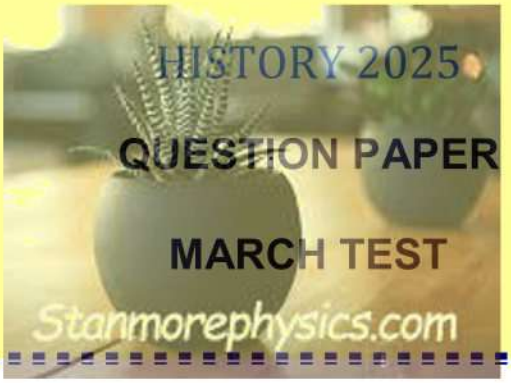
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WATERSMEET CLUSTER



GRADE 11



TOTAL: 100

DURATION: 2HOURS

This question paper consists of 7 pages

ISTRUCTIONS 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 QUESTION.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE 1930s?

OR

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION EXPOSE THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BETWEEN 1928 AND 1933?

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS.

QUESTION 3: CAPITALISM IN THE USA1900 TO 1940: ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL.

OR

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QUESTION 4: CAPITALISM IN THE USA1900 TO 1940: ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL.

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

   2.1 Answer **ONE** question from this section.

3. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.

   3.1 Answer **ONE** question from this section.

4. Answer ALL questions.

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 the sources as answers.

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

9. Write clearly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

Answer at least **ONE** question from this section. Source material that is required to answer these questions is contained in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE 1930s?

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

1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Define the concept 'Great Depression' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.2 List FOUR factors that contributed to crop damages in the USA in the 1930s.

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.3 Use the information in the source and your own knowledge to explain why banks collapsed in the USA in the 1930s. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Comment on why you think the Wall Street stock market collapsed in 1929.

(2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Explain the usefulness of this source for historians researching the impact of the Great Depression on the American economy. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Refer to Source 1B.

1.2.1 Quote TWO reasons from the source why people committed suicide during the Great Depression. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.2 How, according to the source, did the unemployed manage to survive during the Great Depression? (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Use the information in the source and your own knowledge to explain the social impact of the Great Depression on the American society. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Consult Source 1C.

1.3.1 Quote evidence from the source that suggest that males and females were not affected in the same way by the Great Depression. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 Why, according to the source, did men become failures to their families?

(1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the Great Depression contributed to the economic exploitation of women. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 Comment on how the Great Depression contributed towards the discrimination of African American women. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.5 Explain how the Great Depression changed the traditional role of women in American society. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Use Source 1D.

1.4.1 Explain the messages that the photographer wishes to convey regarding the impact of the Great Depression on women. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. How does the information in Source 1C support the evidence in Source 1D regarding the impact of the Great Depression on women?

(1 x 2) (2)

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1.5 Using the information from the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining the consequences of the Great Depression on the American society in the 1930s. (6)

[50]

OR

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION EXPOSE THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BETWEEN 1928 AND 1933?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Study Source 2A.

2.1.1 Identify the TWO main goods produced in the 1920's, which were the main feature of the "roaring twenties". (2 x 1) (2)

2.1.2 Explain the historical term "roaring twenties". (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 What, according to the information in the source, caused banks to open up at the rate of 4-5 per day in the 1920s in the USA? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Why, according to the source, investing in the stock market was so popular in the 1920? (3 x 1) (3)

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2.2 Consult Source 2B.

2.2.1 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain what was the stock market crash of 1929. (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.2 According to the historian John Galbraith, what makes the American economy to be fundamentally unsound? (4 x 1) (4)

2.2.3 Comment on the effects of the stock market crash on the America economy.

(2 x 2) (4)

2.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain how the workers were affected by the Great Depression. (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Explain the usefulness of this source to a historian researching the Great Depression in America. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Refer to Source 2C.

2.3.1 Explain the message the photo conveys regarding the American society during the late 1920s. (1 x 2) (2)

2.4 Compare Sources 2B and 2C. Explain how the photograph in Source 2B supports the information in Source 2B regarding the Great Depression in the USA.

(2 x 2) (4)

2.5 Read Source 2D.

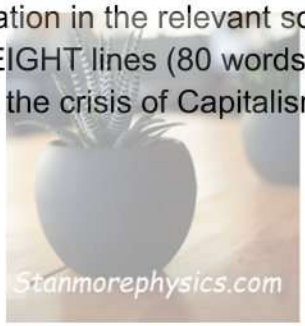
2.5.1 How, according to the source, did Herbert Hoover and his government react to the Great Depression. (3 x 1) (3)

2.5.2 Explain how President Hoover's reaction to the Great Depression reflects the characteristic role of a capitalist government. (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge assess the effectiveness of Hoover's reaction to the Great Depression. (2 x 2) (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 did the Great Depression exposed the crisis of Capitalism in the United States of America between 1928 and 1933 (8)

[50]



SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

CAPITALISM IN THE USA1900 TO 1940: ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL.

Answer at least **ONE** question and not more than TWO questions in this SECTION.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 3:

Critically discuss how F D Roosevelt, through his New Deal attempted to bring relief to the poor and unemployed Americans and recover and reform American economy during the 1930s. **[50]**



OR

QUESTION 4:

To what extent did Roosevelt's New Deal lessen the negative effects of the Great Depression in the United States of America in the 1930s? **[50]**

GRAND TOTAL: 100

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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GRADE 11

HISTORY 2025

ADDENDUM

MARCH TEST

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TOTAL: 100

DURATION: 2HOURS

This addendum consists of 10 pages

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE 1930s?

SOURCE 1A

This source focuses on the impact of the Great Depression on the American economy.

The Great Depression is known as the worst and longest economic crisis to have ever hit the western economies. During the 1930s, almost the entire plains of the US were experiencing drought. A lot of crops were damaged due to high temperatures, insufficiency in rainfall, high winds and the infestation by insects on the crops. It is argued that this depression in the agricultural sector played a huge role in bringing about the Great Depression.

The depression began in the United States immediately after the crash of the New York stock market in 1929. The crisis lasted till 1939. By the year 1932, the values of stock had fallen very fast to around 20% from their original value, and in 1933, around 11 000 out of the 25 000 banks and financial institutions in the United States had collapsed due to a number of reasons that included a decline in the value of property, lack of customers due to the panic that arose and loan defaults.

As indicated above, this was the period when the highest unemployment rates and lowest incomes were experienced. The depression led to factories, banks and major business entities collapsing leaving thousands of citizens both jobless and with no money to put food on the table. … The drop in the stocks that took place on 24 October 1929 was termed as Black Thursday.

[From www.ukessays.com> essays> economics>economic-impact-of-the-great-depression-economicsessay. Accessed on 11 February 2020.]

SOURCE 1B

This source below outlines the social effects of Great Depression on the American society.

Society was both negatively and somewhat positively affected by the Great Depression. It drove people to commit suicide due to the extreme hardships and poverty they were facing. But on the other hand, it also brought family units closer. In society as a general entity, crime rates soared (rose) as those who were laid off by their employer resorted to petty theft in order to survive. Malnutrition was rampant (flourishing) as people didn't have enough healthy food to eat. People were committing suicide in the streets to escape the severity of the Great Depression.

Desperate women who needed to put food on the table increasingly resorted to prostitution, because the current culture and economy made extremely meagre (insufficient) income. Because of the attitude of the people who were most affected by the Great Depression, health care was essentially ignored. People simply did not have money to give to basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and health care. Hospitals were rarely visited and only when presented with dire (horrible) circumstances.

Besides committing suicide, another escape from the miserable current circumstances was alcohol. Alcoholism rates were on the rise at a never-before-seen rate. Victims of the Depression usually complemented their alcoholism with smoking.

[From https://sites.google.com/a/g.coppellisd.com/all-about-the-great-depressio/home/social-effects. Accessed on 11 February 2020.]

SOURCE 1C

This source exposes the suffering that women went through during the Great Depression.

Women and men experienced the Great Depression very differently. Because men were accustomed (familiar) to being breadwinners, when they became unemployed and unable to provide for their families they felt as though they were failures. But the Depression increased the importance of women as they needed to have bigger household roles to help make ends meet. However, women that sought-after employment were often scorned (rejected) and made outcasts for, 'taking jobs away from more deserving men'.

Different women also had different experiences with the Great Depression. Age, marital status, race was just some of many factors which changed their experiences. However, farm families and women in particular struggled because of severe drought which lead to the Dust Bowl and failure of many farms. Having a job did not guarantee survival for working women. Wages for women were extremely low and were also subject to decrease. Factory work and sewing would often only bring home $5 or less every week. Although finding work was easier for women than men during the Great Depression, unemployment was still high among women. For the 20%–50% of women who were the only workers in the family, unemployment was life threatening.

The Depression was especially tough on African American women. These minority workers who previously held positions such as housekeeping lost their positions to white women who entered the labour force during this time. African American women living in cities were often left with no choice but to convene on street corners, ''slave markets'', and offer their work for very low pay.

[From https://sites.google.com/a/g.coppellisd.com/all-about-the-great-depression/home/social-effects. Accessed on 11 February 2020.]

SOURCE 1D

This photograph shows Florence Owens Thompson, a destitute pea picker in Nipomo, California, with her children in March 1936.



[From https://www.biography.com/artist/dorothea-lange. Accessed on 05 April 2020.

QUESTION 2: HOW DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION EXPOSE THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BETWEEN 1928 AND 1933?

SOURCE 2A

This extract describes the" Roaring 1920s"and the collapse of the USA Stock Exchange

During the 1920s, often called the "Roaring Twenties", the U.S. economy had an unprecedented economic boom. Things such as electricity, radio, telephone and cars were being produced for the masses. There was mass production in the manufacturing, telecommunications, movie and chemical sectors. Infrastructure was being built to support all of these new technologies. Much of the population moved into the cities to acquire jobs in these industries. Americans found themselves with ever-increasing amounts of dollars to spend which was then invested in the stock market and deposited in to banks. With the supply of money growing rapidly, banks were opening up at the rate of 4 – 5 per day

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At that time, banks lent money to investors to buy stock. Nearly $4.00 out of every $10.00 that was borrowed from the banks was used to buy stock (shares). Margin requirements were as low as 10% during the 1920's. Banks were allowed to speculate and buy stocks for themselves. Because the capital requirements to start new banks were low, many banks were created during that time. Once the selling began, more selling was needed to satisfy margin calls and liquidity requirements for banks. People feared that their bank would collapse since, at that time, there were no guarantees on cash at the bank. That started a massive run on the banks to pull money out. Some banks were not able to fulfil the requests for withdrawal and closed their doors to people. Lending for business and consumers was ground to a halt. More panic followed as people lost their money and banks collapsed. People then rushed to withdraw their money and this created a domino effect. At that time, paper money was backed by gold. People started putting money under their mattresses instead of risking putting it in the banks.

Bad monetary policy can turn a recession in to a major depression. The government began to increase interest rates, in 1929, from 3.5% to 5%. Some believe this is what caused the recession to come about in August of 1929. The government failed to act to stabilize or increase the money supply during the Great Depression. In fact, the supply of money fell by 30% between 1929 and 1933. Prices for goods were allowed to drop and banks were permitted to fail. This led to deflation. The government failed to restore confidence in the banking system

[From: http//www.wikipeadia.com Accessed on 7 May]

SOURCE 2B

The extract below is a critique of capitalism as the origin of the Great Depression

The Stock Market Crash of 1929, which marked the beginning of the Great Depression of the USA, came directly from wild speculation, which collapsed and brought the whole economy down with it. But as John Galbraith says in his study of that event, behind that speculation was the fact that "the economy was fundamentally unsound (unstable)". He points to the very unhealthy corporate (business) and banking structures, an unsound foreign trade, economic misinformation and the "bad distribution of income", (the highest 5% of the population, received one third of all personal income)

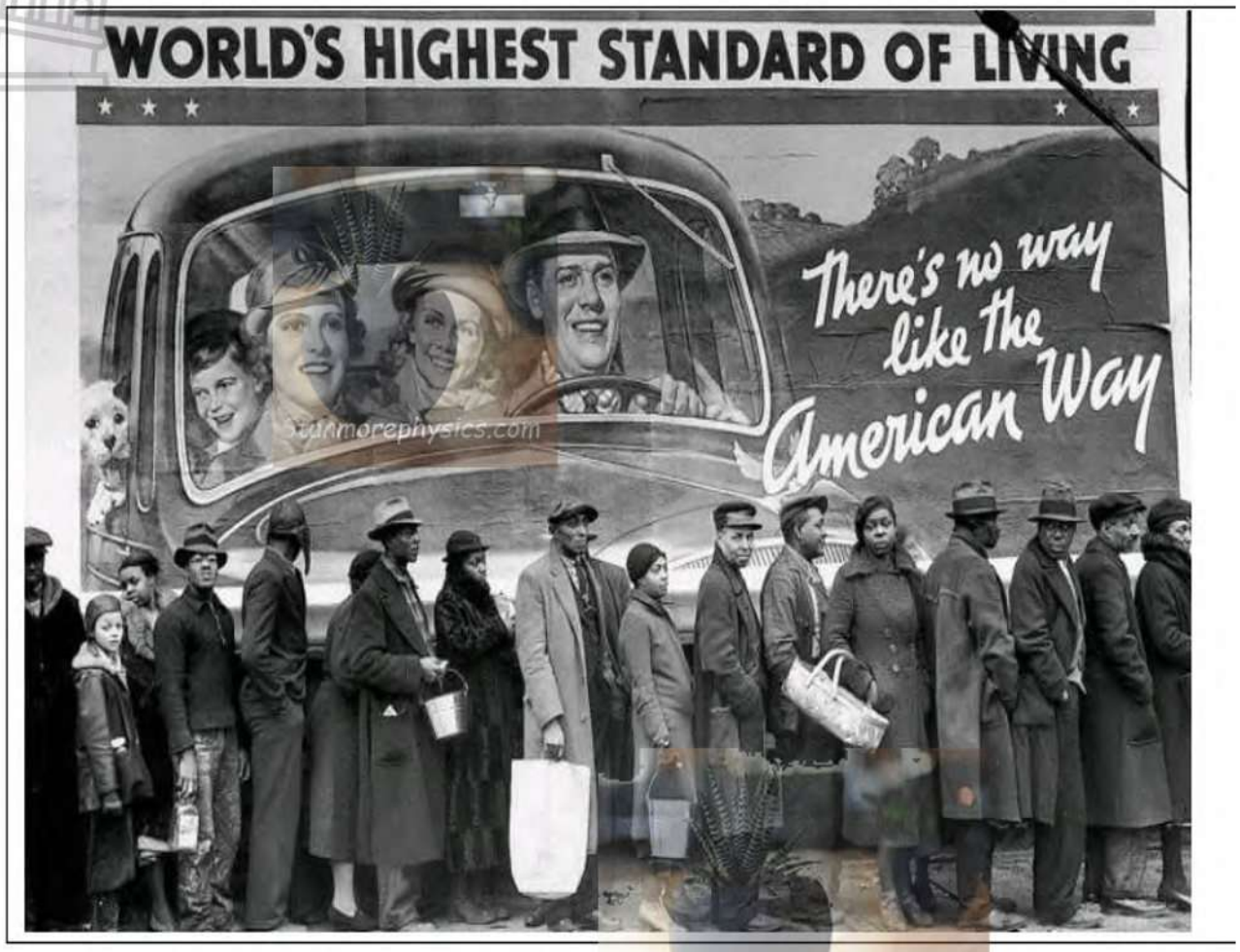
A socialist critic would go further and say that the capitalist system was by its nature unsound: a system driven by one motive of corporate profit and therefore unstable, unpredictable and blind to human needs…After the crash, the economy was stunned (shocked), barely moving. Over 5000 banks closed and huge numbers of businesses, unable to get money closed too. Those that continued laid off (retrenched) employees and cut the wages of the who remained, again and again. Industrial production fell by 50 percent and by 1933 perhaps 15 million (no one knew exactly) –quarter of the labour force were out of work. The Ford Company, which in the spring of 1929 had employed 128000 workers, was down to 37000 by August of 1931. By the end of 1930, almost half of the textile mill workers in New England were out of work.

[From: A People's History of the United States. By H Zinn]

Examinorephysics.com

SOURCE 2C

This photo, shows African Americans queuing for relief during the Great Depression, in front of a billboard (advertisement) promoting the capitalist views of the American government during the 1920s.



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SOURCE 2D

This extract highlights the reaction of the American government to the Great Depression

Despite assurances from President Herbert Hoover and other leaders that the crisis would run its course, matters continued to get worse over the next three years. By 1930, 4 million Americans looking for work could not find it; that number had risen to 6 million in 1931

In the face of this dire situation, Hoover's administration tried supporting failing banks and other institutions with government loans; the idea was that the banks in turn would loan to businesses, which would be able to hire back their employees. Hoover, a Republican who had formerly served as U.S. secretary of commerce, believed that government should not directly intervene in the economy, and that it did not have the responsibility to create jobs or provide economic relief for its citizens. In 1932, however, with the country mired in the depths of the Great Depression and some 15 million people (more than 20 percent of the U.S. population at the time) unemployed, Franklin D Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory in the presidential election.

[From: http// www.stockpickssystem.com Accessed on * May 2017]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

www.ukessays.com> essays> economics>economic-impact-of-the-great-depressioneconomics-essay.

https://sites.google.com/a/g.coppellisd.com/all-about-the-great-depressio/home/socialeffects.

https://www.biography.com/artist/dorothea-lange.

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

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

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

Pape, J. et al. 1996. Making History

Seleti, Y. 1995. Looking into the Past

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