Grade 11 History
ADDENDUM

June 2022 **A. Niks**
150 Marks **3 hours**

QUESTION 1: CRISIS FOR CAPITALISM (USA)

SOURCE 1A

A February 18, 1936 cartoon from *The Kansas City Star*, entitled 'Franklin's Successful Experiment'. Permission for reproduction granted by the *Kansas City Star.*



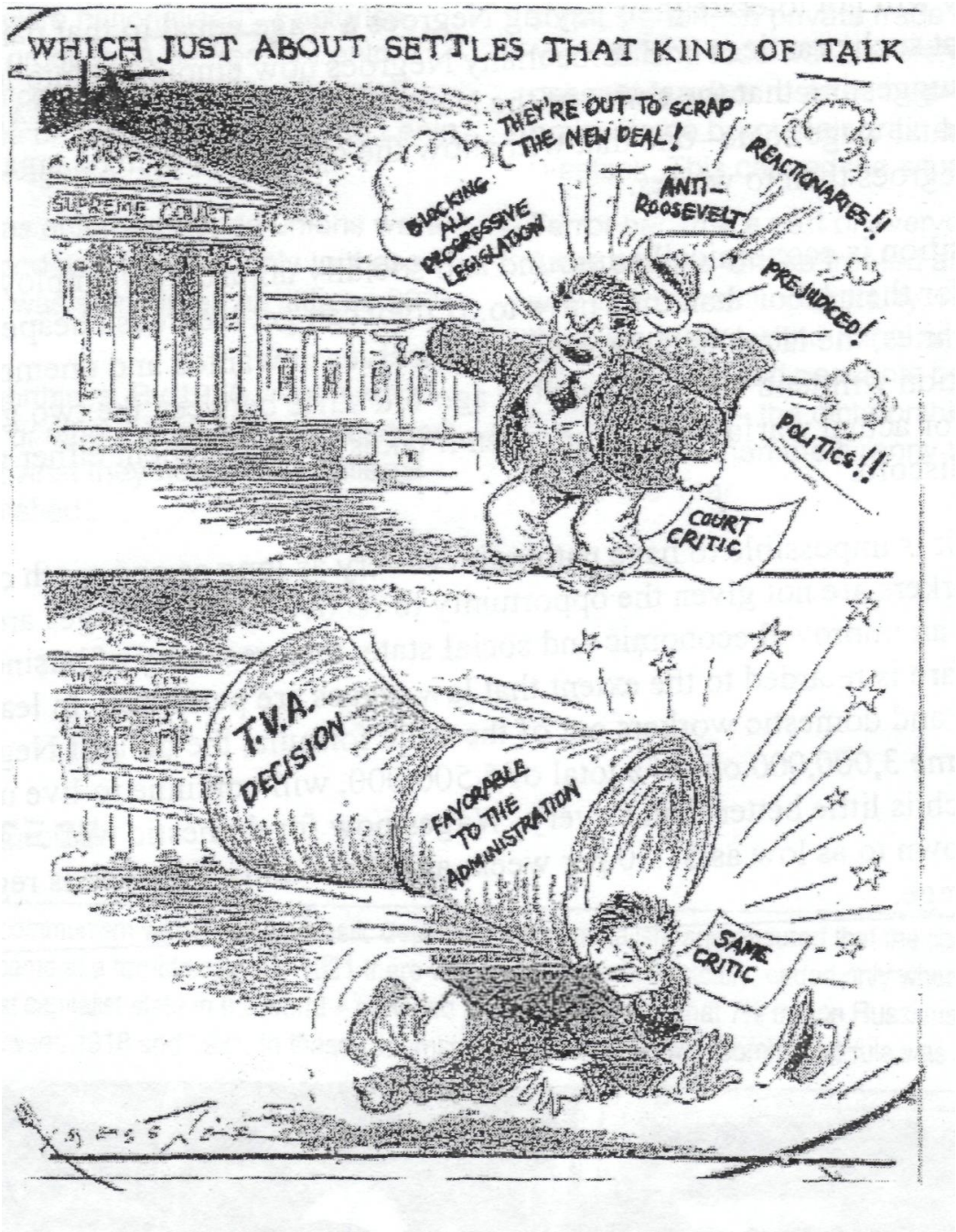
SOURCE 1B

A cartoon from the November 21 1934 edition of the *Jersey City Journal*, published with permission from the *Jersey City Journal*.



SOURCE 1C

This cartoon's title is: " Which Just About Settles That Kind of Talk" and is from the February 21, 1936 edition of the *Albany Knickerbocker-Press*.



SOURCE 1D

An extract from an article entitled: "An Emergency is On !" by T. Arnold Hill

1. NEGRO workers are being discharged by employers whose belief in white supremacy will not tolerate their paying Negroes a wage equal to that paid whites. Fearful that such practices will force many Negroes now employed into idleness, some are suggesting that the codes of the National Industrial Recovery Act provide a dual wage scale—one that will allow the option of paying a smaller wage to Negroes than to whites.

2. Such a position is economically unsound and socially unjust. Few employers will pay more for their labor than they have to. If they can get Negroes cheaper than they can whites, the latter will often find themselves unwanted and unemployed. This condition will tend to perpetuate the age-old strife between the two groups and make for actual warfare at a time when it takes little to stir up either racial or industrial discord.

3. Moreover, it is impossible to have national recovery as long as one-ninth of the nation's workers are not given the opportunity to recover. If high wages are essential to an improved economic and social state, then recovery of business and public welfare is retarded to the extent that low wages are permitted. In leaving agricultural and domestic workers out of the code formula, the bulk of Negro workers, some 3,000,000 out of a total of 5,500,000, will continue to live under a system which is little better than slavery. Wages now for domestic workers in the South are down to as low as $1.50 per week, and three dollars a week is regarded as a good wage.

QUESTION 2: CHALLENGES TO CAPITALISM (Russia)

SOURCE 2A

In order to win the civil war and to make Russia a communist state, the Bolsheviks adopted a policy of *war communism.*

In the towns this meant that all factories with more than ten workers were nationalized. Factories were told what to produce. A decree by Lenin in 1917 had given control of factories to worker committees. These proved unsuccessful, so Lenin put in his own managers. Strict discipline was enforced. Trade unions were not allowed and food was rationed only to those who worked. This was sometimes as little as 200 grams a day.

Money became worthless. By 1920 wages were often paid in food or other goods. People resorted to bartering to get what they needed, the illegal black market flourished.

In the countryside, Lenin sent out the *Cheka* to seize surplus grain, as private trade was banned. Anyone found hiding food was severely punished. Many peasant farmers resisted by producing less and less grain. Some burnt their grain and slaughtered their livestock. This caused the situation to worsen.

Terror became a part of everyday life as the Red Army and the *Cheka* treated anyone standing in their way with increasing brutality. People who opposed them were shot without trial or sent to labour camps. Many workers and peasants began to think that the workers' state - the dictatorship of the proletariat - was worse than the tyranny they had experienced under the Tsar.

SOURCE 2B

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 ½ million Russians died of hunger and disease between 1918 and 1921. In these circumstances, discontent with communist rule was almost inevitable.



SOURCE 2C

In March 1921 sailors at the Kronstadt naval base near Petrograd rebelled, demanding a Third Revolution. As it was winter, Trotsky's Red Army troops were able to attack across the ice and crush the revolt at a cost of 20 000 dead. However, it was clear to Lenin that the Bolsheviks were losing the support of the peasantry and this threatened their rule. In his words, Kronstadt *'was the flash that lit up the reality better than anything else could have'.*

SOURCE 2D

"The workers of the towns and some of the villages choke in the throes of hunger. The railroads barely crawl. The houses are crumbling. The towns are full of refuse. Epidemics spread and death strikes to the right and to the left. Industry is ruined."
- *Pravda* (Russian Newspaper), 26 February 1920

SOURCE 2E

In 1921 Lenin was faced with the prospect of losing power as a consequence of the conditions created by the civil war and war communism. He decided that a retreat to

elements of capitalism was necessary. At the Tenth Congress in 1921, and in the face of much opposition from old Bolsheviks, he introduced the New Economic Policy.

- The State would keep control of large-scale industry, banking and foreign trade, but changes would be introduced to regain the support of the peasants and to aid economic recovery. Russia was to have a mixed economy.
- The forced requisitioning of food was abandoned. Peasants paid a portion of their produce to the State in tax and were allowed to keep surpluses and to sell them at a profit.
- Smaller businesses were returned to private ownership and trade was permitted, giving rise to a new class of merchants, the "Nepmen". Money was once more used, instead of barter.

Although there was much opposition to the New Economic Policy within the Bolshevik party, it should be noted that Lenin regarded it as a temporary strategic retreat to elements of capitalism rather than a permanent abandonment of Socialism.

"Let the peasants have their bit of capitalism as long as we keep the power"- Lynch

SOURCE 2F

Figures taken from A. Move, *An Economic History of the USSR, 1917-1991.*

	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1928
Grain harvest (million tons)	80,1	46,1	37,6	50,3	56,6	51,4	72,5	76,8
Sown area (million ha.)	105,5		90,3	77,7	91,7	98,1	104,3	110,3
Industrial Production (million roubles at 1926-27 values)	10 251	1 410	2 004	2 619	4 005	4 660	7 739	11 083
Coal (million tons)	29,0	8,7	8,9	9,5	13,7	16,1	18,1	27,6
Electricity (million kWh)	1 945		520	775	1 146	1 562	2 925	3 508
Pig iron (million tons)	4 216		116	188	309	755	1 535	2 441
Steel (million tons)	4 231		183	392	709	1 140	2 135	3 141
Cotton fabrics (million metres)	2 582		105	349	691	963	1 688	2 286
Rail freight carried (million tons)	132,4		39,4	39,9	58,0	67,5	83,4	

QUESTION 3: SCIENTIFIC RACISM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

SOURCE 3A

The Community Alien Law 1940

Paragraph 1 stated that -

(i) A person is alien to the community if he/she proves to be incapable of satisfying the minimum requirements of the national community through his/her own efforts, in particular through an unusual degree of deficiency of mind or character.

(ii) In National Socialism (Nazism) the individual counts for nothing when the community is at stake.

- *Life in the Third Reich,* ed. Richard Bessel. Oxford University Press, 1986

SOURCE 3B

The euthanasia* programme in Germany began in 1939 when the parents of a severely handicapped baby petitioned Hitler to have the baby killed. He agreed, and ordered that the same should be done in all similar cases. Initially the process was carried out in secret and it only applied to children of up to three years old, but later it extended to the age of 16 years. By the end of the war, approximately 5 000 children had been murdered either by injection or through deliberate malnutrition. Later in the same year, 1945, Hitler ordered the extermination programme be extended to adults - this too was secret.

The numbers were so large (there were approximately 200 000 mentally ill and physically handicapped people in Germany in 1939) that a new method of killing had to be devised. Experts in the Police Department came up with the idea of using carbon monoxide gas. Gas chambers were constructed in six mental hospitals in various parts of Germany.

- *Life in the Third Reich,* ed Richard Bessel. Oxford University Press, 1986

Euthanasia *

People who were considered to be "a-socials" were put to death. This was part of the Nazi policy of ridding the nation of "undesirables" so that they could breed a pure Aryan race.

SOURCE 3C

In 1938 Himmler* issued a 'Decree for the Struggle against the Gypsy Plague' which introduced; a more systematic .registrations of gypsies based on the research of the racial experts. Pure gypsies received brown papers, part-gypsies light blue ones and nomadic non-gypsies grey ones. The aim was 'once and for all to ensure racial separation of gypsies from our own people to prevent the mixing of the two races.....'

Many were sent to concentration camps where the notorious Dr.Mengele used them for medical experiments. Of the 30,000 gypsies living in Germany in 1939 only 5 000 survived the war. Gypsies were asocials because of their lifestyles. Ironically, they had originated in India and so were probably more Aryan than the Germans themselves!

— *Weimar and Nazi Germany, John.* Hite and Chris Hinton

Heinrich Himmler *

Head of the SS and Gestapo, the Nazi secret police. By the end of the war he was Hitler's deputy, and committed suicide before he could be tried for war crimes.



Gypsies

SOURCE 3D

Before the 1936 Olympic Games a big round-up of 'asocials', the work-shy, tramps, prostitutes, etc., had taken place and they were sent off to the Dachau concentration camp. In 1938 an even bigger round-up took place under the code name 'Work-Shy Reich'. 11 000 beggars, tramps, pimps and gypsies were imprisoned. Most died in these camps. It appears that the actions against 'asocials' were popular with many Germans.

- *Life in the Third Reich,* ed. Richard Bessel, Oxford University Press, 1986

SOURCE 3E

" The path was a gradual , almost imperceptible , descent past the point of no return."

- The Path to Genocide , C. Browning , 1992

QUESTION 4: SEGREGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA (Apartheid)

SOURCE 4A

The table that follows contains some of the laws passed in the 1950s, which were designed to deal with resistance.

Suppression of Communism Act 1950	The Communist Party and its ideology were declared illegal. The Act was interpreted very widely to mean any scheme aimed at bringing about change "by the promotion of disturbance or disorder." The act provided for banning orders which limited the number of people that a banned person might-speak to at any one time and severely restricted his or her movements. Many people who were not actually communists were prosecuted under this law.
Public Safety Act 1953	All laws could be suspended and a state of emergency declared.
Criminal Law Amendment Act 1953	Anyone accompanying a person engaged in protesting or campaigning to have a law re-pealed or amended would be presumed guilty and would be subject to harsh penalties.
Native Administration Act 1956	Allowed the government to banish African "troublemakers" to remote rural areas.
Treason Trial 1956-1961	The government arrested 1 56 people connected with the Freedom Charter and accused them of treason, of supporting communism and belonging to a communist organization. The charge of treason carried the death penalty. Eventually the government was not able to prove any of the charges and all were acquitted. Although it gave great publicity to the Freedom Charter and the demands of the oppressed, it also kept the leaders out of political activity for five vital years while the trial continued.

SOURCE 4B

Thousands were imprisoned but the campaign was not a success. It soon lost momentum and fizzled out with little, if any, positive results. Its main effects were two. It exposed the weakness of the black nationalist movement when faced by the Government's determination to make no concessions at all. Secondly, it led to the passing of the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, laws which would make similar protests in the future far more hazardous than before.

- *Verwoerd ~ Architect of Apartheid - An Appraisal,*
Henry Kenny, 1988

SOURCE 4C

An extract from *Long Walk to Freedom* by Nelson Mandela – his autobiography:

Prior to the campaign, the ANC was more talk than action. We: had no paid organisers, no staff and a membership that did little more than pay lip service to our cause. As a result of the campaign, our membership swelled to 100 000. The ANC emerged, as a truly mass-based organisation with an impressive corps of experienced activists: who had braved the police, the courts and jails.

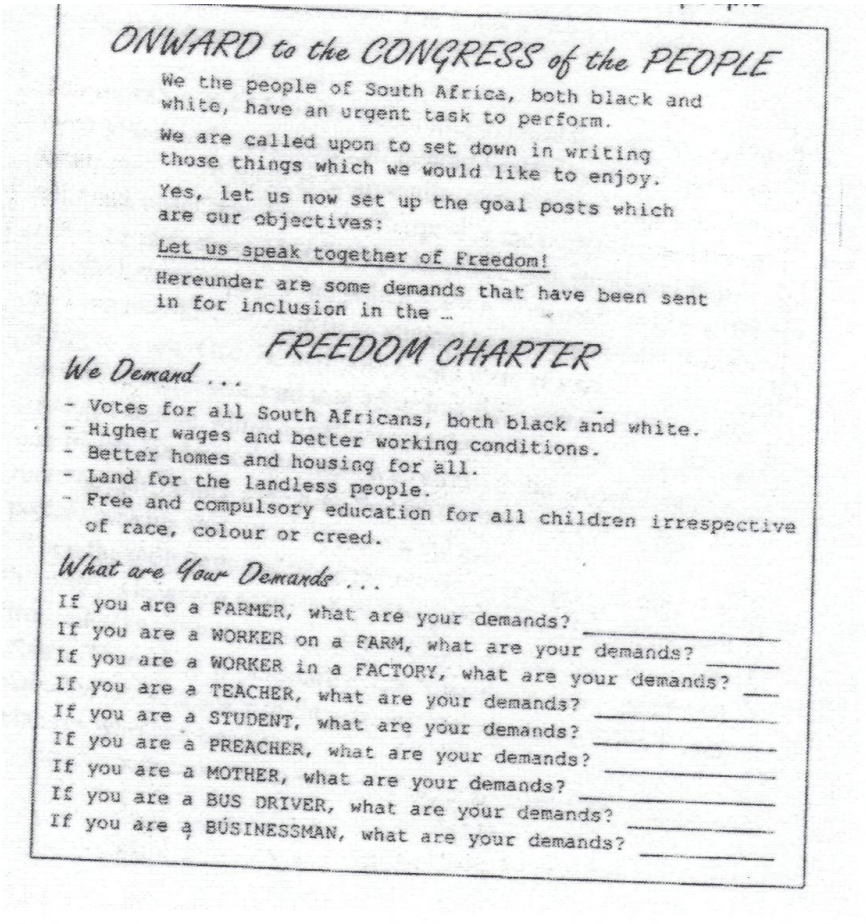
SOURCE 4D

The Natal Midlands delegation. To get to the conference, they had to pretend to police that they were a wedding party.



SOURCE 4E

A form used by volunteers to collect demands from people



ONWARD to the CONGRESS of the PEOPLE

We the people of South Africa, both black and white, have an urgent task to perform.

We are called upon to set down in writing those things which we would like to enjoy.

Yes, let us now set up the goal posts which are our objectives:

Let us speak together of Freedom!

Hereunder are some demands that have been sent in for inclusion in the ...

FREEDOM CHARTER

We Demand ...

- Votes for all South Africans, both black and white.
- Higher wages and better working conditions.
- Better homes and housing for all.
- Land for the landless people.
- Free and compulsory education for all children irrespective of race, colour or creed.

What are Your Demands ...

If you are a FARMER, what are your demands? _____
If you are a WORKER on a FARM, what are your demands? _____
If you are a WORKER in a FACTORY, what are your demands? _____
If you are a TEACHER, what are your demands? _____
If you are a STUDENT, what are your demands? _____
If you are a PREACHER, what are your demands? _____
If you are a MOTHER, what are your demands? _____
If you are a BUS DRIVER, what are your demands? _____
If you are a BUSINESSMAN, what are your demands? _____

SOURCE 4F

Native women take protest to Pretoria

Native women take protest to Pretoria



Helen Joseph (in sunglasses), accompanied by (from left) Lilian Ngoyi, Rahima Moosa and Sophie Williams, carries the petition along the corridors of the Union Buildings. (Photo: The Star)

Pretoria, 9 August. Thousands of women gathered in the grounds of the Union Buildings today with the intention of presenting 7 000 individually signed petitions to the Prime Minister, Mr J.G. Strijdom. The petitions protest against the regulations which force Native women to carry passes.

The women have come from many parts of the Union; some were wearing tribal dress, others were in smart European clothes. By midday 5 000 had assembled, and many more were expected. Later this afternoon they will try to present their protest. Mr Strijdom, however, has already refused twice to see them. Although the concourse was visible from his windows, the Prime Minister did not go out to his private balcony to see the women.

SOURCE 4G

The report that appeared in *The* Star newspaper the day after the Sharpeville Massacre. The source of information was the government.

Johannesburg, 22 March. According to latest figures, 56 people were killed and more than 230 injured yesterday in two African locations - 54 of them at Sharpeville, near Vereeniging, and two at Langa, near Cape Town. At Sharpeville the police opened fire at 1,30p.m. after about 15 000 Africans, armed with sticks and stones, attacked, then besieged the police station. The mob had blocked the road into the township in an attempt to prevent residents from going to work. Official and police cars were stoned.

A police statement said that 75 armed policemen waited in the besieged station while an officer told the mob to disperse. When one of the leaders of the mob was arrested the crowd began to rush the gate. Shots were fired first by the demonstrators, said the police, proving that some of them were armed.

Then the mob began to stone the police. It was at this stage that the order was given to open fire. The police used Stun guns and fired into the crowd, killing about 50 and wounding about 150 others. There was a possibility that there were more dead and wounded because some of the Africans dragged away friends and relatives who had been shot.

SOURCE 4H

Humphrey Tyler and photographer Ian Berry were the only journalists to witness what happened at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960. Tyler wrote this account for *Drum* magazine.

We drove around to the other side of the police station and we parked in a big field. We could see a couple of Saracens* sticking above the heads of the crowd ahead of us, just more than one hundred yards away. The crowd seemed loosely gathered around them and on the fringes people were walking in and out and some kids were playing. I certainly could not see more than about 3 000 people.

I said to Berry: "This is going to go on all day." And he replied, "Let's hang on for a bit anyway." Then there was a report, over to the right it seemed, away from the police station.

"That's a shot," said Berry. I was still wondering if it was when there were sudden shrill cries of "Izwe Lethu" –women's voices, it sounded –from near the police, and I could see a small section of the crowd swirl around the Saracens and hands went up in the Africanist salute.

Then the shooting started. A gun opened up toc-toc-toc-toc and another and another. The shots had a deep sound.

"Here it comes," said Berry, and he leapt out of the car with two cameras. He crouched in the grass taking pictures. The first rush was on us, then past. There were hundreds of women. Some of these people were laughing, probably thinking the police were firing blanks. But they were not.

Bodies were falling behind them and among them. One woman was hit about ten yards from our car. Her companion, a young man, went back when she fell. He thought she had stumbled. He turned her over in the grass. Then he saw that her chest was shot away, He looked at his hand. There was blood on it. He said: "My God, she's gone."

There were hundreds of kids running, too. One had on an old black coat and he held it behind his head as he ran, to save his head from bullets, I suppose. Some of the children were leaping like rabbits, hardly as tall as the grass. Some of them were hit, too.

Still there was shooting. One policeman was standing on the top of a Saracen and it looked as if he was firing his Sten gun into the fleeing crowd. He was moving slowly from side to side. It looked as if he was panning a movie camera from the hip. Two other policemen were on the Saracen with him. It looked as if they were firing pistols, but I could not hear pistol shots separate from the toc-toc-toc of the automatics.

Most of the bodies were strewn in the road which runs alongside the field we were in. I saw one man who had been lying still get up, dazed, and walk a few paces. Then he fell in a heap. A woman sat with her head cupped in her hands.

One by one the guns stopped shooting. There was nobody moving in our field except Berry. The rest were wounded or dead. There was no crowd any more. It was very quiet.