



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2013**

**HISTORY P1  
ADDENDUM**

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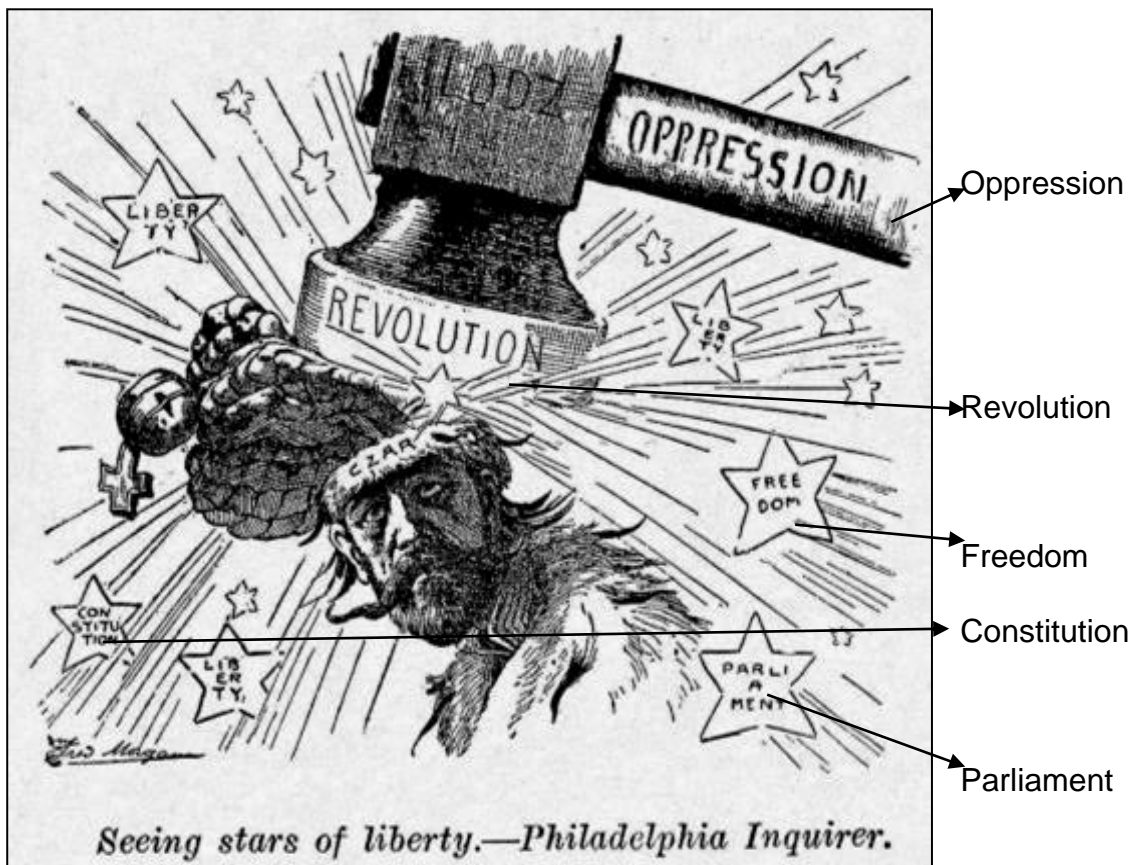
This addendum consists of 12 pages.

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**QUESTION 1: WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN 1917?****SOURCE 1A****WRITTEN SOURCE**

**Extract from the petition that George Gapon hoped to present to Nicholas II on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1905.**

We the workers, our children, our wives and our old, helpless parents have come, Lord, to seek truth and protection from you. We are impoverished and oppressed, unbearable work is imposed on us, we are despised and not recognised as human beings. We are treated as slaves, who must bear their fate and be silent. We have suffered terrible things, but we are pressed ever deeper into the abyss of poverty, ignorance and lack of rights.

**VISUAL SOURCE**

[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]

**SOURCE 1B****WRITTEN SOURCE**

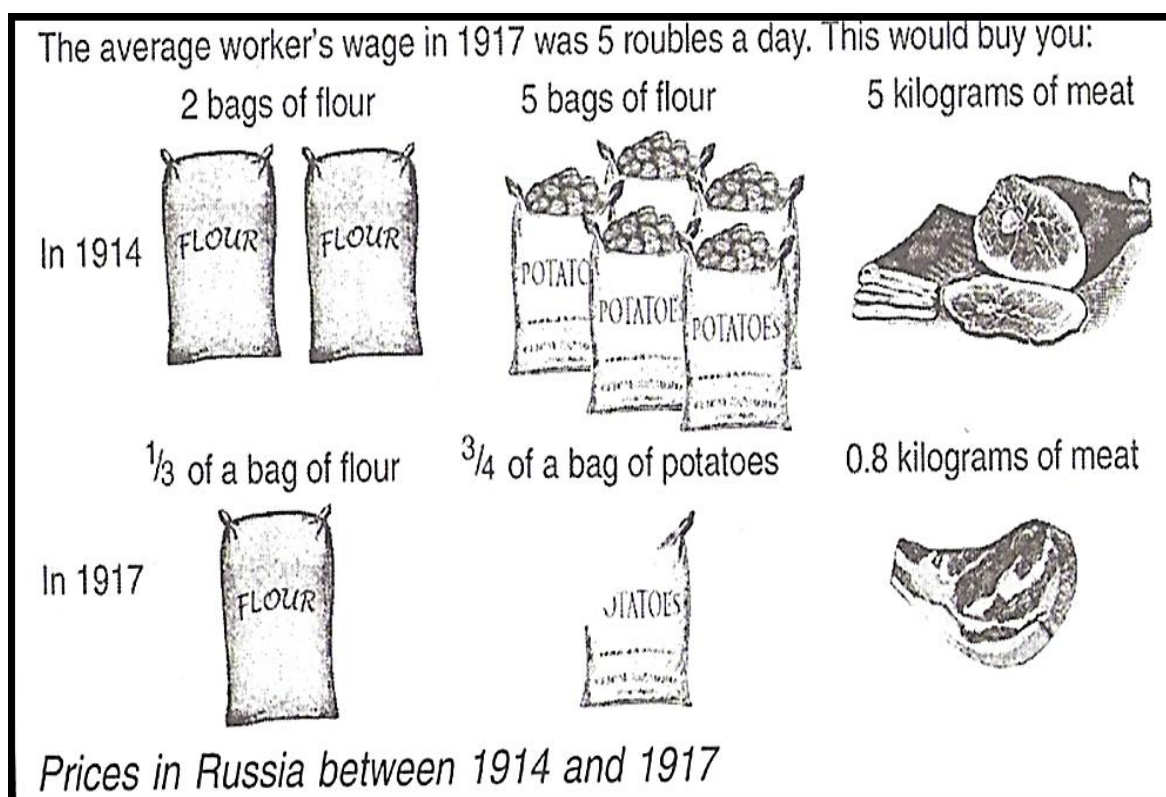
Felix Yusupov was at first optimistic about Russia's chances of victory in the First World War.

The military campaigns had opened brilliantly by a deep break-through into East Prussia; the offensive was launched prematurely at the demand of the Allies to relieve the congested Western front. At the end of August, through lack of ordnance, General Samsonoff's army corps was surrounded near Tannenberg. The General, not wishing to survive the loss of his army, shot himself.

The offensive was successfully renewed on the Austrian front, but in February 1915 a further offensive in East Prussia ended in the disaster of Augustovo. On May 2nd, the Austro-German army broke through the South-Western Russian front. Our troops were underfed, ill-equipped, and had no ammunition, yet under these appalling conditions they fought against the best-equipped army in the world. Whole regiments were taken prisoner without having a chance to resist, owing to the lack of equipment which failed to arrive in time.

**VISUAL SOURCE**

This source was taken from "*Making History*" and explains the impact of the war on ordinary Russians.



[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]

**SOURCE 1C**

“Comrade sailors, I greet you without knowing yet whether or not you have been believing in all the promises of the provisional Government. But I am convinced that when they talk to you sweetly, when they promise you a lot, they are deceiving you and the whole Russian people. The people need peace, the people need bread and the people need land. And they give you war, hunger, no bread – leave the landlords still on the land ... We must fight for the social revolution, fight to the end, till the complete victory of the proletariat. Long live the world social revolution!”

Lenin, leader of the Bolsheviks, on his return to Russia, April 1917.

[Source: *Making History*, page 112]

**QUESTION 2: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE NEW DEAL OPPOSE THE PRINCIPLES OF CAPITALISM?****SOURCE 2A****VIEWPOINT 1****Herbert Hoover, speech in New York (October, 1932)**

The proposals of our opponents will endanger or destroy our system. I especially emphasise that promise to promote "employment for all surplus labour at all times." At first I could not believe that anyone would be so cruel as to hold out hope so absolutely impossible of realisation to these 10 000 000 who are unemployed. And I protest against such frivolous promises being held out to a suffering people.

If it were possible to give this employment to 10 000 000 people by the Government, it would cost upwards of \$9 000 000 000 a year. It would pull down the employment of those who are still at work by the high taxes and the demoralisation of credit upon which their employment is dependent. It would mean the growth of a fearful bureaucracy which, once established, could never be dislodged.

**VIEWPOINT 2****Franklin D. Roosevelt, speech in Boston (October, 1932)**

We have two problems: first, to meet the immediate distress; second, to build up on a basis of permanent employment.

As to immediate relief, the first principle is that this nation, this national government, if you like, owes a positive duty that no citizen shall be permitted to starve.

In addition to providing emergency relief, the Federal Government should and must provide temporary work wherever that is possible. You and I know that in the national forests, on flood prevention, and on the development of waterway projects that have already been authorised and planned but not yet executed, tens of thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of our unemployed citizens can be given at least temporary employment.

[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]

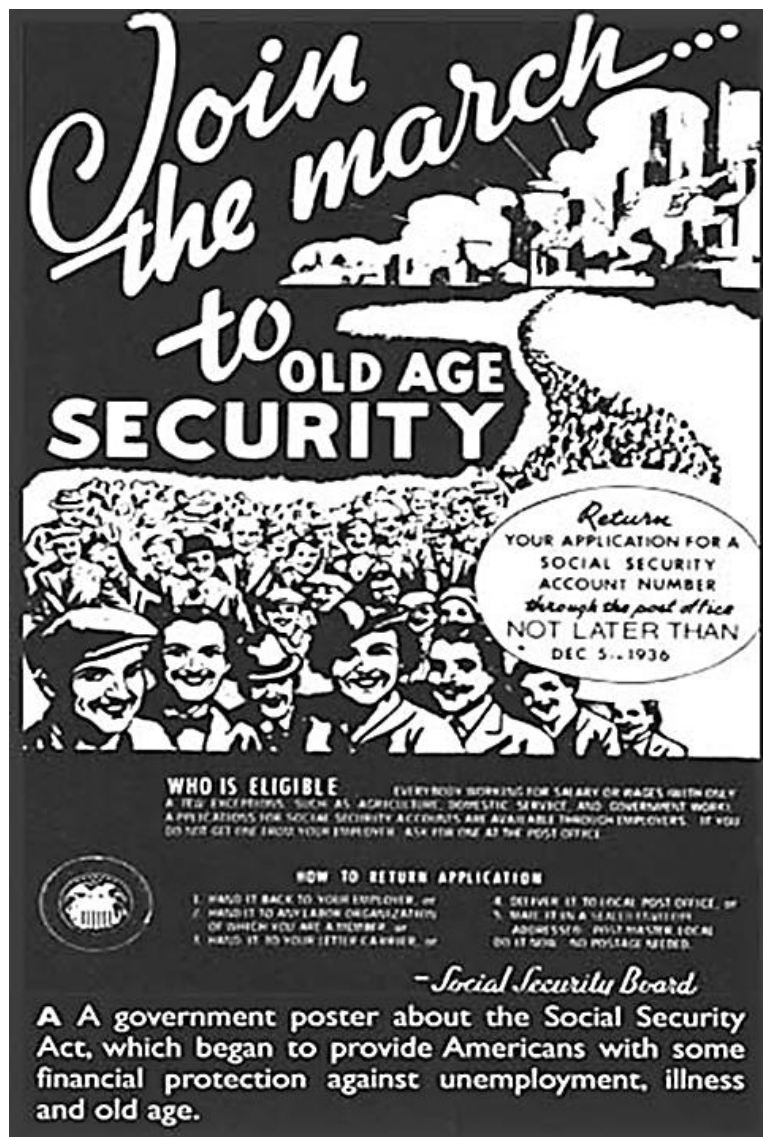
## SOURCE 2B

Franklin D. Roosevelt, radio broadcast, Fireside Chat (12th March, 1933) with regard to the Emergency Banking Act

Some of our bankers have shown themselves either incompetent or dishonest in their handling of the people's funds. They had used money entrusted to them in speculations and unwise loans. This was, of course, not true of the vast majority of our banks, but it was true in enough of them to shock the people for a time into a sense of insecurity. It was the government's job to straighten out this situation and do it as quickly as possible. And the job is being performed. Confidence and courage are the essentials in our plan. We must have faith; you must not be stampeded by rumours. We have provided the machinery to restore our financial system; it is up to you to support and make it work. Together we cannot fail.

[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]

## SOURCE 2C



[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]

**SOURCE 2D**

This map illustrates the impact of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the different states in the U.S.A.



[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]



**SOURCE 2E**

Restaurant supporting the NRA scheme.



[From: [www.spartacushistory.com](http://www.spartacushistory.com)]



**QUESTION 3: HOW DID THE IDEAS OF SOCIAL DARWINISM LEAD TO THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN GERMANY?****SOURCE 3A****EXTRACTS FROM *MEIN KAMPF* (by Adolf Hitler)**

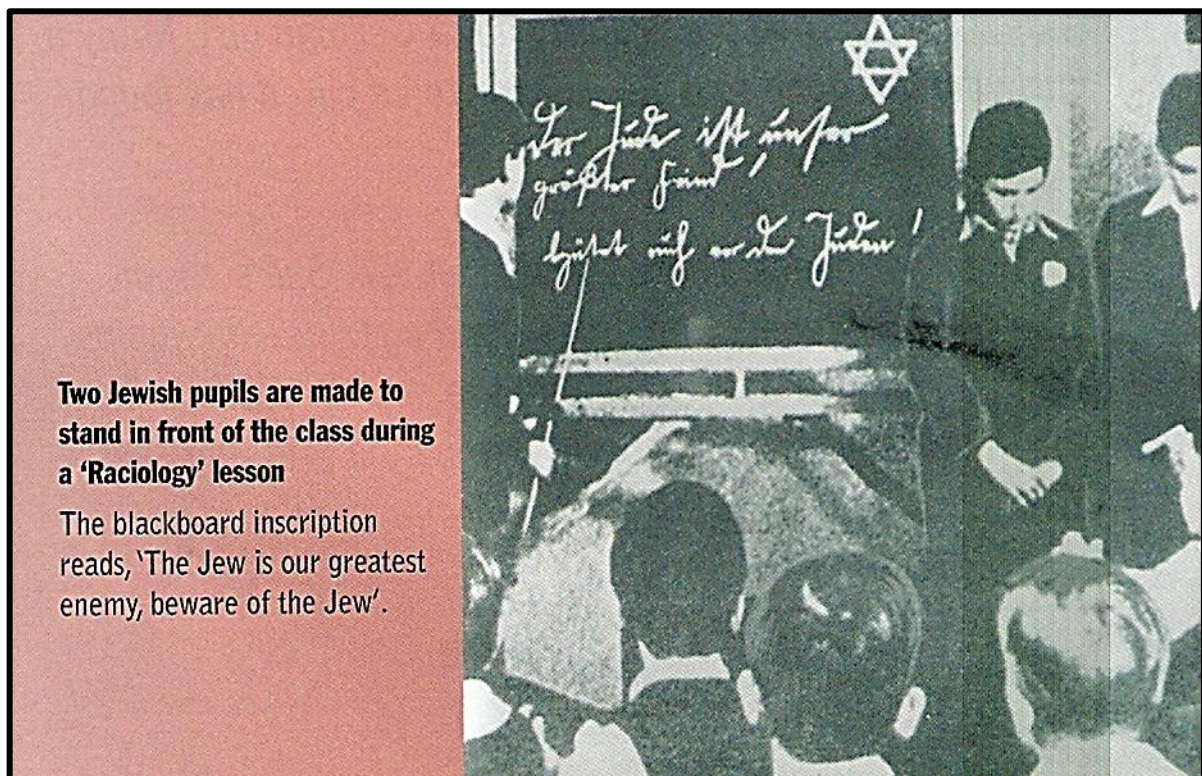
The first part of *Mein Kampf* was written in 1923 in the Landsberg Prison.

“... The principles of the state are only a means to the end; the important thing is the maintenance of man's racial essence. The racial difference (i.e. biological differences of colour of hair and skin, skull build, type of face and nose, height of body and its type, etc.) determines the spiritual character, the ability, the potential developments, and the right to exist of that race on earth. There are higher races that are the physical and spiritual elite – the creative and progressive part of human history; there are inferior races – degenerate and producing offspring that inherit destructive and dangerous elements. The Germans are a branch of the higher Aryan race and the Jews place is in the lowest rank of the inferior Semitic race. The Jew's aim is to pollute the Aryan race and bring disaster on the race that was designed to rule the world. Preservation of racial purity is the prime and holy obligation of the Chosen race ... ”.

[From: *The Holocaust: Lessons for humanity*]

**SOURCE 3B**

This source depicts the treatment of Jew scholars in German schools.



[From: *The Holocaust: Lessons for humanity*]

**SOURCE 3C****WRITTEN SOURCE**

Bertha Ferderber-Salz was an inmate at the Plaszow Concentration Camp:

At four in the morning we were awakened by the siren summoning us for the roll-call. We stood in line for many hours while we were counted and divided into work groups. Only at seven would we go out through the camp gates.

Anyone who could not keep up could expect a bullet in his head from the guns of the Ukrainian guards, who marched at either side.

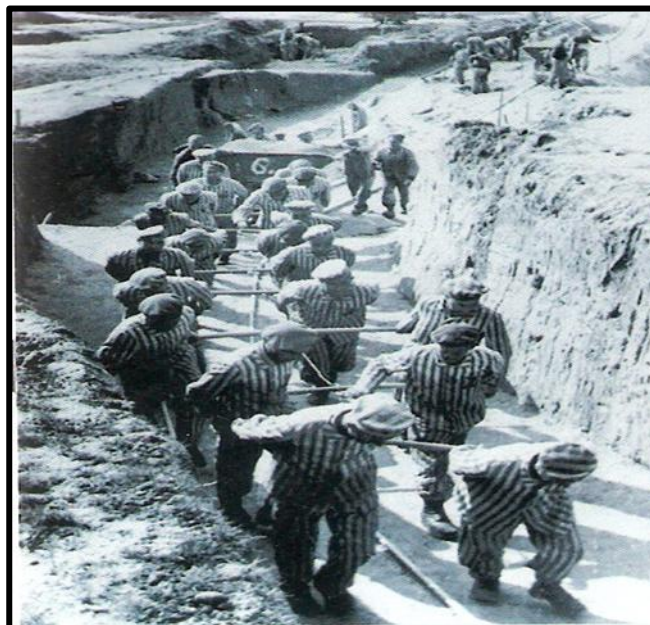
Flogging as a punishment for 'crimes' was done publicly and ceremoniously. The camp guards loved setting their Alsatian dogs on the prisoners. Another form of amusement for them was lifting up one of the prisoners with a crane together with rubble and burying him alive in the hole that had been dug. In addition to all these forms of torture, we were cut off completely from the outside world.

The most dreadful and difficult punishment was to be sent to work in the quarries. People, regardless of how wasted they had become, were ordered to split stones with special picks or heavy hammers, or to carry – for long distances – very large and heavy rocks, even if transporting the rocks was simply to keep the workers busy.

[From: *The Holocaust: Lessons for humanity*]

**VISUAL SOURCE**

This is a picture of inmates hauling cartloads of earth at the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, 1941.



[From: *The Holocaust: Lessons for humanity*]

**SOURCE 3D**

Speech of Reichsfuhrer SS Heinrich Himmler at a meeting of senior SS officers in Poznan! Posen, 4 October 1943.

... I also want to talk to you quite frankly on a grave matter. Among ourselves it should be said quite frankly, and yet we will never speak about it publicly.

I mean the evacuation of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish people. Most of *you* know what it means when 100 corpses are lying side by side, or 500 or 1,000. To have stuck it out and at the same time – apart from exceptions caused by human weakness – to have remained decent, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory that has never been written and is never to be written.

We had the moral right; we had the duty to our people, to kill this people which wanted to kill us. All in all, however, we can say that we have fulfilled this most difficult task for the love of our people. And our spirit, our soul, our character has not suffered injury from it.

[From: Office of the US Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality, *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, Vol. IV, (Washington DC: US Government Printing Office, ~946), pp. 563-4 [Doc. 1919-PS]

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Brink E. et al.: *History Solutions*

Deftereos R. et al.: *Making History*

Dugmore C. et al.: *Spot On History*

Fernandez M. et al.: *Focus*

Frank et al.: *New Generation History*

Grove S.: *Via Africa*

History on the Net

Silbert M. and Petersen T.: *The Holocaust: Lessons for humanity*

Spartacus History