# GRADE 11

# HISTORY PAPER 1

# JUNE/MIDYEAR EXAMINATION

# 6 JUNE 2025

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**Time: 2 Hours**

**Marks: 100**

**This question paper consists of 7 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**

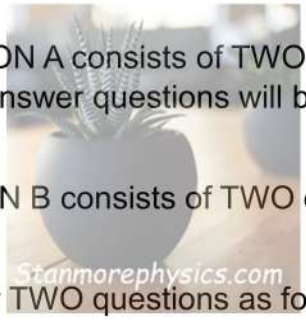
   **QUESTION 1: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900 TO 1940: STALIN'S FIVE YEAR PLANS**
   **QUESTION 2: CAPITALISM IN THE USA 1900 TO 1940: THE NEW DEAL**

   **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

   **QUESTION 3: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900 TO 1940: LENIN'S ECONOMI POLICIES**
   **QUESTION 4: CAPITALISM IN THE USA 1900 TO 1940: THE WALL STREET CRASH**

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

2. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.




4. Answer TWO questions as follows:

   4.1. Answer ONE source-based question and

   4.2 Answer ONE essay question.

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

6. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.

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

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

9. Write clearly and legibly.

**QUESTION 1: HOW DID STALIN IMPLEMENT COLLECTIVISATION DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLANS IN RUSSIA FROM 1928 TO 1932?**

The sources required to answer these questions are contained in the Addendum.

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

1.1 **STUDY SOURCE 1A.**

1.1.1 What, according to the source, was the primary goal of Stalin's collectivization during the first Five-Year Plan? (2x1) (2)

1.1.2 Define the term *Communist* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

1.1.3 What is implied by the phrase: "*We destroyed our own crops to keep them out of the hands of the government, but it only made things worse.*" (2x2) (4)

1.1.4 What, according to the source was the impact of collectivization on the kulaks and other peasants? (2x1) (2)

1.2 **STUDY SOURCE 1B.**

1.2.1 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, comment on how you think Stalin planned to achieve socialism in Russia which he termed: "*Socialism in one country*" (2x2) (4)

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1.2.2 What, according to Stalin, was the way out of a complete collapse of the whole national economy? (1x1) (1)

1.2.3 Mention the TWO ways Stalin suggested would be used to make agriculture large scale. (2x1) (2)

1.2.4 With reference to the speech, comment on Stalin's leadership style. (2x2) (4)

1.2.5 Quote evidence form the source that suggests that Stalin rejected the capitalist's way of transforming Russian agriculture. (1x1) (1)

1.3 **STUDY SOURCE 1C.**

1.3.1 Quote TWO pieces of evidence from the source, that suggests that collectivization was implemented in phases. (2x1) (2)

1.3.2 Why, in your opinion, was it necessary to use force to implement collectivization? (2x2) (4)

1.3.3 What, according to the source, were the consequences of Collectivization (2x1) (2)

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1.4 **STUDY SOURCE 1D.**

1.4.1 Why do you think this article appeared in the front page of the Chicago

American newspaper?

(2x2) (4)

1.4.2 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian studying collectivization under Stalin from 1928-193 (2x2) (4)

1.5 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1C supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding the effects of collectivisation. (2x2) (4)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT LINES (about 80 words) explaining how Stalin implemented collectivisation during the First Five-year Plans in Russia from 1928 to 1932?

(8)
**[50]**



## QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE NEW DEAL OPPOSE THE PRINCIPLES OF CAPITALISM IN THE UNITED STTES OF AMERICA DURING THE 1930s?

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

**2.1 Use Source 2A**

2.1.1 Define the term *Capitalism* in your own words. (1x2) (2)

2.1.2 Using the source, give the name of the person that introduced the New Deal in the USA (1x1) (1)

2.1.3 What, according to the source were the THREE ***Rs*** (3x1) (3)

2.1.4 According to Roosevelt, where could temporary work be provided for the unemployed? (1x1) (1)

2.1.5 Comment on the reasons for the criticism of the New Deal by conservatives like Herbert Hoover. (2x2) (4)

**2.2 Consult Source 2B**

2.2.1 Why, according to the source, did so many banks close in 1933? (1x1) (1)

2.2.2 Explain why Roosevelt used the radio as an important broadcasting tool? (2x2) (4)

2.2.3 Comment on how Roosevelt convinced the American public to deposit their money in the banks. (2x2) (4)

2.2.4 Explain the reliability of the source to a historian researching about the implementation of the Emergency Banking Act. (2x2) (4)

**2.3 Refer to Source 2C**

2.3.1 What, according to the source were the advantages provided by the Social Security Act to the American public? (2x1) (2)

2.3.2 Comment on what is implied by the statement, “For the first time, we have hope,” in the context of the New Deal programme in America. (2x2) (4)

2.3.3 How, according to the source, did the following react to signing into law of the Social Security Act?

a) The critics of the President Roosevelt.

(1x1) (1)

b) Business leader William Randolph.

(1x1) (1)

**2.4 Study source 2D**

2.4.1 How, according to the source, did the Social Security Act benefit the American people? (2x1) (2)

2.4.2 Comment on how the Republicans (opponents of Roosevelt) would have reacted towards this poster? (2x2) (4)

2.5 Compare Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the effects of the Social Security Act. (2x2) (4)

2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words) explaining how the new deal opposed the principles of capitalism in the United States of America during the 1930s? (8)

**[50]**



## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

### QUESTION 3: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA: LENIN'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

"Lenin's New Economic Policy was a necessary step away from his goal of full Communism to repair the damage caused by War Communism in Russia from 1921 to 1924."

Do you agree with the statement? Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.

**[50]**

### QUESTION 4: CAPITALISM IN USA: THE WALL STREET CRASH

To what extent did the Great Depression negatively affect the lives of people in the United States of America between 1929 and 1933.

Use relevant evidence to support your line of argument.




**[50]**

**[100]**

# GRADE 11

# HISTORY PAPER 1

# ADDENDUM

# JUNE/ MIDYEAR EXAMINATION

# 6 JUNE 2025

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**This ADDENDUM consists of 9 pages.**

## QUESTION 1: HOW DID STALIN IMPLEMENT COLLECTIVISATION DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLANS IN RUSSIA FROM 1928 TO 1933?

### SOURCE 1A

The extract bellow is an excerpt from Joseph Stalin's speech to industrial managers in 1929, combined with a witness account of collectivization in Russia during the 1920s -1930s:

*"We are advancing full steam ahead along the path of collectivization. The kulaks are the sworn enemies of socialism. We must smash the kulaks as a class. Either we do this, or we cease to exist as a socialist state."*
— Joseph Stalin, speech to the Communist Party Congress, 1929

A peasant from Ukraine later described the process of collectivization:
*"They came with soldiers and officials, demanding that we hand over everything: grain, cattle, and tools. When we refused, they branded us enemies of the people. Many were taken away to Siberia or shot on the spot. I remember my father saying, 'This is not progress; this is destruction.' We destroyed our own crops to keep them out of the hands of the government, but it only made things worse. Hunger came, and we had nothing left."*
"Stalin's primary goal in implementing collectivization was two-fold, to consolidate control over agriculture and ensure sufficient grain production for industrialization. Small, independent farms were forcibly merged into large collective farms (kolkhozes), often accompanied by violent repression. The government confiscated land, tools, and livestock from peasants, redistributing them to the collective farms.

Kulaks, wealthier peasants who resisted collectivization, were branded as enemies of the state. Stalin's government launched a propaganda campaign to criticize the kulaks, using slogans like 'Liquidate the kulaks as a class.' Many kulaks were arrested, deported, or executed.

The process faced widespread resistance from peasants who destroyed crops and livestock rather than surrendering them to the state. Stalin responded by deploying armed forces to suppress opposition, leading to famine in some areas. Despite this, the government reported exaggerated successes, claiming collectivization had modernized agriculture and met its goals, even as millions perished due to starvation and harsh conditions."

Dmitriev, I. (1933). [Oral testimony recorded in "The Voices of Famine," edited by A. Petrov, 1989.Accessed on 12 May 2025]

**SOURCE 1B**

The source below was taken from an audio book called Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar written by Simon Sebag Montefiore. It is an extract of a speech Stalin made on 2 December 1929. In it, he gives reasons why it was necessary to transform a backward and small Russian peasant economy.

Can we advance our socialised industry at an accelerated rate while we have such an agricultural basis as small-peasant economy, which is incapable of expanded reproduction, and which, in addition, is the predominant (main) force in our national economy? No, we cannot. Can Soviet power and the work of socialist construction rest for any length of time on two different foundations: on the most large-scale and concentrated socialist industry, and the most disunited and backward, small-commodity peasant economy? No, they cannot. Sooner or later, this would be bound to end in the complete collapse of the whole national economy.

What, then, is the way out? The way out lies in making agriculture large-scale, in making it capable of accumulation, of expanded reproduction, and in thus transforming the agricultural basis of the national economy. But how is it to be made large-scale?

There are two ways of doing this. There is the capitalist way, which is to make agriculture large-scale by implanting capitalism in agriculture - a way which leads to the impoverishment of the peasantry and to the development of capitalist enterprises in agriculture. We reject this way as incompatible (mismatched) with Soviet economy.

There is another way: the socialist way, which is to introduce collective farms and state farms into agriculture, the way which leads to uniting the small peasant farms into large collective farms, employing machinery and scientific methods of farming, and capable of developing further, for such farms can achieve expanded reproduction. And so, the question stands as follows: either one way or the other, either back - to capitalism, or forward - to socialism. There is not, and cannot be, any third way.

[From: Stalin's Collectivisation of Agriculture (spartacus-educational.com). Accessed on 12 May 2025.]

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**SOURCE 1C**

The source below describes the implementation and hardships of collectivization in Russia between 1928 and 1933, Joseph Stalin's policy of collectivization aimed to transform Soviet agriculture by replacing small-scale, privately owned farms with large, state-controlled collectives.

## First Phase of Collectivization (1928–1930): Voluntary Participation

During the initial phase of collectivization, the government framed the policy as a voluntary effort. Peasants were encouraged to pool their land, tools, and livestock to form collective farms. However, this phase was met with significant resistance. Many peasants were distrustful of the state and reluctant to give up their private land, which they saw as central to their autonomy and livelihood. Wealthier peasants, or kulaks, actively opposed collectivization by sabotaging grain deliveries, burning crops, and slaughtering livestock rather than surrender them to the collectives. This resistance created challenges for the government's goals of increasing agricultural output and consolidating land ownership.

## Second Phase of Collectivization (1930–1933): Forced Measures

The failure of voluntary participation led to the second phase of collectivization, marked by coercion and violence. In 1930, Stalin issued the decree of intensification, publicly blaming local officials for "excesses" in his article "Dizzy with Success" while privately escalating efforts to enforce collectivization. The OGPU (secret police) and the Red Army played a central role, using raids, arrests, and mass deportations to force peasants into collective farms. Those who resisted were labeled as kulaks or saboteurs and faced severe consequences. The campaign of "dekulakization" targeted both wealthy and resistant peasants. Between 1930 and 1932, approximately 1.8 million people were deported to labor camps or remote regions such as Siberia. Many died en route or succumbed to harsh conditions in exile. Entire families were stripped of their property, and children were denied access to education. State propaganda vilified kulaks as "parasites" and "hoarders," justifying the brutal tactics used against them.

Stalin's Policy of Collectivisation and the Soviet Famines: A Historical Overview – Explaining History Podcast. Accessed on 18 September 2024.]

## SOURCE 1D

The source below is an article that appeared on headline news in an American newspaper in Chicago on 25 February 1935. It reports on the results of collectivization.



CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935

SECOND SECTION
NEWS, FEATURES

# SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE

*Peasants' Crops Seized, They and Their Animals Starve*

[From: https://i.pinimg.com/originals/62/a8/fb/62a8fb611a4fd75b5d0091098094de9a.png. Accessed on 12 May 2025.]

## QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE NEW DEAL OPPOSE THE PRINCIPLES OF CAPITALISM IN THE UNITED STTES OF AMERICA DURING THE 1930s?

### SOURCE 2A

The source below explains what "The New Deal of (1933–1939) was and how its 3Rs: Relief, Recovery, and Reform were to be implemented

The New Deal, introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) between 1933 and 1939, was a transformative set of federal programs and policies designed to combat (stop) the devastating impacts of the Great Depression. Organized around the principles of **Relief, Recovery, and Reform**—often termed the "Three Rs"—the New Deal fundamentally redefined the federal government's role in addressing economic and social crises. Relief efforts focused on immediate aid for the unemployed, exemplified by programs like the **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)**, which distributed funds to states for food, clothing, and shelter, and the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**, which employed young men in environmental projects such as reforestation and park development. Recovery initiatives aimed to revive the economy through job creation and agricultural stabilization.

The **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** generated millions of jobs in public infrastructure projects, including road construction and arts programs, while the **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** sought to stabilize farm incomes by paying farmers to reduce overproduction. Structural reforms addressed long-term systemic vulnerabilities, most notably through the **Social Security Act (1935)**, which established unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and disability support, and the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**, which modernized the rural South by building dams for electricity and flood control. Historian Eric Foner, in *The Story of American Freedom* (1998), emphasizes that the New Deal's legacy lies in its expansion of federal responsibility for citizens' welfare, creating a blueprint for modern social safety nets and government intervention in the economy. Despite criticism from conservatives like Herbert Hoover, who viewed it as an overreach of federal power, the New Deal's programs reshaped American society, balancing immediate crisis management with enduring institutional change.

Foner, E. (1998). *The Story of American Freedom*. W.W. Norton & Company.accessed 14 May 2025]

**SOURCE 2B**

Franklin D. Roosevelt, radio broadcast, Fireside Chat (12th March 1933) regarding the Emergency Banking Act. In this address, Roosevelt aimed to explain the banking situation for the public.

*I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking—with the comparatively few who understand the mechanics of banking but more particularly with the overwhelming majority who use banks for the making of deposits and the drawing of checks." He explained the rationale behind the national banking holiday and the measures taken to ensure the stability of the banking system. Roosevelt emphasized that only sound banks would reopen, assuring citizens of the safety of their deposits. Some of our bankers have shown themselves either incompetent or dishonest in their handling of the people's funds. They had used money entrusted to them in speculations and unwise loans. This was, of course, not true of the vast majority of our banks, but it was true in enough of them to shock the people for a time into a sense of insecurity. It was the government's job to straighten out this situation and do it as quickly as possible. And the job is being performed. Confidence and courage are the essentials in our plan. We must have faith; you must not be stampeded by rumours. We have provided the machinery to restore our financial system; it is up to you to support and make it work. Together we cannot fail.*

This historic address followed the declaration of a **national banking holiday** (March 6–13, 1933), a drastic measure to halt mass bank failures and restore confidence. Roosevelt explained that the Emergency Banking Act (1933) would permit only solvent banks to reopen under federal scrutiny, assuring citizens their deposits were safe.

[From: Kennedy, D. M. (1999). *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929–1945*. Oxford University Press.www.spartacushistory.com accessed 12 May 2025]

## SOURCE 2C

This source reflects the nature of the Social Security Act, its immediate effects, and public reaction, during the 1930s

Today, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act, a cornerstone of his New Deal, aimed at protecting America's most vulnerable citizens. The Act introduces a system of pensions for the elderly, unemployment insurance for those out of work, and support for dependent children and disabled individuals.

"This law represents a forward step in the march of civilization," Roosevelt declared at the signing ceremony. He emphasized that the Act is not charity but a recognition of the government's duty to its people. The Social Security Act has been met with a range of reactions. Supporters celebrate it as a lifeline for those who have been left behind during the Great Depression. "For the first time, we have hope," said Mary Carter, a factory worker from Chicago. Because the Act was transformative in its vision of improving American life

criticism stemmed from a broader ideological clash between proponents of limited government and New Deal advocates who viewed federal intervention as essential to mitigating systemic inequality. The Social Security Act exemplified this shift, positioning the government as a guarantor of economic security through mechanisms like unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. While critics warned of bureaucratic overreach, supporters argued that these measures were necessary to address the failures of unregulated capitalism exposed by the Great Depression. Brinkley notes that the debate underscored a fundamental transformation in governance, with the federal government assuming an active, enduring role in safeguarding citizens' welfare—a legacy that continues to shape political discourse today.

From:(Hearst Editorial, 1935). Brinkley, A. (1995). *The End of Reform: New Deal Liberalism in Recession and War*. Vintage Books.www.spartacushistory.com Accessed 12 May 2025

## SOURCE 2D

The bellow image is a government poster promoting the Social Security Act, enacted in the United States in 1935. The poster encourages citizens to apply for a Social Security account number before a specified deadline (December 5, 1936). It emphasizes the benefits of old-age security and financial protection against unemployment, illness, and aging.




A A government poster about the Social Security Act, which began to provide Americans with some financial protection against unemployment, illness and old age.

**Financial Security for the Elderly, Unemployment Insurance, Support for Vulnerable Groups and Strengthened Federal Role in Social Welfare**

[From: www.spartacushistory.com Accessed 12 May 2025]