



Hillcrest High School

EXAMINER: S.COPE.

JUNE 2023

MODERATOR: E.MOORE

MARKS : 50

DURATION: 1 HOUR

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer all the questions found in this question paper**
- 2. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering used in this paper.**
- 3. Study all the sources provided when answering the questions.**
- 4. Note the mark allocation for each question to guide your answer.**
- 5. Write neat and legible.**

Section A: Match the number with the correct letter in your answer booklet.

A	answers	B
3.1. De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited		A. in Kimberly
3.2. The Keate award		B. Cecil John Rhodes
3.3. First diamond discovery		C. Boers Republics
3.4. Transvaal and Orange Free State		D. Legal court case won by Griquas
3.5. "Big Hole" mine		E. Northern Cape

Match column A and B

[5]

SECTION B:

Question 1: Source Based: Mineral Revolution Discovery of Diamonds and Gold.

1.1. Define the following terms:

1.1.1. Claim [1x2] (1)

1.1.2. Monopoly [1x2] (2)

1.2. Refer to Source 1A:

1.2.1. List 3 cities from the map. [3x1] (3)

1.2.2. Name the two Boer Republics on the map. [2x1] (2)

1.2.3. Identify the British colony on the map. [1x1] (1)

1.3. Study Source 1B:

1.3.2. Using the source, your own knowledge, how was the 'Big Hole' created. Was it created by human activity or by nature? Provide one reason for your answer. [2x2] (2)

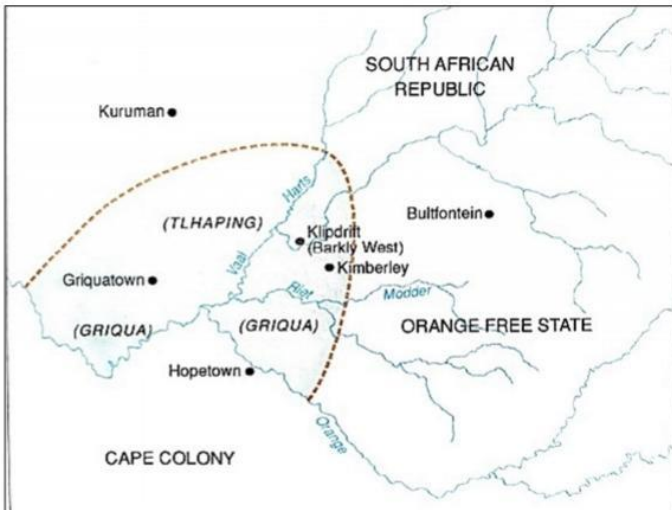
1.4. Read Source 1C:

1.4.1. According to the source, name the group of people inhabited (lived in) Kimberley. [1x1] (1)

1.4.2. According to the source, explain how Kimberley became a wealthy town? [1x2] (2)

[14]

SOURCE 1A: A map of Griqualand West and the area where diamonds were discovered.



SOURCE 1B: A photograph of the Big Hole at the Kimberley mines. It is also known as an open-pit mine and an underground mine.



[Source: <https://hayleymatthews-diamondmining-south-africa>]

SOURCE 1C: This source is adapted from Rev. J Watson and focuses on the origins of Kimberley.

Kimberley is a town of great wealth and importance. Kimberley owes its origin and wealth to the discovery of diamonds and working of the diamond mines. Where it stands was formerly a desert inhabited by Khoisan, finding little grazing for their flocks. No one would have ever dreamt of it ever becoming a scene of busy industry.

[Source: Rev. J. Watson, Kimberley, South Africa. P.1. *The Primitive Methodist Magazine*, 1890.]

Question 2: Deep-level gold mining on the Witwatersrand 1886

Use Source 2A:

- 2.1 Explain the term: "The Gold Standard". (1x2)(2)
- 2.2 Analyse why so many migrant labourers moved to Johannesburg after 1886. (2x1)(2)
- 2.3 Explain the significance of the "Gold Law" passed in July 1886 with regard to racial discrimination in South Africa. (2x1)(2)
- 2.4 Discuss what was needed in order to mine gold at a profit. (1x2)(2)

[8]

Source 2A: Mining in the Witwatersrand



Question 3: The Randlords and the formation of the Chamber of Mines

Use Source 3A

3.1 Define the term: "Randlords".

(1x2) (2)

3.2 Describe how the Randlords were able to monopolise the mining industry in South Africa.

(2x1) (2)

[4]

Source 3A: Randlords



Section B: Migrant and indentured laborers

Question 1: Source Based: Closed compounds and migrant labour.

"Life in the closed compounds" to help you to answer the following questions:

1.1 Define the following terms:

1.1.1 A person who travels a great distance or lives away from their home in order to work.

(1x1) (1)

1.1.2 A working contract.

(1x1) (1)

[2]

2.1 Study Source 1A

2.1.1 Explain how the migrant labour system broke down black family life?

(2x2)(4)

2.1.2 How, according to the source, did black women become migrant workers?

(1x1)(1)

[5]

Source 1A

MIGRANT LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since the mineral revolution of the late 19th century, "migrant labor" in South Africa referred not only to workers coming into South Africa from neighboring countries, but also to a system of controlling African workers within South Africa. Migrant labor provided abundant cheap African labor for white-owned mines and farms (and later factories) and, at the same time, enforced racial segregation of land. Male migrants employed by white-owned businesses were prohibited 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 ...

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.

Study Source 1B

- 2.2.1 How would you describe a 'closed compound'? (1x2)(2)
- 2.2.2 When, according to the source, could migrant workers leave the compounds? (2x1)(2)
- 2.2.3 Explain how the 'two main reasons' for the building of compounds discriminated against the migrant workers. (1x2)(2)
- [6]**

Source 1B

LIVING CONDITIONS AT KIMBERLEY - CLOSED COMPOUNDS

In 1885 mine owners decided to house Africans in barracks or closed compounds. A closed compound was exactly what the name suggests: a number of buildings or living quarters enclosed by high walls, usually of corrugated iron, that shut out the outside world.

African workers passed through a guarded gate, along a fenced walkway to the mine they worked at, and returned the same way. The only difference was that they were searched for diamonds on their return. They could only leave these compounds to go down the mine or to return home at the end of their contracts.

There were two main reasons for the introduction of closed compounds:

From the outset, whites in Kimberley feared that they would be swamped by African workers. They demanded that Africans be 'localised' in their own area of the diggings.

Since diamonds were so easy to steal, mine owners were constantly trying to find ways of preventing theft. They used different methods of searching workers and tried to introduce tighter controls over workers' movements. Closed compounds were designed to control theft.

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/all-glitters-rock-which-future-will-be-built-emilia-potenza>

2.3 Paragraph (60 words)

Use your own knowledge and the sources in Source 1A and 1B write a paragraph of 60 words.

- 2.3.1 In which you explain how the Mineral Revolution affected the lives of migrant workers in S.A. (6)

