natives Land Act.



A delegation of members of the newly formed SANNC that was sent to Britain in 1914. In the front row (seated from left to right): Thomas Mtobi Mapikela, John Langalibalele Dube (first president), Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje (first secretary-general). Standing from left to right are: Walter Benson Rubusana and Saul Msane.

[From: *Turning Points in History, Book 4, Industrialisation, Rural Change and Nationalism*]