**QUESTION 1**



1.1 Compare the Luddites with the Swing riots - indicate their similarities and differences. (2)

1.2 Progress was what the Luddites fought against. Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (2)

1.3 Suggest a reason why protest letters sent to farm owners during the Swing Riots was signed by a fictional person. Also state what the name of this fictional person was. (3)

1.4 Which group arose due to how the government favoured employers? And why did this group eventual grow weaker? (2)

1.5 Explain how all the injustice during the Industrial Revolution was beneficial for the British Empire. (1)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 4**

Read the extracts and answer the questions.

**The bitter story of South African sugar**

It’s fair to say that without sugar, Durban would not exist in the form we know it today. The bustling, coastal metropolis owes much of its development to a woody, sweet cane that bred a R12 billion industry, with giants such as Tongaat Hulett, Illovo and Crookes Brothers owning the lion’s share of the market.

In fact, the way this wild cane flourished in KwaZulu-Natal (then Natal) was one of the reasons a naval captain called JC Smith told the Governor of the Cape (to which Natal was annexed) that South Africa was “eminently suited to colonisation”.

When Britain took over Natal in 1845, the area was occupied by British settlers, a few Dutch settlers (most of them had moved inland) and the Zulu people. It became a prime spot for British immigrants, drawn by what the archives of SA History Online (Saho) calls “the prospect of a new life, cheap land, ready labour and warmer climates”.

(Source: Koen, G. (2015). *The bitter story of South African sugar*. [Online]. News24. Last Updated: 2 August. Available at: https://www.news24.com/citypress/trending/the-bitter-story-of-south-african-sugar-20150802 [Accessed 27 November 2022].)

4.1 Discuss the inherent discrimination and bias that was present on the sugar plantations towards its labourers. Make reference to the reason why the importing of labourers was necessary for sugar plantations to succeed. (5)

4.2 For what reason did the need for more sugar plantations arise from? (2)

4.3 Who was a famous Passenger Indian that worked in South Africa? (1)

4.4 Explain why the independent African Kingdoms posed a problem to the British Empire’s expansion of their empire. (2)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 5**

|  |
| --- |
| **BARNEY BARNATO**    Barney Barnato was born on 21 February 1851, Whitechapel slum of London. His original name was Barnett Issacs but changed it to Barney Barnato when he was acting as a comedian. He followed his brother Harry to Cape Town in 1873 to seek fortune in the diamond rush that followed the 1866 discovery of diamond in Kimberly. He came to South Africa penniless, but within 10 years he was a millionaire and the Barnato Diamond Mining Company that he helped set up was a competitive rival of Cecil John Rhodes’ De Beers company.  (Source: South African History Online. (2011). *Barney Barnato*. [Online]. South African History Online. Last Updated: 23 August. Available at: https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/barney-barnato [Accessed 27 November 2022].) |

5.1 Despite rivalling Cecil John Rhodes’ De Beers company, why is Cecil John Rhodes more well-known? (2)

5.2 What does the industrial aspect of ‘industrial’ diamonds refer to? Are they created by factories? (2)

5.3 Name two uses of industrial diamonds. (2)

5.4 Explain how Nicolaas Waterboer expanded British influence in South Africa, with reference to how he gained the authority to do so. (3)

5.5 Define what a ‘claim’ was in relation to the diamond fields. (1)

5.6 In the ownership of claims, how was a favourable bias shown towards white claimholders, and how were the black claimholders affected? (2)

**[12]**

**TEST TOTAL: 50 MARKS**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY**

**GRADE 8**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**2023 TERM 1 TEST**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 While both destroyed machine in protest, the Luddites destroyed machines in factories, while the Swing Riots revolved around farming machines. (2)

3.2 Credit relevant explanation to their agreement or disagreement. Possible answers include the below:

Disagree. They fought against machines replacing them, not progress itself.

Agree. Progress meant that more machines would be built, replacing more of their jobs. (2)

3.3 The fictional person was called Captain Swing, and he was used to avoid employees losing their jobs or getting in trouble with their employer. (3)

3.4 The Grand National Consolidated Trade Union (GNCTU), and it grew weaker because of disagreement among its members, and actions by employers, which was backed by the government. (2)

3.5 It allowed them to expand their industry greatly and spread across the world. (1)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Relevant discussion. Mark answer according to the following points, and the detail to which they are discussed:

* + Indian indentured labourers lived in grass huts or corrugated iron buildings that were unhealthy.
  + Indian labourers had to be imported as the local population refused to work on the plantations due to the low wage/ work for themselves.
  + Actual British people were not used as labourers to the same extent as Indian Labourers.
  + Indians were given numbers to indicate individuals, rather than using their actual names, or with derogative terms such as ‘Coolie’

(5)

4.2 With the Industrial Revolution, the population of Britain expanded. This meant sugar was needed as sugar was in high demand in Britain. (2)

4.3 Mahatma Gandhi. (1)

4.4 The African kingdoms had large areas of land under their control, which prevented the British from expanding into those lands easily. (2)

**[10]**

**QUESTION 5**

5.1 While a rival of Cecil John Rhodes, Barney Barnato’s company was eventually bought out by Cecil John Rhodes, giving Rhodes a monopoly that made him famous. (2)

5.2 They are not made by factories. Only 20% of diamonds are pure enough to be gemstones. The rest are used in factories, hence ‘industrial’ diamonds. (2)

5.3 They are used for the tips of drilling bits and to smooth runways at airports OR any relevant answer. (2)

5.4 Nicolaas Weber was the Griqua chief, and it was ruled that the Griqua owned the land the diamonds were found in. Nicolaas expanded British influence when he asked the British for help in controlling the diamond diggings. (3)

5.5 It was a measured section of earth a person could own. (1)

5.6 They accused black claimholders of finding and selling diamonds illegally, and they were believed. This led to a law stating black people could not be claim holders. (2)

**[12]**

**TEST TOTAL: 50 MARKS**