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PAPER 2

Practice test · Term 3–4
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Social Sciences: History · Grade 7

Colonisation of the Cape and Conflict on the Frontiers

TOTAL 78 MARKS

Term 3–4 | 6 questions | CAPS-aligned

NAME AND SURNAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Instructions

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections. Answer all the questions.
2. Answer all the questions on the question paper itself, in the spaces provided.
3. Use the SOURCES to answer the questions where the question asks you to.
4. Write neatly and legibly. Work that cannot be read cannot be marked.
5. Think carefully and write full answers.
6. This paper covers Term 3 and Term 4 work. Paper 1 covers Term 1 and Term 2 work.

Question	Content of the question	Marks	Obtained
1	Colonisation of the Cape, 17th and 18th centuries	15	
2	Results of Dutch settlement: slaves, Huguenots and trekboers	20	
3	The British takeover and its consequences	15	
4	The expanding frontier: land, missions and the /Xam	8	
5	The frontier: resistance, trade and missionaries	11	
6	The Great Trek	9	
	Total	78	
	Percentage		%

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Section A

1 Colonisation of the Cape, 17th and 18th centuries

15 marks

Study Source A and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE A · THE REFRESHMENT STATION

The Dutch East India Company established a station at the Cape in 1652. The aim was not a colony but a stopping place: ships on their way to the East had to be able to get fresh water, vegetables and meat to prevent scurvy.

The plan was that the Company itself would produce the food. It did not work. Within ten years land was given to free burghers to farm, and the station began to expand.

The Company also brought people from Indonesia, India, Madagascar and Mozambique to the Cape as slaves to work on the farms and in the houses.

The indigenous Khoikhoi at first traded livestock with the Company. As the free burghers took over more grazing and water sources, that relationship deteriorated.

A report on the first decades at the Cape.

1.1 African farmers who grew sorghum and millet settled in the east of South Africa, not in the south-western Cape. Explain why. **(2)**

1.2 Why did the Company need a stopping place at the Cape? **(3)**

1.3 Explain why the station began to expand even though that was never the plan. **(3)**

1.4 Name THREE of the places from which people were brought to the Cape as slaves, and say what work they had to do. **(3)**

1.5 Explain how and why the relationship between the Khoikhoi and the settlement changed. **(4)**

2 Results of Dutch settlement: slaves, Huguenots and trekboers

20 marks

Study Source B and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE B · SLAVES AT THE CAPE

Slaves at the Cape worked from sunrise to sunset on farms and in vineyards, in the Company's Slave Lodge and in houses in Cape Town. They could be bought and sold at any time, and families were often split up when a farm or a household was sold.

A slave needed a written pass to travel. A slave who disobeyed could be whipped or put in chains.

Many slaves ran away. Some hid for years in the mountains at Cape Hangklip. Others worked slowly, broke tools or set fire to farm buildings. In 1808 about 300 slaves marched towards Cape Town to demand their freedom. Soldiers stopped them, and the leaders were executed.

A report on slavery at the Cape, 1652–1834.

2.1 Why were slaves brought to the Cape? **(2)**

2.2 How were slaves brought to the Cape? **(2)**

2.3 Use Source B. Give THREE examples of what it was like to be a slave at the Cape. **(3)**

2.4 Use Source B and your own knowledge. Name TWO ways in which slaves at the Cape resisted slavery, and explain TWO effects (results) of their resistance. **(4)**

2.5 Explain how slaves helped to shape the religion of Islam and the Afrikaans language at the Cape. **(3)**

2.6 Who were the French Huguenots, why did they come to the Cape in 1688, and what are they remembered for? **(3)**

2.7 Describe the way of life of the trekboers who moved inland in the 1700s. **(3)**

Section B — Co-operation and conflict on the frontiers

3 The British takeover and its consequences — 15 marks

SOURCE C · THE CAPE BECOMES BRITISH

Britain occupied the Cape in 1795 and took it over permanently in 1806. The interest was strategic: the Cape controls the sea route to India.

Under British rule English was made the official language of the courts and the government. Many inhabitants could not put a case in that language.

In 1820 about four thousand British settlers were brought to the eastern frontier. They were promised land that, according to Britain, was empty. It was not empty.

Slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1834. Owners were compensated; the people who were freed received nothing and had to work a further four years as "apprentices".

(Example sources written for this test, based on the history of the period.)

3.1 Why was Britain interested in the Cape? **(2)**

3.2 Explain what effect the language policy had on ordinary inhabitants. **(3)**

3.3 The source says the land promised to the 1820 settlers "was not empty". Explain what this means and what consequences it had. **(4)**

3.4 Slavery was abolished in 1834, but the source names two things that limited that freedom. Name both and explain why it was unjust. **(4)**

3.5 Andries Stockenström (1792–1864) was a colonial official on the eastern frontier. Who was he, and what is he remembered for? **(2)**

4 The expanding frontier: land, missions and the /Xam

8 marks

4.1 As the trekboers moved inland, the Khoikhoi and San lost their land. Name TWO results of this for them. **(2)**

4.2 Genadendal was founded in 1738. Who founded it, and how did it help Khoikhoi who had lost their land? **(3)**

4.3 What did Wilhelm (William) Bleek and Lucy Lloyd do, and why is their work important today? **(3)**

5 The frontier: resistance, trade and missionaries

11 marks

5.1 Who was Chief Maqoma, and what is he remembered for? **(2)**

5.2 Name TWO reasons why there was conflict on the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. **(2)**

5.3 The Kora and the Griqua traded on the northern frontier. Name TWO kinds of goods that were exchanged there. **(2)**

5.4 What role did missionaries such as Robert Moffat play on the frontier? Give ONE way in which they helped and ONE way in which they disrupted communities' lives. **(3)**

5.5 By about 1820 Tswana stone-walled towns such as Kaditshwene and Molokwane had between 4 000 and 20 000 people. Only Cape Town was as big. Name TWO goods the Tswana traded with the Kora and Griqua, and say what the size of these towns tells us. **(2)**

6 The Great Trek

9 marks

6.1 Name THREE reasons why the Boers trekked away from the Cape Colony in the 1830s. **(3)**

6.2 The Great Trek affected other communities in the interior. Explain how. **(3)**

6.3 What was an INBOEKSELING, and what does that tell us about labour at that time? **(3)**

Total **78 marks**



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