



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION



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

HISTORY

GRADE 10

TERM 3: 2022

STANDARDIZED TASK

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of QUESTION 1 and QUESTION 2 based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

QUESTION 1: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

LAND ACT OF 1913

QUESTION 2: ESSAY QUESTION

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

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 BOTH questions, the SOURCE-BASED QUESTION AND the 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.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE NATIVE LAND ACT OF 1913 AFFECT BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to answer the following questions:

1.1 Refer to Source 1A

- 1.1.1 What first major test did the SANNC face after it was established in 1912? (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.2 What impact, according to the source, did the Native Land Act of 1913 have on Black South Africans? (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.3 Name Two areas that tenant farmers were forced to move to because of the 1913 Native Land Act. (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.4 Who, according to the source, was Sol Plaatjie? (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Comment on what Sol.Plaatjie meant with his statement "The South African Native found himself ,not actually a slave , but an outcast in the land of his birth" (1x2) (2)

1.2 **Study Source 1B**

- 1.2.1 Define the term '*tenant*' in the context of the Native Land Act. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Mention two duties which were performed by Maria's children on the farm where she contracted? (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.3 Why, do you think, did the landlord set Maria's thatched cottage on fire? (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Why, according to the information in the source, was Maria protective over children? (2x1) (2)
- 1.2.5 Quote two examples from the source that indicate Maria's landlord was not a reasonable person. (2x1) (2)

1.3 Study Source 1C

- 1.3.1 Comment on why you think Mr V was listened to when he addressed the Black Crowd. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.2 What would the consequences have been should the farm workers have ignored the implementation of the 1913 Native Land Act? (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.3 Why, according to the source, did the landlord change his mind regarding the implementation of the Native Land Act of 1913. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why the Land Act was unjust. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.5 How do you think the following people would have reacted when hearing Mr V's speech
 - (a) The tenants
 - (b) The government(2x1) (2)

1.4 Refer to Source 1D

- 1.4.1 Identify the racial group that was the most affected by the Land Act (Use the visual in the photograph) (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.2 What message is conveyed by the photograph regarding the impact of the 1913 Native Land Act on Black South Africans? Use pieces of evidence from the source? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.3 Use Source 1B and Source 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B support the evidence in Source 1D regarding the implementation of the 1913 Native Land Act. (2x2) (4)
- 1.5 Using the information in the sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about six lines (about 60 words) explaining how did the land Act of 1913 affect Black South Africans economically and socially? (6)
[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

QUESTION 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Black South Africans played a major role in the South African War to save South Africa from colonial expansion by the British troops. The war had detrimental (negative) effects on them. Do you agree with the statement? Support your line of argument with relevant historical evidence.

[50]

TOTAL: [100]

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: HOW WERE BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY AFFECTED BY THE NATIVE LAND OF 1913?

SOURCE 1A

This source, by a historian, comments on the impact of the 1913 Natives Land Act on Black South Africans.

The first major test for the new organization (The south African Native Congress, established in 1912) soon presented itself. Building on earlier ideas of segregation..... the union government embark on a policy of territorial segregation, laying aside land for the exclusive use of whites and blacks (the latter being restricted to less than ten percent of the land in the country) _through the natives Land Act (1913).

Thousands of families of tenant farmers were forced off whites -owned land, either into the 'scheduled areas' or into towns. In the famous words of Solomon Plaatjie, one of the founders of the ANC: Awakening on Friday morning,20 June 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah (social outcast) in the land of his birth.

[From Nelson Mandela and the rise of the ANC by J Schadeberg]

Source 1B

This source, extracted from the undertaken by Sol Plaatjies after the 1913 natives Land Act was passed, explains the impact that the implementation of the 1913 Native land Act had on Africans in general and specifically on Maria (a squatter in a white -owned farm)

Among the squatters on the same farm as Kgabale was a widow named Maria. Her husband in his lifetime had lived as a tenant on the farm, ploughing in shares until his death. After his death Maria kept on the contract and made a fair living. Her son and daughter aged fourteen and sixteen respectively, took turns at herding cattle and assisting the mother in other ways.

----For Maria, being a widow, and her son being but a youth, it was hoped that the landlord would propose reasonable terms for her; but instead, his proposal was that she should dispose of her stock and indenture her children to him. Maria found it difficult to comply with her landlord's demand---the landlord then is said to have set fire to Maria's thatched cottage, ----and Maria, with her bedclothes on her head, and on the heads of her son and daughter, and carrying her three-year-old boy tied to her back, walked off from the farm, driving her cows before her. In parting from their late home, for one blank and unknown, the children were weeping bitterly.

[From: Native Life in South Africa by ST Plaatje]

SOURCE 1C

The source is an extract from a farmer, Mr.V whose real name was not revealed because he would face prosecution from the authorities. It indicates how he informed his workers about the decision he took to reverse the implementation of the 1913 Native

Mr. V, the farmer, mounted a handy wagon ----and commenced to address the crowd of blacks who gathered around the wagon -----

‘Attention Listen ‘he said, you will remember that I was here last month and explained to you the new law. Well, I understand that the explanation created the greatest amount of unrest among the natives in the huts on my farm. Personally, I’m very sorry that it ever came to that, but let me tell you that your Nooi, my wife, says it is not right that the terms under which we have lived in the past should be disturbed. I agree with her that it is unjust, and that the good Lord, who has blessed us, will turn his face from us if people are unsettled and sent away from the farm in a discontented move.

The Nooi ---says we must not obey the law: she even says, if it comes to physical ejectment, or if they take me to prison, she is prepared to go to prison in person and interview General Botha.

[From: Native life in South Africa by ST Paaatje]

SOURCE 1D

The photograph below shows the consequences of the implementation of the 1913 Native Land Act on Black South Africans.

