



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

Stanmorephysics.com

GRADE 11

HISTORY

TOPIC TEST 1

Stanmorephysics.com

10 FEB 2026

Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

This question paper consists of 9 pages and an addendum of 14 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900 TO 1940: STALIN

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTION.

QUESTION 4: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900 TO 1940: LENIN

2. SECTION A consists of THREE Source Based Questions. Source material required answer these questions can be found in the Addendum.
3. SECTION B consists of THREE essay questions.
4. Answer the THREE questions as follows:
 - 4.1. At least ONE must be a Source Based question. At least ONE must be an essay question.
 - 4.2. The THIRD question may be either a Source Based question or an essay question.
5. You are advised to spend ONE hour per question
6. When answering questions, candidates should apply their knowledge, skills and insight.
7. A mere rewriting of the sources as answers will disadvantage candidates.
8. Questions and subsections of questions must be numbered clearly and correctly.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID STALIN USE POLITICAL TERROR TO CONSOLIDATE HIS POWER IN RUSSIA IN THE 1930'S?

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

1.1 Refer to Source 1A

1.1.1 Identify FOUR ranks from the source occupied by Stalin before he declared himself a dictator in 1929. (4 x 1) (4)

1.1.2 Define the concept '*dictator*' in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Explain why you think Sergei Kirov was purged during Stalin's reign. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Which TWO policies, according to the source, did Stalin introduce at the expense of the peasantry . (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think Stalin's second wife, Nadezhda Allilueva committed suicide in 1932. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.6. What does Nadezhda Allilueva 's suicide tell us about the perceptions of ordinary people in Russia towards Stalin's reign of terror. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2 Use Source 1B

1.2.1 Quote evidence from the Source, that confirms that the Great terror of 1937-1938 was the most intense episode of political violence in the Soviet history (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Explain the concept '*purges*' in the context of Stalin's political terror in Russia in 1930's (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why Stalin used Great terror in the Soviet Union during his reign (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 According to the source, how were officers from the 7 division of the district purged by the end of 1939. (4 x 1) (4)

1.3 Consult Source 1C

1.3.1 What does the data in the table tell us about the effect of the purges in the Soviet Union. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 What conclusion can be drawn from the data about Stalin's leadership in the Soviet Union. (1 x 2) (2)

- 1.4 Refer to Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in source 1C supports the information in Source 1D regarding the use of political terror to eliminate opposition. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5 Study Source 1D
- 1.5.1 Who according to Stalin, were referred to as the 'blatant enemies of the people.' (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 Explain what Stalin meant by the statement.'...'physical pressure was to be used ...only against blatant enemies of the people. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.3 Explain how this source shows the violation of human rights in Russia in the 1930's. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Stalin justified the use of physical pressure. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.5 Explain why a historian would regard this source useful when researching about Stalin's political terror in the 1930's. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining how Stalin used political terror to consolidate his power in the 1930's (6)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE (1) question, but not more than TWO questions, from this section.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

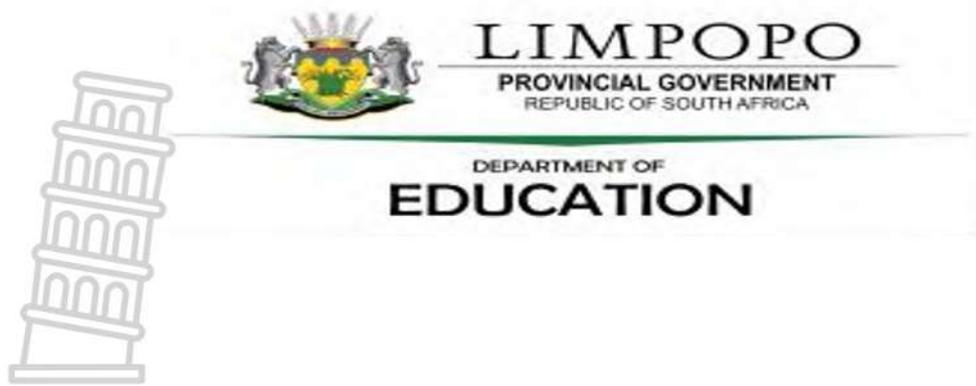
QUESTION 4: COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA, 1900–1940

Critically discuss how the New Economic policy managed to save Russia's economy after the failure of the War Communism in 1921.

[50]



GRAND TOTAL [110]



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This Addendum consists of 14 pages

QUESTION 1: HOW DID STALIN USE POLITICAL TERROR TO CONSOLIDATE HIS POWER IN RUSSIA IN THE 1930'S ?

SOURCE 1A

The source below was taken from a paper titled *Death and Vengeance Behind Every Corner: The Great Purge and the Psychology of Joseph Stalin* Great Purge presented by Isabella Gurin at a 33rd annual young Historian conference at Port Island State University. It explains how Stalin consolidated his power through the purges in the 1930's

Stalin ascended party ranks from an unmotivating revolutionary speaker to a protest leader, to the general secretary of the Communist party. He ended as Lenin's right-hand-man, and soon became the most powerful man in the Soviet Union. When Lenin, leader of the Soviet Union, died in 1924 under questionable circumstances, Stalin fought for succession and declared himself dictator in 1929. Some members of the former Bolshevik party questioned his authority, leading to diversified interests amongst Soviet leaders. By the mid-1930s, Stalin believed anyone with ties to Bolsheviks or Lenin's former government was a threat to his leadership and needed to go. Stalin was well known to be self-conscious, desiring the destruction of those who had seen his weaker self, such as the Bolshevik revolutionaries that had witnessed a hesitant and clearly under-educated Joseph Stalin.

The first event of the Great Purge was the infamous murder of Sergei Kirov, a prominent Bolshevik leader who had gained major support from those in the Party Congress who disagreed with Stalin's policies. He was a tough party boss, but rumors had spread that he wanted to relax the pressures instigated(started) by Stalin. Stalin's policies included forced collectivization and rapid industrialization at the expense of the peasantry. Major famines, especially in Ukraine, ensued as a result of the extreme required quotas, and Stalin's second wife, Nadezhda Allilueva, is believed to have committed suicide in 1932 as a means of protest against the famines.

[From chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1255&context=younghistorians. Accessed on 21 July 2025]

SOURCE 1B

The source below is from a working paper titled *The Anatomy of the Great Terror: A Quantitative Analysis of the 1937-38 Purges in the Red Army* by Alexei Zakharov, a political economist and an Associate Research scholar and Konstantin by Sonin, a researcher and Russian political economist. It highlights the widespread political violence during Stalin's reign.

The Great Terror of 1937-1938 was the most intense episode of political violence in the Soviet history. The total number of victims, including deaths in detention, may have been as high as 950,000-1.2 million. The army purges during that period were also much larger than anything that preceded it, both in terms of scale and the level of violence, and focused predominantly on the office corps and, especially, the high command. According to one figure, a total of 24,000 officers of all ranks were discharged and never reinstated in 1937-1938, and nearly 10,000 were arrested. In the Transcaucasian military district alone, a total of 1,183 officers (ranked second lieutenant or above) were dismissed for political reasons, resulting in 795 arrests and 612 executions or deaths in custody.

In each of the 7 divisions of the district, between 14% and 26.5% all officers were purged; similar figures were reported for other military districts. By the end of 1939, at least 780 or 41.8% were executed, while 28 or 1.2% died while awaiting trial (often because of suicide or torture), and 2 or 0.1% committed suicide during the arrest. Up to 161 or 8.6% were convicted, received prison sentences and were sent to the GULAG camps. Most of them did not return to normal life. According to our count, at least 68 died due to the harsh conditions of the labor camps, ... At least 117 or 6.3% suffered arrest but were later released without conviction.

[From chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://bfi.uchicago.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/BFI_WP_2024-154.pdf. accessed on 21 July 2025]

SOURCE 1C

The source below is a statistical report extracted from the 'Hoover Institution Archive'. It provides number of deaths and prison sentences being meted out. The report covered only a tiny fraction of the territories of the Soviet Union and dealt with one of the last months of the great purges.

Region	Number Shot	Number Imprisoned	Total
Moscow City	112	**	112
Krasnoyarsk krai	347	89	436
Ordzhonikidzhovsk	47	76	123
Novosibirskaya oblast	101	57	158
Stalingrad	156	26	182
Chelyabinsk	382	110	492
Bashkiriia ASSR	223	47	270
North Osetia ASSR	47	8	55
Azerbaidzhan SSR	199	19	218
Armenia SSR	100	41	141
Total	1,714	473	2,187

[From <https://www.hoover.org/research/documents-terror>. Accessed on 17 July 2025]

SOURCE 1D

The extract below is a from a directive letter written by Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union 's leader, on the 10 January 1939. He authorises the continued use of physical pressure (torture) by the NKVD (The People's Commissaries for Internal Affairs during interrogations.

To the Secretaries of oblast and regional party committees,
To the CCs of national Communist parties,
To the people's commissars of internal affairs,
and to the heads of NKVD directorates

It has become known to the VKP CC (Central Committee of the All-Union Communists Party (Bolsheviks) that the secretaries of oblast and regional party committees, in checking up on employees of NKVD directorates, have laid blame on them for the use of physical pressure against those who have been arrested, treating it as something criminal. The VKP CC affirms that the use of physical pressure in the work of the NKVD has been permitted since 1937 in accordance with a resolution of the VKP CC. This directive indicated that physical pressure was to be used in exceptional cases and only against blatant enemies of the people who, when interrogated by humane methods, defiantly refuse to turn over the names of co-conspirators, and who refuse for months on end to provide any evidence, and who try to thwart the unmasking of co-conspirators who are still at large, and who thereby continue even from prison to wage a struggle against the Soviet regime.

.... We might therefore ask why a socialist secret service should be any more humane in relation to inveterate agent of the bourgeoisie and sworn enemies of the working class and collectivized farmers. The VKP CC believes that the use of physical pressure must absolutely be continued from here on in exceptional cases and against blatant and invidious enemies of the people, and that this is a perfectly appropriate and desirable method. The VKP CC demands that the secretaries of oblast and regional party committees and the CCs of national party committees bear in mind this explanation when they check up on the employees of NKVD directorates.

Secretary of the VKP CC
J. Stalin

[From <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/stalin/works/1939/01/10.htm>. Accessed on 17 July 2025]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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https://americanclass.org/sources/becomingmodern/theage/text3/chicagotribunepoliticalcartoons.pdf

https://ahecinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/BHEC_Timeline_LAWS_DECREES_10.9.19.pdf

<https://americanclass.org/sources/becomingmodern/theage/text3/chicagotribunepoliticalcartoons.pdf>

https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/law-for-the-restoration-of-the-professional-civil-service

https://www.hoover.org/research/documents-terror

<https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/stalin/works/1939/01/10.htm>

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