



Hillcrest High School  
History Exam  
June 2014

Grade 11  
Marks: 300  
Time: 3 hours

### **Instructions and Information**

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.
2. SECTION A consists of TWO source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer questions will be found in ADDENDUM
3. SECTION B consists of FOUR essay questions
4. Do NOT answer TWO essay questions from the same theme.
5. Answer THREE questions as follows:
  - 5.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.
  - 5.2 The third question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

**SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

Answer at least ONE question and not more than TWO questions from this section. Source material that is required to answer questions will be found in the ADDENDUM.

**QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920s?**

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 How, according to the source, did War Communism benefit the Communists? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 Use the information from the source and your own knowledge to define the following terms:

(a) War Communism  
(b) Capitalism (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.3 What, according to the source, were the results of War Communism? (2 x 1) (2)

1.2 Use Source 1B.

1.2.1 Why do you think Lenin abandoned the policy of War Communism? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that:

(a) There was a return to capitalism  
(b) The farmers had freedom  
(c) Nationalisation was still practised  
(d) The NEP was a success (4 x 1) (4)

1.3 Using information from Sources 1A, 1B and your own knowledge, explain how War Communism differed from the New Economic Policy. (3 x 2) (6)

1.4 Consult Source 1C.

1.4.1 Why was there a decline in production levels between 1913 and 1921? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Using your knowledge of the period, explain why the table does not reflect any production for cattle and pigs in 1921. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Refer to the production figures for grain and coal in the source and explain the effects that the NEP had on the Russian economy between 1921 and 1926. (2 x 2) (4)

**QUESTION 2: DID THE NEW DEAL BRING RELIEF TO ORDINARY AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE 1930s?**

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E and answer the questions that follow.

- 2.1 Read Source 2A.
- 2.1.1 List THREE difficulties that the USA faced in 1933. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.2 How did President Roosevelt try to overcome the difficulties that the USA faced in the 1930s? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2 Study Source 2B.
- 2.2.1 What messages does the cartoonist convey regarding the New Deal? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.2 By using the abbreviations in the cartoon, name TWO remedies that Roosevelt wanted to administer in order to create more jobs. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3 Compare Sources 2A and 2B. Explain the similarities in these sources regarding Roosevelt's New Deal promises. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 Read Source 2C.
- 2.4.1 Using evidence from the source and your own knowledge, explain whether the writer believes that the project she was visiting was a great success. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.2 State THREE improvements that this project had in the lives of American workers. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.5 Refer to Source 2D.
- 2.5.1 How does the photograph highlight the success of the New Deal? Support your answer with relevant evidence. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.5.2 Explain the usefulness of this photograph to a historian studying Roosevelt's New Deal policy. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.6 Read Source 2E.
- 2.6.1 Explain why Hoover was critical of Roosevelt's New Deal policy. (1 x 3) (3)
- 2.6.2 Define the term *dictator* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6.3 How reliable is this source in assessing the New Deal? Support your answer with relevant evidence. (2 x 2) (4)

## **Section B: Essay Questions**

Answer at least ONE question and not more than TWO questions from this section.

### **Question 3: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900 TO 1940**

Answer either QUESTION 3.1 or QUESTION 3.2. Do NOT answer both questions.

3.1 Explain to what extent Stalin was able to convert Russia from a backward agricultural state into an advanced industrial state by 1939. [50]

Or

3.2 Stalin's economic policies were generally successful. However, the Russian people paid a heavy price for its success.

Do you agree with the statement? Evaluate Stalin's policies from 1928 to 1939 in the light of the statement. [50]

### **QUESTION 4 CAPITALISM AND THE USA 1900 TO 1940**

Answer either QUESTION 4.1 or QUESTION 4.2. Do NOT answer both questions.

4.1 Discuss the consequences of the Great Depression in the United States of America in the 1930s under F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal. [50]

Or

4.2 After enjoying unprecedented prosperity in the period referred to as the 'Seven Fat Years' the American economy collapsed dramatically when the Wall Street Stock Market crashed on 24 October 1929.

Analyse the validity of this statement in the context of the 'Seven Fat Years' [50]

**QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920s?**

**SOURCE 1A**

This source focuses on the failure of the policy of War Communism.

While War Communism was clearly a drastic departure from capitalism and ensured that the Communists won the Civil War, it came at a terrible cost. By 1921 there was famine which ironically ended only when the United States – the largest capitalist state in the world – provided aid. It is estimated that 7,5 million Russians died of hunger and disease between 1918 and 1921. In these circumstances, discontent with communist rule was almost inevitable.

[From: *A History of Russia and the Soviet Union* by D Mackenzie and M Curran]

**SOURCE 1B**

This extract focuses on the reasons for Lenin's New Economic Policy.

In March 1921 Lenin announced the end of War Communism and the inauguration of a New Economic Policy. The NEP was based on the following:

- Requisitions from peasants were ended and a fixed tax in kind (grain) was substituted – which by 1924 had become a money tax. Once this tax was paid, the peasant was free to do what he liked with what remained. He could use it himself, sell it to the state or sell it on the open market which was now made legal.
- Private enterprise was allowed in trade and small-scale industry.
- Compulsory labour ceased; labour armies were stopped; bonuses were introduced for extra work.
- The currency was back on a sound footing and a regular system of taxation was introduced.
- Large-scale industry (coal, iron, steel, oil, electricity, railways) remained state-owned.

[Adapted from: *Russia in Revolution* by J Robertson]

**SOURCE 1C**

This source shows some of the production figures in Russia from 1913 to 1926.

	1913	1921	1922	1923	1925	1926
Grain (million tons)	80	37	50	57	73	77
Cattle (millions)	59	–	46	–	62	–
Pigs (millions)	20	–	12	–	22	–
Coal (million tons)	29	9	10	14	18	27
Steel (million tons)	4	0,2	0,7	0,7	2	3

[From: *An Economic History of the USSR, 1917–1991* by A Nove]

**SOURCE 1D**

This extract focuses on the New Economic Policy and its successes.

Moscow had changed during my three weeks' absence. Everywhere run-down and half-ruined buildings were redecorated and restored. Shops, cafes, and restaurants were being opened in all directions ... The city was full of peasants selling fruit, vegetables and other produce ...

To the Communists, NEP was no doubt offensive, but to the mass of the workers it brought jobs that would be paid in money instead of valueless paper or mouldy rations, and the certainty that with money they could buy the food and necessities of life ...

To the traders, NEP meant opportunity and the dawn of better days. Until 9 August 1921 it was technically a crime to possess goods of value ... and a crime to buy and sell anything. The NEP decree changed all that ...

At the top of my street, I saw a man selling flour, sugar and rice on a little table ... At the end of a week he was selling fresh eggs and vegetables ... By mid-November he had rented a tiny store ... By the following May he had four salesmen in a fair-sized store, to which peasants brought fresh produce every morning.

After a year's trading ... he made \$20 000 to \$30 000 clear profit, but the point is that his business encouraged many peasants to fatten chickens or little pigs or plant vegetables. The same thing was being done all over Russia and the effects were amazing. In a single year the supply of food and goods jumped from starvation point to something nearly adequate, and prices fell as a result.

[From: *Russia and the USSR 1905–1941* by T Fiehn]

## QUESTION 2: DID THE NEW DEAL BRING RELIEF TO ORDINARY AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE 1930s?

### SOURCE 2A

On being sworn in as President on 4 March 1933, Roosevelt made an inspiring speech where he declared his intention to wage war against the emergency. Here is an extract from that speech.

Let me first of all assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself ... Our common difficulties concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment (restriction) of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered (wasted) leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no market for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone. More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence ... This nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work ... It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself ... the task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities ... It can be helped by national planning. I shall ask Congress (USA's parliament) for broad executive power to wage war against the emergency.

[From: *New Africa History Grade 11* by N Frick et al.]

### SOURCE 2B

President Roosevelt is seen here as a doctor. His patient is America and the nurse is the Congress who is following the doctor's orders.



[From: <http://creativecapital.files.wordpress.com/2008/11/newdeal.jpg>]

**SOURCE 2C**

At the end of 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration director, Harry Hopkins, sent sixteen reporters to investigate social and economic conditions around the country. This is a report by the journalist Lorena Hickok.

Dear Mr Hopkins

Ten thousand men are at work, building with timber and steel and concrete the New Deal's most magnificent project. I knew very little about the Tennessee Valley Authority when I came down here last week ...

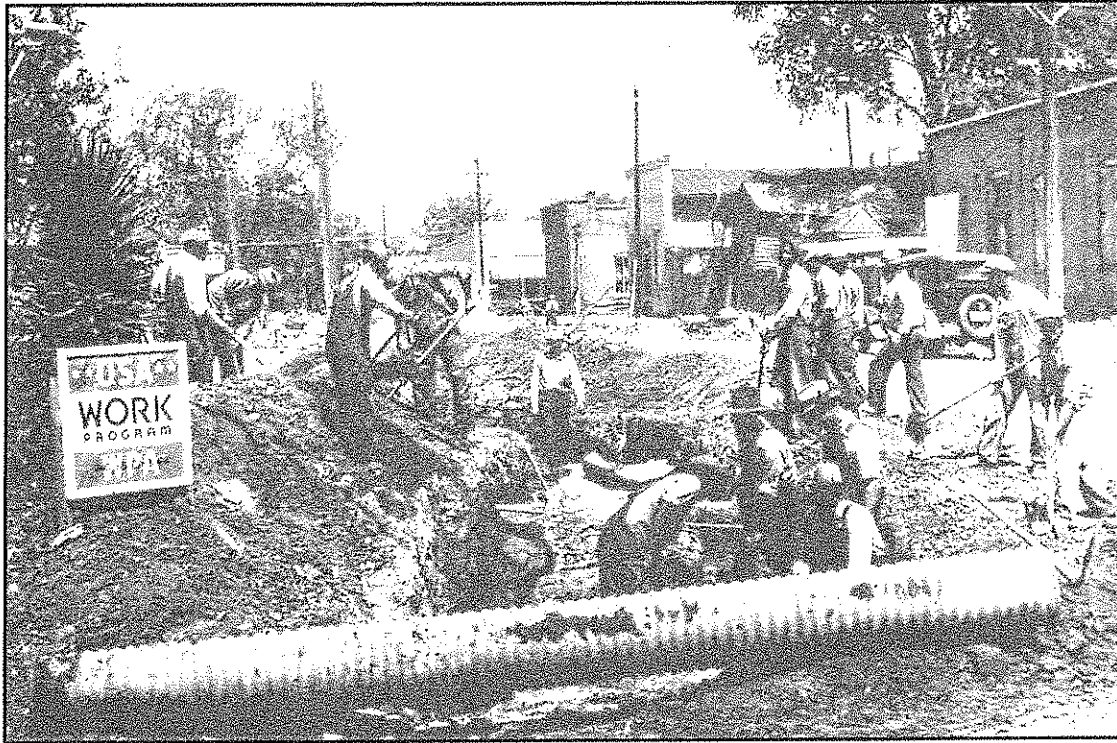
I have been travelling through the Valley and the state – a trip to the Norris dam; a day's motoring across to Nashville, stopping en route to look over a subsistence homestead colony a few miles from the Valley; a day in Nashville, visiting with farmers, relief workers, county agents in little towns along the way. Today I saw the Wilson dam and went down into the power house to get an idea of how big this thing really is – and drove 20 miles on up the river to watch workmen drilling in rock to lay the foundations of the Wheeler dam. I've talked with people who are doing this job, with people who live in the towns and cities that are going to feel the effects of this program, with ordinary citizens, with citizens on relief – as many kinds of people as I could find.

The people are beginning to 'feel' already the presence of TVA. Nearly 10 000 men are at work in the Valley now, at the Norris and Wheeler dams, on various clearing and building projects all over the area. Thousands of them are residents of the Valley, working five and a half hours a day, five days a week, for a really living wage. Houses are going up for them to live in – better houses than they have ever had in their lives before. And in their leisure time they are studying – farming, trades, the art of living, preparing themselves for the fuller lives they are to lead in that Promised Land

[From: *In the Eye of the Great Depression: New Deal Reporters and the Agony of the American People*, by JF Bauman and TH Coode]

**SOURCE 2D**

This photograph was taken in 1936 by an unknown photographer. It depicts the Works Progress Administration (WPA), an ambitious New Deal programme, which put 8 500 000 jobless to work, mostly on projects that required manual labour such as the building of bridges, highways and parks.



[From: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/wpaintro/intro01.html>. Accessed on 10 February 2013]

**SOURCE 2E**

This is an extract from the address by Ex-president Hoover that was delivered to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland on 10 June 1936. It focuses on the criticism against the New Deal.

We have seen the most elemental violation (abuse) of economic law and experience. The New Deal forgets it is solely by production of more goods and more varieties of goods and services that we advance the standard of living and security of men. If we constantly decrease costs and prices and keep up earnings, the production of plenty will be more and more widely distributed ... Then came the little prophets of the New Deal. They announce the striking solution that the way out is to produce less and to increase prices so that people can buy less.

There are some principles that cannot be compromised. Either we shall have a society based upon ordered liberty and the initiative of the individual, or we shall have a planned society that means dictation, no matter what you call it or who does it. There is no halfway ground. They cannot be mixed ... Less than twenty years ago we accepted those ideals as the air we breathed ... But in this score of years we have seen the advance of collectivism and its inevitable tyranny.

[From: *American Ideals Versus the New Deal* by H Hoover]

