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education

DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

GENERAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NKANGALA DISTRICT

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY PAPER 2

YEAR - END EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2022

GRADE 8

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NAME OF LEARNER_____

MARKS: 75

DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS

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This paper consists of 9 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper comprises of **Section A** and **Section B** that are compulsory.
2. This question paper consists of **FIVE compulsory questions**.
3. This question paper consists of **9 pages** including the cove
4. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in the question paper.
5. Carefully study all the sources and texts supplied because they contain a lot of guidelines which could assist you in answering the question.
6. Take note of mark allocation for each question to guide you on how to answer.
7. Write neatly and legibly.





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SECTION A

QUESTION 1: EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF AFRICA IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

1.1 Use **SOURCE 1A** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

SOURCE 1A is a picture of The Berlin Conference in 1884 to decide how to divide Africa between leading European powers.

SOURCE 1A



1.1.1 What was the name of the conference that met to discuss how Africa was going to divide? (1)

1.1.2 What is the name of the Prime Minister shown holding a knife in the Conference? (1)

1.1.3 Explain in one sentence what this conference in Berlin was about. (1)

1.1.4 Explain why Africans thought that what happened at this conference was unfair. (2)

(5)

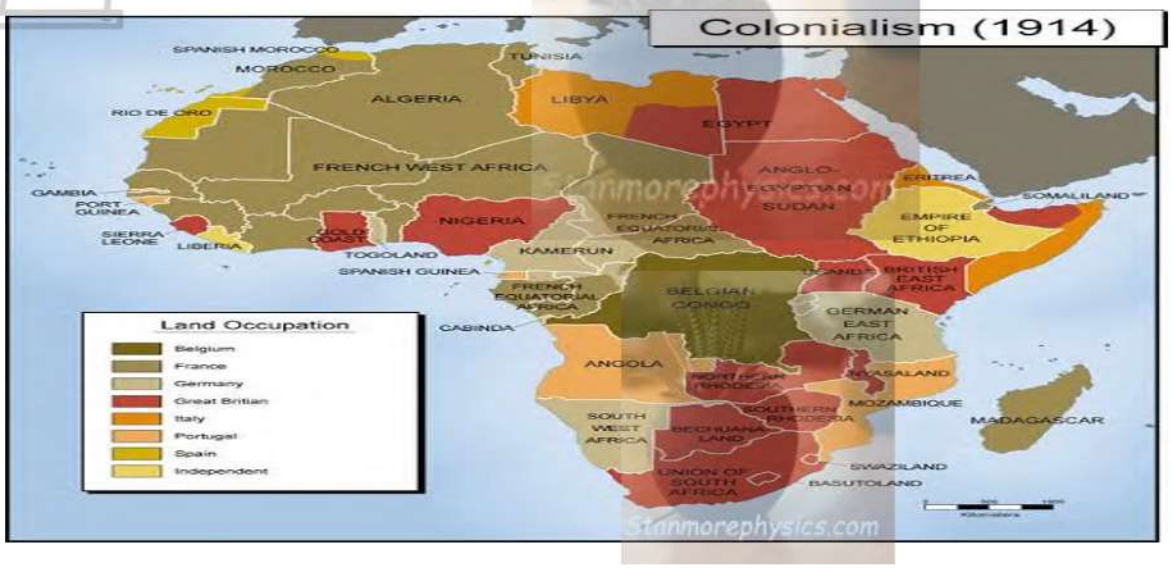
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1.2 PATTERNS **OF COLONISATION**

Use **SOURCE** 1B below and your own knowledge to answer the questions below:

SOURCE 1B is map of Africa after it had been divided up by the European powers at Berlin Conference in 1884

SOURCE 1B



1.2.1 What is Colonisation? (2)

1.2.2 Which European power colonized most of the African countries? (1)

1.2.3 What are the areas the Europeans took over called? (1)

1.2.4 Find the Gold Coast on the map.

a. Which European country colonized it? (1)

b. Why do you think they might have given it this colony this name? (1)

1.2.5 Mention **THREE** reasons why Europeans powers were able to Colonize Africa so quickly. (3)

(9)

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QUESTION 2: RESULT OF COLONISATION

Use the **SOURCE 2A** and **SOURCE 2B** below and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE 2A is an extract of and from the biography of an African leader sum up what happened as a result of Colonisation of Africa.

SOURCE 2A

'When the missionaries came to Africa they had the Bible and we had the land. They said, "let us pray". We closed our eyes. When we opened them we had the Bible and they had the land.'

Desmond Tutu: A Biography (2004) by Steven D. Gish, Greenwood Publishing, Westport CT, p. 101

SOURCE 2B is a comment on colonialism from the Prime Minister of Rhodes (now Zimbabwe) during white minority rule.

SOURCE 2B

'I would say colonialism is a wonderful thing. It spread civilisation to Africa. Before they had no written languages, no wheel as we know it, no schools, no hospitals, not even normal clothing.'

The Great Betrayal. The Memoirs of Ian Douglas Smith by Ian Smith, Hardback, 418 pp, ill, Blake Publishing, London, 1997

2.1 Read **SOURCE 2A** and explain what point of view does it have on Colonialism? (1)

2.2. What pint of view does **SOURCE 2A** have of Colonialism? (1)

2.3 Explain why the views in **SOURCE 2A** and **SOURCE 2B** are so different. (1)

2.4 Africa lost many things after Colonisation. Mention **THREE** results of Colonisation. (3)

(6)

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QUESTION 3 : The Ashanti Kingdom

Use SOURCE **3A** and use your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE 3A shows how the Ashanti resisted British attempts to colonies the Gold Coast. It is taken from General History of Africa, VII Africa under colonial Domination 1880–1935, edited by A Boahen, Paris:

UNESCO.

SOURCE 3A

Nowhere in Africa had there been a longer tradition of confrontation between Africans and Europeans than in the Gold Coast between the Ashanti and the British. This started in the 1760s and culminated in the military engagement in 1824 in which the Ashanti forces defeated the British forces and their allies and killed their commander, Sir Charles MacCarthy, the then governor of the Gold Coast. Two years later, the British revenged this defeat at the Battle of Dodowa. In 1850 and 1863, war was narrowly averted but, between 1869 and 1872, the Ashanti virtually attacked and occupied all the southern and coastal areas of the Gold Coast. To beat back the Ashanti, the British government launched one of the best-organized campaigns of the period under the command of one of the most famous British officers, Governor Garnet Wolseley.

Armed with the latest weapons, this army succeeded in pushing the Ashanti army to across the Pra River. This decisive defeat of the Ashanti by the British in 1874 had very far-reaching consequences and was to influence, to a great extent, the reactions of the period 1880–1900. The first obvious effect was the disintegration of the Ashanti Empire. By the Treaty of Fomena, the Ashanti recognised the independence of all the vassal states south of the Pra River.

3.1

3.1.1 In which year did the Ashante defeat the British? (1)

3.1.2 At which battle did the British defeat the Ashanti? (1)

3.1.3 Name the leader of the British during the Ashante defeat. (1)

3.1.4 What advantage did the British have over the Ashante forces? (2)

3.1.5 Mention the **TWO** results of the British colonisation of the Gold Coast (2)

3.2 **In a** paragraph of **EIGHT** lines, Explain the role that Yaa Asantewaa played in the Ashanti Kingdom**.** (8)

Your paragraph must have the following structure:

A. Topic sentence

B. Supporting information

C. Concluding statement

TOTAL =35 MARKS

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SECTION B: WORLD WAR 1

Question 4

Use **SOURCE 4A** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

Source 4A is a map shows the countries that fought each other in World War I.

SOURCE 4A



4.1.1 In which year did World War I begin? (1)

4.1.2 How many years did the war last? (1)

4.1.3 Name TWO countries that formed the Allied Powers at the beginning of the war. (2)

4.1.4 Name THE **TWO** countries formed the Central Powers. (2)

4.1.5 Why was it called World War? (1)

(7)

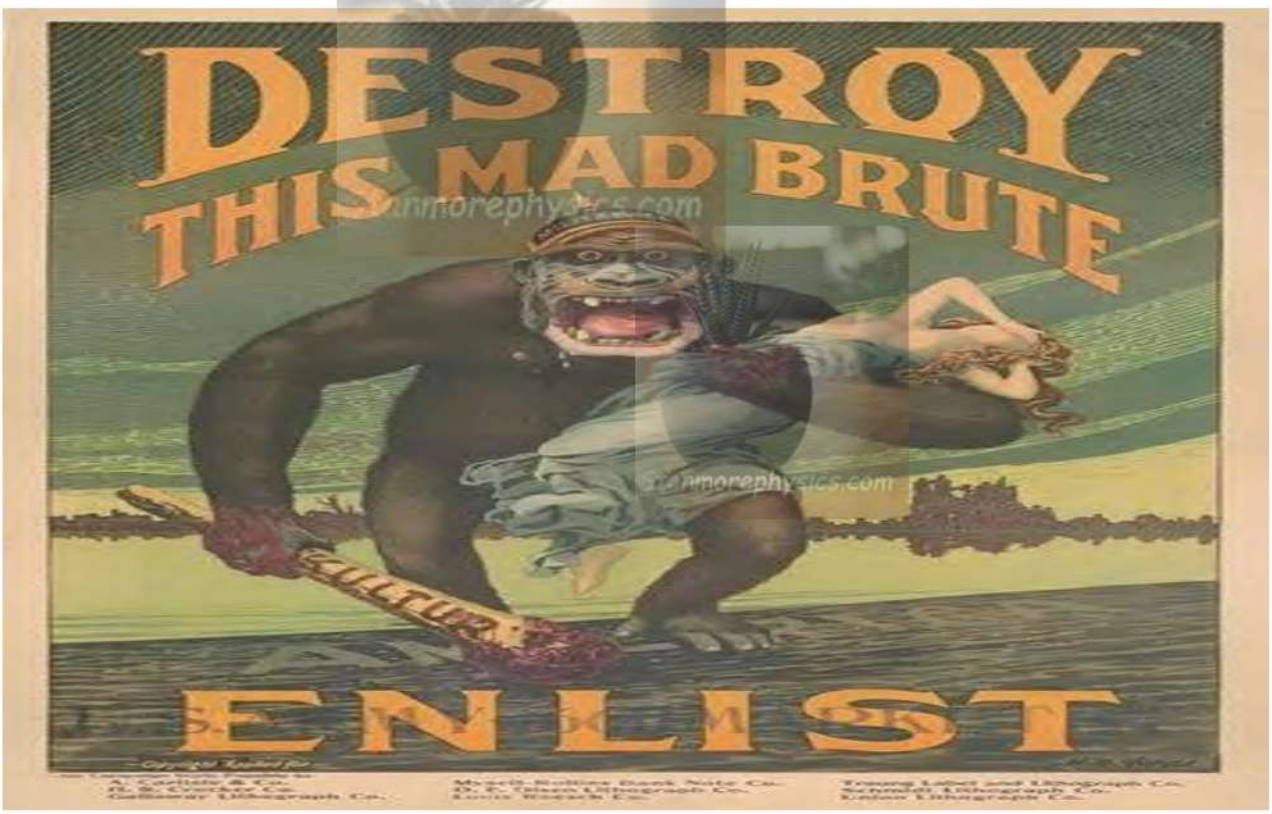
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4.2 ASPECT OF EXPERIENCES IN WORLD WAR I

Study SOURCE **4C** below, use it and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

SOURCE 4C is a Propaganda poster during World War I which is *An anti-German propaganda poster produced in United States*

SOURCE 4C



4.2.1 Define the word Propaganda. (2)
4.2.2 In Britain during World War what were propaganda posters used for? Mention **THREE**. (3)
4.2.3 How has Germany been shown in this poster? (1)
4.2.4 Who do you think the woman represents? Explain your answer. (2)

(8)

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4.3 WOMEN IN BRITAIN DURING WORLD WAR I

Use **SOURCE 4D** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

SOURCE 4D is about the campaign for women in Britain during World War I.

SOURCE 4D



4.3.1 Who was Emmeline Pankhurst? (1)
4.3.2 What was Emmeline trying to ensure for women in Britain? (1)
4.3.3 What did her campaign aim to get for the rights for women?
4.3.4 What made the suffragette movement which started off peaceful to become more militant? (1)
4.3.5 Which laws was Emmeline often jailed for disobeying? (1)

(5)

QUESTION 5: Essay Writing **(20)**

1.1 Write an essay about 1 page in which you discuss the experience the soldiers faced during the War in the trenches during World War 1.

Your essay should include:

- **When did the war started**
- **How long the war lasted**
- **The conditions in the trenches.**

Your essay must be written in the following form.

A. **Introductory paragraph**
B. **Supporting paragraphs**
C. **Concluding paragraph**

SECTION B= 40 MARKS

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HISTORY PAPER 2

MARKING GUIDELINE

NOVEMBER 2022

GRADE 8

MARKS: 75

DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS

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SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY

GRADE 8

MARKING GUIDELINE

SECTION A
QUESTION 1

QUESTION 1 EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF AFRICA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

1.1.1 Berlin Conference (1)
1.1.2 Prime Minister of Germany Otto Von Bismark (1)
1.1.3 To decide how to divide Africa between leading European powers. (1)
1.1.4 It was unfair because firstly they were not invited to the Conference and they did not agree with Colonisation which made them loose many things. (2)

(5)

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1.2 PATTERN OF COLONISATION

1.2.1 Colonization – involves taking control of land and the people living on it, usually by force. **(LEARNERS WILL HAVE THEIR OWN DEFINITION OF WHAT IS COLONISATION).** (2)

1.2.2 Britain (1)
1.2.3 Colonies (1)
1.2.4 a. Britain (1)

b. Because it was rich with gold and it is near the coast. (1)

1.2.5 – Rivalries between different African leaders

- Natural disasters
- The invention of machine gun
- New diseases (**ANY THREE RELEVANT ANSWERS**) (3)

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(9)

QUESTION 2 RESULTS OF COLONISATION

2.1 Negative point of view of colonialism. . He/She felt they were robbed and were sold the Bible in an expense of their land. (1)
2.2 Positive point of view of colonialism. He/She says colonialism was wonderful and brought Africa many good things. (1)

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2.3 The comment on Source C was made by an African and the comment on Source D was made by a European. (1)

2.4 – loss of natural resources
- Loss of land
- Africans had to work for wage
- Artificial Boarders (**ANY THREE)** (3)

.(6)

QUESTION 3: CASE STUDY: ASHANTI KINGDOM

3.1

3.1.1 1824. (1)
3.1.2 Battle of Dodoma. (1)
3.1.3 Governor Garnet Wolseley (1)
3.1.4 Armed with Weapons (2)
3.1.5 The Ashanti people lost their independence
- Lost most of it gold treasures
- People had to work for low wages (**ANY OF THE TWO)** (2)



(7)

3.2 PARAGRAPH QUESTION

Explain the role that Yaa Asantewaa played in the Ashanti Kingdom. (8)

- Yaa Asantewaa was the Kings mother, the Asantewaa.
- The queen mother Yaa Asantewaa was very important to the Ashanti people because she represents the wealth that lies in the region
- She was an intellectual, a politician, human rights activist, Queen and a war leader.
- Yaa Asantewaa became famous for commanding the Ashanti Kings in the War of the Golden Stool, against British colonial rule to defend and protect the sovereign independence of the Golden Stool. (8)

SECTION A=35 MARKS

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SECTION B WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

QUESTION 4

4.1.1 1914 (1)
4.1.2 Years (1)
4.1.3 Britain
- France
- Italy
- Russia. (**ANY TWO COUNTRIES)**

4.1.4 Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Turkey (**ANY TWO COUNTRIES)**

4.1.5 Because the colonies of both Allied Powers and Central Powers also took part in the war. (1)

(7)

4.2: ASPECTS OF EXPERIENCE IN WORLD WAR I

4.2.1 Propaganda-biased or misleading information used to promote a political cause or point of view. **Any other relevant definition** (2)
4.2.2 - Germans were evil (1)
- Men had a duty to fight for good (Britain) against the bad (Germans) (1)
- Men had a duty to protect women (1)

4.2.3 A gorilla, a mad brute (1).That was out to get everyone. (1)
4.2.4 Allied Powers (USA). The woman has been abducted an allegorical figure lady liberty. (2)

(8)

4.3 : WOMEN IN BRITAIN DURING WORLD WAR I

4.3.1 she was a leader fighting for women Suffragette in Britain (1)
4.3.2 that women were treated Fairly and had the right to vote (1)
4.3.3 for women to get equal rights as men 1)
4.3.4 in order to raise awareness and ensure action is indeed taken (1)
4.3.5 The laws of the land (1)

(5)

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QUESTION 5: ESSAY WRITING [USE THE RUBRIC FOR ESSAY TO MARK] (20)

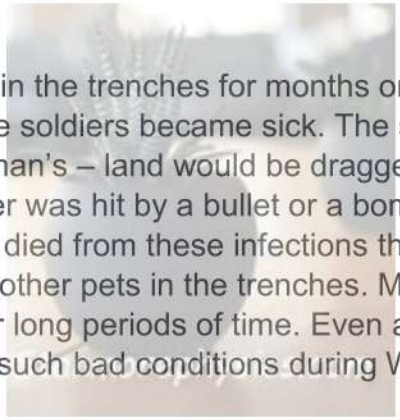
5.1 Discuss World War I and explain the experiences/Conditions the soldiers faced during the War in the Trench Warfare on the Western Front.

Introduction

The have been two World Wars in history. During the first War (WWI) the countries Britain, France, Italy and Russia fought against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Britain, France, Italy and Russia were called Allied Powers and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey were called Central Powers. The first war started in 1914.At first both sides Allied and Central thought the war would last only few months. However the war lasted for four years. In 1918, when the war ended people referred to World War as 'the war to end all wars. There were many horrors in the War one of the horrors was trench warfare.

Body

Trench warfare men on Western front lived in fought from trenches dug into the ground. The trenches were long open tunnels that ran parallel to each other. They were usually around two meters deep and two meters wide .They had barbed wire to prevent the enemy from getting into trench. The life and conditions in the trenches was horrible.



Soldiers had to live in the trenches for months on end. The trenches were usually very wet and muddy. The soldiers became sick. The sickness was made worse because dead bodies in no man's – land would be dragged into trenches and left unburied for long time. If a soldier was hit by a bullet or a bomb his wound was likely become infected. More men died from these infections than the wounds themselves. There were many rats, lice and other pets in the trenches. Men developed trench foot from having to stand in the mud for long periods of time. Even after the War soldiers were never the same after living in such bad conditions during World War I.

Conclusion

In 1918 World War I ended and central powers were defeated. Millions of people died. Soldiers who lived in trenches suffered from shell shock. Shell shock is a form of mental breakdown caused by constant death, comrades bleeding in misery and noise gunfire around them. Apart from death and mental illness, the war caused poverty, suffering, chaos and economy collapse.

SECTION B =40