



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

CAPRICORN NORTH DISTRICT

**GRADE 11**

**HISTORY**

**STANDARDISED TEST 1**

**10 MARCH 2025**

**QUESTION PAPER**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 5 pages and an addendum of 6 pages.**

QUESTION PAPER

**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: CAPITALISM IN THE USA 1900 TO 1940 (Source-based question)

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

QUESTION 2: CAPITALISM IN THE USA 1900 TO 1940 (Essay question)

2. SECTION A consist of ONE source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions is provided in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consist of ONE essay questions.
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 neatly and legibly.

## QUESTION PAPER

**SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**

Answer ONE question from this Section. Source material that is required to answer these questions can be found in the ADDENDUM.

**QUESTION 1 HOW DID PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER RESPOND TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN 1930s?**

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

**1.1 Read source 1A**

- 1.1.1. According to the source, how long was Herbert Hoover's presidency when the stock market crashed? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2. Quote evidence from the source that suggests that President Hoover was initially not worried about the economic crush. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3. Define the historical concept *Great Depression*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4. How, according to the source, did Hoover respond to the growing calls for increased federal intervention and spending as the Depression became worse? Mention THREE (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.1.5. Use the information on the source and your own knowledge to explain how Hoover's interventions had an impact in his re-election campaign?(2 x 2) (4)

**1.2. Consult source 1B**

- 1.2.1. Name TWO challenges, from the source which American citizens and families were about to face as a result of the Great Depression (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.2. Comment on the strategic role of the created national organization under the leadership of Mr. Walter (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3. What according to the source, were the objectives of Hoover's organized efforts (agencies)? (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.2.4. Using information in the source and your own knowledge explain the importance of Hoover speech in the wake of the Great Depression (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.5. Explain the Usefulness of this source to a historian studying Americans' reactions to President Hoover. (1 x 2) (2)

QUESTION PAPER

1.3. Study Source 1C

1.3.1. Mention THREE ways through which American farmers used to express their anger? (3 x 1) (3)

1.3.2. Explain the concept "farm holiday" in the context of Americans response to the Great Depression (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3. Why do you think the shantytowns in American cities were called "Hoovervilles"? (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4. What does the statement "Despite public criticism, Hoover continued to hold firm to his principles" tell you about the character of Herbert Hoover (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.5. Comment on the statement "Mellon pulled the whistle Hoover rang the bell Wall Street gave the signal" and the country went to hell. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4. Read source 1D

1.4.1. What messages are conveyed by this photograph? (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.2. Comment on the reaction of Hoover towards Roosevelt statement of "Just leave them herb I will do it all after March 4<sup>th</sup>" (1 x 2) (2)

1.5. Study sources 1C and 1D and explain how they are similar regarding how Americans felt about Hoover's handling of the Great Depression. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6. Using the information in the relevant source and your own knowledge write a paragraph of about six lines about (60 words) explaining how did President Herbert Hoover responded to the Great Depression in the 1930s (6)

[50]

QUESTION PAPER

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Answer ONE question from this SECTION.

Your essay should be about THREE pages long.

**QUESTION 2: CAPITALISM IN THE USA 1900 TO 1940 (Essay question)**

To what extent Franklin.D Roosevelt was successful in addressing the economic challenges that confronted Americans after the Great Depression

**[50]**



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**ADDENDUM**

**This addendum consists of 6 pages.**

**QUESTION 1    HOW DID PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER RESPOND TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE 1930s****SOURCE 1A**

The source below is an article by Herbert Hoover on the Great Depression and New Deal, 1931–1933. It explains the outbreak of the Great Depression in USA under Herbert Hoover

The stock market crashed on Thursday, October 24, 1929, less than eight months into Herbert Hoover's presidency. Most experts, including Hoover, thought the crash was part of a passing recession. By July 1931, when the President wrote this letter to a friend, Governor Louis Emmerson of Illinois, it had become clear that excessive speculation and a worldwide economic slowdown had plunged America into the midst of a Great Depression. While Hoover wrote to Emmerson that "considerable continuance of destitution over the winter" and perhaps longer was unavoidable, he was trying to "get machinery of the country into . . . action." Since the crash, Hoover had worked ceaselessly trying to fix the economy. He founded government agencies, encouraged labor harmony, supported local aid for public works, fostered cooperation between government and business in order to stabilize prices, and struggled to balance the budget. His work focused on indirect relief from individual states and the private sector, as reflected in this letter's emphasis on "supporting each state committee more effectively" and volunteerism—"appealing for funds" from outside the government.

As the Depression became worse, however, calls grew for increased federal intervention and spending. But Hoover refused to involve the federal government in forcing fixed prices, controlling businesses, or manipulating the value of the currency, all of which he felt were steps towards socialism. He was inclined to give indirect aid to banks or local public works projects, but he refused to use federal money for direct aid to citizens, believing the dole would weaken public morale. Instead, he focused on volunteerism to raise money. Hoover's opponents painted him as uncaring toward the common citizen, even though he was in fact a philanthropist and a progressive before becoming president. During his reelection campaign, Hoover tried to convince Americans that the measures they were calling for might seem to help in the short term, but would be ruinous in the long run. He asserted that he cared for common Americans too much to destroy the country's foundations with deficits and socialist institutions. He was soundly defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

[https://www.gilderlehrman.org/sitesearch?f%5B0%5D=content\\_type\\_or\\_other%3AHistory%20Resources](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/sitesearch?f%5B0%5D=content_type_or_other%3AHistory%20Resources) Accessed on 23 February 2025

**SOURCE 1B**

The source below, is speech by President Herbert Hoover in October 18, 1931: The message relates to Hoover's Unemployment Relief

My fellow citizens:

This broadcast tonight marks the beginning of the mobilization of the whole Nation for a great undertaking to provide security for those of our citizens and their families who, through no fault of their own, face unemployment and privation during the coming winter. ... The depression has been deepened by events from abroad which are beyond the control either of our citizens or our Government. Although it is but a passing incident in our national life, we must meet the consequences in unemployment which arise from it with that completeness of effort and that courage and spirit for which citizenship in this Nation always has and always must stand. As an important part of our plans for national unity of action in this emergency I have created a great national organization under the leadership of Mr. Walter Gifford to cooperate with the Governors, the State and the local agencies, and with the many national organizations of business, of labor, and of welfare, with the churches and our fraternal and patriotic societies so that the countless streams of human helpfulness which have been the mainstay of our country in all emergencies may be directed wisely and effectively.

Over a thousand towns and cities have well-organized and experienced unemployment relief committees, community chests, or other agencies for the efficient administration of this relief. With this occasion begins the nationwide movement to aid each of these volunteer organizations in securing the funds to meet their task over the forthcoming winter.

This organized effort is our opportunity to express our sympathy, to lighten the burdens of the heavy laden, and to cast sunshine into the habitation of despair. The amounts sought by the committee in your town or city are in part to provide work, for it is through work that we wish to give help in keeping with the dignity of American manhood and womanhood. But much of their funds are necessary to provide direct relief to those families where circumstances and ill fortune can only be met by direct assistance. Included in many community appeals are the sums necessary to the vital measures of health and character building, the maintenance of which were never more necessary than in these times.

<https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches/october-18-1931-message-regarding-unemployment-relief>. Accessed on 16 February 2025

**SOURCE 1C**

This source is an extract from *Hoover Struggles with the Depression* by Oscar Ameringer was a newspaper editor in Oklahoma City in 1932 during the Great Depression.

As Americans grew more and more frustrated by the Depression, they expressed their anger in a number of ways. Farmers stung by low crop prices burned their corn and wheat and dumped their milk on highways rather than sell it at a loss. Some farmers even declared a "farm holiday" and refused to work their fields. A number blocked roads to prevent food from getting to market, hoping that food shortages would raise prices. Some farmers also used force to prevent authorities from foreclosing on farms.

By 1930, people were calling the shantytowns in American cities "Hooverilles"-a direct slap at the president's policies. Homeless people called the newspapers they wrapped themselves in "Hoover blankets." Empty pockets turned inside out were "Hoover flags." Many Americans who had hailed Hoover as a great humanitarian a few years earlier now saw him as a cold and heartless leader.

Despite public criticism, Hoover continued to hold firm to his principles. He refused to support direct relief or other forms of federal welfare. Some Americans were going hungry, and many blamed Hoover for their plight. Criticism of the president and his policies continued to grow. An anonymous ditty of the time was widely repeated.

"Mellon pulled the whistle  
Hoover rang the bell Wall Street gave the signal "  
And the country went to hell.

<https://www.rvrhs.com/ourpages/auto/2013/3/15/67763037/HooverResponseGD.pdf>  
Accessed on 23 February 2025

**SOURCE 1D**

The Source below is a Franklin D. Roosevelt to Herbert Hoover: "Just leave them Herb. I'll do it all after March 4th." Cliff Berryman, Washington Evening Star (December, 1932)



<https://spartacus-educational.com/USAhoover.htm>- Accessed on 23 February 2025

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

<https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches/october-18-1931-message-regarding-unemployment-relief>.

<https://spartacus-educational.com/USAhoover.htm>-

[https://www.gilderlehrman.org/sitesearch?f%5B0%5D=content\\_type\\_or\\_other%3AHistory%20Resources](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/sitesearch?f%5B0%5D=content_type_or_other%3AHistory%20Resources)

<https://www.rvrhs.com/ourpages/auto/2013/3/15/67763037/HooverResponseGD.pdf>

