LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MOPANI EAST DISTRICT

GRADE 10



HISTORY

STANDARDISED TEST

12 SEPTEMBER 2024



MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 5 pages and an addendum of 6 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 in the ATP for this standardized test

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

Candidates must answer TWO (2) questions as follows:

- One source-based
- One essay

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2. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question
3. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
4. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting of the sources as answers.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: HOW DID PAUL KRUGER, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC, DEAL WITH THE THREAT OF 'BRITISH FOREIGNERS' AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF MINING IN THE LATE 1880s?

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

1.1 Read Source 1A.

1.1.1 In which year were the Witwatersrand goldfields discovered? (1x1) (1)

1.1.2 According to the source, what were the British mine workers called? (1x1) (1)

1.1.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, why do you think Paul Kruger was concerned about giving franchise to 'uitlanders'? (2x2) (4)

1.1.4 Why, according to the source, did the Transvaal pass a series of laws? (1x2) (2)

1.1.5 Define the concept *disenfranchisement* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.1.6 What, according to the source, was the contributing factor to the Second Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902? (1x2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 What messages are being conveyed by the cartoon with regard to Kruger dealing with 'uitlanders' (2x2) (4)

1.3 Use Sources 1A and 1B. Explain how the evidence in Source 1B supports the information in Source 1A with regard President Paul Kruger's dealing with 'uitlanders'. (1x2) (2)

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1.4 Consult Source 1C.

1.4.1 Why, according to the source, did Joseph Chamberlain join forces with Rhodes in South Africa by 1895? (1x2) (2)

1.4.2 Identify from the source, TWO groups of people who protested against the Transvaal government's discriminatory attitude to the uitlanders. (2x1) (2)

1.4.3 Explain how Kruger's government put pressure on the 'Uitlanders' (2x2) (4)

1.4.4 What, according to the source led to the botched plans of the Jameson raid? Give TWO. (2x1) (2)

1.4.5 Explain why you think the Jameson Raid was a failure. (2x2) (4)

1.4.6 How, according to the source, did the Transvaal residents feel after the Jameson raid? (2x1) (2)

1.5 Study Source 1D.

1.5.1 Quote FOUR results, from the source, of the Jameson raid. (4x1) (4)

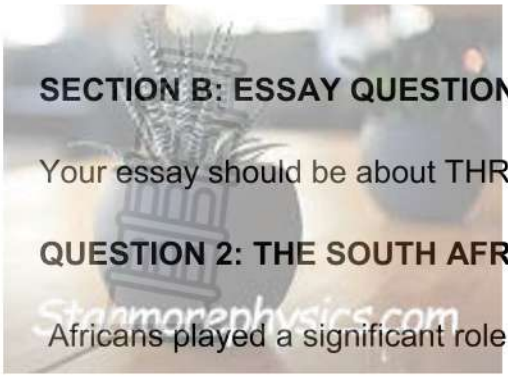
1.5.2 Explain the relationship between the British and Boers after the Jameson raid. (1x2) (2)

1.5.3 Explain the useful ness of this source to a historian studying the results of the Jameson raid. (1x2) (2)

1.5.4 According to the source, whose reputations were tarnished by the Jameson raid? Identify TWO. (2x1) (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 Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal dealt with the threat of 'British foreigners' after the discovery of mining in the late 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

Africans played a significant role in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 to 1902.

Do you agree? Substantiate your line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

[50]

TOTAL: 100



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GRADE 10



HISTORY
STANDARDISED TEST
SEPTEMBER 2024
ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 6 pages

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: HOW DID PAUL KRUGER, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC DEAL WITH THE THREAT OF 'BRITISH FOREIGNERS' AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF MINING IN THE LATE 1880s?

SOURCE 1A

The source explains Krugerism as a way to deal with 'Uitlanders' in the Transvaal.

The vast Witwatersrand gold fields were discovered in 1886, and within ten years the uitlander (English) population of the Transvaal was thought to be double that of the ethnic Boer Transvaalers. An 'uitlander', Afrikaans for 'foreigner' ('outlander'), was a foreign (mainly British) migrant worker during the Witwatersrand Gold Rush in the independent Transvaal Republic following the discovery of gold in 1886.These workers were primarily concentrated around the Johannesburg area.

The Transvaal government, under President Paul Kruger, were concerned as to the effect this large influx (arrival) could have on the independence of the Transvaal. The 'uitlanders' were almost entirely British subjects. Therefore enfranchising (give right to vote) the 'uitilanders', at a time when the Crown (rule by British Queen) was keen to consolidate its colonial hold in South Africa, risked creating a powerful fifth column that could ultimately lead to a power shift and the Transvaal passing into British hands, eventually turning it into a British colony. As a result, beginning in 1890 the Transvaal government passed a series of laws refusing voting rights and citizenship to immigrants who had not both resided the republic for fourteen years and were over forty years of age. This successfully disenfranchised the 'uitlanders' from any meaningful political role. This attitude was called, "Krugerism". The limited rights granted to this group in the independent Boer Republics was one of the contributing factors behind the Second Boer War.

[From https://www.britannica.org/uitlanders. Accessed on 22 August 2024.]

SOURCE 1B

The cartoon below by is tiltled *'slow and sure'* by cartoonist, JM Staniforth. It depicts Paul Kruger, the President of Transvaal, attempting to gain favour by reducing the voting time for the 'Uitlanders'. A shadow of Joseph Chamberlain of the United Kingdom looks on.



SLOW AND SURE.

PRESIDENT KRUGER (to British Colonist): "There, see what I am doing for you. Ain't you very grateful. Who is your true friend now?"

[From http://papuraunewyddcymru.llgc.org.uk/en/page/view/3284408.Accessed on 20 August 2024]

UITLANDER

PAUL KRUGER

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

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SOURCE 1C

The source below explains how the Jameson Raid that took place in 1895 as a response to Krugerism.

By 1895 Britain was getting more confident about taking action in South Africa. Joseph Chamberlain was appointed Colonial Secretary. He joined forces with Rhodes to try to develop and promote the British Empire in South Africa.

British and Jewish Businessmen protested against what they felt to be the Boer Transvaal Government's discriminatory attitude to the Uitlanders (foreigners) in Johannesburg, who had contributed in no small measure to the growth of the mining town. The Kruger government had been putting pressure on the mining companies in the form of taxes, and they maintained monopolies over items such as the dynamite needed for deep-level blasting and for railway construction which led to high transport tariffs. As no attempt was made to solve the Uitlanders' grievances by peaceful discussion and negotiations, Rhodes began planning an uprising of Uitlanders in Johannesburg.

The raid was launched on 29 December 1895, when Dr Leander Starr Jameson and armed forces crossed the border from Bechuanaland (Botswana). Jameson, however, had been too hasty. Earlier, while Jameson waited on the border, the Uitlander leaders in Johannesburg were arguing among themselves about the kind of government to be put into place after the invasion. Many of the Uitlanders had no interest in violent uprising. Rhodes had actually decided to call off the raid, but by that time it was too late as Jameson and his party had already crossed into the Transvaal.

Communication was lacking and plans were botched (failed) when all telegraph lines were not cut as had been planned. Consequently, the Boers received warning of the attack, and Jameson was forced to surrender on 2 January 1896 at Doornkop near Krugersdorp. The raid had been a failure. Transvaal residents felt that they were being threatened and Uitlanders were treated with more suspicion than ever before.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/jameson_raid Accessed on 20 July 2024.]

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SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from the book titled *'The Cowboy Capitalist'* by Charles van Onselen. It outlines some of the results of the Jameson raid on the broader South African community.

The failed Jameson Raid (1895) implicated (accused) the British government; removed Cecil Rhodes from the premiership of the Cape Colony; strengthened Afrikaner control of the South African Republic (the Transvaal) and its world-supplying gold mines; led to, if not actually precipitated (caused), the Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902); and ultimately motivated the Afrikaner-controlled consolidation of segregation in the Union of South Africa and thence apartheid. As van Onselen concludes, the Raid initiated the postwar "handing-over of political power" to Afrikaner nationalist governments, a "betrayal of African rights," and the eventual creation of apartheid, "the master plan for white racial domination of every single aspect of economic, political and social life".

The raid significantly heightened tensions between the British and the Boers, exacerbating (worsening) racial and political divisions in South Africa. The raid delayed potential reforms in the Transvaal. President Paul Kruger, who had been considering compromises with the Reformers, became more resistant to change following the raid.

The raid is often viewed as a failed attempt by Cecil Rhodes and his associates to expand British influence in Southern Africa. It tarnished (damaged) the reputations of Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain (the British Colonial Secretary), and the British Empire as a whole.

[From *The Cowboy Capitalist:John Hays Hammond,the West, and the Jameson Raid* by Charles van Onselen]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

http://papuraunewyddcymru.llgc.org.uk/en/page/view/3284408

https://www.britannica.org/uitlanders

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/jameson-raid

Van Onselen C. 2018. *The Cowboy Capitalist: John Hays Hammond, the American West and the Jameson Raid* (Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg)



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