Question 1
Choose the correct word within brackets to make the following statements true.
1.1 Missionaries to South Africa came from this country (Russia/Spain/Scotland).
1.2 The original inhabitants of the Western Cape were the (Portuguese/Xhosa/Khoisan).
1.3 The Xhosa people were (herders/hunter-gatherers/subsistence farmers).
1.4 Lucy Lloyd was born in (India/England/Germany).

Question 2- Write down whether the following statements are true or false. If your answer is false, correct it.
2.1 Genadendal Mission Station was started by Klaas Lucas.
2.2 Chief Maqoma fought in two frontier wars.
2.3 Many of the Khoi people died of measles, a disease brought to South Africa with the Dutch sailors.
2.4 The Christian religion was brought to South Africa by missionaries.
2.5 Stolen children were known as "Black Coal".
2.6 One of the reasons the Great Trek took place was that the British were about to free all slaves.

Question 3
3.1 A frontier is...
   a) a town where people live
   b) a border between hostile communities
   c) a river
   d) the area where the Xhosa had to live
3.2 The Dutch farmer formed commandos to...
   a) chase the VOC officials away
   b) protect themselves from Xhosa attacks
   c) maintain law and order
   d) protect the slaves from harsh treatment
3.3 The first group to let missionaries into their area was the...
   a) Tswana
   b) Xhosa
   c) Griquas
   d) Khoi-Khoi
**Question 4** - Match the word with the correct statement. Write down the number and matching letter representing the correct answer, e.g. 1-E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.1</th>
<th>1652</th>
<th>A) Introduced by the slaves</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>&quot;Men of men&quot;</td>
<td>B) A German missionary</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>Nieuwe Haarlem</td>
<td>C) Had a doctorate in languages</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>Nongqawuse</td>
<td>D) Protestants</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>French Huguenots</td>
<td>E) A Dutch ship sank near Table Bay</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>Wilhelm Bleek</td>
<td>F) Khoi-Khoi</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
<td>Pediments</td>
<td>G) Xhosa</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>H) Had a vision which led to the Xhosa losing their cattle and crops</td>
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<td>I) Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape</td>
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**Question 5 - Case Study**

Source 5A: Commentary about chief Maqoma

Dominic Duval commenting on the life and times of Chief Maqoma.

When accommodating and diplomacy failed, resulting in the war of Mlanjeni (1850-53), Maqoma used his skills to lead a guerrilla campaign in the Forest Mountains and valleys of the Waterkloof that frustrated the most skilled British officers. Maqoma's name lives on. Oral traditions and colonial and missionary documents reveal a man who was well spoken and intelligent, striving to maintain traditional social structures and the power of the Xhosa in the face of colonial advancement and dispossession. Maqoma is remembered for his extraordinary tenacity, flexibility and political skills, who tragically became the victim of an advancing colony.

Source: www.sahistory.org.za/people/chief-maqoma

5. Refer to Source 5A above to answer some of the questions that follow.

5.1. What two sources did historians use to obtain information about Chief Maqoma and his tactics? (2)

5.2. Name three qualities Chief Maqoma was remembered for. (3)

5.3. How long did the War of Mlanjeni last? (1)

5.4. "Chief Maqoma launched a guerrilla war that frustrated the most skilled British officers”

   a. What is a guerrilla war? (1)

   b. Suggest a reason to explain why the skilled British officers were frustrated. (1)
Question 6- Case study

Source A: The recorded testimony of a former slave, Katie Jacobs explains her experiences as a slave at the Cape.

"I was born on Mr. Mostert's farm, near Kalabas Krael," she recalled. "I don't know the exact day, but I was between nineteen and twenty years when we were freed. My father was a Malagasy, and my mother a Cape woman. I began to work when still very young when my baas, through old age, was unable to continue farming, he distributed most of his [slaves] among his sons, who he had set up as farmers in the neighbourhood. I and some cattle and horses were given to baas Kootje; my mother and some more cattle were presented to another son in Franshoek. From that day I never saw my mother nor do I know what became of her. Though I do not know how long it would take to perform the journey to Franshoek, I often desired to see my mother. The baas, however, always refused my request. I think he was afraid that I would not return".

6.1. Name the non-indigenous inhabitant of the Cape who caused this hardship. (1)
6.2. Where was Katie Jacobs born? (1)
6.3. What happened to Katie Jacobs' mother? (1)
6.4. Why did the farmer not want her to run away or visit her mom? (1)
6.5 What does Franshoek translate to literally and what legacy has been left behind in this area? (2)
6.6. Find a quote from the text that tells you that these slaves lives were not seen as important. (1)
6.7. Quote a part of a sentence from the text to prove that Katie missed her mother. (1)

Question 7- The British took over the Cape from the Dutch.

7.1 In a paragraph discuss the reasons why the British originally captured the Cape from the Dutch, why they gave it back and how they eventually re-occupied the Cape. (6)
7.2 Who was the French general who was at war with Europe? (1)

Question 8- The Eastern Frontier

8.1 In a paragraph discuss the European occupation of the Eastern Cape Frontier (and the advantages and disadvantages thereof). (7)