

Hillcrest High School

History Exam

November 2020

Grade 11

3 Hours

150 Marks



Examiner: Mr Moore

Moderator: Ms Potgieter

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **THREE** questions, for 50 marks each, to give a total of 150 marks.

START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE.

You must answer at least one essay question, one source-based question and the third is your choice.

Question 1: The Rise of Communism in the USSR (Lenin).

Question 2: The entrenchment of Communism in the USSR (Stalin).

Question 3: The New Deal in the USA (Roosevelt's recovery plans).

Question 4: Pseudo-Scientific Racism in the 1930's (Nazi Occupied Europe).

Question 5: Afrikaner Nationalism (1910-1948).

Question 6: Arab Nationalism (Six-Day War of 1967).

Question 1: Lenin.

Refer to Source 1A

- 1.1.1 According to Source 1A, how did Lenin describe the two stages of the revolution? (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.2 What does the source reveal about Lenin's attitude towards the Provisional Government? Quote to support your answer. (2x2)(4)
- 1.1.3 Discuss two reasons why Lenin and the Bolshevik supporters felt this way towards the Provisional Government (refer to your answer in Q1.1.2). (2x2)(4)

Analyse Source 1B

- 1.2.1 Identify three countries involved in the Russian Civil War (1918-1921) that attacked the Bolsheviks. (3x1)(3)
- 1.2.2 Study this propaganda poster (Source 1B) carefully and discuss how the generals of the White forces have been portrayed and why. (2x3)(6)
- 1.2.3 Discuss the usefulness of Source 1B to a historian studying the Russian Civil War. (2x2)(4)

Consult Source 1C, 1D, 1E and 1F

- 1.3.1 According to Source 1C (Extract 1), what purpose did books serve during the Russian Civil War years? (1x2)(2)
- 1.3.2 According to Source 1C (Extract 2), how might peasants express their anger towards the Bolshevik government? (1x2)(2)
- 1.3.3 Study the data in the table (Source 1D). Explain how Source 1D complements the evidence provided by both extracts of Source 1C. (2x2)(4)
- 1.3.4 Quote one line from Source 1F that clearly reveals the Kronstadt Sailors' attitude towards the Reds. (1x2)(2)
- 1.3.5 Discuss the reasons why the sailors felt so betrayed by Lenin. (4x1)(4)
- 1.3.6 Using Sources 1C, D, E and F, as well as your own knowledge, assess the extent to which the policy of War Communism could be considered successful. (6)

Refer to Source 1G

- 1.4.1 How have the NEP supporters in the horse carriage been portrayed? Refer to their clothing to assist your answer. (1x2)(2)
- 1.4.2 Explain why the hard-line Communists wanted to stop the NEP. (1x3)(3)

[50]

'Inside Petrograd's grand apartments people were crowded in one room, living around a little stove of brick or cast iron. ... Fuel for it would come from the floor boards nearby, from the last stick of furniture available, or else from books. Entire libraries disappeared in this way.'

From T. Fiehn, Russia and the USSR 1905–1941, London: John Murray, 1996, p.63

Extract

SOURCE 1D: Production of grain and industrial output (in millions of tons).

Year	1913	1921
Grain	80	37.6
Coal	29	9
Oil	9.2	3.8
Iron	4.2	0.1
Steel	4.3	0.2
Sugar	1.3	0.05
Electricity (in million kWh)	2 039	520

From T. Fiehn, Russia and the USSR 1905–1941, London: John Murray, 1996, p.64

SOURCE 1E: A starving peasant family during the famine of 1921.



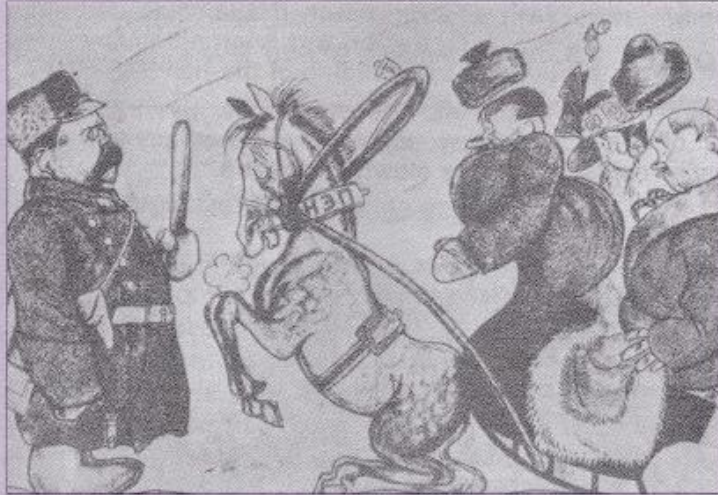
SOURCE 1F: Tukhachevsky, leader of the attack on Kronstadt, made this report to Trotsky.

'The sailors fought like wild beasts. I cannot understand where they found the strength for such rage. ... An entire company fought for an hour to capture one house and when the house was captured it was found to contain two or three soldiers at a machine gun. They seemed half dead, but they snatched their revolvers and gasped, "We didn't shoot enough of you bastards!"'

From T. Fiehn, Russia and the USSR 1905-1941, London: John Murray, 1996, p.65

SOURCE 1G: Anti-NEP Communist supporters, believing that the NEP goes against the grain of Communism

This cartoon depicts hardline communists who were opposed to a retreat from socialism, trying to stop the successful NEP. The writing on the horse's collar says 'NEP' in Russian.



During the period of the NEP the Russian government managed to sign trade agreements with Britain (1921) and Germany (1922) and to be recognised by Germany, Britain and France. This helped to place the new Russia into the international family of states.

SOURCE 3A: This source describes the incident of the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange, the impact of the depression and the response of the Roosevelt government to the crisis.

“The Great Depression in the United States began on October 29, 1929, a day known forever after as “Black Tuesday”, when the American stock market – which had been roaring steadily upward for almost a decade – crashed, plunging the country into its most severe economic downturn yet. Speculators lost their shares; banks failed; the nation’s money supply diminished; and companies went bankrupt and began to fire their workers in droves. Meanwhile, President Herbert Hoover urged patience and self-reliance: He thought the crisis was just “a passing incident in our national lives”, that it wasn’t the federal government’s job to try and resolve. By 1932, one of the bleakest years of the Great Depression, at least one-quarter of the American workforce was unemployed. When President Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933, he acted swiftly to try and stabilise the economy and provide jobs and relief to those who were suffering. Over the next eight years, the government instituted a series of experimental projects and programs, known collectively as the New Deal, which aimed to restore some measure of dignity and prosperity to many Americans. More than that, Roosevelt’s New Deal permanently changed the federal government’s relationship to the U.S. populace.”

SOURCE 3B: This source explains the banking crisis in the USA during the Great Depression and the measures taken by Roosevelt to bring stability in the banking sector.

“At the beginning of the Great Depression the economy was destabilised by bank failures followed by credit crunches. The initial reasons were substantial losses in investment banking, followed by bank runs. (Bank runs occurred when a large number of customers withdrew their deposits because they believed the bank might become insolvent). As the bank run progressed, it generated a self-fulfilling prophecy: as more people withdrew their deposits, the likelihood of default increased, and this encouraged further withdrawals. It destabilised many banks to the point where they faced bankruptcy. Between 1929 and 1933, 40% of all banks went bankrupt. Much of the Great Depression's economic damage was caused directly by bank runs. Herbert Hoover had already considered a bank holiday to prevent further bank runs; but rejected the idea because he was afraid to trip a panic. Roosevelt, however, gave a radio address, held in the atmosphere of a Fireside Chat, and explained to the public in simple terms the causes of the banking crisis, what the government will do and how the population could help. He closed all the banks in the country and kept them all closed until he could pass new legislation. On March 9, Roosevelt sent to Congress the Emergency Banking Act, drafted in large part by Hoover's top advisors. The act was passed and signed into law the same day. It provided for a system of reopening sound banks under Treasury supervision, with federal loans available if needed. Three-quarters of the banks in the Federal Reserve System reopened within the next three days. Billions of dollars...flowed back into them within a month, thus stabilising the banking system. By the end of 1933, 4 004 small local banks were permanently closed and merged into larger banks... The Glass-Steagall Act limited commercial bank securities activities and affiliations between commercial banks and securities firms to regulate speculations. It also established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which insured deposits for up to \$ 2 500, ending the risk of runs on banks. This banking reform offered unprecedented stability: While throughout the 1920s more than five hundred banks failed per year; it was less than ten banks per year after 1933.”

SOURCE 3C: President Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown signing a law that created the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. President Roosevelt's so-called New Deal liberalism drew largely from ideas of classic liberalism.



SOURCE 3D: This source gives a critical view of the New Deal in respect of the unequal approach to benefits flowing from government programmes.

“The New Deal went a long way towards putting an end to the worst suffering of the Great Depression but did not end the Depression. We cannot say whether it would have ultimately been successful in ending the Depression because the Second World War interrupted. However, the role of the New Deal and Roosevelt in bringing back dignity to a great number of ordinary Americans during the Great Depression years could not be understated. It is important to note, however, that ‘ordinary Americans’ did not include most African Americans, who were ignored by the New Deal Programmes. Tenant farmers, farm labourers and domestic workers – all occupations mostly filled by black Americans – did not qualify for unemployment benefits, minimum wages or farm subsidies. Segregation policies continued to apply in the Southern states and segregation was applied in the armed forces and the CCC. Voting rights continued to be denied to African Americans in many of the Southern states. In the workplace, African Americans were usually last to be hired and first to be fired. For women, jobs were very hard to find. Where they did find employment, it was most often because they could be paid less than men. However, as workers they also gained the rights afforded to all workers under the Wagner Act.”

SOURCE 4A: This source explains the reasons for Hitler’s racial policy towards the Jews.

“Discrimination against Jews began immediately after the national seizure of power in 1933. The Nazi Party used populist anti-Semitic views to gain votes. Using the stab in the back legend they blamed poverty, the hyperinflation in the Weimer Republic, unemployment and the loss of World War 1 all on the Jews and Bolsheviks. German woes (miseries) were attributed to the effects of the Treaty of Versailles in 1933 and the persecution of Jews became active Nazi policy. This was at first hindered (delayed) by the lack of agreement on who qualified as a Jew as opposed to an Aryan. Bernhard Losener described it as ‘total chaos’, with local authorities regarding anything from full Jewish background to Jewish blood as defining a Jew. Those of mixed descent were especially problematic in their eyes. The first anti-Semitic law was promulgated (circulated) with no clear definition of a Jew. Finally, the criterion was set at three or four Jewish grandparents, two or one rendered a person a Muscling. On 1 April 1933, the Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses was observed throughout Germany. Only six days later, the Law for Restoration of the Professional Civil Service was passed, banning Jews from government jobs. These laws meant that Jews were now indirectly dissuaded or banned from privileged and superior positions reserved for ‘Aryan Germans’. From then on, Jews were forced to work in more menial (unskilled) positions, becoming second-class citizens to the point that they were illegally residing (living) in Germany.”

SOURCE 4B: This source explains the reasons why Hitler decided to identify Jews in Germany.

“Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe were forced to wear a badge in the form of a yellow Star as a means of identification. This was not a new idea; since medieval (old-fashioned) times many other societies had forced their Jewish citizens to wear badges to identify themselves. The badges were often printed on coarse yellow cloth and were a garish yellow colour. The star,

which represented the Star of David, was outlined in thick, black lines and the word 'Jew' was printed in mock Hebraic type. In the Warsaw ghetto, Jews wore a white armband with a blue Star of David on the left arm. In some ghettos, even babies in prams had to wear the armband or stars. Jewish shops were also marked with a Yellow Star. The star was intended to humiliate Jews and to mark them out for segregation and discrimination. The policy also made it easier to identify Jews for deportation to camps.

SOURCE 4C: This photo depicts Jewish children wearing clothes marked with the Star of David.



SOURCE 4D: This source explains how Jews were killed at the Chelmno Extermination Camp.

“Chelmno was the first Nazi camp where gassing was used to murder Jews on a large scale. A total of 320 000 people were murdered at Chelmno. These included Jews from the Lodz ghetto and throughout the area, in addition to 5 000 Roma who had been previously sent to the ghetto. The first group of victims arrived at Chelmno on 7 December 1941. The following day the first exterminations took place. On arrival at the ‘Palace’ camp, the Jews were told that they would be fairly treated and receive good food in return for working on the estate, in Austria or in the East. They were then told that they needed to shower to become clean and that their clothes had to be disinfected. This was a lie. They were led to the undressing room, where they gave up their valuables and clothes. But, having been led up steps to the ‘washrooms’, they in fact found themselves in a gas van. The doors were closed and locked. The driver then drove into the forest. After ten minutes the gas fumes had suffocated all those inside the van. The victims were buried in mass graves. The possessions of those brought to Chelmno were given or sold to Germans living in the region. The Nazis destroyed Chelmno in September 1944. They ordered the digging up and cremation of all of the bodies from the mass graves.”

SOURCE 6A: This extract focuses on the causes of the Six Day War.

“Israel’s invasion of Sinai in 1956 was the second major conflict between Arabs and Israeli’s. The third took place in 1967 and is known as the Six Day War. As in 1956, the initiative again came from Israel, but as in 1956 Israel once again feared that if it did not attack first it would lose the advantage. Events during the early months of 1967 suggested that the Arab states were building up to a major attack. Syrian forces increased their shelling of Israel settlements on the Golan Heights. Nasser moved up troops to the Sinai border and asked the UN to remove its peacekeeping forces from both Sinai and the Gaza Strip. As in 1956, Israeli shipping was obstructed in the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel’s response, organised by its new Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, was a series of lightning raids on all its enemies. Arab airfields were destroyed. Israeli forces advanced simultaneously against Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The Egyptians were driven right back across the Sinai desert as far as the east bank of the Suez Canal. Jordan lost the west bank of the River Jordan. Syria was driven out of the Golan Heights. Shattered by the overwhelming superiority of the Israeli forces, all three countries had agreed to ceasefires within six days of the original Israeli attack.”

SOURCE 6B: This map indicates the vast Arab territories that were occupied by Israel during the 1967 war.



Sinai, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Jerusalem and Golan Heights.

SOURCE 6C: This source shows casualty figures of the Arab states in comparison to those of the Israelis in the 1967 war.

ISRAELI	Egyptian Front	Jordanian Front	Syrian Front	TOTAL
Killed	275	299	115	689
Wounded	800	1 457	306	2 563
ARAB(estimated)				
Killed	10 000	1 000	2 500	13 500
Wounded	20 000	2 000	5 000	27 000

SOURCE 6D: This extract deals with the Israeli and Palestinian response to the 1967 war.

“After the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, Palestinian guerrilla/commando/terrorist groups began a series of organised and increasingly violent attacks on Israel itself and on Israeli targets around the world. Israel responded in various ways, including commando raids of their own, assassinations of PLO leaders and operatives around the world, and, at times, full-scale invasions of neighbouring countries, such as Lebanon, which gave the PLO aid and sanctuary.”

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