

NORMAN HENSILWOOD HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS



DATE	14 JUNE 2011
GRADE	11
SUBJECT	HISTORY
TIME	3 HOURS
MARKS	150
EXAMINER	F.NEFDT
MODERATOR	M.PIENAAR

D. C. Y.
Checked

9.6.2011

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of **THREE** questions.
2. Each question consists of source-based questions (45 marks) and extended writing (30 marks).
3. Candidates have to answer **TWO** of the **THREE** questions.
4. Both source-based and extended writing questions of the chosen question must be answered.
5. In answering the questions candidates are required to demonstrate application of knowledge, skills and insight.
6. Direct quoting from the sources will be to the disadvantage of the candidate unless asked to do so.
7. Write neatly and legibly.
8. Consider the mark allocation.
9. Number your answers correctly.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN COUNTRIES GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL RULE?

1.1. Refer to Source 1A

- 1.1.1. Why, according to this source, did Arden-Clarke “ face the most difficult decision of his career? [2x2=4]
- 1.1.2. Why did the officials of the British government refer to Kwame Nkrumah as a “ dangerous troublemaker and a thorough-going communist”? [2x2=4]
- 1.1.3. What prompted Nkrumah to launch his own political party? [2x2=4]
- 1.1.4. What impact do you think the statement “ seek ye first the political kingdom... and all else will follow” would have on the people of Ghana? [2x2=4]
- 1.1.5. How did Britain propose to lead Ghana to liberation? [2x2=4]
- 1.1.6. How do you think the following leaders would have reacted to the election results?
1.1.6.1. Kwame Nkrumah
1.1.6.2. Arden-Clarke [2x2=4]
- 1.1.7. What role did African Nationalism played in Ghana’s independence? [2x2=4]
[28]

1.2. Refer to Source 1B

- 1.2.1. Explain the following concepts in your own words:
1.2.1.1. Winds of Change
1.2.1.2. Black Nationalism [2x2=4]
- 1.2.2. Explain to what extent the cartoonist’s portrayal of events in Africa is accurate. [2x2=4]
- 1.2.3. Why do you think South Africa is demarcated as “ Private Keep Out ”? [2x2=4]
[12]
- 1.3. Study Sources 1A and 1B. Explain the usefulness of these two sources to a historian studying the events leading to the independence of African States. [5]
[45]

1.4. EXTENDED WRITING

- 1.4.1. Discuss the various factors that contributed to African states gaining independence from colonial rule. [30]

OR

- 1.4.2. *In the year 2007 Ghana celebrated 50 years of independence from British colonial rule.*

Write an essay for inclusion in a commemorative newsletter on the role Kwame Nkrumah played in steering Ghana to uhuru/ freedom/ independence. [30]
[Total:75]

QUESTION 2: HOW AND WITH WHAT SUCCESS DID STALIN CHALLENGE CAPITALISM?

2.1. Refer to Source 2A

2.1.1. Define the following terms:

2.1.1.1. Collectivisation

2.1.1.2. Kulaks

2.1.1.3. Kolkhozes

[3x2=6]

2.1.2. What, according to Source 2A, did peasants have to do in order to collectivise?

[3x1=3]

2.1.3. What is meant by "The fearful kulak doom was a weapon for terrorising the rest of the peasantry"?

[2x2=4]

2.1.4. What evidence is there in Source 2A that Russia under Stalin was a totalitarian state?

[3x1=3]

2.1.5. According to your knowledge, what was Stalin's intention with the policy of Collectivisation?

[2x2=4]

2.1.6. What do you think is meant by "As many as 15 or 20% of the peasants were 'liquidated' in some villages"?

[1x2=2]

2.1.7. What historical perspective does Source 2A adhere to? Motivate your answer.

[1+1x2=3]
[25]

2.2. Refer to Source 2B

2.2.1. According to your knowledge, what was Stalin's aim with his Five Year Plans?

[2x2=4]

2.2.2. Why was it ironic that Stalin had declared war on the workers of the Soviet Union?

[1x2=2]

2.2.3. How, according to Source 2B, were workers affected by the First Five Year Plan?

[5x1=5]

2.2.4. According to Source 2B, what was the difference between the First and the Second Five Year Plans with regards to the motivation of workers?

[2x2=4]
[15]

2.3. Refer to Source 2C

2.3.1. How would you account for:

2.3.1.1. The decrease in production in 1929

2.3.1.2. The increase in production in 1928

2.3.1.3. The absence of consumer goods until 1933?

[3x1=3]

2.3.2. Comment on the usefulness of statistical sources for a historian.

[2x1=2]
[5]

2.4. EXTENDED WRITING

2.4.1. How did Stalin go about taking Russia into the 20th Century using his policies?

[30]

OR

2.4.2. Using ALL the Sources AND your own knowledge write an essay about Stalin and the role he played in modernising Russia.

[30]

QUESTION 3: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

3.1. Refer to Source 3A

- 3.1.1. Explain the following concepts:
- 3.1.1.1. Rugged Individualism [2x2=4]
 - 3.1.1.2. Golden Age [2x2=4]
- 3.1.2. What would you regard as the main thrust (focus) of Hoover's speech? [1x2=2]
- 3.1.3. According to Hoover, what were some of the factors that made the USA become prosperous? [3x1=3]
- 3.1.4. Explain why immigrants would have been attracted to the USA in the 1920s [4x1=4]
- 3.1.5. What impact, do you think, the phrase " a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage" , had on voters? [2x2=4]
- 3.1.6. Use the information from the source and your own knowledge to explain the following:
- 3.1.1.1. Whether a capitalist would have supported Hoover. [2x2=4]
 - 3.1.1.2. Why you think a communist would have criticised Hoover. [2x2=4]
- [29]

3.2. Refer to Sources 3A and 3B

- 3.2.1. What message does the song in Source 3B convey about the socio-economic situation in the USA at the time? [1x3=3]
- 3.2.2. Explain your reaction to the song in the light of Hoover's promises in Source 3A. [1x2=2]
- 3.2.3. When the song became very popular, the Republicans tried to ban the record (song). Explain whether this can be justified. [1x3=3]
[8]

3.3. Refer to Sources 3A and 3C

- 3.3.1. Compare Sources 3A and 3C. Explain why you think Hoover was a poor visionary as a leader. [2x2=4]
- 3.3.2. In what way would you say the problems experienced in Source 3C were influenced by the events in Source 3A? [2x2=4]
[8]
[45]

3.4. EXTENDED WRITING

- 3.4.1. Discuss the causes and effects of the Great Depression of 1929 in the USA. [30]
OR
- 3.4.2. *President Hoover stated in 1928 that " Prosperity is just around the corner. "* Evaluate this statement by using relevant information from ALL the Source AND your own knowledge. [30]
[Total:75]

[Grand Total: 150]

ADDENDUM

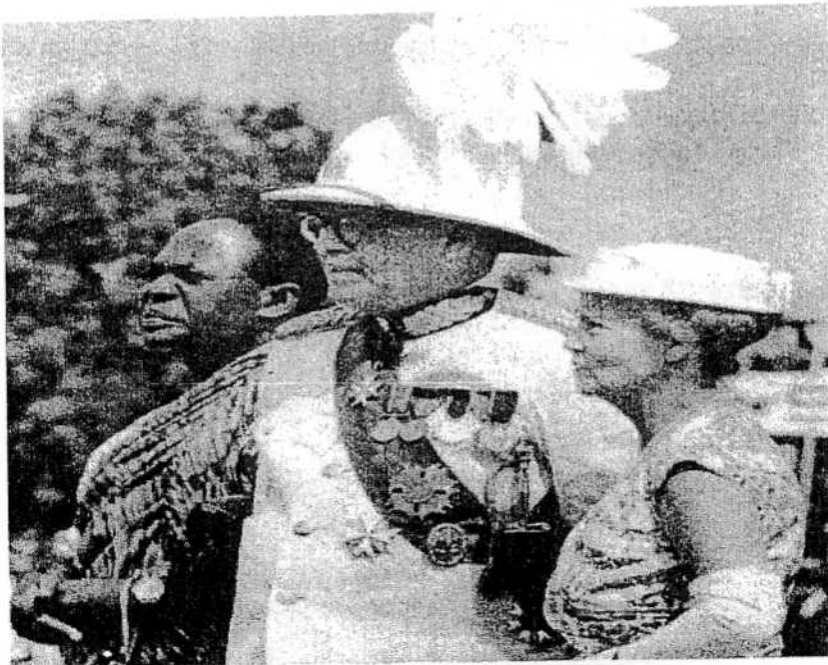
QUESTION 1: HOW DID AFRICAN COUNTRIES GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL RULE?

SOURCE 1A

At the headquarters at Christian Borg Castle, a seventeenth century slaving fort from where the British governors had ruled the Gold Coast for 50 years, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke awoke on the morning of 9 February 1951 to face the most difficult decision of his career. His problem concerned a 41-year-old prisoner in James Fort in Accra serving a three-year sentence for subversive activities. In the eyes of colonial authorities, Kwame Nkrumah was a dangerous troublemaker. Official reports referred to him as a 'thorough-going communist'. He had launched his own political party in June 1949, demanding 'Self-government - Now' and threatening to wreck Britain's carefully laid plan for constitutional reform if it was not granted.

In fiery speeches across the country, he promised that 'Self-government - Now' would solve all the grievances and hardships inflicted by colonial rule and bring a new world of opportunity and prosperity. His flamboyant manner and winning smile earned him the nickname of 'Showboy'. His radical appeal spread to trade unionists, ex-servicemen, clerks, petty traders and teachers, to a new generation seeking a better way of life. To those without money, without position, without property, Nkrumah's call of 'freedom' was an offer of salvation. 'Seek ye first the political kingdom,' Nkrumah told them 'and all else will follow.'

The final result was a victory for the CPP which won 34 seats, while Danquah's Convention won only three seats (Dr Joseph Danquah was admired by the British). The news was relayed to him by the prison authorities at 4 am on the morning of 9 February. The dilemma facing Arden-Clarke was whether to release Nkrumah - a convicted criminal - from prison. So, Arden-Clarke ordered his release, describing it as 'an act of grace'. After 14 months' imprisonment, Nkrumah walked out of prison to a tumultuous welcome from his supporters ...

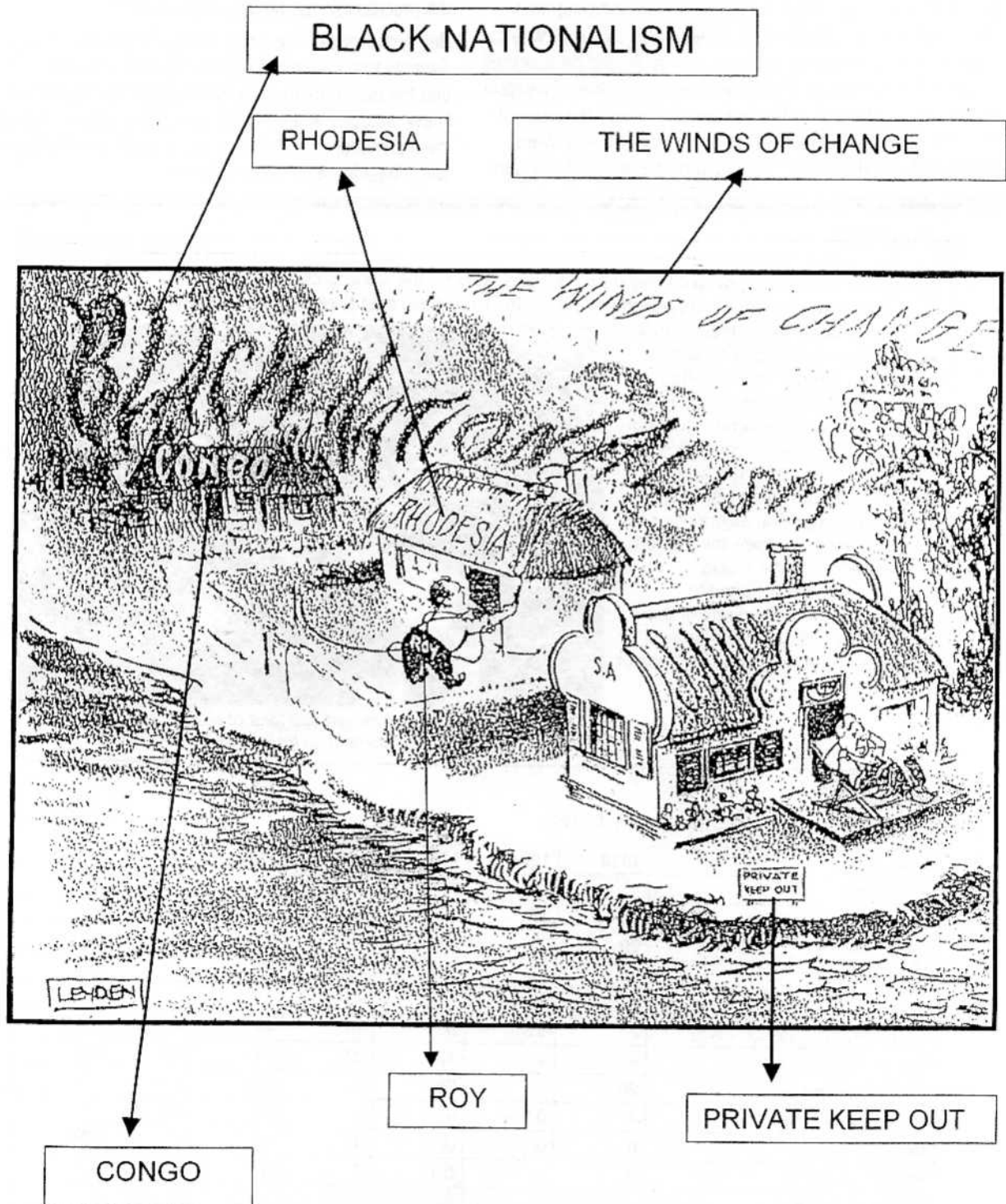


Photograph of Kwame Nkrumah and Sir Charles Arden-Clarke at Ghana's independence celebrations in March 1957.

This is an extract from the *State of Africa: History of Fifty Years of Independence* by Martin Meredith, which describes the events that lead to the independence of Ghana, 1957.

SOURCE 1B

The cartoon below is by Jock Leyden entitled *Coming with the wind*. It portrays the growth of black nationalism.



QUESTION 2: HOW AND WITH WHAT SUCCESS DID STALIN CHALLENGE CAPITALISM?

SOURCE 2A

An account of the impact of collectivisation by Eugene Lyons, an American journalist who was a United Press reporter in Moscow from 1928 to 1929

The strategy of the campaign was plain enough. Obliteration* of the allegedly kulak elements was not only an end in itself, but a means for stampeding the rest of the population into submission to collectivisation. The objective was to scare the poor and middling peasants themselves into merging their land, livestock, and implements. Indeed, the only sure way to prove that they were not kulaks was to apply and be accepted as collective members. The fearful kulak doom was a weapon for terrorizing the rest of the peasantry. The true measure of the terror, therefore, is not alone in the millions who were despoiled* and deported* from their native soil, but the sixty

million peasants who rushed madly for the shelter of hastily organized kolkhozes, collective farms. In a few months about 50% of the peasants suddenly discovered the virtues of socialisation; all of them would have made the discovery if the process had not been abruptly curbed.

Hell broke loose in seventy thousand Russian villages. Seventy thousand localized Red Terrors, with the G.P.U. troops and the Red Army to make them effective. Though no one knew precisely what a kulak was, there was no shortage of them anywhere. ... As many as 15 or 20% of the peasants were 'liquidated' in some villages.

SOURCE 2B

During the First Plan it was as if Stalin had declared war on the working class of the Soviet Union, indeed ironic in what was meant to be a workers' paradise. They were paid in rations and deployed wherever the state needed them; they lived in miserable, overcrowded conditions and were coerced* into superhuman effort. Absenteeism was punishable by fines and later became a criminal offence. During the Second Five-Year Plan more emphasis was placed on encouraging workers through propaganda, as opposed to coercion, although they still worked 'in the shadow of the Gulag*.' Workers were encouraged to emulate* the achievements of the miner, Alexei Stakhanov, who was supposed to have moved 102 tons of coal on his own in one shift.



Alexei Stakhanov who moved 102 tons of coal on his own during one shift. He was held up as a model to be copied.

SOURCE 2C

Production of selected items in the USSR, 1913–1953

Product	1913	1921	1928	1933	1940	1945	1953
Agricultural							
Grain (million tons)	86	36	73	69	95	75	83
Cows (millions)	29	25	29	19	28	23	25
Pigs (millions)	23	13	19	10	27	11	29
Industrial							
Electrical power (billion kWh)	2	0.5	5	16	48	43	119
Crude oil (million tons)	9	4	12	22	31	19	48
Coal (million tons)	29	9	35	76	165	149	301
Steel (million tons)	4	0.2	4	7	18	12	34
Trucks (millions)	0	0	0.7	4	14	7	24
Tractors (millions)	0	0	0.1	7	3	0.7	10
Consumer goods							
Automobiles (millions)	0	0	0	1	0,5	0,5	6
Washing machines (millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Cameras (millions)	0	0	0	3	35	0	46
Radio sets (millions)	0	0	0	3	16	1.5	129
Shoes (million pairs)	60	28	58	90	211	63	238

Sources from: Shutters History, Grade 11, Jackie Bartels et al

QUESTION 3: WHAT IMPACT DID THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929 HAVE ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

SOURCE 3A

An extract from a speech by Herbert Hoover, taken from *The USA in the Twentieth Century* by P Lane.

During his campaign Hoover stressed the great prosperity enjoyed by the majority of Americans. He claimed that the main reason for this state of things was that the government left people alone to get on with their own affairs. This 'rugged individualism' had made the US: '*... the land of opportunity ... not merely because of ... its resources and industry, but because of the freedom of initiative and enterprise. Russia has resources equal to ours ... but she had not had the blessings of ... our social system...*'

By adherence to the principles of self-government, liberty, equal opportunity and freedom to the individual, our American experiment ... has yielded a degree of well-being unparalleled in all the world. It has come nearer to the abolition of poverty, to the abolition of fear of want, than humanity has ever reached before....

Hoover promised that he would continue this policy of non-interference; he was, he said, convinced that prosperity would go on increasing until poverty would cease to exist and there would be 'a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage'. Hoover's confidence did not seem unreal in the light of the way in which the USA had grown during the 1920s. In 1929 a leading businessman told the Americans that they were 'only at the beginning of a period which will go down in history as a golden age'. Most Americans agreed with him: It is not surprising that Hoover won the election of 1928; why should the Americans want to change from the Republicans to the Democrats?

SOURCE 3B

Extracts from *Brother can you spare a dime?* This song was very popular during the 1930s. Taken from *The Modern World* by N Kelly and R Rees.

In the early 1930s many Americans took to begging, asking people in the street for a dime (a ten cent coin). The words from this song became a hit in 1932:

Brother can you spare a dime?

They used to tell me I was building a dream
with peace and glory ahead.
why should I be standing in line
just waiting for bread?

Once I built a railroad, made it run
made it race against time.
once I built a railroad, now it's done
Brother can you spare a dime?

SOURCE 3C

An extract from *the Age of Excess* by J Broom, detailing the effects of the Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression.

The Wall Street Crash of 1929 made the Great Depression in America much worse. Many banks which had put their customers' money into shares, now went bankrupt. Thousands of companies whose shares were now worthless went out of business, putting even more people out of work.

By the winter of 1932 America was in deep economic trouble, as these figures show:

- Twelve million people were out of work ... a quarter of the country's entire work force.
- The number of people out of work was going at the rate of 12 000 every day.
- 20 000 companies went bankrupt.
- 1 616 banks closed down.
- One farmer out of every twenty was thrown off land for failure to make mortgage repayments.
- 23 000 people committed suicide, the largest yearly figure in American history.