education

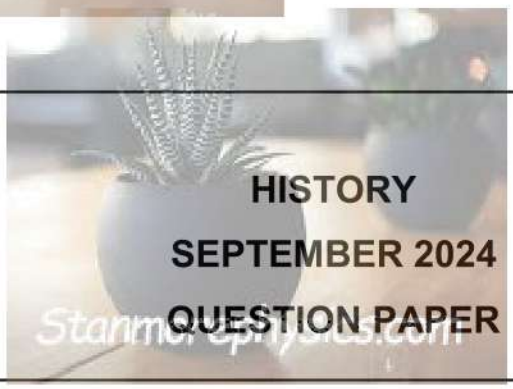
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING



GRADE 10



HISTORY

SEPTEMBER 2024

QUESTION PAPER

MARKS: 100

DURATION: 2 HOURS

This question paper consists of 04 pages and the addendum of 06 pages.

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INSRUCTIONS:

1. This QUESTION paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the Prescribed content framework in the CAPS document. Answer **ALL** questions.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

   QUESTION 1: BRITAIN TAKES CONTROL OF THE CAPE

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

   QUESTION 3: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (1899-1902)

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

3. SECTION B consists of ONE ESSAY question.

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

5. When answering questions, learners should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

6. A mere rewriting of 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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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

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

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE REACTION OF THE BOERS TO THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE?

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

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 Why, according to the source, did the Great Britain try to capture the Cape in 1793? (1 x 2) (2)

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

1.1.3 Why do you think Britain decided to go on war with France? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 How, according to the source, did Britain change the infrastructure of the Cape? (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.5 Explain why Britain changed the infrastructure of the Cape after taking over. (2 x 2) (4)

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1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 What, according to the source, did the policy of Anglicisation mean? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 State the only one condition from the source in which the trekkers would be allowed to to cross the Fisher River. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Explain why the Boers were not happy with the changes made by the British in the Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Why, according to the source, did the Dutch farmers began to move inland? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 State the year in which Piet Retief's party left the Eastern Cape. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 What, according to the source, did the Dutch-speaking colonists search for? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 State the tremendous social upheaval that was caused by the the Great Trek in the interior of southern Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Define the term *Great Trek* in the context of the Boer response to the British occupation of the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Explain what is meant by the statement, "…the white men were coming in their hundreds," regarding the movement of the Boers from the Cape. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that many left the Cape after 1835. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Refer to Source 1D.

1.4.1 What message is conveyed in this source? (1 x 2) (2)

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1.4.2 Explain why the Boers used ox – wagons during the Great Trek. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5 Study sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in source 1C supports the evidence in source 1D regarding the reaction of the Boers to British occupation of the Cape. (2 x 2) (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 reaction of the Boers to the British occupation of the Cape.

(8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

QUESTION 2 SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899 TO 1902

Critically discuss the events that took place during the South African War between the British and the Boers from 1899 to 1902.

Support your answer using relevant evidence by focusing on the South African war.

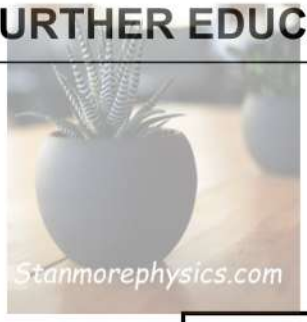
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TOTAL:100

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GRADE 10



HISTORY

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 06 pages.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE REACTION OF THE BOERS TO THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains how Britain took control of the Cape and the changes implemented (applied) thereafter.

When Great Britain went to war with France in 1793, both countries tried to capture the Cape so as to control the important sea route to the East. The British occupied the Cape in 1795, ending the Dutch East India Company's rule in the region. Although the British relinquished the colony to the Dutch in the Treaty of Amiens (1802), they reannexed it in 1806 after the start of the Napoleonic Wars. The Cape became a vital base for Britain prior to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and the Cape's economy was meshed with that of Britain. To protect the developing economy there, Cape wines were given preferential access to the British market until the mid-1820s. Merino sheep were introduced, and intensive sheep farming was initiated in order to supply wool to British textile mills.

The infrastructure of the colony began to change: English replaced Dutch as the language of administration; the British pound sterling replaced the Dutch rix-dollar; and newspaper publishing began in Cape Town in 1824. After Britain began appointing colonial governors, an advisory council for the governor was established in 1825, which was upgraded to a legislative council in 1834 with a few "unofficial" settler representatives. A virtual freehold system of landownership gradually replaced the existing Dutch tenant system, under which European colonists had paid a small annual fee to the government but had not acquired land ownership.

[From https://www.britannica.com/place/South-Africa/British-Occupation-of-the-Cape Accessed on 31 August 2024]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below explains how the Boers were affected by British occupation of the Cape and their reaction to that. It was taken from New Generation History by Stephenson *et al*., (2018).

Dutch farmers on the Eastern frontier were dissatisfied with British rule and the changes it brought. British rule threatened the independence of the Afrikaners. The policy of Anglicisation meant that everyone had to speak English, which was a foreign language to the trekkers. British troops controlled the eastern frontier and the trekkers were not allowed to cross the Fish River into Xhosa territory unless they were reclaiming their cattle.

The trekkers did not like the liberal attitude of the English towards the Khoikhoi and they were unhappy with the terms of the Ordinance 50. To add to their problems, the trekkers were short of labour and emancipation of slaves in 1834 caused deep anger and a great desire to move into the interior. Groups of Dutch farmers began to move inland to maintain their way of life. Their migration became known as the "Great Trek". It only involved 6000 people, about one-tenth of the white population. Piet Retief was a trekker leader whose party left the Eastern Cape in 1836.

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[Adapted from New Generation History, Grade 10, Learner's Book Accessed on 31 August 2024]

SOURCE 1C

The source below was taken from History Online. It explains the impact of the British colonisation of the Cape to the Boers.

The Great Trek was a landmark in an era of expansionism (colonisation) and bloodshed, of land seizure and labour coercion. Taking the form of a mass migration into the interior of southern Africa, this was a search by dissatisfied Dutch-speaking colonists for a promised land where they would be 'free and independent people' in a 'free and independent state'.

far from being the peaceful and God-fearing process which many would like to believe it was, the Great Trek caused a tremendous social upheaval in the interior of southern Africa, rupturing the lives of hundreds of thousands of indigenous people. But this time the reports that reached the chiefs of the Sotho clans on the northern bank were more alarming: the white men were coming in their hundreds.

Threatened by the 'liberalism' of the new colonial administration, insecure about conflict on the eastern frontier and 'squeezed out' by their own burgeoning population, the Voortrekkers hoped to restore economic, cultural and political unity independent of British power. The only way they saw open to them was to leave the colony. In the decade following 1835, thousands migrated into the interior, organised in a number of trek parties under various leaders. Many of the Voortrekkers were trekboers (semi-nomadic pastoral farmers) and their mode of life made it relatively easy for them to pack their worldly possessions in ox-wagons and leave the colony forever.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/great-trek-1835-1846 Accessed on 31 August 2024]

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SOURCE 1D

The picture below shows the Boers in ox-wagons leaving the Cape during the Great Trek as a result of their dissatisfaction with the British occupation of the Cape.



From:https://www.google.com/search?q=great%20trek%20trekboers&udm=2&sa=X&ved=0CBwQtI8BahgKEwjY3a6RgrylAxUAAAAAHQAAAAAQwQ4&biw=360&bih=737&dpr=3#vhid=oQQ7lmW0YNOe9M&vssid=mosaic
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

https://www.britannica.com/place/South-Africa/British-Occupation-of-the-Cape [Accessed on 31 August 2024]

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/great-trek-1835-1846 Accessed 31 August 2024 [Accessed 31 August 2024]

From:https://www.google.com/search?q=great%20trek%20trekboers&udm=2&sa=X&ved=0CBwQtI8BahgKEwjY3a6RgryIAxUAAAAAHQAAAAAQwQ4&biw=360&bih=737&dpr=3#vhid=oQQ7lmW0YNOe9M&vssid=mosaic [Accessed 31 August 2024]

Stephenson *et al*. (2018). New Generation History. Grade 10 Learner's Book. Pinetown Printers.



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