



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SOURCE-BASED TASK / ESSAY

HISTORY

GRADE 11

TERM 1 TASK 1 2024

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TIME: 1 HOUR

MARKS: 50

This Question paper consists of 10 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.
2. SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTION
COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940: WAR COMMUNISM AND THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940: STALIN'S FIVE-YEAR PLANS
3. SECTION A consists of source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM
4. SECTION B is an Essay Question
5. Answer ONE question i.e. either Source – Based OR Essay
6. When answering source-based questions you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
7. Answer according to the marks allocated i.e. 2x2 means 2 facts at 2 marks each
8. Write clearly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEP IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920s

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1 Define the following concepts in your own words:

(a) War Communism

(b) Civil war

(2x2) (4)

1.1.2 Explain why Lenin introduced the policy of war communism

(2x 2) (4)

1.1.3 Provide FOUR pieces of evidence that indicates that communists won the war at a terrible cost.

(4x1) (4)

1.2 Study Source 1B.

1.2.1. Explain why you think Lenin abandoned the policy of War Communism

(2x 2) (4)

1.2.2. What according to the source, were the major Capitalist reforms introduced by Lenin through the NEP.

(4x 1) (4)

1.2.3. Quote evidence from the source that suggests that Nationalisation was still practised.

(1x 1) (1)

1.2.4. Comment on the implications of this statement, private enterprise was allowed in trade and small scale industry.

(2x 2) (4)

1.3. Consult Source 1C

1.3.1. How many millions of tons of grain was harvested in 1925

(1 x 1) (1)

1.3.2. Explain why there was a decline in production levels between 1913 and 1925

(2x 2) (4)

1.3.3. Comment on the effects of the NEP in Russian economy, referring to product figures between 1921 and 1925

(2x 2) (4)

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

1.4.1. Comment on the implication of the NEP to the Communists

(1x 2) (2)

1.4.2. Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain

(2x 2) (4)

how the NEP was a success.

- .1.5 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a Historian researching about the New Economic policy (2X 2) (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 the consequences of Lenin’s NEP in the Soviet Union during the 1920. (6)

TOTAL [50]

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OR

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION

QUESTION 2: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, 1900–1940: CASE STUDY – STALIN’S FIVE-YEAR PLANS



“Through countless material, within ten years Stalin was able to transform a peasant society into a superpower”

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

ADDENDUM**QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920s?****SOURCE 1A**

This source focuses on the failure of the policy of War Communism

While War Communism was clearly a drastic departure from capitalism and ensured that the Communists won the Civil War, it came at a terrible cost. By 1921 there was famine which ironically ended only when the United States – the largest capitalist state in the world – provided aid. It is estimated that 7,5 million Russians died of hunger and disease between 1918 and 1921. In these circumstances, discontent with communist rule was almost inevitable.

[From: *A History of Russia and the Soviet Union* by D Mackenzie and M Curran

SOURCE 1B

This extract focuses on the reasons for Lenin's New Economic Policy.

In March 1921 Lenin announced the end of War Communism and the inauguration of a New Economic Policy. The NEP was based on the following:

- Requisitions from peasants were ended and a fixed tax in kind (grain) was substituted – which by 1924 had become a money tax. Once this tax was paid, the peasant was free to do what he liked with what remained. He could use it himself, sell it to the state or sell it on the open market which was now made legal.
- Private enterprise was allowed in trade and small-scale industry.
- Compulsory labour ceased; labour armies were stopped; bonuses were introduced for extra work.
- The currency was back on a sound footing and a regular system of taxation was introduced.
- Large-scale industry (coal, iron, steel, oil, electricity, railways) remained state-owned.

[Adapted from: *Russia in Revolution* by J Robertson

SOURCE 1C

This source shows some of the production figures in Russia from 1913 to 1925

	1913	1921	1922	1923	1925
Grain (million tons)	80	37	50	57	73
Cattle (millions)	59	–	46	–	62
Pigs (millions)	20	–	12	–	22
Coal (million tons)	29	9	10	14	18
Steel (million tons)	4	0,2	0,7	0,7	2

[From: *An Economic History of the USSR, 1917–1991* by A Novel]

SOURCE 1D

This extract focuses on the New Economic Policy and its successes

Moscow had changed during my three weeks' absence. Everywhere run-down and half-ruined buildings were redecorated and restored. Shops, cafes, and restaurants were being opened in all directions. The city was full of peasants selling fruit, vegetables and other produce ...

To the Communists, NEP was no doubt offensive, but to the mass of the workers it brought jobs that would be paid in money instead of valueless paper or mouldy rations, and the certainty that with money they could buy the food and necessities of life ...

To the traders, NEP meant opportunity and the dawn of better days. Until 9 August 1921 it was technically a crime to possess goods of value ... and a crime to buy and sell anything. The NEP decree changed all that ...

At the top of my street, I saw a man selling flour, sugar and rice on a little table ... At the end of a week he was selling fresh eggs and vegetables ... By mid - November he had rented a tiny store ... By the following May he had four salesmen in a fair-sized store, to which peasants brought fresh produce every morning.

After a year's trading ... he made \$20 000 to \$30 000 clear profit, but the point is that his business encouraged many peasants to fatten chickens or little pigs or plant vegetables. The same thing was being done all over Russia and the effects were amazing. In a single year the supply of food and goods jumped from starvation point to something nearly adequate, and prices fell as a result.

[From: *Russia and the USSR 1905–1941* by T Fiehn]