

History

CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE

Geoff Olivier

GRADE

10

CAPS

3-in-1



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Grade 10 **History** 3-in-1 CAPS

CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE

This Grade 10 History 3-in-1 study guide provides a comprehensive view of all 6 topics in the CAPS curriculum. It makes the course material more easily digested with handy photographs, excerpts, key term explanations and timelines.

Key Features:

- Comprehensive notes, key terms and timelines
- Source-based questions and answers
- Essay questions with sample essays
- Sample exam papers with answers

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THIS CLASS TEXT & STUDY GUIDE INCLUDES

- 1 Comprehensive Notes with many photographs
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- 3 Exam Papers and Memos

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GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

- The Ming Dynasty was one of the greatest eras of orderly government and **social stability** in human history.
- It was the last dynasty ruled by ethnic **Han Chinese**.
- The first emperor of this dynasty, the **Hongwu Emperor** (1368–1398), had been born a peasant named Zhu Yuanzhang and worked his way up through the military ranks. He became emperor after organising a rebellion against the Mongol Yuan Dynasty.
- The Hongwu Emperor tried to create a self-sufficient society of **immoveable rural communities**.
- He rebuilt China's agricultural base to create a vast **agricultural surplus** that was sold at growing markets.
- **Comprehensive communication routes** were created through a military courier system.
- **Roads** were well planned and well maintained.
- Tradition was changed to enable middle-class merchant families to send their sons to become qualified as examination candidates for tertiary learning. This led to civil appointments being made on a person's merit and allowed some **social mobility**.
- The men so appointed were the new **mandarins** who were the direct representatives of the Emperor and enforced his decrees across the empire.
- The new **scholar-official class** took on the cultural traits and practices of the upper-class gentry.
- The **government** – made up of the secretariat, six ministries and thirteen prefectures – was efficient.
- Two large areas belonged to no province; these were the metropolitan areas (jing) of **Nanjing** and **Beijing**.



The Hongwu Emperor

Source: Hardouin

- The Hongwu Emperor created a network of secret police drawn from his own palace guard, the **Jinyi Wei**.
- The Jinyi Wei were responsible for the death of 100 000 subjects in **purges** during his reign.
- The Hongwu Emperor became **paranoid** of being overthrown and had many people tortured and massacred if he heard of any criticism of his rule.
- He was succeeded by **15 other Ming emperors**, some of whom built up the empire and others who let it fall into disrepair through corruption and inefficiency.
- The **Yongle Emperor** (1402–1424) was militaristic but capable. He reintroduced the examinations as a way of appointing government officials. He moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing and had the Forbidden City built in Beijing. He reopened the Grand Canal of China, and commissioned most of Zheng He's tributary voyages.
- The **Hongxi Emperor** (1424–1425) had a short reign but it was notable for many improvements in the civil service and for the sending of grain to disaster areas.
- His son, the **Xuande Emperor** (1425–1435), ruled for ten years and his reign has been called the 'golden age' of the Ming Dynasty. He reduced taxes, released thousands of innocent prisoners and tried to eliminate corruption from the military and the civil administration.
- The **Wanli Emperor** (1572–1620) started his reign by diligently trying to manage the country effectively, but lost interest over time and used vast amounts of state money for his own personal enjoyment.
- The **Tianqi Emperor** (1620–1627) had no interest in affairs of state, and, while his head eunuch, Wei Zhongxian, managed the country on his behalf, the standards of living of the people declined.
- During the Ming Dynasty there were many **power struggles** between those with a claim to the throne.



Inside Beijing's Forbidden City

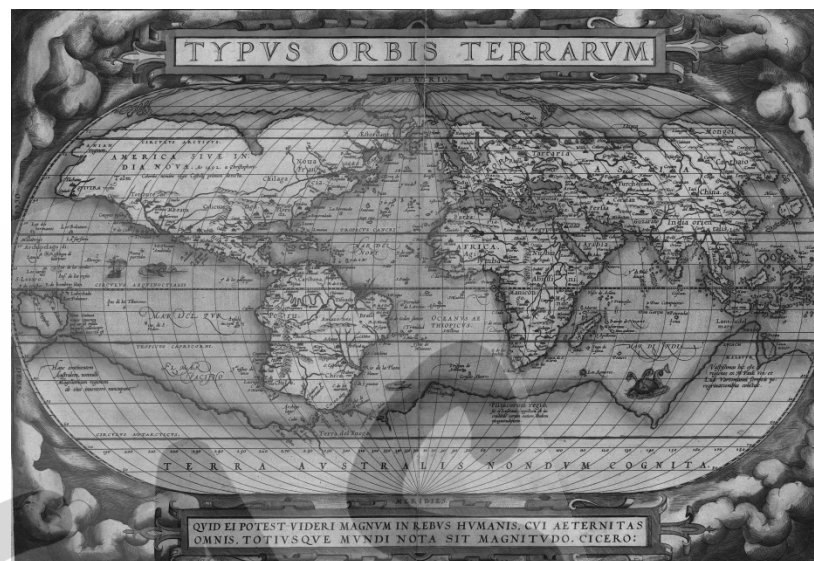
Source: LuxTommeire

How did European expansion change the world?

This topic looks at how and why, in less than two centuries, Europe was able to colonise large parts of the world. The focus is on the early processes of colonisation and the consequences on the colonised societies, on ideas of racial superiority and on the balance of power in the world.

KEY TERMS

charter:	document giving authority to companies to control areas politically or trade in these areas
chartered company:	association formed by investors to trade, explore or colonise in order to make a profit, and legitimised by a government charter
colonialism:	the system where one nation controls one or more dependent territories
commodity:	product that is traded
conquistador:	Spanish leader involved in conquering the Americas
Dutch East India Company:	a chartered company that the Dutch allowed to colonise parts of Asia on their behalf
expedition:	trip made to explore uncharted seas and/or land
exploitation:	use of something or someone for profit, often selfishly
heresy:	an opinion different from that of the Roman Catholic Church – which was not allowed
monopoly:	exclusive right to trade or function in a particular area, or to trade in particular goods
New World:	a term used by Europeans to refer to the Americas and Australia, which the Europeans did not know about during the Middle Ages
Old World:	a term used by Europeans to refer to Europe, Asia and Africa, which the Europeans did know about during the Middle Ages
settlers:	people who leave their original country to settle in a newly discovered territory



Source: The Library of Congress

A world map from 1570 by the Flemish cartographer, Abraham Ortelius

INTRODUCTION

Why did the European powers look beyond their shores, and how was it possible for them to expand so massively? Europe was certainly no more powerful than the Ming, Mughal or Ottoman Empires.

In addition, in this period there was extensive conflict within Europe, and the many wars kept European borders in a state of flux. For example, the Swedish fought the Danish in 1470–1471 and the Russians in 1495–1497, and the Polish and Northern Germans were battling each other in 1431–1435 and 1519–1521, while the Anglo-Spanish War dragged on between 1585 and 1604.

However, sometimes a number of conditions occur at a similar time to enable a turning point in history. This is what happened in the case of European expansion.

The Renaissance had paved the way for how it was possible to sail into the wide blue yonder with a spirit of discovery. Europeans were looking beyond their shores for economic reasons, and this was supported by technological advances, strategic planning, a desire for national prestige, and a humanitarian agenda. The combination of these forces made European expansion possible, and allowed the European powers to change the world.

THE IMPACT OF SLAVERY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

- Because many slaves were imported from elsewhere, slavery made the population of southern Africa more **multi-racial**.
- Many of the slaves from the East Indies were Muslim, and many were influential religious leaders. Therefore **Islam** became a strong presence, particularly in the Cape.
- There was mixing between the imported slaves, the Khoi and San, and the Dutch, and this gave rise to the **Cape Coloured community**.
- The Khoi people were not enslaved to the same extent as the indigenous people in many other parts of Africa, but they pretty much became **indentured servants** as European and, to a lesser extent, Black immigration squeezed them out of their traditional lands.
- The Khoi also became assimilated into other populations and lost their **identity** as a separate people, as well as their language.
- In the Cape and other British colonies slavery was abolished in 1834. However, the society continued to be **stratified** according to race.
- Because the people that did most of the heavy labour at the Cape were brown-skinned, the lighter-skinned colonists came to think that people with dark skin were inherently **inferior** to lighter-skinned people.
- This prejudice later led to the systems of separate development, migrant labour, uneven land distribution and **apartheid**.



THE PROCESSES OF COLONIALISM IN PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH COLONIES IN AFRICA

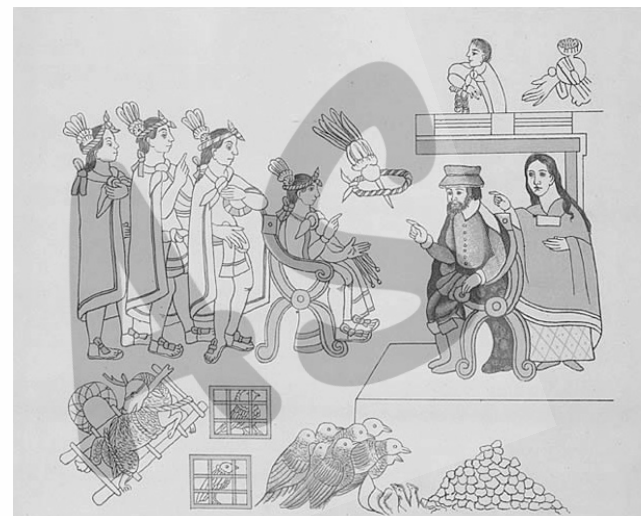
- The importation of **European goods** (cloth, metal, glass and guns) harmed the existing craft economy, and the guns enabled a new culture of violence to emerge.
- The arrival of Christian **missionaries** with a quest to 'convert' the 'uncivilised' indigenous populations largely destroyed the traditional belief systems of ancestor worship.
- The concept of **ancestral land** was diminished as the colonial powers entrenched themselves and their culture.
- As European languages became entrenched, the local **languages** were seen as having a secondary status, and some disappeared.

SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Question 1

1.1 Source A

Look at the following drawing of one of Cortés's meetings in Tenochtitlan with Emperor Montezuma II, and answer the questions that follow.



A drawing by a Tlaxcalan artist in the 1500s

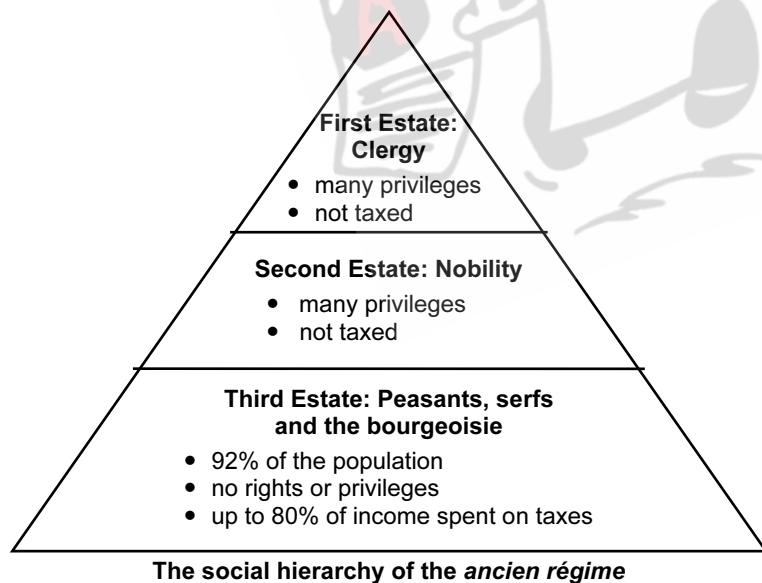
- 1.1.1 What empire did Emperor Montezuma II rule? (1)
- 1.1.2 What country did Cortés come from? (1)
- 1.1.3 The drawing was drawn by a Tlaxcalan artist. Who did the Tlaxcalans support: Emperor Montezuma II or Cortés? (1)
- 1.1.4 What were the intentions of Cortés in arranging this meeting? (2)
- 1.1.5 (a) What is the name of the woman behind Cortés? (1)
(b) What role did she play in this discussion? (1)
- 1.1.6 Stacked before the people are caged birds and other goods. Why do you think the emperor is showing these goods to Cortés? (1)
- 1.1.7 Cortés was able to conquer this empire with relatively few men. How was this possible? (2)

- The **serfs** were the lowest of the three groups in the Third Estate.
- They were **almost like slaves** living on the estates of the nobles.
- They owed **military and agricultural services** to the nobles.
- With the noble's permission they could cultivate small plots of land.
- Serfs had to obtain **permission to leave the estate**.



Source: Gustave Courbet, The York Project

The Stone Breakers, from 1849, was painted after the revolution but shows similar working conditions as those experienced by peasants and serfs before the revolution.



THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FRANCE IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Irresponsible state expenditure

- Throughout the 18th century the French monarchs **spent money irresponsibly** in order to maintain France's prestige as Europe's leading nation, and also as a sign of their personal power.
- **Louis XIV** spent a lot of money on protracted wars, specially against Britain. This was a long-standing feud. He also built the magnificent and hugely extravagant Palace of Versailles. He became known as the '**Sun King**' due to his excessive extravagance and the splendour of his court.
- **Louis XV** also waged wars, but was less successful. The wars were massively expensive, like the **Seven-Years War** versus Britain. He also awarded huge sums to attract support both inside France and from neighbouring powers. Huge debts had been run up by the end of his reign in 1774.
- **Louis XVI** eventually broke the bank with his involvement in the **American War of Independence** in an attempt to defeat Britain. France was on the verge of bankruptcy owing to financial loans from banks in Switzerland and Austria, as well as from other royal families. The total debt accumulated until it reached 4 000 million livres by 1788. Annual tax income = 560 million livres, total expenditure = 630 million livres in 1788. This situation was unsustainable.

Inefficient tax system

- The **Third Estate** suffered enormous tax burdens.
- The **Church and nobles** were expected to pay taxes voluntarily, but they did not as it had become common practice not to over the centuries.
- **Tax collecting** or '**tax farming**' was a privilege handed down by the king. Collectors were generally so corrupt and extracted such massive profits that only one third of taxes ever reached the state coffers.

Customs barriers and high trade duties

- Within France, **customs barriers** existed between towns, making the movement of produce inside the country expensive. This restricted internal trade, and made produce, especially food, more expensive. This seriously affected the Third Estate, particularly the poor.
- **High duties** on export articles also severely restricted trade.

- In the north, the Khoi became known as the **Kora** and they established themselves along the confluence of the Orange/Gariep and Vaal Rivers.
- **Jan Bloem**, a German who deserted from the DEIC, united a number of the Kora clans and they set up a trading network between the Cape and the Zambezi River. They traded cattle, ivory, hides, high-quality iron ore and ochre for gunpowder, bullets, tobacco, manufactured goods and pack animals.
- **Jan Bloem II** was a prominent leader in the Transoranje region before the Trekkers arrived. He was one of the leaders who led armed raids.
- Trekboers were **dependent** on the traders from the Cape for gunpowder, guns, metal parts, parts for wagons, Bibles and manufactured household utensils.
- By 1778 the Burghers (settled Trekboers) and Xhosa had become **interspersed**. They were both pastoralists occupying the same territory: the Zuurveld between the Sundays and Great Fish Rivers.

The Dutch governor of the Cape, **Governor van Plettenberg**, visited the border area in 1778. He presumed he had made an agreement with the **Xhosa** about a border between the colony and the Xhosa lands. However, the chief he made an agreement with did not control all the relevant land, and **Xhosa** chiefs could anyway not cede land to anyone outside the tribe.

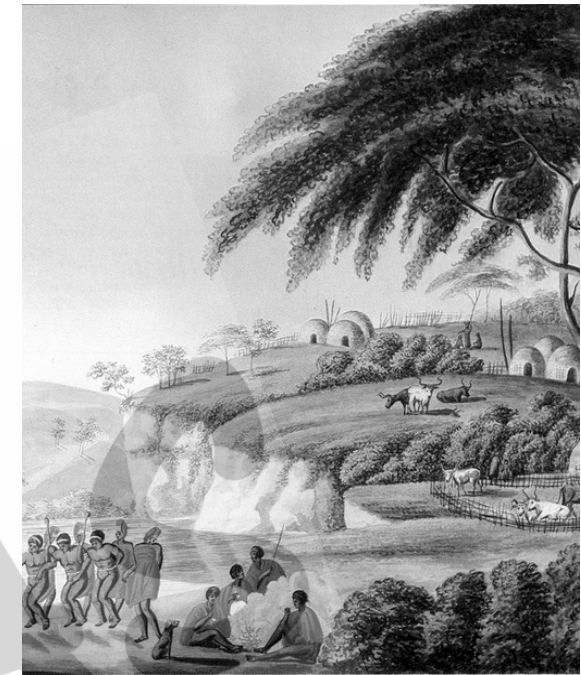


The Great Fish River

Source: Jcwf

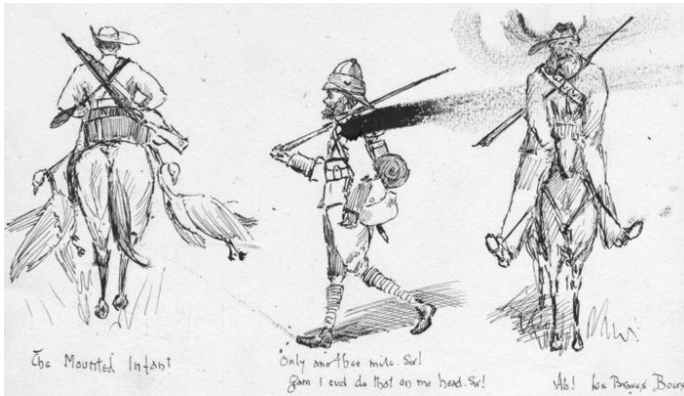
- In 1779 the first conflict in a long series of wars between the Xhosa and colonial authorities broke out. The Dutch governor appointed **Commander Adrian van Jaarsveld** to settle disputes and persuade the Xhosa chiefs to move back north of the Great Fish River.
- Van Jaarsveld tricked the Xhosa and **massacred** a considerable number, as well as taking 800 cattle as bounty. In later attacks the Xhosa were driven from their homes.
- The authorities eventually **negotiated with the Xhosa** and allowed them to stay in the Zuurveld if they did so in peace.

- The Burghers objected and formed **two republics**, one at Swellendam and one at Graaff-Reinet, which were only brought back into the colony with the arrival of the British in 1795.
- The **3rd Frontier War** was fought between the Xhosa and the British, not the Xhosa and the Dutch. When it ended the Sundays River was confirmed as the boundary.
- The **British forbade the Burghers** on the Eastern Frontier from invading Xhosa territory, whether to retrieve cattle or settle. Until the Burghers agreed the British cut off their trade route to Cape Town.
- After the return of the Cape to the **Dutch Batavian Republic** in 1803 there was peace on the Eastern Frontier, and trade between the Khoi, Xhosa and Burghers continued unabated.
- Then the **British** took over the Cape again in 1806. The British replaced the corrupt DEIC officials, and had money and guns to ensure strict administration and military control of the Cape.
- The British **believed Xhosa cattle raids to be the cause of conflict** between the Trekboers and the Xhosa on the Eastern Cape borders.
- From 1811 the British used **mounted police units and heavily armed military regiments** to control the borderlands.
- During the 4th Frontier War (1811–1812) the British under Lieutenant John Graham fought the **Ndlambe Xhosa** from the Zuurveld, who were driven east across the Great Fish River.
- In 1812 Graham established **Grahamstown** in the Zuurveld.



A painting of a Xhosa settlement in the early 1800s

Source: Lodewijk Alberti; "Stamme & Ryke", deur J.S. Bergh, in samewerking met A.P. Bergh. Don Nelson: Kaapstad. 1984.



Source: Africa through a Lens, part of the Colonial Office photographic collection held at The National Archives: CO 1069/2/19

- 1900
 - 10 Jan – Roberts and Kitchener arrive in Cape Town, Roberts replacing Buller as the commander-in-chief of the British forces
 - 23 Jan – The British are defeated at Spioenkop
 - 15 Feb – British relief arrives for Kimberley
 - 18 Feb – The British win the Battle of Paardeberg
 - 28 Feb – The Siege of Ladysmith is lifted
 - 13 Mar – The British occupy Bloemfontein
 - 3 May – The British march on Pretoria
 - 17 May – The Siege of Mafikeng is lifted
 - 31 May – The British take Johannesburg
 - 5 June – The British take Pretoria
 - 19 Oct – Kruger sails into exile
 - 29 Nov – Kitchener succeeds Roberts as commander-in-chief
- 1901
 - 28 Feb – Failed peace talks between Kitchener and Botha
 - 1 June – Rounding up of civilians into concentration camps begins
 - 3 Sep – The Boers invade the Cape Colony
- 1902
 - 15–18 May – Boer delegates meet for peace talks at Vereeniging
 - 31 May – Final meeting of Boer leaders with Kitchener and Milner at Vereeniging
 - Surrender terms signed in Pretoria
- 1906
 - The Transvaal Colony becomes self-governing and introduces the Asiatic Registration Act
- 1907
 - The Orange River Colony becomes self-governing
- 1909
 - A draft of the South Africa Act is produced and a delegation goes to London to protest against the colour bar, without success
- 1910
 - The Union of South Africa is formed and Louis Botha becomes the prime minister
- 1912
 - The South African Native National Congress is formed
- 1913
 - The Natives Land Act is passed
- 1914
 - The SANNC sends a delegation to Britain to protest against the Natives Land Act, without success

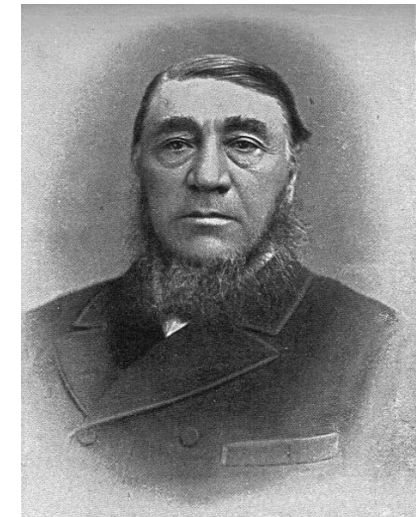
MINING CAPITALISM

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE WITWATERSRAND

- In 1881, after the Transvaal War, the **South African Republic** came into being once more, but this time under British suzerainty. It was often referred to as the 'Transvaal Republic', and its president was Paul Kruger.
- At this time the republic was still in an **impoverished state**.
- In 1886 George Harrison discovered gold on the Witwatersrand and registered his claim. This sparked off the **Witwatersrand Gold Rush**.
- The South African Republic did not expect the Witwatersrand discovery to be so big. They initially marked out **small claims**. But investors made money available and miners from Wales, Australia and the USA soon arrived to sink mining shafts.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOLD MINING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE WITWATERSRAND

- When it became clear the gold deposits on the Witwatersrand were huge a **large mining industry developed** and Johannesburg boomed.
- **British mining experts** brought in the knowledge and skills required to extract the gold ore from underground, and then the gold from the ore.
- The **South African Republic became wealthy** on the revenues from gold.
- But with the wealth came **huge problems** for Kruger and his people. Kruger, a rigid Calvinist, saw Johannesburg as a place of iniquity. He feared that his people would be overwhelmed by the *Uitlanders*.
- He was determined to **keep political power** at all costs, so he would not give them the right to vote. He felt that the heroic endeavours of the Afrikaners to avoid British control would all have been for nothing if they lost control of the South African Republic.

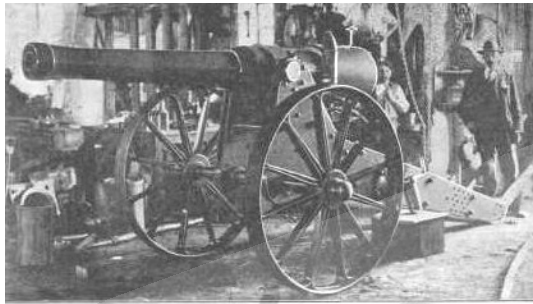


Paul Kruger

Source: Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

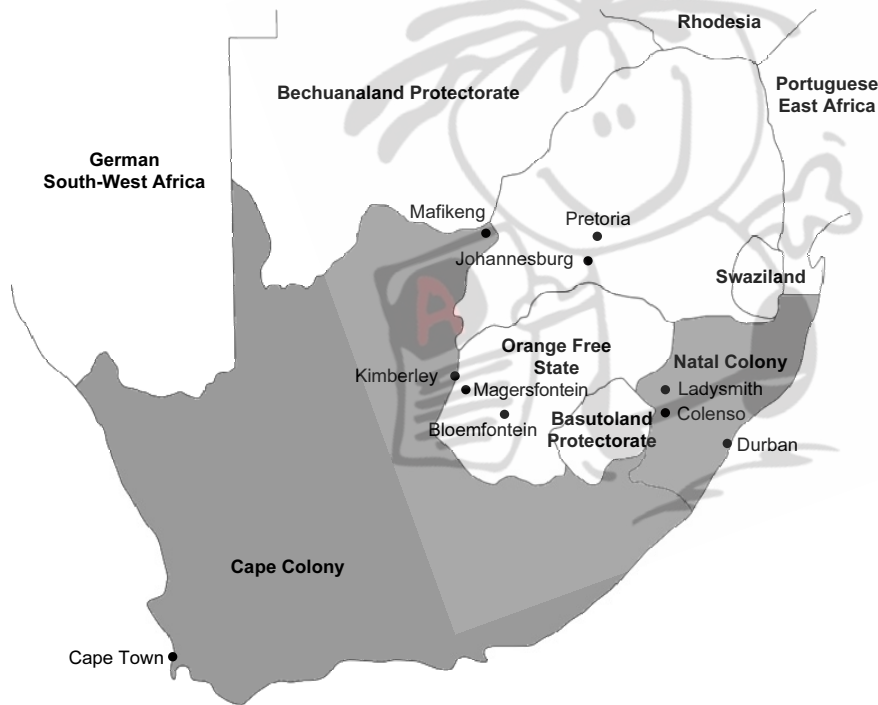
6 PHASE 1 OF THE WAR (1899–1900)

- The Boer generals decided that attack was the better form of defence. The Boers besieged **Kimberley and Mafikeng in the Cape Colony, and Ladysmith in the Natal Colony** (where a large force of British troops had just arrived.)
- **Rhodes** arrived at Kimberley at the last moment to help organise the defence of this town, and proceeded to irritate Colonel Robert Kekeveich, who was in charge of the forces there.



The Long Cecil gun manufactured in the workshops of De Beers during the siege of Kimberley

Source: The Diamonds of South Africa, Vol. II



A map of southern Africa in 1900, showing Britain's Cape Colony, the Basutoland Protectorate (administered by the Cape Colony), Britain's Natal Colony, the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, and Swaziland (administered by the South African Republic), as well as parts of German South-West Africa, Britain's Bechuanaland Protectorate and Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa

- Initially the British commander-in-chief in southern Africa was **General Sir Redvers Buller**. He headed with his forces to Natal to relieve the siege of Ladysmith.
- Other forces were sent towards the border of the Orange Free State, to prepare for an invasion of Bloemfontein. However, they were defeated *en route* at the **Battle of Stormberg** on 10 December 1899.
- With Mafeking well prepared for a siege and Kimberley not so, another British force marched towards Kimberley, but was defeated by General Piet Cronje's Boers at the **Battle of Magersfontein** on 11 December 1899.
- Then the forces of General Buller were defeated by the Boers under General Louis Botha at the **Battle of Colenso** in the Natal Colony on 15 December 1899.
- These three massive defeats in one week, called Black Week, **stunned the British** and forced them to reconsider the leadership of the British forces and the resources that they were contributing to the war.
- The British forces and their horses also struggled in the **new and harsh South African climate**.
- Queen Victoria advised Prime Minister Arthur Balfour to appoint the popular **Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar** as the new commander-in-chief and the ruthless Kitchener as his chief of staff, and they were sent to Cape Town.
- Meanwhile the British under Buller continued trying to free Ladysmith, and were defeated at the **Battle of Spioenkop** in January 1900.



Boers at Spioenkop, 1900

Source: The Project Gutenberg eBook of With the Boer Forces, by Howard C. Hillegas. 1900



Source: Courtesy of the Transvaal Archive

Organised by Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian Ambulance Corps helped wounded Brits after many battles, including the Battle of Spioenkop.

Question 3: The Union of South Africa

3.1 Source F

Study this photograph and answer the questions that follow.



The 1910 Union of South Africa cabinet

Source: SA government

3.1.1 How are the demographics of this cabinet different from the present-day cabinet of South Africa? (2)

3.1.2 Acting for the British monarch, the governor-general asked General Louis Botha to be prime minister of the Union of South Africa and to form a cabinet.

Suggest why the governor-general chose Botha as the first prime minister rather than John X. Merriman, who many expected to be made prime minister. (1)

3.1.3 Were any Black people allowed to vote in the elections that created this cabinet? Explain. (3)

Question 4: The Natives Land Act of 1913

4.1 Source G

Study this picture and answer the questions that follow.

4.1.1 Why did this delegation go to London in 1914? (2)

4.1.2 Were these men sufficiently qualified to go to London to address government officials there? Explain. (2)

4.1.3 What was the outcome of their quest in London? (2)



The 1914 South African Native National Congress delegation to London in 1914, with Sol Plaatje sitting at the front right

ESSAY QUESTIONS**Question 1**

The war fought in South Africa from 1899 to 1902 is known by three names: the Second Boer War, the Anglo-Boer War and the South African War.

Discuss the reasons for each of the three names. Evaluate which name is thus most appropriate. (50)

Question 2

Women are mostly ignored when it comes to warfare. In the South African War, women played a significant role on both sides, Boer and British.

Evaluate the role played by women in the South African War. (50)

Question 3

The South African War was fought in varying terrain, mostly the Orange Free State, Northern Cape, Transvaal and north-western Natal.

Compare the way each side fought this war and show the successes and failures of their tactics and use of terrain. (50)

ANSWERS TO SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

1.1.1 Gold (1)

1.1.2 Diamonds, Kimberley (2)

1.1.3 The gold ore was of a low grade. / The gold reef was at a difficult angle. / The mines had to go down very deep. (Any two relevant answers) (2)

1.1.4 British banks invested the most, and this caused tension as it made Britain want more control over what happened in the South African Republic, and it made the South African Republic fear Britain's interference. (3)

1.2.1 He wanted to make as much of Africa into British colonies as possible / place as much of Africa under British control as possible. (1)

1.2.2 This quotation shows a British imperialist mindset, which believes British culture to be superior over others and seeks to extend British influence and control. (4)

1.2.3 His views were typical of his countrymen but he was far more active in extending British influence than most of his countrymen. (2)

SOURCE 2F



Source: *Punch, and Exploring History 1400-1900: An anthology of primary sources*, p. 401 by Rachel C. Gibbons

The Rhodes Colossus: an 1892 cartoon of Cecil John Rhodes drawn by Edward Linley Sambourne, after Rhodes announced plans for a telegraph line and railroad from Cape Town to Cairo

SOURCE 2G

De la Rey opposed the war until the last, but when he was once accused of cowardice during a Volksraad session by President Paul Kruger, he replied that if the time for war came, he would be fighting long after Paul Kruger had given up and fled for safety...

A supporter of the progressive faction under General Piet Joubert, he opposed Paul Kruger's policies against the *Uitlanders*... and warned it would lead to war with Britain.

Source: Wikipedia. 2012. 'Koos de la Rey'. Online: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koos_de_la_Rey Retrieved: 25 July 2012.

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2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Define the term 'imperialism'. (3)
- 2.1.2 How did imperialism cause the subjugation of the Xhosa? (3)
- 2.1.3 Why do you think the Xhosa people were often unable to coordinate joint opposition on the Eastern Frontier? (2)

2.2 Refer to Source 2B.

- 2.2.1 Why did the councillor go to speak to the British? (1)
- 2.2.2 Why does this councillor call the actions of the British in the 5th Frontier War 'unjust'? (3)
- 2.2.3 What did Stockenström think of the manner of the Xhosa councillor described in this source? (2)

2.3 Refer to Source 2C.

- 2.3.1 What event occurred around the time that this 'manifesto' was written? (1)
- 2.3.2 In points 1 and 2, Retief mentions two 'push factors' that are causing the Boers to leave. Describe these two 'push factors' in your own words. (4)
- 2.3.3 What did the Voortrekkers hope to establish in the 'hinterland' that they were trekking to? (3)
- 2.3.4 According to point 5, what kind of labour relations do the Voortrekkers want and not want in the societies that they plan to establish? (2)
- 2.3.5 What 'colony' are the Voortrekkers about to quit, and what power controls it? (2)

2.4 Refer to Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 Why did the British want diamonds? (1)
- 2.4.2 How did the British get control of Kimberley's diamond fields? (4)
- 2.4.3 Do you think the British planned things to work out this way? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

2.5 Refer to Source 2E.

- 2.5.1. What was the pretext for an invasion of the Zulu Kingdom in 1879? (1)
- 2.5.2 What was the real reason the British invaded the Zulu Kingdom? (2)
- 2.5.3 What two actions did the British take after the war to ensure the Zulu could not revolt against them? (2)

2.6 Refer to Source 2F.

- 2.6.1 What is the cartoonist communicating in this source? (4)