



**SASTRI COLLEGE
SOCIAL SCIENCES
JUNE EXAMINATION 2018
GRADE 8**

EXAMINER: K. MURUVAN
DURATION: 1 ½ HOUR

MODERATOR: G T MOODLEY
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS:

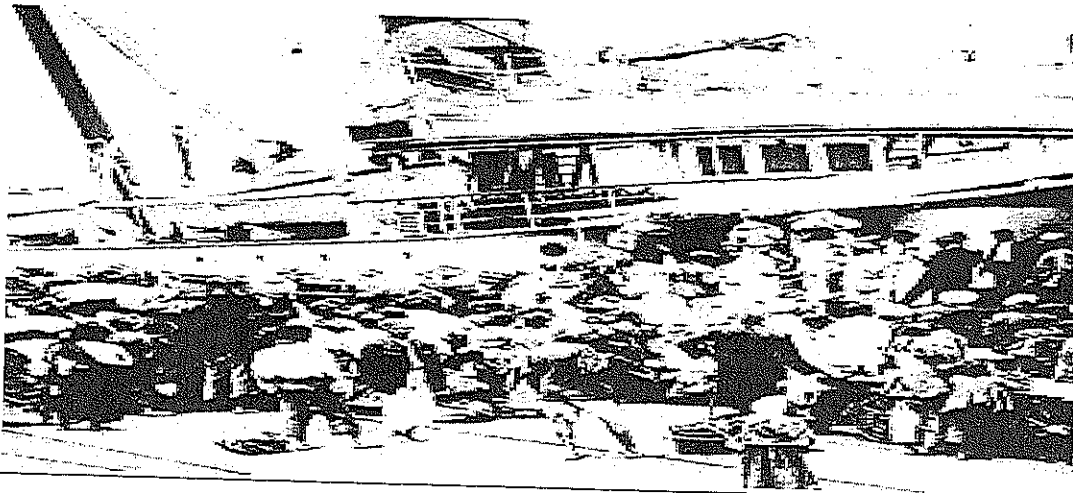
- THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 8 PAGES. SECTION A HISTORY AND SECTION B GEOGRAPHY
- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- NUMBER QUESTIONS CORRECTLY

SECTION A: HISTORY (50)

QUESTION ONE: INDENTURED LABOUR 1860 (10)

STUDY THE SOURCE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW

SOURCE A: Truro from Madras was carrying the first 342 indentured Indian labourers to arrive in Port Natal on 16 November 1860.



1. QUESTIONS

- 1.1.1 Define the term 'indentured labourer'? (2)
- 1.1.2 Provide TWO reasons to explain why Indian indentured labour was brought to Natal? (2)
- 1.1.3 What were the factors that motivated the Indians to sign the contract with the British? (2)
- 1.1.4 Use your own knowledge and provide TWO reasons to explain why sugar was in great demand in Europe? (2)
- 1.1.5 How were the indentured labourers shown above different from Passenger Indians? (2)

QUESTION TWO:

DIAMOND MINING IN KIMBERLEY 1867 (10)

2. ANSWER WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE

- 2.1 Diamonds were first discovered along the Vaal River in the Northern Cape in 1867. (2)
- 2.2 The governor of Natal decided the Keate award should be granted to the Griqua. (2)
- 2.3 Barney Barnato was the owner of De Beers mine. (2)
- 2.4 The discovery of diamonds in southern Africa resulted in the start of the mineral revolution. (2)
- 2.5 The diamonds at Kimberley mine were in volcanic pipes that had been formed millions of years ago. (2)

QUESTION THREE (10)

3. MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Choose the correct answer from the list of alternatives given. Write only the correct letter.

- 3.1 Migrant labour refers to (2)
- A. The 1872 pass system
 - B. Workers who travelled to live and work for long periods of time
 - C. The conquest of black African kingdoms
- 3.2 Pass Laws were introduced to (2)
- A. Assist people to find jobs
 - B. Control the movement of workers
 - C. Subject the workers to slavery
- 3.3 The Reserves were areas where (2)
- A. The miners lived
 - B. Mine owners held meetings
 - C. Black women and children lived
- 3.4 Mine owners were known as (2)
- A. Randlords
 - B. De Beers Consolidated
 - C. Witwatersrand Ltd
- 3.5 The person who worked closely with Cecil John Rhodes (2)
- A. Barney Barnato
 - B. Henry the navigator
 - C. Paul Kruger

QUESTION FOUR : (10)

4.1 READ THE PASSAGE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

SOURCE D

Four acres of land, next to the mines, housed the laborers. Enclosed by the walls of De Beers' compound there is plenty of space for three thousand inmates, with an open space for exercise and sports. The fences made from corrugated iron surrounded the buildings and rise ten feet (three meters) above the ground. Iron cabins fringe the inner sides of the enclosure, divided into rooms housing 20-50 workers. The beds supplied are ordinary wooden bunks, built one above the other. Some workers slept on floors when the bunks were full. The bed clothing is usually composed of blankets which workers bring with them. Most compounds floors were not laid with concrete so if it rained there would be a muddy mess.

The living arrangement became an aggravating factor when mine workers developed Pneumonia due to working conditions in the mines.

4. QUESTIONS:

4.1.1 Explain why the mine owners decided to use the compound system for black miners. (1)

4.1.2 What does the word 'inmate' in the passage suggest? (2)

4.1.3 List the items and facilities the miners were supplied with at the compounds? (2)

4.2 STUDY THE SOURCE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW (5)

SOURCE E: SHOWING MINERS UNDERGROUND



4.2.1 What type of source is source E? (1)

4.2.2 Name any TWO lung diseases that were common amongst mine workers. (2)

4.2.3 Use the visual clues in source E above to explain the dangers faced by the miners. (2)

QUESTION FIVE: (10)

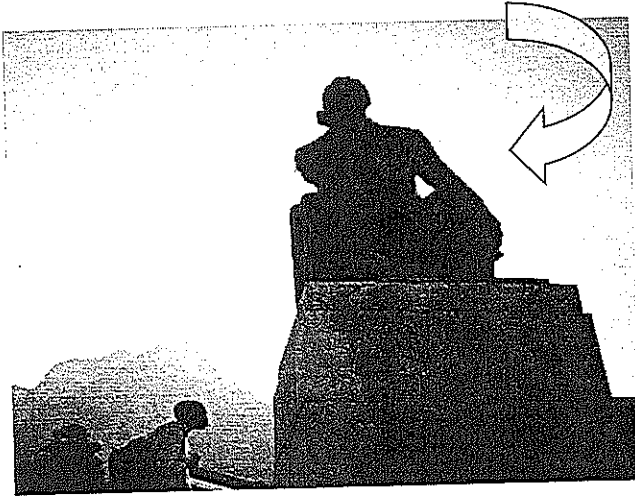
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

5. MATCH COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B

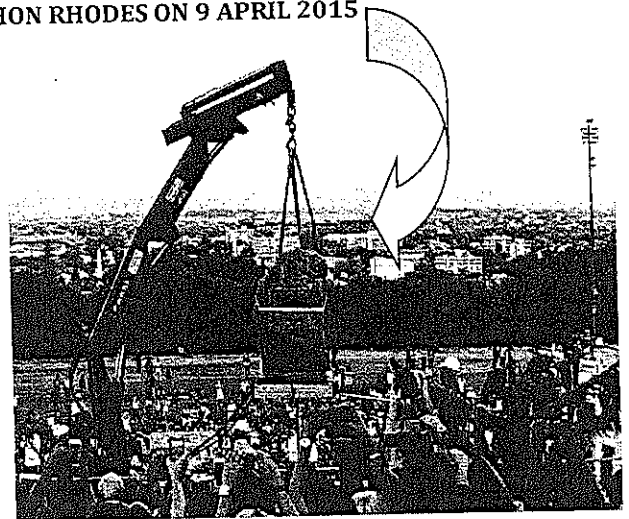
COLUMN A	COLUMN B
5.1 Swing Riots	A. The people who destroyed new inventions.
5.2 Urbanisation	B. Growth in rural population.
5.2 Luddite	C. People working from home making handmade goods.
5.4 Industrial Revolution	D. Farmers destroying the threshing machines.
5.5 Cottage industry	E. Rapid movement from rural areas to cities. F. Dramatic change in society, change in agriculture and technology.

5.2 STUDY THE SOURCE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS SET (5)

**SOURCE F: STATUE OF CECIL JHON RHODES AT UCT
CECIL
BUILD ON LAND DONATED BY RHODES IN 1932**



**SOURCE G: THE REMOVAL OF THE SAME STATUE OF
JHON RHODES ON 9 APRIL 2015**



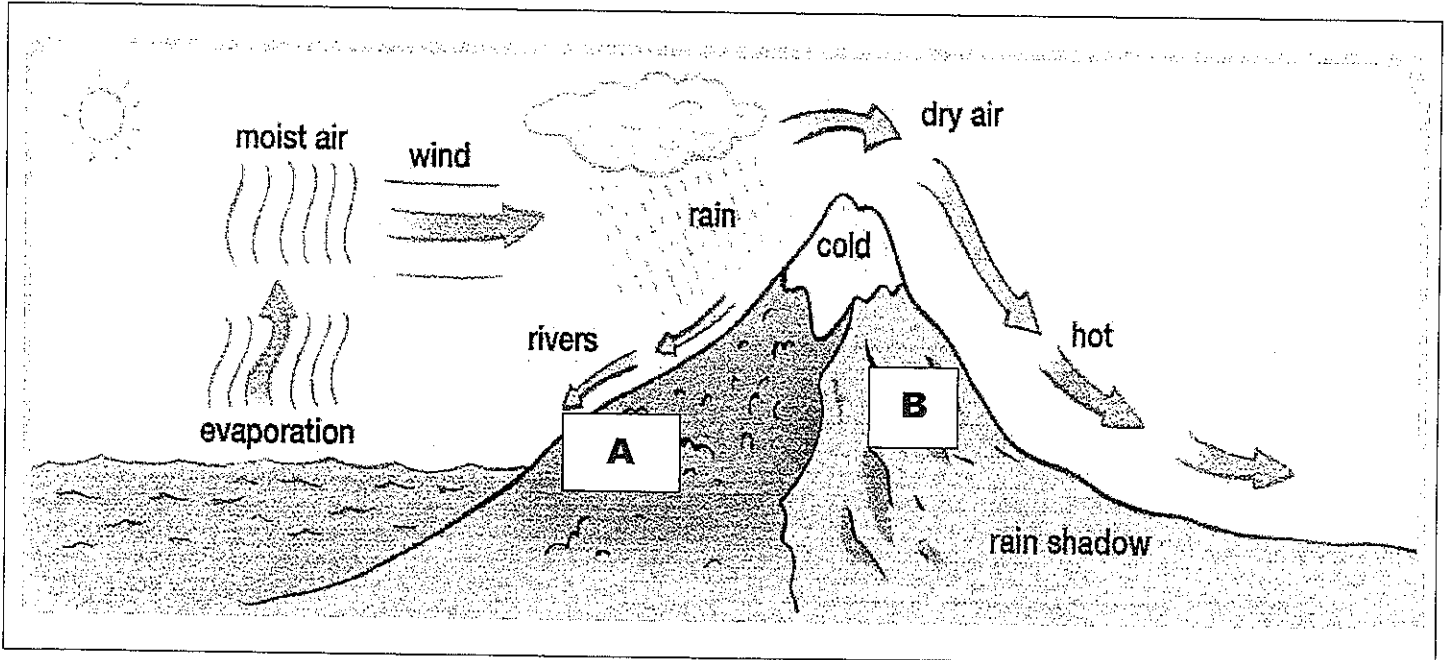
- 5.2.1 Where was Cecil John Rhodes originally from? (1)
- 5.2.2 Which aspect of mining was Cecil's Company involved in? (1)
- 5.2.3 What success did Cecil achieve in South Africa? (1)
- 5.2.4 Use the information in the caption to calculate how long the statue of Cecil stood at the university of Cape Town before it was removed? (1)
- 5.2.5 What is your opinion on the removal of historical statues from the past? (1)

2015
1932
23

**SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (50)**

QUESTION SIX (10)

STUDY THE DIAGRAM AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW



6. QUESTIONS

- 6.1 Which factor does the diagram above explain? (2)
- 6.2 State whether rainfall will (increase/decrease) in the illustration shown. (2)
- 6.3 Provide labels for the following on the diagram:
- 6.3.1 A (2)
- 6.3.2 B (2)
- 6.4 The process after evaporation is (precipitation / condensation)? (2)

QUESTION SEVEN (10)

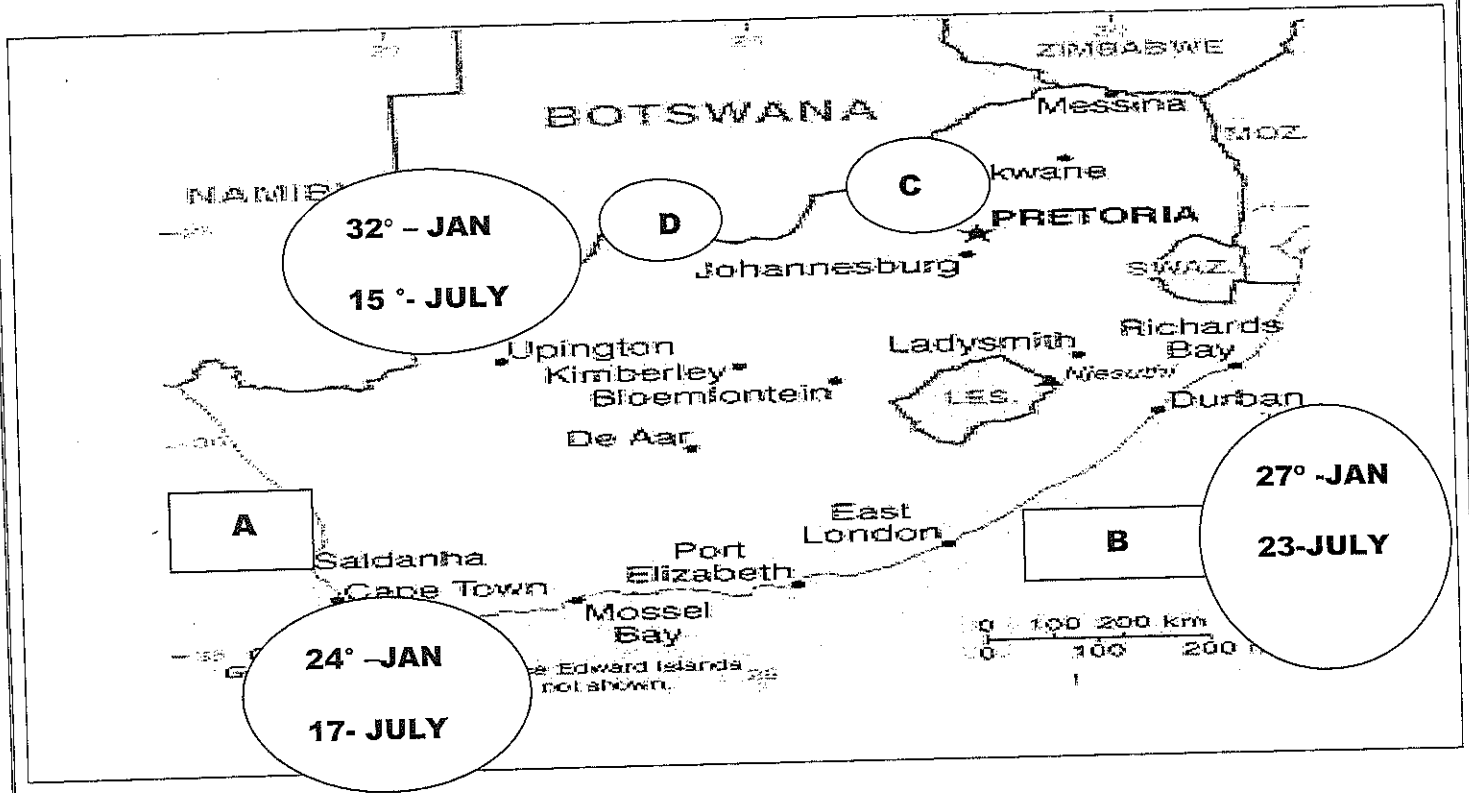
7.1 Draw and label a diagram to explain the factor *distance from the equator* and explain how it affects the temperature at the equator and at the poles.

Mark allocation:

- The earth (2)
- Equator (2)
- The rays of the sun (2)
- The poles (2)
- Reasons why heat is not equally distributed around the Earth (2)

QUESTION EIGHT: (10)

STUDY THE MAP AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



8. QUESTIONS

8.1 Identify the ocean currents for the following labels on the map:

8.1.1 A -

(2)

8.1.2 B -

(2)

8.2 Compare the temperatures at Durban and Cape Town and explain *in detail* which factor is responsible for the difference in temperatures.

(2)

8.3 Identify whether the following labels on the map are situated on the Highveld or Lowveld:

8.3.1 C -

(1)

8.3.2 D -

(1)

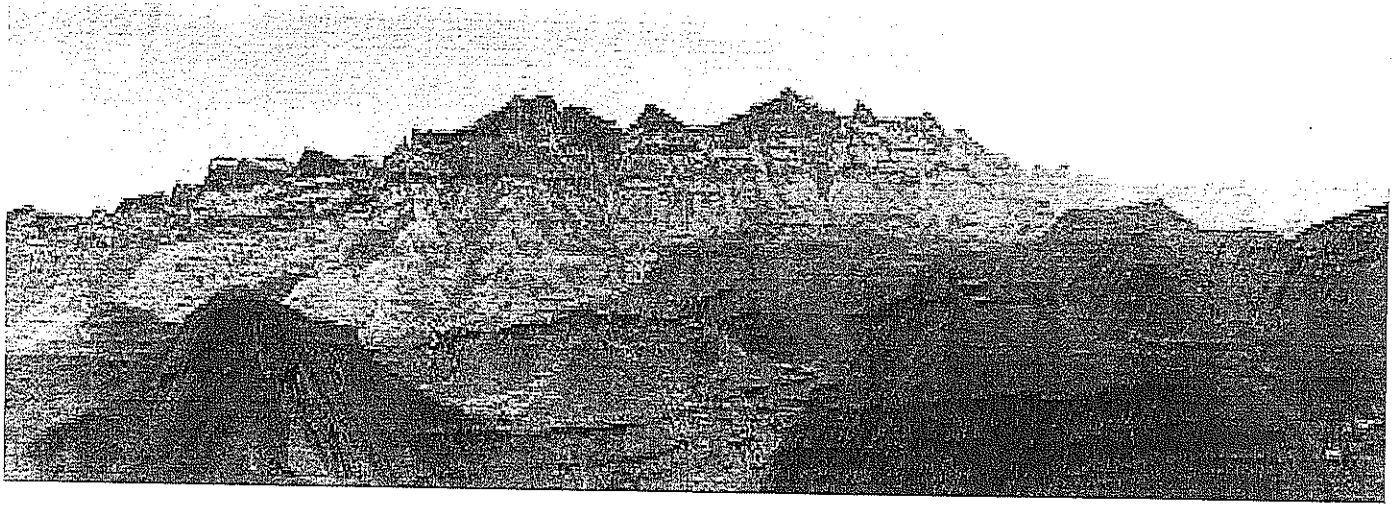
8.4 Study the surrounding area of Upington and account for the high summer and low temperatures.

(2)

QUESTION NINE (15)

STUDY THE DIAGRAM AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

Panorama of the Giant's Castle region of the Drakensberg, the highest section of the Great Escarpment. Here the Escarpment is capped by a 1400 m layer of erosion-resistant lava, which once covered most of Southern Africa 182 million years ago. Temperature decreases by 6.5 degrees for every 1000 meters of altitude.



9. QUESTIONS

- 9.1 Which of the 5 factors influencing temperature and rainfall does the diagram above show? (1)
- 9.2 State the rule for the factor shown above. (2)
- 9.3 Define the term "*Altitude*". (2)
- 9.4 If the temperature at sea level is 30° C, calculate the temperature for the following altitudes:
- *(show all steps of calculation)**
- 9.4.1 1000 meters above sea level (2)
- 9.4.2 3000 meters above sea level (4)
- 9.4.3 5000 meters above sea level (4)

1000

- 30

28.5

1000
6.5
6500

QUESTION TEN (5)

10. MATCH COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
10.1 Sub - tropical climate	A. A place of lower rainfall/ sheltered side of a mountain ✕
10.2 Temperature range	B. water from the atmosphere that falls onto the ground ✕
10.3 Tropic of Capricorn	C. Hot wet summers, warm dry winters ✕
10.4 Precipitation	D. latitude at 23.5°S ✕
10.5 Rain shadow	E. The difference between highest and lowest temperature
	F. The average of maximum and minimum temperature ✓

END OF PAPER**TOTAL: 100**