



Hillcrest High School

Grade 10

HISTORY P1
NOVEMBER 2024

MARKS: 100

EXAMINER: Mr Moore

TIME: 2 and a half hours

MODERATOR: Ms Cope

Instructions.

*There are four questions in total.

*There are two source-based questions and two essay questions.

*You MUST answer one source-based question and one essay question.

Question 1: Source-based question- The events of the South African War.
[50]

Question 2: Source-based question- Events of the Anglo-Zulu War.
[50]

Question 3: Essay question- Causes and the events of the Anglo-Zulu War.
[50]

Question 4: The causes of the South African War.
[50]

*Write your educator's name.

*Write your own name.

*State which line you take history on (line 6 or 7).

*Start a new question on a new page.

Question 1: How did the South African War affect the lives of both the Boers and the Black South Africans during the years 1899 to 1902?

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

- 1.1.1 Identify TWO Boer Republics that were involved in the South African War. (2X1) (2)
- 1.1.2 When, according to the source, did the South African War break out? (1X1) (1)
- 1.1.3 Name the black population groups which were also affected by this war. (4X1) (4)
- 1.1.4 Use your knowledge and explain why the war was known as a 'White man's war'. (1X2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Comment on why the black population groups regarded the South African War as to their advantage. (2x2) (4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

- 1.2.1 Explain what is meant by the '*Scorched Earth Policy*'. (1X2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Define the term, '*Guerrilla Warfare*', in the context of the South African War. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.3 What, according to the source, were the reasons for the escalating number of deaths in the Black concentration camps? (3x1) (3)
- 1.2.4 Use your own knowledge to explain why the treatment of Blacks and Whites in the camps was not the same. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Comment on the significance of the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging. (2x2) (4)

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

- 1.3.1 Identify TWO conditions which shows that Lizzie needed good care. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.2 Why, according to the source, was Lizzie's mother regarded as an 'undesirable'? (2x1) (2)
- 1.3.3 Provide evidence from the source that indicates the reasons for the high fatality rate in the concentration camps. (4x1) (4)

1.3.4 Using your own knowledge, explain the relationship between the Boers and the British. (2x2) (4)

1.3.5 Using your own knowledge, discuss two reasons as to why the British allowed for the concentration camps to become so unsavoury for living in. (2x2) (4)

1.4 Study Source 1D.

1.4.1 Discuss the messages that are conveyed by the picture. (2x2) (4)

1.4.2 Compare Source 3B and Source 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3B supports the evidence in Source 3D regarding the conditions in the camps. (1x2) (2)

1.4.3 Using your own knowledge, mention approximately how many Boer's died in the Concentration Camps. (1x1) (1)

1.4.4 Using your own knowledge, provide the estimated figure of how many Black's died in the Concentration Camps. (1x1) (1)

[50]

Question 2: How did the events of the Anglo-Zulu War shape South African politics in 1879?

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Using your own knowledge, how did the Zulu nation become one of the most powerful kingdoms in Zululand? (1x3) (3)
- 2.1.2 With reference to the written source. Why was the battle of Isandlwana considered "...a defining moment in the History of the Zulu Kingdom"? (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.3 The battle of Isandlwana can be considered a "win/lose" for the Zulus. Explain what this means. (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.4 With reference to both the visual and the written source. Discuss how the visual source supports what is being said in the written source. (2x2) (4)
- 2.2** Using your own knowledge, explain how the events of the battle of Isandlwana unfolded into a great Zulu victory. (1x5) (5)

2.3 Analyse Source 2B.

- 2.3.1 Discuss what is meant by the extract, "the overall situation becomes worse for the winner than it was before the start of the battle." In light of the outcome of the Anglo-Zulu War. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Read Source 2C.

- 2.4.1 Comment on how the morale (spirit) of the Zulus were broken. (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.2 Consider the source and explain why the British were so insistent on seeking revenge after the Battle of Isandlwana. (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.3 With reference to the source, what was the final straw which led to a British victory? (1x2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Using your own knowledge, what factors would have provoked civil wars after the defeat of the Zulu kingdom? (2x2) (4)

2.5 Consult Source 2D, 2E and 2F.

- 2.5.1 Read source 2D. Comment on why the battle of Rorke's Drift can be considered an 'iconic' battle. (2x2) (4)

- 2.5.2 Using your own knowledge and the source. Why were the Zulus not meant to carry onwards into Rorke's Drift after their battle at Isandlwana? (2x2) (4)
- 2.5.3 Look at sources 2E & 2F. How do these sources support the written account in source 2D? (2x2) (4)
- 2.6 Using your own knowledge, mention the name of the General in charge of the British regiments during the Anglo-Zulu War. (1x2) (2)

[50]

Question 3: The Causes and the Events of the Anglo-Zulu War.

The Ultimatum issued to Cetswayo on 11 December 1878, caused the outbreak of the Anglo-Zulu War and the military supremacy of the British ultimately defeated the Zulu Kingdom

Discuss to what extent you agree with the statement above by examining both the causes and the events of the Anglo-Zulu War.

[50]

OR

Question 4: The causes of the South African War.

Discuss the causes that led to the Boers invading Natal in October 1899 igniting the outbreak of the South African War.

With reference to the above essay, the scope of the argument is from 1834 to 1899.

[50]

Addendum (Sources)

Source 1A. The following article focuses on the involvement of black population groups in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 to 1902.

“The South African War broke out on 11 October 1899 between the two former Boer republics (Transvaal and the Orange Free State) and the British. But war touches the lives of all inhabitants of the affected country and it would be unacceptable to not acknowledge the many ways it destroyed the lives of the black population groups including the Khoi, San, Zulu, Xhosa, Tsonga, and Swati. Whether their role was voluntary or involuntary; combatant or non-combatant, we would be doing an injustice to our history if we removed them from this war.

Black people were conscripted and used as slaves and servants as scouts, messengers, watchmen in blockhouses, despatch runners, cattle raiders, trench diggers, drivers, labourers, ‘agterryers’ and auxiliaries. The ‘agterryers’ were used by the Boers for guarding ammunition, cooking, collecting firewood, mending the horses, and loading firearms for battle. It is important to note that auxiliaries were also used in fighting, evident in some of the photographs taken during the war. At least 15 000 blacks were used as combatants by the British and also by both British and Boers as wagon drivers.”

<https://www.religiousleftlaw.com/2017/05/black-african-concentration-camps-in-the-second-anglo-boer-war-11-october-1899-31-may-1902.html>. Accessed on 17 October 2024

Source 1B. This extract describes the conditions in the concentration camps.

30 May 1902 is the date used to mark the deaths of at least 15 000 Black Africans in concentration camps that housed approximately 115 000 of their number during the Second Anglo-Boer War (26,370 Boer women and children died in separate ‘concentration’ camps as well, and those camps included Black servants).

The date is significant because it comes the day before the signing of the “peace” agreement, the Treaty of Vereeniging, at Melrose House in Pretoria on 31 May 1902.

Later estimates put the number at closer to 20,000 Black Africans, the majority of whom were children, the causes of death being primarily medical neglect, exposure, infectious diseases (e.g., measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, diphtheria and dysentery) and malnutrition. The establishment of these camps was but one part of a ‘Scorched Earth Policy’ adopted by British Commander Lord Kitchener during the South African War (‘once called the last gentleman’s war’) as a counter-measure to the Boers’ guerrilla strategy employed at the end of 1900.

<https://www.religiousleftlaw.com/2017/05/black-african-concentration-camps-in-the-second-anglo-boer-war-11-october-1899-31-may-1902.html>. Accessed on 17 October 2024

Source 1C. This source shows what Emily Hobhouse, who was an outspoken critic of British foreign policy, reported about the conditions children and women faced in concentration camps.

Lizzie van Zyl was a frail (slender), weak little child in desperate need of good care. Yet, because her mother was one of the "undesirables" due to the fact that her father neither surrendered nor betrayed his people. Lizzie was placed on the lowest rations and so perished with hunger that, after a month in the camp, she was transferred to the new small hospital. Here she was treated harshly. The English disposed doctor and his nurses did not understand her language and, as she could not speak English, labelled her an idiot although she was mentally fit and normal ...

Summarising the reasons for the high fatality rate, she writes, "Numbers crowded into small tents: some sick, some dying, occasionally a dead one among them; scanty rations dealt out raw; lack of fuel to cook them; lack of water for drinking, for cooking, for washing; lack of soap, brushes and other instruments of personal cleanliness; lack of bedding or of beds to keep the body off the bare earth; lack of clothing for warmth and in many cases for decency ...". Her conclusion is that the whole system is cruel and should be abolished.

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/women-children-white-concentration-camps-during-anglo-boer-war-1900-1902>. Accessed on 17 October 2024.

Source 1D. This photograph shows the Black African concentration camps in the Second Anglo-Boer War (11 October 1899–1902).



Source 2A: Battle of Isandlwana – Visual Source



Written Source:

The battle of Isandlwana was one of the worst defeats suffered by the British army in the 19th century; it was also a **defining moment** in the history of the Zulu kingdom. The part time soldiers and herdsmen of a little-known African kingdom were suddenly transformed around the world into a powerful and enduring stereotype, alien, savage and incomprehensible, which colours our understanding of Zulu history and culture, even today. At the same time Isandlwana ensured the destruction of the Zulu kingdom in its original form, and defeat was born of victory, for the British Empire was hardly inclined to make peace without first restoring its honour on the battlefield.

- This passage is from *The Washing of the Spears: The Rise and Fall of the Zulu Nation* by Donald R. Morris

Source 2B:

The Battle of Isandlwana is often referred to as a 'pyrrhic victory' – a victory which is only achieved with heavy losses, so that the overall situation becomes worse for the winner than it was before the start of the battle.

Source 2C:

The Zulu force then crossed over the border, against the instructions of Cetshwayo, who had told them not to enter Natal. They attacked the mission station at Rorke's Drift, but suffered a loss of about 500 men. This was followed by battles at Khumbula and Gingindlovu, where the Zulu suffered further defeats. The **morale** of the Zulu army was broken. Cetshwayo sent messengers to ask that the British withdraw from his country, and ask for peace, but the British still wanted revenge for Isandlwana.

The Zulu were again defeated at the Battle of Ulundi. Cetshwayo was captured and sent into exile. He was imprisoned in the Castle at Cape Town. The British divided the Zulu kingdom into thirteen chiefdoms, sowing the seed for internal conflict and civil war. Britain finally took control of the shattered Zulu kingdom in 1887.

Source 2D: Written Account

Rorke's Drift is an iconic battle for Britain like Isandlwana, but for the reverse reason. After the disastrous and apparently inexplicable slaughter of the 1st Battalion, the 24th Foot, Bromhead's B Company, 2nd Battalion of the same regiment with their colleagues restored the prestige of British arms by their successful defence of the mission station.

... Just as it was incomprehensible to the public in Britain that 1,000 British infantry armed with modern breach loading rifles could be overwhelmed by native troops armed principally with stabbing spears, it was astounding that a handful of the same troops could withstand the overwhelming attack delivered against the mission station later the same day.

... On 11th January 1879, Lord Chelmsford led the Centre Column of his invading army into Zululand, crossing the Tugela River at Rorke's Drift. On 22nd January 1879, the Zulu Army sidestepped Chelmsford's advancing force and wiped out the troops he had left at his advanced camp by the hill of Isandlwana, principally the 1st Battalion, 24th Foot under Colonel Pulleine.

Cetshwayo, the Zulu King, when he dispatched his army to fight Chelmsford's invading columns, issued orders that his warriors were not to enter the British colony of Natal. He still hoped to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the war and did not wish to be labelled an aggressor.

Source 2E: The Relief of Rorke's Drift after the battle on 22nd January 1879



Source 2F: Rorke's Drift: defending the biscuit box wall



