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**PROVINCE OF KWA-ZULU NATAL
AMAJUBA DISTRICT**

GENERAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

**Social Sciences (History)
Grade 8
November Control Test
2022**

MARKING GUIDELINE

History Grade 8 Marking Guideline

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 F✓

1.1.2 A✓

1.1.3 E✓

1.1.4 B✓

1.1.5 C✓

1.2

1.2.1 Great Zimbabwe✓

1.2.2 Songhai Empire ✓

1.2.3 There were no fixed borders and name of countries✓✓

1.3

1.3.1 British✓

1.3.2 British✓ and France✓

1.3.3 Liberia✓ and Ethiopia✓

1.3.4 In Source 1A there were no borders and empires and kingdoms sometimes overlap each other, people moved freely, they were fluid (constantly changing). ✓✓ In Source 1B there are fixed, clear borders and all places have names, African kingdoms and empires have disappeared✓✓

1.4

1.4.1 Scramble for Africa✓

1.4.2 They are dividing Africa among themselves✓✓

1.4.3 Europeans felt that they were superior to Africans✓✓

1.4.4 The cartoonist feels very unhappy (angry, disappointed),✓✓ the cartoonist called it “mad scramble” and even showed them sweating. ✓✓

1.5

1.5.1 Result of Colonisation in Africa

Learners to discuss these points

- Legacy of colonisation was created – who owns land, who works for whom, oppression and poverty

- Economic impact – Europeans extract raw materials, cash crops and exported them to Europe. Forced African people into wage labour, to pay taxes. Infrastructure like railway and roads developed to help Europeans ship goods to Europe
- Political impact – Loss of land for African people. Different tribes and communities were joined together under one flag and identity. People that always used to be connected found themselves in different countries. These false divisions created by colonialism have been a major cause of many wars in Africa
- Cultural impact – Ignore indigenous knowledge, brought Christianity and their own languages (English, French and Portuguese), changed the names of places, brought European culture and ideas, introduced Western education, medicine, technology and sports

✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓ *Any other relevant answer*

QUESTION 2

2.1.1 D ✓

2.1.2 A ✓

2.1.3 E ✓

2.1.4 B ✓

2.1.5 C ✓

2.2

2.2.1 Trenches ✓

2.2.2 Filthy / unhygienic / Cold and wet conditions / Lice and rat infested / smell of dead bodies / smell of poison gas / lack of privacy ✓✓ *Any TWO response*

2.2.3 Life of soldiers in trenches were pure nightmare / horrific / lack of sleep / soldiers got a disease called trench foot / got beaten by rats and lice / Mustard gas was in the air ✓✓ *Any ONE response*

2.2.4 Memories of sheer terror and horror / Nightmares during the night / Insomnia (loss of sleep) / Shell shock (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) / Aggressiveness / Withdrawn / Mental disorder ✓✓ *Any ONE response*

2.3

2.3.1 Domestic work, nurse, teacher, secretary ✓ *Any ONE response*

2.3.2 Men were fighting in the war ✓

2.3.3 Not happy / patronising, pass comments that were sarcastic ✓✓

2.3.4 They had to do their outside job✓✓ and come back home, do domestic work✓✓

2.4

2.4.1 Why World War 1 broke out.

Tensions had been growing between the European countries throughout the 19th century. The underlying causes of these tensions were **industrialisation, growing nationalism and competition over colonies**. These led to **arms race, naval rivalry and rival alliance**. This competition and tension led to long term causes of World War 1.

The industrial Revolution had started in Britain and for long time Britain had been the unchallenged leading power. But, as **industrialisation** spread, other countries, particularly Germany, were starting to challenge Britain's position. By 1914 Germany was producing more iron, more steel, more coal and more cars. Britain's economic lead was disappearing. As a result, there was competition over trade and colonies. The Industrial countries wanted colonies as a source of raw materials for their factories and markets for their manufactured goods. They could build bigger and more deadly weapons.

Nationalism was strong in Europe. People began to think of their nation with pride and believed that its interests were very important. Nationalism made people to think about gaining more land to increase their power and prestige. In Britain, France and Germany it became almost a religion. There were nationalistic songs, parades, anthems and flags. It united people and made them feel good.

Colonies were a sign of power and gave the colonizers more market and raw materials for their growing industries. The race to get more colonies, particularly in Africa, increased tensions between European powers. Britain had largest colonial empires, followed by France. Germany had a smaller number of colonies but wanted to gain more.

Britain had been leading **naval power** (world's greatest sea power) for over a century. Its navy protected the British Isles, British Empire and trade routes. Britain was angry when Germany started to build up its navy. The competition between them led to increasingly large navies. The more they competed, the more tense the situation became.

Rival alliances were formed to gain support and protection. Countries grouped themselves together into opposing sides or alliances. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy formed Triple Alliance. Britain, France and Russia formed the Triple Entente. There was rivalry and competition between the two groups. If any country went to war, its allies would join in to help.

To prove their strength and power, both alliances wanted to increase their military power. Large armies became a source of national pride. Industrial development meant **weapons** could be produced more quickly. All that was needed was a trigger point.

20 marks distributed for the causes and explanation thereof and any other reasonable explanation is acceptable