

QuizWhiz: The British arrive at the Cape

Name: _____ Grade: _____

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What was the primary reason the British wanted to control the Cape Colony?
 - A) To protect their trade routes to Asia
 - B) To spread Christianity through missionaries
 - C) To establish new settlements for British citizens
 - D) To form alliances with the Dutch settlers
2. In which year did the British first seize control of the Cape Colony?
 - A) 1834
 - B) 1795
 - C) 1806
 - D) 1803
3. Why did the British initially fear French influence at the Cape?
 - A) French missionaries were converting local populations
 - B) The French controlled nearby colonies
 - C) The French had a larger military presence in Africa
 - D) France had occupied the Netherlands
4. What significant change did the British implement in 1834?
 - A) They started the Great Trek
 - B) They introduced English law
 - C) They established new settlements
 - D) They abolished slavery
5. What were the conflicts between British settlers and Xhosa known as?
 - A) The Frontier Wars
 - B) The Border Disputes
 - C) The Great Wars
 - D) The Colonial Conflicts
6. What was the primary reason the British were interested in the Cape Colony?
 - A) To use it as a strategic resupply point for ships travelling to Asia
 - B) To convert the local population to Christianity
 - C) To establish a new settlement for British citizens
 - D) To exploit the mineral resources of the region
7. Which event led to the British initially seizing control of the Cape Colony in 1795?
 - A) The signing of the Treaty of Paris
 - B) The French occupation of the Netherlands
 - C) The outbreak of the American Revolutionary War
 - D) The discovery of gold in the region

8. How did the British administration impact the Dutch settlers (Boers), in the Cape Colony?
- A) They resented the imposition of British culture and governance
 - B) They were given high-ranking positions in the British administration
 - C) They were forced to convert to Anglicanism
 - D) They were encouraged to migrate to Australia
9. What big change did Lord Somerset implement during his governorship of the Cape?
- A) He banned all missionary activities in the region
 - B) He abolished the use of English in schools
 - C) He introduced Dutch as the official language
 - D) He encouraged the arrival of the 1820 Settlers to strengthen the eastern frontier
10. What was one of the outcomes of the British abolition of slavery in 1834 concerning the Khoisan people?
- A) They were given land ownership rights
 - B) They were forced into cheap labour despite the abolition
 - C) They were relocated to a separate colony
 - D) They were granted full citizenship rights
11. What was the British administration's main goal in the Cape Colony?
- A) To anglicise the region
 - B) To preserve Dutch culture
 - C) To promote racial equality
 - D) To establish independence
12. How did the Boers react to British rule?
- A) They moved to Europe
 - B) They resented the cultural impositions
 - C) They welcomed the changes
 - D) They formed alliances with the British
13. What happened to the Cape Colony in 1806?
- A) It gained independence
 - B) The British permanently reclaimed it
 - C) It was sold to the Dutch
 - D) It became a republic
14. How did Somerset's laws affect Khoisan workers?
- A) They became government officials
 - B) They received equal rights
 - C) They were protected, but laws weren't enforced
 - D) They were forced to leave the colony
15. What was the primary purpose of the 1820 Settlers?
- A) To build new cities
 - B) To mine for gold
 - C) To establish trade routes
 - D) To strengthen the eastern frontier

Answers to Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A) To protect their trade routes to Asia
2. B) 1795
3. D) France had occupied the Netherlands
4. D) They abolished slavery
5. A) The Frontier Wars
6. A) To use it as a strategic resupply point for ships travelling to Asia
7. B) The French occupation of the Netherlands
8. A) They resented the imposition of British culture and governance
9. D) He encouraged the arrival of the 1820 Settlers to strengthen the eastern frontier
10. B) They were forced into cheap labour despite the abolition
11. A) To anglicise the region
12. B) They resented the cultural impositions
13. B) The British permanently reclaimed it
14. C) They were protected, but laws weren't enforced
15. D) To strengthen the eastern frontier