



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 10

HISTORY

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ADDENDUM

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID THE BRITISH COLONIAL CONTROL OF SOUTH AFRICA LEAD TO INDIGENOUS POPULATION BEING COERCED INTO LABOUR FORCE?

SOURCE 1A

This source below refers to the beginning of European colonialism that started at the Cape by the Dutch and they were followed by the British.

The Dutch had been at the Cape since 1652 and had set up a refreshment station there. After many successful years at the Cape, the VOC was beset by problems. By the late 18th century, the VOC was bankrupt and could no longer afford to administer its colony. In 1803 the Cape was given back to the Dutch government.

In 1806 a British fleet landed at the Cape and troops occupied Cape Town. The Dutch eventually surrendered and Britain took over the Cape Colony for the second time. Black and white inhabitants were now British subjects.

When the British took control of the Cape for the second time in 1806, they brought with them new ideas of governance..... They encouraged the expansion of agricultural production and the Cape began exporting wheat, wine and merino wool.

[From: New Generations History: Learner's book: Stephenson C, et al]

SOURCE 1B

The source below explains about the changing patterns of labour in South Africa when slaves were released by the British.

The abolition of slave trade in 1807 in Britain meant that there was a ban on importing new slaves to the colonies. However, people who were already enslaved and their new born children still remained slaves and could still be sold. These new laws meant that slaves became more expensive, because there were fewer slaves available. In the Cape colony, all slaves now had to be registered and the sale of slaves was more carefully controlled. During the next few years, laws were passed to improve the life of slaves, for instance allowing them to marry, allowing them, allowing families to live together, requiring slave owners to give their slaves a reasonable amount of food, shelter and clothing, limiting their working hours and controlling their punishment.

All slaves in the British colonies were eventually freed in December 1834, but they had to work for their former owners for the next four years, until December 1838, before they were truly free to leave. The freed slaves at the Cape were given nothing to help them start a new life. They did not receive money, land or training. Some continued to do the same kind of work, either with their former owners, or at different farms. Many slaves moved to the city to find work. Others moved to the mission stations, where Christian slaves were given plots of land. Some slaves tried to reunite with their families.

[From: Focus History Learner's book: Johansson, B. et al]

SOURCE 1C

The visual source below showing African migrant workers in a mine compound where their movement was strictly controlled to avoid theft and escaping from the mines.



[From: The History of South Africa – Show Me South Africa (showmesa.co.za): Accessed 22/07/2024]

SOURCE 1D

The source below explains how black South Africans were forced into migrant labour.

When mining first started, many black South Africans were forced to become migrant workers. This was the only way to earn money but still kept ties with their old way of life in their farms (home).

- Under the system, workers would work for a contract period of three to twelve months and then go back home to their families in the reserves.
- Mine owners soon found that if wages were too low, migrant workers often chose not to return to work but to rather stay on their farms.

The mining companies had to find ways to force rural Africans into migrant labour. With the help of the British and Boer governments in South Africa, they found way to do this. Most Africans were subsistence farmers; they did not take part in money economy.

- The colonial government introduced taxes to force black South African workers to go and find a job in order to pay the taxes.
- In order to pay these taxes, black south African workers had to work in the mines for a number of months at a time
- In this way, mining companies were getting cheap labour they needed
- This forced labour system led a to a host of social problems, for example the breakdown of family life.

[From: New Generations History: Learner's book: Stephenson C, et al]

QUESTION 2: WHY DID DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES EMERGE IN SOUTH AFRICA AFTER DISCOVERY OF MINERALS?**SOURCE 2A**

The source below describes the South African society before it became a unitary (one) state.

South Africa in 1886 was not one country yet. There were four different states. These were the Cape colony, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Cape colony and Natal were ruled by Britain as colonies. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were Boer republics. Most African Kingdoms had been defeated, but some had managed to retain control over limited amounts of land.

The gold ran for many kilometres underground. Many thousands of people came to the Witwatersrand to seek their fortune. People from overseas in ships, and travelled from all over southern Africa in ox-wagons or on foot, walking long distances. As more railway tracks were laid, more people came by train.

[From: Focus History Learner's book: Johanesson, B, et al]

SOURCE 2B

The source below highlights the creation of the capitalist class in South Africa which began with the mineral revolution in the 19th century.

It was too expensive for individuals to operate a gold mine. much machinery was needed and expensive technologies had to be developed. Leadership in the early gold-mining days was provided by a small group of now famous men including Cecil John Rhodes, Barney Barnato and Alfred Beit, who had already made their fortune in the diamond mines. These men soon began to work in partnership and created mining companies.

In 1899, the mine owners – also known as the Randlords – joined together to form a mine-owners' association called a Chamber of Mines. It became a very powerful association that used its power to benefit the mine owners. They worked together to agree on how to deal with common problems – how to find workers and how to keep wages as low as possible. The profits from the mines were taxed and the tax was paid to the Transvaal government.

[From: Focus History Learner's book: Johanesson, B, et al]

SOURCE 2C

The source below describes how different races were treated on South Africa leading to the creation of poor black migrant labour class.

For the white authorities, however, the chief consideration was ensuring a labour supply and undermining black competition on the land. Conquest, land dispossession, taxation and pass laws were designed to force black people off the land and channel them into labour markets, especially to meet the needs of the mines.

Gradually, the alternatives available to Africans were closed, and the decline of the homestead economy made wage labour increasingly essential for survival. The integration of Africans into the emerging urban and industrial society of South Africa should have followed these developments, but short-term, recurrent labour migrancy suited employers and the authorities, which sought to entrench the system.

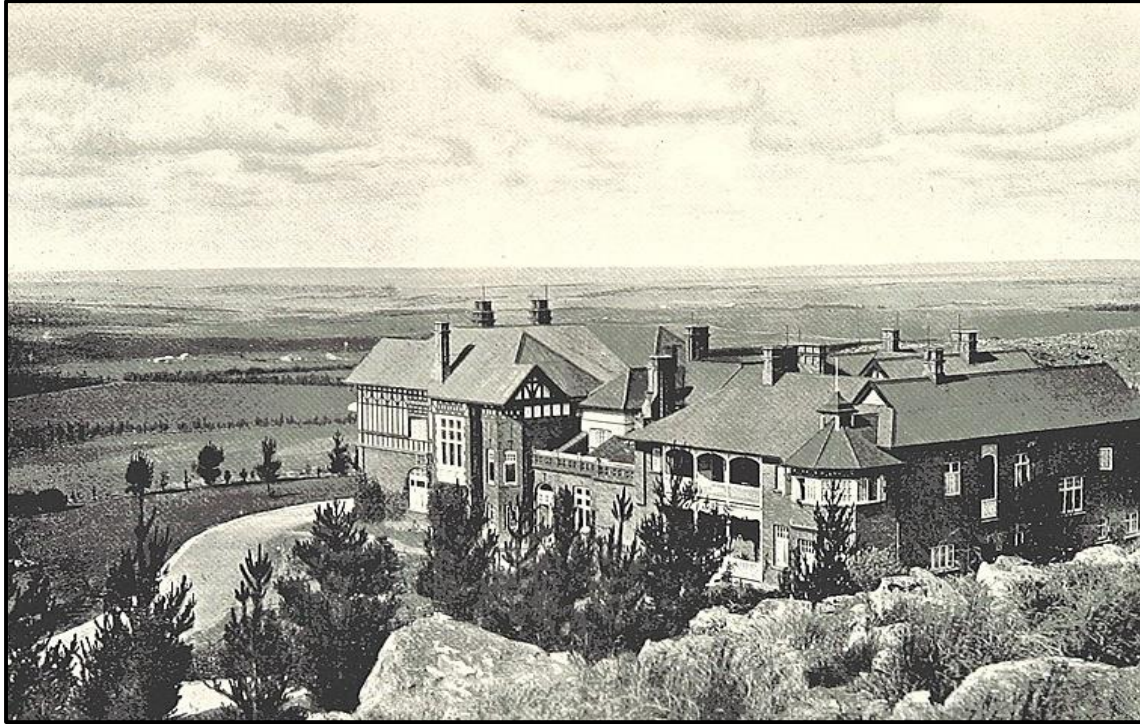
The closed compounds pioneered on the diamond fields, as a means of migrant labour control, were replicated at the gold mines. The preservation of communal areas from which migrants could be drawn had the effect of lowering wages, by denying Africans rights within the urban areas and keeping their families and dependants on subsistence plots in the reserves.

Africans could be denied basic rights if the fiction could be maintained that they did not belong in “white South Africa”, but to “tribal societies” from which they came to service the “white man’s needs”. Where black families secured a toehold in the urban areas, local authorities confined them to segregated “locations”.

[From: The History of South Africa - ShowMe South Africa (showmesa.co.za): Accessed 22/07/2024]

SOURCE 2D

The photograph below is a photograph of First of the Randlord mansions, Hohenheim. It was the home to Sir Lionel Phillips and his wife Lady Florence Phillips. It was the first house built in Parktown in 1892 to 1894



[From: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=Randlords&title>: Accessed: 22/07/2024]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE NATIVES LAND ACT OF 1913 ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETIES?**SOURCE 3A**

The source below gives light to why it became important to pass the Land Act in 1913.

At the start of 20th century, most Africans in South Africa lived and worked in the reserves or on white owned land outside of the reserves. These Africans were either wage labourers or tenants.

There were three types of tenants:

- Cash tenants (rent tenants) – paid rent in cash to the land owner
- Labour tenants – worked for the land owner in return for the use of some of the land for themselves;
- Sharecroppers – used the land of a white farmer and shared the crop with him

Sharecropping benefitted both the white farmer and the sharecropper. The wealthier white landowners were opposed to sharecropping as they complained that it took away their cheap labour, as Africans preferred to be sharecroppers rather than low paid farm workers.

They called upon the government to make sharecropping illegal. Before the Natives land act of 1913, Africans were able to buy land taken from their ancestors back from the whites. Many white landowners were unhappy about this black competition for land and called for the government to restrict black land ownership.

Largely because of the pressure from the politically powerful white farmers, the government passed the natives Land Act of 1913. To prevent Africans from competing with whites in the land market and to force sharecroppers and cash tenants to become wage labourers or labour tenants.

[From: New Generations History: Learner's book: Stephenson C, et al]

SOURCE 3B

The source describes the horrible conditions in which many black people found themselves in after they had been pushed off the land through the Land Act of 1913.

The results were that many thousands of black people, who could not obtain such employment, or perhaps did not want it, were thrown off the farms, often with their livestock. They wandered about – men, women and children – in all weather conditions, trying to find a place where they could stay. The law also stated that to provide landless black person with a place to live was forbidden under the penalty of 100 pounds (a great deal of money at the time) or six months imprisonment. The reserves were often very far away, and were also becoming more and more overcrowded. Conditions there were very poor, with soil erosion, malnutrition and disease increasing.

[From: Focus History Learner's book: Johanesson, B, et al]

SOURCE 3C

The following source explains the experiences of Sol Plaatje who had travelled through South Africa to record the effects of the Land Act on Native South Africans.

In 1913 he (Sol Plaatje) travelled about parts of South Africa to observe and report on the conditions of black people after the passing of the Natives' Land Act. This led to the publication in 1916 of his book, *Native Life in South Africa*.

The first sentence of his now famous book reads: 'Awaking on Friday morning, June 20, 1913 [The day the Natives' Land Act had been passed], the South African Native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah [outcast] in the land of his birth'. In this book, Plaatje tells from the first-hand experience of the sufferings of those black people who were made homeless after their forced removal from white owned farms. They wandered about the countryside in search for shelter and a place to stay. It looked, he wrote, 'as if these people were so many fugitives escaping from war, with the enemy pressing hard on their heels'.

[From: Focus History Learner's book: Johanesson, B, et al]

SOURCE 3D

The photograph below is of Sol Plaatje, the founding member of the ANC and activist who travelled through South Africa on his bicycle, recording the suffering of Native South Africans after the passing of the Native Land Act of 1913.



[From: Sol Plaatje and the antinomies of writing against 'South Africa' – The Mail & Guardian (mg.co.za): accessed 27/07/2024]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=Randlords&title>
2. Sol Plaatje and the antinomies of writing against 'South Africa' – The Mail & Guardian (mg.co.za)
3. Stephenson C, et al, *New Generations History: Learner's book*, Maskew Miller Longman, Cape Town, 2017
4. Stephenson, C, et al, *New Generation History Grade 10: Learners' book*, New Generation, Durban, 2013
5. The History of South Africa - ShowMe South Africa (showmesa.co.za)