



Subject: Grade 8 Social Sciences (History)
Topic: Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2
Total: 112 Marks

Name: _____
Date: _____

This text refers to question: 1, 2, 3, 4

I. W. W.'s IN SOUTH AFRICA

Organization Established Among the Natives in Durban

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, July 18.

At the preliminary hearing of S. P. Bunting, former Provincial Councillor: S. Hanscomb, and a man named Tinker, who were arrested on July 7 for complicity with the threatened uprising of the natives in South Africa, held here today, it was testified that Bunting presided at various meetings at which the natives were urged to organize against the capitalists.

It was also stated that a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World had been established among the natives at Durban.

Source: The New York Times, published: July 19, 1918

Philips, J. (2015). The South African Wobblies: The Origins of Industrial Unions in South Africa. Libcom (online).

<https://libcom.org/history/south-african-wobblies-origins-industrial-unions-south-africa-john-philips>. (24/03/2016).

Question 1: Text Input

3 marks

The ... (ICU) was the first trade union in South Africa who represented the rights of the black worker. It was informally linked with the Industrial Workers of the World (an international workers trade union).

Question 2: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

The ICU was the first black and coloured workers' union in South Africa. It was formed in (1) by Clements Kadalie.

By 1927 it had reached over 100 000 members because it (2) . By 1930 it collapsed because it was not (3)

Possible Answers: 1886 | 1919 | 1931 | became a popular movement to join | the young workers were supported against capitalists | was able to respond to important issues that affected black workers | well organised and the leaders couldn't agree on important decisions | legal - black trade unions had been banned | accomplishing many of its goals against the mine owners

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Question 3: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Why were the African trade unions banned?

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | If the African migrant workers held a strike for better wages then no one would be working in the mines. |
| B | The mine owners were racist and didn't want to allow them to join together against them. |
| C | An African trade union would have convinced the migrant workers not to work for certain mines unless their demands for higher wages were met. |
| D | This way the migrant workers had no way to bargain for better working conditions or better wages. |

Question 4: True/False

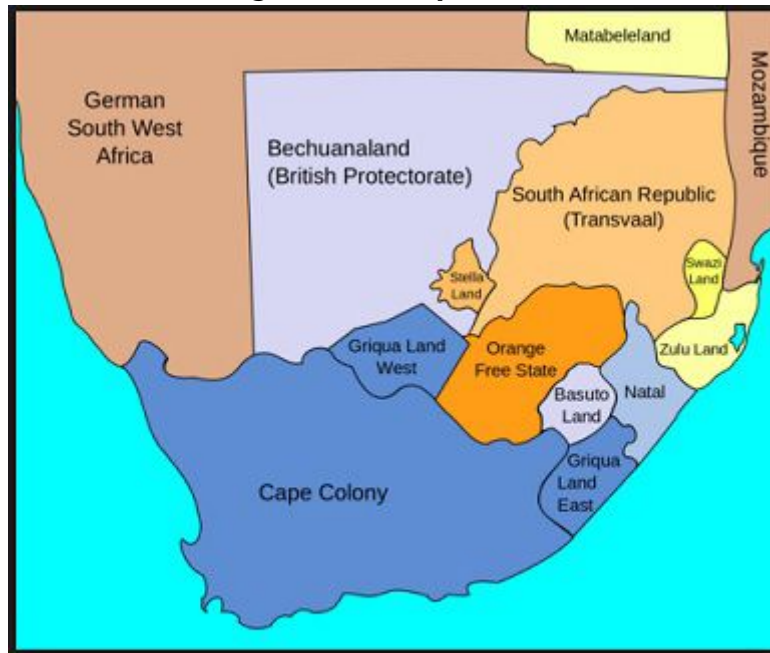
2 marks

This source is a primary source as it was written in 1918 during the time of the strikes by Africans in Durban.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 5, 6, 7



Map of Southern Africa in the late 1800's

Question 5: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

In the early 1870's, rich diamond fields were discovered in Griqualand West. Both (1) and (2) claimed an interest in this area.

Possible Answers: the South African Republic (ZAR) | the Cape Colony | Orange Free State | Bechuanaland

1	<input type="text"/>
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Question 6: Text Input

3 marks

Identify the settlement on the map which was established by a group of people led by Adam Kok 1.

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Question 7: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The Boers looked for land where they could escape British control. In the early 1850's groups of Boers formed the two Boer Republics, called (1) and (2).

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: Basuto Land | Griqua Land West | the Orange Free State | the Transvaal | Swazi Land

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This text refers to question: 8**The Orange River Convention**

The Orange River Convention (sometimes also called the Bloemfontein Convention) was a convention whereby the United Kingdom formally recognised the independence of the Boers in the area between the Orange and Vaal rivers, which had previously been known as the Orange River Sovereignty. This resulted in the formation of the independent Boer Republic of the Orange Free State (OFS).

The convention was signed on 23 February 1854 at the Green Lodge in Bloemfontein.

The convention did not state what the boundaries between the Basotho kingdom and the OFS were to be; this omission was the cause of much conflict in later years.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_River_Convention

Question 8: True/False

2 marks

The British were not interested in the areas between the Orange and Vaal Rivers.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 9: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Employers of more than 20 indentured Indian labourers had to provide basic

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| A | hospitals |
| B | schools |
| C | sports fields |
| D | toilets |
-

Question 10: Text Input

3 marks

The ... was established by the Randlords in 1889 to prevent competition for labourers.

Question 11: Text Input

3 marks

The Indians who worked on the plantations of the Natal colony were known as ... labourers.

Question 12: True/False

2 marks

The Mines Act, passed by the government in 1842, prohibited all females and boys from working underground in coal mines.

 TRUE FALSE**Question 13: True/False**

2 marks

The Tory government gave peasant farmers some representation in the House of Commons.

 TRUE FALSE**Question 14: Multiple Choice**

4 marks

To force The Syndicate to control how many diamonds they sold on the market, Rhodes

A: flooded the market with diamonds

B: stockpiled diamonds

C: claimed 30% of their profits

 A and B A and C B and C A, B and C

This image refers to question: 15



Xhosa Wars. (2016). Wikipedia: The free Encyclopedia (online). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xhosa_Wars. (21 March 2016).

Question 15: True/False

2 marks

The Eighth Xhosa War between the British and the Xhosa was the last war fought to dispossess the Xhosa of their land.

TRUE

FALSE

This text refers to question: 16, 17, 18, 19

1913 Natives Land Act

The following is an extract from the 1913 Natives Land Act. Provision 5 below talks about the consequences of allowing black people to sell or lease land to black people in "white" areas.

"5(1) Any person who is a party to any attempted purchase, or sale, hire or lease, or to any agreement or transaction which is in contravention of this Act or any regulation made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, and if the act constituting the offence be a continuing one, the offender shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which that act continues.

(2) In the event of such an offence being committed by a company, corporation, or other body of persons (not being a firm or partnership), every director, secretary, or manager of such company, corporation or body who is within the Union shall be liable to prosecution and punishment and, in the event of any such offence being committed by a firm or partnership, every member of the firm or partnership who is within the Union shall be liable to prosecution and punishment."

Question 16: Text Input

3 marks

In which year was the 1913 Native Land Act repealed?

Question 17: Text Input

3 marks

This is an example of a/an (visual / oral / written / archaeological) source.

Question 18: Multiple Choice

4 marks

How does this source tell us, as historians today, that not everyone supported the 1913 Native Land Act?

Choose the most correct answer.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | The source mentions that black people were against the 1913 Native Land Act and found it unfair. |
| B | The source tells us that farmers still wanted black people to live and work on their farms. |
| 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. |
| D | The source shows us that white people disagreed with the 1913 Land Act and still allowed black people to live and work on the farms. |

Question 19: Please Fill In The Blanks

8 marks

The Apartheid government wanted to keep all of the (1) population in the "homelands" which was roughly (2) of the total area of South Africa.

They did this to keep the different races (3) and to support (4) who had been competing with the previous tenant farmers for work on the farms.

They were even willing to fine or jail those who leased out land to the "natives" .

Possible Answers: poor white farm labourers | rich white farmers | black African | coloured and black | together away from white people | 93% (ninety-three percent) | segregated | 7% (seven percent) | 50% (fifty percent)

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Question 20: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Companies from the city of Bristol sent ships to capture slaves in West Africa. Bristol controlled (1) of the slave trade in the 18th century. Merchants made a huge profit of (2).

Possible Answers: 20% | 50% | 40 - 80% | 50 - 100%

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This image refers to question: 21



The History of South Africa. (2009). Show Me: South Africa (online). <http://showme.co.za/facts-about-south-africa/history-of-south-africa/the-history-of-south-africa/>. (21 March 2016).

Question 21: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Which of the following is not a consequence of the migrant labour system in South Africa?

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Part of the low wages for migrant labourers was paid in alcohol. This meant that many of the labourers became alcoholics. |
| B | Migrant labourers were often away from their families for long periods which meant that family structures broke down after a while. |
| C | Migrant labourers were forced onto smaller pieces of land so they could not afford to live with their families. |
| D | Migrant labourers spent time in a European culture. They, therefore, lost a lot of their values and more of their traditional culture - often to their detriment. |

Question 22: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

The mine owners needed cheap workers for the mines so that they could (1) . The government supported the mine-owners as they received money from them in the form of taxes.

The government took away the black Africans (2) and forced them to (3) .

This meant that they had to earn actual money rather than work as farmers.

Possible Answers: get as much work done as possible | pay a hut tax or household tax | buy groceries from Afrikaner-owned shops | pay a per capita tax or tax per person | work long hours in the mines | make as much profit as possible | rights to safe and secure work | get as many workers as they could to work on the mines | land and placed them on "homelands"

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Question 23: Please Fill In The Blanks

8 marks

In India, the British introduced modern technology with the intention to sell manufactured goods like textiles and machines for profit. In turn, India benefited with (1), (2) and (3).

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: the building of railways | law courts and civil services | factories, schools and universities | shops

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This text refers to question: 24**Housing**

Most cities and towns were not prepared for the great increase of people looking for accommodation to live near their work place.

There was a shortage of houses, so many people had to share a room in other peoples houses. Rooms were rented to whole families or perhaps several families. Often ten or twelve people shared one room. If there was no rooms to rent, people stayed in lodging houses.

Many factory owners built houses for their workers near their factories. The houses were built close together really quickly and cheaply.

These houses often had two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. They were not really big enough for the large families people tended to have during the Victorian time.

The houses also did not have running water and toilets. Up to 100 houses had to share an outdoor pump to get their water and share an outside toilet. To make things worse, the water from the pump was often polluted.

The household rubbish was thrown out into the narrow streets and the air was filled with black smoke from the factories' chimneys.

Dirty streets and cramped living was a perfect breeding ground for diseases. More than 31,000 people died during an outbreak of cholera in 1832 and lots more were killed by typhus, smallpox and dysentery.

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Public Health Act of 1875 banned open sewers, thanks to Joseph Bazalgette's sewage system. Houses were made further apart, rubbish collection was introduced and public health inspectors had to be provided by the local council. They basically had to go round whatever town or city they were employed in and check that sanitation and health of the people was alright.

In 1853, the tax on soap was taken off, meaning poor people could buy it and become more hygienic by washing with it.

Source: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians/industrialrevolution.html>

Question 24: Text Input

3 marks

People who had no place to stay could rent a room in a house for a few nights. This house, called a had many rooms, with whole families living in single rooms.

This text refers to question: 25

Enclosure Acts-Great Britain 1700-1801

IMPACT OF THE ENCLOSURE ACTS

Positive Effects

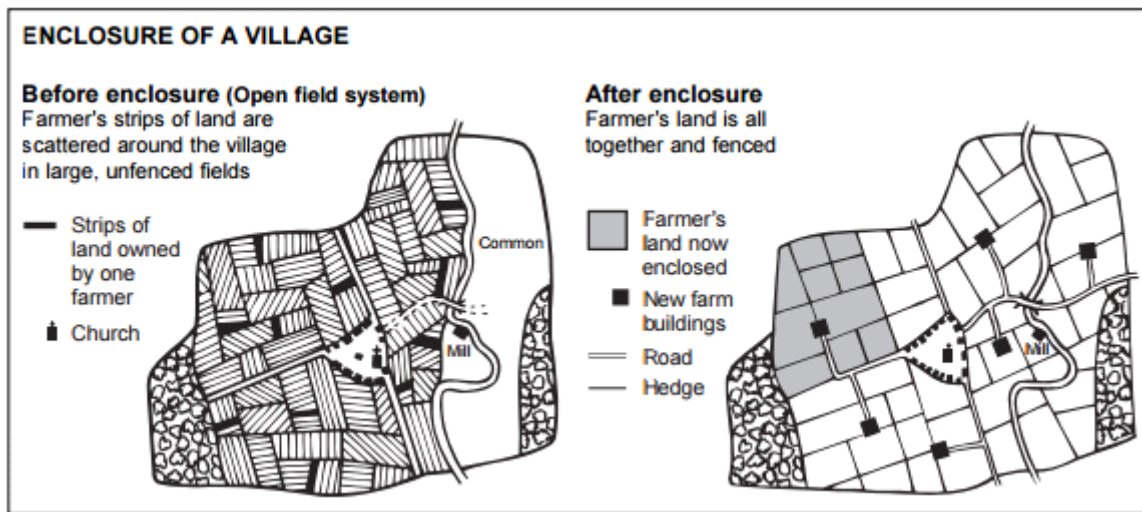
- Less land wastage - boundaries between strips could now be farmed.
- Land of a good farmer no longer suffered from neglect of neighbouring strips.
- Machinery such as the seed drill could be used on the larger plots of land.
- Farmers were encouraged to experiment (e.g., with crop rotation).
- Animal diseases were less likely to spread to all village animals. Separate fields for animals made selective breeding possible.
- Less labour was needed to tend crops and animals on more compact farms.

Negative Effects

- Eviction of farmers (known as customary tenants) who failed to prove legal entitlement to land their families had worked for generations.
- Eviction of villagers who owned no land and had kept animals on common pasture (common land was allocated to other farmers through enclosure).
- Poor farmers, allocated small plots of land, were unable to compete with large landowners. Many lost their land when their businesses failed.
- Migration of poor - evicted peasants went to industrial cities to find work. Having lost their means of self-sufficiency they were forced to accept low wages and poor conditions. Casual agricultural labourers suffered similar poverty.

Source: <http://www4.uwsp.edu/english/rsirabia/notes/212/enclosureActs.pdf>

This image refers to question: 25



Question 25: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The peasant farmers who lost their land were forced to find work in the ... that were springing up in the towns and cities.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A | factories |
| B | banks |
| C | schools |
| D | churches |
| E | shops |

This image refers to question: 26



Question 26: True/False

2 marks

In 1858, when the states in India came together under the British, Queen Victoria of Britain became "Empress of India" .

TRUE

FALSE

Question 27: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Each indentured Indian labourer was given about 250g of ... each week.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A | dried fish |
| B | sugar |
| C | flour |
| D | meat |

Question 28: True/False

2 marks

Low duty was charged on British goods going into India.

 TRUE FALSE**Question 29: Please Fill In The Blanks**

6 marks

The Randlords decided not to compete between themselves. The price of gold was fixed and so they all (1) and they all had to buy the same (2) to work their large mines. Therefore, profit was determined by (3) .

By banding together and making sure that they paid the same costs and all knew about the technological advances they could all keep their profits high.

Possible Answers: earned the same income | income | machinery costs | skilled labourers | were paid the same for any gold they sold | machinery and tools | technological advances | labour wages | how much gold they sold

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Question 30: Text Input

3 marks

To limit the theft and selling of diamonds, black workers were made to live in closed ... throughout the whole term of their contracts.

Total: 112 Marks