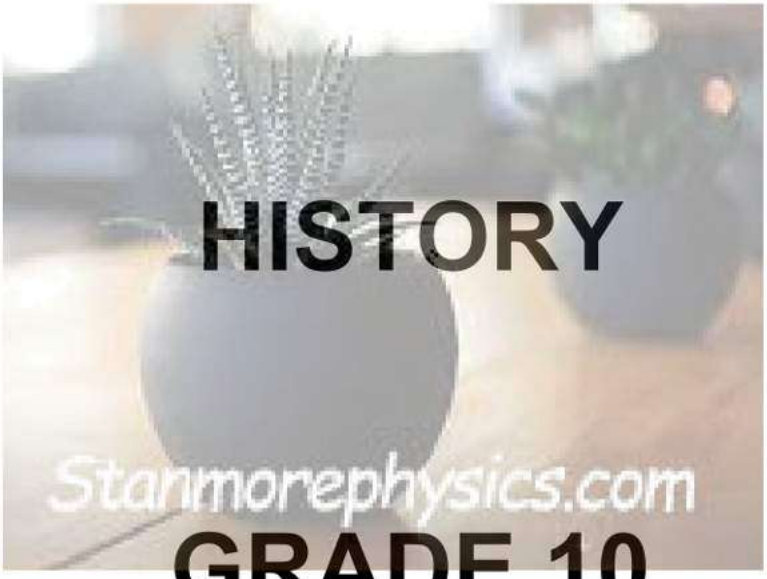
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT



GRADE 10

QUESTION PAPER

TIME: 3 Hours
MARKS: 150

This Question Paper comprises 9 pages and an Addendum of 10 pages.

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.

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

3. **QUESTION 1: Colonial Expansion: Britain takes control of the Cape**
   QUESTION 2: Background to The South African
   QUESTION 3: South African War 1899 – 1902 OR The Native Land Act of 1913

4. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

   QUESTION 4: Transformation in southern Africa: The Zulu Kingdom or conflict on the Highveld
   QUESTION 5: Background to the South African War
   QUESTION 6: The South African War

5. Answer THREE questions as follows:

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

   5.2 The third question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

6. Apply your knowledge, skills and insight when answering questions.

7. You will be disadvantaged by a mere rewriting of the sources as answers.

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

9. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section.
Source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BOERS RESPOND TO BRITAIN TAKING OVER THE CAPE?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 What, according to the source, were the Boers also known as? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Define the term *anglicisation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Name TWO policies from the source that the Boers resented. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.4 Quote the TWO republics from the source that the Boers founded in 1833. (2 x 1) (2)

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1.1.5 Comment on the relationship between the British and the Boers while living alongside each other. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.6 Which year according to the source did Britain annex the South African Republic? (1 x 1) (1)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 Quote evidence from the source to explain why the Voortrekkers decided to return to Transorangia and the Transvaal. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Why, do you think, the Voortrekkers claimed vast areas of land? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Explain how both the Voortrekkers and the local communities benefitted from the establishment of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR). (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 What, according to the source were the young captives called? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Name THREE command states from the source that emerged in the 1840s. (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.2 Explain why Andries Hendrik Potgieter, Andries Pretorius, Jan Mocke attacked weaker African chiefdoms. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Comment on what is implied by the words, 'Other Boers turned east into Natal and allied (linked) themselves with the resident British settlers'. (1 x 2) (2)

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1.3.4 Quote FOUR sets of people from the source who avoided conscription. (4 x 1) (4)

1.3.5 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain why a historian would regard the information in this source as useful. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Look at Source 1D.

1.4.1 Explain the messages conveyed by the photograph regarding the movement of Boers. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 Why do you think this photograph was taken? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Refer to Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the evidence in Source 1D supports the information in Source 1C regarding the Boers movement away from the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the Boers responded to Britain taking over the Cape. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINING INDUSTRY AFFECT THE LIVES OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D to answer the following questions.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 What, according to the source, caused a stir in 1871? (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.2 Why, according to the source, must owners of property declare the areas as public diggings? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Name the TWO landlords from the source who purchased claims in 1873. (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.4 Why do you think a power struggle developed between Barnato and Rhodes? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 State the TWO main companies from the source that Rhodes and Barnato formed. (2 x 1) (2)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 Define the term *migrant workers* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 How, according to the source, did the migrant labour system affect the married men? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.3 Give FOUR reasons from the source why black miners could not take their families to the mines. (4 x 1) (4)

2.2.4 Why do you think the mine owners did not make conditions for the mine workers manageable? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Identify TWO social evils from the source that the black mine worker spent his money on. (2 x 1) (2)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed by this photograph. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.2 What conclusions can be drawn regarding the treatment of the black mine worker by their mine owners? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Comment on how the human rights of migrant workers were violated. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4 Refer to Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the evidence in Source 2C supports the information in Source 2B regarding the living conditions of black mine workers in the compounds. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Study Source 2D.

2.5.1 What, according to the source, existed between black and white miners? (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Comment on why the Mines and Works Act divided mine workers into skilled and unskilled categories. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Name the organisations, according to the source, that were created by the following:

a) Clement Kadalie (1 x 1)
b) J.B. Marks (1 x 1) (2)

2.5.4 Explain the usefulness of this source for a historian researching the reaction of black mine workers against mining companies. (1 x 2) (2)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the development of the mining industry affected the lives of black South Africans. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE NATIVE LAND ACT OF 1913 AFFECT BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to answer the following questions.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 Why, according to the source, were many white owners unhappy? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 According to the source, who passed the Native Land Act of 1913? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.3 Why do you think the government passed the Native Land Act of 1913? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Quote evidence from the source that suggests Africans were evicted from their land. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.5 Define the term *sharecroppers* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.6 Comment on the impact that the Native Land Act of 1913 had on Africans. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2 Read Source 3B.

3.2.1 What percentage of the land, according to Feinberg were black South Africans restricted to? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 Give evidence from the source to suggest that the Land Act affected black South Africans economically. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 What, according to the source, intensified poverty among the black South Africans? (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.4 Comment on whether you think the Native Land Act of 1913 created divisions between black and white South Africans. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 Give THREE results from the source of the termination of sharing. (3 x 1) (3)

3.2.6 Explain what Feinberg implied by the words, 'The 1913 Land Act reflects socio-economic injustice of Apartheid of South Africa'. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 Consult Source 3C.

3.3.1 Give FOUR results from the source of Mrs Kgobadi's eviction. (4 x 1) (4)

3.3.2 Comment on how the eviction of Mrs Kgobadi affected the family. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.3 What is implied by the words, 'little children, whose only crime is that God did not make them white, are sometimes denied that right in their ancestral home'. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.4 Explain the usefulness of the source for a historian studying the effects of the Native Land Act of 1913 on black South Africans. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4 Study Source 3D.

3.4.1 Explain the messages that are conveyed by the cartoonist regarding the 1913 Land Act. (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.2 Why, do you think, the government repealed the 1913 Land Act in 1994? (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Refer to Sources 3C and 3D. Explain how the evidence in Source 3D supports the information in Source 3C regarding the effects of the Land Act of 1913. (1 x 2) (2)

3.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the Native Land Act of 1913 affected black South Africans. (6)

[50]

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: TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Shaka maintained a fierce discipline and for the slightest fault men were put to death. Most people hated him because of his cruelty to them.

Do you agree with the above statement? Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: BACKGROUND TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Explain to what extent the migrant labour system disrupted the African way of life in the entire South African region. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Critically discuss the role and experiences of Black South Africans in the South African War from 1899 to 1902**.** **[50]**

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
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HISTORY



QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BOERS RESPOND TO BRITAIN TAKING OVER THE CAPE?

SOURCE 1A

This source focuses on the response of the Boers after Britain took control of the Cape Colony.

The Boers, also known as Afrikaners, were the descendants (children) of the original Dutch settlers of southern Africa. Britain took possession of the Dutch Cape colony in 1806 during the Napoleonic wars, sparking resistance from the independence-minded Boers, who resented the anglicisation of South Africa and Britain's anti-slavery policies. In 1833, the Boers began an exodus into African tribal territory, where they founded the republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

For decades, the two new Boer republics lived alongside their British neighbours, albeit with minor fighting amid escalating tensions. The discovery of valuable natural resources escalated (increased) these tensions further. Diamonds were discovered in Kimberley near the Vaal River and the Orange Free State border in 1870. In 1877, Britain annexed the South African Republic, but a few years later the colony declared, and won, its independence in a series of skirmishes (clashes)in 1880 and 1881 collectively known as the First Boer War.

[From *Making History* by J Pape et. al.]

SOURCE 1B

The source below explains the establishment of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR).

Most of the Voortrekkers did not want to be under British control again. They chose to return to Transorangia and the Transvaal. Here they claimed vast areas of land as their own, even though much of that land was under the authority of local chiefs. In many cases they exchanged cattle for land furthermore they signed treaties with local chiefs, promising them protection from enemy chiefdoms. However, what was really occurring, was land seizure and dispossession.

Once they had farms, the Voortrekkers needed labour and local communities were often forced to work on white farms in exchange for staying on the land and grazing their cattle. The Voortrekers also raided African communities and captured their children to work on their farms. The young captives were called inboekelinge (Afrikaans for apprentice). The inboekelinge were raised by the Boers and taught literacy in Dutch and taught to be Farmworkers.

[From *Looking into the Past* by Y. Seleti et. al.]

SOURCE 1C

This source focuses on the actions of the trekboers as they moved towards interior of South Africa.

The trekkers had penetrated much of the Transvaal by the early 1840s. A grouping of commando states emerged based at Potchefstroom, Pretoria, and, from 1845, Ohrigstad-Lydenburg in the eastern Transvaal. Andries Hendrik Potgieter, Andries Pretorius, Jan Mocke, and others competed for followers, attacked weaker African chiefdoms, hunted elephants and slaves, and forged trading links with the Portuguese.

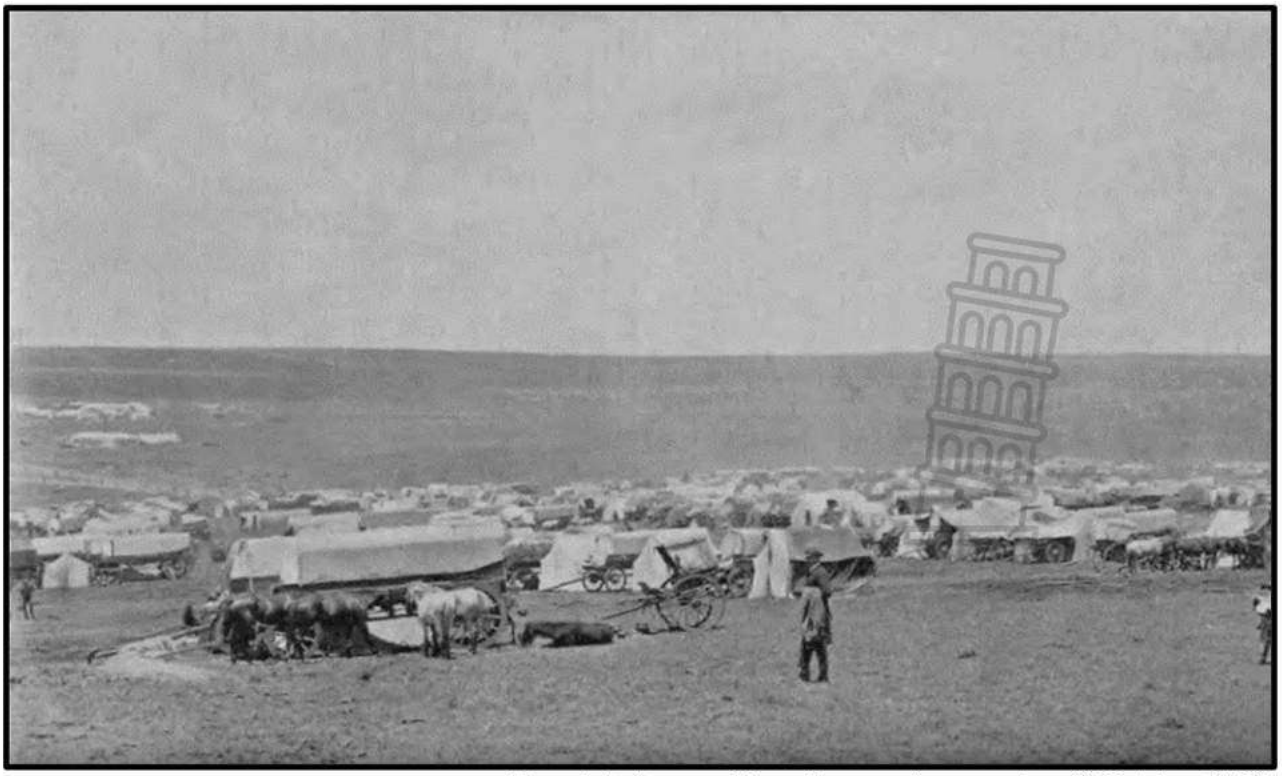
Other Boers turned east into Natal and allied (linked) themselves with the resident British settlers. Farms developed slowly and, as had been the case in the Cape prior to the 1830s, depended on forced labour.

Until the 1860s the Pedi and Swazi in the east and even the Kwena and Hurutshe in the west were strong enough to avoid being conscripted (recruited) as labour and thus limited the labour supply.

[From https//www.buzzfeed.com. Accessed on 20 October 2023.]

SOURCE 1D

This photograph illustrates the Boers who moved away from the Cape and settled at the Transvaal in the 1830s with the hope of establishing their own settlement away from British influence.



[From http//www.wikipeadia.com. Accessed on 10 October 2023.]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINING INDUSTRY AFFECT THE LIVES OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

SOURCE 2A

The following source outlines the development of mining companies in South Africa in the 1800s.

The first diamond law in 1871 caused a stir (awaken). Owners of property where diamonds were found had to declare the areas as public diggings or the land would be confiscated. All diamond finds had to be reported and the government took half of the earnings from claim licenses. Individual diggers eventually gave way to big mining companies.

A major turning point was the arrival of Cecil John Rhodes to South Africa in 1870. After a rocky start as a prospector, Rhodes bought a claim in the De Beers Mine in 1873. Barney Barnato arrived in South Africa in 1873 and a power struggle began that started with Barnato buying claims in the Kimberley Mine while Rhodes gradually took over the De Beers Mine.

As Rhodes formed De Beers Mining Company Ltd., Barnato established Barnato Diamond Mining Company, which he merged (combined) with his Kimberley Central Mining Company. Rhodes gained complete control of the De Beers Mine in 1887 and formed De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. in 1888. Barnato was a major shareholder and Life Governor, but sold out to Rhodes in 1889.

[From https://www.jstor.org/stable/41408511. Accessed on 12 October 2023.]

SOURCE 2B

The source below highlights the conditions of the compounds in the mines.

At first these 'migrant workers' who went to the mines were young, unmarried men. However, eventually married men also left for the mines, destroying the family unit and social structure of the chiefdom. Black miners could not take their families as their wages were too low, there was no housing for them, mine owners did not want to support black families and the Chamber of Mines did not want to invest in schools and hospitals. Without men working the land, the Reserves became poorer.

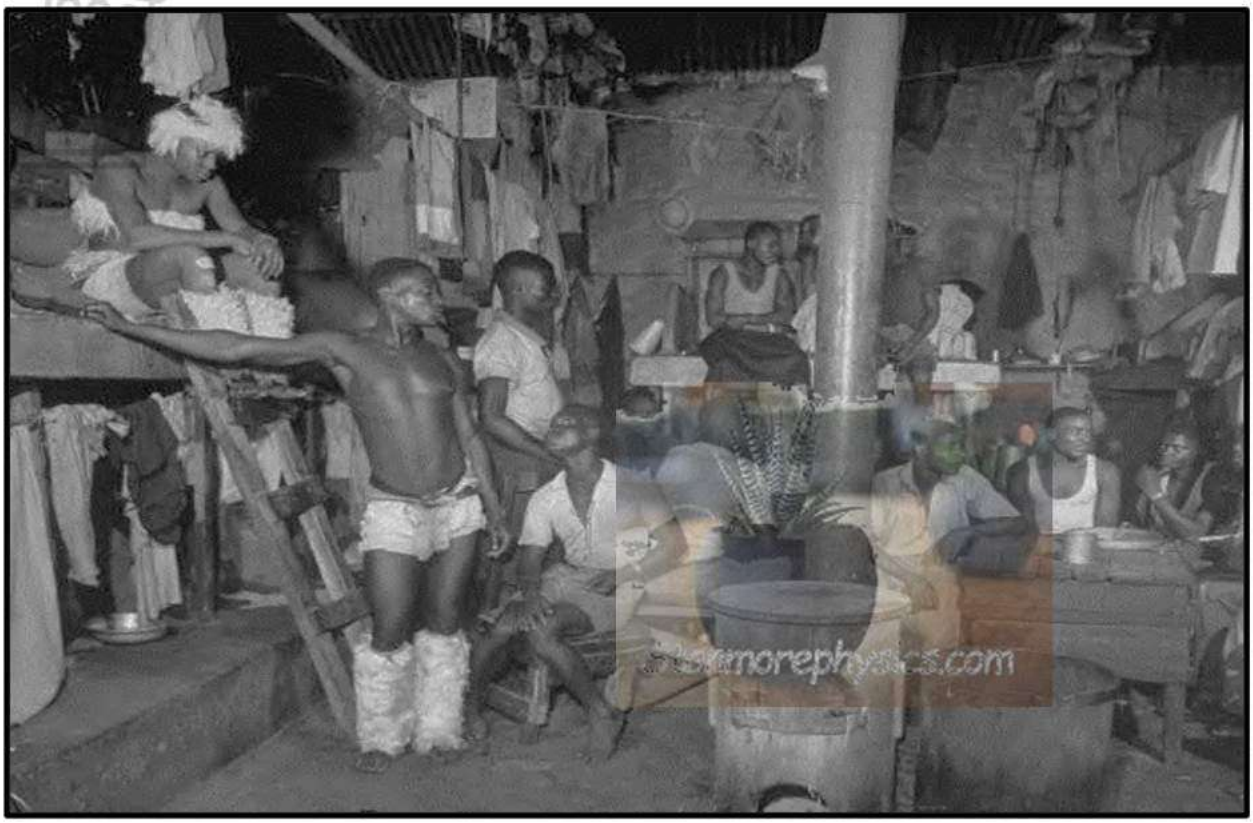
Conditions at the mines were deplorable (shocking) and black workers were dying from diseases in 'compounds' where they were housed. Loneliness and despair led them to spend money on alcohol and prostitutes, leaving nothing for their families back home. The Chamber of Mines, which was founded in 1889 to protect mine owners' interests, cut the wages of black miners in 1897, a year after even stricter pass laws were introduced. In 1903, 5,022 black workers died at the mines.

The movement of workers was also controlled by the pass laws introduced in 1911 under the Native Labour Regulations Act, which banned migrant workers from settling in towns with their families.

[From https://www.jstor.org/Living Conditions/blavk41300-1. Accessed on 23 October 2023.]

SOURCE 2C

The photograph below was taken on the male-only compound where many men shared rooms.



[From https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-african-history/article/abs/kimberleys-model-compounds/. Accessed on 19 October 2023.]

SOURCE 2D

The source below focuses on how black mine workers reacted against mining companies.

Racial tension also existed between black miners and white miners and in 1907, white miners held against labour conditions and the threat of black competition. In 1911, with Jan Smuts as the first mines minister, the Mines and Works Act legitimised (permitted) the long-term mining practice of reserving skilled jobs for whites and semi-skilled and unskilled jobs for blacks. Whites were called skilled workers because they had the necessary training and experience. They were well paid, because there was a shortage of skilled miners. Many of the white workers had experience of trade unions in their respective countries.

Black miners finally began to organise resistance. The most significant organisations formed were the Industrial and Commercial Worker's Union (ICU) in 1919 by Clements Kadalie, the African Mineworkers' Union (AMWU) in 1941 by J.B. Marks and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in 1982 by Thokoana Motlatsi.

Resistance was spurred in 1948 with Daniel Francois Malan's election as president on an apartheid platform - the first time the term 'apartheid' was used. Apartheid, from the Afrikaans word for 'separation' or 'apartness', was the social and political policy of racial segregation and discrimination enforced by white minority governments in South Africa from 1948 to 1994.

[From www.sahistory.org.za/049/tensions.za. Accessed on 13 October 2023.]

QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE NATIVE LAND ACT OF 1913 AFFECT BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

SOURCE 3A

The extract below explains the economic and social impact of the Native Land Act of 1913 in South Africa.

Many white landowners were unhappy about black competition for land and they called for the government to restrict black landownership in South Africa at the beginning of the 20th century, largely because of the pressure from the politically powerful white farmers, the government passed the Native Land Act of 1913. To prevent the Africans from competing with whites in the land market, the Act set aside less than 7,5 percent of South African land as reserves where Africans could buy the land …

Thousands of African sharecroppers and cash tenants were evicted from their land and were forced to become low paid farm labourers and labour tenants. Some Africans did not know that there was change in the labour law. These people wondered around the country with their families and livestock looking for another place to stay. They were eventually forced to move to overcrowded reserves, forced to kill or sell their livestock to white farmers. The Act ended the possibility of African farmers becoming commercial farmers. The 1913 Land Act was an Act at the heart of land dispossession and poverty for black South Africans.

[From *Foundations of the New South Africa* by J Pampallis]

SOURCE 3B

This is an extract by Feinberg who revealed the negative impact of the 1913 Land Act on black South Africans.

Feinberg reveals that black South Africans were restricted to seven percent of South African land they had owned before the passing of the 1913 Land Act. For black South Africans, land was not reached and opportunities for further accumulation of land through purchasing (buying) were severely limited. As a result, their economic stability and welfare were disrupted by the Land Act. Moreover, Feinberg points out that as a result of the Act, African could no longer rent or lease land outside the scheduled areas, from their white landlord for the purpose of economic development. This intensified poverty among the black South Africans.

The Land Act also prevented sharing of crops. Before the Act both whites and blacks could share their profit from the agricultural activities, such sharing was able to uplift the African communities. However, with termination of sharing, they lost means of income. This contributed to poverty rate, forcing male African to leave their households to work in the South African mines. This was the beginning of migrant labour system which disrupted many African family lives and stability. Before this Act, black South African was self-employed and self-sufficient as they possessed land. 'The 1913 Land Act reflects socio-economic injustice of Apartheid of South Africa', according to Feinberg.

[From *Department of Biblical and Ancestral Studies* by L Modise & N Mtshiselwa]

SOURCE 3C

This source explains the pain and plight (difficulty) of the Kgobadi family members who were evicted from Orange Free State as a result of the passing of Native Land Act of 1913.

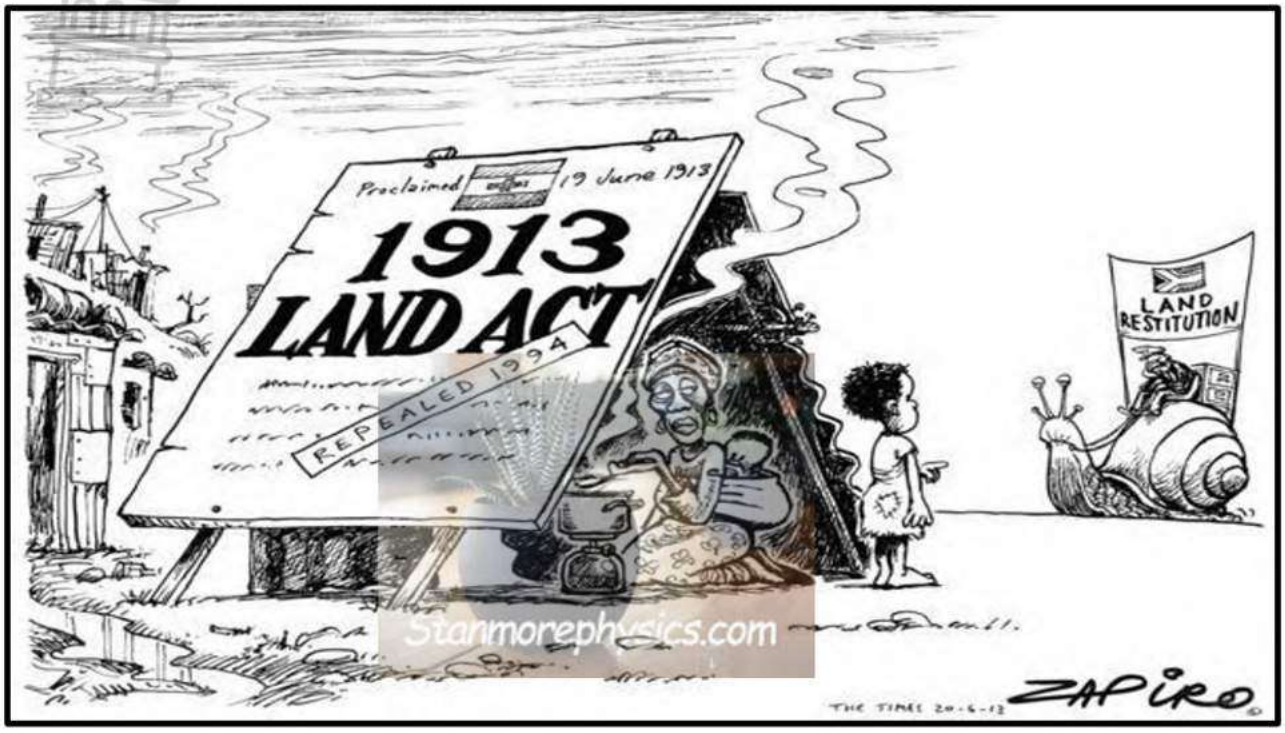
Mrs. Kgobadi carried a sick baby when the eviction took place, and she had to transfer her darling from the cottage to the jolting ox-wagon in which they left the farm. Two days out the little one began to get severely ill as the result of hardships and exposure on the road, and during the night before we met them, its soul was released from its earthly bonds (died). The death of the child added a fresh perplexity (confusion) to the stricken parents. They had no right or title to the farm lands through which they trekked. They must keep to the public roads - the only places in the country open to the outcasts if they were in possession of a travelling permit. The deceased child had to be buried, but where, when, and how?

This young wandering family decided to dig a grave under cover of the darkness of that night, when no one was looking, and in that crude manner the dead child was interred (buried) and interred amid fear and trembling, as well as the throbs of a torturing anguish, in a stolen grave, lest the proprietor (owner) of the spot, or any of his servants, should surprise them in the act. Even criminals dropping straight from the gallows have an undisputed claim to six feet of ground on which to rest their criminal remains, but under the cruel operation of the Native Land Act, little children, whose only crime is that God did not make them white, are sometimes denied that right in their ancestral home.

[From *New Generation - Grade 10* by S.P. Govender et al.]

SOURCE 3D

This source is a cartoon by Zapiro and was taken from the *The Times* newspaper, published in June 2013. It shows the land issue in South Africa after the dawn of democracy.



[From *The Times*, 20 June 2013]