



# **education**

**Lefapha la Thuto la Bokone Bophirima  
Noord-Wes Departement van Onderwys  
North West Department of Education  
NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

## **PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT**

**GRADE 11**

**HISTORY P1**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**ADDENDUM**

**This addendum consists of 14 pages.**

**QUESTION 1: HOW DID LENIN APPLY THE IDEOLOGY OF MARXISM IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) FROM 1918 TO 1924?**

**SOURCE 1A**

The source below highlights the reforms introduced by Lenin in 1918.

With Russia out of the war, Lenin began to concentrate on the task of building a socialist society in Russia. As one of his first tasks, Lenin nationalised agriculture and abolished private ownership of all land. Peasants were free to work the land but all property rights were held by the state. His next task was to nationalise industry. Some industries, like the metallurgic- and paper industries were completely nationalised. Others such as the textile industry, which had individual factories, was only partially nationalised rather than the entire industry nationalised by the state. Private trade and banks were also nationalised. Through his programme of nationalism Lenin ensured that, the means of production, distribution and exchange passed into the hands of the state.

All of these changes were incorporated in the first Soviet constitution of 10 July 1918. The constitution provided for a (establishment) Federation of Soviet National Republics in which all class divisions were abolished. Women were declared the social equals of men and as a symbol of this new equality, people were to call each other “comrades or “citizens”. The constitution no longer recognised the church as a legal person. It could own no property and was separated from the state. The teaching of religious doctrines in schools was prohibited. Nevertheless, any one could believe in any or no religion. The new constitution also offered workers and peasants universal and free education.

[From *Looking into the Past* by Seleti Y et al]

**SOURCE 1B**

This extract focuses on the different reasons suggested by historians why War Communism was introduced by Lenin.

Historians differ as to the rationale behind War Communism. Some view it as the result of the Bolsheviks' preconceived desire to drive immediately forward to the suppression of capitalism. Robert Conquest considers that war Communism was entirely in line with Bolshevik precepts (principles) and that it was far from being a "war" measure.

Others viewed War Communism as originating in a series of emergency measures introduced to deal with the increasingly difficult economic and military situations, but which was then justified in ideological terms. Isaac Deutscher says that the "desperate shifts and expedients" of food requisitioning, nationalisation and trade restrictions "looked to the [Communist] party like an unexpectedly rapid realisation of its own programme".

Lenin veered (moved) between the ideological and pragmatic explanations. Looking back in October 1921, he said that by the previous spring "it became evident that we suffered defeat in our attempt to introduce the socialist principles of production distribution by 'direct assault', that is, in the shortest, quickest and most direct way." A few months previously he said that the Bolsheviks had been living in the condition of a savage war that imposed an unprecedented burden on us and left us no choice but to take wartime measures in the economic sphere as well".

[From [www.johndclaire.net/Russo6\\_warcommunism.htm](http://www.johndclaire.net/Russo6_warcommunism.htm). Accessed on 3 March 2019.]

**SOURCE 1C**

The source below highlights the reactions of the Soviet people and the Kronstadt sailors towards Lenin's policy of War Communism in 1921.

The harsh actions taken by the government [in implementing War Communism] were criticised by many people. By 1921, thousands of peasants were rebelling against the seizing of their grain by the government. Workers in many cities were engaging in strike activity. 'Hunger stalked the towns. One result was a massive flight of the population to the countryside. The urban population, particularly the number of industrial workers declined sharply between 1917 and 1920. . . In the footsteps of hunger came epidemics, above all typhus . . . In two years (1919 and 1920) more than 5 million people fell ill with typhus. From 1918 to 1920 1.5 million people died from typhus. . Even the Kronstadt sailors, who had been strong supporters of the Bolsheviks in 1917, staged an open rebellion against the new government in 1921.

The sailors of Kronstadt, who were committed socialists, demanded:

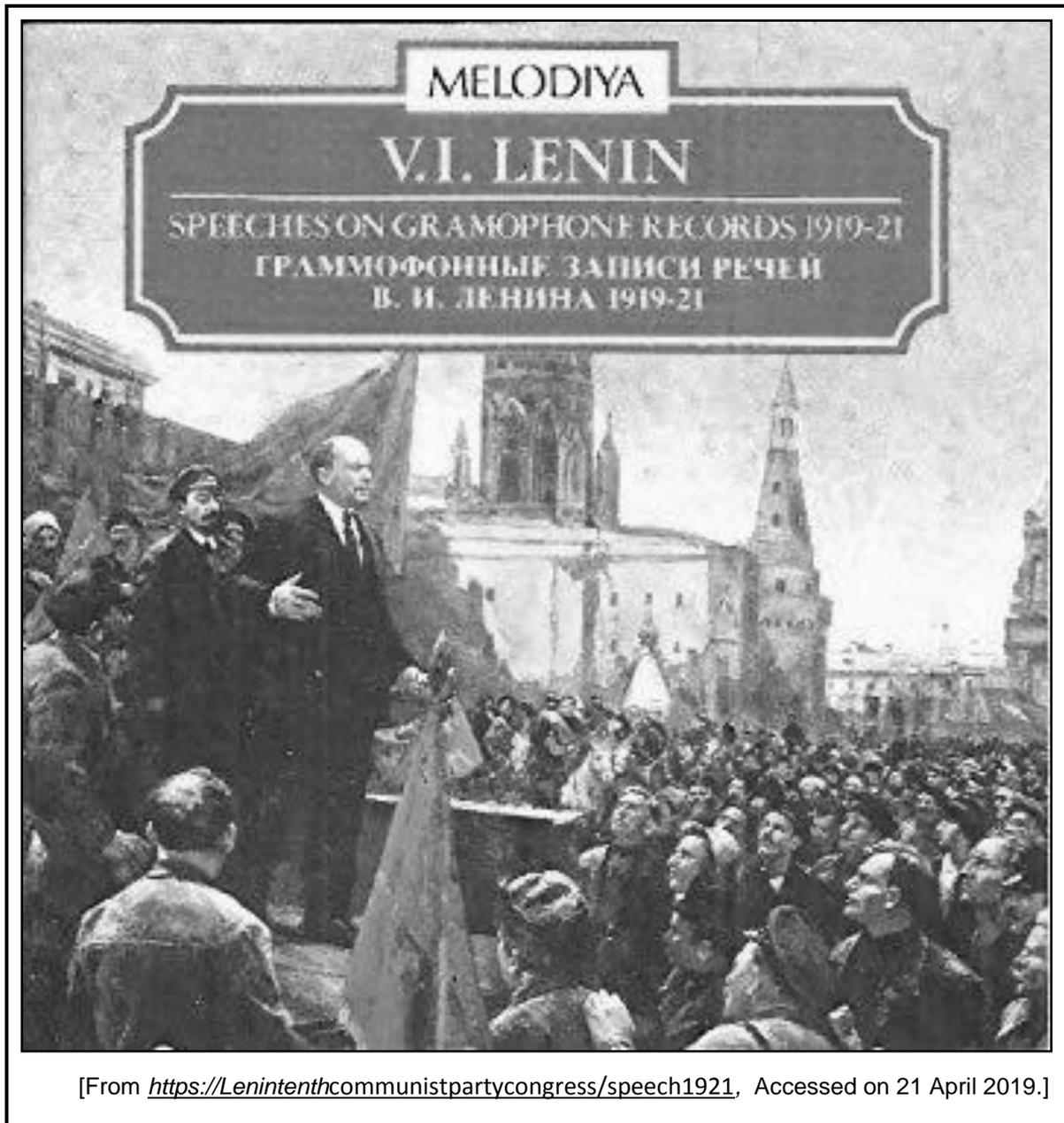
- An end to communist dictatorship
- Release of political prisoners
- New elections
- An end to grain requisitioning
- Freedom of speech, press, and assembly

This was an especially bitter blow in the communist regime. In 1917, the Kronstadt sailors had played a key role in the revolution. Trotsky called them "the pride and glory of the Russian Revolution". The Red Army was called in to put down the rebellion. Some 10 000 people died in Kronstadt conflict.

[From *Making History* by J Pape, et al]

**SOURCE 1D**

The source below is a headline from a Russian newspaper, the Melodiya. It was published in October 1921. It highlights Lenin addressing Russians on challenges faced by War Communism and the need for the New Economic Policy.



[From <https://Lenintenthcommunistpartycongress/speech1921>, Accessed on 21 April 2019.]

**QUESTION 2: WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE 1929 GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?****SOURCE 2A**

This extract contains an analysis by P Lane, on the buying and selling of shares on New York Stock Exchange in the 1920s.

A company can sell shares in the ownership of their businesses on the stock exchange in order to raise money. The company then uses the money from these shares to expand its businesses or to buy more factories in order to make higher profit. When the company is doing well, more people will buy shares in that company so that they can earn dividends (type of profits). As more people buy shares in a company, the company increases its value. There will be greater demands for shares in that company and the price of shares increase. People believed that buying and selling shares and speculation (buying and selling of shares) on the stock market was an easy way to make money fast. Speculation is a form of gambling. Speculators buy shares but they do not intend to keep them for long. They buy shares which they believe they will make a quick profit and sell them as soon as the prices rise.

In the 1920s, speculative shares were widespread. Speculators often borrowed money to buy shares or bought shares on the margin. This meant that they bought shares with money they did not have. It also meant that the value of the share was based on the people's willingness to buy that share rather than on the real value of the company. By 1928, share prices had risen far above their real value and this rise was not supported by real industrial expansion. Financial experts warned that this false prosperity (richness) would not last but most of speculators and the public ignored them. People's confidence in their ability to make money on the stock market lasted well into 1929 and the public could not be criticized for this. However, in September share prices began to drop and panic set in. People were hesitant (unwilling) to invest in suspicious companies. They believed that something must be wrong. On 29 October 1929, shareholders dumped 13 million shares and this event was the trigger that led to the collapse of the American economy.

[From *The USA in the Twentieth Century*, by P Lane]

**SOURCE 2B**

This extract below was written by Berton. It describes the implementation of Capitalism by the Republic led American government and how the Great Depression exposed the weaknesses of Capitalism.

American Capitalism can be seen as the economic system which was entrepreneurial and competitive in nature, however, the very same system will be responsible for the 1929 Great Depression. Researchers argued that free market Capitalism which was unregulated in the 1920s caused the Great Depression. Private individuals and business firms carried on the production and exchange of goods and services through a network of prices and markets. There are a number of key characteristics of American Capitalism. Firstly, it is the basic production facilities such as land and capital ownership. Secondly, interaction of American buyers and sellers in markets. Thirdly, it is a free market economy with minimal state control over businesses. As the USA became more and more industrialised, Laissez-Faire policy and practices presented more and more problems in the political and economic life of American society. The principle that the economy works best if private industry is not regulated and markets are free. As government motivated autonomy to the business sector, it created powerful individuals who monopolised the economy. In addition, the economy was dominated by mass production and mass corruption which was encouraged by advertisements and a credit boom.

[From *The Great Depression 1929-1939*, by Berton, P 1990]

**SOURCE 2C**

The source below is an extract by Berton. It focuses on unequal distribution of wealth and the main reasons for under-consumption within the USA economy.

Another way of looking at the Great Depression is to see it as a crisis of under-consumption. In this view, the Depression was not caused by too many goods being produced; rather, it was caused by the fact that people were too poor to afford them. While productivity increased by 43 percent and industrial profit rose up by 72 percent during the 1920s, wages of workers only increased by 8 percent. If employers had increased wages and shared company profits with the workforce, then, workers would have had the money to buy things. The idea of prosperity for all was a myth, American wealth was unevenly distributed, and the majority of Americans could not afford to continue buying consumer goods, leading to under-consumption.

On the other hand about, 200 large trusts (multinational companies) dominated the American industry. Those trusts were controlled by individuals and each one had almost complete control on more than one vital sector of the industry. For example, Carnegie controlled American steel manufacturers while Rockefeller controlled American oil production. They made huge profits at the expense of ordinary people. When there is a monopoly of a certain industry, there is no competition and without competition, dominant industry could change prices and pay workers lower wages. These exposed the weaknesses in American Capitalism and also became one of the leading grounds for the Great Depression.

[From The Great Depression 1929-1939, by Berton. P 1990]

SOURCE 2D

The source below is taken from Brooklyn Daily Eagle newspaper which was published on 24 October 1929. The headline reads: "Wall St. in panic as stocks crash."

**BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE**  
And Complete Long Island News

LATE NEWS  
WALL STREET ★★  
1:15 PRICES

89th YEAR—No. 295. ★ NEW YORK CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929. ★ 32 PAGES THREE CENTS

# WALL ST. IN PANIC AS STOCKS CRASH

## Attempt Made to Kill Italy's Crown Prince

### STOCKS CRASH IN RUSH TO SELL; BILLIONS LOST

#### ASSASSIN CAUGHT IN BRUSSELS MOB; PRINCE UNHURT

Royal Suitor Was About to Lay Wreath on Unknown Soldiers' Tomb.

**Princess, Deeply Moved, Falls Into Fiance's Arms and Kisses Him**



Crown Prince Umberto.

#### Hollywood Fire Destroys Films Worth Millions

Consolidated Studios Area Swept by Flames Fatal to One—Master Pictures Burned Include Many New Talkie Productions.

Hollywood, Oct. 24 (AP)—One man was killed and motion picture films, the value of which probably will run into millions of dollars, were lost in an explosion and fire which destroyed the laboratory of the Consolidated Film Industries here early today.

#### FEAR 52 PERISHED IN LAKE MICHIGAN; FERRY IS MISSING

Wreckage Picked Up Indicates Craft Went Down With All Aboard.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24 (AP)—A report that wreckage from a boat had been picked up 10 miles off Wind Point, which is about 4 miles north of Racine, Wis., today.

#### PIECE OF PLANE LIKE DITEMAN'S IS FOUND AT SEA

Black and Orange Wreckage Indicates Daring Flier Went to Death.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 24 (AP)—The report from Harbor Grace that the S.S. Kyle had picked up a message from an unidentified ship concerning the finding of airplane wreckage was stated by the Newfoundland newspaper to be without foundation.

#### High Duty Group Gave \$700,000 to Coolidge Drive

Grundy Agrees Rates Went Up Due to His Activities as Propagandist.

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol, Pa., manufacturer who admittedly has been lobbying in the interest of a protective tariff, testified before the Senate Lobby Committee today that he raised \$700,000 for President Coolidge's campaign in 1924 and that most of the money came from interests seeking higher tariffs.

#### WARDER SOUGHT TO KEEP SEA TRIP

Somers Named as Head of New

U.S. Navy, Oct. 24 (AP)—The freighter Donaldson, overdue here since Tuesday night, arrived at the lake off Wind Point. The upper part of the Milwaukee was painted white.

[From Spot On History, by B Cloete et al. 2013.]

**QUESTION 3: HOW DID HITLER’S RACIAL IDEOLOGY OF EUGENICS LEAD TO THE (HOLOCAUST) MASS KILLING OF THE JEWS IN THE 1930s?**

**SOURCE 3A**

The extract below focuses on how scientific racism influenced the way the Aryan nation should be perceived according to Adolf Hitler in Germany.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some Europeans began to think about race in order to justify racial superiority and discriminatory practices in their countries. They used the physical differences between people in a racist way to justify their view that the whites were superior to everybody else. These theories became known as scientific racism. Scientific racism used science and scientific experiments as part of eugenics to promote hierarchy (rank) of races. Eugenics became the methods of improving the quality of the human race especially by selective breeding.

It was not a surprise that Nazi racial ideology included the idea of a hierarchy of races in which not all races were equal. Hitler believed that Germans were members of a superior group of race called the Aryan (master race). The Nazi’s therefore defined the German nation as the highest creation of a race with natural good health, aggressive, superior, intelligent and courageous. But Hitler warned that the German Aryan nation was threatened internally by intermarriages between pure Aryan Germans and members of inherently inferior races such as Jews, Roma, Africans and Slavs. The offspring of these marriages were said to dilute the superior characteristics reflected in German blood, thus weakening the race in its struggle against other races for survival.

German government intervention was seen through programmes of breeding policies and euthanasia (mercy killing) in order to promote the reproduction of the best characteristics possible. This attitude will in future lead to the holocaust, an event which is viewed as premeditated mass murder of six million Jews in Europe by the Nazis. One Jew said: Of course I had always known that the use of the term “euthanasia” by the Nazi killers was a euphemism to camouflage their murder of human beings they had designated as life unworthy of life”.

[From [https://enginglopedia/ushmm.org/victims of the nazi era/nazi](https://enginglopedia/ushmm.org/victims-of-the-nazi-era/nazi) Accessed on 20 April 2019]

**SOURCE 3B**

The photograph below, entitled “Starved prisoners”, shows nearly dead Jews from hunger at the Nazi concentration camp in 1934.



**SOURCE 3C**

This source explains the ways and conditions at the Belzec extermination camp.

The first concentration camp in Germany was soon established after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in 1933 and it was turned into an extermination camp under the SS Death Head Division, Waffler SS. Mass murder of the Jews was the end result of Hitler's fundamental beliefs and racial ideological conviction. Unlike concentration camps, Nazi Germany built extermination camps during the Holocaust during World War 2, to systematically kill millions of Jews, Slavs, Poles and opponents of Nazism. The victims of death camps were primarily killed by gassing, either in permanent installations constructed for the specific purpose or by means of gas vans.

According to Rudolf Reder, one of the survivors of Belzec, he recalls the process of gassing that took place on a daily basis. "Several SS men pushed the women with whips and bayonets to the building housing the gas chambers, three steps led up to a hall and . . . SS men counted seven hundred and fifty people to each chamber. Those who did not want to enter were stabbed with bayonets and forced inside – there was blood everywhere. I heard the doors being locked; the moaning, shouting and cries of despair . . . the crying of the children and women which made the blood run cold in my veins. Then came the last terrible shout. All this lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, after which there was silence."

[From *The Holocaust, William Collins Sons & Co* by Gilbert, M]

**SOURCE 3D**

The article below, entitled “Effects of the Nuremburg Laws on the Jews” was written by A Cloete and Dugmore C. It analyses how the Jews lost their citizenship in Germany under Adolf Hitler.

Hitler blamed the Jewish people for all German’s misfortunes. He believed that people who were not of the Aryan race were inferior and decided to pass the Nuremburg Laws to deprive the Jews of their livelihood and citizenship. Hitler also realized that the more he was able to dehumanize the Jewish people, the less likely the German people would be to resist when he began to remove Jews from society. The Nuremburg Laws were passed in 1935 and removed all rights from the Jewish people. They were deprived of German citizenship, they were forbidden to marry non-Jews, they could not be employed in any government office, and they could not serve in the army and were also not allowed to practice medicine or any other profession. By 1936, half of German Jews were unemployed.

Over the next few years, Jews were forced to register the property that they owned with the ruling Nazi party. No Jewish person was allowed to register at a German university or school and all the Jews had to carry identity cards. Hitler deliberately promoted the hatred of the Jews because they did not fit the Nazi definition of Aryan (master race) and according to him they were impure and sub-humans who did not deserve to live. When Hitler had achieved these, anti-Semitism or hatred of the Jews moved from persecution to murder.

[From *Nations have the right to kill: Hitler, the Holocaust and War*, Koenigberg, R. A.]

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

Berton, P. 1990. The Great Depression 1929 -1939

Cloete, B. et al. 2013. Spot on History

*[https://enginglopedia/ushmm.org/victims of the nazi era/nazi](https://enginglopedia/ushmm.org/victims-of-the-nazi-era/nazi)*, Accessed on 20 April 2019

[http://www.johndclaire.net/Russ06\\_warcommunism.htm](http://www.johndclaire.net/Russ06_warcommunism.htm), Accessed on 3 March 2019

*<https://Lenintenthcommunistpartycongress/speech1921>*, Accessed on 21 April 2019

<http://starved-prisoners>, Accessed on 21 April 2019

Gilbert, M. Williams Collins Sons & Co. The Holocaust

Koenigberg, R. A. Nations have the right to kill: Hitler, the Holocaust and War

Lane, P. 1989. The USA in the Twentieth Century

Pape, J. et al. 1996. Making History

Seleti, Y. 1995. Looking into the Past