



SENIOR PHASE – SOCIAL SCIENCES

GRADE 8

TERM 3 WORKBOOK – History

LEARNER'S GUIDE



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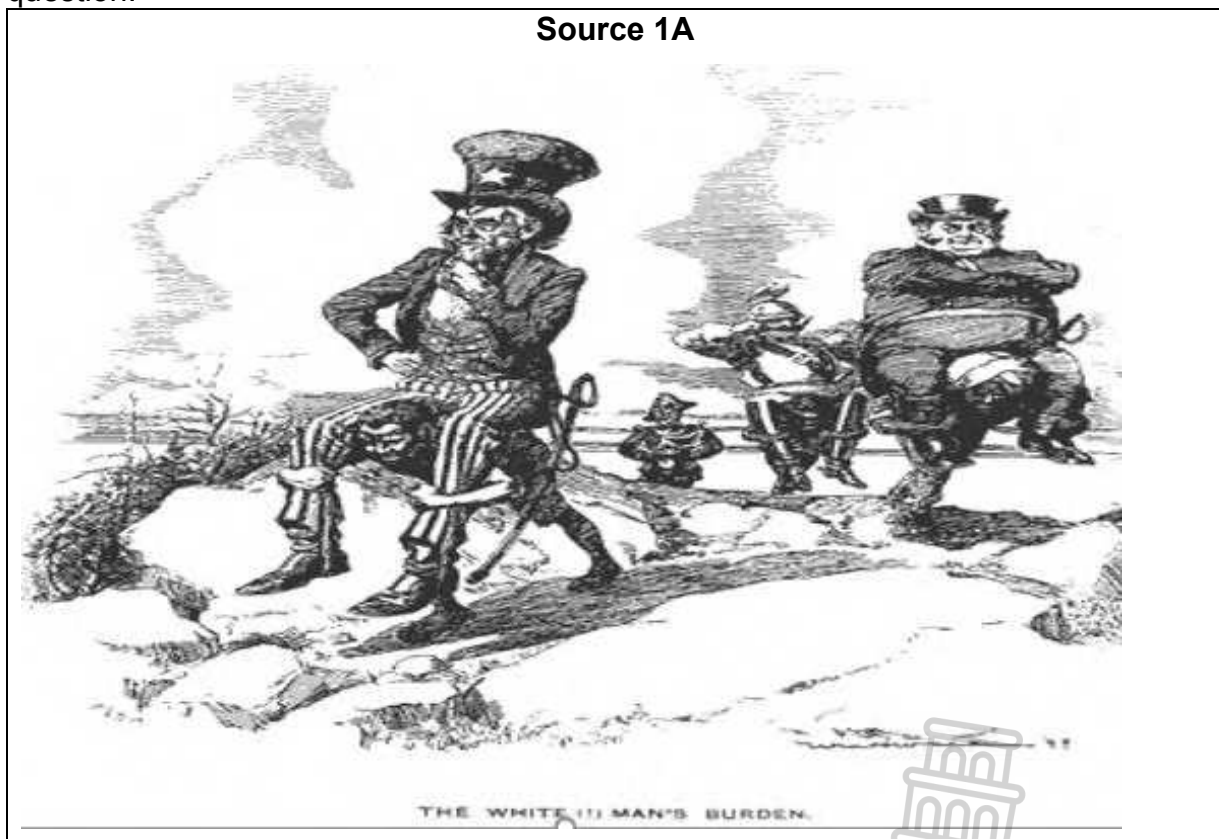
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Week 1

Revision from Term 2

- The kind of society existed in the Kingdom of Mali
- Trade that took place in Kingdom of Mali
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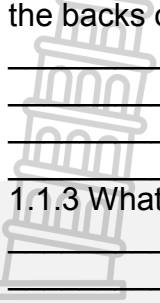
1.1 Refer to Source 1A about African countries and their colonizers to answer the following question.



1.1.1 Give **TWO** reasons why it was economically desirable for Europeans to colonize Africa?

2x2(4)

1.1.2 Look at the cartoon. What impression do you get from the characters on the backs of the Africans? 1x2(2)



1.1.3 What is your impression of Britain? 1x2(2)

1.1.4 Why the cartoonist refers to Africa as the dark continent? 1x2(2)

1.1.5 What is the cartoonist view of colonization? 1x2(2)

1.1. 6 Name two the natural resources that were traded for European goods in Africa? 2x1(2)

1.1.7 What did they use Ivory and Ostrich feathers for? 2x1(2)

Week 2

European colonisation of Africa in the late 19th century

- European colonization of Africa in the late 19th century: Berlin conference 1884

2.1 Study the MAP on European colonies in Africa and answer the questions below



now during the early 1880s, the people of Europe decided it would be a good job to go into Africa & colonize everyone and extort them for their natural resources. It was a period of new colonization that involved everyone on the background of this image. It also screwed up most of Africa.

AFRICA 1914

Background image obtained from <http://www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/empires/images/0090.jpg>

Most of the Powers within Europe decided to get in on the action. Countries forcefully took control of specific regions and stole all of the resources within those regions. They broke Africa into political regions and caused a lot of strife. Africa had no chance to resist the new technology of the Industrial Revolution. Technology that was eventually shared with the native populous. The scramble was simple and Europeans made a lot of money off the poor Africans; however, it really screwed up most of Africa. Africa has never been a peaceful place. People have always been fighting each other in Africa. This led to hatred. The political zones created by the colonizing Europeans forced many different tribes to live together. Most of the time they hated each other. Even to this day people are still fighting each other and trying to join the modern world. Africa is basically Hell now because of European intervention.

Source: By Noleen Dodgen and Subject Advisor Suezette Enge

2.1.1 What does Scramble for Africa mean?

1x1(1)

2.1.2 Explain the term Colonization?

1x1(1)

2.1.3 Identify the European powers that were involved in colonizing Africa

7x1(7)



2.1.4 Examine why the European powers were involved in the 'Scramble for Africa'?

2x2(4)

2.1.5 During the Berlin Conference, African Countries were not invited. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Support your answer

1+2x2

(5)

[14]

2.2 Study the source about the first meeting in the Berlin conference and answer the questions below:



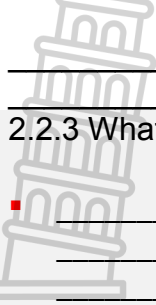
The first meeting at the Berlin Conference, 1884 Image source

2.2.1 In which year was Berlin Conference?

1x1(1)

2.2.2 Where was it held?

1x1(1)



2.2.3 What was the task that the conference needed to agree on?

1x1(1)

2.2.4 What was the task that they needed to agree on regarding the Congo and Niger Rivers?

1x1(1)

2.2.5 Which part of Africa was colonized at the time of the conference?

1x1(1)

2.2.6 How long did the conference last?

1x1(1)

2.2.7 What were the main three reasons for colonisation?

3x1(3)

[09]

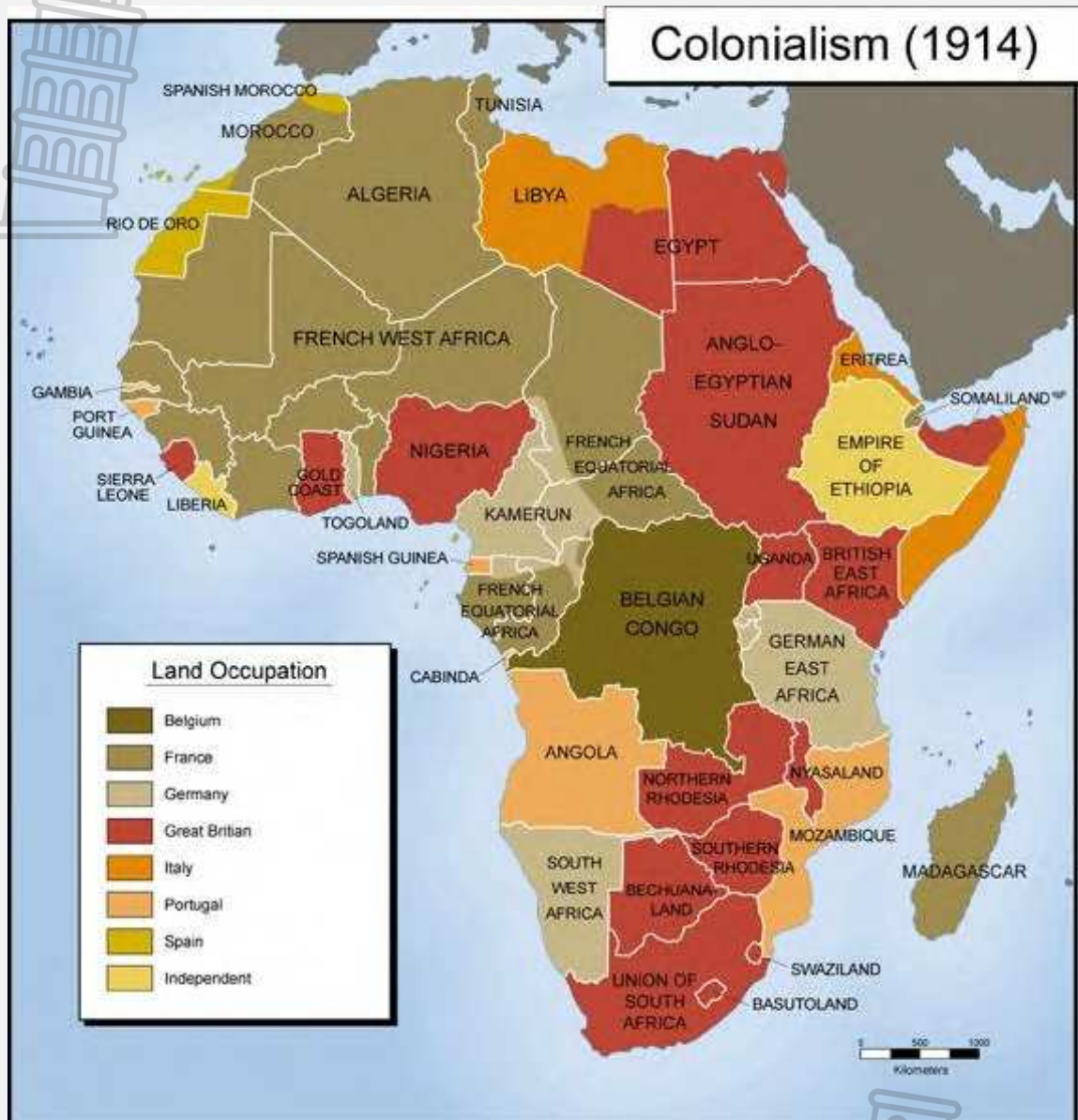


Week 3

European colonisation of Africa in the late 19th century

- Map of Africa (showing different colonising countries)
- Causes of colonisation

3.1 Refer to the map of Africa and answer the following questions.



<http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Colonialism-1914-Map.jpg> (Accessed 18/8/2022)

3.1.1 According to the map, which European power colonised most of Southern Africa?

1x1(1)

3.1.2 Refer to the map, list three countries in North Africa that this power colonised.

3x1(3)

3.1.3 What is the current name of a country referred to as the Gold Coast in the North Western part of the map?

1x1(1)

3.1.4 Why was this country called Gold Coast?

1x1(1)

3.1.5 Give evidence from the map that the entire Africa was not colonised.

1x1(1)

3.1.6 Use your own knowledge and the map to explain the main goal of European countries when they divided Africa?

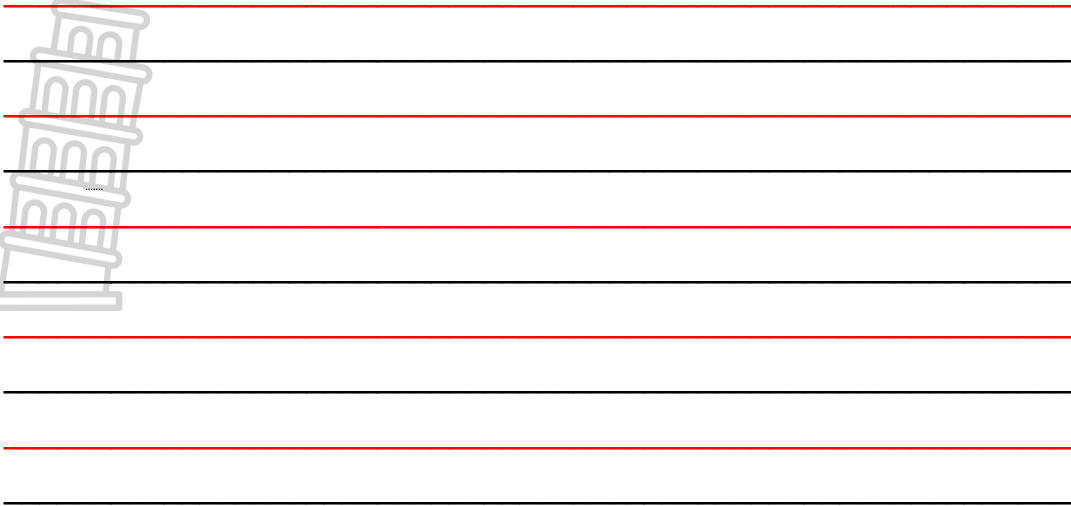
1x2(2)

3.1.7 On the map, there are many different borders and boundaries. Explain the impact you think this had on African people living in Africa?

2x2(4)

3.1.8 Africa's imperially imposed borders affected the continent politically, economically, and socially. Do you agree with the statement? Write a paragraph to support your answer.

8
[21]



10/15

- 



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom lines) for writing practice.

Week 4

European colonisation of Africa in the late 19th century

- Patterns of colonisation: which countries colonised which parts of Africa
- Why European powers were able to colonise Africa so quickly



4.1 Refer to the source below showing the battle between the British and the Sudanese.



<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.gettyimages.dk%2Fdetail%2Fnews-photo%2Fbritish-history-illustration-the-war-in-the-sudan-british-news-photo%2F78952916&psig=AOvVaw0B0SEQzzaoTmlyHhjZfw2U&ust=1668760212882000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBAQjRxqFwoTCJD8krubtfsCFQAAAAAdAAAAABA>

4.1.1 According to the source above, what advantage did the British have over the Sudanese? 2x1(2)

4.1.2 Use own knowledge and explain why Europeans colonised Africa quickly? 4x2(8)



[10]



Week 5

European colonisation of Africa in the late 19th century

- Results of colonisation

5.1 Read sources A and B and answer the questions that follow:

Source A

"When the missionaries came to Africa they had the Bible and we had the land. They said, 'Let us pray' We closed our eyes. When we opened them we had the Bible and they had the land"-Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Social Sciences TODAY grade 8

Source B

"I would say colonialism is a wonderful thing. It spread civilisation to Africa. Before they had no written languages, no wheel as we know it, no schools, no hospitals, not even normal clothing"

Platinum Social Sciences grade 8

5.1.1 Define the following concepts:

3x2(6)

a) Civil war

b) Resistance

c) Civilisation

$3 \times 2(6)$ [illegible]

5.1.3 What point of view does source B have of colonialism? Give examples to substantiate your answer.

2+

 $2 \times 1(4)$ 

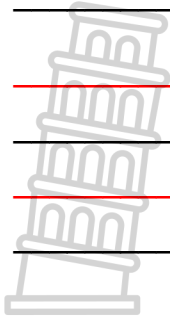


5.2 Write an essay of about one and half pages to discuss the results/consequences of colonisation. Follow the guidelines below:

(15)

- Definition of colonisation
- Factors that enabled European powers to colonize Africa
- The results/consequences of colonisation





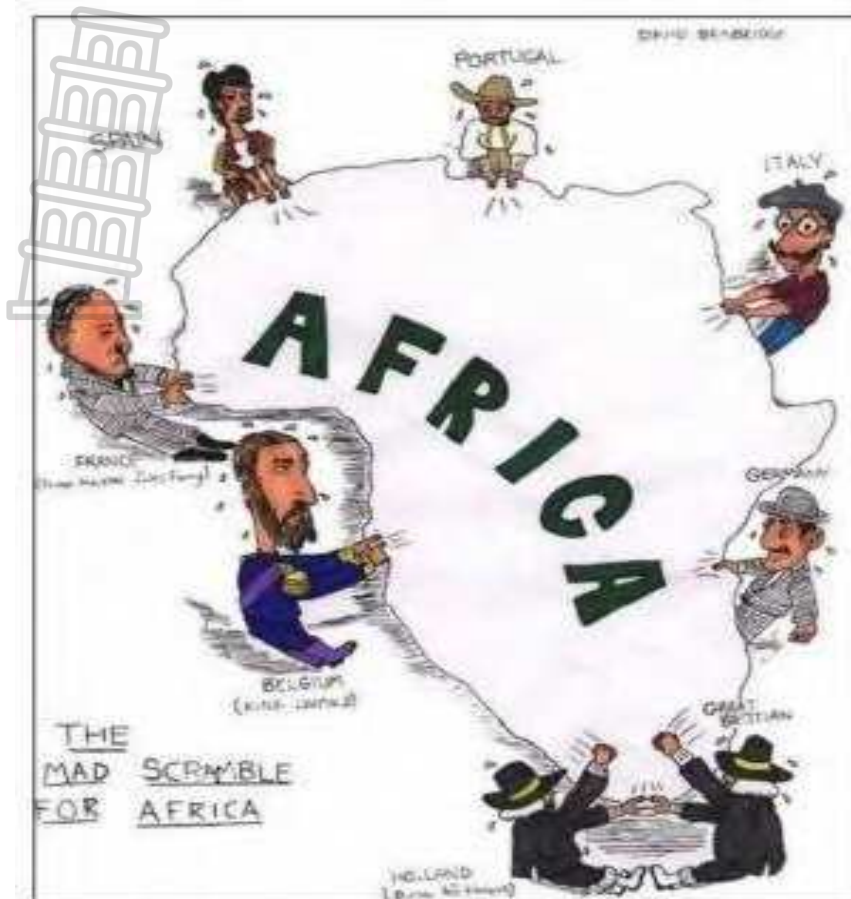
5.3 Indicate whether the following statements TRUE or FALSE

5x1(5)

Statement	Answer
a. Some African leaders attended the Berlin Conference	
b. The artificial boundaries created by colonial rulers made people to live in harmony.	
c. Ethiopia and Liberia were the two territories in Africa without colonial influence.	
d. Britain colonised most of Southern Africa	
e. King Leopold referred to Africa as a magnificent cake.	

5.4 Refer to Source C about division of Africa to answer questions below.





Source B <https://goo.gl/vsvglUa>

5.4.1 What event is the cartoon about (source B)?

1x1(1)

5.4.2 Who do the men around the cartoon represent ?

1x1(1)

5.4.3 Did all the European powers at the Berlin conference get a piece of Africa ,explain the reason for your answer 2x2(4)

5.4.4 What does the cartoonist think about this event ?

2x1(2)



5.4.5 Explain why were Europeans so keen to get their hands on Africa ?

2x2(4)

Week 6

Case study: The Ashanti Kingdom

The rise of the Ashanti and their early contact with European traders and explorers



6.1 Refer to the two maps to answer the questions below



6.1.1 What is the central symbol of the Ashanti flag and what does it represent?

1x2(2)

6.1.2 Describe the symbols seen on the Gold Coast flag.

1x2(2)

7 The local farmers who still had access to land, were forced to sell their crops very cheaply. What became one of the largest profitable crops for the British Empire?

1x1(1)

8 What is the basic ingredient of chocolate?

1x1(1)

9 Match the following definitions with the correct term.

Terms	Definition	Answer
1. Values	a. Goods sold to other places	
2. Exports	b. Important beliefs	

3. System	c. Element in a food product	
4. Ingredient	d. Way of doing things	
5. Abolished	e. To have power over something	
6. Control	f. To do away with something	

10 Who made the profit from the cocoa exports?

11 Write an essay on who you think benefitted the most with the colonisation of the Gold Coast. Explain the benefits and how it changed the lives of the people. The essay should be approximately 6-8 lines.



Week 7

Case study: The Ashanti Kingdom

The British and the colonisation of the Gold Coast

7.1 7.1 Match the terms in Column A with the descriptions in Column B. e. g

7.1.11 ○

10x1(10)

Column A	Column B	Answer
7.1.1 While the British were looking for the Golden Stool, the Ashanti made a final attempt to resist British takeover of their kingdom. Who led the resistance?	A. Elmina	
7.1.2 People who speak or do things for (on behalf) of a group of people	B. King Prempeh	
7.1.3 Important because of its position, part of a bigger plan	C. Gold, ivory, and slaves	
7.1.4 Countries that are ruled by foreign powers	D. The Gold Coast	
7.1.5 The dividing lines between two countries/frontiers	E. Osei Tutu	
7.1.6 The first Ashanti King who unified the Ashanti states	F. Colonies	
7.1.7 The new name of Ashanti after it was colonised by British	G. Borders	
7.1.8 Items of trade between the Ashanti and Europeans.	H. Strategic	

7.1.9 In 1890, he to reunite Ashanti Kingdom. The British responded by sending him into exile	I. Representatives	
7.1.10 The name of the fort the Portuguese built on the coast of the Ashanti Kingdom; it means the 'mine'	J. Yaa Asantewaa	

7.2 Study **Source 7A** about the colonisation of the Gold Coast by Britain and answer the questions below:

Source 7.A

*Britain occupied some land in the Gold Coast in the 19th century. She was represented by the African Company of Merchants in the Gold Coast in 1817. When the company became weak, the Gold Coast was given to **Governor** MacCarthy of Sierra Leone. The British used force to control some Ashanti areas in 1824.*

So, in 1830 they chose Captain George MacLean to be the British leader in the Gold Coast. During his rule there were no wars between because of his punishment methods. In 1844 Britain appointed commander H Worsley Hill as the first Governor of the Gold Coast.

*Hill immediately signed a Bond of 1844 **treaty** with the local chiefs. According to this treaty chiefs had to report all serious crimes to the governor. In return Britain promised them the protection against their enemies.*

Adapted from History of Ghana, FP Miller and AF Vandome, Alphascript Publishing, Mauritius, 2009

7.2.1 From your knowledge, what was the capital of Ashanti Kingdom?

1x1(1)

7.2.2 Why was this area of Ghana called the Gold Dust? Why do you think it was so eagerly colonised by British?

2x2(4)

7.2.3 Explain the Bond of 1844 treaty.

2x1(2)



7.2.4 Explain why Prempeh I was arrested and exiled.

2x2(4)

7.3 Study Source 7.B and answer the questions below:



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.

~~Yaa Asantewaa~~

<https://ghanaportals.com/yaa-asantewaa/>

7.3.1 Using prior knowledge what did the golden stool symbolize and represent?

2x2(4)



7.3.2 Did the Ashanti agreed to be colonised? Give 2 reasons to support your answer.

1+(2x2)
(5)

7.3.3 Write a paragraph about the role played by Yaa Asantewaa in the Ashanti Kingdom.

(8)
[38]

LEVEL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g., shows little or no understanding. • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot report on topic.	MARKS: 0-2
LEVEL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	MARKS: 3-5
LEVEL 3	• Uses relevant evidence e.g., demonstrates a thorough understanding of the topic. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS: 6-8

Week 8

Case study: The Ashanti Kingdom

Results of colonisation for Ashanti Kingdom and Britain

8.1 8.1 SOURCE 1A, about the kingdoms on the west coast of Africa before European colonisation

Before colonisation in the West African region was part of thriving trade network. West Africa produced and traded millet, sorghum, kola, ivory and cloth and gold. West Africa exchanged goods from traders in Sahara. In 17 the century Akan was divided into independent kingdoms. Europeans were astonished by the richness of gold in the area, and they called it the gold coast The Queen wore glasses made of gold. The Queen was called Ashantewaa and the King was called Shantehene. At first Portuguese traders were interested on Gold, but later they expanded to include slaves.

Refer to source 1A

8.1.1 Identify any three goods from the source that were produced by West African countries.

3x1(3)



8.1.2. Define the concept colonisation in your own words

2x1(2)

8.1. 3 According to the source how was Akan Kingdom like?

2x1(2)

8.2 Refer to SOURCE 1B, that explains how the British colonisation of the Gold Coast and answer the questions that follow.

Source 1B

By the year 1824 the British fought against the Ashanti, but the British defeated the Ashanti at the end and became part of British colony called Gold Coast because of rich of gold .In 1896 the British occupied the Ashanti Capital of Kumasi. Chiefs and Elders were sent to exile. Major Hodgson became the British Governor. War between the British and Ashanti came into being which was called the war of Golden Stool and in 1902 the Ashanti was defeated. British took over the Gold Coast became the British colony.

Adapted from: Addy E.A. Ghana: A history for primary school, Longmans, Green and Company

8.2.1 According to the source what was the name of colony controlled by the Britain

1x1(1)

8.2.2 Use the source and your knowledge to explain why the British colonised the Gold Coast ?

2x2(4)



8.3 Read SOURCE 1C about the results colonisation of Ashanti Kingdom and the British.

Source 1C

After the Ashanti was defeated the British collected all gold treasures. The Ashanti had no political rights, they lost power, people were forced off their land. The Ashanti were forced to work for wages and to pay taxes. The British took as much as they can. The British spent money to improve their ability to remove wealth and natural resources from Gold Coast. They built roads and railway to get to the resources to ship them to Europe.

Comments by Sir James Robertson a former Governor General in West Africa

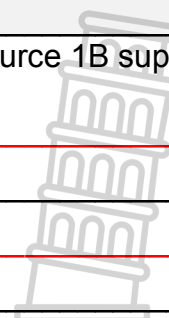
8.3.1 According to the source what did the British collect?

1x1(1)

8.3.2 Use the source to name any two things that the Ashanti lost to the British 2x1(2)

8.3.3 Use the source and your knowledge to explain how source 1B support source 1C

2x2(4)



8.3.4 Use the source and your knowledge to write a paragraph of eight lines to explain how West Africa was before colonisation by the British and what were the results brought by the British colonisation of Ashanti Kingdom.

8

[27]

LEV EL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g., shows little or no understanding. • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot report on topic.	MARKS: 0-2
LEV EL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	MARKS: 3-5
LEV EL 3	• Uses relevant evidence e.g., demonstrates a thorough understanding of the topic. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS: 6-8

Week 9

Revision and consolidation

9.1 9.1.1 Define the following terms:

5x1(5)

a) Colonisation

b) Scramble

c) Empire

d) Cash crops

e) Chancellor

f) Nationalism

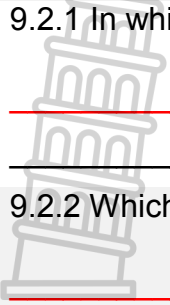
9.2 9.2.1 Refer to the cartoon on the Berlin Conference to answer the following questions.



<https://www.pbslearningmedia.org>

9.2.1 In which year was the conference held?

1x1(1)



9.2.2 Which country is represented by the person holding the knife?

1x1(1)

9.2.3 What is represented by the cake being cut?

1x1(1)

9.2.4 Name two main players who were invited to the conference.

2x1(2)

9.2.5 Explain TWO reasons why the conference was held.

2x2(4)

9.2.6 Who called the conference?

1x1(1)



9.2.7 From which country was the leader named in 9.2.6?

1x1(1)

9.2.8 Describe any TWO agreements made at the Berlin Conference.

2x2(4)



9.3 Write down FIVE causes of the colonisation of Africa by Europe

5x1(5)

9.4 Refer to the cartoon to answer the questions below.





en.wikipedia.org.

9.4.1 Who is the person shown on the above picture?

1x1(1)

9.4.2 What is he standing on?

1x1(1)

9.4.3 Why are his feet and arms spread?

2x1(2)

9.4.4 How did John Rhodes reward himself in Africa?

2x1(2)

9.4.5 What is the present name of the reward?

1x1(1)

15

[illegible]



9.6 Refer to the case study on the Ashanti Kingdom to answer questions that follow.

Asante empire, Asante also spelled **Ashanti**, West African state that occupied what is now southern Ghana in the 18th and 19th centuries. Extending from the Comoé River in the west to the Togo Mountains in the east, the Asante empire was active in the slave trade in the 18th century and unsuccessfully resisted British penetration in the 19th. In their struggle against the suzerain state of Denkyera and lesser neighbouring states, the Asante people made little headway until the accession, probably in the 1670s, of Osei Tutu. After a series of campaigns that crushed all opposition, he was installed as Asantehene, or king of the new Asante state, whose capital was named Kumasi. His authority was symbolized by the Golden Stool, on which all subsequent kings were enthroned

<https://www.britannica.com/editor/The-Editors-of-Encyclopaedia-Britannica/4419>

9.6.1 Who was the first king of Ashanti?

1x1(1)

9.6.2 In which country is the city of Kumasi?

1x1(1)

9.6.3 What was the most important symbol of kingship to Ashanti people?

1x1(1)

9.6.4 Who were the first traders to arrive in Kumasi?

1x1(1)



9.6.5 What were the two main exports from Ashanti?

2x1(2)

9.6.6 What did Ashanti mainly import from Europe?

1x1(1)

9.6.7 Where did the traders build their fort and what was its name?

2x1(2)

9.7 Read the extract about the British and the colonisation of the Gold Coast to answer questions below.

During the 1800s the British fought many wars with the Ashanti kingdom. The main reason for those fight was the control of trade route and to stop slave trade. The British took control of coastal area but Ashanti remained independent towards the north. In 1824 the British attacked Kumasi and defeated the Ashanti

9.7.1 How did the 1824 war weakened Ashanti? Give three facts

3x2(6)

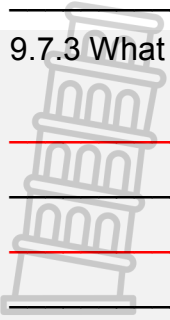


9.7.2 Who was the queen mother who resisted the British take over?

1x1(1)

9.7.3 What happened to queen mother after the defeat?

1x2(2)



9.7.4 In a paragraph discuss the results of colonisation for both nations in a paragraph of 6-10 lines

8

