



**Subject:** Grade 8 Social Sciences (History)

**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2

**Total:** 112 Marks

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1. Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union | Industrial & Commercial Workers' Union | Industrial and Commercial Workers Union | Industrial & Commercial Workers Union 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The ICU was the first black and coloured workers' union within South Africa.

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2. 1919 | was able to respond to important issues that affected black workers | well organised and the leaders couldn't agree on important decisions 6 marks

**Explanation:**

Sometimes the ICU was nationalist, sometimes it was radical and sometimes it was very moderate. It spoke of strikes, but did not organise many. Many ICU leaders were corrupt.

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3. D: This way the migrant workers had no way to bargain for better working conditions or better wages. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

A trade union is a group of workers who band together to protect the rights of the worker, often gaining better working conditions or better wages.

The trade union will bargain with the company owner for these things and strike if their demands are not met.

By not allowing black people to form a trade union they took away the possibility of bettering their circumstances.

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4. true 2 marks

**Explanation:**

A primary source is something produced by an eye-witness to an event. By "eye-witness" it is meant that the person who produced it was around during the time.

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5. the South African Republic (ZAR) | the Cape Colony 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The ZAR claimed the area based on the Bloemfontein Convention, which had stated that the British were not interested in the areas north of the Vaal River.

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6. Griqua Land West | Griqualand West 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The Griqua, a group of mixed people as a result of intermarriage, left the Cape Colony and moved north to establish Griqualand West.

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7. the Orange Free State | the Transvaal 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Groups of Trekkers (Boers) went to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as part of the Great Trek in the late 1850's.

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8. true 2 marks

**Explanation:**

They signed the land over to the Boers.

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9. A: hospitals 4 marks

**Explanation:**

This law was not adhered to. There was one hospital at the receiving depot and the conditions there were bad. Men, women and children were placed together, regardless of the infectious diseases they may have had.

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10. Chamber of Mines 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The Chamber of Mines of South Africa is a mining industry employers' organisation that supports and promotes the South African mining industry.

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11. indentured 3 marks

**Explanation:**

An indentured labourer is a person who is under contract to work for another person for a definite period of time, usually without pay, but in exchange for a free passage to a new country.

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12. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

Boys under the age of ten were not allowed to work in the mines. Later it became illegal for a boy under the age of twelve to work in the mine.

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13. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

The Whig government, a liberal party and opposition to the Tory government, gave the farmers some representation in the House of Commons. They also set up workhouses in the country, to which the poor, old, sick and unemployed could go if they wanted help.

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14. A: A and B 4 marks

**Explanation:**

He flooded the market with diamonds so that the price dropped and The Syndicate lost a lot of money.

He also stockpiled (stored up for later use) diamonds, which made the availability thereof scare.

The Syndicate lost even more money as they had no diamonds to sell. Rhodes' tactics worked.

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15. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

There were nine wars in total that dispossessed the Xhosa.

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16. 1991 3 marks

**Explanation:**

Repealed means cancelled. The 1913 Native Land Act was repealed only three years before the first real democratic elections in South Africa.

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17. written 3 marks

**Explanation:**

A written source is one that has been written down.

An oral source is spoken and copied verbatim.

A visual is a picture.

An archaeological source is one that shows the structure of a building or a person (like bones).

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18. C: The source shows us that the government had to make sure that white people were dissuaded from allowing black people to live and work on their farms. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

This is a threat to people who disagree with the 1913 Land Act. This threat of a fine and jail would dissuade white people to lease or sell land that is considered "white" to black people.

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19. black African | 7% (seven percent) | segregated | poor white farm labourers 8 marks

**Explanation:**

(1) Those considered "native" to Africa.

(2) A small percentage of the land for a very large population.

(3) Another word for separated.

(4) Those who had to compete with "native" tenant farmers for work on the farms.

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20. 20% | 50 - 100%

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The slaves were captured and traded in West Africa and then taken to America to work on cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar plantations. The raw materials were shipped to Britain, made into goods and sold to the rest of the world.

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21. C: Migrant labourers were forced onto smaller pieces of land so they could not afford to live with their families.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Being forced onto a small area of land was not the result of migrant labour, but rather a way to enforce it. This became known as the Land Act of 1913 where black people were forced onto the small homelands - land that was too small to support all those people in terms of agriculture.

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22. make as much profit as possible | land and placed them on "homelands" | pay a hut tax or household tax

6 marks

**Explanation:**

This was of great importance to the mine owners. The labourers could not survive where they lived. They could not pay the taxes in cattle and so had to earn money.

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23. factories, schools and universities | law courts and civil services | shops

8 marks

**Explanation:**

The British gained much wealth from the Indian farmers. In return India did benefit from the British government as well by obtaining important services like law courts, shops and schools.

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24. lodging house

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Most of the houses were crowded with four or five people living in one room. Even the cellars were full. Houses that were built were crammed close together, with very narrow streets between them.

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25. A: factories

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The enclosure system left the peasant farmers poor and homeless. They moved to the growing industrial towns and cities to find work as factory workers and miners.

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26. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Britain gradually took over more and more states in India. In 1858, all of these states together became known as the colony of "British India" and Queen Victoria of Britain became "Empress of India".

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27. A: dried fish 4 marks

**Explanation:**

This was their only luxury.

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28. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

No duty was charged on British goods going into India. However, high duties were charged on Indian exports to Britain.

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29. were paid the same for any gold they sold | machinery and tools | labour wages 6 marks

**Explanation:**

The Gold Standard meant that gold was the same price everywhere. By keeping labour costs low, the owner of the mines made more profit.

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30. compounds 3 marks

**Explanation:**

A compound is a cluster of buildings in an enclosure (eg. wall or fence).

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**Total:** 112 Marks