

GET GRADE 8 SOCIAL SCIENCES – HISTORY

JUNE EXAMINATION 2019

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 1: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN FROM 1860

QUESTION 2: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LEARNERS HAVE TO CHOOSE ONE QUESTION.

MARKS: 50

TIME: 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES

QUESTION 1: INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

HOW DID CHILD LABOUR BECOME PART OF THE WORKFORCE IN THE FACTORIES AND MINES IN BRITAIN DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

Study the following sources and answer the questions:

1.1 Study Source 1A

- 1.1.1 Name TWO jobs children had to perform. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.2 Why, according to the source, were children preferred to adults as workers? (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.3 Explain why children were treated no better than slaves. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Give TWO examples of the dangerous conditions children had to work under. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.1.5 Why do we regard child labour as common practice? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B

- 1.2.1 Why, according to the source, did the 'master' use the whip? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2.2 What is often the cause of serious accidents in the factories? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Explain the seriousness of the injuries of the children at Lever Street School. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Use Source 1C

1.3.1 What type of labour is at the centre of the protest? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Why would they refer to this type of labour as slavery? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Use Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and your own knowledge to write a paragraph of 60 words (6 lines) in which you explain how child labour became part of the workforce during the Industrial Revolution in Britain. **(6)**

ESSAY:

In an essay of about 240 words, describe the social changes that took place during the Industrial Revolution in Britain during the 18TH and 19TH centuries with reference to at least three of the following aspects:

- Urbanisation and changing living conditions
- The working class
- The overcrowded housing
- Poverty
- Workhouses

[20]

TOTAL = 50 Marks

QUESTION 2: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

HOW DID THE MIGRANT LABOUR AND COMPOUND SYSTEM BECOME AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO CONTROL BLACK LABOUR?

Study Sources 2A, 2B and 2C and answer the following questions:

2.1 Study Source 2A

- 2.1.1 Give a definition of the migrant labour system. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.2 Which political system did the migrant labor system enforce? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.1.3 When were migrant workers allowed to go home? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.1.4 Why did the black women become involved in the in the migrant labor system? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.5 Explain how the migrant labour system affected black family life in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Use Source 2B

- 2.2.1 Which system was introduced to control migrant workers? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2.2 What was the aim of the 'agents'? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2.3 What promises were made to the migrant workers? (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.2.4 Explain how tribal life was destroyed. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Refer to Source 2C

- 2.3.1 Where did migrant workers live in the mining towns? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 Why was the system of accommodation 'enclosed' for migrant workers? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Use your own knowledge and the source to explain how this system affected the migrant workers. (1 x 2) (2)

- 2.4 Use your own knowledge and the sources and write a paragraph of 60 words (6 lines) in which you explain how the migrant labour and compound system became an effective way to control black labour. (6)

ESSAY: 240 Words

Describe how the policies and practices of the Chamber of Mines had a direct effect on the women in the reserves, erosion of family life and labour resistance. (20) [50]

ADDENDUM

QUESTION 1: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

SOURCE 1A

Child labor during the Industrial Revolution in Britain

Children performed all sorts of jobs including working on machines in factories, selling newspapers on street corners, breaking up coal at the coal mines, and as chimney sweeps. Sometimes children were preferred to adults because they were small and could easily fit between machines and into small spaces.

Some businesses hired children because they were cheap, worked hard, and could do some jobs that adults couldn't do. In some cases, the businesses treated the children no better than slaves. They kept them locked up and forced them to work long hours. In other cases, the businesses felt they were helping the children out by feeding them and keeping them from starving.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of few government regulations on working conditions and hours. Children often had to work under very dangerous conditions. They lost limbs or fingers working on high powered machinery with little training. They worked in mines with bad ventilation and developed lung diseases. Sometimes they worked around dangerous chemicals where they became sick from the fumes.

Child labor was a common practice throughout much of the Industrial Revolution. Estimates show that over 50% of the workers in some British factories in the early 1800s were under the age of 14. In the United States, there were over 750,000 children under the age of 15 working in 1870.

https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/child_labor_industrial_revolution.php

SOURCE 1B

Cruelty towards children in the factories and mines

Factory overseers, who were employed as managers of the factory floor, were known to whip or beat employees that were late for work. For example, in an interview in 1819, John Fairbrother commented that he had seen his master “with a horse whip standing outside the mill when the children have come too late [and] he lashed them all the way to the mill.”

...Spinning machines in textile mills were often left unguarded and posed a serious risk. For instance, a report from the British House of Commons in 1832 commented that “There are factories, no means few in number, nor confined to the smaller mills, in which serious accidents are continually occurring, and in which, notwithstanding, dangerous parts of the machinery are allowed to remain unfenced.”

...For example, a doctor from Manchester, England gave the following report in an 1819 interview. “When I was a surgeon in the infirmary, accidents were very often admitted to the infirmary, through the children's hands and arms having being caught in the machinery; in many instances the muscles, and the skin is stripped down to the bone, and in some instances a finger or two might be lost. Last summer I visited Lever Street School. The number of children at that time in the school, who were employed in factories, was 106. The number of children who had received injuries from the machinery amounted to very nearly one half. There were forty-seven injured in this way.” As his report suggests, the injuries that the children suffered were painful and disfiguring and relatively common.

<https://www.historycrunch.com/child-labor-in-the-industrial-revolution.html#/>

SOURCE 1C

Two girls protesting child labor (by calling it child slavery)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_labour#/media/File:Abolish_child_slavery.jpg

QUESTION 2: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

SOURCE 2A

Migrant labor as abundant cheap labor

Since the mineral revolution of the late 19th century, "migrant labor" in South Africa referred not only to workers coming into South Africa from neighboring countries, but also to a system of controlling African workers within South Africa. Migrant labor provided abundant cheap African labor for white-owned mines and farms (and later factories) and, at the same time, enforced racial segregation of land. Male migrants employed by white-owned businesses were forbidden from living permanently in cities and towns designated for whites only. Hundreds of thousands of African men lived in crowded single-sex hostels near their jobs and were not allowed to bring their wives and children, who were described as "superfluous appendages." (extra additions)

Thus, migrant workers were divided into laborers during most of the year and full human beings – spouses, parents, and community members – during their short Christmas and Easter holidays in the rural reserves. Migrant workers were initially almost all men, who needed to earn a wage to pay hut taxes. Later, women, too, became migrant workers, chiefly doing domestic work for white families. Millions of Africans within South Africa – workers and their family members – were affected by this system.

Related Multimedia Resources: <http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/multimedia>.

SOURCE 2B

An extract taken from A. Hambly and J. Allwood, Grade 8 Social Sciences Learner's book, Heinemann publishers (Pty) Ltd, 2012.

Another plan by the mine owners to keep control of the workers was the contract system. This was in addition to the Pass system. An agent was sent to the tribal areas to attract the young men to work on the mines. They were promised food, accommodation, free beer and wages.

The migrant workers left their families in the rural areas for the period of their contracts. Families could not go with them as the workers were forced to live in closed compounds. This migrant labor system was to have huge consequences in the years to come. The whole tribal way of life was destroyed. The women were unable to manage the subsistence farming, resulting in poverty.

SOURCE 2C

Compound system to control movement of black migrant workers



Compounds enclosed to control movement of the migrant workers

Migrant workers

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/rock-which-future-will-be-built>