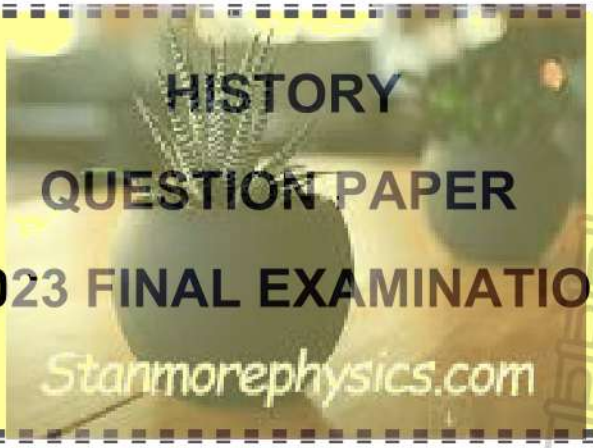
GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ekurhuleni South District

NSC – CAPS

GRADE 10



HISTORY

QUESTION PAPER

2023 FINAL EXAMINATION

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MARKS: 150 **DURATION: 3 HOURS**

This question paper consists of 9 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: QUESTION 1: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE INDIGENIOUS POPULATION AT THE CAPE AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SETTLERS IN THE 1820s?

   QUESTION 2: WHAT SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES WERE CAUSED BY THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN SOUTH AFRICA?

   QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ON BOTH BOERS AND BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS FROM 1899 TO 1902?

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: QUESTION 4: COLONIAL EXPANSION: TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AFTER 1750 – THE EMERGENCE OF THE SOTHO KINGDOM UNDER KING MOSHOESHOE

   QUESTION 5: COLONIAL EXPANSION AFTER 1750 – COOPERATION AND CONFLICT ON THE HIGHVELD

   QUESTION 6: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AND THE UNION – THE NATIVE LAND ACT OF 1913

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer any THREE questions as follows:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

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

6. When answering the questions candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

7. A mere rewriting of the sources as answers will disadvantage candidates.

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

9. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer only one source-based question from this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE INDIGENIOUS POPULATION AT THE CAPE AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SETTLERS IN THE 1820s?

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

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 Who, according to the source, was the Governor of the Cape in the 1820's? (1x1) (1)

1.1.2 Name THREE towns from the source, where many settlers left to in search of a better life. (3x1) (3)

1.1.3 Define the concept "*settlers"* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.1.4 Explain what is implied by the statement "Some of the settlers, who were traders by profession, also made a significant contribution to business and the economy", in the context of the British settlers at the Cape. (1x2) (2)

1.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why the British Governor in South Africa encouraged the immigrants to settle in the frontier area. (2x2) (4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 When, according to the source, did the British abolish slavery? (1x1) (1)

1.2.2 Mention THREE auxiliaries from the source that supported Anglo-Boer war armies when they acquired their own workers by attacking the Ngwane. (3x1) (3)

1.2.3 Explain the term "*slavery"* in the context of the Atlantic Slave Trade. (1x2) (2)

1.2.4 Comment on what led to the shortage of labour force at the Cape. (1x2) (2)

1.3 Refer to Source 1C.

1.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed by the photograph regarding the treatment of slaves during the Atlantic slave trade. Use visual clues in the source to support your answer. (2x2) (4)

1.3.2 Comment on the usefulness of Source 1C to a historian studying the relationship between the Europeans and Africans. (2x2) (4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.



1.4.1 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that the Dutch were already involved in the Atlantic slave trade and had experience in buying and controlling slaves. (1x1) (1)

1.4.2 Identify THREE functions of the slaves mentioned in the source that were prevalent at the Cape. (3x1) (3)

1.4.3 Explain why do you think there was a large number of people of Malaysian descent at the Cape? (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the slaves were treated at the Cape. (2x2) (4)

1.5 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the evidence in Source 1C supports the information in Source 1D regarding the treatment of slaves at the Cape. (2x2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the impact caused by the arrival of the British settlers on the indigenous population at the Cape in the 1820s. (8)

[50]



QUESTION 2: WHAT SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES WERE CAUSED BY THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE 1860s?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Study Source 2A.

2.1.1 Who, according to the source, was the owner of De Beers South Africa? (1x1) (1)

2.1.2 When and where, according to the source, was the world's largest source of diamonds discovered? (2x1) (2)

2.1.3 Define the concept "*diamond rush"* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

2.1.4 Why do you think other diamond investors decided to diversify their funds and invest in the gold mining industry as well? (1x2) (2)

2.1.5 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain why there was a need of using shafts, machinery and explosives in Mining companies? (2x2) (4)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 Quote evidence from the source suggesting that many people migrated to South Africa after the discovery of gold at Witwatersrand (Wits). (1x1) (1)

2.2.2 Mention THREE areas from the source that were developed after the discovery of gold in the Western parts of the Rand. (3x1) (3)

2.2.3 Why, according to the source, were the workers from rural areas regarded as temporary workers? (1x2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain the term "*urbanisation"* in the context of the discovery of gold in 1886. (1x2) (2)

2.2.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why people from around the world migrated to Johannesburg during the late 1800's. (2x2) (4)

2.3 Refer to Source 2C.

2.3.1 What messages are conveyed by the photograph regarding the rapid

development of Johannesburg City in the early 1890's?
(2x2) (4)

2.3.2 Comment on the reliability of Source 2C to an historian researching about the rapid development of gold mining in Johannesburg City in the early 1890s. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Consult Source 2D.

2.4.1 Who, according to the source, was the Secretary of Native Affairs in Natal? (1x1) (1)

2.4.2 State TWO Republics mentioned in the source that simultaneously claimed the diamond zone. (2x1) (2)

2.4.3 Explain what is implied by the statement "the industry became a monopoly by 1889 when De Beers consolidated Mines (controlled by Cecil Rhodes) became the sole producer". (2x2) (4)

2.5 Compare Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the information in Source 2B supports the evidence in Source 2C regarding the rapid development of Johannesburg City. (2x2) (4)

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2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining what social, political and economic changes were caused by the discovery of diamonds in South Africa in the 1860s. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ON BOTH BOERS AND BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS FROM 1899 TO 1902?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 Study Source 3A.

3.1.1 Quote evidence from the source that supports the view that the British exploited the Blacks during the war. (1x2) (2)

3.1.2 State THREE ways from the source where the Black people rebelled against the Boers with encouragement of the British. (3x1) (3)

3.1.3 According to the source, what were the FOUR effects that Black people had faced after 1901? (4x1) (4)

3.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why the Black people fought on the side of the British. (2x2) (4)

3.2 Read Source 3B.

3.2.1 According to the source, when did Anglo-Boer War start? (1x1) (1)

3.2.2 Define the concept "*Scouts"* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

3.2.3 Explain why do you think the British failed to recognise the immense roles and sacrifices made by Blacks after Anglo-Boer War had ended. (1x2) (2)

3.2.4 Using the information from the source and your knowledge, explain why Black soldiers joined the Anglo-Boer War. (2x2) (4)

3.3 Refer to Source 3C.

3.3.1 What messages are conveyed by the photograph regarding life in the White concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War. (2x2) (4)

3.3.2 Comment on why a historian researching about life in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War would consider this source biased. (2x2) (4)

3.4 Consult Source 2D.

3.4.1 Identify TWO areas from the source where the refugee camps were established? (2x1) (2)

3.4.2 Define the concept "*concentration camp"* in the context of the second Anglo-Boer War (1x2) (2)

3.4.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain the reasons why the refugee camps were established? (2x2) (4)

3.5 Study Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the evidence in Source 3C supports the information in Source 3D regarding the conditions of women and children living in the British concentration camps. (2x2) (4)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining what were the effects of the South African War on both Boers and Black South Africans from 1899-1902. (8)

[50]

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: COLONIAL EXPANSION: TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AFTER 1750 – THE EMERGENCE OF THE SOTHO KINGDOM UNDER KING MOSHOESHOE

'Moshoeshoe was a great military strategist, diplomat and a nation builder'.

Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer with relevant historical evidence. [50]

QUESTION 5: COLONIAL EXPANSION AFTER 1750 – COOPERATION AND CONFLICT ON THE HIGHVELD

Explain to what extent the Colonial Expansion after 1750 led to cooperation and conflict on the Highveld between the Boers, British and the Basotho. [50]

QUESTION 6: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AND THE UNION – THE NATIVE LAND ACT OF 1913

Critically discuss the social and economic impact of the Native Land Act of 1913 to the Black people in South Africa. Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument. [50]

TOTAL: 150

GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ekurhuleni South District

NSC – CAPS

GRADE 10

HISTORY

ADDENDUM

2023 FINAL EXAMINATION

MARKS: 150 **DURATION: 3 HOURS**

This Addendum consists of 14 pages

QUESTION 1: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE INDIGENIOUS POPULATION AT THE CAPE AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SETTLERS IN THE 1820s?

SOURCE 1A

The extract below has been taken from an article titled 'Britain takes control of the Cape', and published in 2011 by 'South African History Online'. It explains how Britain managed to take control of the Cape after the arrival of British settlers in the 1820s.

After the Napoleonic wars, Britain experienced a serious unemployment problem. Encouraged by the British government to immigrate to the Cape colony, the first 1820 British settlers arrived at Table Bay on board the Nautilus and the Chapman on 17 March 1820. From the Cape colony, the settlers were sent to Algoa Bay, known today as Port Elizabeth.

Lord Somerset, the British governor in South Africa, encouraged the immigrants to settle in the frontier area, known currently as the Eastern Cape. This was in order to consolidate and defend the eastern frontier against the neighbouring Xhosa people, and to provide a boost to the English-speaking population.

This period saw one of the largest stages of British settlement in Africa, and approximately 4,000 settlers arrived in the Cape, in around 60 different parties between April and June 1820. The settlers were granted farms near the village of Bathurst, and supplied equipment and food against their deposits. A combination of factors caused many of the settlers to leave these farms for the surrounding towns.

Firstly, many of the settlers were artisans with no interest in rural life, and lacked agricultural experience. In addition, life on the border was harsh and they suffered problems such as drought, rust conditions that affected crops, and a lack of transport. Therefore, many settlers left the eastern border in search of a better life in towns such as Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and East London. The eastern border never became as densely populated as Somerset had hoped.

The settlers who remained as farmers made a significant contribution to agriculture by planting maize, rye and barley. They also began wool farming which later became a very lucrative trade. Some of the settlers, who were traders by profession, also made a significant contribution to business and the economy. New towns such as Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth grew rapidly.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/britain-takes-control-cape [Accessed on 19 September 2023]

SOURCE 1B

The source below has been taken from 'Britannica' online. It highlights the demand and shortage of labour that resulted in the introduction of Pass Laws to regulate the movement of indigenous people.

The British had chronic difficulties procuring enough labour to build towns and develop new farms. Although Britain abolished its slave trade in 1807 and pressured other countries to do the same, the British in Southern Africa continued to import some slaves into the Cape after the abolishment of slave trade in 1807. Due to insufficient numbers, the British faced a remarkable challenge to alleviate the labour problem. In 1909, a ban on Africans crossing into the Cape aggravated the labour shortage and so the British, like the Dutch before them, made the Khoe serfs through the Caledon (1809) and Cradock (1812) codes.

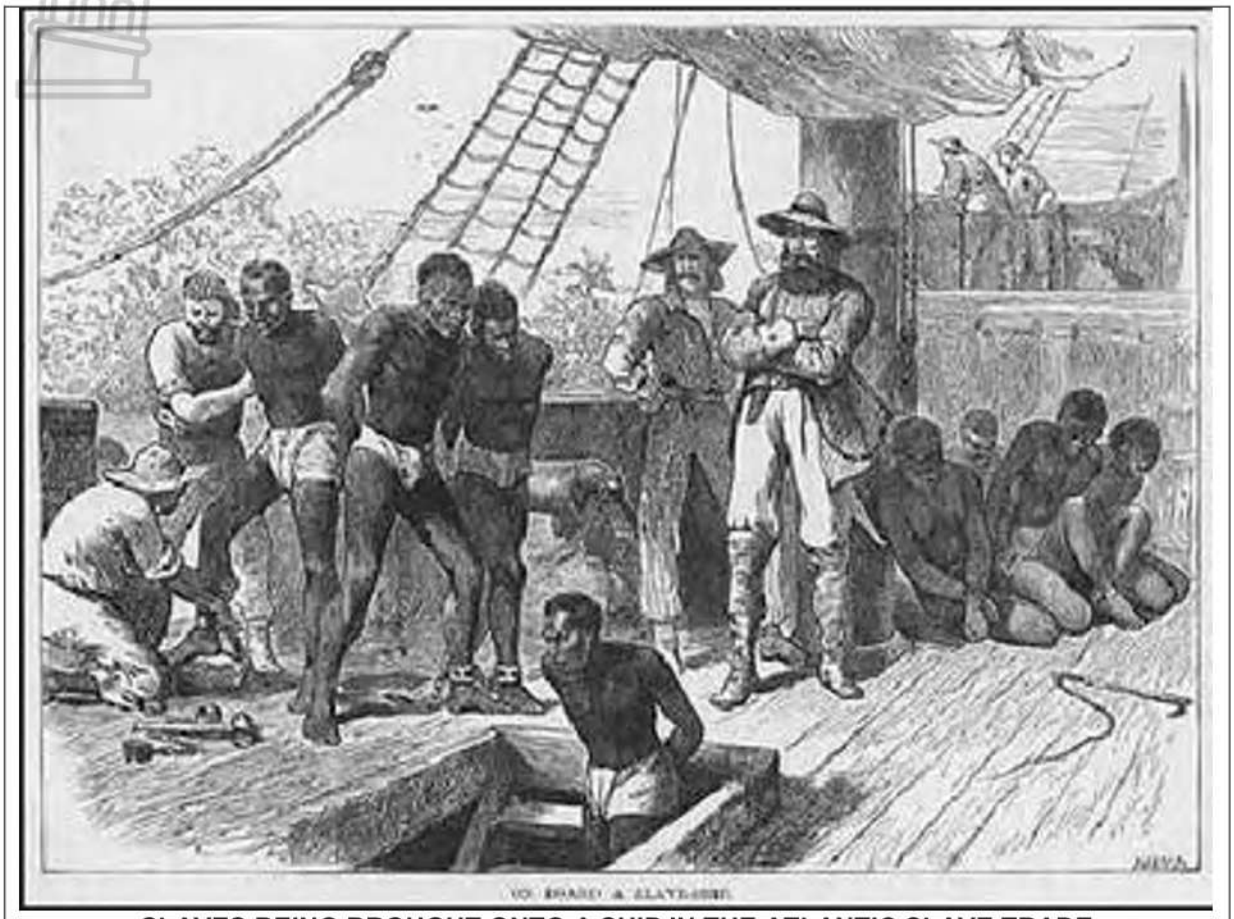
Anglo-Boer commandos provided another source of African labour by illegally capturing the San women and children (many of the men were killed) as well as Africans from across the eastern frontier. Griqua raiding states led by Andries Waterboer, Adam Kok and Barend Barends captured more Africans from among people such as the Hurutshe, Rolong and Kwena. Other people like the Mantatees, were forced to become farmworkers, mainly in the eastern Cape. European farmers also raided for labour in the north of the Orange River.

Cape authorities overhauled their policy in 1828 in order to facilitate labour distribution and to align the region with the growing imperial anti-slavery ethos. Ordinance 49 permitted Black labourers from east of the Keiskamma to go into the colony for work if they possessed the proper contracts and passes, which were issued by soldiers and missionaries. This was the beginning of the pass laws that became infamous in the 20th century. Ordinance 50 briefly ended the restrictions placed on the Khoe, including the removal of the requirement for passes, and allowed them to choose their employers, own land, and move more freely. Because an insufficient labour force still existed, Anglo-Boer armies (supported by Khoe, Tembu, Gcaleka and Mpondo auxiliaries) acquired their own workers by attacking the Ngwane east of the Great Kei at Mbolompo in August 1828. The formal abolition of slavery took place in 1834–1838. The control of African labourers became stricter through the Masters and Servants Ordinance (1841), which imposed criminal penalties for breach of contract and desertion of the workplace and increased the legal powers of settler employers.

From https://www.britannica.com/place/South-Africa/British-occupation-of-the-Cape
[Accessed on 20 September 2023]

SOURCE 1C

A photograph below (photographer unknown) was taken from 'South African History Online', and extracted from an article titled 'The Early Cape Slave Trade'. It depicts the sale of slaves who are loaded into a ship during the Atlantic Salve Trade.



SLAVES BEING BROUGHT ONTO A SHIP IN THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/early-cape-slave-trade [Accessed on 17 September 2023]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from an article titled 'Changing Labour Patterns: the slave trade and its abolition', and taken from 'South African History Online'. It outlines the introduction of slave sales (slave trade) at the Cape and how it affected local people of the Cape.

Slavery affected the economy of the Cape, as well as the lives of almost everyone living there. Its influence also lasted long after the abolition of slavery in 1838. In South Africa under Dutch settlement, there was a shortage of labour, especially on the wheat and wine farms. But the VOC (Dutch East India Company) did not want to spend its money on the expensive wages that European labourers demanded. Nor could the VOC use the Khoi people as slaves. The Khoi traded with the Dutch, providing cattle for fresh meat. The Khoi also resisted any attempts to make them change their pastoralist way of life.

The Dutch were already involved in the Atlantic slave trade and had experience in buying and controlling slaves. They thus imported slaves as the cheapest labour option. Slaves were imported from a variety of places, including the east coast of Africa (Mozambique and Madagascar), but the majority came from East Africa and Asia, especially the Indonesian Islands, which were controlled by the Dutch at the time. This explains, for instance, why there are a relatively large number of people of Malaysian descent in the Cape (the so-called Cape Malays).

Initially, all slaves were owned by the VOC, but later farmers themselves could own slaves too. Slaves were used in every sector of the economy. Some of the functions of the slaves included working in the warehouses, workshops and stores of the VOC, as well as in the hospital, in administration, and on farms or as domestic servants in private homes. Some slaves were craftsmen, bringing skills from their home countries to the Cape, while others were fishermen, hawkers and even auxiliary police. The economy of the Cape depended heavily on slave labour.

The lives of the slaves were harsh, as they worked very long hours under poor conditions. They were often not given enough healthy food and lived in overcrowded and dirty conditions. Slaves had no freedom at all and they were locked up at night. They were also required to have a pass to leave their place of employment. As they were regarded as possessions, they were unable to marry, and if they had children, the children belonged to the slave's owner and were also slaves. The slaves had little chance of education. On one hand, women slaves were at risk of being raped by their masters and other slaves.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/britain-takes-control-cape [Accessed on 20 September 2023]

QUESTION 2: WHAT SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES WERE CAUSED BY THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOURCE 2A

The source below is an extract taken from 'South African History Online'. It focuses on the development of the 'mining industry' in South Africa, including the involvement or foreign investors and mining companies that played an imperative role towards the growth of mining industry.

When speaking about investment and capital surrounding the early gold-mining industry of Johannesburg, it is important to keep in mind that the world's largest source of diamonds was discovered in Kimberley in 1866. This event set off the 'diamond rush' of South Africa in the 1870's and meant that a vast number of diggers and investors were already attracted to the northern parts of South Africa. A prime example of an investor is 'De Beers South Africa', which was owned by Cecil John Rhodes and became the largest diamond producer and distributor in the world. Furthermore, there were large coal deposits in Natal, which at the time, was one of the neighbouring colonies of the Transvaal. Consequently, the fact that the discovery of gold and diamonds happened so narrowly apart, as well as the added availability of large coal deposits in neighbouring areas, meant that there was an increasing economic and political interest in these areas.

The fact that diamonds were discovered only a decade before the discovery of gold also meant that there were working structures already in place that could support the knowledge, skill and investment required to manage and develop successful mining companies. For example, when news reached Cecil John Rhodes in Kimberley in July 1886, other diamond investors decided to diversify their funds and invest in the gold mining industry as well. The first large gold mining company was formed in September 1886 and by 1888 there were approximately forty-four companies in the gold mining industry. By 1899 there was approximately £75 millions of foreign investment.

When the larger gold reefs were first discovered, it was thought that the gold-bearing conglomerates were relatively shallow and close to the surface. However, there was a sudden realisation that these conglomerates sunk deep below the Rand's surface. Although some companies decided to continue mining the shallower outcrops, it became evident that the production and great turn-over resided with the deep-level mining projects. These deep-mining companies required a large sum of investment as they required shafts, machinery and explosives to access the gold in the rocks. Interestingly, these companies also had to use certain chemicals to treat the gold out of the stone.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-grade-10-topic-6-contextual-overview
[Accessed on 11 September 2023]

SOURCE 2B

The extract has been taken from an article titled 'Urbanisation and the Beginning of the City of Johannesburg', and published by 'South African History Online'. It explains how the discovery of gold at Witwatersrand increased labour immigration which led to rapid development of Johannesburg City.

Before the major gold reefs were discovered on the Witwatersrand in 1886, there were approximately 600 white farmers in the region. However, the discovery sparked a mass migration of thousands of young men and within less than a year after the discovery approximately 7000 people were already in the region. Roughly a decade after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand, 75 000 citizens from the United Kingdom immigrated to South Africa. This number also includes numerous other tented mining camps that sprung up in proximity to other discoveries and sources of small bodies of water. For example, in the Eastern side of the area small mines (followed by small settlements) started developing, leading to the further development of areas such as Springs, Brakpan and Benoni. Similarly, in the Western parts of 'the Rand', mining towns such as Roodepoort, Krugersdorp and Randfontein developed.

These smaller satellites (smaller cluster of towns) started merging into bigger areas (conurbations), which eventually led to the foundation of the City of Johannesburg on 4 October 1886. This gold rush led to an absolute influx of people including gold diggers, mining-capitalists and prospectors, resulting in Johannesburg quickly becoming one of the youngest major cities in the world and the only major city that was not in close proximity to a large body of water.

The workers that flocked to the Witwatersrand were predominantly from rural areas and were classified as 'temporary workers'. They were regarded as 'temporary workers' because the political and mining authorities of southern Africa created a labour system that focused on bringing cheaper labour from rural areas in southern Africa. These workers came from various areas all over Africa which included the areas within the South African borders, men from independent territories such as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and then men who were from other countries such as Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania.

This Migrant Labour System can be classified as a rotary system that meant that workers were employed for 18 months contract and had no certainty as to whether their contracts would be extended or not, hence that is why they were referred to as 'temporary workers'. After their 18 months contract expired, these workers had to migrate back to their areas of origin. These workers were convinced to take mining jobs because they had to pay "hut tax" that was enforced in 1884 and at this time mining was the most 'stable' source of income as the rural lands were relatively unproductive compared to other areas that were reserved for the 'Europeans'.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/history-grade-10-topic-6-contextual-overview [Accessed on 20 September 2023]

SOURCE 2C

The photograph below (photographer unknown) was taken from an article titled 'Race to Rand', through 'The Heritage Portal Newsletter' Online, and published in 2015 by Peter Ball. It is about the rapid development of Johannesburg City in the early 1890's as a result of gold mining in the area.



Johannesburg in the early 1890s (Seventy Golden Years, Johannesburg City Council)

From https://www.theheritageportal.co.za/article/race-rand [Accessed on 21 September 2023]

SOURCE 2D

The extract below has been taken from an article titled 'Diamonds, Gold, and Imperialist Intervention (1870–1902)', written by Colin J Bundy and Julian R.D Cobbing, and published by 'Britannica' online. It focuses on the expansion of mining industry, the confederation of the republics and colonies under the British Empire.

A chance find in 1867 had drawn several thousand fortune seekers to alluvial diamond diggings along the Orange, Vaal, and Harts rivers. Richer finds in "dry diggings" in 1870 led to a large-scale rush. By the end of 1871, nearly 50,000 people lived in a sprawling polyglot mining camp that was later named Kimberley.

Initially, individual diggers, both Blacks and Whites worked small claims by hand. As production rapidly centralised and mechanised, ownership and labour patterns were divided more starkly along racial lines. A new class of mining capitalists oversaw the transition from diamond digging to mining industry as joint-stock companies bought out diggers. The industry became a monopoly by 1889 when De Beers Consolidated Mines (controlled by Cecil Rhodes) became the sole producer. Although some white diggers continued to work as overseers or skilled labourers, from the mid-1880s the workforce consisted mainly of Black migrant workers housed in closed compounds by the companies (a method that had previously been used in Brazil).

The diamond zone was simultaneously claimed by the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, the western Griqua under Nicolaas Waterboer, and southern Tswana chiefs. At a special hearing in October 1871, Robert W. Keate (then lieutenant governor of Natal) found in favour of Waterboer, but the British persuaded him to request protection against his Boer rivals, and the area was annexed as Griqualand West.

The annexation of the diamond fields signalled a more progressive British policy under a Liberal ministry but fell short of the ambitious confederation policy pursued by Lord Carnarvon. Lord Carnarvon was the colonial secretary in Benjamin Disraeli's 1874 Conservative government who sought to unite the republics and colonies into a self-governing federation in the 'British Empire'. The 'British empire' was a concept inspired by Theophilus Shepstone, who, as a secretary for native affairs in Natal, urged a coherent regional policy with regard to African labour and administration.

From https://www.britannica.com/place/South-Africa/Diamonds-gold-and-imperialist-intervention-1870-1902 [Accessed on 18 September 2023]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ON BOTH BOERS AND BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS FROM 1899 TO 1902?

SOURCE 3A

The extract below, written by John Boje and Frans Johan Pretorius, published by Historia in 2013, was taken from an article titled 'Black resistance in the Orange Free State during the Anglo-Boer War.' It outlines how the Blacks cooperated with the British against the Boers and later neglected by the British.

The war itself, especially the arming of Blacks by the British, was clearly the predominant influence and was identified by Jan Smuts as "the predominating political factor" in ultimately bringing the war to an end. The British, for their part, had not intended to arm the Black people for they shared the racial presuppositions of the Boers. However, they eventually resorted to this expedient, arming perhaps as many as 50 000 Blacks in order to accomplish their ultimate aim.

The war achieved the British objective of destroying the obdurate landowning leadership of the Transvaal and replacing it with a more compliant class of progressive farmers and professional men. This was the 'revolution' of which Jeremy Krikler speaks, but this aim could only be achieved at the cost of permitting and even fostering a 'rebellion' from below. With British concurrence, if not encouragement, the Blacks refused to work for the Boers; were armed and fought against the Boers; they harassed the Boers' wives; looted the Boers' cattle; destroyed their possessions, and also occupied their farms. However, once the British goal of 'regime change' was achieved, the Blacks they had empowered were speedily disempowered once more, entailing that they only used them to attain their intended goal. Krikler's focus is on the Transvaal, but events followed a similar course in the Free State.

When Bloemfontein was occupied, the Blacks thought their deliverance was at hand. However, strict control over them was exercised by the British military authorities. To this end, a police force was immediately created, followed by the South African Constabulary in May 1901, and the republican laws were applied with greater severity than before. The Blacks were disarmed; they had to return the Boers' cattle that had fallen into their hands. They were obliged to leave the urban locations, the camps in which they had been interned, and the farms they had occupied, and more importantly they were coerced into returning to the employ of their pre-war masters.

[From '*Black resistance in the Orange Free State during the Anglo-Boer War'. Historia. 2013,* by J Boje & F.J Pretorius]

SOURCE 3B

The source below, written by Nosipho Nkuna, and published in 1999, was taken from 'Military History Journal' from an article titled 'The South African Military History Society'. It highlights the failure to recognise the contributions and sacrifices made by Blacks during Anglo-Boer War and how Blacks were ignored after the war ended.

The failure to recognise the contribution made by Blacks in the war was evident by the non-issue of medals after the war, which can he attributed to three factors. Firstly, the Blacks had served as non-enlisted soldiers. According to the British Army regulations, only enlisted soldiers could receive medals. Secondly, the decision not to issue medals to Blacks was a political one in the sense that it was felt that the Boers might have felt insecure and angry had Blacks been issued with medals. After the war, the British government went to great lengths of attempting to conciliate Boer opinion and, by awarding medals to Blacks and thereby officially recognising the contribution made by them in the war, these efforts would have been endangered. Thirdly, the non-issuing of medals to Blacks can also be attributed to the problems of bureaucracy. In Natal, for example, Samuelson, who had recruited the Black scouts, went as far as drawing up a list of all the scouts who were entitled to receive medals. However, the matter was dragged from one official to the next until it was ultimately dropped altogether.

Solomon Mojela, who lived in Evaton near Vereeniging (where the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging was signed in 1902), was conscripted by the Boers to join the war. His story was reported in the Sunday Times of 14 February 1982. His job had been to look after the Boer horses. In 1982, the South African Legion was going to honour Mr Mojela with a commemorative medal, but a few days before he was due to receive it, the old veteran passed away. Mr Mojela was one of many Black veterans who were unknown and never rewarded for their contribution in the Anglo-Boer War.

In Natal, the commander-in-chief of the British Army, Lord Roberts, made it clear that the Black scouts should receive bronze and not silver medals. This decision came as a shock to those Black scouts who had served and dedicated their lives to the war and they refused to accept the bronze medals, which they regarded as inferior. Samuelson, who had raised units of Black scouts during the war, also expected his men to receive medals which never came forth.

During the Anglo-Boer War, many Blacks who had served as combatants or non-combatants lost their lives. The official statistics of Blacks killed in action are inaccurate. According to Nasson, in the Cape Colony alone, most of the bodies were dumped in unmarked graves. Constable James Kobe Madlaila of Steytlerville was one of the few Black scouts who had a tombstone over his grave with his name clearly inscribed on it.

[From '*The South African Military History Society'. Military History Journal*. 1999, by N. Nkuna]

SOURCE 3C

The photograph below (photographer unknown) was taken from an article titled 'Women & Children in White Concentration Camps during the Anglo-Boer War, 1900-1902', written by Mike Harman on 6 March 2017, and published by Libcom.org Online. It depicts Afrikaner women and children in what was termed 'White Concentration Camps'.



From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/women-and-children-white-concentration-camps-during-anglo-boer-war-1900-1902 [Accessed on 19 September 2023].

SOURCE 3D

The source below is an extract taken from 'South African History Online'. It explains how Afrikaners women and children lived in the White concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War, 1900-1902.

Boer women, children and men unfit for service were herded together in concentration camps by the British forces during Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The first two of these camps (refugee camps) were established to house the families of burghers who had surrendered voluntarily, but very soon, with families of combatant burgers driven forcibly into camps established all over the country. The abhorrent conditions in these camps caused the death of 4 177 women, 22 074 children under sixteen and 1 676 men, mainly those too old to be on commando, notwithstanding the efforts of an English lady, Emily Hobhouse, who tried her best to make the British authorities aware of the plight of the women and children in the camps.

In September 1900, Major-Gen J.G. Maxwell announces that "...camps for burghers who voluntarily surrender are being formed at Pretoria and Bloemfontein." This signalled the start of what was to evolve into the notorious Concentration Camp Policy. On 22 September 1900, as result of a military notice on this date, the first two 'refugee' camps were established at Pretoria and Bloemfontein. Initially, the aim was to protect the families of burghers who had surrendered voluntarily and their families by the institution of these camps. As the families of combatant burghers were also driven into these camps, they ceased to be 'refugee' camps and converted into 'concentration' camps.

On 20 December 1900, a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener states that all burghers who surrendered voluntarily, would be allowed to live with their families in Government Laagers until the end of the war and their stock and property would be respected and paid for. Then on 21 December, contrary to the announced intention, Lord Kitchener states in a memorandum to general officers the advantages of interning all women, children and men unfit for military services. This included the Blacks living on Boer farms, as this will be regarded as the most effective method of limiting the endurance of the guerrillas.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/women-and-children-white-concentration-camps-during-anglo-boer-war-1900-1902 [Accessed on 19 September 2023]

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