



Subject: Grade 8 Social Sciences (History)
Topic: Social Sciences (History): Term 1 - Mini-exam
Total: 77 Marks

Name: _____

Date: _____

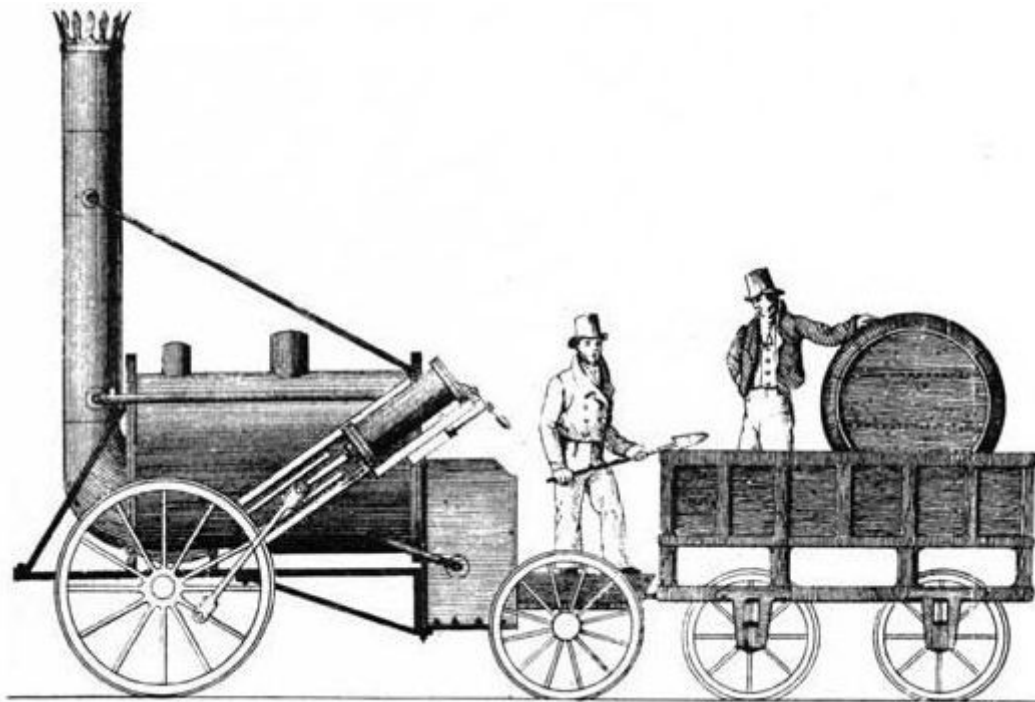
Question 1: Text Input

3 marks

The enclosure system and the ... industry were parts of the economy that contributed to the start of the Industrial Revolution. This industry took place in people's homes.

Provide **only one word**.

This image refers to question: 2



Question 2: Text Input

3 marks

In 1830, George Stephenson developed the steam engine called the It pulled a train of wagons along a railway line.

Provide **only one word**.



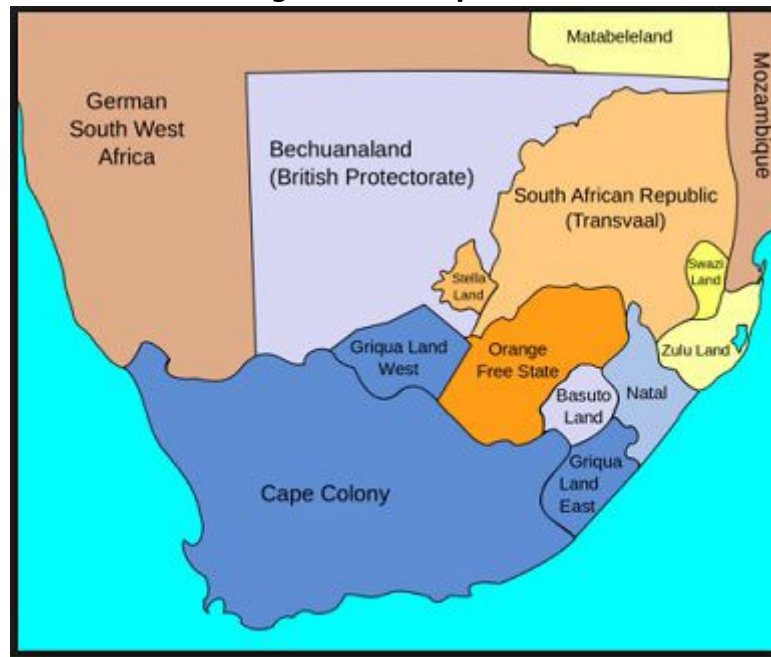
Question 3: True/False

2 marks

Mines and factories were safe places to work.

TRUE**FALSE**

This image refers to question: 4, 5



Map of Southern Africa in the late 1800's

Question 4: True/False

2 marks

In the 1860's, a country called South Africa, did not exist.

TRUE**FALSE****Question 5: Multiple Choice**

4 marks

Rhodes became prime minister of ... in 1890.

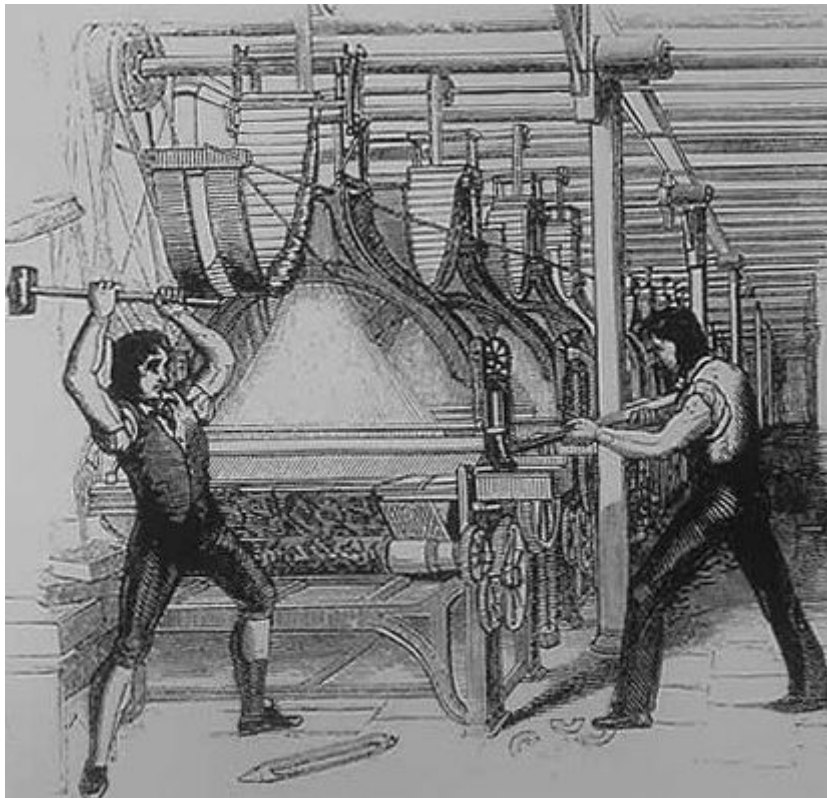
- A** the Orange Free State
- B** the Cape Colony
- C** the South African Republic
- D** South Africa

This text refers to question: 6

Unrest among workers during the Industrial Revolution

1. The introduction of machinery during the Industrial Revolution created serious unrest among workers involved in the textile industry.
2. The original Luddites were trained British artisans, such as weavers and textile workers, who had spent years learning their craft. They objected to the increased use of mechanised looms and knitting frames, fearing that they would lose their jobs to unskilled machine operators.
3. In the early 1800's some workers began smashing new mechanical frames (looms) in the mills. By 1812, many protesters had been hanged, and machine breaking was declared a crime.

This image refers to question: 6



Question 6: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Read the text and study the picture.

The protesters were known as ...

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A | croppers. |
| B | technologists. |
| C | Whigs. |
| D | Luddites |

This text refers to question: 7, 8

Claims to the diamond fields

1. After diamonds were discovered in the Northern Cape, a battle began about the ownership of the land. The Griquas and Thlaping who occupied the area claimed exclusive rights to the area. In addition, both Boer Republics (the Transvaal and the Orange Free State) claimed rights to the area.
2. A long argument between these parties followed until Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape, was asked to mediate. He set up a committee headed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, Robert Keate, to decide on borders. For seven months this committee heard evidence from all four groups who were making a claim. On the basis of this evidence, the committee decided who had rights to the land in an agreement known as the Keate Award.
3. The Keate Award favoured the Griquas claim. This meant that the land which eventually contained Kimberley and the richest diamond fields in the world, was given to the Griquas.
4. In the end this agreement helped the Griquas very little. Their leader, Nicholas Waterboer, didn't have the power to control the diggers. In the early 1870s the population of Kimberley already numbered 30 000. There was intense rivalry between diggers as they fought over claims. This rivalry often led to racial conflict.
5. Waterboer asked for British help. Barkly took over the area in Britain's name in 1872. A few years later Waterboer was arrested and imprisoned for attempting to free some of his subjects whom he believed had been wrongfully imprisoned and badly treated by the British. Growing unhappiness over ownership of the land and the right to make claims on the diamond fields led to a rebellion in 1878. The Griqua and Thlaping rose up against British rule and were crushed.

Source: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/rock-which-future-will-be-built>

Question 7: True/False

2 marks

The Griquas were awarded what was due to them - the Keate Award.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 8: True/False

2 marks

There was a lot of fighting amongst the diggers. They fought over the land where they were allowed to dig for diamonds.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 9: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Weavers of fine (1) and (2) were forced to sell their cloth only to British traders at prices decided by them.

Possible Answers: cotton | silk | flax | linen

1	
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2	
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Question 10: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Severe poverty developed in towns and cities as (1) and (2) .

Possible Answers: there were not enough housing available | there were insufficient jobs for all the people who came to the cities | very low wages were paid because ther was an oversupply of people looking for jobs | only old people and children moved to the cities

1	
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2	
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This text refers to question: 11

Types of immigrants

Two types of immigrants came to South Africa from India:

- Indentured Indians
- Free passengers.

Indentured Indians

1. Indentured Indians were brought to Natal at the expense of the British government to work in the colony. Law 14 of 1859 determined the contract and conditions under which they served as indentured labourers.
2. Initially each indentured labourer had to serve for three years; extended to five years in 1864. Then they had to work for another five-year contract.
3. After ten years under contract, immigrants were allowed to remain in the colony as 'free' Indians or were entitled to a free passage back to India.
4. The labourers received free accommodation, food rations and clothing.

Free passengers

1. These Indians came to Natal under the ordinary immigration laws and paid for their passage with their own money.
2. Free passengers enjoyed the same citizen rights as Europeans. The Free Indians were mostly traders and merchants. They were from the upper class of society in India.

Question 11: Text Input

3 marks

After ... years the indentured Indians were freed from their contract with the British.

Provide **only a number** as your answer.

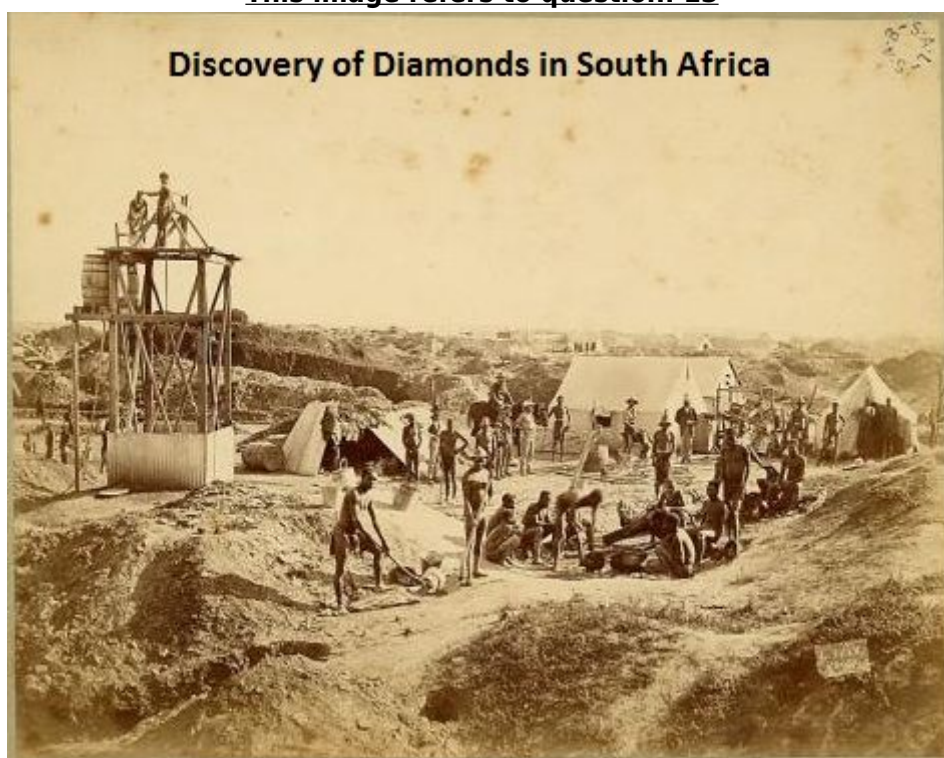
Question 12: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The mining rule which stopped rich people from buying a lot of land was ...

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| A | One person, one bucket. |
| B | One person, one claim. |
| C | One person, one land. |
| D | One person, one pipe. |

This image refers to question: 13

**Question 13: Text Input**

3 marks

The discovery of diamonds and the development of a diamond mining monopoly, started the ... in South Africa.

Provide **only two words**.

--

Question 14: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

In 1834 Robert Owen founded (1) to protect the rights of working people, but it only lasted (2) .

Possible Answers: The Grand National Consolidated Trades Union | National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Labour | a year | a few months

1	
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2	
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Question 15: True/False

2 marks

The **Indian Cottage industry** flourished when the British ruled India.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 16: Text Input

3 marks

To limit the theft and selling of diamonds, black workers were made to live in closed ... throughout the whole term of their contracts.

Provide **only one word**.

--

Question 17: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

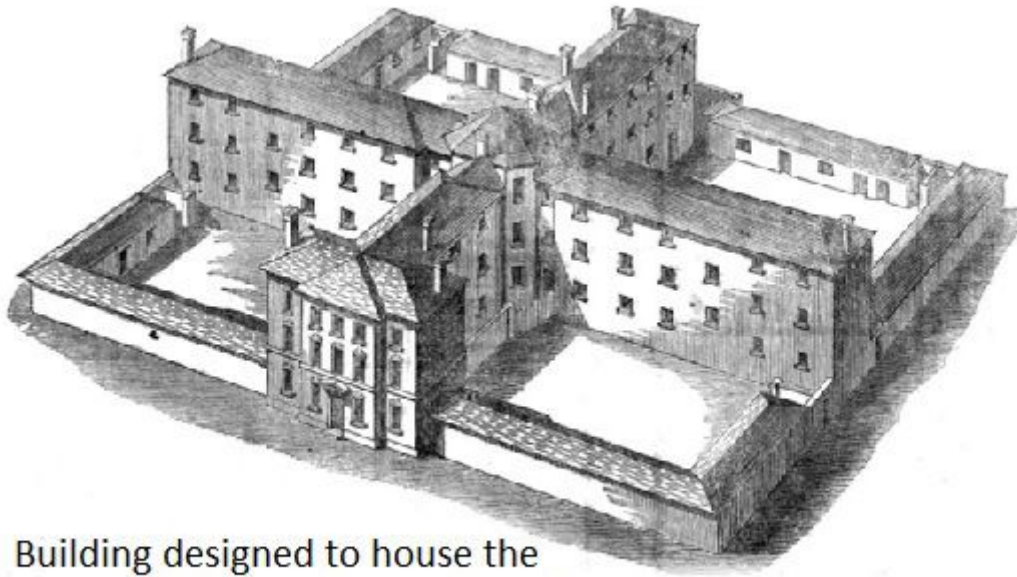
The indentured Indian labourers were given an unappetising breakfast of cold (1) and during a brief lunchtime, they were given (2) .

Possible Answers: porridge | eggs | bread | fish

1	
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2	
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This image refers to question: 18



Building designed to house the
poor, old, sick and unemployed.

Question 18: Text Input

3 marks

This building is an example of a ..., built all over the country as a result of the 1834 New Poor Law's introduction.

Provide **only one word**.

Question 19: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The **Cape Colony** was extended to include the Eastern Cape after the cattle killing in 1857 left the ... in a weakened condition.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A | San |
| B | Zulu |
| C | Khoisan |
| D | Xhosa |

This image refers to question: 20



Question 20: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

The (1) of the Kimberley Mine, the site of (2) , was dug by thousands of diggers, each working their own (3) .

Possible Answers: Big Hole | Water Hole | an extinct volcano | royal chiefs' graves | mine | land

1	
3	

2	
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This text refers to question: 21

How Britain and Europe developed a sweet tooth

1. From the sixteenth century sugar was imported to Britain and Europe from the sugar plantations in Brazil.
2. Sugarcane grew wild in Natal. When the British colonised the area, they decided to cultivate it commercially as there was a great demand for sugar in Britain. It would be more cost effective if they could produce it themselves.
3. In the 1600s it was discovered that sugar could be used as a preservative for fruit and that it can be used to make jam. British labourers no longer took soup or stews to work for lunch; they took two slices of bread with jam.
4. The British imported tea from India and it became a very popular drink - sweetened with sugar.
5. During the 1750s sugar became a very valuable commodity in trade in all of Europe.
6. The eating habits of many Europeans changed greatly, as they started to eat more jams and sweets, drank more tea, coffee and cocoa, and consumed more processed foods.

Encyclopedia Brittanica: Flowering plants

Wikipedia

Question 21: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The demand for sugar increased in Europe, due to the discovery that ...

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | coal can be used to make diamonds. |
| B | sugar can be used to preserve fruit. |
| C | all animals started to eat sweet fodder. |
| D | it could be exchanged for emeralds in South America. |
-

Question 22: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Trade unions were established to ...

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| A | ensure jobs for everybody. |
| B | protect workers from exploitation. |
| C | keep women out of the workplace. |
| D | ensure equal pay for all. |
-

This image refers to question: 23

Indian indentured labour importing colonies

Name of Colony	Number of Labourers Transported
Mauritius	453,063
British Guiana	238,909
Trinidad	143,939
Jamaica	36,412
Grenada	3,200
St Lucia	4,350
Natal	152,184
St Kitts	337
St Vincent	2,472
Reunion	26,507
Surinam	34,304
Fiji	60,965
East Africa	32,000
Seychelles	6,315
Total	1,194,957

Question 23: Text Input

3 marks

In **1860**, the **SS Truro** arrived in **Durban** with 300 indentured Indian labourers. Over the next 50 years, ... more indentured Indians arrived.

Round your answer off to the **nearest 100**.

Total: 77 Marks