



Duration: 2 Hours
Total Marks: 100

This question paper consists of 3 pages and an ADDENDUM of 3 pages.

EKURHULENI-NORTH DISTRICT
19 September 2023
Grade 10
History



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of Section A and Section B based on prescribed content framework of the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AND UNION

SECTION: B ESSAY QUESTION

QUESTION 2: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AND UNION: BACKGROUND TO THE WAR

2. SECTION A consists of ONE source-based question. Section A requires the use of sources found in the ADENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of ONE essay question.

4. Answer all the questions.

5. Apply all knowledge, skills and insight to answer the questions.

6. Rewriting sources when answering will be to the disadvantage of the candidate.

7. Spend at least ONE HOUR on each question



QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AFFECT THE AFRIKANERS AND BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

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

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 Quote evidence from the source suggesting the disastrous consequences that the SA war had on Black families. 3x1 (3)

1.1.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain the hardship Blacks had to endure in the concentration camps. (2x2) (4)

1.1.3 Identify the THREE types of Black farmers that were taken from Boer farms to the concentration camps. (3x1) (3)

1.1.4 Use the source and your own knowledge to explain why most Black men preferred to work in the British army. (2x2) (4)

1.2 Consult Source 1B.

1.2.1 Extract evidence from the source that shows that there were separate camps created during the war. (1x2) (2)

1.2.2 How many black people, according to the source, died in the concentration camps? (1x1) (1)

1.2.3 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the treatment of Blacks in the concentration camps. (1x2)(2)

1.2.4 Compare sources 1A and 1B. How do the two sources support each other regarding the treatment of black men in the concentration camps. (1x2)(2)

1.3 Read Source 1C.

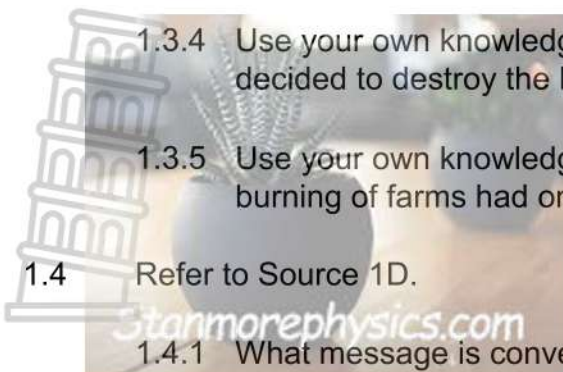
1.3.1 Define the following historical terms in the context of the SA War: (1x2)(2)

a. Guerrilla tactics

b. Commandos (1x2)(2)

1.3.2 How, according to the source, did Lord Roberts punish civilians? (3x1) (3)

1.3.3 Use your knowledge and name the policy that was used by the British to burn down the Boer farms. (1x2)(2)

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- 1.3.4 Use your own knowledge to explain why the British decided to destroy the Boers' property. (2x2)(4)
- 1.3.5 Use your own knowledge to explain the effects that the burning of farms had on the Boers. (2x2)(4)
- 1.4 Refer to Source 1D.
- 1.4.1 What message is conveyed by this source? (1x2)(2)
- 1.4.2 Comment on why you think this monument was built? (1x2)(2)
- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and own knowledge write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how the South African War affected the Afrikaners and Black South Africans. (8)
- [50]**

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

Answer the following essay question.
Your essay must be at least 2-3 pages.

QUESTION 2: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AND UNION: BACKGROUND TO THE WAR

Critically discuss how the discovery of minerals (gold and diamond) in South Africa led to the development of classes and inequality in the mines. **[50]**

TOTAL:100



EKRHULENI NORTH DISTRICT
GR 10 HISTORY
TERM 3 TEST
Stanmorephysics.com
ADDENDUM

This addendum has 3 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR AFFECT THE AFRIKANERS AND BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS?

SOURCE 1A

The source below describes the reasons why Blacks decided to participate in the South African War.

Black poverty was a major spur (event that encourages you to do something) to enlistment in the British army. For many Black families, the war had disastrous consequences as it disrupted the migrant labour system, a development that deprived them of an income used to buy grain, pay taxes and rent. Also, the return of thousands of men to the rural areas increased pressure on food resources in some already overpopulated districts of Natal, Zululand and the Transkei. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State Britain's scorched earth campaign destroyed the livelihoods of many thousands of Blacks. In 1901, separate concentration camps for Blacks were established to accommodate those who were uprooted from the land. Most of these were from Boer farms, where they resided as labour tenants, cash tenants or sharecroppers. Those who entered the camps had very little or no food. Only in exceptional cases were free rations provided, thus most Black men had no choice but to accept work in the British army in order to survive. By April 1902, over 13 000 refugees were found working in the British army. As a result, the camps were mainly filled with women, children, the elderly and the infirm (someone old, ill and weak).

The British recruited males on the basis of a three-month contract with a wage of 40 to 50 shillings. A major consolation to Blacks entering the British army was the fact that rations were usually included.

[From: *Black involvement in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899 – 1902* by N. Nkuna]



SOURCE 1B

The following source describes how Black South Africans were treated in the concentration camps.

Many Black people were held in concentration camps around the country. The British created separate camps for Blacks from the start of the war.

Entire townships and even mission stations were transferred into concentration camps. The men were forced into labour service and by the end of the war there were some 115 000 Blacks in 66 camps around the country.

Maintenance spent on white camps were a lot higher than that spent on the Black camps due to the fact that blacks had to build their own huts and even encouraged to grow their own food. Less than a third of Black interns were provided with rations. Black people were practically starved in these camps.

Blacks in the concentration camps were not given adequate food and did not have proper medical care, which resulted in many deaths. Those in employment were forced to pay for their own food. Water supplies were often contaminated, and the conditions under which they were housed were appalling, resulting in thousands of deaths from dysentery, typhoid and diarrhoea.

The death toll at the end of the war in the Black concentration camps was recorded as 14 154, but it is believed that the actual number was considerably higher. Most of the fatalities occurred amongst the children.

[From: *South African History Online*. Accessed on 30 June 2017]



SOURCE 1C

The source below focuses on Lord Roberts's policy of farm burning.

Unable to get to grips with Boer commandos, the British high command adopted increasingly brutal tactics towards the civilian population who supported them before he left for England, Lord Roberts began a policy of collective punishment of civilians living near where guerrilla attacks had taken place, burning down farms, destroying dams, and seizing farm animals. 'Unless the people generally are made to suffer for the misdeeds [wrongdoing] of those in arms against us', said Roberts in September 1900, 'the war will never end.'

[From: *Diamonds, Gold and War* by M. Meredith]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is a photograph of monument that was erected to commemorate the role that women played in the South African War.



[From: *Focus* by B. Johanneson *et al*]