



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE**

**HISTORY**

**GRADE 10**

**TERM 3: 2024**

**SOURCE BASED/ESSAY TASK**

**TIME: 1 HOURS**

**MARKS: 50**

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1.	This question paper consists of QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 based on the prescribed content frame work in the CAPS document.
	QUESTION 1: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS COLONIAL EXPANSION - XHOSA RESPONSE OR QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTION CONFLICT IN THE HIGHVELD BETWEEN THE BOER,BRITISH AND THE BASOTHO (CASE STUDY MOSHOESHOE)
2.	QUESTION 1 consists of source-based questions, source material that is required to answer source-based questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.
3.	QUESTION 2 consists of ONE essay question.
4.	Answer one question, SOURCE-BASED QUESTION or an ESSAY.
6.	When answering questions, you should apply knowledge, skills and insight.
7.	You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.
8.	Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
9.	Write neatly and legibly.



<b>QUESTION 1: Explain how the Xhosa people responded to Co-operation and conflict over the Cape?</b>		
<b>Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the following questions;</b>		
1.1	Study source 1A	
1.1.1	Why according to the source, was there a conflict between the two groups?	(2x1)2
1.1.2	Name the two groups who were involved in the struggle for the land.	(2x1)2
1.1.3	Why, according to the source, were treaties implemented for a 'limited time'?	(2x1)2
1.1.4	Define the concept ' <b>colonialists</b> ' in your own words.	(1x2)2
1.1.5	Explain what is meant by the statement, 'The spoor law was allowing the colonialist to enter areas controlled by the Xhosa in search of stolen cattle.'	(1x2)2
1.1.6	How do you think the Spoor-law affected the Xhosa people?	(1x2)2
1.2	Study Source 1B	
1.2.1	Why according to the source, did the colonialists change to sheep farming?	(1x2)2
1.2.2	How did this decision lead to tension between the Xhosa and the Colonialists?	(1x2)2
1.2.3	What was the reason according to Stockenström, why they could not get an influx of Xhosa labor into the area?	(2x1)2
1.2.4	Why do you think the Xhosa occupied such small amount of land?	(1x2)2
1.2.5	How useful is this source in relation to using the Xhosa people as a source of labor.	(2x2)4
1.3	Study Source 1C	
1.3.1	What message does the photograph convey, regarding the conflict between the Xhosa and the British?	(2x2)4
1.3.2	Explain why do think the colonialists were at an advantage during the conflict.	(1x2)2
1.4	How does Source 1A and Source 1B support each other regarding the response of the Xhosas towards British settlers?	(2x2)4
1.5	Study source 1D	
1.5.1	Why according to the source did the Nongqawuse prophesize the killing of cattle?	(2x1)2

1.5.2	Define the concept Frontier in the context of the co-operation and conflict between Xhosa and colonists.	(1x2)2
1.5.2	Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the sacrifice affected the Xhosa people.	(2x2)4
1.5.3	How did the following people react after the cattle killing?	
	(a)The Colonial authorities	
	(b)The ordinary people	(2x1)2
1.6	Using the information in the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about six lines (about 60 words) explaining how the Xhosa People responded to the Co-operation and Conflict within the Cape?	(6)

**QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTION**

Explain to what extent Moshoeshoe successfully saved his kingdom, both militarily and diplomatically, from being taken over by the trek Boers?  Substantiate your line of argument by using relevant evidence. <b>{50}</b>
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## ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1:

### SOURCE 1A

The source explains the main reasons for the clash between the Xhosa and the British settlers.

In brief, the history can be explained as initially a conflict over land and grazing areas as the colonialists expanded eastward and the Xhosa expanded westward, during which there were a number of skirmishes (fighting) and treaties. Invariably, the treaties only lasted a limited time as the land-hungry colonialists pressured for expansion, and the population increase and creation of break-away chiefdoms led to the westward spread of the Xhosa.

Both groups were cattle farmers and thus cattle theft and conflict over grazing were inevitable. The British, weary of the Dutch colonialists initiated the 1820 Settlers scheme to import British colonialists in order to form a buffer between the Xhosa and the colony. The scheme was fraught (full of) with problems as the land portions were too small to be viable (workable), many of the landed gentry (nobility) who had brought over indentured labor failed, and the labor (many of whom were from the British urban areas) sought employment in the town and villages as artisans. This state of affairs first led to a class conflict and later to an expansion of the voting franchise (right).

The British, in terms of one of the treaties with the Xhosa, instituted a so-called spoor law, which allowed the colonialists to enter the Xhosa areas in search of stolen cattle. This was often used as an excuse for cattle raids on the Xhosa areas. As most of the cattle recovered were in fact not stolen, tensions rose, and in 1812, the Xhosa launched an attack on Grahamstown, the capital of the region. Although vastly outnumbered, the colonialist had the advantage of substantial buildings for shelter and canon and rifles against assegai-wielding forces, and thus prevailed.

<http://scientiamilitaria.journals.ac.za> {Accessed on 10 July 2024}



**SOURCE 1B**

The source shows the other reason for the tension between the colonialists and the Xhosa people.

Over time, the colonialists changed to sheep farming, which helped to reduce stock losses as the Xhosa were not sheep farmers themselves. However, sheep farming requires labour and, increasingly, the colonialists looked to the Xhosa to supply the labour. Tensions were rising. In 1827, Stockenström wrote with cynical (distrustful) insight that the colony could not expect a large influx of labourers from Xhosaland as long as that region was “in a state of peace and space aplenty”.

In 1809, Collins estimated the strength of the Xhosa nation at about fifty thousand people, scattered over a swathe(row) of territory from the Fish River to the Bashee River. The traveller George Thompson’s estimate fifteen years later was one hundred thousand. As the colonial authorities, by sword and pen, extended British domination to cover the whole of Xhosaland and beyond, ‘independent’ Xhosaland shrunk until by 1855, according to Governor George Grey, ninety thousand people living west of the Kei were crammed(crowded) into nine locations totalling only two thousand four hundred and fifty square miles. At the time when the average frontier farm considered sufficient to support one colonial family was over nine square miles in extent, the Xhosa area gave a density of just over thirty-six persons per square mile. Starvation makes a good servant and, as Stockenström had predicted, the sheep farmers got the laborers they wanted

<http://scientiamilitaria.journals.ac.za> {Accessed 10 July 2024}



**SOURCE 1C**

The photograph below shows a series of nine wars between the Xhosa kingdom and the British Empire as well as Trekboers in what is now the Eastern Cape in South Africa. These wars were a military resistance against European colonialism in Africa



[www.military](http://www.military) history of South Africa {Accessed 12 July 2024}





**SOURCE 1D**

The Source explains the Cattle Killing and its effects on the Xhosa People.

More frontier wars continued to ravage the region. Also some peaceful cooperation between the Dutch and Xhosa groups in the form of Dutch mission stations and schools among the Xhosa. Also, some Xhosa worked as cattle herders on settler farms. In 1817, Governor Sir Charles Somerset made peace with Xhosa chief Ngqika who agreed to cease cattle rustling from white settlers and to cede territory to the cape. In return, they recognized Ngqika as the official sovereign of the Xhosa.

In 1856 a movement called the Xhosa cattle killing movement began. A Xhosa girl called Nongqawuse claimed she had received a message from spirits that all Xhosa people will rise from the dead, that their cattle were contaminated by witchcraft so they needed to be killed and crops had to be destroyed. She claimed the spirits promised to bring greater wealth to the Xhosa people if they carried out the message correctly.

Many Xhosas carried out the suggestions which brought about terrible famine, about 400 000 cattle were killed and about 50 000 people died of starvation. Some Xhosas believed the colonial authorities had come up with the story and officials refused to aid the dying community unless they worked for the colony. Eventually, because of the famine, thousands worked as labourers in the colony. The local authorities imprisoned some of the Xhosa chiefs, they also took more Xhosa land. Thus all Xhosa land was controlled by the British colonists and the Xhosa lost their independence.

[www.e-classroom.co.za](http://www.e-classroom.co.za) Accessed on 12 July 2024]

