



GAUTENG PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg West District (D12)

Social Sciences PLC

Subject: Social Sciences (History)

Task: Controlled Common Test

Date: ____ September/October 2025

Marks : 50

Duration : 1 HOUR

Grade: : 8_____



Assessor: PLC LEAD TEACHERS Johannesburg West District (D12)

Moderator: SES: Johannesburg West

Learner's Name and Surname:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Read the instructions carefully.

Write neatly and legibly.

MARKS ALLOCATIONS:

QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6	TOTAL 50

THEME: The Colonisation of Africa

Question 1:

This source shows the Berlin Conference

Source 1A

The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 marked the climax of the European competition for territory in Africa, a process commonly known as the **SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**. During the 1870s and early 1880s European nations such as Great Britain, France, and Germany began looking to Africa for natural resources for their growing industrial sectors as well as a potential market for the goods these factories produced. As a result, these governments sought to safeguard their commercial interests in Africa and began sending scouts to the continent to secure treaties from indigenous peoples or their supposed representatives. Similarly, Belgium's King Leopold II, who aspired to increase his personal wealth by acquiring African territory, hired agents to lay claim to vast tracts of land in central Africa. To protect Germany's commercial interests, German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, who was otherwise uninterested in Africa, felt compelled to stake claims to African land.

Inevitably, the scramble for territory led to conflict among European powers, particularly between the British and French in West Africa; **EGYPT**, the Portuguese, and British in East Africa; and the French and King Leopold II in central Africa. Rivalry between Great Britain and France led Bismarck to intervene, and in late 1884 he called a meeting of European powers in Berlin. In the subsequent meetings, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, and King Leopold II negotiated their claims to African territory, which were then formalized and mapped. During the conference the leaders also agreed to allow free trade among the colonies and established a framework for negotiating future European claims in Africa. Neither the Berlin Conference itself nor the framework for future negotiations provided any say for the peoples of Africa over the partitioning (division of Africa into borders) of their homelands.

The Berlin Conference did not initiate European colonization of Africa, but it did legitimate and formalize the process. In addition, it sparked new interest in Africa. Following the close of the conference, European powers expanded their claims in Africa such that by 1900, European states had claimed nearly 90 percent of African territory.

<https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/acref/9780195337709.001.0001/acref-9780195337709-e-0467>

Read source 1A and answer the question below

1. What was the Scramble for Africa? (1x2) (2)



2. Define the term Colonisation within the context of the Scramble for Africa. **(1x2) (2)**

3. According to the source, why did the European nations begin looking to Africa? **(1x2) (2)**

4. According to your own knowledge, which European nation colonised South Africa?

(1x1) (1)



5. What according to the source is partitioning?

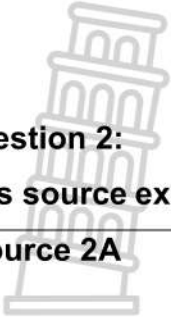
(1x1) (1)

6. Why was Africa Partitioned?

(1x2) (2)

[10 marks]





Question 2:

This source explains the course of the scramble for Africa.

Source 2A

On the eve of the scramble for Africa, only ten percent of the continent was under the control of European nations. In 1875, the most important holdings were Algeria, held by France; the Cape Colony, held by Britain, and Angola, held by Portugal.

Technological advancement helped overseas exploration and expansion. Industrialization brought about rapid advancements in transportation, weaponry, and communication. Medical advances also were important, and the Europeans brought medicines to treat tropical diseases such as malaria. Feeling safe, the church missionaries soon followed the European armies and tried to convert the indigenous people.

[http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Scramble_for_Africa date accessed: 10 June 2019]

Refer to source 2A and answer the questions that follow:

1. Provide a quote to prove that most of the African continent was independent before the scramble for Africa. **(1x2) (2)**

2. According to the source, identify THREE advancements that Europeans had to make their conquest of Africa easier. **(3x1) (3)**

3. Use the source to explain why missionaries supported the European armies' expansion into Africa. **(1x2) (2)**

[7 marks]



Question 3:

Explains Britain's attempts to take control of the Ashanti Kingdom.

Source 3A

In the 1890s, a new Ashanti king, Prempeh I, began to reunite the Ashanti kingdom and build up the economy but the British did not want this to happen. The British began their move by exiling the Ashanti's King Prempeh in 1896. When this failed in breaking the peoples' spirit, they demanded the supreme symbol of the Ashanti people: the Golden Stool. On March 28, 1900, the British Governor ordered the Ashanti to surrender the Golden Stool. Deeply insulted, the Ashanti silently left the meeting and went home to prepare for war.

<https://aaregistry.org/story/britain-ask-the-ashanti-tribe-for-the-golden-stool/> [Date accessed: 10 June 2019]

Read source 3A and answer the question below

1. What according to the source was the name of the new Ashanti king? **(1x1) (1)**

2. How did the Ashanti people feel when the British demanded the Golden Stool? **(1x2) (2)**

3. Using prior knowledge, explain why the Golden Stool was the supreme symbol of the Ashanti Kingdom. **(1x2) (2)**

4. Provide evidence to prove that the Ashanti people would not surrender easily to the British. **(1x2) (2)**

[7 marks]

Question 4:

This source depicts the economic effects of colonisation on African people. Africa lost her gold and natural resources

Source 4A



1. List two economical results of colonisation on Africa.

(2x1) (2)

2. According to the cartoon, in what way did colonialism affect Europe?

(1x2) (2)

3. How did Europeans colonisation affect Africa economically?

(1x2) (2)

4. What point of view does the cartoon have about colonialism? Explain your answer.

(1x2) (2)



[8 Marks]



Question 5

Source 5A

African people were turned into slaves

Slaves came from West Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, depending on the specific historical period and region of the slave trade. Slaves worked long hours without pay and were servilely punished.



<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/colonialism>

1. What do you understand by the historical concept **Slave**? (1x2) (2)

2. Look at the picture in source 5A and describe the treatment of slaves in the picture. (2x2) (4)

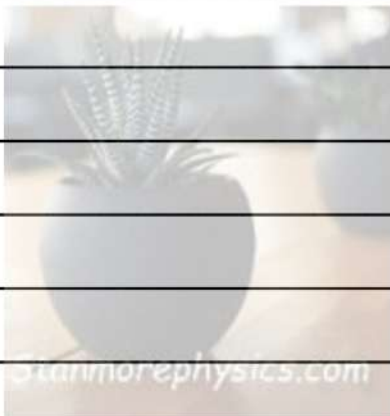
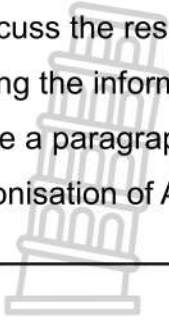
[10 marks]

3. Many slaves ran away from their masters. Do you believe that they were justified in running away from their masters, if so, why? (2x2) (4)

Question 6: Paragraph Question

Discuss the results of colonisation on the African continent

Using the information in the relevant sources (1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about eight lines. **(about 80 words)**, explaining the negative results of colonisation of Africa on African people **(8)**



[8 marks]

Total [50]

The END



Johannesburg West District (D12)

GRADE 8 History Test Cycle

TERM 3 2025 SEPTEMBER

MARKING GUIDELINES

THEME: The Colonisation of Africa

Question 1: Source 1A



This source shows the Berlin Conference

The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 marked the climax of the European competition for territory in Africa, a process commonly known as the **SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**. During the 1870s and early 1880s European nations such as Great Britain, France, and Germany began looking to Africa for natural resources for their growing industrial sectors as well as a potential market for the goods these factories produced. As a result, these governments sought to safeguard their commercial interests in Africa and began sending scouts to the continent to secure treaties from indigenous peoples or their supposed representatives. Similarly, Belgium's King Leopold II, who aspired to increase his personal wealth by acquiring African territory, hired agents to lay claim to vast tracts of land in central Africa. To protect Germany's commercial interests, German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, who was otherwise uninterested in Africa, felt compelled to stake claims to African land.

Inevitably, the scramble for territory led to conflict among European powers, particularly between the British and French in West Africa; **EGYPT**, the Portuguese, and British in East Africa; and the French and King Leopold II in central Africa. Rivalry between Great Britain and France led Bismarck to intervene, and in late 1884 he called a meeting of European powers in Berlin. In the subsequent meetings, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, and King Leopold II negotiated their claims to African territory, which were then formalized and mapped. During the conference the leaders also agreed to allow free trade among the colonies and established a framework for negotiating future European claims in Africa. Neither the Berlin Conference itself nor the framework for future negotiations provided any say for the peoples of Africa over the partitioning (division of Africa into borders) of their homelands.

The Berlin Conference did not initiate European colonization of Africa, but it did legitimate and formalize the process. In addition, it sparked new interest in Africa. Following the close of the conference, European powers expanded their claims in Africa such that by 1900, European states had claimed nearly 90 percent of African territory.

<https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/acref/9780195337709.001.0001/acref-9780195337709-e-0467>

Read source 1A and answer the question below:

1. What was the Scramble for Africa? **(1x2) (2)**

This was a competition amongst European nations to colonise Africa.

2. Define the term Colonisation within the context of the Scramble for Africa. **(1x2) (2)**

When one country takes over another country for economic purposes.

3. According to the source, why did the European nations begin looking to Africa?
(1x2) (2)

For natural resources for their growing industrial sector

4. According to your own knowledge, which European nation colonised South Africa?
(1x1) (1)

Great Britain

5. What according to the source is partitioning?
(1x1) (1)

Dividing a country

6. Why was Africa Partitioned?
(1x2) (2)

Africa was partitioned to ensure that each of the European countries received a piece of Africa.

[10 marks]

Question 2: Source 2A

This source explains the course of the scramble for Africa.

On the eve of the scramble for Africa, only ten percent of the continent was under the control of European nations. In 1875, the most important holdings were Algeria, held by France; the Cape Colony, held by Britain, and Angola, held by Portugal.

Technological advancement helped overseas exploration and expansion. Industrialization brought about rapid advancements in transportation, weaponry, and communication. Medical advances also were important, and the Europeans brought medicines to treat tropical diseases such as malaria. Feeling safe, the church missionaries soon followed the European armies and tried to convert the indigenous people.

[http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Scramble_for_Africa date accessed: 10 June 2019]

Refer to source 2A and answer the questions that follow

1. Provide a quote to prove that most of the African continent was independent before the scramble for Africa.
(1x2) (2)

On the eve of the scramble for Africa, only ten percent of the continent was under the control of European nations.

2. According to the source, identify THREE advancements that Europeans had to make their conquest of Africa easier.
(3x1) (3)

Transportation, weaponry and communication

3. Use the source to explain why missionaries supported the European armies' expansion into Africa. (1x2) (2)

It made it easier for the missionaries to spread Christianity

[7 marks]

Question 3: Source 3A

Explains Britain's attempts to take control of the Ashanti Kingdom.

In the 1890s, a new Ashanti king, Prempeh I, began to reunite the Ashanti kingdom and build up the economy but the British did not want this to happen. The British began their move by exiling the Ashanti's King Prempeh in 1896. When this failed in breaking the peoples' spirit, they demanded the supreme symbol of the Ashanti people: the Golden Stool. On March 28, 1900, the British Governor ordered the Ashanti to surrender the Golden Stool. Deeply insulted, the Ashanti silently left the meeting and went home to prepare for war.

<https://aaregistry.org/story/britain-ask-the-ashanti-tribe-for-the-golden-stool/> [Date accessed: 10 June 2019]

Read source 3A and answer the question below

1. What according to the source was the name of the new Ashanti king? (1x1) (1)

Prempeh I

2. How did the Ashanti people feel when the British demanded the Golden Stool? (1x2) (2)

The Ashanti people were deeply insulted

3. Using prior knowledge, explain why the Golden Stool was the supreme symbol of the Ashanti Kingdom. (1x2) (2)

The Golden stool contains the spirits of their ancestors

4. Provide evidence to prove that the Ashanti people would not surrender easily to the British. (1x2) (2)

They were prepared to go to war

[7 marks]

Question 4: Source 4A

This source depicts the economic effects of colonisation on African people. Africa lost her gold and natural resources



1. List two economical results of colonisation on Africa. (2x1) (2)

Africa lost her Gold and Natural resources

2. According to the cartoon, in what way did colonialism affect Europe? (1x2) (2)

Europe took all Africa's natural resources and became rich

3. How did Europeans colonisation affect Africa economically? (1x2) (2)

Africa became poor and experienced poverty

4. What point of view does the cartoon have about colonialism? Explain your answer.

(1x2) (2)

The Author has a very negative view of colonisation. He believed that the European countries stole Africa's gold

[8 Marks]

Question 5 Source 5A

African people were turned into slaves

Slaves came from West Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, depending on the specific historical period and region of the slave trade. Slaves worked long hours without pay and were servilely punished.



<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/colonialism>

1. What do you understand by the historical concept slave? (1x2) (2)

A slave is someone who is seen as a property, someone who belongs to another person, someone who works hard for someone else without payment

2. Look at the picture in source 5A and describe the treatment of slaves in the picture. (2x2) (4)

According to the picture slaves were chained to one another. They were left half naked. They were taken away from their family and forced to do what their masters wanted

[10 marks]

3. Many slaves ran away from their masters. Do you believe that they were justified in running away from their masters, if so, why? (2x2) (4)

Yes, they were justified because they were treated badly. They had no rights. They had to work long hours. They were feed very little

Question 6: Paragraph Question

Discuss the result of colonisation on the African continent

Using the information in the relevant sources (a, b, c, d and e) and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about eight lines. **(about 80 words)**, explaining the negative results of colonisation of Africa on African people **(8)**

Source 1A talks about how Europeans partitioned Africa without their permission so that they could each get a piece of Africa.

Source 2A tells us that Africa was independent before they came along.

Source 2A also tells us that they were able to colonise Africa because of their advancement in weaponry, transportation and communication.

Source 3A talks about how the British wanted to take away the golden stool from the Ashanti people this stool was a great symbol for their people.

Source 4A is a picture showing us how European countries stole Africa's mineral wealth and became wealthy while Africa became poorer.

Source 5A tells us how they enslaved Africans and treated them badly taking them away from their homes and tying them up

[8 marks]

Total [50]

The END