

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

HISTORY PAPER 1 STANDARD GRADE

QUESTION 1

“In terms of increasing production, the Soviet approach was very successful. By 1939, the Soviet Union was the second leading country in the world in heavy production”

- 1.1 Explain how Stalin went about to achieve industrialising the Soviet Union between 1929 and 1939. (30)
- 1.2 What were the sacrifices that workers in the Soviet Union were expected to make in order to achieve the goals set out by Gosplan for the industries? (10)

[40]

1.1 INDUSTRY

- The aim to triple the output of coal, steel, oil and heavy machinery
- Independent enterprises were abolished and put under state control
- Gosplan was responsible for the planning of:
 - The setting and level of production of every factory
 - The complete development of all resources
 - The availability of labour
 - The development of the railways, hydroelectric schemes and mines
- Integration of existing factories and industries
- These objectives could only be reached through collection of taxes and long working hours
- Technicians were imported from Germany and the U.K. to train Russian artisans
- Enormous propaganda campaigns were used to obtain the co-operation of workers
- Workers were told that the capitalist west planned to weaken and take over the Russian economy
- Workers supposedly handed over their meagre salaries to the state
- Workers were often expected to work overtime without remuneration
- Workers competed amongst themselves to exceed their production quotas
- Workers who did not obtain their quotas were considered enemies of the state
- Workers were also sent to labour/concentration camps
- A miner named Alexei Stakhanov, increased his productivity by 1400%
- He was treated as a national hero. Workers were encouraged to become Stakhanovs
- A gigantic hydroelectric scheme was built in the Dneiper river
- Tractor factories were erected at Kharkov and Stalingrad (producing 27000 tractors annually)
- Industries in the Trans-Caucasus were modernised
- The Turkestan-Siberian railway of 760km was completed a year ahead of schedule
- Coal mining and metallurgical industries were extended in the Donetz basin
- 93% of the First Five Year Plan had been completed in four years
- There were however several drawbacks:
 - The Soviet Union as an industrial nation was still not on par with Britain, France or the USA
 - There were serious shortages of consumer goods such as furniture
 - The emphasis was on quantity rather than quality and this led to the production of machinery, vehicles and locomotives of inferior quality
 - Production per head was poor
 - Conditions in the industrial cities were poor
- THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN aimed at righting the faults experienced in the first Plan
- The quality of goods was to be improved

- Electrification of the railways and construction of canals
- Improvement of housing and living conditions was to be made
- Improved wages were to be paid according to the worker's productivity
- Production of consumer goods such as shoes, clothes and canned foods was to be emphasised
- Decentralisation of industry was to occur
- Hitler's aggressive actions in 1935 influenced Stalin to change the plan somewhat and pay more attention to the production of armaments
- New mines were developed in Mid Asia
- The Ural Volga region developed
- Education were made compulsory between three and six years
- No education contrary to communist ideology was allowed
- In 1938 the third Five Year Plan was launched but abandoned in 1941 when Germany invaded Russia

(Max 30)

- People were resettles in new towns
- People were expected to obtain impossible production quotas
- Factory discipline was strict and punishments harsh
- Lateness and absences were punished by sacking
- Workers often lost their houses or flats
- There were no freedom of movement
- People had to carry internal passports
- Jews and Kulaks were imprisoned and had to do hard labour
- Forced labour camps were erected in Siberia
- Despite progress Russia still lagged behind the West
- The standard of living was poor
- Consumer goods were scarce
- Russia was no workers paradise
- There was no political freedom
- Workers could no move freely from one job to another
- Working hours were extended to 8 hours per day
- Sundays were no longer a day of rest

(Max 10)
TOTAL 40

QUESTION 2

The American economy went through three distinct phases between 1922 and 1939 namely, Rapid Growth, Depression and Recovery.

Explain the reasons for these three phases under the following headings with the help of the source material provided:

- 2.1 The Post War economic situation 1918-1920 (10)
 2.2 The Stock Market Crash, 1929 and the Plight of the Ordinary Worker (20)
 2.3 The Presidential election of 1932 and the Policy behind the New Deal and the Hundred Days (10)
[40]

2.1 The Post War economic situation

- After World War I America experienced an economic slump
- This was due to a decline in the demand for war materials and because of the enormous war debt of the European countries
- The post war depression hit all the facets of the industrial sector
- A rapid recovery was made in all sectors except agriculture
- It seemed as though all American became prosperous
- They believed that poverty in America was annihilated
- The prosperous years became known as the Seven Fat Years
- The following were seen as possible reasons for this prosperity
- America changed its role from debtor to creditor
- Americans tried their best to overcome the technological advances of the Germans and the Chinese

(Max 5)**2.2 Basic weaknesses in the economy by 1929**

- Trade with other countries were neglected
- America relied on its own internal market
- The economy was dominated by big business and the capitalists
- Farmers did not share in the general prosperity
- Income was distributed unevenly amongst the population
- There were few really prosperous people
- The income of the ordinary citizen remained static
- Advertising campaigns resulted in irresponsible spending
- People did not save their money
- Too many luxuries were bought
- There was overproduction of some goods
- The development of mechanisation resulted in a higher unemployment rate
- People did not receive unemployment insurance
- Too many people speculated on the stock market
- This did not benefit the US or world economy
- Unemployment led to famine
- Millionaires became richer
- Even though there was an over production of food people went hungry
- The poor bought cars and only ended up driving in their cars to poor houses
- Farmers could not repay the bonds on their farms
- Over production and drought changed the southern central states into a dust bowl
- Squatters' settlements, the so-called Hoovervilles developed on the outskirts of most cities
- General prosperity led to speculation on the stock market, even by the ordinary man on the street
- Prices on the stock exchange reached unhealthy heights
- Warnings in 1928 were ignored

- Shares kept raising until September 1929 when prices suddenly started to drop
- 13 million shares were sold on 24 October
- The stock market collapsed on the same day
- A healthy economy is characterised by an even share of all in the national income
- After 1920 the US economy was committed to the business world in which the interests of capitalists and industrialists dominated
- Industrial production showed an increase of 60%
- Wages of workers in the cities however only increased by 10%
- World prices for agricultural products were low whilst those of agricultural implements and other necessities were high
- This decline in the buying power was detrimental to the farmers
- Industries relied on mass production
- Mass production needed mass consumption
- Advertising campaigns promoted mass consumption
- This led to an irresponsible commercial spirit of extravagancy
- People spent their money instead of saving it
- The custom of instalment buying was fostered
- This brought about enormous debts
- The radio, motor and motion picture enterprise also created an easy-going an extravagant attitude
- The US economy was thus no build on liquidity
- There was an unevenness in the income of the population
- A third of all income was in the hands of the money bosses, 5% of the population
- There was a uneven balance between salaries and profits
- The rich became richer and the poor poorer
- The working masses was the consumers
- The workers did not earn enough to buy all the factory goods being produced

(Max 20)

2.2 FRANKLIN DEALNO ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL

- In 1932 Roosevelt defeated Hoover in the presidential election
- He promised a new deal to the forgotten worker
- Roosevelt threw out the idea of a chicken in every pot
- The GOP policy was scrapped
- The idea of a car in every garage was also thrown out
- Uneven individualism end up on the scrap heap
- Roosevelt won in 42 states
- The New Deal was not a worked out plan
- It introduced ongoing experimentation
- It would take form as it went along
- If a remedy proved unsuccessful it was altered or scrapped
- The state took bigger responsibility for the welfare of the population
- Roosevelt promised a rise in the standard of living
- The New Deal fought against destruction, delay, deceit and despair
- The state provided funds instead of cutting down on expenses
- The New Deal programme consisted of
- Relief
- Recovery
- Reform
- This would provide work to the jobless
- The reconstruction of the business and agriculture sectors
- An end to malpractice's through economic and social reforms
- Roosevelt called the Congress into session to pass a series of prepared acts to implement

the New Deal

- It was prepared by the so-called Brain trust
- They were advisors to Roosevelt
- Between March 9th and June 16th (99days) the above acts was accepted
- This meant congressional support to the New Deal
- Businessmen, farmers and workers praised Roosevelt for his strenuous efforts
- In 1933 40million people in the US had a meagre or no income
- The business sector and industries came to a standstill
- Roosevelt declared a bank holiday
- People had lost there trust in the banks, cartoon
- Only banks with a healthy policy were allowed to reopen
- Bank were put under strict federal supervision
- People's confidence in the banks was thus restored
- Money withdrawn from banks were returned
- America also left the gold standard
- The New Deal marked a revival of hope

(Max 15)
TOTAL 40

QUESTION 3

3.1 Use the sources to compile a list of how Khrushchev wanted to change the life in the Eastern European satellite states.

- More food must be produced
- If the people eat well they will accept Communism as a good way of life
- This will help the Marxist theory and enable it to be strong and to expand further
- The oppressive actions and policies of Stalin will be changed
- Individuals will not be prosecuted for actions against the Party and ties with the Soviet Union
- The Party wanted to provide a more humane form of communism

(5)

3.2 Write an essay on the revolts in Hungary and Czechoslovakia against the Soviet domination.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT, 1956

- The Hungarian leaders such as Rakosi and Gerö had little or
- no influence on the Hungarian people
- They were divided among themselves and unable to stem the revolutionary tide
- Rakosi was the leading post-war Communist in Hungary and
- could count on the full support of Stalin
- He failed miserably to rule the country
- The economic situation in Hungary deteriorated and
- living standards dropped
- Rakosi's answer to the increasing discontent was the use of more violence and terror
- After Stalin's death, Imre Nagy was appointed as Prime Minister of Hungary
- Nagy was a Communist but also an ardent Hungarian nationalist
- He adopted a more independent attitude towards Russia
- He promised to initiate reforms
- Consequently he was relieved of his office and expelled from the Communist Party
- Rakosi was reinstated, but soon ran into difficulties
- His regime had to put up with a growing demand for greater freedom,
- more national recognition and
- the restoration of a free press
- In the face of this opposition, Moscow removed Rakosi
- He was replaced by Gerö, another Russian sympathizer
- He, too, had no answer to the growing discontent which
- was stirred up by anti-government demonstrations in Budapest and other large cities
- The Hungarians now demanded that Gerö be replaced by Nagy
- which occurred in October 1956
- The cry for reform in Hungary had meanwhile assumed such proportions that Nagy was unable to halt the national revolutionary movement
- He had no option but to grant the reforms demanded by the people
- Numerous civic rights, long absent from Hungary, were restored
- Nagy had to abolish the one-party system and
- established a coalition government which included non-Communists
- The Russian leaders were alarmed at these reforms
- Russian troops were instructed to invade Hungary
- Nagy responded by cancelling the Hungarian membership of the Warsaw Pact
- He declared Hungary an independent country
- An appeal was made to the UN to uphold Hungarian independence

- The Red Army was instructed to go over on the attack
- The Hungarians fought valiantly, but they were no match for the Russian tanks
- The country was occupied by the Russians and
- Nagy was removed from office and executed in 1957
- Janos Kadar, a Moscow man, became head of the government and
- withdrew all the reforms granted by Nagy
- This put an end to all hope of national independence for Hungary
- The Russians forced Hungary back into its camps,
- there were two devastating consequences for the Soviet Union:
- Firstly, the Hungarian revolt exposed the lack of solidarity within Communist Europe
- Secondly, Russia alienated countless communist supporters in Western countries like France.

(30)

3.3 Use the sources to list five reasons why the Hungarian people revolted against Russia.

- They wanted to follow the modern trend of the West
- Living standards were low
- People were imprisoned if they did not provide the expected prosperity
- Farmers were harassed if they did not fulfil the set quotas
- They wanted freedom from the Russian suppression.

(5)

TOTAL 40

STANDARD GRADE**QUESTION 4**

4.1 What were the main aims of the Super Powers in Africa?

- They participated in a full scale arms race in Africa
- They wanted to convince the African countries to support their ideological struggle
- African support was seen as a form of international prestige
- They wanted access to the raw materials
- Africa was of strategic importance

(Max 5 marks)

4.2 Explain the involvement of the United States of America in Africa after 1945.

THE ROLE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) IN AFRICA

- After WWII the USA put pressure on the colonial powers to accept decolonisation
- Roosevelt's policy was to support the liberation movements in Africa
- This policy was largely motivated by idealism and economic reasons in order to obtain a share of the new emerging African market
- As the Cold War escalated the USA shifted its policy to active involvement in Africa
- In 1957 vice-President Nixon visited 8 African states
- The USA policy were:
 - To spread the ideas of democracy to the new African States
 - To have a hard line approach towards the Apartheid system in South Africa
 - To follow on the growing power of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA itself
 - Use friendly relations with African States to counter the Soviet expansion in Africa
 - Attempt to contain the spread of Communism in Africa
 - To obtain the goodwill of African States as they are a powerful block in the UN
 - To develop close economic ties with African States
- The USA trade with African States increased drastically in the 1960's
- The aim was to gain vital raw materials such as gold, manganese, coal and petroleum
- The need for raw materials led to a two-sided approach towards the apartheid policy of South Africa
- The USA invested in South Africa and obtained the needed raw materials but on the political platform they condemned South Africa
- After 1970 the USA supported the liberation movements more specifically to counter the military support to these movement by the USSR and China
- Large economic and financial aid packages were provided to African States
- Corruption and the mul-appropriation of money led to a disillusionment of the USA
- Added to this, it became clear that African States were unable to pay back their debt
- To ensure that democracy is maintained in Africa, the USA had to intervene militarily
- The general occurrence of military coups and the establishment of military one party states added to the disillusionment of the USA
- Because of the strategic and military importance of Africa the USA government had to keep a presence in strategic positions in Africa

(Max 20 Marks)

4.3 Write an essay on the influence of the USSR in Africa after 1945

THE ROLE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) IN AFRICA

- As part of the international expansion of Communism the USSR became interested in the newly created African States after WWII
- Stalin saw this as a possibility to spread Communist influence as part of the Cold War
- At this point most African States were still colonised
- A strong anti-colonial policy was followed
- It was argued that colonialism was as result of the Capitalist expansion
- The “backward” position of Africa and
- the lack of development was directly blamed on the role of the Capitalist colonial powers
- Communism was though geared towards the industrial proletariat, which was not totally compatible with the mostly agricultural (peasants) nature of Africa
- At the Bandung Conference the USSR highlighted the importance of the struggle against colonialism and
- the urgency of independence for African States.
- This policy flattered the African leaders and paved the way for an influential role for the USSR in Africa
- The USSR began to supply, weapons, technical and financial aid to the liberation movements in Africa
- Some African States, like Egypt, were targeted when weapons were provided for attacks on Israel
- Financial aid was given to Egypt for the building of the Aswan Dam
- This financial aid to African States by Khrushchev was in the form of credit
- They could obtain goods from the USSR in a bartering deal for raw materials
- This led to a dramatic increase in trade between the USSR and African States
- Liberation movements such as Frelimo, MPLA, SWAPO, ANC and PAC were supported by the USSR by means of weapons
- Except for the importance of Africa for the USSR in the Cold War,
- most of its policies were also geared towards competing with China for control over Africa
- Although both countries were Communist they were involved in ideological struggle
- Both tried to win over the goodwill of African States
- In their freedom struggle the African States were far from both the USSR and China
- Because these countries supported their cause the African leaders accepted their aid
- They were not willing of giving political control over to the USSR and China
- Nasser of Egypt accepted all the aid given to him, but
- refused to be dominated by the Soviet Union
- Relations with other states also soured, in Guinea the Soviet Ambassador was expelled
- Algeria clamped down and prevented the spread of all organised communist activities
- Nkruma the leader of Ghana was the greatest hope of the Soviet Union, but when he was disposed and his corrupt government exposed the policy of the USSR changed
- Financial aid to African States were stopped
- Direct aid to liberation movements such as weapons were stepped up
- Humanitarian help like study aid to Africans students were provided

(Max 20 Marks)

TOTAL 40

SECTION B**QUESTION 5**

5.1

5.1.1 B 5.1.2 B/ C 5.1.3 A/ C 5.1.4 C 5.1.5 D
 5.1.6 A 5.1.7 B 5.1.8 A 5.1.9 D 5.1.10 A
 (10x2 = 20)

5.2

5.2.1 A 5.2.2 B/ D 5.2.3 C 5.2.4 C 5.2.5 A
 (5x2 = 10)

5.3

5.3.1 E 5.3.2 F 5.3.3 G 5.3.4 A 5.3.5 J
 5.3.6 B 5.3.7 C 5.3.8 I 5.3.9 D 5.3.10 H
 (10x2 = 20)

5.4

5.4.1 Italy, Britain and France (3)
 5.4.2 Stresa (1)
 5.4.3 National Socialist (Nazi) / NSDAP (1)
 5.4.4 - employment
 - end of poverty
 - better standard of living (reduced poverty) (any one) (1)
 5.4.5 The Austrian Nazi Party would be permitted in Austria (1)
 5.4.6 Sachsenhausen/ Buchenwald/ Dachau (1)
 5.4.7 288 (1)
 5.4.8 Capital of the Reich (1)

(10)

5.5

5.5.1 A = Hitler
 B = Stalin (2)
 5.5.2 A = Germany
 B = Russia / USSR (2)
 5.5.3 German-Russia non-aggression Pact/ Moscow Pact/ Nazi-Soviet Pact (1)
 5.5.4 Any applicable heading (1)
 5.5.5 A man from the Gestapo (1)
 5.5.6 They beat, kicked and jabbed them with their rifle-butts (2)
 5.5.7 Dr. Emil Hacha (1)

(10)

TOTAL 70

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

GESKIEDENIS VRAESTEL 1 STANDAARDGRAAD

VRAAG 1

“Wat die toename in produksie betref, was die Sowjet-Unie baie suksesvol. Teen 1939 was die Sowjet-Unie die tweede leiersmoondheid in die wêreld ten opsigte van swaar nywerhede”

- 1.1 Verduidelik hoe Stalin te werk gegaan het om hierdie nywerheidsuksesse in die Sowjet-Unie te bereik tussen 1928 en 1939.

(30)

- 1.2 Watter opofferings is daar verwag moet die werkers maak te einde die doelstellings soos deur Gosplan vir die industrieë uiteengesit, te bereik?

(10)

[40]

1.1 “INDUSTRIË

- Die doel was die drievoudige vergroting van die produksie van steenkool, yster, olie en swaar industrië.
- Alle privaatondernemings moes ook genasionaliseer word.
- GOSPLAN het die volgende beplan:
 - die ligging en produksie van nywerhede
 - die volle ontwikkeling van hulpbronne
 - die aanwending van arbeidskragte
 - die ontwikkeling van spoorweë, fabriek, myne en hidro-elektiese skemas
 - die inskakeling van bestaande fabriek en industrië.
- Die doelstellings kon slegs bereik word deur die invordering van belasting en lang werksure.
- Tegnici moes uit Duitsland en Brittanje verkry word om vakmanne op te lei.
- Die samewerking van werkers moes deur middel van grootskaalse propaganda veldtogte verkry word.
- Daar is verklaar dat die kapitalistiese weste Rusland se ekonomie wil verswak en dan oorweldig.
- Daar word gesê dat arbeiders hulle karige lone aan die staat oorhandig het.
- Werkers het dikwels sonder enige vergoeding oortyd gewerk.
- Werkers van fabriek het met mekaar gewedywer om produksie kwotas te oortref.
- Werkers wat nie kon slaag om hulle produksie kwotas te bereik nie is tot vyande van die staat verklaar.
- Werkers is ook as straf of arbeidskampe gestuur.
- In Augustus het 'n jong myner Alexei Stakanov daarin geslaag om onder ideale omstandighede, 14maal sy normale produksie kwota te lewer.
- Hy is tot nasionale held vereer.
- Werkers is aangemoedig om “Stakanov's” of skokwerkers te word.
- Groot hidro-elektiese kragentrale is in die Djneperivier voltooi.
- Trekkerfabriek is in Kharkov (lewer 27000 trekkers per jaar) en Stalingrad opgerig.
- Nywerhede is in Transkaukasië gemoderniseer.
- Die Turkestan-Siberiese spoorlyn van 760km is 'n jaar voor die tyd voltooi.
- Steenkool en metallurgiese nywerhede het in die Donbekken uit gebrei.
- 93% van die Eerste vyfjaarplan is in vierjaar voltooi.
- Daar was egter verskeie probleme:
 - Rusland as nywerheidstaat was nie met Brittanje, Frankryk of die VSA vergelykbaar nie.
 - daar was ernstige tekorte aan verbruikersgoedere soos meubels

- kwantiteit is beklemtoon en daarom is swak kwaliteit masjienerie, voertuie en lokomotiewe gelewer
- produksie syfers was steeds laag
- die toestande in die nywerheidstede was baie swak.

DIE TWEEDE VYFJAARPLAN

Die doelstellings hiervan was die:

- verhoging van kwaliteit
- elektrifisering van spoorlyne en bou van kanale
- verbetering van behuising en lewensomstandighede
- hoër lone en betaling volgens produksie
- vervaardiging van verbruikersgoedere soos skoene, klere en ingemaakte voedsel
- die desentralisering van nywerhede.
- Hitler se agressiewe optrede sedert 1935 lei tot die wysiging van die doelstellings deur die vervaardiging van krygstuig te beklemtoon.
- Nuwe myne is in Midde Asië begin.
- Die Oeral-Wolgastreek is ontwikkel.
- Verbetering en uitbreiding van onderwys deur verpligte onderwys, tussen drie en sesjaar, is ingestel.
- Geen onderrig strydig met die kommunistiese leerstelling is toe gelaat nie.

DERDE VYFJAARPLAN

- Die derde vyfjaarplan is in 1938 van stapelgestuur.
- Meer oorlogstuig en minder verbruikersgoedere is vervaardig.
- Die Duitse inval in 1941 het tot die laatvaring van die plan, gelei.

MAKS(30)

1.2

- Mense is sonder keuse hervestig in nuwe dorpe
- Mense moes onmoontlike produksie kwotas bereik – Stakhanovs word
- Fabrieksdissipline en strawwe was baie swaar
- Laatheid en afwesigheid is met afdanking gestraf
- Hierdie mense het dikwels ook hulle huise of woonstelle verloor
- Daar was geen vryheid van beweging nie
- Mense moes binnelandse paspoorte dra
- Jode en koelakke is gevangene geneem en moes harde arbeid verrig
- Daar is baie gedwonge-arbeidskampe in Siberië opgerig
- Alhoewel groot vooruitgang bereik is, was Rusland nog ver agter die weste.
- Die lewenspeil was nog steeds laag gewees.
- Verbruikersgoedere bly steeds skaars.
- Daar was geen politieke vryheid nie.
- Rusland was geen werkersparadys nie:
 - o daar was geen vrye oorskakeling van werk nie,
 - o werksure is verleng tot 8ure per dag,
 - o Sondae is as rusdag afgeskaf.

MAKS (10)
TOTAAL [40]

VRAAG 2

Die Amerikaanse ekonomie het deur drie duidelike fases tussen 1922 en 1939 gegaan naamlik, Snelle Groei, Depressie en herstel.

Verduidelik wat die redes vir hierdie drie fases was deur gebruik te maak van die onderstaande opskrifte en die bronne materiaal wat voorsien word:

- 2.1 Die Na-Oorlogse ekonomiese toestand, 1918 – 1920 (5)
- 2.2 Die ineenstorting van die Aandelemark, 1929 en die treurige toestand van die Gewone Werker (20)
- 2.3 Die Presidentsverkiesing van 1932 en die Beleid agter die New Deal tot en met die Honderd Dae (15)

[40]

1.2**Die Na-Oorlogse Ekonomie.**

- Na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog belewe die VSA ekonomie 'n ineensinking.
- Dit word toegeskryf aan die afname in die aanvraag na krygstuig en die Europese lande se groot leningsoorlogskuld.
- Die na-oorlogse depressie raak alle fasette van die nywerheidswêreld.
- Behalwe boerdery het die ander sektore egter gou herstel.
- Dit wou voorkom of almal in die voorspoed deel.
- Daar is geglo dat armoede in die VSA uitgeroei is.
- Die voorspoedige jare staan bekend as die Sewe Vetjare.
- Twee moontlike redes vir die voorspoed was :
 - o die feit dat die VSA van debiteur na krediteur verander het en
 - o die ywer van die Amerikaners om die Duitse en Sjinese tegnologie te verbeter.

2.2 Basiese swakhede in die VSA ekonomie teen 1929 :

- Teen 1929 was die volgende basiese swakhede bespeur:
- Handel met ander lande is nie aangemoedig nie.
- Daar is te veel gesteun op die eie binnelandse mark.
- Die ekonomie is oorheers deur die groot industrialiste en kapitaliste.
- Die gewone werker kry nie 'n regverdigte aandeel in die ekonomie nie.
- Landbouers het nie in die voorspoed gedeel nie.
- Die bevolking se inkomste was oneweredig verdeel.
- Daar was min werklik welvarende mense.
- Die inkomste van die armes bly staties.
- Die koopkrag van die gewone mens was beperk.
- Groot advertensieveldtogte moedig onverantwoordelikheid aan.
- Mense het nie gespaar nie.
- Daar is te veel luukshede gekoop.
- Oorproduksie van sommige goedere het bestaan.
- Die ontwikkeling van masjienerie het bygedrae tot werkloosheid.
- Daar was nie werkloosheidsversekering nie.
- Mense het te veel gespekuleer op die aandelemark.
- Dit was tot nadeel van die VSA en die wêrelddekkende
- Werkloosheid lei tot hongersnood
- Miljoenêrs het ryker geword
- Alhoewel daar 'n oorskot landbouprodukte was het mense honger gelei
- Armes het karre op skuld gekoop en is na die ramhuis in karre
- Plaasboere kon nie hulle verbande betaal nie
- Oorproduksie en droogte het die sentraal suidelike in 'n "stofbak" verander
- Plakkerskampe soos die sg. Hooverilles het aan die buitewyke van Amerikaanse dorpe ontstaan

Rol van die Aandelemark

- Algemene voorspoed in die VSA het gelei tot spekulasie op die aandelemark deur die gewone man op straat.
- Pryse op die aandelemark het na 28 Maart ongesonde hoogtes ingeskiet.
- Waarskuwings in 1928 is geignoreer.
- Aandele het bly styg tot 'n reaksie op 7 September begin intree het.
- Op 24 Oktober is 13 miljoen aandele verhandel.
- Die aandelemark het op dieselfde dag ineengestort.
- Sake- Ekonomie.
- 'n Gesonde ekonomie laat alle inkomste groepe deel in die voorspoed van die land.
- Na 1920 was die ekonomie gebonde aan die sakewêreld waarin die belange van die kapitaliste en nyweraars oorheers het.
- Nywerheidsproduksie toon 'n toename van 60%.
- Salarisse van stedelike werkers het egter slegs met 10% toegeneem.
- Wêreldpryse vir landbouprodukte was baie laag maar landbou implimente en ander benodighede was baie duur.
- Die afname in die koopkrag van die boere benadeel die ekonomie.
- Spandabelrigheid.
- Industriële wat uitbrei lê hulle toe op massaproduksie.
- Massaproduksie vereis massaverbruik.
- Advertensiewese het hulle toegelê op massaverbruik.
- Die gevolglike koopgier lei tot 'n gees van onverantwoordelikheid.
- In plaas van spaar is gespandeer.
- Kredietverskaffing maak dit maklik om te koop.
- Dit het egter groot skuld beteken.
- Die radio, motor en rolprentbedryf dra ook by tot gemaksugtigheid en spandabelrigheid.
- Die VSA ekonomie is nie op likwiditeit gebou nie.
- Rykmanseconomie.
- Daar was 'n wanbalans in die volksinkomste.
- 'n Derde van die inkomste was in die hande van die geldbase, 5% van die bevolking.
- Daar was 'n groot wanbalans tussen salarisse en profyte.
- Die rykes word ryker en die armes armer.
- Die werkersklas was ook die verbruikersmassa.
- Die massa fabrieksgoedere word dus nie geabsorbeer nie.

2.3 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELDT EN DIE NEW DEAL.

- In 1932 verslaan Roosevelt vir Hoover in die presidentsverkiesing
- Sy belofte was "n' nuwe bedeling aan die vergete werker"
- Roosevelt het die idee van 'n hoender in elke pot uitgegooi
- Die GOP beleid is uitgegooi
- Die idee van 'n kar in elke moterhuis is ook uitgegooi
- Ongelyke individualisme is ook uitgegooi
- Roosevelt het 'n oorwinning in 42 state behaal
- Dit was nie 'n voorafopgestelde program nie.
- Doelgerigte volgehoue eksperimentasie is ingestel
- Dit was 'n program wat met die loop van die tyd vorm sou aanneem.
- Indien 'n metode nie werk nie is dit laat vaar
- Die staat sou 'n groter verantwoordelikheid vir die volk se welvaart neem.
- Roosevelt het belowe dat die miljoene mense wie se lewenstandaarde a. g. v. die depressie gedaal het, gehelp sou word
- Die New Deal sou teen Ondergang, Versuim, Oneerlikheid en Moedeloosheid veg
- Dit was gerig op groter uitgawes deur die staat ipv besnoeiings.

- Dit het berus op drie basiese beginsels, die sg drie r'e:
 - o relief of verligting,
 - o recovery of herstel en
 - o reform of hervormings.
- Hierdie beginsels sou verkry word deur :
 - o werk aan die werkloses,
 - o heropbou van die sakewêreld en die landboubedryf,
 - o ekonomiese en sosiale hervormings om wantoestande uit te skakel.
- Toe Roosevelt se termyn begin is vooraf voorbereide wette aan die kongres voorgelê.
- Dit is opgestel deur die sg "Breintrust"
- Hulle was adviseurs wat saam met Roosevelt gewerk het om 'n verskeidenheid algemene maatreëls te voorsien
- Tussen 9 Maart en 16 Junie (99dae) is 'n reeks wette goedgekeur.
- Hiemee gee die kongres steun aan die New Deal.
- Sakelui, boere en arbeiderleiers het Roosevelt geloof vir sy kragtige optrede
- In 1933 het 40miljoen Amerikaners geen, of 'n karige inkomste, gehad.
- Die sakewêreld en nywerhede het feitlik tot stilstand gekom
- Een van die eerste stappe was om 'n bankvakansie te verklaar.
- Mense het hulle vertrou in banke velloor en geglo hulle sal hulle geld verloor - eekhoringspotprent
- Slegs banke met 'n gesonde beleid is na 'n paar dae heropen.
- Banke is onder streng federale toesig geplaas
- So word die vertrou in die bankwese weer herstel.
- Geld wat uit die banke onttrek is het weer na die banke teruggevloei.
- Aanvullend hiertoe het Amerika van die goudstandaard afgestap.
- Die New Deal het die herlewing van hoop beteken

TOTAAL [40]

VRAAG 3

3.1 Gebruik die bronne om 'n lys saam te stel wat aandui hoe Khrushev doe lewensomstandighede in the Oos-Europese sateliet state wou verander het

- Meer kos moes geproduseer word
- As die mense genoeg kos het sou hulle Kommunisme as 'n aanvaarde lewenswyse aangeneem het
- Dit sou die Marxistiese teorie help en dit versterk en die uitbreiding daarvan vergemaklik
- Die onderdrukkende optredes en beleide van Stalin sou verander word
- Individië sou nie vervolg word indien hulle teen die Party en die Sowjet Unie in opstand kom nie
- Die Party wou 'n meer menslike form van Kommunisme stig

3.2 Verduidelik die Hongaarse opstand teen Sowjet beheer.

DIE HONGAARSE OPSTAND, 1956

- Leiers soos Rakosi en Gerö het weinig of geen invloed op die Hongaarse bevolking van gehad
- Daar was onderlinge verdeeltheid en hulle was nie in staat om die rewolusionêre beweging in toom te hou nie
- Rakosi was die leidende na-oorlogse Kommunistiese leier in Hongarye en kon op die volle ondersteuning van Stalin staatmaak
- Hy het misluk om hierdie land te regeer
- Die ekonomiese omstandighede en lewensstandaard in Hongarye het verlaag
- Rakosi se antwoord op die toenemende ongelukkigheid was die gebruik van meer geweld en terreur
- Na Stalin se dood is Imre Nagy as die Eerste Minister van Hongarye aangewys
- Nagy was 'n Kommunis maar ook 'n onversette Hongaarse nasionalis
- Hy het 'n meer onafhanklike houding teenoor Rusland ingeneem
- Hy het belowe om hervormings van stapel te stuur
- Hy is uit sy pos ontslaan en uit die Kommunistiese Party verban
- Rakosi is weer as Eerste Minister aangestel, maar het gou probleme ondervind
- Sy regering moes die probleem van groterwordende eise vir groter vryheid, nasionale erkenning en die herstel van persvryheid te bowe kom
- A.g.v. die teenkanding het Moskow weer vir Rakosi afgedank
- Hy is deur Gerö, 'n ander simpatiseerder van Moskow, vervang
- Ook hy het geen antwoord gehad vir die groterwordende ontevredendheid wat deur die anti-regerings betorers in Boedapest en ander belangrike stede aangespoor is
- Daar is geeis dat Gerö met Nagy vervang word wat in Oktober 1956 gebeur het
- Die strewe na hervorming in Hongarye het op hierdie stadium so ver gegaan dat Nagy nie in staat was om die nasionale rewolusionêre beweging te keer nie
- Hy het geen ande keuse gehad as om toe te gee aan die eise vir hervorming nie
- Verskeie burgerlike regte, wat lank reeds afwesig was in Hongarye, is ingestel
- Nagy moes die een-party stelsel afskaf en dit met 'n koalisie regering waarby nie-Kommuniste ingesluit is vervang
- Die Russiese leiers het hierdie hervorminge met agterdog beskou
- Die Russiese troepe het opdrag gekry om Hongarye binne te val
- Nagy se reaksie hierop was om die Hongaarse lidmaatskap van die Warskouse Verdrag te beëindig
- Hy het Hongarye as 'n onafhanklike staat verklaar

- Die Verenigde Volke is versoek om die Hongaarse onafhanklikheid te beskerm
- Die Rooi Leër het opdrag gekry om tot die aanval oor te gaan
- Die Hongare het braaf weerstand gebied, maar was nie teen die Russiese tenks opgewasse nie
- Hongarye is deur Russiese troepe beset, Nagy is verwyder as leier en in 1957 terreggestel
- Janos Kadar, 'n Moskouse ondersteuner, het die nuwe leier van die regering geword
- Hy het onmiddelik all hervormings wat deur Nagy toegestaan is teruggetrek
- Dit was die einde van nasionale onafhanklikheid vir Hongarye
- Alhoewel die Russe Hongarye in hul kamp terug gedwing het, het hierdie inval twee vernietigende gevolge vir die Sowjet Unie ingehou:
- Eerstens, het die Hongaarse opstand die tekort aan eensgesindheid binne die Kommunistiese blok uitgelig
- Tweedens, het Rusland die groot hoeveelheid kommunistiese ondersteuners in Westerse lande soos Frankryk van hulle vervreemd

3.2 Gebruik die bronne om 'n lys van vyf (5) redes van hoekom die Hongaarse en Tsjeggo-Slowaakse mense in opstand teen Rusland gekom het.

- Hulle wou die moderne tendense van die Weste navolg
- Die lewensstandaard was laag
- Mense is inhegtenis geneem indien hulle nie volgens die wil van die Party opgetree het nie
- Die Kommunistiese stelsel het die die verwagte vooruitgang gebring nie
- Boere is aangeval indien hulle nie aan die verwagte kwotas voldoen het nie
- Hulle wou vryheid van die Russiese onderdrukking hê

VRAAG 4

4.1 Gebruik die bronne hierbo om 'n lys van die vyf (5) hoof doelstellings van die VSA en Rusland in Afrika te maak.

- Hulle het deelgeneem aan die volskaalse bewapeningswedloop in Afrika
- Hulle wou die Afrika state oortuig om hul betrokke ideologië te ondersteun
- Ondersteuning van Afrika is as internasionale prestige besou
- Hulle wou toegang tot minerale vereker
- Afrika was van strategiese belang

4.2 Verduidelik die rol van die Verenigde State van Amerika in Afrika sedert 1945.

DIE ROL VAN DIE VERENIGDE STATE VAN AMERIKA (VSA) IN AFRIKA

- Na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het die VSA druk op die koloniale moonthede geplaas om dekolonisasie te aanvaar
- Roosevelt se beleid was om die bevrydingsbeweging in Afrika te ondersteun
- Hierdie beleid was grootliks deur idealisme en ekonomiese redes om 'n groter aandeel in die nuwe ontwikkelende Afrika mark te kry, gemotiveer
- Soos die Koue Oorlog in intensiteit toegeneem het, het die VSA se beleid na een van aktiewe betrokkenheid verander
- In 1957 het vis-President Nixon 8 Afrika State besoek
- Die beleid van die VSA was:
 - Om die idee van demokrasie onder die nuwe Afrika State te versprei
 - Om sterk teenoor die Apartheids stelsel in Suid Afrika op te tree
 - Om op te volg op die groeiende Burgerregte Beweging binne die VSA
 - Vriendskapsbande met Afrika State is gebruik om Sowjet uitbreiding te keer
 - Poog om die verspreiding van kommunisme in Afrika te beheer
 - Om die steun van Afrika State te kry want hulle is 'n sterk blok in die VN
 - Om sterk ekonomiese bande met Afrika State te ontwikkel
- Die VSA se handel met Afrika State het drasties toegeneem in die sestiger jare
- Om belangrike minerale soos goud, mangaan, steenkool en petroleum te kry
- Die behoefte aan minerale het aanleiding gegee tot 'n twee-delige beleid teenoor die apartheids beleid van Suid Afrika
- Op ekonomiese gebied het die VSA in Suid-Afrika belê en die benodigde minerale bekom, terwyl hy op politieke gebied Suid Afrika verdoem het
- Na 1970 het die VSA die bevrydingsbewegings baie meer ondersteun om die militêre ondesteuning aan hierdie bewegings deur die USSR en China teen te staan
- Groot somme van ekonomiese en finansiële hulp is aan Afrika State toegestaan
- Korrupsie en wanaanwending van die geld het die VSA egter ontnugter
- Dit het ook gou duidelik geword dat die Afrika State nie in staat was om die leings en skuld terug te betaal nie
- Om te verseker dat demokrasie in Afrika gevestig en onderhou word was dit ook vir die VSA nodig om militêre ingrypings te maak
- Die algemene voorkoms van militêre staatsgrepe en die ontstaan van militêre een-party regerings het bygedra tot die ontnugtering van die VSA
- Weens die strategiese en militêre belangrikheid van Afrika was die VSA gedwing om 'n teenwoordigheid in strategiese posisies op die kontinent te handhaaf

4.3 Skryf 'n opstel oor die invloed van die USSR in Afrika sedert 1945

DIE ROL WAT DIE UNIE VAN SOWJET SOSIALISTIESE REPUBLIEKE (USSR) IN AFRIKA GESPEEL HET

- As deel van die internasionale uitbreiding van Kommunisme het die USSR belang gestel in die nuut geskape Afrika State na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog
- Stalin het dit as deel van die uitbreiding van Kommunistiese invloed tydens die Koue Oorlog gesien
- Die meeste Afrika state was egter na die oorlog nog gekoloniseer
- Rusland het 'n sterk anti-koloniale beleid gevolg
- Hul argument was dat kolonialisme die gevolg van Kapitalistiese uitbreiding was
- Die agtergeblewe toestand van Afrika en die tekort aan ontwikkeling is direk geblameer op die rol van die Kapitalistiese koloniale moonthede
- Kommunisme was egter gemik op die geïndustrialiseerde proletariaat, wat nie vergelykbaar was met die hoofsaaklik landbou georiënteerde Afrika bevolking
- By die Bandung Konferensie van 1955 het die USSR die belang van die stryd teen kolonialisme en die verkryging van onafhanklikheid vir Afrika State beklemtoon
- Die beleid het die Afrika leiers gelei en die weg gebaan vir 'n invloedryke rol vir die USSR in Afrika
- Die USSR het begin om wapens, tegniese en finansiële hulp aan die bevrydingsbewegings in Afrika te verskaf
- Sommige Afrika State soos Egipte was die teiken waar daar wapens vir aanvalle op Israel verskaf is
- Finansiële hulp is aan Egipte gegee vir die bou van die Aswan Dam
- Die finansiële hulp aan Afrika deur Khrushchev was in die vorm van krediete
- Hulle kon goedere van Rusland verkry in ruil vir minerale
- Daardeur het die handel tussen Afrika State en die USSR geweldig toegeneem
- Bevrydingsbewegings soos Frelimo, MPLA, SWAPO, ANC en PAC is deur die USSR van wapens voorsien
- Buiten die belang van Afrika vir die USSR in die Koue Oorlog was sy beleid ook daarop gemik om met China mee te ding vir beheer in Afrika
- Alhoewel beide lande 'n Kommunistiese beleid gevolg het was hulle in 'n ideologiese stryd gewikkel
- Beide het gepoog om die vriendskap van Afrika te wen
- In hul stryd om bevryding was die Afrika State egter ver verwyder van beide die USSR en China
- Omdat hierdie twee lande hul bevrydingstryd ondersteun het, het die Afrika leiers hul hulp aangeneem
- Die Afrika leiers was egter nie gewillig om politieke beheer aan die USSR en China te oorhandig nie
- Nasser van Egipte het alle hulp wat aan hom aangebied is aanvaar maar het geweier om deur die USSR gedomineer te word
- Verhoudinge met ander lande het ook versuur bv. Gunië het die Sowjet Ambassadeur uitgesit
- Algerië het toegeslaan en alle kommunistiese aktiwiteite verbied
- Nkruma van Ghana was die grootste hoop vir die USSR, maar toe hy van mag onthef is en sy korrupte regering blootgestel is, het die beleid van die Sowjet Unie verander
- Finansiële hulp aan Afrika State is gestaak
- Direkte hulp aan die bevrydingsbewegings soos wapens het toegeneem
- Daar is ook humanitêre hulp soos studie beurse aan Afrika studente aangebied

AFDELING B**VRAAG 5**

5.1

5.1.1 B 5.1.2 B/C 5.1.3 A/C 5.1.4 C 5.1.5 D
 5.1.6 A 5.1.7 B 5.1.8 A 5.1.9 D 5.1.10 A
 (10x2 = 20)

5.2

5.2.1 A 5.2.2 B 5.2.3 C 5.2.4 C 5.2.5 A
 (5x2 = 10)

5.3

5.3.1 E 5.3.2 F 5.3.3 G 5.3.4 A 5.3.5 J
 5.3.6 B 5.3.7 C 5.3.8 I 5.3.9 D 5.3.10 H
 (10X2 = 20)

5.4

5.4.1 Italië, Brittanje, Frankryk (3)
 5.4.2 Stresa (1)
 5.4.3 Nasionaal-Sosialistiese Nazi (1)
 5.4.4 Werkseleendhede
 Hoër lewenspyl (minder armoede) (1)
 5.4.5 Die Oostenrykse Nazi-party sal toegelaat word in Oostenryk (1)
 5.4.6 Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald, Dachau (1)
 5.4.7 288 (1)
 5.4.8 Hoofstad (setel) van die Ryk (1)
 (10)

5.5

5.5.1 A = Hitler
 B = Stalin (2)
 5.5.2 A = Duitsland
 B = Rusland/ USSR (2)
 5.5.3 Duits-Russiese Nie-Aanvalsverdrag/ Moskou Pakt/ Nazi-Sowiet Pakt (1)
 5.5.4 Enige aanvaarde antwoord/ Opskrif (1)
 5.5.5 'n Gestapo-lid (1)
 5.5.6 Hulle is geslaan, geskop en met die geweerkolwe gestamp (2)
 5.5.7 Dr Emil Hacha (1)

(10)

TOTAAL = 70