

Register Number:	Name:	Class:
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南洋女子中学校
NANYANG GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

BLOCK TEST 2 2012
SECONDARY 3 HUMANITIES PROGRAMME

ADVANCED HISTORY **60 minutes**

Modern World History, c.1900-2000

MONDAY **9 JULY 2012** **0945 to 1045**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Write your name, register number and class in the spaces provided on this Cover Page and the writing paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the writing paper.

Answer **all questions** in **Section A** and **Section B**.

Begin each question on a fresh page.

At the end of the examination, detach this Cover Page and fasten all your work securely together with the Cover Page on top.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Q1a (6m)	
Q1b (7m)	
Q2 (13m)	
Total (26m)	

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SECTION A (13 marks)**Source-based Question**

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

1 Issue: Was the impact of Soviet collectivisation entirely negative?

In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge and understanding of the period to help you interpret and evaluate the sources. You must use the sources to which you are specifically directed.

Source A: An extract from an article published in *Izvestia**, 1928.

Telegrams are pouring in from numerous parts of the Soviet Union with the news that deeds of arson and murders of active Communists are being perpetrated by the Kulaks. Soviet farms, village libraries and Soviet bureaus have been burned down by the Kulaks in their fierce opposition against all measures undertaken by our Communist Party and our Soviet Government. Murderous attacks have been perpetrated against teachers from Communist village schools and social workers, women as well as men. Seven murders and four attempted murders took place in public assemblies or in Soviet bureaus. The roll of our Communist dead contains the names of four Chairmen of local Soviets and one Secretary. A destructive blow at the Kulaks must be delivered immediately!

** Izvestia was a daily newspaper circulated widely in the USSR since 1917.*

Source B: An adapted extract from a report written by a Soviet doctor, 1932.

On the instructions of the Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party in Western Siberia, I was tasked to study the region's villages on the subject of finding hunger-caused illness. From my observation of 20 homes in the village of Kartsovsky, I found only in one home, that of a Red Army veteran, a relative condition of nourishment, some flour and bread, but the rest subsist on food substitutes. Almost in every home either children or mothers were ill, undoubtedly due to starvation, since their faces and entire bodies were swollen. In addition to surviving on food substitutes such as sunflower stems and potato skins, many turn to eating farm animals, which had died from disease. Some villagers do not even have food substitutes for nourishment.

Source C: An extract from an article written by Stalin and published in *Pravda**, March 1930.

The Soviet government's successes in the sphere of the collective-farm movement are now being spoken of by everyone. Even our enemies are forced to admit that the successes are substantial. And they really are very great.

[Turn over

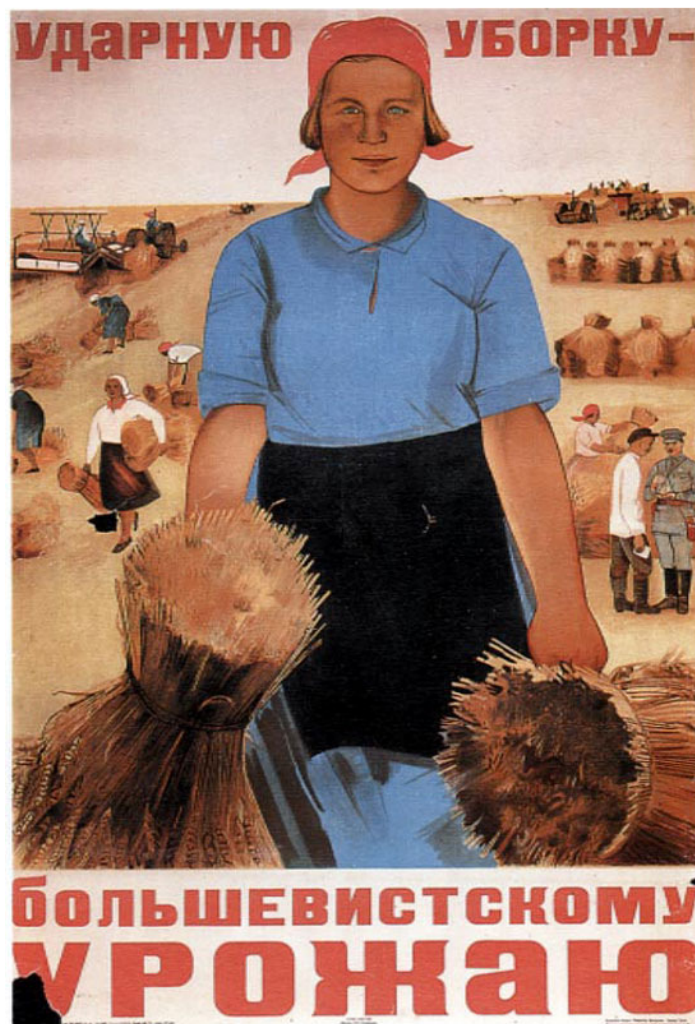
It is a fact that by 20th February of this year, 50 per cent of the peasant farms throughout the USSR had been collectivised. That means that by 20th February, 1930, we had over-fulfilled the five-year plan of collectivisation by more than 100 per cent.

It is a fact that on 28th February of this year, the collective farms had already succeeded in stocking upwards of 1.8 million tonnes, of seeds for the spring sowing, which is more than 90 per cent of the plan. It must be admitted that the accumulation of 1.8 million tonnes of seeds by the collective farms alone — after the successful fulfillment of the grain-procurement plan — is a tremendous achievement.

What does all this show? That a radical turn of the countryside towards socialism may be considered as already achieved.

** Pravda was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.*

Source D: A Soviet poster promoting collectivisation of agriculture, 1934



The caption reads: "Shock-brigade reaping for a Bolshevik harvest"

Answer the questions below.

a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the Kulaks were described in such a manner? Explain your answer.

[6]

b) Study Source C.

How justified is the source in claiming that the successes of collectivisation were “substantial”? Explain your answer.

[7]

[Turn over

SECTION B (13 marks)**Structured Essay Question**

Answer Question 2.

2 This question is about the impact of Stalin's rule on the USSR.

"By the time Stalin died in 1953, he had succeeded in solving the problems faced by the USSR at the start of his rule." How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [13]

End of Paper

NYGH gratefully acknowledges the following for the use of the sources in Question 1:

Source A – <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,732099,00.html>

Source B – <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/aa2feign.html>

Source C – Stalin, *Works Vol. 12*, Moscow 1955.

Source D – Peter Paret et al, *Persuasive Images: Posters of War and Revolution from the Hoover Institution Archives*, Princeton 1992.