



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MOPANI EAST DISTRICT



GRADE 10



HISTORY
STANDARDISED TEST
SEPTEMBER 2025

MARKS: 100
TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 5 pages and an addendum of 6 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the ATP for this standardized test

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: BRITAIN INCREASING INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA WITH
THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

Candidates must answer TWO (2) questions as follows:

- One source-based
 - One essay
2. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question
 3. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
 4. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting of the sources as answers.
 5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
 6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DISCOVERY OF MINING IN THE LATE 1880s INCREASE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AFRIKAANERS IN THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC?

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

1.1 Read Source 1A.

1.1.1 Where was the vast goldfields discovered in 1886? (1x1) (1)

1.1.2 Who, according to the source were referred to as the 'uitlanders'? (1x1) (1)

1.1.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, why do you think Paul Kruger, President of Transvaal, was concerned about giving franchise to 'uitlanders'? (2x2) (4)

1.1.4 Why, according to the source, did the Transvaal pass a series of laws? Quote TWO reasons (2x1) (2)

1.1.5 Define the concept 'krugerism' in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.1.6 What was the one of the reasons for the Second Anglo Boer war as mentioned in the source? (1x2) (2)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

1.2.1 What were the reasons for Joseph Chamberlain to join forces with Rhodes in South Africa in 1895? Identify TWO reasons from the source. (1x2) (2)

1.2.2 Who, according to the source, protested against Transvaal government's discriminatory attitude towards the uitlanders. Identify TWO (2x1) (2)

1.2.3 Explain why Rhodes began planning an uprising (2x2) (4)

1.2.4 Why, according to the source, did Jameson raid fail? Quote TWO reasons. (2x1) (2)

1.2.5 Why do you think Jameson was forced to surrender at Doornkop? (1x2) (2)

1.2.6 What was the feeling of Transvaal residents after the Jameson raid failure? Quote TWO. (2x1) (2)



1.3 Refer to Source 1C.

1.3.1 What messages are conveyed by the picture with regard to Jameson raid? (2x2) (4)

1.4 Refer to Sources 1B and 1C. Explain how the evidence in Source 1C supports the information in Source 1B with regard to failure of Jameson raid. (1x2) (2)

1.5 Consult Source 1D

1.5.1 What were the FOUR results of the Jameson raid as cited in the source (4x1) (4)

1.5.2 Explain the conclusion of Van Onselen with regard to the effects of Jameson raid. (2x2) (4)

1.5.3 Whose tensions were significantly heightened by the Jameson raid. Identify TWO from the source. (2x1) (2)

1.5.4 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the results of the Jameson raid. (1x2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how the discovery of mining in late 1880s increased tensions between the British and the Afrikaaners in the Transvaal republic. (6)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR & UNION

Critically discuss the significant role played by blacks in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899 to 1902.

Substantiate your line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

[50]

TOTAL: 100



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HISTORY

12 SEPTEMBER 2025

ADDENDUM

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This addendum consists of 6 pages

SECTION A

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE DISCOVERY OF MINING IN THE LATE 1880s INCREASE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AFRIKAANERS IN THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains how Paul Kruger, Transvaal Republic President, responded to British influx into the Transvaal after the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886.

The vast Witwatersrand gold fields were discovered in 1886, and within ten years the uitlander (English) population of the Transvaal was thought to be double that of the ethnic Boer Transvaalers. An 'uitlander', Afrikaans for "foreigner" (outlander), was a foreign (mainly British) migrant worker during the Witwatersrand Gold Rush in the independent Transvaal Republic following the discovery of gold in 1886. These workers were primarily concentrated around the Johannesburg area.

The Transvaal government, under President Paul Kruger, were concerned as to the effect this large influx could have on the independence of the Transvaal. The 'uitlanders' were almost entirely British subjects. Therefore enfranchising (giving vote) the 'uitlanders', at a time when Britain was keen to consolidate its colonial hold in South Africa, risked creating a powerful fifth column that could ultimately lead to a power shift and the Transvaal passing into British hands, eventually turning it into a British colony. As a result, beginning in 1890 the Transvaal government passed a series of laws refusing voting rights and citizenship to immigrants who had not both resided the republic for fourteen years and were over forty years of age. This successfully disenfranchised the 'uitlanders' from any meaningful political role. This attitude was called, "Krugerism". The limited rights granted to this group in the independent Boer Republics was one of the contributing factors behind the Second Anglo Boer War.

[From <https://www.britannica.org/uitlanders>. Accessed on 22 August 2024]

SOURCE 1B

The source below explains how the British tried to take over mining in Johannesburg through Jameson raid in 1895.

By 1895 Britain was getting more confident about taking action in South Africa. Joseph Chamberlain was appointed Colonial Secretary. He joined forces with Rhodes to try to develop and promote the British Empire in South Africa.

British and Jewish Businessmen protested against what they felt to be the Boer Transvaal Government's discriminatory attitude to the *Uitlanders* (foreigners) in Johannesburg, who had contributed in no small measure to the growth of the mining town. The Kruger government had been putting pressure on the mining companies in the form of taxes, and they maintained monopolies over items such as the dynamite needed for deep-level blasting and for railway construction which led to high transport tariffs. As no attempt was made to solve the *Uitlanders'* grievances by peaceful discussion and negotiations, Rhodes began planning an uprising of *Uitlanders* in Johannesburg.

The raid was launched on 29 December 1895, when Dr Leander Starr Jameson and armed forces crossed the border from Bechuanaland (Botswana). Jameson, however, had been too hasty. Earlier, while Jameson waited on the border, the *Uitlander* leaders in Johannesburg were arguing among themselves about the kind of government to be put into place after the invasion. Many of the *Uitlanders* had no interest in violent uprising. Rhodes had actually 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 (failed) 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. Transvaal residents felt that they were being threatened and *Uitlanders* were treated with more suspicion than ever before.

[From <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/jameson-raid>. Accessed on 20 July 2024]

SOURCE 1C

The picture below depicts how the Jameson raid was crushed by the Boers in 1896.



[From <https://www.alamy.com/jamesons-last-stand-doornkop-2-january-1896-the-jameson-raid-image155912040.html>. Accessed on 1 September 2025.]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from a book by Charles van Onselen titled 'The Cowboy capitalist' published in 2018. It outlines some of the results of the Jameson Raid on the broader South African race relations.

The failed Jameson Raid (1895) implicated the British government; removed Cecil Rhodes from the premiership of the Cape Colony; strengthened Afrikaner control of the South African Republic (the Transvaal) and its world-supplying gold mines; led to, if not actually precipitated, the Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902); and ultimately motivated the Afrikaner-controlled consolidation of segregation in the Union of South Africa and thence apartheid. As van Onselen concludes, the Raid initiated the postwar “handing-over of political power” to Afrikaner nationalist governments, a “betrayal of African rights,” and the eventual creation of apartheid, “the master plan for white racial domination of every single aspect of economic, political and social life”.

The raid significantly heightened tensions between the British and the Boers, exacerbating racial and political divisions in South Africa. The raid delayed potential reforms in the Transvaal. President Paul Kruger, who had been considering compromises with the Reformers, became more resistant to change following the raid. The raid is often viewed as a failed attempt by Cecil Rhodes and his associates to expand British influence in Southern Africa. It tarnished the reputations of Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain (the British Colonial Secretary), and the British Empire as a whole.

[From *The Cowboy Capitalist: John Hays Hammond, the West, and the Jameson Raid* by Charles van Onselen.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

[<https://www.alamy.com/jamesons-last-stand-doornkop-2-january-1896-the-jameson-raid-image155912040.html>]

<https://www.britannica.org/uitlanders>
<http://papuraunewyddcymru.llgc.org.uk/en/page/view/3284408>.

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/jameson-raid>

Van Onselen C. 2018 *The Cowboy Capitalist: John Hays Hammond, the American West and the Jameson Raid*