



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

HISTORY

QUESTION PAPER

TASK 6

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: BACKGROUND TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

QUESTION 2: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FROM 1899 TO 1902

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3: BACKGROUND TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

QUESTION 4: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FROM 1899 TO 1902

2. SECTION A consists of TWO source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.
4. Answer TWO questions as follows:
 - 4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question
5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.
6. When answering questions, you should apply your 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 clearly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE – BASED QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

QUESTION 1: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY HAVE ON THE TRANSVAAL IN THE LATE 1800s?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 What, according to the source, happened at the end of 1860? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Define the concept '*capitalist*' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 Quote evidence from the source to indicate that goods were produced for profit accumulation. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Comment on why you think there was an influx of capital in areas where diamonds and gold were discovered. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 What is implied by the statement: 'it grew out of actual profits created in the mines through the super-exploitation of cheap black labour.' (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that the discovery of gold was far more significant than the discovery of diamonds for South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.2 What, according to the source, happened as news of the gold find spread throughout southern Africa. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 List any TWO areas from the source that benefitted from goods which needed to be transported because of gold mining in the Transvaal. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain what *deep-level* mining entailed. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5. Explain why the amount of money needed to develop a mine was expensive. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Study Source 1C.

1.3.1 Comment on the impact of gold mining on Transvaal as shown in this photograph. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Explain the reliability of the source to a historian studying the developments which took place in the Transvaal after the discovery of gold. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Read Source 1D.

1.4.1 How does the source describe the Transvaal by the end of the 19th century? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 List 3 groups of people which comprise the population of Johannesburg. (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.3 Why, according to the source, did the black workers go on strike in 1920? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.4 State the number of people who died during the Rand Revolt. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.5 Explain how the gold mining industry in the Transvaal contributed the development of commercial farming. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to Source 1C and Source 1D. Explain how the evidence in Source 1C supports the information in Source 1D regarding the developments which took place in Johannesburg due to mining industry. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words), explaining what impact gold mining industry had on the Transvaal in the late 1800s.

(6)

[50]



QUESTION 2: WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR IN 1899?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A

2.1.1 According to the source, when did British-Boer rivalry originate? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Name Treaty, according to the source, that accepted Britain's control of the Cape? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why Britain was interested in controlling the Cape territory. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Comment on how Boers in Natal felt after the British had annexed it in the early 1840s. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.5 Why, according to the source, did Britain recognise the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as independent? (2 x 1) (2)

2.2 Read Source 2B.

2.2.1 State the reason, from the source, that enabled the Transvaal to become more prominent in international finance. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 Quote evidence from the source that indicates the importance of the Transvaal Republic to the British Empire. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Define the term 'uitlander' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Explain how the "Uitlander franchise" caused strain between the Transvaal and British governments. (2 x 2) (4)



2.3 Study to Source 2C.

2.3.1 Who, according to the source, was the leader of the Transvaal? (1 x 2) (2)

2.3.2 Explain the messages portrayed in the cartoon regarding the attitude of Paul Kruger towards the uitlanders. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the tension between the British and the Transvaal in the 19th century

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Refer to Source 2D.

2.4.1 According to the source, why did British and Jewish businessmen protest in Johannesburg?

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.2 Why, according to the source, did Cecil Rhodes plan the raid?

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Comment on why Cecil Rhodes decided to end the raid.

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4.4 Identify ONE reason from the source that led to the failure of the raid. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.5 Explain the consequences of the Jameson Raid on the British and the Boer Republics.

(2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Refer to Source 2C and Source 2D. Explain how Source 2C supports the information in Source 2D regarding the relations between the British and the Transvaal.

(1 x 2) (2)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words), explaining the factors led to the outbreak of the South African War in 1899.

(6)
[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION 3: BACKGROUND TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

"The migrant labour system disrupted the African way of life and had negative effects on Africans in the entire southern African region."

Do you agree with the above statement? Use relevant evidence to support your answer.

[50]

QUESTION 4: SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FROM 1899 TO 1902

Critically discuss the experiences of black South Africans in the South African War from 1899 to 1902.

[50]

TOTAL: 100



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ADDENDUM

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QUESTION 1: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY HAVE ON THE TRANSVAAL IN THE LATE 1800s?

SOURCE 1A

This extract explains the political and economic situation in South Africa in the 1800s.

At the end of the 1860, mining took hold of the economy of South Africa and changed its very nature. The prevailing system of production itself was changed. In the new system, goods were produced firstly for profit, and not for use. The measure of wealth became money, instead of the control of land and cattle as in the old society. When this money was used to make more money, through profit, the resulting capital became the key force in the new economy. Capital began to grow rapidly in South Africa after the discovery of diamonds in Griqualand West, and then gold in the Transvaal. Capital came from two sources: Firstly, capital was brought in from other countries by capitalists hoping to profit from the new mining industries. Secondly, it grew out of actual profits created in the mines through the super-exploitation of cheap black labour, as well as the use of special machinery to speed up the production of diamonds and gold. The mining industry therefore established a capitalist system in South Africa by attracting and creating capital.

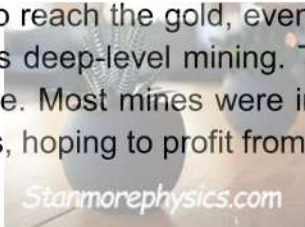
[From *Working Life: 1886-1940* by L. Callinicos]



SOURCE 1B

This source highlights the impact of the discovery of gold in the Transvaal.

Gold was discovered on a Transvaal farm, Langlaagte, on the Witwatersrand in 1886 by two prospectors. This discovery caused a turning point in South African history. Far more than diamonds, it changed South Africa from an agricultural society to become the largest gold producer in the world. The gold discovered ran for miles and miles underground, 'an endless treasure of gold'. As news of the gold find spread throughout Southern Africa, various mining towns developed along the curve of the underground gold reef. This curve got named the Witwatersrand, attracting hundreds and hundreds of people seeking their fortune. More and more factory-made goods were being shipped from England to meet the demands of the mines and the communities that were developing around them. Goods had to be transported and railways had to be built, resulting in new towns being built around the stations, starting from the East Rand in Heidelberg, extending westwards across to Krugersdorp and Randfontein areas. Later more gold mines were discovered further south and east of the Witwatersrand. Before long, it became necessary to dig a lot deeper to reach the gold, even as much as a kilometre beneath the ground. This became known as deep-level mining. The amount of money needed to develop a mine was very expensive. Most mines were initially owned by investors who invested money from other countries, hoping to profit from the new South African gold mining industry.



[From *Rand-Refinery-The-Story-Of-Gold*]



SOURCE 1C

The photograph below shows the early stages of the mining revolution in the area known as Transvaal.



Diggers of gold



SOURCE 1D

This source outlines the development of Johannesburg into an urban area.

By the late 19th century, Johannesburg had already grown into a diverse mining boomtown with a population of poor Afrikaners, black African tribesmen, fortune-seeking miners and ambitious gangsters. The British soldiers who occupied the city during a period of the Second Boer War burned much of the surrounding farmland, sending literally thousands of children and women to concentration camps.

The war left many Johannesburg residents both poor and homeless, and many blacks fled the city. Chinese workers were brought into labour in the mines and many of their relatives remain here to this day. Johannesburg's new British colonial government forcibly relocated the native population to the city's outskirts. In 1920, about 70,000 black miners went on strike to protest their substandard working and living conditions. Two years later, more than 200 people died in a general strike called the Rand Revolt. Johannesburg's black population, many of whom were crowded into squatters' camps, doubled during WWII. All the same, under the stern leadership of the white-controlled government, the city grew rapidly, perhaps faster than any other during the 20th century. It soon became Africa's richest and largest commercial centre, complete with a Central Business District of skyscrapers and leafy northerly suburbs for the white South Africans, as well as dusty townships based within the south for the locals.

[From [https:// www.world guides.com](https://www.worldguides.com) Johannesburg History Facts and Timeline, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa. Accessed on 10 September 2023.]



QUESTION 2: WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR IN 1899?

SOURCE 2A

This extract outlines British-Boer rivalry in the first half of the 19th Century.

British-Boer rivalry in South Africa goes back to the beginning of the 19th century when the British first occupied the Cape of Good Hope. By 1815, Britain's control of the Cape had been accepted by international agreement, the Treaty of Vienna, and Britain's presence in South Africa looked like it would be long term. The main reason for this at the time was the strategic, military value of the Cape to Britain because of its position. It was used as a military base and as a secure port enroute to Britain's colonies and trading interests in the East, especially India. The British naval base at Simon's Town in the Cape was built by 1814. ... When the Boers set up a republic in Natal, Britain simply annexed it (took it over) in the early 1840's. The land was fertile, and it included a potentially valuable coastline (including Port Natal, later renamed Durban). By the early 1850s, the Boers in the interior had set up two more landlocked republics – the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State. This time, Britain recognised them as independent states, as no vital interest seemed to be at stake.

[From [https:// www. Britannica.com South African War | Definition, Causes, History, & Facts | Britannica](https://www.Britannica.com/South%20African%20War%20|%20Definition,%20Causes,%20History,%20&%20Facts%20|%20Britannica). Accessed on 24 August 2023.]

SOURCE 2B

This source focuses on the reasons for the growth of British interest in the Transvaal.

... by 1890 South Africa became the single biggest gold producer in the world and this meant great growth for the independent Boer governments. The Transvaal now also became more prominent in international finance because of the importance of gold as an international monetary system. Britain was the centre of industry and trade in the world at the time and needed a steady supply of gold to maintain this position... British colonies were no longer the leading economic territories in the region anymore and a Boer republic took their place. Even though the Transvaal gold mines were the richest in the world they were also the most difficult to mine because the reefs lay so deep under the ground ... Large companies were created with local and international investment and individual miners were soon squeezed out. Prospectors streamed to South Africa from all over the world, and especially from Europe. The Transvaalers saw these foreigners, or Uitlanders, as a threat to their independence. To maintain its control of gold mining and the growth of the immigrant population, the Transvaal government restricted the voting rights of Uitlanders. Only foreigners who had been in the country for 14 years or more could vote. This was called the Uitlander franchise and didn't really bother most Uitlanders, who had come to South Africa to make their fortunes, but it did cause strain between the Transvaal and British governments.

[Adapted from Second Anglo-Boer War - 1899 - 1902 | South African History Online (sahistory.org.za) Accessed on 10 September 2023.]

SOURCE 2C

This source is a cartoon depicting the Transvaal government's policy regarding the Uitlanders.



PAUL KRUGER



SOURCE 2D

This source highlights the impact of the Jameson Raid on British and Boer relations.

British and Jewish businessmen protested what they felt to be the Boer Transvaal Government's discriminatory attitude towards the Uitlanders (foreigners) in Johannesburg... As no attempt was made to solve the Uitlanders grievances by discussion and negotiations, Cecil John Rhodes [the Cape Colony Premier] began planning an uprising of Uitlanders in Johannesburg to overthrow the government by taking up arms. The raid was launched on 29 December 1895, when Jameson and armed forces crossed the border from Bechuanaland (Botswana).

Jameson, however, had been too hasty ... Many of the Uitlanders had no interest in violent uprising. Rhodes had decided to call off the raid, but by that time it was too late as Jameson and his party had already crossed into the Transvaal. Communication was lacking and plans were botched when all telegraph lines were not cut as had been planned. Consequently, the Boers received warning of the attack, and Jameson was forced to surrender on 2 January 1896 at Doornkop near Krugersdorp.

The raid had been a failure. The prisoners were handed over to their own government and the Uitlander leaders who had been part of the plot were put to trial in Johannesburg. Rhodes was forced to resign as the premier of the Cape Colony and the political problems between Afrikaans and English-speaking people became worse than ever in the colony. The Orange Free State co-operated more closely with the Transvaal. Transvaal residents felt that they were being threatened and Uitlanders were treated with more suspicion than ever before.

[From The Jameson Raid | South African History Online (sahistory.org.za) Accessed on 10 September 2023.]



Acknowledgements

[https:// www.britannica. com](https://www.britannica.com)

<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailsV2&ccd=OxwtPjsn&id=13808238CA31C01>

E9377B66D. Accessed 30 August 2023]

Jameson Raid | South African History Online (sahistory.org.za)

www. Sahistoryonline.com

[[https:// www.world guides.com](https://www.worldguides.com) Johannesburg History Facts and Timeline, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa

Callinicos, L. 1987, *Working life 1860-1940* (Ravan Press, Johannesburg)

