



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

**HISTORY P1
EXEMPLAR 2007**

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 7 pages and an addendum of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE questions based on the prescribed content framework for 2007 which is as follows:

QUESTION 1: Challenges to Capitalism
QUESTION 2: Crisis of Capitalism
QUESTION 3: Competing Nationalisms and Identities in Africa
2. Each question counts 75 marks and begins with a key question.
3. Candidates are required to answer TWO questions. Each question consists of both the source-based question, which counts 45 marks and the extended writing which counts 30 marks.
4. In the answer of questions, candidates are required to demonstrate application of knowledge, skills and insight.
5. Direct quoting from sources will be to the disadvantage of candidates.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1**WHAT CHALLENGES DID LENIN ENCOUNTER IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNIST STATE?**

Use Sources 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E to answer the following questions.

- 1.1 Using Sources 1A, 1B and your own knowledge, define the following historical concepts:
- 1.1.1 War Communism (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.2 New Economic Policy (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2 Explain, with reference to Sources 1A and 1B, how the implementation of War Communism and the New Economic Policy, differed. (4 x 2) (8)
- 1.3 Refer to Sources 1A and 1C. Why, do you think, opponents of War Communism would have criticised the policy? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4 Why, according to Sources 1A, 1C and 1D, did Lenin decide to abandon War Communism? (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.5 Use Source 1E.
- 1.5.1 Why were staunch (loyal) communists dissatisfied with the New Economic Policy? (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.5.2 What evidence in the source suggests that the New Economic Policy was a success? (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.6 According to Source 1E, what do you think Lenin meant when he said that the Kronstadt rising was 'the flash that lit up reality'? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.7 Explain how the evidence in Source 1D supports Lenin's statement in Source 1E that the Kronstadt rising was 'the flash that lit up reality'. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.8 By using ALL the sources and your own knowledge, explain which ONE of Lenin's policies (War Communism or the New Economic Policy), was more popular. (6)

1.9 EXTENDED WRITING

- 1.9.1 Evaluate Lenin's economic policies of War Communism and the New Economic Policy (NEP). (30)

OR

- 1.9.2 Use ALL the sources and your own knowledge to explain how you think a peasant, a member of the Communist Party and an industrial worker would have responded to the policies of War Communism and the NEP. (30)
- [75]**

QUESTION 2**WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?**

Use Sources 2A, 2B and 2C to answer the following questions.

- 2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

- 2.1.1 Explain the following concepts:

- (a) Rugged Individualism (2 x 2) (4)
 (b) Golden Age (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.1.2 What would you regard as the main thrust (focus) of Hoover's campaign speech? (2)

- 2.1.3 According to Hoover, what were some of the factors that made the USA become prosperous? (3 x 1) (3)

- 2.1.4 Explain why immigrants would have been attracted to the USA in the 1920s. (4 x 1) (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? (2 x 2) (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 (2 x 2) (4)

- (b) Why you think a communist would have criticised Hoover (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.2 Study Sources 2A and 2B.
- 2.2.1 What message does the song in Source 2B convey about the socio-economic situation in the USA? (1 x 3) (3)
- 2.2.2 Explain your reaction to the song in the light of Hoover's promises in Source 2A. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.3 When the song became very popular, the Republicans tried to ban the record (song). Explain whether this can be justified. (1 x 3) (3)
- 2.3 Refer to Sources 2A and 2C.
- 2.3.1 Compare Sources 2A and 2C. Explain why you think Hoover was a poor visionary as leader. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.3.2 In what way would you say the problems experienced in Source 2C were influenced by the events in Source 2A? (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4 EXTENDED WRITING
- 2.4.1 Discuss the causes and effects of the Great Depression of 1929 in the USA. (30)

OR

- 2.4.2 *President Herbert Hoover stated in 1928 that 'Prosperity is just around the corner'.*
Evaluate this statement by using relevant information from the sources and your own knowledge. (30)
[75]

QUESTION 3**WHAT INFLUENCE DID AFRICAN AND AFRIKANER NATIONALISMS HAVE ON SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS IN THE 1930s?**

Use Sources 3A, 3B and 3C to answer the following questions.

- 3.1 Refer to Source 3A.
- 3.1.1 How does Gilbert Coka describe the struggle for African freedom? (1 x 3) (3)
- 3.1.2 What contribution did the 'great sons of Africa', such as Booker Washington, Shaka and Langalibalele, make in securing African freedom? (2 x 3) (6)

- 3.1.3 Explain whether this source is useful to a historian studying this period. (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.1.4 How, do you think, a gender activist would react to Coka's comments on African nationalism? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2 Refer to Source 3B.
- 3.2.1 Explain whether the statement: 'Africa is a black man's country ... Africa belongs to them', was justified. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.2 In what way does Source 3B differ from Source 3A on the subject of African nationalism? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.2.3 What is the connection between India, Indonesia and African nationalism? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3 After studying Sources 3A, 3B and 3C, explain the concept *nationalism*. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4 Study Source 3C.
- 3.4.1 How did the celebrations on the centenary of the Great Trek contribute to Afrikaner nationalism? (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.4.2 Why did the ox-wagon become a symbol of special significance to the Afrikaners? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.4.3 What historical information does the cover of the 1938 programme illustrate about the Great Trek? (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5 By referring to Sources 3A and 3C, explain whether there are any similarities between African nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism that can be justified. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6 EXTENDED WRITING
- 3.6.1 Anton Lembede (first President of the ANC Youth League, 1943) said that 'Africa was a black man's continent and it was up to Africans to reassert themselves and reclaim what is rightfully theirs'.
- [Taken from: *Inkundla ya Bantu* entitled *Africa is a black man's country*]
- With reference to the above, discuss why Anton Lembede's statement was important for Africans to reassert themselves and reclaim what was rightfully theirs. (30)

OR

3.6.2 Discuss the various reasons for the rise of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s. (30)
[75]

TOTAL: 150



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ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 9 pages.

QUESTION 1**WHAT CHALLENGES DID LENIN ENCOUNTER IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNIST STATE?****SOURCE 1A**

An extract on War Communism from *Russia and the USSR 1905 - 1956* by N Kelly.

During the Civil War Lenin introduced a policy of war communism. The government took control of the economy. It was vital that the Red Army was supplied with the weapons and food which it needed to fight the war effectively. War communism was very effective in keeping the army supplied, but it led to widespread starvation among the peasants and workers of Russia.

Lenin set up the Supreme Council of National Economy to introduce war communism. Private trading was banned and profit-making was decreed to be exploitation. Factories with more than ten workers were taken over by the government and strict discipline was imposed in them. Strikes were illegal. In the countryside, peasants were encouraged to work harder still. The surplus crops they grew were taken by the government to feed the factory workers and the army. The peasants resented this. They had won the right to own their land under the Communists, but now they wanted to profit from it by selling their crops. They did not see why they should have to give surplus produce to the government. The government also abolished money charges on such services as railways and post. This was to encourage the use of bartering instead of money. As inflation made the rouble almost worthless, many peasants did swap goods instead of using paper money.

SOURCE 1B

An extract on the New Economic Policy from *Russia in Revolution* by J Robertson.

In March 1921 Lenin announced the ending of War Communism and the inauguration of a New Economic Policy. The basis of the NEP was:

- The ending of requisitions from the peasants and the substitution of a fixed tax in kind (grain) - 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; the labour armies were disbanded and 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) was to remain in the hands of the state.

SOURCE 1C

An extract on War Communism from *Russia and the USSR 1905 - 1995* by T Downey.

The result of this War Communism was chaos. Peasants refused to hand over the food, or failed to plant crops that they knew would be taken. Many people did not receive enough rations to live on. The situation in the factories was just as chaotic with managers fleeing abroad and workers refusing to work for starvation wages.

By 1921 famine had broken out. Industrial production was down to one seventh of the 1913 level. It is estimated that 3,5 million people died from typhoid alone. With the economy in ruins, inflation out of control and the country in the grip of famine, the peasants called for the overthrow of Communism. They rose up against the army and the CHEKA. Lenin was so concerned that he said: 'We are barely hanging on.' Again the Bolsheviks responded with terror. They imposed their will by rounding up villagers and shooting them in batches; whole villages were also sent into exile.

However, they had to face a more serious revolt when, in 1921, the sailors at Kronstadt mutinied, demanding more political and economic freedom. They had always been regarded as the most loyal supporters of the Bolsheviks. Although Trotsky and the Red Army put down the revolt, the Party realised that if even their most loyal supporters were revolting against them, then it was time to change the policies that were driving them into revolt.

SOURCE 1D

An extract on the Kronstadt Uprising from *Russia in Revolution* by J Robertson.

The single most important factor in persuading Lenin to abandon War Communism was the revolt of the sailors of the Baltic Fleet at the Kronstadt naval base. These sailors had played vital roles in both the November Revolution and the Civil War and had been called the 'pride and glory of the Revolution'. In March 1921, however, they rose in rebellion against the repression and increasing dictatorship of the Soviet government, which they said had 'perverted the original ideals of the Revolution and had taken away its fruits from the workers and peasants in whose name it had been made'.

They demanded new elections for the Soviets, freedom of speech for other left-wing parties, freedom for trade unions, the release of left-wing political prisoners, the end of food requisitions and barrier searches, the right of peasants to hold land and freedom of production for craftsmen.

SOURCE 1E

An extract on the New Economic Policy from *Russia and the USSR 1905 - 1941* by J Murray.

Lenin said that the Kronstadt rising was 'the flash that lit up reality'. He knew that he had to do something to improve the economic situation in Russia. If he did not, the Communists would not survive. In 1921 he introduced a New Economic Policy (NEP).

Lenin said that the NEP would give the Soviet Union a 'breathing space' to get back on its feet. But many Communists were angry about what they saw as a return to capitalism. They did not like the idea that 'making a profit' was the main driving force for smaller industries. They disliked the fact that the bosses of factories or kulaks (rich peasants) could hire men to work for them. It was all too much like the old days.

Communists particularly disliked the new traders, who appeared in the cities. These 'NEPMEN', as they were called, made high profits by buying food and goods cheaply and selling them more dearly. They were middlemen who, as the Communists saw it, made money out of the labour of others. But they made the goods appear in the shops in quantities that had not been seen for years. 'NEPMEN' also set up restaurants and made enormous amounts of money from dealing in property and gambling.

Lenin persuaded the Party to accept the NEP for the time being. The majority realised that these measures were needed to revive industry and get more food produced.

QUESTION 2**WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?****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.

QUESTION 3**WHAT INFLUENCE DID AFRICAN AND AFRIKANER NATIONALISMS HAVE ON SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS IN THE 1930s?****SOURCE 3A**

This is an excerpt by Gilbert Coka who was a member of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union and the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA).

The hour of African freedom has struck. That for which Toussaint l'Ouverture suffered and died, that for which Frederick Douglass and Booker Washington lived and died, that for which Menelik, Shaka, Kakana, Lewanika, Lobengula, Langalibalele and other great sons of Africa, lived, suffered and died for. The complete liberty of Africans to shape their own destiny in their own way, has come. The light of liberty has broken in great splendour. In the present confusion of class and national interest, the African underdog is coming to his own. Justice will have her way. Africans must be ready to take their great opportunity towards freedom. They must be prepared to act the part of men. The dreams and prophecies of Marcus Garvey, the solidarity of Africans throughout the world, is becoming a fact. And but for a few traitors, Africans have reached the land of promise - liberty, equality, opportunity and justice.

SOURCE 3B

This is an excerpt from the ANC Youth League's policy manifesto that was published in *Inkundla ya Bantu* in May 1946:

All over the world nationalism is rising in revolt against foreign domination, conquest and oppression: in India, in Indonesia, in Egypt, in Persia and several other countries. Among Africans there are also clear signs of national awakening.... A new spirit of African nationalism: or Africans, is ... stirring the African society. A young, strong nation is in the process of birth and emergence. The national movement animated [energised] by the national spirit, is gaining strength and momentum. African nationalism is based on the following principles:

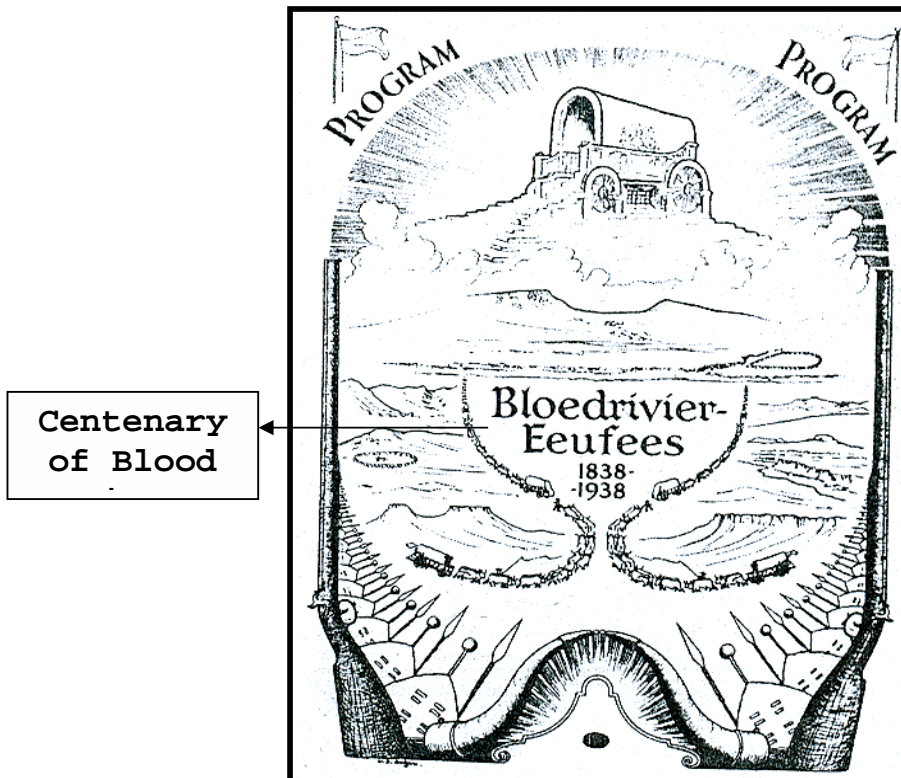
1. Africa is a black man's country. Africans are the natives of Africa and they have inhabited Africa, their Motherland, from time immemorial; Africa belongs to them.
2. Africans are one. Out of the diverse tribes, there must emerge a unified nation. The basis of national unity is the nationalistic feeling of the Africans, the feeling of being African irrespective of tribal connection, social status, educational attainment or economic class ... African national freedom, then socialism. Africans are naturally socialistic as illustrated in their social practices and customs. The achievement of national liberation will therefore bring in a new era, the era of African socialism. Our immediate task, however, is not socialism, but national liberation.

SOURCE 3C

The following extract on the 'Centenary of Blood River' is taken from *A History of South Africa* by Martin Roberts:

The appeal of Afrikaner nationalism became clear in the enthusiastic celebrations of the centenary of the Great Trek. Two ox-wagons modelled on those used in 1838 and accompanied by men and women in Voortrekker dress, left Van Riebeeck's statue in Cape Town in August and arrived at the site of the Voortrekker Monument near Pretoria the following December. Wherever they went, huge crowds gathered. Gideon Roos reported for the South African Broadcasting Corporation:

'You have no idea what emotion it caused. I saw people in tears because of this wave of intense patriotism, crystallised around the pride in this romantic page in our history. We never had a symbol before; the ox-wagon becomes that symbol.'



The cover of the 1938 Centenary Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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