

Hillcrest High School

Grade 8

HISTORY
JUNE 2025

MARKS: 50

EXAMINER: Mrs Gordon

TIME: 1 Hour

MODERATOR: Mr Moore

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This paper consists of 6 pages, please check that you have all 6 pages.
- This paper consists of three sections, Section A, Section B and Section C.
- Sources follow the questions.
- Number your answers as per the question numbers.
- **Leave a line open between each answer.**
- **Draw a marking margin on each page.**
- **Draw a line after each section.**
- Pay attention to time.
- Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: The Industrial Revolution: Social Changes (15 marks)

SECTION B: Settlement in Southern Africa and Indentured Labour (10 marks)

SECTION C: The Mineral Revolution of South Africa (25 marks)

SECTION A: The Industrial Revolution – Social Changes

Question 1:

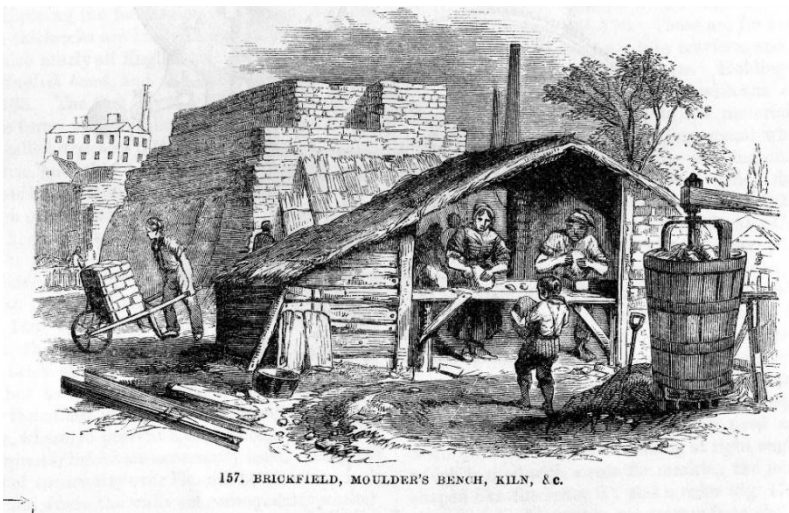
Using your own knowledge, answer the following questions:

- 1.1 Provide a definition for each of the following terms, in the context of the Industrial Revolution: (3x2) 6
- a. Urbanisation
 - b. Exploitation of children
 - c. Cholera
- 1.2 Describe what working conditions were like in factories and mines. (3x1) 3
- 1.3 Describe what living conditions were like in the cities. (3x1) 3

Refer to Source A and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

- 1.4 Apart from factories and mines provide two other industries in which children worked. (2x1) 2
- 1.5 Comment on the general treatment of children, by their masters. (1x1) 1

Source A



157. BRICKFIELD, MOULDER'S BENCH, KILN, & C.

<https://www.chimneyspecialistsinc.com>

<https://infogram.com/child-labor-working-in-the-british-industrial-revolution-1g57pr4vnlqq201>

<https://www.ironbridge.org.uk/learn/>

Subtotal Section A: 15 marks

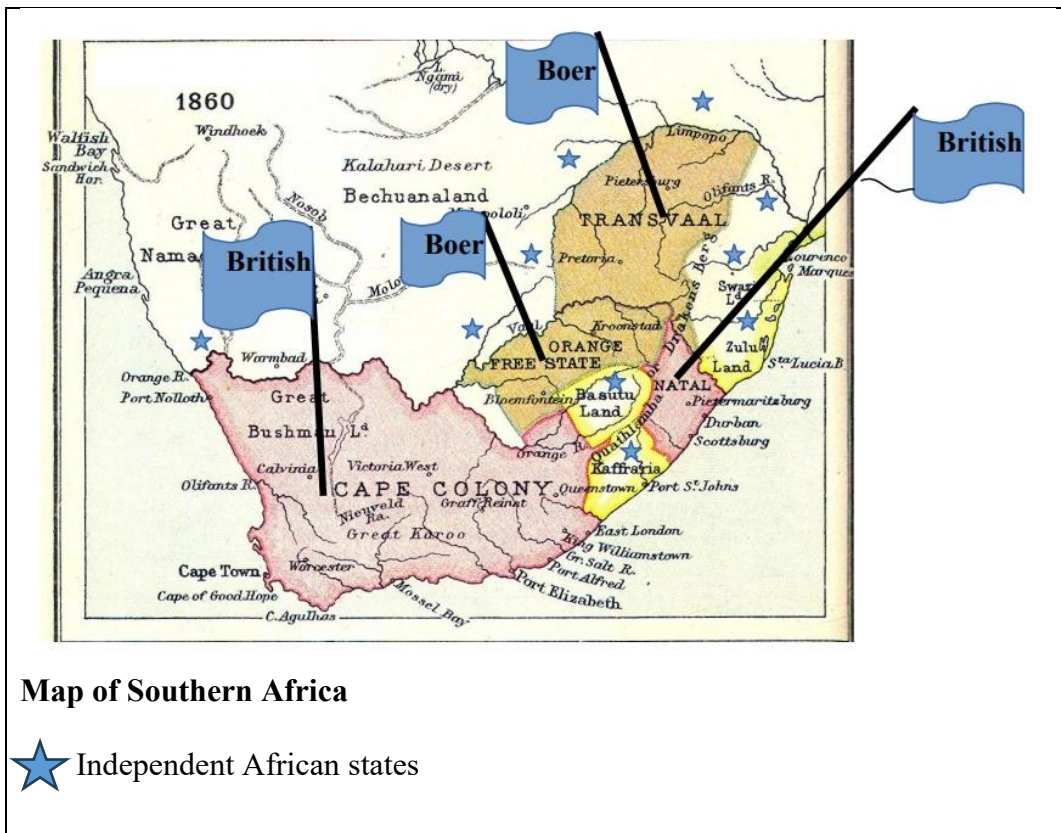
SECTION B: Settlement in Southern Africa and Indentured Labour

Refer to Source B and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

Question 2:

- 2.1 Explain why labour was imported to Natal as of 1860. (2x2) 4
- 2.2 From which country did most of the indentured labourers come from? (1x1) 1
- 2.3 Explain the term 'Passenger Indians'. (2x2) 4
- 2.4 In this section, the area where we live today is referred to as 'Southern Africa' and not 'South Africa'. Explain why this is so. (1x1) 1

Source B



<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-map-of-south-africa-1806-and-1860-97173468.html>

Subtotal Section B: 10 marks

SECTION C: Mineral Revolution of South Africa

Question 3: The Keate Award

Using your own knowledge, answer the following questions:

3.1 Explain what the 'Keate Award' of 1871 was. (1x3) 3

3.2 Explain how the British ultimately benefitted from the 'Keate Award'. (1x2) 2

Question 4: Diamond Mining

Refer to Source C and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

4.1 Explain how Kimberly became a large, thriving town. (2x1) 2

4.2 According to Source C, what law did the British pass, regarding black people and claims? (1x1) 1

4.3 Why did small-scale diggers feel forced to sell their claims to the wealthier, more successful claim holders? (1x2) 2

4.4 How were the multiple claim holders able to finance their diamond mining companies? (2x1) 2

Source C

The Big Hole in Kimberly was dug by thousands of diggers, each working their own claim. For the first ten years of diamond mining at Kimberly, individual diggers each owned a small square of land called a 'claim'. Each person was only allowed one claim. The size of the claim was limited. This stopped people with lots of money buying up lots of claims.

About two thirds of the people who came to the diamond fields were black. They came from all parts of Southern Africa. The other third were white people who came from the surrounding republics and colonies, as well as Australia, Britain, and America. At first there were both black and white claim holders. However, after the British gained control of the diamond fields from 1872, they made a law that made it illegal for black men to own claims. Only white men could own claims. Black men could work for white claim holders on their claims

The more successful white claim holders put pressure on the British government to change the law regarding claims. In 1876, new laws were passed which lifted restrictions on claim holding. Now one person could own two or more claims.

<https://seatacademy.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/SS-8-HIST-t2-work-for-wed.pdf>

Mines were open pit mines which were initially dug by hand, using pickaxes and shovels.

Once the initial surface deposits were all gone, there was a need to dig deeper to find more diamonds. To do this, machinery was needed... access to steam engines, lots of money and labour.

<https://www.twinkl.co.za/teaching-wiki/mineral-revolution>

Question 5: Gold Mining

Using your own knowledge, answer the following questions:

- 5.1 Gold was originally used as a backing for currency. What was this known as? (1x1) 1
- 5.2 Gold was discovered in the Boer republic of the Transvaal. What was this area known as? (1x1) 1
- 5.3 When the Gold Rush took place, why were railway tracks laid down across the country? (1x2) 2
- 5.4 The ore in the goldfields is low grade, despite this, mining has been successful. Due to which important resource, unique to South Africa, has mining been successful? (1x2) 2
- 5.5 Describe the conditions underground in gold mines. (4x1) 4
- 5.6 Provide three forms of labour resistance. (3x1) 3

Subtotal Section C: 25 marks

TOTAL: 50 MARKS