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EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
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GRADE 11

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**HISTORY P1
ADDENDUM**

This addendum consists of 6 pages.

QUESTION 1 HOW DID THE FIVE YEAR PLANS TRANSFORM RUSSIA INTO A POWERFUL STATE?

SOURCE 1A

This source tries to explain why Stalin introduced collectivisation of the farms.

Collectivisation was part of the First Five Year Plan. It was an attempt to get rid of the ownership of land by ordinary people and an attempt to solve the food problem in the Soviet Union. Food rationing had been introduced in 1928 because peasants had begun to hoard (hide) food. Peasants were forced to hand over their farms and work together on giant state-run collectives.

SOURCE 1B

The photograph below shows workers on a collective farm in the 1930s.



SOURCE 1C

This source explains the link between agriculture and industrial development.

By the late 1930s, Stalin could draw up a balance sheet that, from his standpoint, was favourable. From collectivisation, he acquired a reservoir of terrified peasants who would supply him with cheap industrial labour. To some extent, too, he was able to export raw materials in order to pay for imports of industrial machinery. Above all, he put an end to the recurrent crises faced by the state in relation to urban food supplies as the state's grain collections rose from 10,8 million tons in 1928–9 to 22,8 million tons in 1931–2. After collectivisation, it was the countryside, not the towns, which went hungry if the harvest was bad.

SOURCE 1D

The source shows the industrial development of Russia under the Five Year Plans.

Year	1927	1933	1937
Electricity (000 million kw)	5	13	36
Coal (million tons)	35	64	128
Oil (million tons)	12	21	47
Steel (million tons)	4	6	18

QUESTION 2 WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN THE U.S.A. IN THE 1920s?**SOURCE 2A**

This source outlines the impact of protective tariffs on the U.S. economy.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922 protects particular industries, but its impact on the population is limited. The idea of helping the farmer by giving agriculture greater protection will lead to an increase in the cost of living for the workers, leading to further demands for increased wages. This endless circle could continue until the American people wake up to the idea of helping people to help themselves. The country has prospered mainly because of post-war conditions abroad and not because of the impact of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff.

SOURCE 2B

This source describes the contribution of credit during the boom years.

The massive consumer boom was financed largely by easy credit. By 1929 almost \$7 billion worth of goods were sold on credit; this included 75% of cars and half of all household appliances. While credit facilities meant that consumers could buy goods they otherwise could not have afforded, there would be problems if their financial circumstances altered and they had bought too many goods on credit. Everyone was in debt, but there was little concern over this. It seemed in the 1920s that prosperity would go on forever. The period was a time of great optimism.

SOURCE 2C

This source explains how investing in shares created wealth in America

In my opinion, the wealth of the country is bound to increase at a very great rate. I am firm in the belief that anyone not only can be rich, but ought to be rich. Prosperity is in the nature of an endless chain and we can break it only by refusing to see what it is. If a man saves \$15 a week and invests it in good, common stocks, and allows the dividends and rights to accumulate, at the end of twenty years he will have at least \$80 000 and an income of around \$400 a month. He will be rich.

SOURCE 2D

This source explains the importance of the motor industry within the economy of the U.S.A.

The boom of the 1920s was built on the foundation of new technology, especially the automobile. Numerous other industries surged forward in the twenties due to this; rubber, steel, oil, road construction, suburban housing, service stations and many others were dependent upon automobile sales. The automobile was absolutely central to the economy. The genuine industrial boom helped to fuel optimism and the belief that anyone could get rich.

QUESTION 3 WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND NATURE OF COLOURED AND INDIAN NATIONALISM?**SOURCE 3A**

This source explains why Coloured people identified with African independence and anti-apartheid struggles.

On coming to power in 1948 the Nationalist government lost no time in addressing the 'coloured question'. Mixed marriages were banned and the Immorality Act of 1950 became the first major Apartheid legislation to deal with relationships 'across the colour bar'. The Act placed a ban on sexual relations between whites and other population groups. The Population Registration Act defined race in terms of physical appearance. These two pieces of legislation would most profoundly affect the lives of Coloured South Africans at the Cape. The Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1951 removed coloured voters from the common voters' roll, and later the Group Areas Act destroyed District Six, a largely coloured residential area of Cape Town.

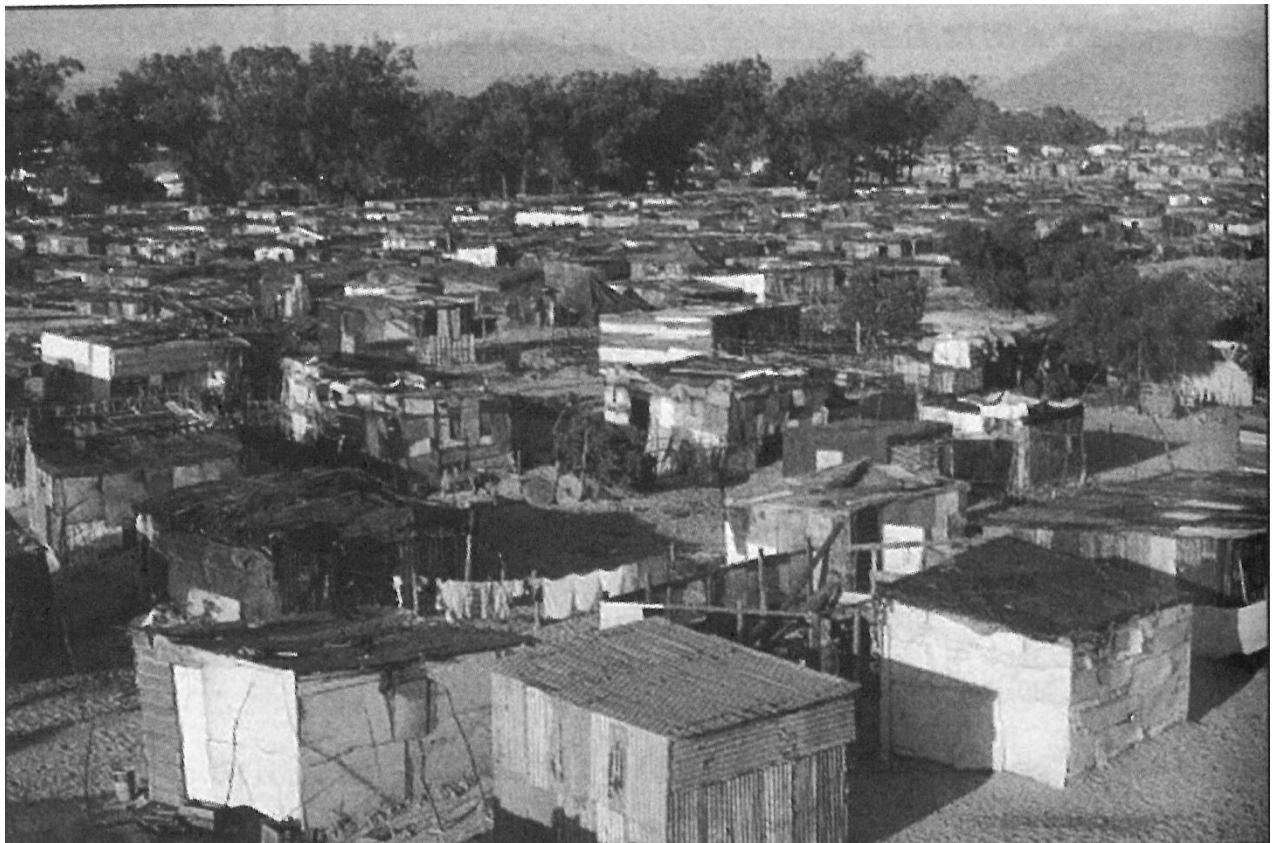
Franchise issues were not new to the coloured people. In 1905 the coloured community had sent Dr Abdullah Abdurahman, president of the African Peoples Organisation, to London to appeal for a non-racial franchise. By the 1930s, Abdurahman's policies, based on democratic procedures had become too conservative for many young radical coloured people. Later, when the government proposed a Coloured Affairs Department (CAD), the Anti-CAD was established. In 1943 the group joined with the All African Convention (AAC) to form the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM).

Even though NEUM remained fairly moderate in policy, co-operation with the AAC illustrated the shift in the coloured people's thinking and the fact that they were now keen to work with other race groups. As a consequence, in 1952 coloured leaders joined the Defiance Campaign and the anti-apartheid resistance struggle.

SOURCE 3B

This source explains how the Group Areas Act affected the people of District Six.

Many were forced to move to small matchbox houses in large matchbox townships which, with brutal and tactless irony were given names by the authorities such as Hanover Park and Lavender Hill to remind us of the past they had taken away from us. There was one essential difference between the old places and the new ones; District Six had a soul. Its centre held together till it was torn apart. Stained and tarnished as it was it had a soul that held together: The new matchbox conglomerates on the desolate Cape Flats had no soul. The houses were soulless units piled together to form a disparate community that lacked cohesion.

**SOURCE 3C**

This is an adapted extract which deals with the laws passed by the South African government against the Indians..

“... Indians had acquired a good deal of land in central Durban during the early war years. After the report of the Broome Commission, Parliament passed the Pegging Act of 1943. In 1946 Parliament passed an Act which made the measure permanent. An attempt to placate Indian opinion by offering them representation in Parliament in exchange for the loss of the right to acquire further land was rejected by Indian leaders.”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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