education

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTICATE

GRADE 11

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HISTORY P1

FEBRUARY 2026

QUESTION PAPER

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MARKS: 50

TIME: 1 hour

This question paper consists of 05 pages and an addendum of 06 pages.

1. This QUESTION paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the

2. Prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

QUESTION 1: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940: LENIN ECONOMIC POLICIES: WAR COMMUNISM AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

QUESTION 2: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940: STALIN FIVE YEAR PLANS (1st and 2nd)

3. SECTION A consists of ONE source-based question. Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.

4. SECTION B consists of ONE essay question.

5. Answer ONE question as follows:

5.1 ONE source-based question **OR** ONE essay question.

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

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

8. A mere rewriting of sources as answers will disadvantage candidates.

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

10. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION

Answer ONE question, in this section.

Source material that is required to answer these questions may be found in the ADDENDUM.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID LENIN'S ECONOMIC POLICY OF WAR COMMUNISM AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) AFFECT THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY IN THE 1920s?

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

1.1 Study Source 1A.

1.1.1 What, according to the information in the source, was the impact of War communism in the Russian economy? (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 How, according to the source, did Lenin respond to the poor economy of Russia? State THREE. (3 x 1) (3)

1.1.3 Define the following terms in your own words.

(a) *War Communism.* (1 x 2) (2)

(b) *Civil War.* (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 Using the source and your own knowledge, explain why Lenin introduced War Communism in Russia. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Using the evidence from the source and your own knowledge, explain why Lenin took over capitalists' farmland, factories, mills, railroads, banks and other properties with no compensation. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 Comment on why the Russian economy became weak after the Bolshevik revolution and the Russian Civil War. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.2 Why, according to the source, were the farmers and urban workers dissatisfied about War Communism. (2 x 1) (2)

1.2.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why some communists were not happy about the NEP. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Explain how the elements of capitalism that came with the NEP were contradicting Communists ideology. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 State TWO pieces of evidence from the source which suggest that NEP brought back capitalism in Russia. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.2 Identify TWO tasks of the Gosplan commission during the period of the New Economic Policy. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.3 Explain the usefulness of the evidence in the source to a historian researching about the effects of War Communism to the Russian people in Moscow. (2 x 2) (4)

1.4 Refer to Source 1D.

1.4.1 What message is conveyed by this picture regarding the changes brought by the NEP in Russia? (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2 Quote ONE piece of evidence from the picture which suggests that capitalism was re-introduced in Russia during the NEP policy. (1 x 2) (2)

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 Lenin's economic policy of War Communism and New Economic policy affected the Russian economy in the 1920s. (8)
[50]

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OR

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

Answer at least ONE question, in this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

QUESTION 2: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940: STALIN FIVE YEAR PLANS (1st and 2nd)

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Explain to what extent were Stalin's Five-Year Plans able to develop Russia from an agricultural state to an industrial super power in the 1930s and 1940s.

Support your line of argument by using relevant evidence, focus on Stalin First and Second Five-Year Plans. **[50]**



TOTAL: 50

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ADDENDUM

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QUESTION 1: HOW DID LENIN'S ECONOMIC POLICY OF WAR COMMUNISM AND NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) AFFECT THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY IN THE 1920s?

SOURCE 1A

This extract was written by Helene M. Glaza in 2009. It explains why Lenin introduced War Communism to the Russian economy in the 1920s.

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By the time 1921 came around, Russia's economy had been maimed (damaged) by the effects of War Communism. Socialism had not begun on a good note, and Vladimir Lenin was becoming concerned with the unfortunate state of the economy. His response to the poor economy was to adopt a planned economy called War Communism. He introduced a Socialist economy. The State took control of the land and industries.

The reason why Lenin economic policy was called War Communism, it was because it meant to be an economic method utilized during the Civil War, but in reality it began before the war and remained in effect after the war until 1921. The most profound of the changes to be made in those first months of the Soviet Union was the taking of private property from the capitalists: farmland, factories, mills, railroads, banks, and other properties with no compensation.

[From http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1670/lenins-new-economic-policy-what-it-was-and-how-it-changed-the-soviet-union Print. Accessed on 25 January 2026.]

Addendum

SOURCE 1B

This source was written for Global Security.org in 2011. It explains why Lenin was forced to end War Communism in Russian.

After the Bolshevik revolution and the Russian civil War, the nationalized industries weakened, producing less than it had even under Tsarist rule. In addition, the agrarian side of the economy and the peasant farmers were angry at being forced to turn over large portions of their crops to the state whether they wanted to or not. There was real dissatisfaction with the oppressive Bolshevik demands among the peasant population. There was also real dissatisfaction among people in the urban areas because of shortages of goods due to the failing industrial side of the economy. These were the same problems that encouraged the 1917 revolution in the first place and Lenin sought to forestall that by introducing New Economic Policy (NEP). As he said, it was taking two steps forward and one backward.

War communism was unpopular among peasant farmers and overwhelming opposition to Lenin's economic policy. Many farmers resisted War communism. Farmers produced less or destroyed their food. Lenin introduced New Economic Policyas a temporary retreat from full socialism to partial capitalism for personal profits and permitted almost peasant farmers to keep and sell their extraharvest as they wished. Elements of capitalism, such as, individual profit and private ownership of land were permitted in order to revitalize the Russian economy. Russian economy showed some improvement even though some conservative Communist were not happy about capitalism that came with the NEP because they believed that the NEP policy contradicted Communist ideology.

[From http://www.answers.com/Q/What_was_Lenin's_New_Economic_Policy\: Accessed on 26 January 2026.]

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Addendum

SOURCE 1C

This source was written for Global Security.org in 2009. It explains the impact of Lenin New Economic Policy to the Russian economy.

Lenin wanted to regain the trust of the peasants and established the New Economic Policy. Farmers were now allowed to sell their additional products on the open market, but land still remained the property of the state. All the products were taxed and the state determined all prices. Agricultural production increased, and to mirror this growth in industry workplace, incentives and bonuses were introduced. Heavy industries were still under the government's control, but foreign trade and investment were encouraged. A state bank, which was established in 1921, lent money to emerging developers and merchants and, in the same year, Lenin established the state planning commission, the Gosplan, in order to direct the financial activities of the country.

The main task of the Gosplan was to devise a single economic plan for the USSR, and to develop the methods and order for implementing it. It also had to co-ordinate the production programmes and planning proposals for various economic institutions, devise state measures for developing the knowledge, and organizing research necessary for implementing a state economy. Another task was to deploy and train the necessary personnel to achieve its goals.

From https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/lenins-implementation-leninism-russia-and-changes-made. Accessed on 26 January 2026.]

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Addendum

SOURCE 1D

This picture below shows Russian people selling their products in an open market.



[From https://englishrussia.com/2009/12/27/moscow-vendors. Accessed on 26 January 2026.]

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Addendum

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

https://englishrussia.com/2009/12/27/moscow-vendors

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

http://www.answers.com/Q/What_was_Lenin's_New_Economic_Policy

https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/lenins-implementation-leninism-russia-and-changes-made

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