

## DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

### SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY

#### GRADE 8: THE MINERAL REVOLUTION IN S.A

#### TERM 2: WORKGUIDE

**QUESTION 1: REFER TO THE TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

#### **1.1 Define the following terms**

1.1.1 Mineral Revolution

1.1.2 Land Expansion

1.1.3 Closed compounds

1.1.4 Migrant Labour

1.1.5 Land dispossession

1.1.6 'Uitlanders'

1.1.7 Coco pans

1.1.8 Claustrophobia

1.1.9 'Volksraad'

1.1.10 Legislation

#### 1.2 Increase control over black workers

##### 1.2.1. Closed compounds

A **migrant worker compound** is a key institution in a system such as that which regulated labour on mines in South Africa from the later nineteenth century. The tightly controlled closed compound which came to typify the phenomenon in that country originated on the diamond mines of Kimberley from about 1885 and was later replicated on the gold mines. This labour arrangement, regulating the flow of male workers from rural homes in Bantustans or Homelands to the mines and jobs in urban settings generally, became one of the major cogs in the apartheid state. The single-sex hostels

that became flash points for unrest in the last years of apartheid were a later form of compound

Closed compound made it easier for the mine management to control workers. It also meant that the mine owners could pay lower wages because they were providing food and accommodation. White laborers were allowed to live outside the compound with their families whereas blacks were cramped in a single male compound

Workers were not allowed to move out of the compound until their work permit expired .compound

Were divided into different sections for skilled and unskilled labour. There were many problems such As overcrowding, diseases, malnutrition, and unhealthy sanitation.

### Activity 1.2

Read the source below and answer the questions that follow:

#### SOURCE A

*This source is taken from a book written by Lulu Callinicos called Gold and Workers.*

Black workers were forced to live in closed compounds. They no longer had the freedom to move as they wished but could only leave the compound to go to work on the mine or at the end of their contract to return home. Netting was also placed over air compounds to prevent men from throwing diamonds over the wall. The easiest way to take a diamond out of a mine was to swallow it. When the contract time for workers ended, they had to stay in the compounds for an extra week in solitary confinement- with their hands locked in a sort of boxing glove until they had excreted all they might have swallowed.

SOURCE B: A photograph of a closed compound in Kimberly in the 1890s.



1.2.1 What is a closed compound?

1.2.2 Why do you think mine owners built closed compounds and forced black workers to live in them?

1.2.3 Name one example from Source A to prove that the human rights of Black workers living in the compounds were violated.

1.2.4 Why were women not allowed in the compound?

1.2.5 Why do you think white workers were never forced to live in closed compounds?

1.2.6 Look at Source B and explain if the miners had comfortable beds? Support your answer with evidence from the photo.

1.2.7 Using Source B describe the living conditions of the miners.

1.2.8 Explain why gold is a valuable mineral.

### 1.3 Further land dispossession and defeat of African Kingdoms

#### War against the Xhosa

The Xhosa Wars (also known as the Cape Frontier Wars or "Africa's 100 Years War"), were a series of nine wars or flare-ups (from 1779 to 1879) between the Xhosa tribes and European settlers, in what is now the Eastern Cape in South

Africa. These events were the longest-running military action in African colonialism history.

### War against the Zulu

Zulu warriors defeated the British in 1879 at the Battle of Isandlwana

Source C



### 1887

After defeating the Zulu warriors at the Battle of Ulundi, the British formally annex Zululand to pre-empt simmering threat of the Zulu people fighting back to recover the loss of their territory. The kingdom is broken up into 13 chiefdoms by Garnet Wolseley and placed under different chiefs each with a British resident.

### War against the Pedi

The Pedi under the leadership of Sekhukhune are defeated by British forces leaving about 1000 Pedi warriors dead. Sekhukhune is captured and imprisoned in Pretoria

### Activity 1.3

Read the source below and answer questions that followed

Source C

The London Times, a British based newspaper, paid tribute to King Sekhukhune of the Marota Empire, commonly known as the Bapedi Kingdom. The newspaper published an article praising King Sekhukhune for being a courageous and brave leader during “savage” periods in Southern Africa.

The tribute followed King Sekhukhune’s death on the night of 13 August 1882, when he was murdered by his half-brother, Mampuru. Mampuru claimed that he was the legitimate King of the Marota and that Sekhukhune had seized the throne on 21 September 1861, when their father Sekwati, died. After assassinating Sekhukhune, Mampuru escaped and sought refuge first with Chief Marishane (Masemola) and later with Nyabela, king of the Ndebeles.

The newspaper acknowledged the successes of Sekhukhune in resisting attempts by the Boer republic to annex his Kingdom

1.3.1 Define the term Land dispossession.

1.3.2. Why Sekhukhune was murdered?

1.3.3. Who killed Sekhukhune?

1.3.4. Why do you think the British Newspaper acknowledged the death of Sekhukhune?

1.3.5 Is this a reliable source and why?

1.3.6 Discuss why the British wanted to take the land from the African people.

1.3.7 How many wars were fought against the Xhosa kingdom?

1.3.8 Explain what occurred in the Zulu kingdom after the arrest of King Cetshwayo.

#### 1.4 **Deep-level gold mining on the Witwatersrand**

##### The Gold Rush

On summer's day in 1886, two prospectors discovered gold on a Transvaal farm called Langlaagte. Gold was not new to the Transvaal. African had mined gold hundreds of years earlier. More recently, gold had been found in the Eastern Transvaal. In most cases this gold ran out, forcing small mining towns to close down. The gold found at langlaagte was different. The gold discovered there ran for miles and miles underground, 'an endless treasure of gold'.

##### Why gold is valuable

- ❖ It's rare metal found in small tiny amount
- ❖ It does not rust
- ❖ Gold never loses its shine
- ❖ Often used in artwork and jewelry
- ❖ Is a symbol of wealth and power

### **The discovery and mining of deep-level gold on the Witwatersrand**

The largest gold resources in the world were found in the area of the Witwatersrand and it is therefore not a surprise that South Africa is one of the world leaders in gold mining. Johannesburg's other name, "Egoli" means City of Gold. The gold-bearing stone is mined at considerable depth. The Western Deep Level Mine, with its shafts of depths to 3900 m, is one of the deepest in the world. Mining at such deep levels is usually highly problematic, because the temperature rises by 1 degree every 33 meters. The new Randlords or mine owners were to control gold production. They used money they had from diamond mines and formed big companies. The following men made a fortune in gold mines; Cecil John Rhodes; Barney Barnato; Alfred Beit; J.B. Robinson. People who came from other countries to mine gold were called Uitlanders by Afrikaners

#### Activity 1.4

1.4.1 Discuss TWO reasons why gold is valuable

1.4.2 Name TWO things gold can be used for.

1.4.3 State the TWO different ways in which gold is mined.

1.4.4 . Explain the meaning of the following terms

- a) Gold rush
- b) Uitlanders
- c) Randlords
- d) Witwatersrand