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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

VHEMBE WEST DISTRICT

GRADE 8

SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY PAPER 2

TERM 2 TEST

03 JUNE 2024

MARKS: 75

DURATION: 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Read the instructions.

2. This question paper consist of **TWO SECTIONS**.

SECTION A: TERM 1 CONTENT (35 MARKS)

SECTION B: TERM 2 CONTENT (40 MARKS)

3. Answer only **ONE** essay type question.

4. Write in neat and legibly handwriting.

5. Start each question at the top of a **NEW** page.

This question paper consist of 5 pages including the cover page

SECTION A: TERM 1 CONTENT (35 MARKS)**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1860.****QUESTION 1**

Read **Source A** below and answer quest that follow.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain saw the development of towns and cities. Families no longer worked in and around their homes. People moved to the cities to be nearer to large factories where they could find work.

Men, women and children as the young as five years of Age, worked in factories for long hours. Children were employed because they could reach places that adults couldn't. They could crawl on and under machines and could climb on top of the machines to clean them. Children were cruelly punished for mistakes. The children's safety was neglected. One common punishment for being late was to tie a heavy weight to a child's neck. The child had to walk up and down the factory so the other children could see them and could see them and would not be late themselves.

Adapted from Platinum: Social Science Learner's book: pages 111 and 122

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1.1. Why, according to the source did people move to the cities? | 1x2 (2) |
| 1.2 Who was responsible for cleaning machines in the factories? | 1x1 (1) |
| 1.3 Why, according to the source did factory owners use child labour
in their factories? | 1x2 (2) |
| 1.4 Define the concept Industrial Revolution in your own words. | 1x2 (2) |
| 1.5 What according to the source, was neglected by the factory owners? | 1x1 (2) |
| 1.6 What according to the source was a common punishment for children who arrive late at
work? | 1x2 (2) |
| 1.7 Explain why did children have to walk up and down factory during the
punishment? | 1x2 (2) |

[13]

QUESTION 2

Read **Source B** below and answer the questions that follow.

The source explains how the industrial revolution brought changes in Britain and South Africa.

Before the Industrial Revolution, nearly half of the population in Britain lived in small farming villages. They used simple farming tools to produce only enough to feed themselves. Farmers grazed their livestock on common land that is shared and can be used by everyone.

Instead of farmers sharing the fields, there was a movement to enclose and fence land that would belong to one person. The enclosure movement was part of the agricultural revolution. The enclosure system was regulated by government laws through acts of parliament.

Industrial Revolution was a period from 1750 to 1850 where changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation and technology had a far reaching effect on the social and economic conditions of that time. The industrial revolution started in Britain and spread through Western Europe and eventually to the rest of the world.

Adapted from platinum: Social Science Learner's book: pages 115 and 117

- 2.1. Where, according to the source did farmers graze their livestock? 1x1(2)
- 2.2. Define the following concepts:
- a) Subsistence Farming 1x2 (2)
 - b) Trans- Atlantic slave trade 1x2 (2)
- 2.3 Explain how government regulated the enclosure system. 1x2 (2)
- 2.4. List **FIVE** sectors which experienced changes during the industrial Revolution. 1x5 (5)
- 2.5. Where according to the source, was the industrial revolution started? 1x2(2)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of not more than EIGHT lines explaining why factories owners used child labour in their factories. (8)

[22]

SECTION B: TERM 2 CONTENT (40 MARKS)**QUESTION 3: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Study Sources 3 and answer the following questions:

Source 3: Migrant labour as abundant cheap labour

Since the mineral revolution of the late 19th century, “migrant labour” in South Africa referred not only to workers coming into South Africa from neighbouring countries, but also to system of controlling African workers within South Africa. Migrant labour provided abundant cheap African labour for white-owned mines and farms, later factories and at the same time, enforced racial segregation of land. Male migrants employed by whites-owned businesses were forbidden from living permanently in cities and towns designated for whites only. Hundreds of thousands of African men lived in crowded single-sex hostels near their jobs and were not allowed to bring their wives and children, who were described as “superfluous appendage.” (Extra additions).

Thus, migrant workers were divided into labourers during most of the year and full human beings-spouses, parents and community members- during their short Christmas and Ester holidays in the rural reserves. Migrant workers were initially almost all men, who needed to earn a wage to pay hut taxes. Later women too became migrant workers, chiefly doing domestic work for white families. Millions of Africans within South Africa- workers and their family members-were affected by this system.

Related multimedia resource: <http://overcomingapartheid.nsu.edu/multimedia>.

Study Source 3

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 3.1 Give a definition of the migrant labour system. | 1 x 2 (2) |
| 3.2 Which political system did the migrant labour system enforce? | 1 x 1 (1) |
| 3.3 When were migrant workers allowed to go home? | 1 x 1 (1) |
| 3.4 Why did the black women become involved in the in the migrant labour system? | 1x2 (2) |
| 3.5 Explain how the migrant labour system affected black family life in in South Africa? | 2x2 (4) |

[10]



Another plan by the mine owners to keep control of the workers was the contract system. This was in addition to the Pass system. An agent was sent to the tribal areas to attract the young men to work on the mine. They were promised food, accommodation, free beer and wages.

The migrant workers left their families in the rural areas for the period of their contracts. Families could not go with them as the workers were forced to live in closed compounds. This migrant labour system was to have huge consequences in the years to come. The whole tribal way of life was destroyed. The women were unable to manage the subsistence farming, resulting in poverty.

An attract taken from A. Hambly and J. Allwood, grade 8 Social Sciences Learner's book, Heineman publishers (pty) Ltd, 2012

Use Source 4

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 4.1 Which system was introduced to control migrant workers? | 1 x 1 (1) |
| 4.2 What was the aim of the 'agents'? | 1 x 1 (1) |
| 4.3 What promises were made to the migrant workers? | 4x 1 (4) |
| 4.4 Explain how tribal life was destroyed. | 2x 2 (4) |

[10]

QUESTION 5: ESSAY WRITING

- 5.1. Critically discuss how mine owners dealt with the shortage of labour and to keep a supply of cheap migrant labour. (20)

OR

- 5.2. South African Native National Congress (SANNC) was formed in order to resist discriminatory laws in South Africa. Explain to what extent you agree with the above statement. Use historical events to support your line of argument. (20)

TOTAL: 75 MARKS