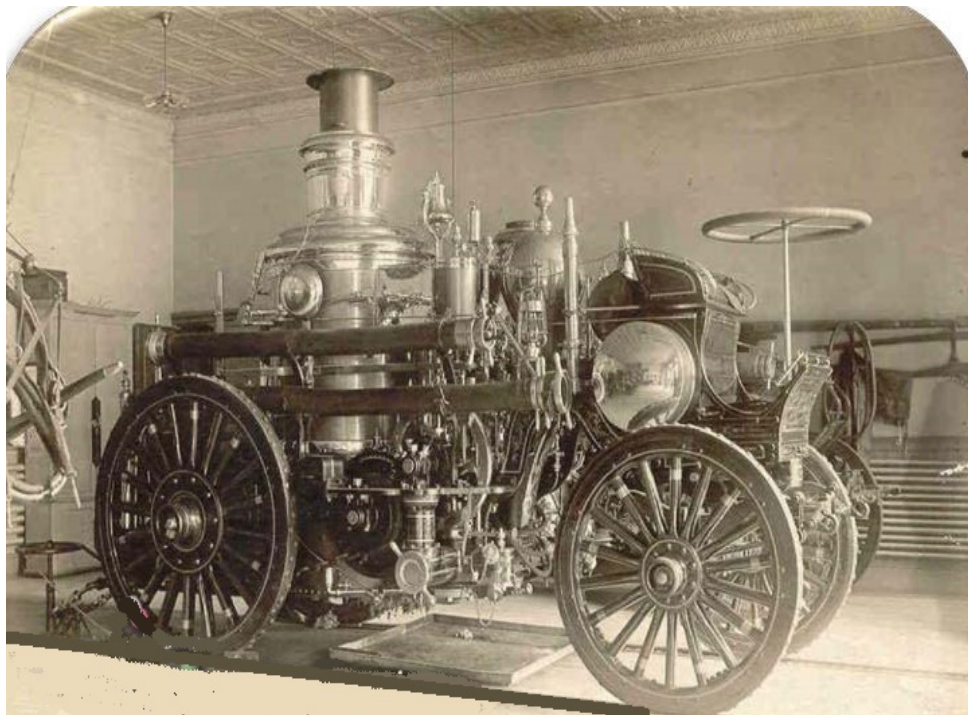


**Theme 1 (Term 1): The Industrial Revolution in South Africa**



**Question1: Terms**

Match the term in column A with the correct description in column B:

	Column A		Column B
1.1	Necessary Credit	A	When a person's true name is unknown.
1.2	Industrial	B	New ideas people have to manufacture goods.
1.3	Invention	C	When something or someone is misused.
1.4	Cholera	D	Lice, flies and fleas that spread and cause disease.
1.5	Typhus Fever	E	Money borrowed by manufacturers in order to pay their employees, which is later repaid when goods or products are purchased.
1.6	Dysentery	F	A disease caused by bacteria and germs present in dirty water.
1.7	Indigent Apprentice	G	When small groups with different views and opinions come together as one group and agree on a particular matter.
1.8	Anonymous	H	A very poor person working for an employer, whilst learning a specific trade.
1.9	Exploitation	I	An industry that consists of factories; not agriculture.
1.10	Unite	J	Disease caused by water that at some point came into contact with excrement and is ingested by a person.

(10)

## Question 2: Wealth acquired through Slavery

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false and if false, provide the correct statement:

- 2.1 The Industrial Revolution started in the 1800's.
- 2.2 Businessmen or merchants in Britain became rich from products manufactured by slaves.
- 2.3 Coal mines and iron mines were financed by the riches of slavery.
- 2.4 Slaves were transported from East Africa to North America and the Caribbean Islands to work in the cotton fields.
- 2.5 Slaves were also referred to as "black gold".
- 2.6 Banks were of no interest during the revolution.
- 2.7 The steam engine was significant throughout the era, because it supplied power to machinery and factories.
- 2.8 The first railroad was already constructed in the 1600's.
- 2.9 British harbours, such as London and Liverpool, levied no taxes on imports and exports.
- 2.10 Salt, coal and lime was mined through the course of the Industrial Revolution.

(10)

## Question 3: The Economy Prior to the Industrial Revolution

Choose the correct answer for each question from the options provided below:

- 3.1 Prior to the Industrial Revolution the economy was based on
  - a) Trade and slavery
  - b) Agriculture and home industries
  - c) Both A and B
- 3.2 In the southern states of America slave labourers at plantations produced \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Sugar, tobacco, cotton and rice.
  - b) Coffee, sugar and tobacco
  - c) Steel and coal
- 3.3 Farmers ploughed manually by using \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a) Donkeys and horses
  - b) Horses and cattle
  - c) Both A and B
- 3.4 Flour is milled by making use of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A water wheel
  - b) Rocks
  - c) Flour machines
- 3.5 The farming-economy was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Underdeveloped.
  - b) Proficient in trade between the large cities.
  - c) Self sufficient



- 3.6 The home industry was also called\_\_\_\_\_.
- House industry
  - Domestic Industry
  - Both A and B
- 3.7 People in the country produced goods like \_\_\_\_\_ from raw materials found in woods.
- Houses and buildings
  - Clothes, furniture and tools.
  - None of the above.
- 3.8 Wool was spun and then woven into material, from which \_\_\_\_\_ were made.
- Tents
  - Clothes, tablecloths and blankets.
  - Packaging for crops
- 3.9 Homemade articles were traded for \_\_\_\_\_ from merchants:
- Cotton, tea and coffee
  - Sugar and spices
  - Both A and B
- 3.10 Merchants travelled with a \_\_\_\_\_ from place to place in order to sell goods.
- Wagon
  - Horse
  - Donkey car

(10)

#### Question 4: Social changes during the Industrial Revolution

Answer the following questions as completely as possible:

- 4.1 Explain what is meant by "urbanisation" and what contributed to its occurrence during the revolution. (7)
- 4.2 List the challenges the government had to overcome with reference to urbanisation. (4)
- 4.3 Why were children appointed to work in factories and mines? (2)
- 4.4 Mention the two trade unions that originated in the agriculture and factory industries. (2)
- 4.5 Explain who Robert Owen's was and the contributions he made. (5)

(20)



**Total: 50**

## Question 1: Terms

- 1.1 E
- 1.2 I
- 1.3 B
- 1.4 F
- 1.5 D
- 1.6 J
- 1.7 H
- 1.8 A
- 1.9 C
- 1.10 G

## Question 2: Wealth acquired through Slavery

- 2.1 False It started in the 1700's.
- 2.2 True
- 2.3 True
- 2.4 False They were transported from West Africa.
- 2.5 True
- 2.6 False Banks were of great importance and interest, since they lent money for the building of factories, channels as well as mines.
- 2.7 True
- 2.8 False The first railroad was constructed during the industrial revolution.
- 2.9 False They levied high taxes and became very wealthy as a result.
- 2.10 True

## Question 3: Economy before the Industrial Revolution

- 3.1 C
- 3.2 A
- 3.3 B
- 3.4 A
- 3.5 C
- 3.6 C
- 3.7 B
- 3.8 B
- 3.9 C
- 3.10 A

## Question 4: Social changes during the Industrial Revolution

4.1 Urbanisation is when people from the country move to cities.

- There was a higher and more pressing demand for food and the farmers couldn't produce satisfactory amounts of food quickly enough.
- Jethro Tull invented the boring machine and the steam-plough delivered faster aliment/food production.
- The inventions could only be used on large crop fields or orchards and a new system took hold wherein smaller fields producing crops were fenced by stone walls.
- The less successful farmer thus lost his income and out of desperation had to go work on the larger farms while others again lost their jobs, since the machinery could do a lot of the work faster.
- To survive the "little guy" or plebeians moved to the city with the hope of earning more money to once again sustain a better lifestyle.

4.2

- The demand for lodging increased and over-populated slums developed.
- Insufficient running water and toilet amenities lead to the dumping of waste and used water in the streets.
- Cities were covered in soot, on account of the constant burning of coal for machinery.
- Consequently diseases disseminated because of the unhygienic conditions.

4.3 Children were cheaper to appoint, since they could be paid less.

Being small, they could also fit into tiny cramped spaces the adults had no hope of reaching.

4.4 Swing riot movements originated in the agriculture sector, while the Luddite movement sprang forth in the factory sector.

4.5 Robert Owen was an industrialist concerned with the bad work and living conditions of the poor. He built a town by the name of New Lanark that provided good housing and education for workers.

He additionally established in 1833 the Great National United Workers Union to facilitate peaceful collaborations between factory owners and the workers.