Brittanje, diamantmynbou in Suid-Afrika

- https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/grade-8-term-2-mineral-revolution-south-africa
- 1866 Erasmus Jacobs, vind die eerste diamant by die Oranjerivier naby Hope town.
- 1871 is die derde een gevind (83,5 karaat), en daarna het die haas vir diamante begin, aan die begin van die minerale revolusie. Land het verander van 'n landbou-gebaseerde ekonomie na 'n industriële nasie.
- Die diamantstormloop fokus op Kimberly waar honderde prospekteerders betrokke raak by oopgroefmynbou = Die '' Groot Gat ‘’.
- Dit het gehelp om goudmynbou te finansier toe dit in 1886 ontdek is.
- Groot-Brittanje het dit gesien as 'n manier om ryk te word; dit vra baie arbeid (goedkoop arbeid).

Toenemende beheer oor swart werkers

Gebruik die handboek bladsy 106 - 108 en beantwoord die vrae wat volg:

1. Watter twee mense het groot belang in Kimberly gehad?
2. Wat was ‘n amestelling (compound)? Deeglike uiteensetting met 3 feite oor 'n saamstelling (compound).
3. Noem 3 redes waarom myn eienaars 'n saamgestelde (compound) stelsel ingestel het.
4. Hoeveel swart werkers is in 1889 in ‘n saamgestelling (compound) gehuisves?

Saamgestelling (compound)(gebou in die styl van 'n opeluggevangenis) is so suksesvol vir rykdom gebruik dat hulle dit ook op goudmynbou begin gebruik het.

Dit is naby myne gebou, en swart werkers was forseer om daar te woon omdat hulle kos, akkommodasie en goedkoop bier ontvang het.

5. Noem 5 redes waarom die lewensomstandighede in die saamgestelling (compound) moeilik was.
6. Hoe het samestelling (compound) werkers in slawe verander?
7. Hoe ver het Afrika nasie werk toe gereis?
8. Verduidelik waarom hierdie geboue 'n heining om hulle gehad het.

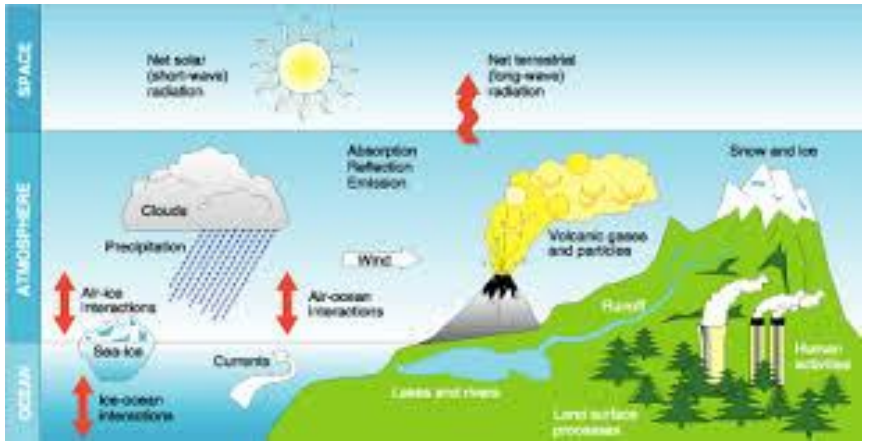
Myn eienaars wou lae lone betaal en het 'n kontrak gebruik om seker te maak dat werkers vir 'n spesifieke periode werk

Finale nederlaag van Afrika-koninkryke

Toenemende arbeidseise het veroorsaak dat Britte die land van Afrika-koninkryke onteien het. Dit het beteken dat swart mense nou werk soek in die koloniale ekonomie.

Teken die onderstaande tabel oor en vergelyk hoe hierdie drie koninkryke van hul land onteien is. (Som op)

Land van die Xhosa	Land van die Zulu	Land van die Pedi



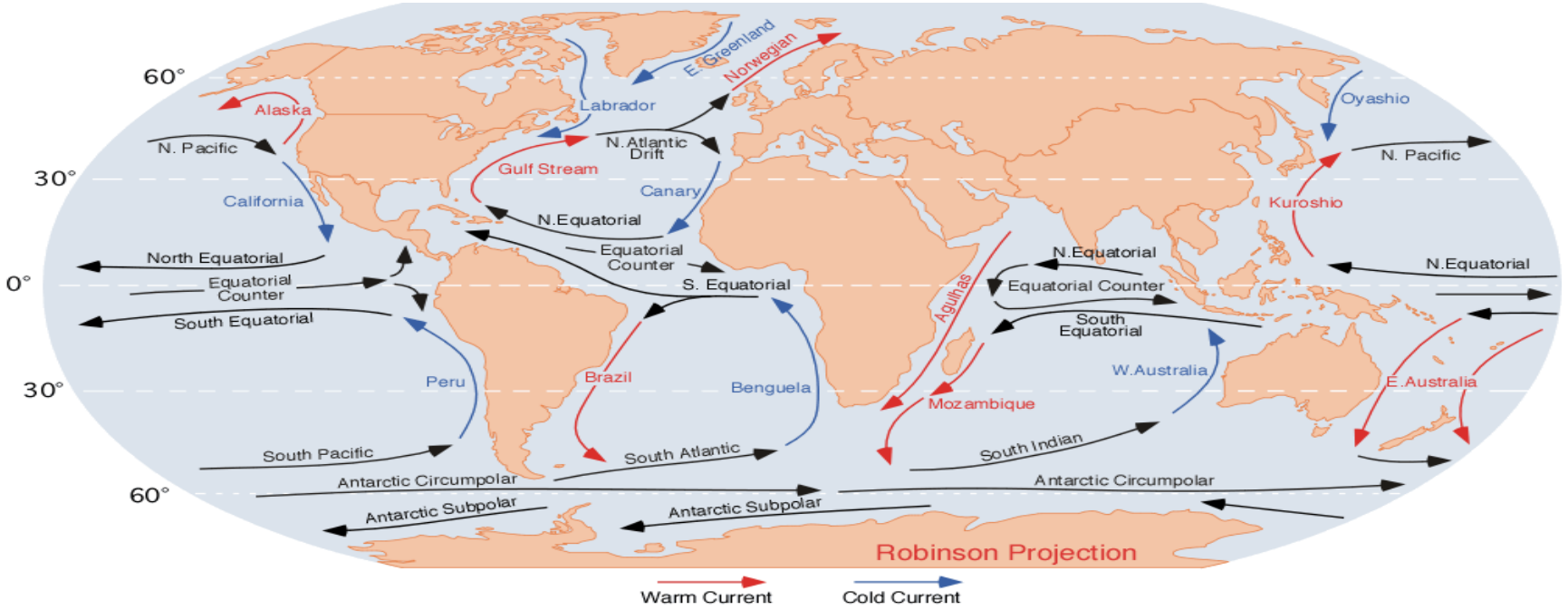
Faktore wat temperatuur en reënval beïnvloed (eenheid 1)

Daar is VYF belangrikste faktore wat die temperatuur en reënval van 'n plek beïnvloed

FAKTORE	TEMPERATUUR	REENVAL
1. Afstand vanaf die ewenaar	• Die son skyn gedurende die jaar meer direk op die ewenaar. • ‘n Klein area word ook deur die son verhit, wat beteken dat die warm temperatuur naby die ewenaar is. • As ons van die ewenaar af nader aan die pale beweeg, hoe minder son kry ons en die hitte moet oor 'n groot gebied versprei word, sodat dit koeler word.	• Aangesien ewenaarareas warmer is, styg en koel lug met lugvog en verhoog en verkoel en vorm dit wolke en reën. • Die poolgebiede is koeler en skep koue weer.

FAKTORE	TEMPERATUUR	REENVAL
2. Afstand vanaf die see	• Seetemperatuur verander stadiger. • Lei tot matige winters en koel somers in kusgebiede. • As die temperatuur op aarde daal, sal die gebied naby die see langer warmer gehou word.	• Lug waai uit die see, hoe meer vog verloor dit en hoe droër word dit. • Ontvang minder reën as kusgebiede.
3. Hoogte bo seevlak	• Hoe hoër u gaan, hoe laer of kouer word die temperatuur. • Lug op hoër hoogte is minder dig en kouer. • Lug op laer hoogte is digter en warmer. • Reël: vir elke 1000 m daal die temperatuur met 6,5 ° C • (Mount Everest 8848m bo seespieël, bedek met ys)	• Lug op hoër hoogte = kouer. • Koelvog = reëndruppels. • Daarom kry berge meer reënval as plat laer gebiede.
4. Seestroom en wolke	• Die seestrome word deur winde aangedryf. • Tropiese streke is warmer. • Polêre streke is kouer.	• Die oostelike kus van die vastelande kry meer reënval as gebiede langs die weskus, omdat hulle meer vog deur warm oseane ontvang.

FAKTORE	TEMPERATUUR	REENVAL
5. Berge	• Berge wat die son in die gesig staar, is oor die algemeen warmer as dié wat weg is. • Die berge op die suidelike halfrond noord na die ewenaar is warmer. • Die berge op die noorde van die halfrond is warmer. • Effek word **aspek** genoem.	• **Aspek** = die rigting waarheen die helling draai. • Warmer hellings ontvang meer reënval as hellings weg van die son af.



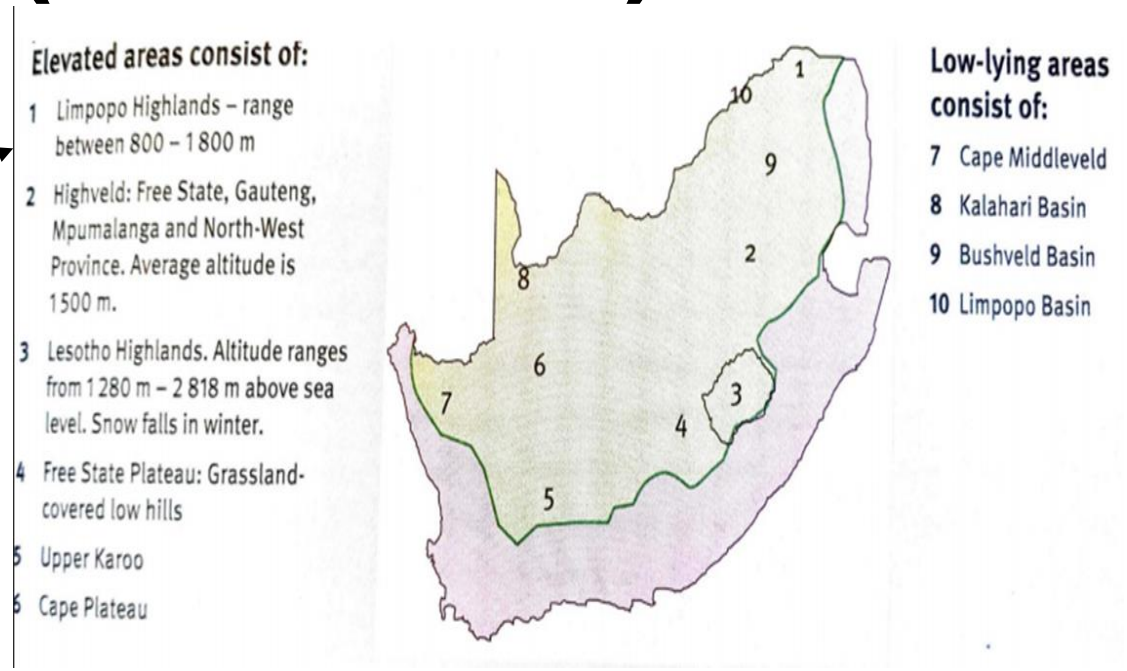
Suid-Afrikaanse klimaat (eenheid 2)

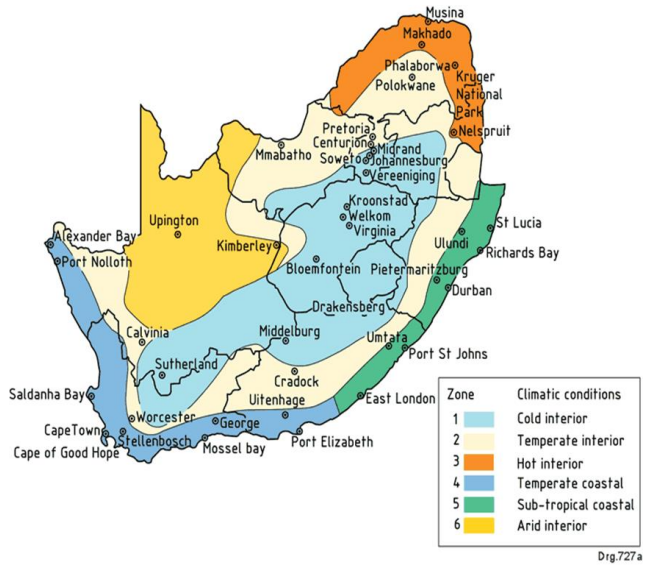
Fisiese kenmerke van die land bestaan uit die volgende:

1. Kusgebied
   - Dit is smal en laag, en die temperatuur en reënval word beïnvloed deur die afstand van seestrome tot seestrome.
   - Die ooskus word beïnvloed deur die warm Mosambiek.
   - Die weskus word beïnvloed deur die koue van die Benguela-stroom.

2. Die groot platorand
   - Wissel tussen 1500 meter in die Suid-Wes-Kaap (Roggeveldberge) - 3500 m in KwaZulu-Natal (Drakensberge)
   - Noordoos = Limpopo, Mpumalanga en noordelike Drakensberge.
   - Suid = Stormberg, Suurberg en Bamboesberg (Oos-Kaap)
   - Strek tot by die Wes-Kaap as Karoos Roggeveldberge en na die Noord-Kaap as Bokkeveldberg

3. Plato
   - Dit is 'n hoogland wat uit 'n relatiewe plat terrein bestaan.
   - Gemiddelde vlak bo die see is 1200 m.
   - Strek van 600 m in die Kalahari-bekken tot 3000 m naby Lesotho-berge.





Klimaat en Suid-Afrikaanse dorpe

- Suid-Afrikaans is in die Suidelike Halfrond
- Ons ervaar 'n wye verskeidenheid klimaat weens faktore soos:
  - Afstand vanaf die see (wat saamwerk om spesifieke klimaatsones te produseer)
  - Afstand vanaf ewenaar
  - Hoogte
  - Seestroom
  - Verligting

Na afloop van die opsomming, doen Aktiwiteit 2: Vraag 1 en 2

Gebruik jou handboek bladsy 84 - 88 om die volgende op te som (LET WEL NIE ALLES SKRYF NIE, NET OPSOMMING)

Plek in Suid Afrika	Breedtegraad	Afstand vanaf see	Hoogte	Seestroom	"Relief"
Beaufort West (Die eerste een wat ek as voorbeeld gedoen het)	Teen 32 ° suid beïnvloed dit temperatuur en reënval (160 mm). Die stad kry minder son, en die gemiddelde temperatuur is tussen 16 ° en 30 °.	Seetemperatuur verander stadiger as op land = matige winters en koel somers. (geleë ver van die see af).	Hoër = laer temperatuur 890m bo seevlak.	Ver weg van die oseaan = geen invloed van stroom tot temperatuur nie.	Lê suid van die heuwels (berge) = koeler temperature.
Kaap stad					

Plek in Suid Afrika	Breedtegraad	Afstand vanaf see	Hoogte	Seestroom	Relief
Durban					
George					
Johannesburg					
Mbombela					

Plek in Suid Afrika	Breedtegraad	Afstand vanaf see	Hoogte	Seestroom	Relief
Mmabatho					
Mthatha					
Port Nolloth					
Upington					

Klimaat regoor die wêreld (eenheid 3)

- In hierdie eenheid bespreek ons 6 faktore wat bydra tot die klimaat regoor die wêreld
- Die ses faktore is:
  1. Weer en klimaat
  2. Elemente van weer
  3. Soorte klimaat
  4. Opsomming van klimaatstreke
  5. Temperatuur- en reënvalkenmerke van verskillende soorte klimaat
  6. Klimaatstreke van die wêreld

Klimaat oor die hele wêreld (eenheid 3) vervolg

1. Weer en klimaat

- Die grootste verskil tussen weer en klimaat is tyd.

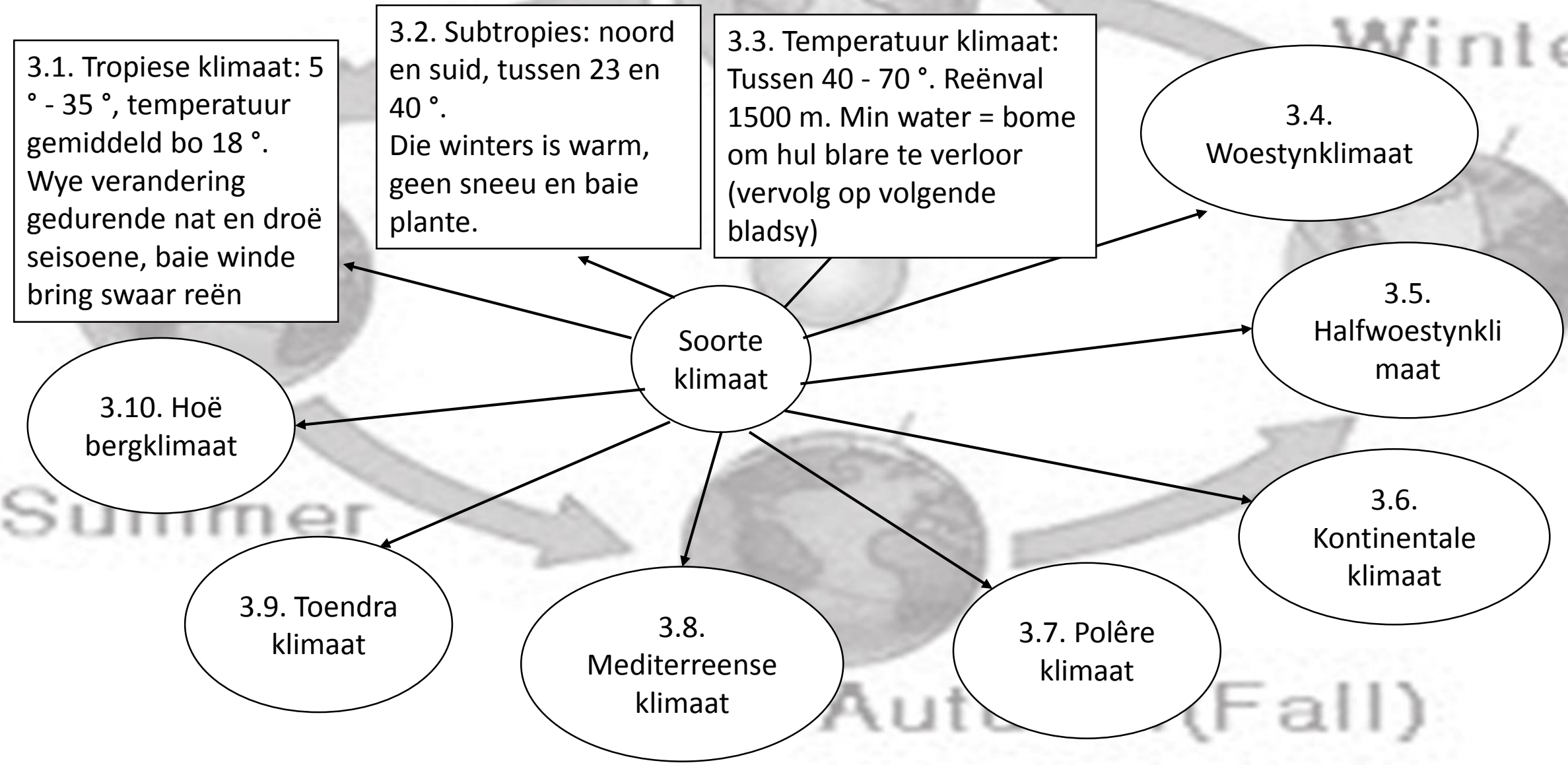
Weer	Klimaat
1. Verwys na die toestand van die atmosfeer binne 'n periode (dag of week).	1. Verwys na die toestand van die atmosfeer oor 'n lang periode
2. Beskrywing van weer: Sonskyn, winde, hael, donderstorm ens.	2. Klimaat soos winter, somer, herfs en lente
3. Weer word veroorsaak deur water in die lug.	3. Die lang periode kan 30 jaar wees.

2. Elemente van weer
   - Elemente sluit in temperatuur, humiditeit, winde en neerslag.
   - **HERTEKEN DIE TABLE OP BLADSY 90!**
   - Soort neerslag:
     1. Vloeistof
     2. Gevries

1. Vloeistof sluit in reënbuie, reën
2. Gevries sluit in hael, sneeu en sluier (klein balletjies ys kleiner as hael)

3. Soorte klimaat

Gebruik bladsy 91 - 94 om die breinkaart hieronder te voltooi

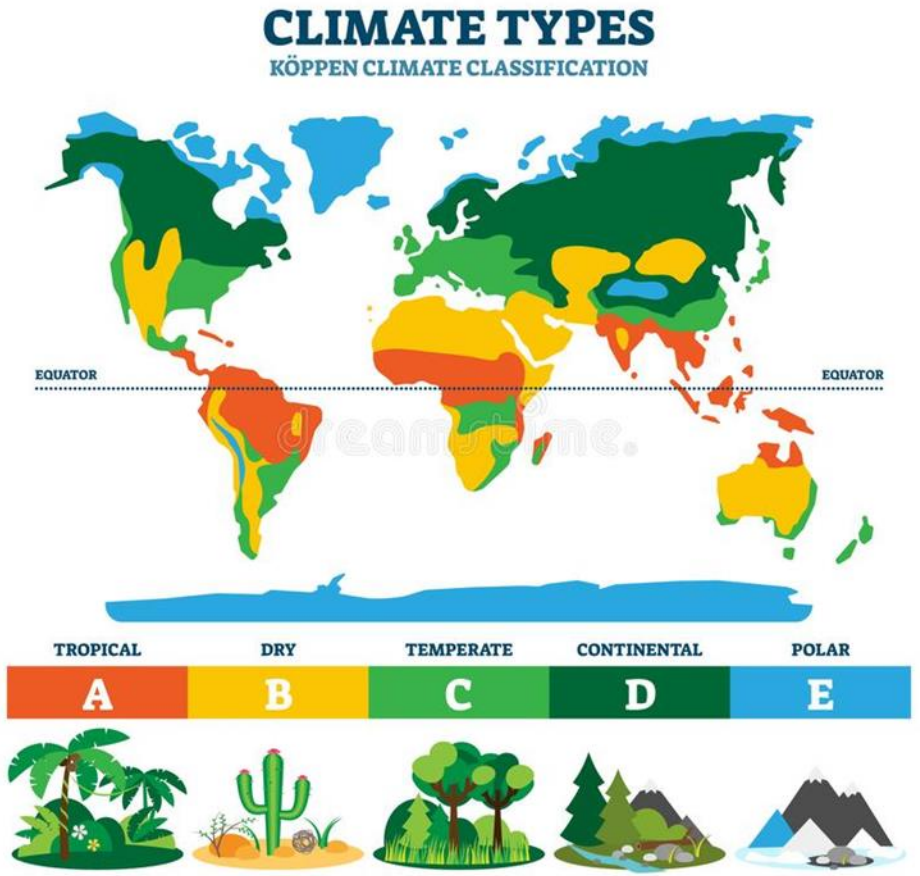


3.3. Gematigde klimaat (gaan voort)

- Verdeel in 2:
  1. Seevaart - word gevind naby kusstreke waar winde op die see en aan wal meer reën bring en temperatuurvlakke deur die jaar behou
  2. Kontinentale - meer droë periodes as gevolg van minder invloede deur die see
- Eienskappe:
  1. vier seisoene (winter, somer, herfs en lente)
  2. Ervaar nie 'n wye variasie van meer ekstreme klimate nie
  3. Laat groot verskeidenheid landerye met vrugte gegroei word

4. Opsomming van klimaatstreke

Bestudeer tabel 4 op bladsy 95 - 96



5. Temperatuur- en reënvalkenmerke van verskillende soorte klimaat (grafieke op bladsy 96 -97)

- 1. Tropiese klimaat - die hoogste temperatuur voor reënval
- 2. Woestynklimaat - droogste plekke, met 'n lae humiditeit, die hoogste sonskyn en lae reënval
- 3. Mediterreense klimaat - warm, droë somer, matige nat winters, matige reënval en hoë sonskyn
- 4. Poolklimaat - geen somer nie, 9 maande met vriespunt
- 5. Ekwatoriaal klimaat - hoë temperatuur, swaar reënval, hoë wolkbedekking en humiditeit en gelyke daglengte

6. Klimaatstreke van die wêreld

- Bestudeer tabel 5 op bladsy 98 - 99

Doen aktiwiteit 3, vraag 1-3

Britain, diamond mining in South African

- https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/grade-8-term-2-mineral-revolution-south-africa
- 1866 Erasmus Jacobs, found the first diamond at the Orange River near Hope town.
- 1871 the third one was found (83,5 carats), and after that the rust started at the beginning of the mineral revolution. Country changed from an agricultural based economy to an industrial nation.
- The diamond rush focused on Kimberly where hundreds of prospectors become involved in open-pit mining = The ‘’Big Hole’’.
- This helped finance gold mining when it was discovered in 1886.
- Britain saw this as a way to get wealthy, this demanded a lot of labour (cheap labour).

Increasing control over black workers

Using your textbook page 106 – 108, answer the questions that follow:

1. Which two people had major stakes in Kimberly?
2. What was a compound? Thorough explanation with 3 facts about a compound.
3. Name 3 reasons why mine owners introduced a compound system.
4. How many black workers were accommodated in a compound in 1889?

Compounds (built in style of a open air prison) were used so successfully for wealth, that they started to use it on gold mining as well.

This was built close to mines, and black workers were forced to live their, as they then received food, accommodation and cheap beer.

5. Name 5 reasons why living conditions in the compounds were harsh.
6. How did compounds turn workers into slaves?
7. How far did Africans travel to work?
8. Explain why these buildings had a fence around them.

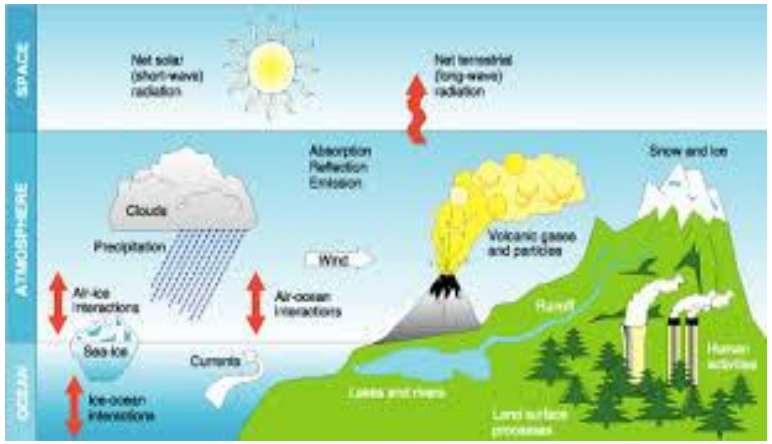
Mine owners wanted to pay low wages and used a contract to make sure works work for a specific period of time

Final defeat of African kingdoms

Increased labour demands caused British to dispossessed the land of African kingdoms. This meant that black people now seek employment in colonial economy.

Redraw the table below and compare how these 3 kingdoms were dispossessed of their land. (Summarize)

Land of the Xhosa	Land of the Zulu	Land of the Pedi



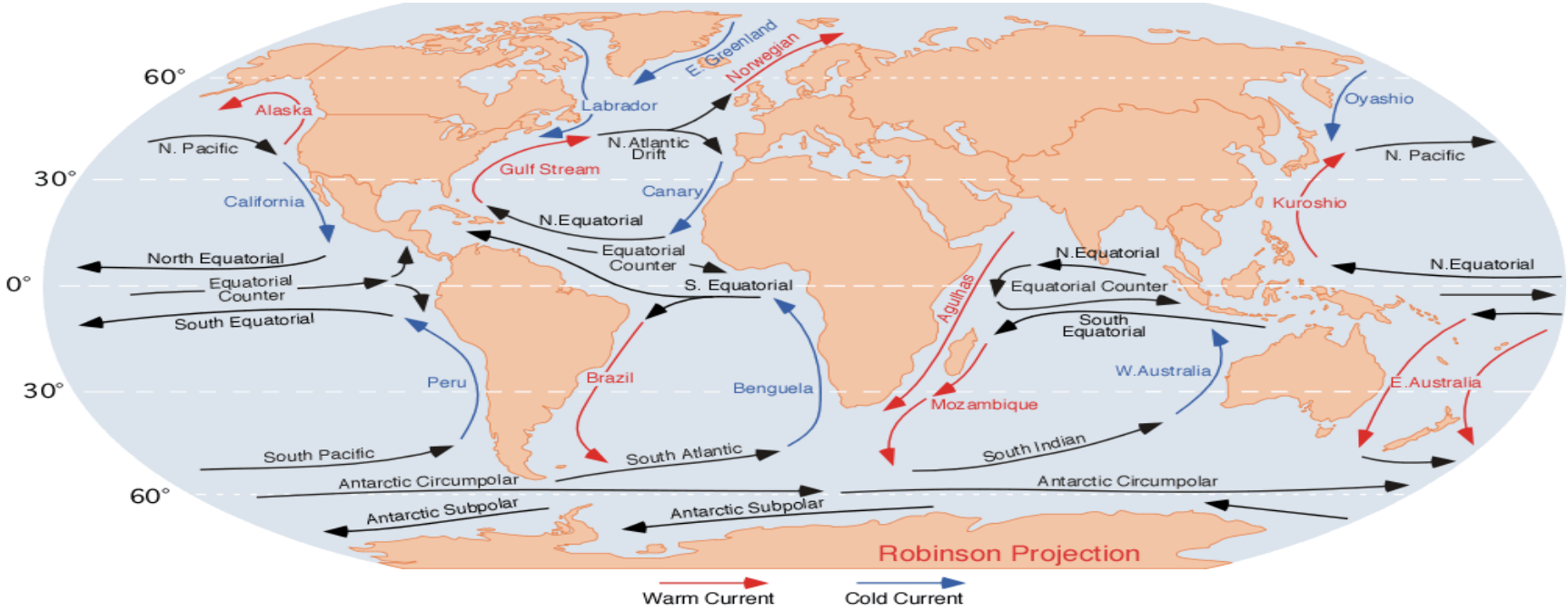
Factors that influence temperature and rainfall (unit 1)

There are FIVE main factors that influence the temperature and rainfall of a place

FACTORS	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL
1. Distance from the equator	• The sun shines more directly on the equator for more hours during the year. • A small area is also heated by the sun, that means hot temperature are close to the equator. • When moving away from the equator closer to the poles the less sun we receive and the heat needs to spread over a big area making it cooler.	• Because equator areas are warmer, heated and moisture-laden air rises and cools, forming clouds and rain. • Polar areas are cooler creating cold weather.

FACTORS	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL
2. Distance from the sea	• Sea temperature changes at a slower rate. • Leads to mild winters and cool summers in coastal areas. • If temperature on earth drops, the area near the sea will be kept warmer for longer.	• Air blows from sea, the more moisture it loses and the drier it becomes. • Receives less rain than coastal areas.
3. Height above sea level	• The higher you go, the lower or colder the temperature becomes. • Air at higher altitude is less dense and colder. • Air at lower altitude is more dense and warmer. • Rule- for every 1000m, temperature drops by 6,5° C • (Mount Everest 8848m above sea level, covered in ice)	• Air at higher altitude = colder. • Cooling moisture = rain drops. • Therefor mountains receive rainfall more than flat lower areas.
4. Ocean currents and winds	• Oceans currents are driven by winds. • Tropical regions currents are warmer • Polar regions currents are colder	• East coasts of continents receive more rainfall than areas along the west coast, because they receive more moisture from warm oceans.

FACTORS	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL
5. Mountains	• Mountains facing the sun are generally warmer than those facing away. • Southern hemisphere mountains facing north towards the equator are warmer. • Northern hemisphere mountains facing south are warmer. • Effect is called **aspect.**	• **Aspect** = the direction that the slope is facing. • Warmer slopes receive more rainfall than slopes facing away from the sun.



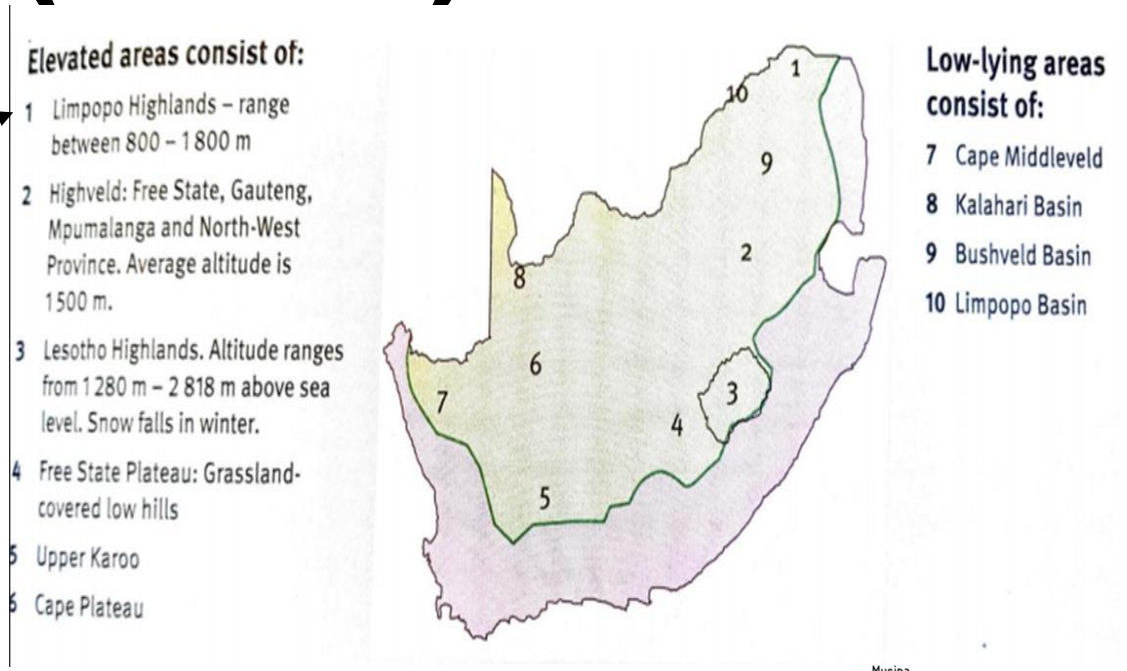
South African climate (unit 2)

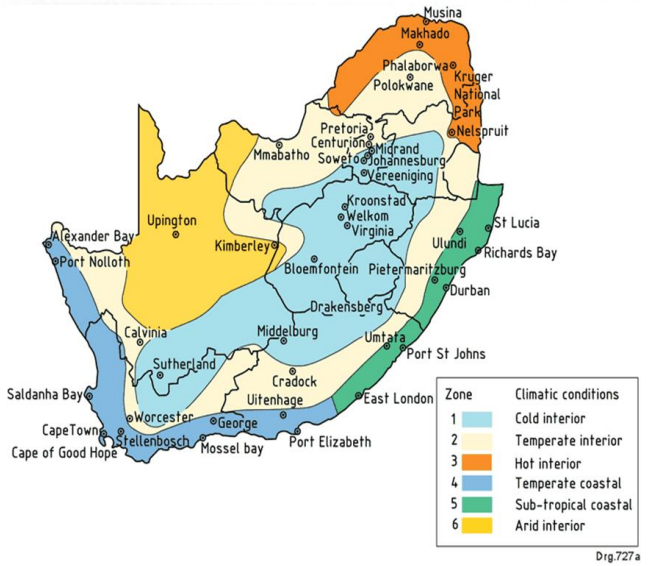
Physical features of the country consist of the following:

1. Coastal zone
   - It is narrow and low laying, and the temperature and rainfall influenced by the distance from ocean to ocean currents.
   - East coast is influenced by warm Mozambique.
   - West coast is influenced by the cold of the Benguela current.

2. The great escarpment
   - Ranges in height from 1500m in South-Western Cape (Roggeveld Mountains)- 3500m in KwaZulu-Natal (Drakensberg Mountains)
   - North-east = Limpopo, Mpumalanga and northern Drakensberg.
   - South = Stormberg, Suurberg and Bamboesberg (Eastern Cape)
   - Extends to Western Cape as Karoos Roggeveld mountains and to northern Cape as Bokkeveldberg

3. Plateau
   - It's a highland consisting of a relatively flat terrain.
   - Average level above sea is 1200m.
   - Ranges from 600m in the Kalahari Basin to 3000m near Lesotho mountains.





Climate and South African towns

- South African is in the Southern Hemisphere
- We experience a wide variety of climates because of factors such as:
  - Distance from sea (that work together to produce specific climate zones)
  - Distance from equator
  - Altitude
  - Ocean current
  - Relief

After the summary do Activity 2: Question 1 and 2

- **Use your textbook page 84 – 88 to summarize the following (NB DON'T WRITE EVERYTHING ONLY SUMMARIZE)**

Place in South African	Latitude	Distance from sea	Altitude	Ocean current	Relief
Beaufort West (First one I have done as an example)	At 32° south, this impacts temperature and rainfall (160mm). Town receives less sun, and average temperature is between 16° and 30°.	Sea temperature changes slower than on land = mild winters and cool summers. (located far from the sea).	Higher =lower temperature 890m above sea level.	Far away from ocean = no influence of current to temperature.	Lies south of the hills (mountains) = cooler temperatures.
Cape Town					

Place in South African	Latitude	Distance from sea	Altitude	Ocean current	Relief
Durban					
George					
Johannesburg					
Mbombela					

Place in South African	Latitude	Distance from sea	Altitude	Ocean current	Relief
Mmabatho					
Mthatha					
Port Nolloth					
Upington					

Climate around the world (unit 3)

- **In this unit we will be discussing 6 factors that contribute to climate around the world**
- **The 6 factors are:**
  - **1. Weather and climate**
  - **2. Elements of weather**
  - **3. Kinds of climate**
  - **4. Summary of climate regions**
  - **5. Temperature and rainfall characteristics of different kinds of climate**
  - **6. Climate regions of the world**

Climate around the world (unit 3) continue

1. Weather and climate

- The biggest different between weather and climate is time.

Weather	Climate
1. Refers to condition of the atmosphere in a period of time (day or week).	1. Refers to the condition of the atmosphere over a long period of time
2. Describing weather: Sunshine, winds, hail, thunderstorm etc.	2. Climate like winter, summer, autumn and spring
3. Weather is caused by interaction of water in the air.	3. Long period can be 30 years.

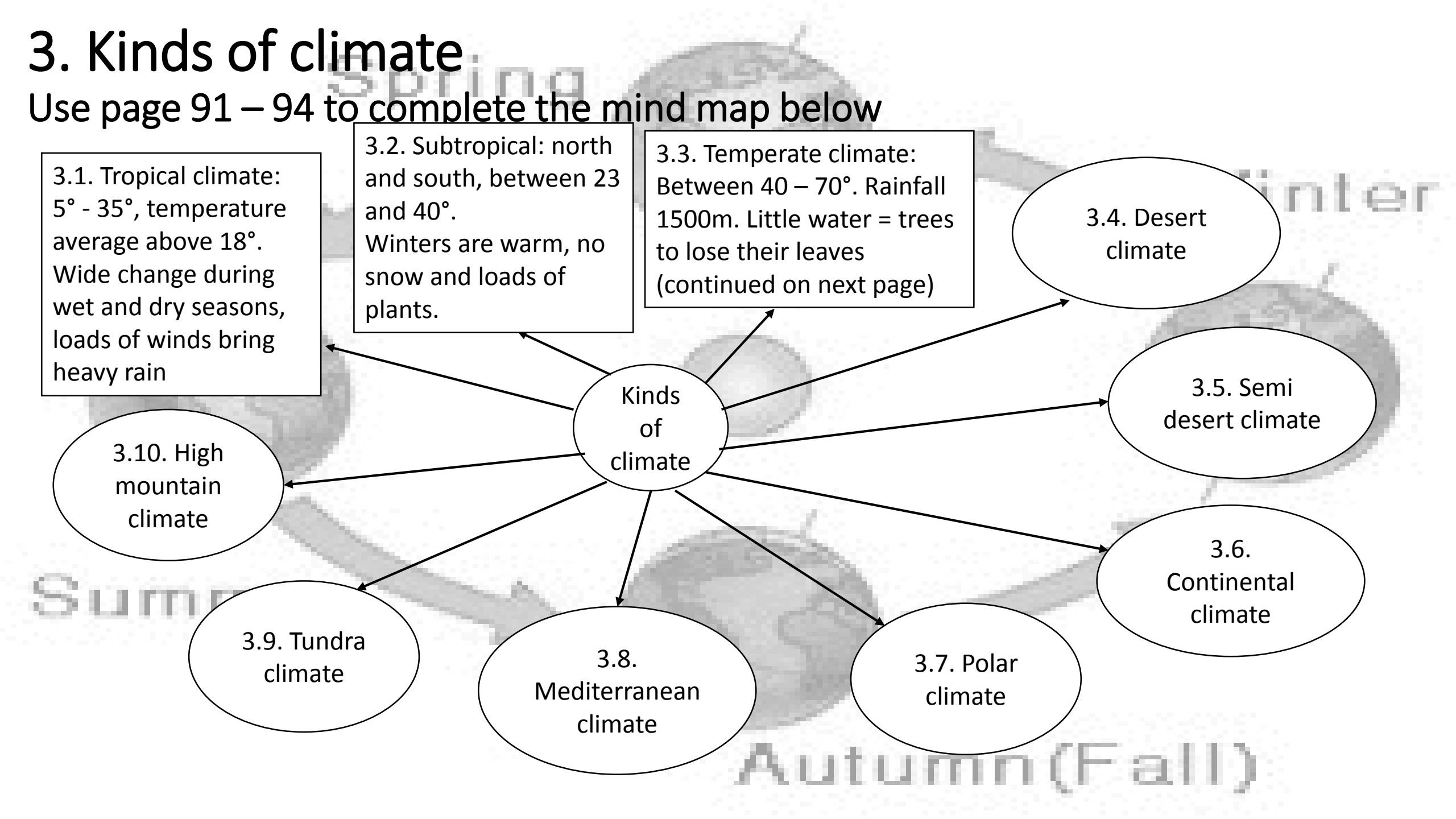
2. Elements of weather

- Elements include temperature, humidity, winds and precipitation.
- **REDRAW TABLE ON PAGE 90!**
- Precipitation types:
  1. Liquid
  2. Frozen

1. Liquid includes drizzle, rain, mist and fog
2. Frozen include hail, snow and sleet (small balls of ice smaller than hail)

3. Kinds of climate

Use page 91 – 94 to complete the mind map below

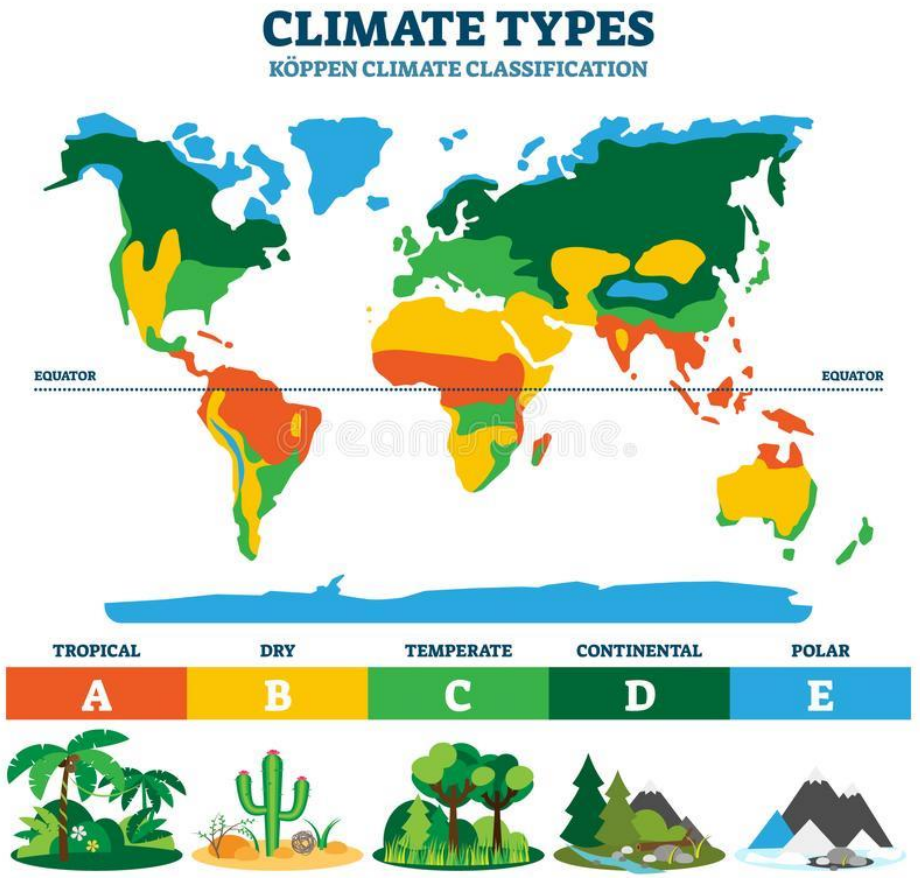


3.3. Temperate climate (continue)

- Divided into 2:
  1. Maritime – found near coasts where sea and onshore winds bring more rain and keep temperature levels throughout the year
  2. Continental – more dry periods because of less influences by the sea
- Characteristics:
  1. four seasons (winter, summer, autumn and spring)
  2. Does not experience a wide variation of more extreme climates
  3. Allows for large variety of crops of fruits to be grown

4. Summary of climate regions

Study table 4 on page 95 - 96



5. Temperature and rainfall characteristics of different kinds of climate (graphs on page 96 -97)

- 1. Tropical climate – highest temperature before rainfall
- 2. Desert climate – driest places, with low humidity, highest sunshine and low rainfall
- 3. Mediterranean climate – hot dry summer, mild wet winters, moderate rainfall and high sunshine
- 4. Polar climate – no summer, 9 months with freezing temperature
- 5. Equatorial climate – high temperature, heavy rainfall, high cloud cover and humidity and equal day lenght

6. Climate regions of the world

- Study table 5 on page 98 - 99