



**Subject:** Grade 8 Social Sciences (History)

**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Term 1 - Mini-exam

**Total:** 77 Marks

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1. cottage | cottage industry

3 marks

**Explanation:**

When there was **little farming to do**, and the **need** for an **additional income**, tasks such as **sewing, lace-making** and **household manufacturing took place**.

In the **early 18th century** cottage industries became **more specialised**, and the finished goods were **sold locally or shipped to other markets**.

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2. Rocket

3 marks

**Explanation:**

It was a **steam-powered train** that made **railway travel faster**.

**Trains** became the **main means of transportation** for **unprocessed** and **manufactured goods**.

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3. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Although many people found work in factories and mines, it was **not always safe**.

**Conditions** were **harsh**, it was **overcrowded**, the **air polluted** and the **working hours long** and **inflexible**.

Many people, including children were **injured** or **killed** in the factories and mines.



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4. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

There were many scattered communities, fighting for land and labour, which made up SOUTHERN Africa - as can be seen on the map.

- The **Cape Colony** came under British rule in 1806.
- The **Republic of Natal** came under British rule in 1843.
- The **Zuid-Afrikaanse Republic (Transvaal)** received their independence at the Sand River Convention in 1852.
- The **Orange Free State** received their independence at the Bloemfontein Convention in 1854.

The **Union for South Africa** came into existence on **31 May 1910** with the unification of the **Cape Colony, the Republic of Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State**. All **four** were known as **provinces** of the **Union of South Africa**. The Union of South Africa was part of the **British Empire**.

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5. B: the Cape Colony

4 marks

**Explanation:**

With the incorporation of Griqualand West into the Cape Colony in 1877, the area obtained six seats in the Cape House of Assembly. In **1881, Rhodes joined the Cape Colony Parliament**.

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6. D: Luddites

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The **Luddites** were a secret oath-based organisation of English **textile workers who destroyed machinery** that was a threat to their jobs and livelihood. They spent years learning their trade and was worried that unskilled labourers would take their place if the machines could do their work.

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7. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

The **Keate Award** was the agreement in which the **Griquas** were given **ownership of the diamond fields**.

The Griquas were the people who **established Griqualand West**, which encompassed the diamond fields.

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8. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

The area was **governed** by the **Griquas**. The **leader** of the Griquas at the time, **Nicholas Waterboer**, was **not able to control** the diggers. The fighting (rivalry) often led to **racial conflict**.

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9. cotton | silk

4 marks

**Explanation:**

**British traders** formed the **East India Company** in 1600 to trade with India. They paid very low prices for all goods and raw materials. Any Indian found **selling** his cloth to a trader **other** than the British was **severely punished**.

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10. there were insufficient jobs for all the people who came to the cities | very low wages were paid because there was an oversupply of people looking for jobs

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Terrible **poverty** was caused, due to:

- **Not enough jobs** for all the people streaming to cities looking to earn a living.
  - **Low wages** paid, as factory owners had an oversupply of people looking for jobs.
  - **Mechanisation on farms**, which led to further poverty in agricultural areas.
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11. 10 | ten

3 marks

**Explanation:**

They had to serve **two five year contracts**, after which they could get a **free passage** back to India, or they could **stay** in **Natal** and work on **land given to them**.

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12. B: One person, one claim.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

A **claim** was the piece of land which a **digger 'claimed'** as the place he would be allowed to dig for **diamonds**. The laws worked in the **interests** of **small independent diggers**.

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13. Industrial Revolution

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Until the discovery of diamonds, southern Africa's **economy** was mainly based on **agriculture**. With the discovery of diamonds, the **Industrial Revolution** took place.

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14. The Grand National Consolidated Trades Union | a few months

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The **government tried everything** in their power, including **harsh prison sentences**, to put an **end** to this **union**.

After less than a **year** it **collapsed** as there were **too many disagreements** about **how to organise** the union and workers were **afraid to join** due to the **harsh prison sentences** imposed by the government.

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15. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

The **British purchased cotton** for very **low prices** in India for their **own textile mills**.

- They **sold** huge quantities of the **cloth in India**, putting the **Indian weavers out of work**.
- The **British** made **huge profits** in this **process**, but the **farmers, weavers** and **traders of cotton** in **India** who worked in the **cottage industry**, **suffered great losses**.
- Many of the people in the **weaver class** of **India** became **unemployed**.

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16. compounds

3 marks

**Explanation:**

A **compound** is a group of housing units or residential establishments with **gates** and **surrounded by a privacy fence**.

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17. porridge | porridge

4 marks

**Explanation:**

It was dark by the time they reached their homes, where they managed another brief meal before falling into an exhausted sleep. They were not given the food that they needed to give them the strength for their manual labour, but only porridge.

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18. workhouse | workhouses

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The **workhouses** provided **food, drink** and **work** for the **poor, unemployed, sick** and **old people**.

Some Poor Law authorities hoped to **run workhouses at a profit** by utilising the **free labour** of their **inmates**.

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19. D: Xhosa

4 marks

**Explanation:**

- While the **Xhosa** people were **at war** with **British settlers**, on the eastern border of the Cape Colony, a Xhosa prophetess - **Nongqawuse** - claimed that if the Xhosa **killed all their cattle** and **destroyed their corn**, their **ancestors** would return to **drive out** the **British settlers**.
- About 85% of Xhosa men obeyed her and over a thirteen-month period (April 1856 to May 1857) a **mass cattle killing took place**. About **400,000 cattle** were **slaughtered**. As a result of this and **famine** about **40,000 Xhosa died of starvation**.
- The **Xhosa**, weakened by the loss of so many people, **lost** their **land** and their **independence** to the **British government** of the **Cape Colony**.

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20. Big Hole | an extinct volcano | mine

6 marks

**Explanation:**

- After the **discovery** of **diamonds** in Griqualand West in 1872, **diggers** hurried to **Kimberley**.
- For nearly a century the Kimberley Mine was the richest diamond mine in the world.
- 2 722 kg of diamonds were picked out by hand on this site.

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21. B: sugar can be used to preserve fruit.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

- **Sugar** became more popular when it was discovered that it can be used to **preserve fruit** and that they can make jam with it.
- Sugar was also used to sweeten tea. The **eating habits** of the British and Europeans were influenced by the addition of sugar to their diets.

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22. B: protect workers from exploitation.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The Grand National Consolidated Trades Union was a **broad-based coalition of working people**, standing together to **protect their rights in the workplace**. A number of trades people belonged to it, such as **miners, tailors** and **bakers**.

Eventually this trade union **did not last**, due to:

- **Harsh treatment** by the government of some trade union members who were **arrested** and **sent to Australia**, the penal colony of Britain.
- Too many **disagreements** regarding the organisation of a union.

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23. 151 900 | 151 884

3 marks

**Explanation:**

- They were transported to Natal to solve the **labour shortage problem**.
- The **300 labourers** who initially came to Natal, must first be **subtracted**.
- $152\,184 - 300 = 151\,884$  (**151 900** to the nearest 100)

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**Total: 77 Marks**