



ASCIJIAN SASTRIAN MENTEN

## SASTRI COLLEGE

**MARCH CONTROLLED TEST 2020**

**HISTORY GRADE 11**

**EXAMINER: MRS K. JAGGETH**

**MODERATOR: MRS G.T MOODLEY**

**TIME: 2HRS**

**MARKS: 100**

### INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS:

1. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO QUESTIONS (ONE SOURCE BASED QUESTION AND ONE ESSAY QUESTION), AND FIVE PAGES.
2. ANSWER BOTH QUESTIONS.
3. NUMBER YOUR ANSWERS EXACTLY AS IT NUMBERED IN THE QUESTION PAPER.
4. WRITE NEATLY AND LEGIBLY.
5. DO NOT MERELY REWRITE SOURCES AS YOUR ANSWERS.

### QUESTION ONE

**KEY QUESTION: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920'S?**

**STUDY SOURCES A, B, C AND D AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.**

#### **1.1 STUDY SOURCE 1A.**

1.1.1 Use the information from the source and your own knowledge to define the following terms:

a) War Communism

b) Capitalism

(2x2)(4)

1.1.2 How, according to the source, did War Communism benefit the Communists?

(1x2)(2)

1.1.3 What, according to the source, were the results of War Communism?

(2x1)(2)

#### **1.2 USE SOURCE 1B.**

1.2.1 Why do you think Lenin abandoned the policy of War Communism?

(1x2)(2)

1.2.2 Quote evidence from the source that suggests that:

- a) There was a return to Capitalism
- b) The farmers had freedom
- c) Nationalisation was still practised
- d) The NEP was a success (4x1)(4)

1.3 Using information from sources 1A, 1B and your own knowledge, explain how War Communism differed from the New Economic Policy. (3x2)(6)

**1.4 CONSULT SOURCE C**

1.4.1 Why was there a decline in production levels between 1913 and 1921? (1x2)(2)

1.4.2 Using your own knowledge of the period, explain why the table does not provide any production for cattle and pigs in 1921. (1x2)(2)

1.4.3 Refer to the production figures for grain and coal in the source and explain the effects that the NEP had on the Russian economy between 1921 and 1926. (2x2)(4)

**1.5 READ SOURCE 1D.**

1.5.1 What point is the American journalist making about the NEP? (1x2)(2)

1.5.2 Using the information from the source and your own knowledge, explain how the NEP affected the following:

- a) Communists
- b) Traders
- c) Workers (3x2)(6)

1.5.3 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that:

- a) War Communism was a failure
- b) The NEP was a success (2x1)(2)

1.6 Compare Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the statistics in Source 1C supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding the NEP. (2x2)(4)

1.7 Refer to Source 1B, 1C and 1D. Write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) in which you explain why all these sources would be useful for a historian studying the effects of Lenin's New Economic Policy. (8)

[50]

**QUESTION TWO: ESSAY**

**COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA 1900-1940**

“Stalin’s Five Year Plans brought great **glory** to the USSR”.

Discuss whether you **agree** or **disagree** with this statement by evaluating the **success of Stalin’s Five Year Plans.** (50)

## ADDENDUM

### QUESTION ONE:

KEY QUESTION: WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LENIN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1920'S?

#### 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 1926.

	1913	1921	1922	1923	1925	1926
Grain (million tons)	80	37	50	57	73	77
Cattle (millions)	59	–	46	–	62	–
Pigs (millions)	20	–	12	–	22	–
Coal (million tons)	29	9	10	14	18	27
Steel (million tons)	4	0,2	0,7	0,7	2	3

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

### 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]

