

Hillcrest High School

GRADE 10

HISTORY P1

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 100

EXAMINER: Mr Moore

TIME: 2 and a half hours

MODERATORS: Ms Cope and Ms. Giorko

INSTRUCTIONS

QUESTION 1- TRANSFORMATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AFTER 1750

QUESTION 2- MINING CAPITALISM

QUESTION 3- THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR OF 1879

QUESTION 4- THE CAUSES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (1834-1899)

QUESTIONS ONE AND TWO ARE SOURCE-BASED, WHILST QUESTIONS THREE AND FOUR ARE ESSAYS.

ANSWER ONE SOURCE-BASED QUESTION AND ONE ESSAY QUESTION.

WRITE YOUR EDUCATORS NAME ON YOUR SCRIPT.



QUESTION 1- TRANSFORMATIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AFTER 1750.

Refer to Source 1A

- 1.1.1 Using your own knowledge, describe one of the possible causes of the Mfecane. (1x2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Shaka was more than just a military expert. Discuss other reasons that enabled him to grow the Zulu Kingdom. (2x2) (4)

Use Source 1B

- 1.2.1 Elaborate on the Zulucentric interpretation to the causes of the Mfecane. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.2 Explain why some historians believe that the Eurocentric interpretation is incorrect. (2x2) (4)
- 1.2.3. In the source it states that, “the role of the Zulu state in the Mfecane has been exaggerated.’ What does the author mean by this? (2x2) (4)

Analyse Source 1C

- 1.3.1 Identify who Isaacs and Fynn were. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.2 Discuss two reasons that Dr Wylie gave for Fynn and Isaacs creating a myth around Shaka. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.3 Explain why Dr. Wylie states that Zulu storytellers’ versions were unreliable. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3.4 Comment on what Dr. Wylie meant by the phrase, “There is a great deal that we do not know and never will know,” regarding Shaka Zulu. (2x2) (4)
- 1.3.4 Mention four words that are used in Source 1C that describe the way writers have distorted and exaggerated the historical record of Shaka. (4x1) (4)
- 1.3.5 Historian Sibani stated that, “they were cruel and ruthless times.” Discuss what he meant by this comment. (2x2) (4)

Read Source 1D.

- 1.4.1 Provide the three most important military tactics that were used by Shaka during his battles. (3x1) (3)
- 1.4.2 Explain what Shaka meant by his war cry. “victory or death.” (1x2) (2)
- 1.4.3 How according to the source, would you describe the following:
- a) The male amabutho. (1x2) (2)
- b) The female amabutho. (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 Comment on what is meant by the statement, “Shaka built up his forces, which soon became the terror of the land.” (1x2) (2)

1.4.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Shaka’s military tactics were successful in conquering other kingdoms. (2x2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 2- MINING CAPITALISM.

Consult Source 2A.

2.1.1 According to the source, mention the name of Rhodes diamond mining company and identify who his partner was. (2x1) (2)

2.1.2 Using your own knowledge, name the place where diamonds were located. (1x1)(1)

2.1.3 Using the source and your own knowledge, describe the kind of power that Rhodes had in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. (2x2) (4)

Analyse Source 2B.

2.2.1 Discuss how the development of deep-level gold mining in 1886 changed South African history. (2x2) (4)

2.2.2 Using your own knowledge, identify the term used to describe people who travelled from Europe to come and seek fortunes in diamond and gold mining. (1x1) (1)

2.2.3 Explain what is meant by the term, “fixed price of gold.” (1x2) (2)

2.2.4 Discuss why only a handful of individuals could successfully get involved in gold mining along the Witswatersrand. (2x2) (4)

Study Source 2C.

2.3.1 Describe what this image conveys about the lifestyle and wealth of the Randlords. (2x2) (4)

2.3.2 Discuss why this source would be useful to a historian studying the effects of mining capitalism in Southern Africa in the late 19th century. (1x2) (2)

Refer to Source 2D.

- 2.4.1 What did the term, *Uitlander*, mean? (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Where did Paul Kruger preside over? (1x1) (1)
- 2.4.3 Explain why President Kruger passed this law in 1890. (2x2) (4)
- 2.4.4 Using your own knowledge, discuss two other aspects that President Kruger forced the
Uitlanders to do, which angered them. (2x2) (4)

Read Source 2E.

- 2.5.1 Discuss why Mining companies were listed on the JSE. (2X2) (4)
- 2.5.2 Describe how investors made money on the JSE. (1X2) (2)
- 2.5.3 Explain how Britain became the “international financier” in terms of developing
mining. (1x2) (2)
- 2.5.4 Comment on how the above meant that most Boers were left out of making money in
the goldfields. (1x2) (2)

- 3.1 Using your own knowledge and information from the relevant sources, explain how the
British control of Mining in Southern Africa during the 1800’s ensured that they made a lot
of money at the expense of the Boers in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3- THE CAUSES AND EVENTS OF THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR.

The Anglo-Zulu War was primarily caused by British greed for more land, prestige and control over Southern Africa.

Discuss to what extent you agree with the above statement by focusing on the cause and events of the War. **[50]**

OR

QUESTION 4- THE CAUSES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

It was the increased tension between the British and the Boers that led to the outbreak of the South African War in 1899.

Discuss to what extent you agree with the above by analysing the causes from 1834 to 1899. **[50]**

OR

QUESTION 5- THE EVENTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Discuss how the tactics and strategies used during the course of the South African War secured their victory in May 1902. **[50]**

TOTAL MARK- [100]

ADDENDUM

SOURCE 1A: A piece describing the rise of Shaka.

Shaka had been able to establish the domination of the Zulu Kingdom between the Thukela and Mkhuze rivers not only through the use of force but also through his skills in diplomacy and his ability to seize political opportunities that came his way. The scale of his conquests had been greatly exaggerated.

Cited from- The Cambridge History of South Africa, Vol.

SOURCE 1B: Discussion of the two opposing views for the cause of the Mfecane.

Earlier historical explanations of change emphasized the military talents of ambitious rulers like Dingiswayo, Sobhuza, Zwide and Shaka. Within this perspective (view), Shaka rose to prominence (fame) through fighting and diplomacy; he is seen as the cause of the Mfecane. This version of events claims that, between 1818 and 1828, Shaka conquered most of present-day Kwazulu-Natal and built a powerful, centralized and militaristic kingdom. This perspective is known as the Eurocentric interpretation.

Some historians believe that the emergence of the Zulu state did not start the process of the political transformation known as the Mfecane but was itself a product of a chain of events which had started earlier. It is these earlier processes that had given rise to states such as the Ndwandwe and the Mthethwa. These historians say that the role of the Zulu state in the Mfecane has been exaggerated. This perspective is known as the Zulucentric interpretation.

Cited from- Oxford in Search of History Grade 10

SOURCE 1C: Dan Wylie stated that Isaacs deliberately exaggerated the extent of Shaka's brutality in order to boost sales of his and Fynn's books.

His reputation for brutality was written by biased colonial-era white historians and unreliable Zulu storytellers who turned the man into a myth.

Dr Wylie described his book, *Myth of Iron: Shaka in History*, as an anti-biography because the material for a trustworthy biography did not exist. "There is a great deal that we do not know and that we never will know," he said.

Worse, the academic found that colonial-era white writers distorted (change something to suit ones version) and exaggerated the minimal historical record to turn Shaka into a ruthless monster.

Nathaniel Isaacs, who wrote about Shaka in *Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa*, published in 1836, wrote to a fellow author, Henry Francis Fynn, advising him to smear Shaka and his successor, Dingane. He told Fynn to, "Make them out to be as bloodthirsty as you can and endeavour to give an estimation of the number of people they have murdered during their reigns." This would help sell Fynn's book and encourage British annexation of Zulu lands, which would mean a 'fortune' for both authors. Dr. Wylie said this had set the tone for future distortions, such as the 1980's television series, [Shaka Zulu](#), starring Henry Cele.

Not all accept the debunking. Petros Sibani, a historian and tour guide of the Zulu battlefields, said that there was no doubting Shaka 'was a cruel and ruthless man but they were cruel and ruthless times.'

Cited from www.guardian.co.uk/world/2006/

SOURCE 1D: This source focuses on the military system that was used by Shaka.

The assegai: He had seen that the traditional type of spear, a long-handled assegai thrown from a distance, was no good for the regulated fighting in close formation he had in mind. They would move right up to the enemy behind the shelter of a barrier of shields and would have their opponents at their mercy and would then be able to accomplish complete victory. Having proved the advantages of the new tactics. Shaka armed his warriors with short-handled stabbing spears and trained them to move up to their opponents in close formation with their body-length cowhide shields forming an almost impenetrable barrier to anything thrown at them.

Discipline: By means of much drilling and discipline, Shaka built up his forces, which soon became the terror of the land. Shaka prohibited the wearing of sandals, toughened his warriors' feet by making them run barefoot over rough thorny ground and in so doing secured their greater mobility. His war cry was 'Victory or death!' and he kept his impi on continuous military campaigns until he thought they had earned the right to wear the head-ring (isicoco) of manhood.

The male amabutho: The young men were taken away to be enrolled alongside others from all sections of the kingdom in an appropriate amabutho or age-regiment. This produced a sense of common identity amongst them.

The female amabutho: Numbers of the young women of the kingdom were assembled at the military settlements. Officially, they were wards of the king. They were organised in female equivalents of the male amabutho and took part in ceremonial dancing and displays. Until such time, however, sexual intercourse between members of the male and female age regiments was forbidden. Transgressions were punished by death.

Citation- www.sahistory.org.za/people/shaka-zulu

SOURCE 2A: A summary of Cecil John Rhodes.

In April 1880 Rhodes and Rudd launched the De Beers Mining Company after the amalgamation of a number of individual claims. With 200 000 pounds capital the Company, of which Rhodes was secretary, owned the largest interest in the mine...

Rhodes' policies were instrumental in the development of British imperial policies in South Africa. He did not, however, have direct political power over the Boer Republic of the Transvaal. He often disagreed with the Transvaal government's policies and felt he could use his money and his power to overthrow the Boer government and install a British colonial government supporting mine-owners' interests in its place.

Citation- <https://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/people>.

SOURCE 2B: Deep-level gold mining in the Transvaal.

The gold ran for many kilometres underground. Many thousands of people came to the Witwatersrand to seek their fortune.

The deep-level mining of gold was a turning-point in South African history. South Africa changed completely. South Africa had been a place where most people farmed and worked on the land. It changed into an industrial society in which people did not make most of the things they needed themselves anymore, like food and clothing. They needed money to buy these things. To earn money, they had to work for a wage. This change in South African society is often referred to as the Mineral and Industrial Revolution.

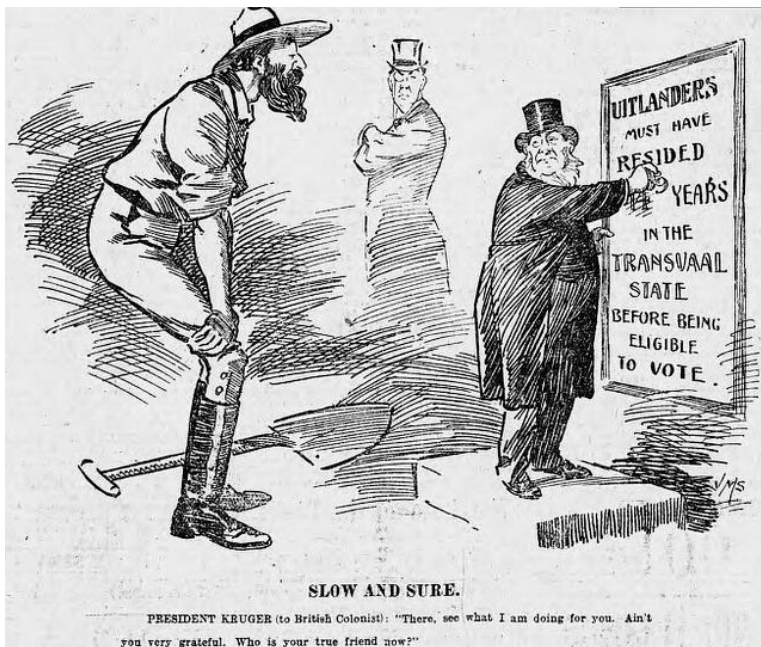
Adapted from- *Focus History Grade 10. Learner's book. Page 220.*

SOURCE 2C: An image of the Randlords with a servant in the background.



Citation- *History Focus Grade 10, Maskew, Miller, Longman.*

SOURCE 2D: This cartoon is conveying Kruger informing a British colonist that they can vote once they had resided in the ZAR for at least 14 Years.



SOURCE 2E: A description of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) was created in 1887. Mining companies were listed on the Stock Exchange in order to raise capital for expanding their companies by selling shares to the public. The public could invest their money in the gold shares of a particular mining company, and investors would be paid dividends every year - part of the profits of the mining company in exchange for their investment.

BRITAIN'S POSITION AS INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

During the Industrial Revolution in Britain, the country developed into one of the world's leading economies. Many large banks came into being, which lent money to gold-mining companies so that they could expand their businesses. These banks made money from the interest they charged on their loans.

Citation- www.brittanica.com