LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC)

GRADE 10

HISTORY

STANDARDISED TEST 2

11 SEPTEMBER 2025

QUESTION PAPER

MARKS: 100
TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 5 pages and an Addendum of 10 pages

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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.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: BRITAIN INCREASING INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA WITH THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

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

3. SECTION B consist of ONE essay question.

4. Answer ALL questions as follows:

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

6. When answering questions, you should apply your 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 clearly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW THE UITLANDER QUESTION THREATENED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL IN THE 1880S

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

1.1. Read Source 1A

1.1.1 Quote evidence in the source to prove that the discovery of gold sparked mass migration in the Witwatersrand (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2 List FOUR towns from the source, that started developing into mining towns (4 x 1) (4)

1.1.3 Mention THREE types of people who flocked Johannesburg during the gold rush (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.4 Why, according to the source, the workers that flocked to the Witwatersrand were classified as “temporary workers? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.5 Using information in the source and your own knowledge explain how the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand was a turning point in the history of South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2. Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 What according to the source were requests by the diggers presented to President Kruger during his visit in 1886 (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.2 According to the source, how did the Government respond to the public meetings and petitions for political representation and a reduction of customs dues (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Explain the concept *Uitlanders* in the context of the migrant workers in the Transvaal in the 1880s (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Why do you think the protestors continued with their dissatisfactions despite government concessions (1 x 2) (2)

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1.2.5 Using information in the source and your own knowledge comment on the statement 'the agitation was accordingly regarded as foundationless, and the fear began to be expressed that the Uitlanders might be working with ulterior motives' (2 x 2) (4)

1.3. Consult Source 1C

1.3.1 Define the concept the *Naturalisation* in your own words (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Explain why do you think Pres Kruger supported the new citizenship requirements wholeheartedly' (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Explain why according to the source, Kruger's thinking about full citizenship was rather simplistic (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.4 Why do you think the naturalization clause contradicted the constitution of the Republic on obtaining citizenship (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Using information in the source and your own knowledge explain why the 1894 resolution of the First Volksraad was regarded as the final blow to the Uitlanders' hope of becoming full citizens (1 x 2) (2)

1.4. Use Source 1D.

1.4.1 What message does the picture convey? Use visual clues in the picture to support your answer. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Explain why you would regard the source as useful to a historian researching on the Uitlander question in the Transvaal. (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 position of the Uitlander in the Transvaal. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6. Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the influx of the Uitlander question threatened the independence of the Transvaal in the 1880s. (6)

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR & UNION

To what extend Africans played an important role the South African War between 1899 and 1902'

Use relevant evidence to substantiate your line of argument

[50]

TOTAL: 100

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 6 pages.

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QUESTION 1: HOW THE UITLANDER QUESTION THREATENED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL IN THE 1880S

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains conditions in South Africa during the discovery of gold in the 1880s

Before the major gold reefs was discovered on the Witwatersrand in 1886, there were approximately only 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 in the region. Approximately 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 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. This gold rush led to an absolute influx of people including gold diggers, mining-capitalists and prospectors – leading to 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: 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 month contracts and had no certainty of whether their contracts would be extended or not – hence why they were referred to as temporary workers. After their 18 months 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'.

https://guidingsa.com/sa-history/the-mineral-revolution/-- accessed on 02 September 2025

SOURCE 1B

The source below is an extract: *The Uitlander Movement in the South African Republic before the Jameson Raid* by C Webb, the University of the Witwatersrand, 1952. It highlights tensions that erupted after the discovery of gold.

It was at Barberton that the first signs of conflict between the new population and the old appeared. In 1886, on the occasion of a visit by President Kruger to De Kaap, the diggers presented him with an address in which requests were put forward for reduction of taxation, for road and bridge construction, and for remedy of the position tinder which the new community had no separate representation in the Volksraad.

The following year saw an Intensification of the agitation (dissatisfaction) thus begun. In the early part of the year, public meetings were held, and petitions were forwarded to government on the subjects of political representation and a reduction of customs dues. To the first request, the Government responded with a proclamation, creating the Barberton Gold-fields and those of the Witwatersrand electoral constituencies. But despite this concession, the agitation continued. The request for representation having been met, its place was immediately taken by demands for extension of the franchise. At the beginning of December, a meeting was held and resolutions passed urging that the franchise qualifications should be reduced.

Under the existing franchise law, the qualifications required of new-comers, in order for them to obtain the vote, were a five years' residence, the taking of the oath of allegiance, and the payment of a naturalisation fee of £25. Except in the matter of the naturalisation fee, the regulations were very similar to those obtaining in such countries as Britain and the United States of America. By the burghers the agitation was accordingly regarded as foundationless, and the fear began to be expressed that the Uitlanders might be working with ulterior motives.

https://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/server/api/core/bitstreams/b647520a-efb6-4f22-9a59-a294686f2bfe/content- accessed on 02 September 2025

SOURCE 1C

The source below highlights Pres Paul Kruger's views about the position of the Uitlander in the Transvaal Republic in the late 1880s

In the debate which preceded the adoption of the law of 1894 further difficulties were placed in the way of immigrants' obtaining full citizenship. Naturalisation was made more difficult by a provision that applicants for naturalisation had to submit a declaration by a competent official to confirm that they did not have a sentence against them which precluded them from becoming citizens, and even more important, that children followed the status of their father, and if the father was unnaturalised they could not obtain citizenship even if they had been born in die Republic. Kruger supported the new requirements wholeheartedly and during the debate leading to the amended act used the false argument that citizenship was an inherited right and not a birth right. The result was that the law as approved contradicted not only itself but also the constitution, which stated that birth within the Republic was essential for obtaining citizenship. Kruger fully supported the stand taken by the conservative members in the Volksraad in spite of strong arguments to the contrary pointing out the danger of alienating the Uitlanders and making it almost impossible for them to become full citizens.

Kruger's thinking about full citizenship was rather simplistic. It made no provision for the possibility of Uitlanders' becoming loyal citizens of the Republic. While foreigners would have qualified for citizenship in most other countries after a few years they had to wait a full 14 years for the same privilege in the Republic. The right to vote for the members of the Second Volksraad certainly did not satisfy the Uitlanders, because the participation it gave them in political decision-making was negligible (unimportant).

The final blow to the Uitlanders' hope of becoming full citizens and sharing in decision-making was the resolution of the First Volksraad in 1894 and the resultant Act No. 3 of that year to exclude their sons who had been born in the Republic altogether from the franchise if the father was not naturalised. This provision in the law in the adoption of which Kruger played a central role is not mentioned in sources dealing with the franchise. The law disillusioned the Uitlanders to such an extent that the National Union which championed their cause became so militant that a peaceful settlement of the franchise question became impossible.

https://sahistory.org.za/article/history-grade-10-topic-6-contextual-overview- Accessed on 01 Sept 2025]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is a cartoon by JM Staniforth. It depicts Paul Kruger, President of Transvaal, attempts to gain favour by reducing the voting time for the 'Uitlanders'



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

https://sahistory.org.za/article/history-grade-10-topic-6-contextual-overview-

https://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/server/api/core/bitstreams/b647520a-efb6-4f22-9a59-a294686f2bfe/content-

https://guidingsa.com/sa-history/the-mineral-revolution/-



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