Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2024

HISTORY P1

MARKS: **150**

TIME: **3 hours**

IHISTE1

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

   SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 1: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, 1900–1940

   QUESTION 2: CAPITALISM IN THE USA, 1900–1940

   QUESTION 3: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES

   SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

   QUESTION 4: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, 1900–1940

   QUESTION 5: CAPITALISM IN THE USA, 1900–1940

   QUESTION 6: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES

2. SECTION A consists of THREE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.

4. Answer THREE questions as follows:

   4.1 At least ONE must be a source-based question and at least ONE must be an essay question.

   4.2 The THIRD question can be either a source-based question or an essay question.

5. You are advised to spend at least ONE hour per question.

6. When answering the questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.

7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.

8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section. Source material to be used to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ON THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 Define the concept *New Economic Policy* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 List from the source, TWO reasons for the introduction of the New Economic Policy. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.3 What, according to the source, were the THREE main changes of the NEP that assisted the economy to improve? (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think peasants gladly welcomed the NEP. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Comment on the statement, 'the NEP represents a temporary retreat from Russia's previous policy of extreme centralisation and doctrinaire socialism'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 Define the term *requisitioning* in the context of the Russian economy. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Comment on what is implied by the statement, "to provide breathing space for the Russian people and an economy on the brink of collapse after seven years of war". (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, to explain the impact of the NEP in Russia. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Quote from the source, the TWO rich classes that emerged as a result of the NEP. (2 x 1) (2)

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1.3 Refer to Source 1C.

1.3.1 In which year, according to the source, was grain production the highest? (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2 Quote from the source the year in which coal production was at its lowest in Russia. (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 What messages are conveyed in the source regarding the NEP? (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Comment on the limitations of this source to a historian researching the impact of the NEP in Russia from 1921 to 1928. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Refer to Source 1D.

1.4.1 Quote evidence from the source which proves that the NEP had a positive impact on Russian economy. (1 x 1) (1)

1.4.2 What, according to the source, was the original plan of the NEP? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.3 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain the dangers of capitalism that Lenin was referring to. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.4 Comment on what was implied by the statement, "they will squeeze profits out of you …" (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Compare Source 1B and Source 1C. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1C regarding the impact of the New Economic Policy on Russia. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining the impact of Lenin's New Economic Policy on the Russian economy. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 2: HOW DID ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL RESPOND TO THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGES CREATED BY THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM THE 1930s TO THE 1940s?

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 Why, according to the source, was the New Deal established in America in the 1930s? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Define the concept *laissez faire* in the context of the US economy. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Mention THREE agencies that the United States of America used to improve the economy. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain how the New Deal would improve the US economy. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2 Refer to Source 2B.

2.2.1 How, according to the source, did the following agencies respectively assist in improving conditions in America?

(a) PWA

(b) FERA (2 x 1) (2)

2.2.2 What, according to the source, were the other agencies that were used in the United States of America to alleviate suffering in the economy? (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.3 Define the term *compensation* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.4 Comment on how President Roosevelt tried to change the attitude of the Americans during the Great Depression years. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Consult Source 2C.

2.3.1 What, according to the source, were the important accomplishments of the New Deal? (2 x 1) (2)

2.3.2 What is implied by the statement, 'depressions would not disappear of their own accord'? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.3 Why do you think that the US economy got some boost from the New Deal? (2 x 2) (4)

2.3.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the New Deal helped American people during the Great Depression. (2 x 2) (4)

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2.4 Refer to Source 2D.

2.4.1 Explain the messages portrayed in the photograph. (2 x 2) (4)

2.4.2 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian investigating the success of the New Deal in improving the US economy. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4.3 Compare Source 2B and Source 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2B contradicts the evidence in Source 2D regarding the successes of the New Deal in the United States of America. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5 Using the information from relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how Roosevelt's New Deal responded to the economic challenges created by the Great Depression in the USA in the 1930s to the 1940s. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC RACE THEORIES ON NAZI RACIAL POLICIES IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

Study Sources 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D and answer the following questions.

3.1 Refer to Source 3A.

3.1.1 Define the concept *Aryan* in the context of Germany. (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.2 Quote THREE groups of people, from the source, that were targeted by the Nazi racial policies. (3 x 1) (3)

3.1.3 How, according to the source, was Germany going to verify those to be targeted? (1 x 2) (2)

3.1.4 Using information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Germans were so much concerned about the non-Aryan issue. (2 x 2) (4)

3.1.5 Comment on what is implied by the statement, "to determine the suitability of potential spouses for members of the SS". (2 x 2) (4)

3.2 Consider Source 3B.

3.2.1 Define the term *dictatorship* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.2 How, according to the source, did the Nazi's fulfill the long-held dream of the eugenicists? (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.3 Quote from the source the legislation that permitted sterilisation and other segregationist practices in Germany in the 1930s. (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the Nazi's abused people's rights regarding the sterilisation process. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3 Refer to Source 3C.

3.3.1 Quote from the source the literal meaning of 'euthanasia'. (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 What, according to the source, were the aims of the euthanasia program in Nazi Germany? (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why euthanasia was not a "good death" in Nazi Germany. (2 x 2) (4)

3.3.4 Explain why the health authorities encouraged the parents of children with disabilities to admit their young children to one of a number of specially designated pediatric clinics. (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.5 Why do you think the Nazi's did not reveal the real purpose of the private clinics to the parents of the children that were admitted? (1 x 2) (2)

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3.4 Consider Source 3D.

3.4.1 Why, according to the source and your own knowledge, was Helene killed? (2 x 2) (4)

3.4.2 Explain the reliability of this source to a historian researching the impact of pseudo-scientific racism in Germany. (1 x 2) (2)

3.4.3 Compare Source 3C and Source 3D. Explain how the information in Source 3C supports the evidence in Source 3D, regarding the euthanasia program in Germany. (1 x 2) (2)

3.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining the impact of pseudo-scientific race theories on Nazi racial policies in the 1930s and 1940s. (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 100

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SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer at least ONE question, but not more than TWO questions, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 4: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, 1900–1940: CASE STUDY– STALIN'S FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Joseph Stalin improved the economy of the Soviet Union through a series of Five-Year Plans by the end of 1939.

Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 5: CAPITALISM IN THE USA, 1900–1940

Critically discuss the social and economic impact of the Great Depression and how the United States of America responded to it.

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

QUESTION 6: IDEAS OF RACE IN THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES: CASE STUDY – HITLER AND THE JEWS

To what extent did the Nazi Germany use the racial ideas and eugenics to target and violate the rights of all 'non-Aryans and undesirables' in Nazi Germany, from 1933 to 1945?

Use relevant historical evidence to support your line of argument. **[50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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HISTORY P1 ADDENDUM

IHISTE3

This addendum consists of 14 pages.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ON THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY?

SOURCE 1A

The source below is an article, written and fact checked by the Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, USA. It explains the background to the New Economic Policy introduced in Russia from 1921 to 1928.

New Economic Policy (NEP), the economic policy of the government of the Soviet Union from 1921 to 1928, representing a temporary retreat from its previous policy of extreme centralisation (strict control) and doctrinaire socialism (communist principles). The policy of War Communism, in effect since 1918, had by 1921 brought the national economy to the point of total breakdown. The Kronstadt Rebellion of March 1921 convinced the Communist Party and its leader, Vladimir Lenin, of the need to retreat from socialist policies in order to maintain the party's hold on power. Accordingly, the 10th Party Congress in March 1921 introduced the measures of the New Economic Policy.

These measures included the return of most agriculture, retail trade, and small-scale light industry to private ownership and management while the state retained control of heavy industry, transport, banking and foreign trade. Money was reintroduced into the economy in 1922, (it had been abolished under War Communism).

The peasantry was allowed to own and cultivate their own land, while paying taxes to the state. The New Economic Policy reintroduced a measure of stability to the economy and allowed the Soviet people to recover from years of war, civil war, and governmental mismanagement. The small businessmen and managers who flourished in this period, became known as NEP men.

But the NEP was viewed by the Soviet government as merely a temporary expedient (measure) to allow the economy to recover while the Communists solidified (strengthened) their hold on power.

[From https://www.britannica.com/money/New-Economic-Policy-Soviet-history. Accessed on 11 May 2024]

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SOURCE 1B

The source below deals with the achievements of the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced by Vladimir Lenin in the Soviet Union between 1921 and 1928.

The replacement of requisitioning with a fixed tax, along with the return of market trading and a revived currency, provided peasant farmers with an incentive to work harder and produce more. As a consequence, the level of agricultural production began to rise significantly. Peasants who produced more began to acquire surplus goods and cash, which they used to buy more land or hire labour.

A new class of kulak peasants, a group long demonised in Bolshevik propaganda and persecuted by the Red Army and CHEKA, began to re-appear. Another group of opportunistic middlemen and retailers also emerged during the NEP period. Dubbed the Nepmen, they were mostly shopkeepers, salesmen and market stall holders who obtained items wholesale or secondhand and then sold them for a profit, a capitalistic activity that was strictly forbidden before 1921.

… Four years of the NEP saw production increase to 72.5 million tons. There were knock-on improvements in industrial production and the wages of industrial workers, which doubled between 1921 and 1924. In November 1921 the Soviet regime introduced currency reforms that would back inflation and restore trust in the rouble (Soviet currency). Most importantly, the availability of food in the cities was restored.

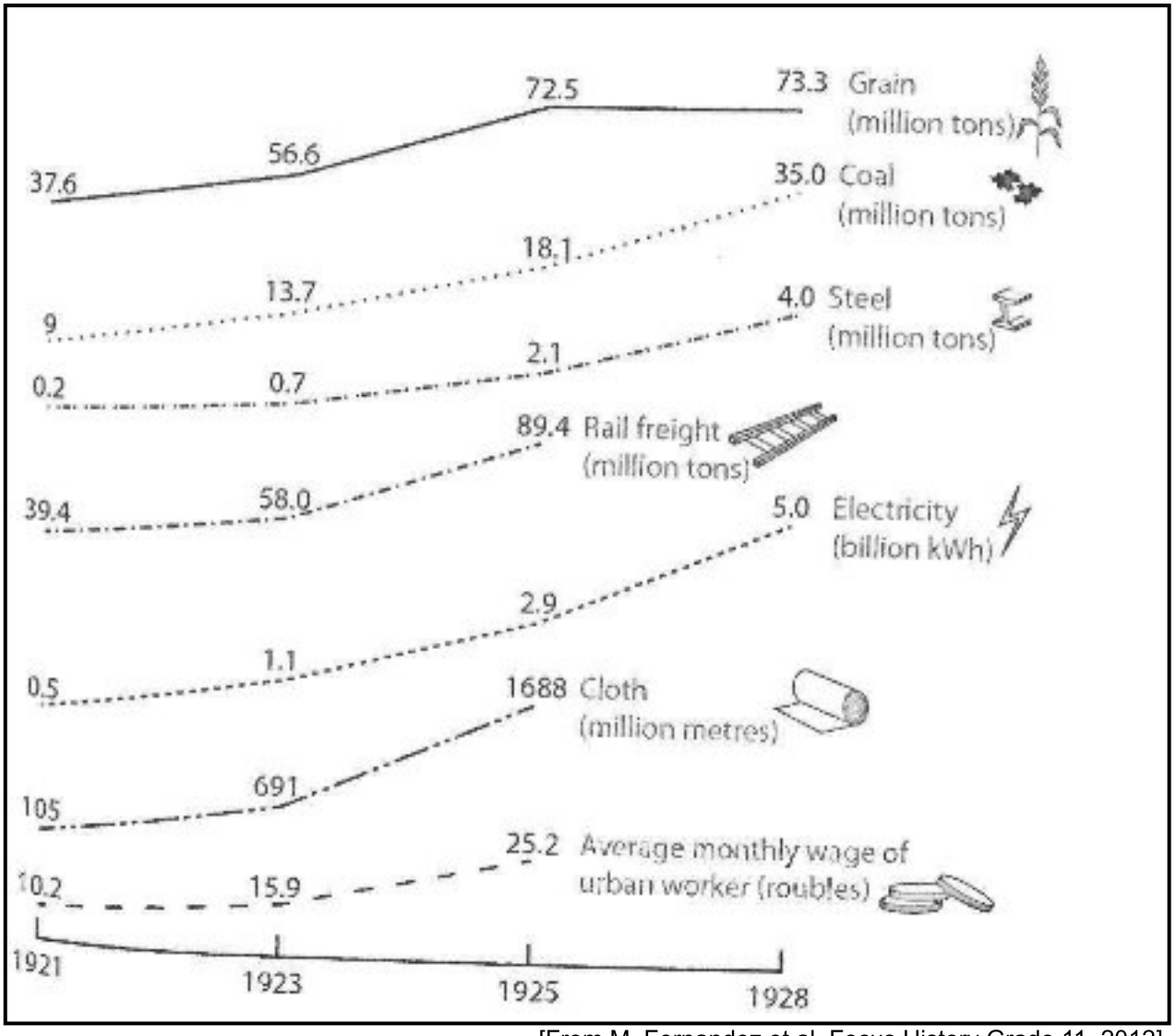
… Lenin responded by justifying the NEP as a temporary measure, intended to provide "breathing space" for the Russian people and an economy on the brink of collapse after seven years of war.

[From https://alphahistory.com/russianrevolution/new-economic-policy-nep/ Accessed on 10 May 2024]

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SOURCE 1C

The graph below indicates the Agricultural and Industrial production after the introduction of the NEP in Russia, 1921–1928. The graph was drawn by Walter Durranty, an American journalist.



[From M. Fernandez et al, Focus History Grade 11, 2012]

SOURCE 1D

The source below is an extract from a journal on Lenin's New Economic Policy written by Helene M. Glaza, 2009 Vol 1 No11. The source focuses on the debates on the impact of the New Economic Policy (NEP).

… The NEP was masterfully designed to bring capital into the state, which it did, and to help it prosper economically. However, some so cialists believe it may have gone too far with its free-market economic style and possibly could have led the Soviet Union into permanently possessing a capitalist economy, which would have destroyed the socialist priority. The original plan, however, was to ha ve capitalism in place until the economy was strong enough to achieve socialism.

Although it is obvious, through deep analysis of his documents and the strong expression of his beliefs in Communism and against Imperialism and capitalism, it would seem to some that Lenin had an almost paranoid anxiety of the capitalists. It's not just that he acknowledges the dangers of capitalism and the inevitable chance that there will be those who will disagree with Communism, but there is undeniable evidence that this truly was a real fear for him. An example of this paranoia is when he is speaking about how the Soviet people will now have to work side by side with the capitalists, and how they will be hard to pick out of a crowd. But the fact that "They will squeeze profits out of you ..." and that "they will enrich themselves, operating alongside of you".

Unfortunately, the New Economic Policy would be short-lived because after Lenin's death in January of 1924, Stalin's infamous Five-Year Plans were instilled upon the Soviet Union. Immediately, the New Economic Policy was abandoned; this would prove to be both good and bad. In a way, NEP had, indeed, improved the Soviet economy, but only back to the levels at which it was during World War One. The peasants were meeting the expectations of the government (therefore, not complying with their part of the agreement on the conditions of the free-market style of economy) which meant that although progress had been made in comparison to the desperity of the days of War Communism, not enough progress was made. In Stalin's mind, NEP had to go!

[From https://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1670/lenins-new-economic-policy-what-it-was-and-how-it-changed-the-soviet-union. Accessed on15 May 2024]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL RESPOND TO THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGES CREATED BY THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM THE 1930s TO THE 1940s?

SOURCE 2A

The source below explains the reasons why Roosevelt introduced the New Deal in the United States of America in the 1930s.

New Deal, … took action to bring about immediate economic relief as well as reforms in industry, agriculture, finance, waterpower, labor and housing, vastly increasing the scope of the federal government's activities. The term *new deal* was taken from Roosevelt's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency on July 2, 1932. Reacting to the ineffectiveness of the administration of Pres. Herbert Hoover in meeting the ravages of the Great Depression, American voters the following November overwhelmingly voted in favour of the Democratic promise of a 'new deal for the forgotten man'.

Opposed to the traditional American political philosophy of laissez-faire, the New Deal generally embraced the concept of a government-regulated economy aimed at achieving a balance between conflicting economic interests. The new administration's first objective was to alleviate the suffering of the nation's huge number of unemployed workers.

Public works agencies, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), were created to dispense emergency and short term governmental aid to provide temporary jobs … Before 1935 the New Deal focused on revitalising the country's-stricken business and agricultural communities. To revive industrial activity, the National Recovery Administration (NRA) was granted authority to help shape industrial codes governing trade practices, wages, hours, child labour and collective bargaining. The New Deal also tried to regulate the nation's financial hierarchy in order to avoid a repetition of the stock market crash of 1929 and the massive bank failure.

[From https://www.britannica.com/summary/New-Deal-Causes-and-Effects. Accessed on 11 May 2024]

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SOURCE 2B

The source below focuses on how the New Deal dealt with some of the challenges posed by the Great Depression in America in the 1930s.

In 1933 the new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, brought an air of confidence and optimisism that quickly rallied the people to the banner of his program, known as the New Deal. 'The only thing we have to fear is fear itself' the president declared in his inaugural address to the nation. *Laissez-faire* is a French phrase meaning … Roosevelt faced unprecedented mass unemployment. By the time he took office, as many as 13 million Americans – more than a quarter of the labor force, were out of work.

An early step for the unemployed came in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a program that brought relief to young men between 18 and 25 years of age.

A Public Works Administration (PWA) provided employment for skilled construction workers on a wide variety of mostly medium-to large-sized projects. The Tennessee Valley Authority developed the impoverished Tennessee River valley area through a series of dams built for flood control … The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), in operation from 1933 to 1935, distributed direct relief to hundreds of thousands of people, usually in the form of direct payments.

In 1933, Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide economic relief to farmers. The AAA proposed to raise crop prices by paying farmers a subsidy to compensate for voluntary cutbacks in production. The government provided aid in the form of the Soil Conservation Service, established in 1935. Farm practices that damaged the soil, had intensified the impact of the drought.

[From https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/roosevelt-and-new-deal. Accessed on 15 May 2024]

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SOURCE 2C

The source below is part of a speech made by Allan Winkler, a Professor of History, before the US senate committee. It focuses on the accomplishments and failures of the New Deal.

The New Deal was responsible for some powerful and important accomplishments. It put people back to work. It saved capitalism. It restored faith in the American economic system, while at the same time it revived a sense of hope in the American people. But economically, it was less successful. Monetary policy, as Christina Romer had suggested, made the most difference. Fiscal economic policy didn't really work because it wasn't really tried. Why, then did the New Deal fail to achieve economic recovery?

Basically, John Maynard Keynes argued that depressions would not disappear of their own accord. It was rather necessary to take aggressive action to jumpstart the economy. Ideally, such action should come from the private sector. But if such a response was not forthcoming, the government could act instead. It could spend massive amounts of money on public works or other projects, or cut taxes, or both.

Since the late 1930s, conventional wisdom has held that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" helped bring about the end of the Great Depression. The series of social and government spending programs did get millions of Americans back to work on hundreds of public projects across the country. But in the 80 years since the Great Depression was formally declared over in June of 1938, historians and economists have continued to debate the true merits of the New Deal and whether, in fact, the radical government spending programs brought about the end of the biggest economic downturn in history.

The New Deal often worked in counterproductive ways, at least economically. The New Deal also alienated businessmen, something Keynes counselled against. Fiscal policy, in short, did not work because it was never really tried. The unemployment rate never dropped below 14 percent, and for the entire decade of the 1930s, it averaged 17 percent.

[From https://www.history.com/topics/great-depression/works-progress-administration. Accessed on 15 May 2024]

SOURCE 2D

The source below shows US unemployed men of various ages queuing outside a soup kitchen opened in Chicago during the Great Depression.



[From https://www.dailysignal.com/2014/09/28/new-deal-end-great-depression/Accessed on 30 May 2024]

QUESTION 3: WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC RACE THEORIES ON NAZI RACIAL POLICIES IN THE 1930s AND 1940s?

SOURCE 3A

The source below appeared in the Holocaust Encyclopedia, USA Holocaust Memorial Museum. It explains the Nazi racial beliefs and policies, including the implementation plans.

Racism fueled Nazi ideology and policies. The Nazi's viewed the world as being divided up into competing inferior and superior races, each struggling for survival and dominance. They believed the Jews were not a religious denomination, but a dangerous non-European "race". In the early twentieth century, such views on race were widely accepted in many parts of the world.

According to Nazi theories of race, Germans and other Europeans had perceived superior physical and mental traits. They considered European peoples to be "Aryans," descended from the ancient Indo-Europeans who settled throughout the European continent as well as in Iran and India.

Racial antisemitism is the prejudice against, or hatred of Jews based on false scientific theory. Nazi racists viewed the mentally and physically ill as blemishes upon the genetic landscape of the so-called master race and, when they reproduced, as a biological danger to the purity of the Aryan race.

During World War II, Nazi physicians conducted bogus medical experiments seeking to identify physical evidence of Aryan superiority and non-Aryan inferiority. Despite killing countless non-Aryan prisoners in the course of these experiments, the Nazi's could not find any evidence for their theories of biological racial differences among human beings.

In 1931, the SS (Schutzstaffel; the elite guard of the Nazi state) established a Race and Settlement Office to conduct race "research" and to determine the suitability of potential spouses for members of the SS. After the Nazi's came to power, they passed the Nuremberg Race Laws in 1935, which codified a supposedly biological definition of Jewishness.

[From https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-racism-an-overview Accessed 20 May 2024]

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SOURCE 3B

The source below refers to the policy of sterilisation used by the Nazi's to keep racial purity in Germany.

On July 14, 1933, the Nazi dictatorship fulfilled the long-held dreams of eugenics proponents by enacting the Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Diseases ("Hereditary Health Law"). The new Nazi law was coauthored (also written) by Falk Ruttke, a lawyer, Arthur Gütt, a physician and director of public health affairs, and Ernst Rüdin, a psychiatrist and early leader of the German racial hygiene movement.

Individuals who were subjected to the law were those men and women who "suffered" from any of nine conditions assumed to be hereditary: feeblemindedness, schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorder, genetic epilepsy, Huntington's chorea (a fatal form of dementia), genetic blindness, genetic deafness, severe physical deformity, and chronic alcoholism.

Special hereditary health courts lent an aura (sense) of due process to the sterilisation measure, but the decision to sterilize was routine. Nearly all better-known geneticists, psychiatrists, and anthropologists sat on such courts at one time or another, mandating the sterilisations of an estimated 400 000 Germans.

Vasectomy (a form of male birth control) was the usual sterilisation method for men, and for women, tubal ligation, an invasive procedure that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of women. The "Blood Protection Law" announced in Nuremberg on 15 September 1935, criminalised marriage or sexual relations between Jews and non-Jewish Germans. Soon after, Nazi leaders took biological segregation a step further, privately discussing the 'complete emigration of all Jews as a goal'.

[From https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-biological -state-nazi-racial-hygiene-1933-1939. Accessed on 21 May 2024]

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SOURCE 3C

The source below discusses Euthanasia program and how physically disabled, and mentally challenged children were dealt with in Nazi Germany in the 1930s–1940s.

The term “euthanasia” means literally “good death”. It usually refers to causing a painless death for a chronically or terminally ill individual who would otherwise suffer. The “euthanasia” program targeted, for systematic killing, patients with mental and physical disabilities living in institutional settings in Germany and German-annexed territories.

It started in 1939, about two years before the Nazi’s began systematically murdering Europe’s Jews as part of the “Final Solution.” The program was one of many radical eugenic measures which aimed to restore the racial “integrity” of the German nation. It aimed to eliminate what eugenicists, and their supporters considered “life unworthy of life”: those individuals who – they believed – because of severe psychiatric, neurological, or physical disabilities represented both a genetic and a financial burden on German society and the state.

In the spring and summer months of 1939, a number of planners began to organise a secret killing operation, targeting disabled children. They were led by Philipp Bouhler, the director of Hitler’s private chancellery, and Karl Brandt, Hitler's attending physician.

On August 18, 1939, the Reich Ministry of Home Affairs circulated a decree requiring all physicians, nurses, and midwives to report newborn infants and children under the age of three who showed signs of severe mental or physical disability. Beginning in October 1939, public health authorities began to encourage parents of children with disabilities to admit their young children to one of a number of specially designated pediatric clinics throughout Germany and Austria. In reality these Clinics were children’s killing wards.

[From https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/euthanasia-program. Accessed on 25 May 2024]

SOURCE 3D

This is a picture of Helene Stephanie Lebel, diagnosed with schizophrenia (serious mental sickness). She was one of 9 772 persons gassed in 1940 in the Brandenburg "euthanasia" center.



[From https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/images/large/fdb79b19-b2fe-41ea-9db5-10b256fbe713.gif. Accessed 25 May 2024]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

https://www.britannica.com/money/New-Economic-Policy-Soviet-history

https://alphahistory.com/russianrevolution/new-economic-policy-nep/

M. Fernandez et al, Focus History Grade 11, 2012

https://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1670/lenins-new-economic-policy-what-it-was-and-how-it-changed-the-soviet-

https://www.britannica.com/summary/New-Deal-Causes-and-Effects .Accessed

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-biological -state-nazi-racial-hygiene-1933-1939

From https://www.history.com/topics/great-depression/works-progress-administration

https://www.dailysignal.com/2014/09/28/new-deal-end-great-depression/

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/nazi-racism-an-overview

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/images/large/fdb79b19-b2fe-41ea-9db5-10b256fbe713.gif

From https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/euthanasia-program.

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