



Instructions:

- Learners must select one question from each topic.
- One contextual and one essay must be chosen.
- If you select the Russian contextual, you must then do the American essay.
- If you select the American contextual, you must then select the Russian essay.

SECTION A: SOURCE – BASED QUESTIONS

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

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)

1.5 Read Source 1D.

1.5.1 What point is the American journalist making about the NEP? (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain how the NEP affected the following:

(a) Communists

(b) Traders

(c) Workers (3 x 2) (6)

1.5.3 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that:

(a) War Communism was a failure

(b) The NEP was a success (2 x 1) (2)

1.6 Compare Sources 1C and 1D.

Explain how the statistics in Source 1C supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding the NEP. (2 x 2) (4)

1.7 Refer to Sources 1B, 1C and 1D.

1.7.1 Write a paragraph of about **EIGHT lines (about 80 words)** in which you explain why all these sources would be useful for a historian studying the effects of Lenin's New Economic Policy. (8)

[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: Crisis of Capitalism

WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA (USA)?

2. Use sources 2A, 2B, and 2C.

2.1 Refer to source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Explain the following concepts:
- a) Rugged Individualism (1x2) (2)
 - b) Golden Age (1x2) (2)
 - c) Hoovervilles (1x2) (2)
 - d) Dust Bowl (1x3) (3)
- 2.1.2 What would you regard as the focus of Hoover's campaign speech? (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.3 According to Hoover, what were some of the factors that made the USA become prosperous? (3x1) (3)
- 2.1.4 Explain why immigrants would have been attracted to the USA in the 1920's. (4x1) (4)
- 2.1.5 What impact do you think, the phrase 'a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage', had on voters? (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.6 Use the information from the source and your own knowledge to explain the following:
- (a) Whether a capitalist would have supported Hoover (2x2) (4)
 - (b) Why you think a communist would have criticised Hoover (2x2) (4)

2.2 Study Sources 2A and 2B

- 2.2.1 Explain your reaction to the song in the light of Hoover's promises in Source 2A. (1x2) (2)
- 2.2.2 When the song became very popular, the Republicans tried to ban the record (song). Explain whether this can be justified. (1x3) (3)

2.3 Refer to Sources 2A and 2C.

- 2.3.1 Explain how source 2A is contradicted by source 2C. (2x2) (4)
- 2.3.2 In what way would you say the problems experienced in Source 2C were influenced by the events in Source 2A? (2x2) (4)
- 2.4 Using all the sources and your own knowledge write a paragraph about 80 words where you explain the causes of the Great depression. (7)

[50]

Question 2: Crisis of Capitalism

WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA (USA)?

SOURCE 2A

An extract from a speech by Herbert Hoover, taken from *The USA in the Twentieth Century* by P Lane.

During his campaign Hoover stressed the great prosperity enjoyed by the majority of Americans. He claimed that the main reason for this state of things was that the government left people alone to get on with their own affairs. This 'rugged individualism' had made the US: '*... the land of opportunity ... not merely because of ... its resources and industry, but because of the freedom of initiative and enterprise. Russia has resources equal to ours ... but she had not had the blessings of ... our social system ...*'

By adherence to the principles of self-government, liberty, equal opportunity and freedom to the individual, our American experiment ... has yielded a degree of well-being unparalleled in all the world. It has come nearer to the abolition of poverty, to the abolition of fear of want, than humanity has ever reached before

Hoover promised that he would continue this policy of non-interference; he was, he said, convinced that prosperity would go on increasing until poverty would cease to exist and there would be 'a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage'. Hoover's confidence did not seem unreal in the light of the way in which the USA had grown during the 1920s. In 1929 a leading businessman told the Americans that they were 'only at the beginning of a period which will go down in history as a golden age'. Most Americans agreed with him. It is not surprising that Hoover won the election of 1928; why should the Americans want to change from the Republicans to the Democrats?

SOURCE 2B

Extracts from *Brother can you spare a dime?* This song was very popular during the 1930s. Taken from *The Modern World* by N Kelly and R Rees.

In the early 1930s many Americans took to begging, asking people in the street for a dime (a ten cent coin). The words from this song became a hit in 1932:

Brother can you spare a dime?

They used to tell me I was building a dream
with peace and glory ahead.
why should I be standing in line
just waiting for bread?

Once I built a railroad, made it run
made it race against time.
once I built a railroad, now it's done
Brother can you spare a dime?

SOURCE 2C

An extract from *the Age of Excess* by J Broom, detailing the effects of the Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression.

The Wall Street Crash of 1929 made the Great Depression in America much worse. Many banks which had put their customers' money into shares, now went bankrupt. Thousands of companies whose shares were now worthless went out of business, putting even more people out of work.

By the winter of 1932 America was in deep economic trouble, as these figures show:

- Twelve million people were out of work ... a quarter of the country's entire work force.
- The number of people out of work was going at the rate of 12 000 every day.
- 20 000 companies went bankrupt.
- 1 616 banks closed down.
- One farmer out of every twenty, was thrown off land for failure to make mortgage repayments.
- 23 000 people committed suicide, the largest yearly figure in American history.

1 STALIN ESSAY:

Stalin's economic revolution through the 5 Year Plans succeeded but at the expense of the peasants and workers of the Soviet Union.

Discuss to what extent you agree with the above statement by looking at the evidence of Stalin's rule from 1928 – 1941. [50]

2 AMERICAN ESSAY:

Evaluate the achievements of Roosevelt's New Deal in uplifting the American people, reducing unemployment, and restoring the American economy. [50]

What about. Discuss to what extent Roosevelt was successful in achieving his promise of Relief, Recovery and Reform.