



H.S.S: HISTORY
GRADE 8
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

GRADE: 8

DATE: 29 May 2019

EXAMINER: C. Potgieter

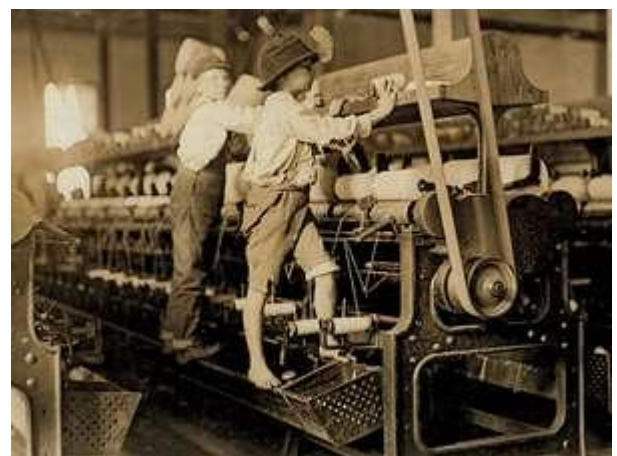
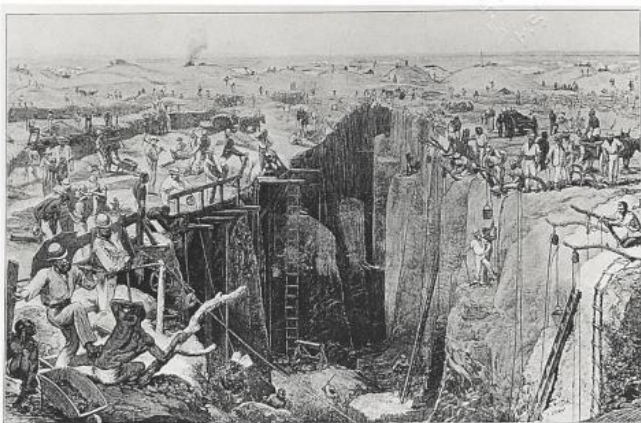
TIME: 1 hour

MODERATOR: E. Moore

TOTAL: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your name, surname and class on your answer sheet.
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. Write on BOTH sides of the paper – don't waste space.
4. Rule off after each section.
5. Number your answers clearly and follow the numbering system on the question paper.
6. It is in your own interest to write neatly and legibly.
7. Ensure that you use full sentences.



SECTION A – THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

SOURCE A

Early Britain, pre-Industrial Revolution

In the early 18th century British industries were generally small scale and relatively unsophisticated. Most manufacturing was done in homes or small, rural shops, using hand tools or simple machines. Most textile production, for example, was centred on small workshops or in the homes of spinners, weavers and dyers (this was cottage industry).

<https://mazzmanali.wordpress.com/2013/04/12/cottage-industry-and-the-industrial-revolution/>

SOURCE B

The rise of Industrialisation in Britain

A number of factors contributed to Britain's role as the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. For one, it had great deposits of coal and iron ore, which proved essential for industrialization. Additionally, Britain was a politically stable society, as well as the world's leading colonial power, which meant its colonies could serve as a source for raw materials, as well as a marketplace for manufactured goods.

As demand for British goods increased, merchants needed more cost-effective methods of production, which led to the rise of mechanization and the factory system.

<https://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution>

SOURCE C

Discussion on the Luddites

The original Luddites were British weavers and textile workers who objected to the increased use of automated looms and knitting frames. Most were trained artisans who had spent years learning their craft, and they feared that unskilled machine operators were robbing them of their livelihood. When their appeals for government aid and assistance were ignored, a few desperate weavers began breaking into factories and smashing textile machines. They called themselves "Luddites" after Ned Ludd, a young apprentice who was rumored to have wrecked a textile apparatus in the late-18th century.

The workers hoped their raids would encourage a ban on weaving machines, but the British government instead moved to quash the uprisings by making machine breaking punishable by death.

<https://www.history.com/news/who-were-the-luddites>

SOURCE D

Living conditions in the towns during the Industrial Revolution

The new, ever-growing towns were not pleasant places to live. Factory owners built small houses for workers. The houses were crammed close together, near the factories with their smoking chimneys. Houses were joined together and built in double rows, back-to-back. Each street had only one water pump, and a sewer (open drain) ran down the middle of the street. Towns were very dirty and diseases spread quickly.

Platinum Social Sciences, Grade 8, page 120.

QUESTION 1

Refer to Source A

- 1.1 Identify the type of industry being discussed in Source A. (1x1)(1)
- 1.2 Using your own knowledge, provide a suitable definition for the term- Industrialisation. (1x2)(2)
- 1.3 From what you have learnt in class, give one positive thing, and one negative thing, of Cottage Industry. (2x2)(4)

Refer to Source B

- 1.4 Provide one reason as to why industrialisation started in Britain. (1x1)(1)
- 1.5 What ultimately led to the rise of mechanization in Britain? (2x1)(2)
- 1.6 What two purposes did colonies perform in the rise of the Industrial Revolution? (2x2)(4)
- 1.7 Would you say this is an example of a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer. (2x1)(2)

Refer to Source C

- 1.8 Who were the original Luddites? (1x2)(2)
- 1.9 Why did they have a dislike for the new machines? (1x2)(2)

1.10 Were the Luddites successful in getting what they wanted? Quote from the source to explain your answer. (2x2)(4)

1.11 If you were living during this time, what do you feel would be the most effective way to protest. (1x2)(2)

Refer to Source D

1.12 Provide a suitable definition for- urbanisation. (1x2)(2)

1.13 Using the source, describe the living conditions in towns during this time. (2x1)(2)

Total Section A: 30 marks

SECTION B: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION

SOURCE E

The mines were expensive to run, and mine owners tried to keep the money they spent on their workers as low as possible.

Brought in from the reserves in their youth and shipped back in their old age, the migrant labourers do not cost the mining industry a lot in welfare costs. This has to be paid by the poverty-stricken reserves. The mine owners only pay what they have to so that the workers can make a living. The rest goes to the mine owners as profit. The migrant labourers from the reserves provide the town's labour power without having the right to social benefits that they should get because their work creates wealth.

https://knowledge4empowerment.files.wordpress.com/2011/08/magubane-1979-1990_-ch1_poliecon-raceclass.pdf

SOURCE F

Discussion on how mine owners encouraged migrant labour

Mine owners used four different ways to control the movement of black mine workers.

Taxes, recruitment, contracts and pass laws were all used to confine the movement of mine workers.

Naturally, workers became restless and began to resist in a number of ways. Miners would break their contracts and leave the mines. Many would drink too much alcohol over the weekends and would not come in to work due to being ill. This would slow down production.

Many miners deliberately did their jobs badly or broke their tools. They would act 'stupid' by pretending to not understand the instructions they were given.

P. Ranby, B Johannesson, M Monteith. Platinum Social Science, Grade 8, Pearson. Pages 154 & 160

SOURCE G

The development of family erosion in African communities

There was less and less land to farm in the reserves as white settlers took over more and more land. The soil produced less food...

Families were forced to buy food, tools and clothes from trading stores. People needed money to buy these things. The families in the rural areas relied more and more on money for the things they needed.

Fathers and young men left their homes in the rural areas for long periods of time. They adapted to a different way of life in the city. Women, children, the old and the sick, stayed in the rural areas. This led to the breakdown and erosion of family life.

P. Ranby, B Johannesson, M Monteith. Platinum Social Science, Grade 8, Pearson. Pages 156

QUESTION 2

Refer to Source E

2.1 Explain the term 'migrant labour' in your own words. (1x2)(2)

2.2 How did the mine owners benefit from the system? Quote from Source B to explain your answer. (2x1)(2)

Refer to Source F

2.3 Identify and explain one method mine owners would use to control the

movement of black mine workers. (2x2)(4)

2.4 List two ways in which miners would rebel against the mine owners. (2x1)(2)

2.5 Do you feel these rebellious acts were successful? Explain your answer. (2x2)(4)

Refer to Source G

2.6 Why were families forced to buy things like food and tools? (1x2)(2)

2.7 Using the source, and your own knowledge, explain how family erosion occurred in the African communities during the Mineral Revolution. (2x2)(4)

Total Section B: 20 marks