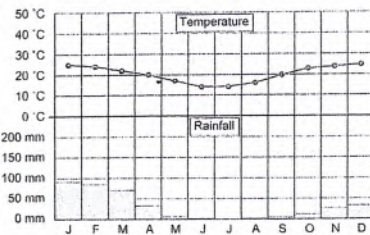


- Temperature and rainfall are affected by five important factors: latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, ocean currents and mountains.
- Each of the five influences on climate affects the temperature and rainfall in different parts of South Africa.
- In general, places further south have lower temperatures than places in the north of the country, e.g. Polokwane is warmer than Cape Town.
- Altitude can reduce the influence of latitude on temperature. Places higher above sea level, such as Sutherland and Johannesburg, will have lower temperatures than places at similar latitudes that are close to sea level.
- The oceans have a moderating influence on temperature. They make winters warmer and summers cooler than places that are inland at the same latitude.
- Cold ocean currents cool the air that blows over them. This lowers temperatures for places near the currents and reduces rainfall, as much of the rain falls over the ocean before it gets to the land.
- Warm ocean currents warm the air above them. This keeps coastal temperatures warm throughout the year and brings rain to the coast.
- Mountains affect the amount of the sun's radiation that places receive. Slopes that face the sun and the equator are warmer than slopes or areas that face the poles.
- Mountains also bring rain by causing wet air to condense.
- The main climate regions of the world are determined mostly by the influence of latitude.
- The other four influences affect particular areas, for example, cold ocean currents influence the coastal deserts on the west coasts of continents and altitude affects the climates of the world's high mountains.
- We use bar graphs to show average monthly rainfall figures, and line graphs to show average monthly temperature figures.
- Climate graphs help us to compare the temperature and rainfall of different climate regions.
- We can divide the world into broad areas that have similar climates. Each climate region has a set of specific climate characteristics.
- The characteristics of each climate region are affected by the five main influences on climate.

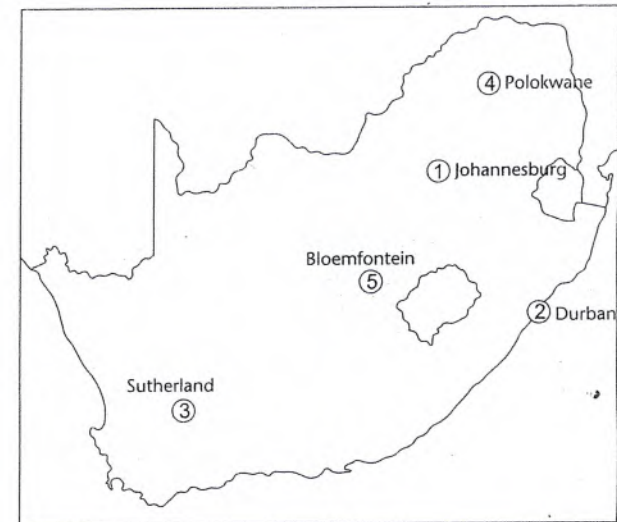


Formal assessment tasks or Test

Activity 1 (15 marks)

- Study the map that follows. Name the climatic influence that affects each place in South Africa. (10)
- Match the following average winter temperatures with one of the five numbers on the map. Write the numbers down on your page and next to each one write the temperature. (5)

- Average winter temperatures:
 13 °C
 20 °C
 0 °C
 12 °C
 7 °C



- Match each of the numbers of the climate regions on the world map that follows with the names in the table. (9)

Number	Climate region	Number	Climate region
8	Tropical	1	Continental
3	Sub-tropical	4	Polar
2	Temperate	9	Mediterranean
5	Desert	6	Tundra
7	Semi-desert	10	High mountain

Activity 1

Read this source and then answer the questions that follow it. You will also need to think about information you know that is not in the source.

In this extract, a historian talks about how the migrant labour system had no benefits for the migrant workers.

Brought in from the reserves in their youth and shipped back in their old age, the migrant labourers do not cost the mining industry a lot in welfare costs. This has to be paid by the poverty-stricken reserves. The mine owners only pay what they have to so that the workers can make a living. The rest goes to the mine owners as profit. The migrant labourers from the reserves provide the town's labour power without having the right to social benefits that they should get because their work creates wealth.

(Source: Adapted from Magubane, B.M. (1990). *The Political Economy of Race and Class in South Africa*. New York: New Monthly Review Press. Pages 95-96.)

1. Explain the term 'migrant labour' in your own words. (2)
2. a) According to this source, what costs do the mine owners have to pay? (1)
- b) What do they not have to pay? (1)
3. How do the mine owners benefit from this system? (1)
4. How do the miners benefit from the system? (1)
5. Which group was formed to protect the interests of the mine owners? (1)
6. Why did the miners not form trade unions? (1)
7. a) When they were on the mines, where did the miners live? (1)
- b) Describe their conditions there. (2)
8. Why did people become migrant labourers? (2)
9. What effect did the migrant labour system have on families? (2)

Activity 2

1. From the 1870s, three African kingdoms lost their independence. Name these kingdoms. (3)
2. Who ruled these areas after they lost their independence? (1)
3. What two important minerals were discovered in southern Africa in the 1800s? (2)
4. The mines used a system of migrant labour. Describe this system. (3)
5. How did the system of migrant labour affect:
 - a) The miners (2)
 - b) The women left at home in the rural areas (2)
 - c) The mine owners? (2)

The Mineral Revolution in South Africa

Summary

- The discovery of diamonds and gold changed South Africa completely.
- Britain took over the Boer republics and the independent African states, including the Zulu and Pedi states.
- Black people worked as migrant labourers on the mines. They lived in the cities for most of the year and returned home for a short time.
- On the mines, they lived in compounds and did unhealthy, dangerous work.
- Mine owners made a lot of money from this system but miners did not. The Randlords influenced the government so that it protected their interests.
- Family life in the reserves broke down and women there had to look after the families on their own.
- White miners faced similar dangers but were allowed to join trade unions.
- Indians were treated unfairly. Several laws discriminated against them.
- The city of Johannesburg grew quickly around the mining industry. It was arranged according to race groups.
- The Mineral Revolution was a turning point in South African history. It changed the economy of the country and also changed the way people lived and worked. It changed the balance of power so that the white government was much stronger than the black, Indian and coloured people in the population.
- Groups formed to fight against the unfair laws that were passed. For example, the ANC was formed in 1912.
- The Land Act set aside 7% of the land for 67% of the population. It ended black independence completely.

