



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

GRADE 8

TERM 3 TEST

SEPTEMBER 2024

HISTORY

MARKS: 50

DURATION: 1Hour 30 minutes

This question paper consists of 07 pages including the cover page.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer **ALL** questions
2. Read questions carefully
3. Number your answers correctly
4. Write neatly and legibly

QUESTION 1: THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA: CASE STUDY: ASHANTI KINGDOM

Study Source 1A and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains how trade led to the annexation of the Ashanti Empire by the Europeans.

The Ashanti Empire was a pre-colonial West African state that emerged in the 17th century in what is now Ghana. The Ashanti or Asante were an ethnic subgroup of the Akan-speaking people, and were composed of small chiefdoms. In some ways the Empire grew out of the wars and dislocations caused by Europeans who sought the famous gold deposits which gave this region its name, the Gold Coast. The Asantehene made Kumasi the capital of the new empire. He also created a constitution, reorganized and centralized the military, and created a new cultural festival, Odwira, which symbolized the new union. Most importantly, he created the Golden Stool, which he argued represented the ancestors of all the Ashanti.

Gold was the major product of the Ashanti Empire. Osei Tutu made the gold mines royal possessions. By 1800, the trade had shifted to the south as the Ashanti sought to meet the growing demand of the British, Dutch, and French for captives. The consequence of this trade for the Ashanti and their neighbours was horrendous. Between 1823 and 1873, the Ashanti Empire resisted British encroachment on their territory. By 1874, however, British forces successfully invaded the Empire and briefly captured Kumasi. The Ashanti rebelled against British rule and the Empire was again conquered in 1896. After yet another uprising in 1900, the British deposed and exiled the Asantehene and annexed the Empire into their Gold Coast colony in 1902.

[From <https://www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/ashanti-empire-asante-kingdom-18th-late-19th-century>. Accessed on 19 August 2024.]

- 1.1. Identify, in the source the language spoken by the Ashanti or Asante. (1)
- 1.2. Explain why the Ashanti Empire grew out of war and dislocations. (2)
- 1.3. Define the term *constitution*. (2)
- 1.4. According to the source, what was the name of the new cultural festivals. (1)
- 1.5. Using the source and your own knowledge explain why the Golden Stool was important for the Ashanti people. (2)

QUESTION 2**SOURCE 2A**

Study Source 2A and answer the questions that follow

The Source below explains the reasons why Yaa Asantewaa, the Ashanti Mother Queen addressed the leaders of the Ashanti.

After the deportation of Prempeh I, the British governor-general of the Gold Coast, Frederick Hodgson, demanded the Golden Stool, the symbol of the Asante nation. This disrespectful request led to a secret meeting of the remaining members of the Asante government at Kumasi, to discuss how to secure the return of their king. There was a disagreement on how to bring them back and also some of them were reluctant (unwilling) to carry on fighting the British.

Yaa Asantewaa, who was present at this meeting, stood up and addressed the members of the council with these famous words: "Now I see that some of you fear to go forward to fight for our king. If it were in the brave days of Osei Tutu, Okomfo Anokye, and Opoku Ware, chiefs would not sit down to see their king to be taken away without firing a shot. No European could have dared speak to chiefs of Asante in the way the governor spoke to you this morning. Is it true that the bravery of Asante is no more. I cannot believe it. It cannot be! I must say this: if you, the men of Asante, will not go forward, then we will. We, the women, will. I shall call upon my fellow women. We will fight the white men. We will fight till the last of us falls in the battlefields.

With this, she took on the leadership of the Ashanti Uprising in 1900, gaining the support of some of the other Asante nobility. Hence, it was Yaa Asantewaa who rallied resistance in defence of the 'golden stool', the sacred symbol of unity of the Asante people.

[From <https://yaaasantewaa.co.uk/history>. Accessed on 22 August 2024.]

- 2.1. Who, according to the source was the British Governor of the Gold Coast? (1)
- 2.2. Why, according to the source, was the secret meeting held? (1)
- 2.3. Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why Asantewaa was forced to address the members of the council. (2)
- 2.4. Explain why Asantewaa meant by the words, 'the bravery of Asante is no more' (2)

Study Source 2B and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 2B

The photograph below depicts Yaa Asantawaa, the Asante warrior Queen who contributed immensely to the fight of the Ashanti independence against the British colonial rule.



[From <https://worldhistoryedu.com/tag/yaa-asantewaa-war/>. Accessed on 22 August 2024.]

- 2.6. Compare Sources 2A and 2B. Explain how the evidence in Source 2B information in Source 2A supports the evidence in Source 2B regarding Ashanti people's resistance against the British rule. (4)

[10]

QUESTION 3

Study Source 3A and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE 3A

This photograph shows the Asantehene Osie Tutu, the sixteenth Asantehene, King of the Ashanti. He was celebrating the 10th anniversary with great ceremony in Kumasi in 2009. Today the Ashanti royalty continues to have a place in the Republic of Ghana.



[From <https://www.modernghana.com/lifestyle/823/16/celebrating-10-years-of-otumfuo-osei-tutu-ii-asant.html>. Accessed on 22 August 2024.]

- 3.1 Explain the message conveyed by this photograph. (2)
- 3.2 Using the source and your own knowledge, why do you think the celebration was important for the Ashanti people. (2)

[4]

QUESTION 4: EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF AFRICA IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

- 4.1. Write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining the economic reasons for Europe to colonise Africa. (8)

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

ESSAY QUESTION

Your essay should be about 1-page long.

- 5.1. Colonisation had an overwhelming negative impact on African societies.

Do you agree with the statement? Support your argument with relevant historical evidence. [20]

TOTAL: 50