

Place Personal Education Number (PEN) here.

Place **only** pre-printed PEN label here.

STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Place the stickers with your Personal Education Number (PEN) in the allotted spaces above. **Under no circumstance is your name or identification, other than your Personal Education Number, to appear on this booklet.**
2. Ensure that in addition to this examination booklet, you have an **Examination Response Form**. Follow the directions on the front of the Response Form.
3. **Disqualification** from the examination will result if you bring books, paper, notes or unauthorized electronic devices into the examination room.
4. When instructed to open this booklet, **check the numbering of the pages** to ensure that they are numbered in sequence from page one to the last page, which is identified by

END OF EXAMINATION.

5. At the end of the examination, place your Response Form inside the front cover of this booklet and return the booklet and your Response Form to the supervisor.

HISTORY 12

NOVEMBER 2000

COURSE CODE = HI

Place **only** hand-printed PEN here.

Ministry use only.

Score only **three**
of the following
six questions:

Score the
evidence question:

Question 1:
1. .
(7)

Question 7:
7. .
(14)

Question 2:
2. .
(7)

Score only **one** of
the following two
essay questions:

Question 3:
3. .
(7)

Question 8:
Topic 1
8. .
(15)

Question 4:
4. .
(7)

Question 8:
Topic 2
9. .
(15)

Question 5:
5. .
(7)

Question 6:
6. .
(7)

HISTORY 12

NOVEMBER 2000

COURSE CODE = HI

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are **not** permitted in the examination room.
2. All multiple-choice answers must be entered on the Response Form using an **HB pencil**. Multiple-choice answers entered in this examination booklet will **not** be marked.
3. For each of the written-response questions, write your answer in **ink** in the space provided in this booklet.
4. Ensure that you use language and content appropriate to the purpose and audience of this examination. Failure to comply may result in your paper being awarded a zero.
5. This examination is designed to be completed in **two hours**. *Students may, however, take up to 30 minutes of additional time to finish.*

HISTORY 12 PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

	Value	Suggested Time
1. This examination consists of four parts:		
PART A: 40 multiple-choice questions	40	30
PART B: 3 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to all parts of one question from SECTION 1.	7	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one question from SECTION 2.	7	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one other question from either SECTION 1 or SECTION 2.	7	12
PART C: Evidence question	14	24
• Respond to all parts .		
PART D: Essay question	15	30
• Select and respond to one topic.		
Total:	90 marks	120 minutes

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Value: 40 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: For each question, select the **best** answer and record your choice on the Response Form provided. Using an HB pencil, completely fill in the circle that has the letter corresponding to your answer.

1. As a result of the First World War, women in Britain experienced
 - A. economic and political gains.
 - B. a setback in their struggle for the vote.
 - C. some economic progress but no political gains.
 - D. a deterioration of their economic and political status.

Use the following map to answer question 2.



Europe 1920

2. The nations in the dotted area of this map reflect an attempt to deal with the
 - A. threat of Stalinism.
 - B. collapse of the Turkish empire.
 - C. demands for national self-determination.
 - D. need for European economic cooperation.

OVER

3. An accurate statement about Germany in 1919 is that the
- A. Weimar Republic wanted to continue the war.
 - B. Nazis were about to seize control of the country.
 - C. Communist Party had a majority in the Reichstag.
 - D. nationalist leaders saw the surrender as a betrayal.

Use the following list to answer question 4.

- 1. Believe! Obey! Fight!
- 2. Workers of the world, unite!
- 3. War is to the male as childbearing is to the female!
- 4. A minute on the battlefield is worth a lifetime of peace!

4. Which of the above is **not** a fascist slogan?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

-
5. A common factor in the rise to power of Hitler and Mussolini was that both
- A. led marches on their nations' capitals.
 - B. won large majorities in democratic elections.
 - C. overthrew the government in an armed rebellion.
 - D. used para-military organizations against their opponents.
6. Nazism calls for the organization of society to serve the interests of the
- A. state.
 - B. church.
 - C. minorities.
 - D. working class.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 7.



7. The cartoonist is suggesting that
- A. Hitler agreed to respect the terms of the Treaty.
 - B. Hitler was involved in the signing of the Treaty.
 - C. the Nazis wanted to free Germany from the Treaty.
 - D. Germany was satisfied with the provisions of the Treaty.
-
8. An accurate statement about the U.S.A. in the 1920s is that
- A. widespread advertising encouraged consumerism.
 - B. all sectors of the economy experienced increased profits.
 - C. mass production brought increased trade union membership.
 - D. immigration was increased to provide workers for expanding industries.
9. An example of the U.S. policy of isolationism in the 1920s was the
- A. imposition of high tariffs.
 - B. segregation in the armed forces.
 - C. refusal to lend money to Europe.
 - D. government regulation of the Stock Market.

10. Which of the following is an accurate statement about American agriculture in the late 1920s?
- A. Agricultural machinery was in short supply.
 - B. Over-production led to a fall in farm income.
 - C. A series of droughts had devastated farming regions.
 - D. Government subsidies encouraged farmers to grow more crops.
11. A characteristic common to all totalitarian states in the 1930s was
- A. a national church.
 - B. control of the media.
 - C. collectivization of agriculture.
 - D. cooperation with private enterprise.

Use the following quotation to answer question 12.

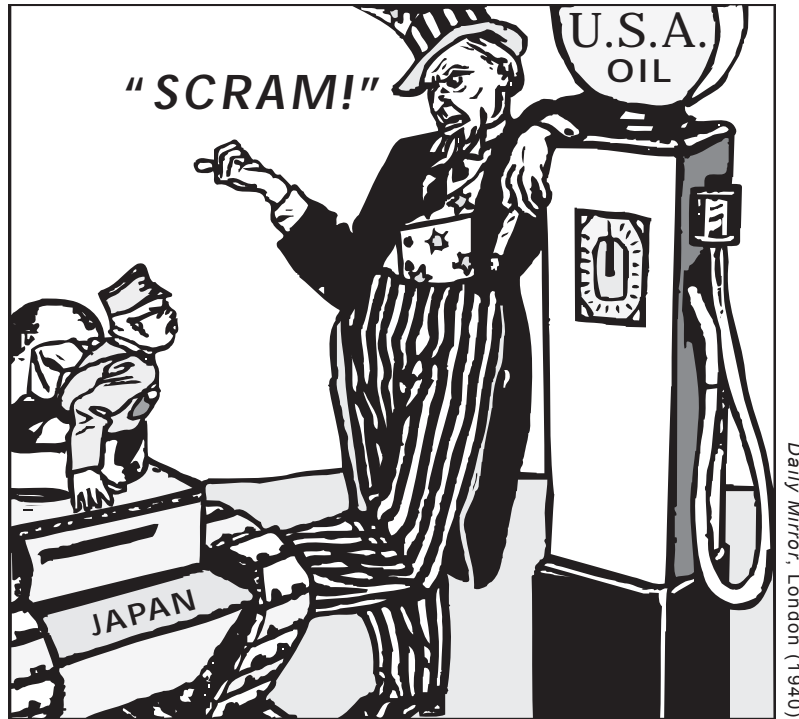
I can assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a re-opened bank than under the mattress.

President Roosevelt (1933)

12. Money was safer in a re-opened bank because
- A. government action made banks more secure.
 - B. the Depression had led to a huge increase in crime.
 - C. reparations and foreign loans were now pumping money into the system.
 - D. the dollar had been devalued and higher interest was being paid on deposits.
-
13. In the early 1930s, a trend common to all western industrialized countries was
- A. an increase in manufacturing.
 - B. the lowering of tariff barriers.
 - C. an increase in unemployment.
 - D. the election of extremist governments.
14. President Roosevelt's New Deal
- A. encouraged greater farm production.
 - B. expanded the role of government in the economy.
 - C. allowed the U.S.A. to become involved in European affairs.
 - D. increased the number of immigrants allowed into the U.S.A.

15. Anti-semitism in Germany was most closely associated with the
- A. Great Purges.
 - B. Enabling Act.
 - C. Nuremberg Laws.
 - D. Night of the Long Knives.
16. Blitzkrieg is characterized by
- A. mass infantry assaults on enemy lines.
 - B. amphibious invasions behind enemy lines.
 - C. air attacks combined with rapid tank movements.
 - D. massive artillery barrages followed by infantry attacks.
17. Operation Barbarossa was intended to fulfill Hitler's policy of
- A. Anschluss.
 - B. lebensraum.
 - C. re-armament.
 - D. national self-determination.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 18.



18. A result of the event shown in this cartoon was the Japanese decision to
- A. attack Pearl Harbor.
 - B. declare war on China.
 - C. join the Rome-Berlin Axis.
 - D. reduce the size of its military.

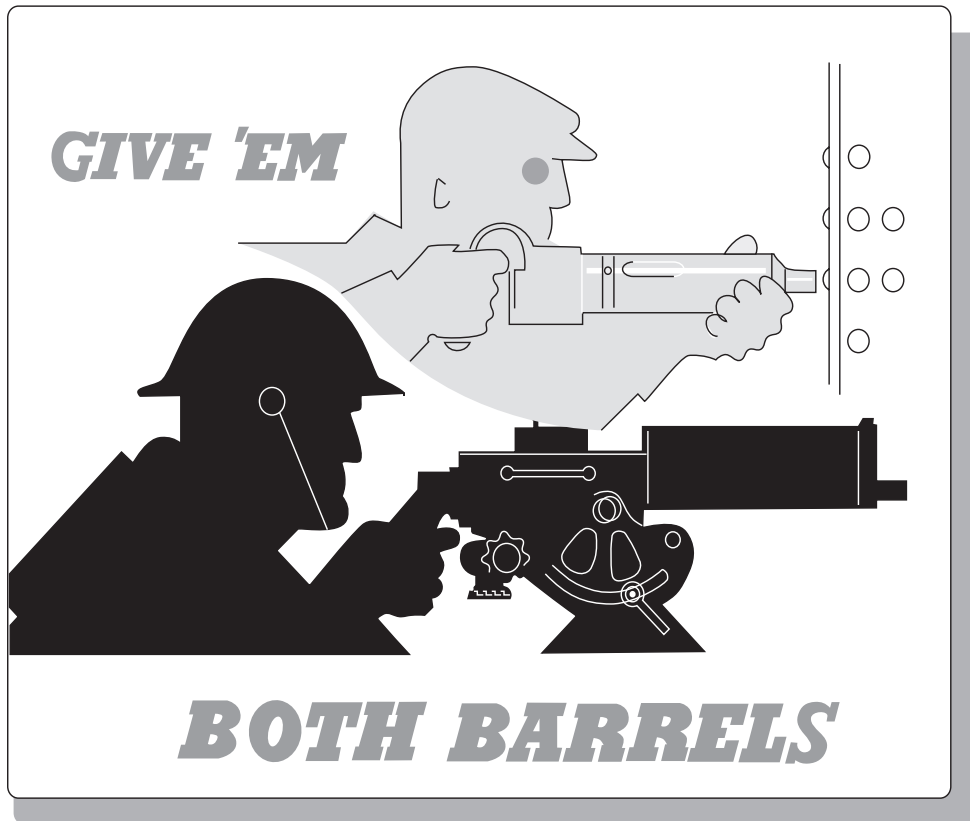
Use the following terms to answer question 19.

- Lebensraum
- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

19. The terms above could both be described as
- A. German war aims.
 - B. communist policies.
 - C. forms of imperialism.
 - D. forms of economic cooperation.

20. The Battle of El Alamein in North Africa is considered a turning point because it
- A. forced Italy out of the war.
 - B. allowed the Allies to open the second front.
 - C. prevented German access to Middle East oil.
 - D. diverted German troops from the attack on Moscow.

Use the following poster to answer question 21.



21. In the poster, the U.S. government is suggesting
- A. rearmament will end the Depression.
 - B. workers should join the army and fight.
 - C. war industries are creating labour shortages.
 - D. workers and soldiers are equally important to victory.

Use the following list to answer question 22.

- Allies land in Normandy
- Liberation of Paris by the Allies
- _____
- Potsdam Conference

22. The event that completes the chronology above is

- A. Battle of Britain.
 - B. Battle of Stalingrad.
 - C. Berlin falls to the Red Army.
 - D. Allied victory in North Africa.
-

23. The Japanese surrender in August 1945 was a result of the

- A. surrender of Germany.
- B. dropping of two atomic bombs.
- C. invasion of Japan by U.S. forces.
- D. threat of an invasion by Chinese troops.

Use the following map to answer question 24.



24. The German policy which was applied to all the numbered countries was
- A. autarky.
 - B. Anschluss.
 - C. scorched earth.
 - D. the Final Solution.

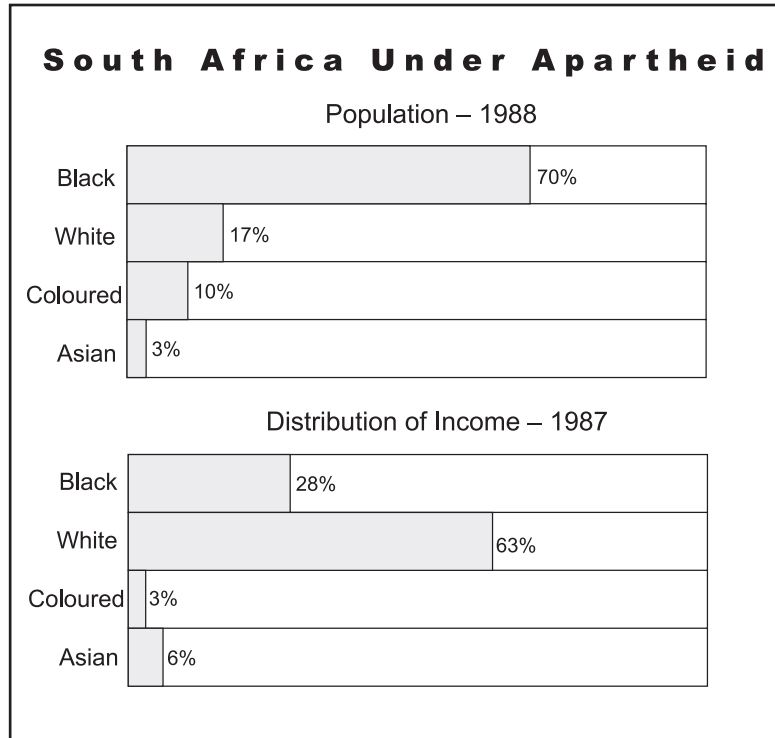
Use the following statement to answer question 25.

The Security Council may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to restore international peace and security.

Article 42 of the United Nations Charter

25. The United Nations **first** took “such action” in response to events in
- A. Korea.
 - B. Berlin.
 - C. Vietnam.
 - D. the Middle East.

Use the following graphs to answer question 26.



26. A conclusion that can be drawn from the graphs is that
- A. economic freedom was a feature of South African democracy.
 - B. a majority of the population controlled a majority of the wealth.
 - C. apartheid kept the majority of the population in a state of relative poverty.
 - D. wealth was distributed equally among the various ethnic groups in South Africa.

27. The U.S. justified its involvement in the Vietnam War by the
- A. Marshall Plan.
 - B. domino theory.
 - C. Eisenhower Doctrine.
 - D. policy of collective security.
28. The split between the U.S.S.R. and China resulted from all of the following **except**
- A. border clashes between these two communist countries.
 - B. rivalry for communist leadership of developing countries.
 - C. the refusal of the U.S.S.R. to help China develop its nuclear arsenal.
 - D. the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S.A.

Use the following illustration to answer question 29.



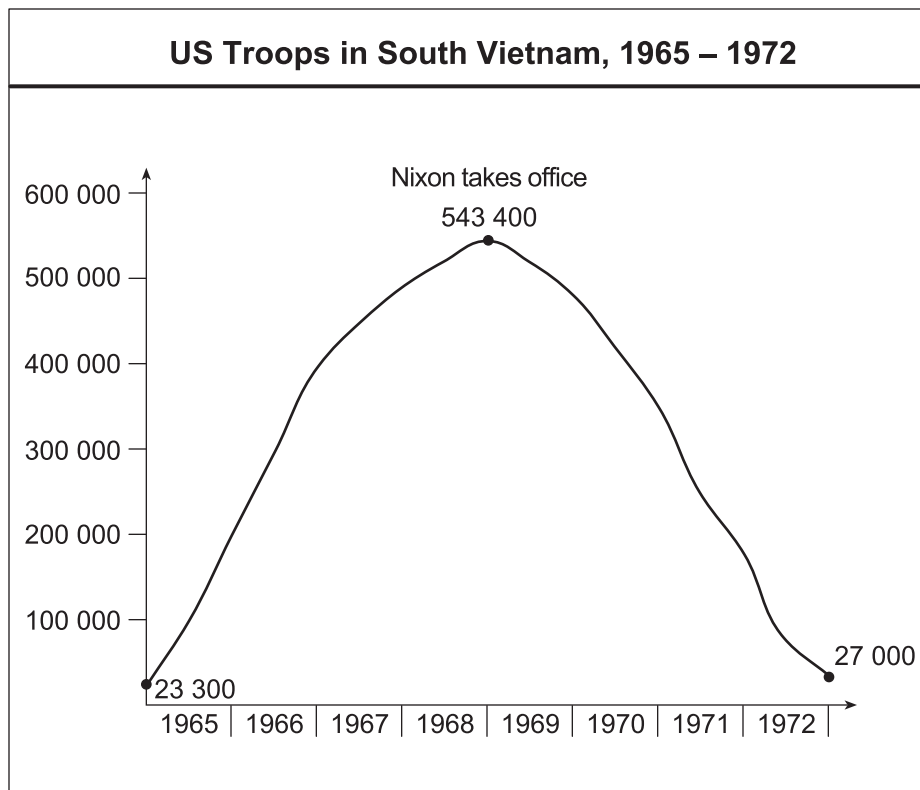
M. Scott-Baumann, D. Platt, *Our Changing World 1919 to the Present*, London (1989)

Ensnared in Vietnam

29. The military tactic illustrated is
- A. attrition.
 - B. blitzkrieg.
 - C. island hopping.
 - D. guerrilla warfare.

30. In the 1960s, public pressure was responsible for the
- A. passage of civil rights bills in the U.S.A.
 - B. escalation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.
 - C. successful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - D. U.S. decision to join the European Economic Community (EEC).

Use the following graph to answer question 31.



31. The rapid decline in U.S. troops can be explained by the policy of
- A. containment.
 - B. appeasement.
 - C. brinkmanship.
 - D. Vietnamization.
-
32. Ostpolitik, the policy of reconciliation between West and East Germany, was undertaken by
- A. Willy Brandt.
 - B. Leonid Brezhnev.
 - C. Konrad Adenauer.
 - D. Margaret Thatcher.

33. The Soweto massacre in South Africa was sparked by student protests over
- A. rapid school fee increases.
 - B. the imposition of pass laws and travel restrictions.
 - C. the policy of establishing black homelands (Bantustans).
 - D. regulations requiring students to learn the Afrikaner language.

Use the following headline to answer question 34.



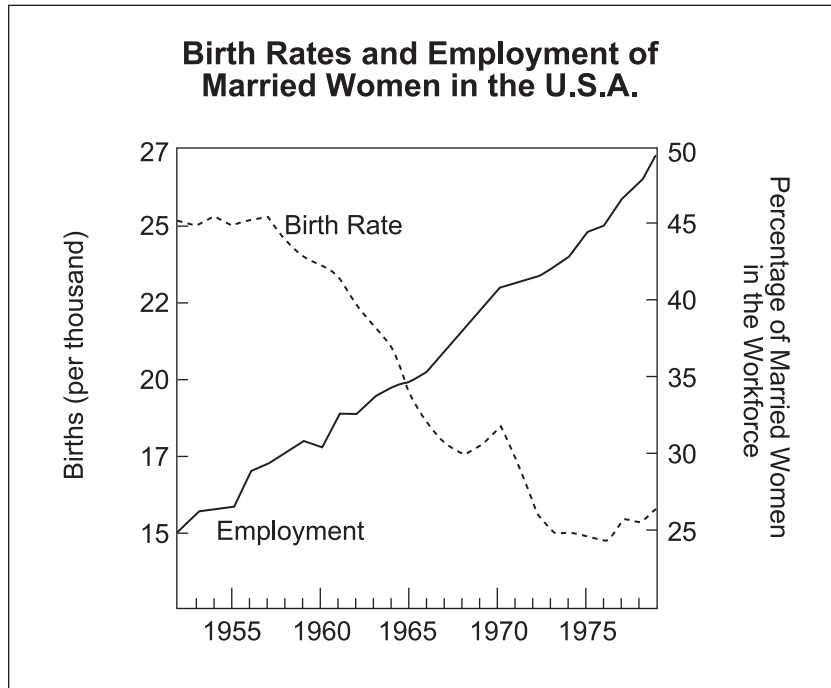
34. The “pact on European security” referred to is the
- A. Locarno Pact.
 - B. Geneva Accords.
 - C. Helsinki Accords.
 - D. Nuclear Non–Proliferation Treaty.

Use the following quotation to answer question 35.

What we seek is a Middle East where vast resources are no longer devoted to armaments...a Middle East no longer victimized by fear and terror....

35. All of the following have been sources of “fear and terror” in the Middle East **except** the
- A. Suez Crisis.
 - B. Camp David Accords.
 - C. occupation of the West Bank.
 - D. formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Use the following graph to answer question 36.



36. The graph above supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. Infant mortality rates rose between 1965 and 1979.
 - B. Women needed to work to support a greater number of children.
 - C. Working women were more likely to have married at an earlier age.
 - D. Rising employment for married women was a factor in the decline of the birthrate.
-

37. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a response to
- A. China's annexation of Tibet.
 - B. the spread of Islamic fundamentalism.
 - C. the removal of U.S. missiles from Turkey.
 - D. Afghanistan's threat to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact.

38. Conflict in the Persian Gulf involved the U.S.A. because the U.S.A. was
- A. determined to defeat terrorism.
 - B. committed to containing communism.
 - C. concerned about the safety of the oil resources.
 - D. part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
39. The immediate reaction of the United Nations to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 was to
- A. launch a U.S. led invasion of Iraq.
 - B. bomb Baghdad and other Iraqi cities.
 - C. impose an economic boycott on Iraq.
 - D. negotiate with Iraq for a reduced territorial settlement.

Use the following map to answer question 40.



Europe 1990

40. Which country was splitting into independent states as a result of ethnic differences?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

**This is the end of the multiple-choice section.
Answer the remaining questions directly in this examination booklet.**

OVER

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 21 marks

Suggested Time: 36 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 19.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 19 (SECTION 1) and 20 (SECTION 2):

i) Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

and

ii) Select **one** question from SECTION 2 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

and

iii) Select **one other** question from **either** SECTION 1 **or** SECTION 2 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

Note: Only the three written responses satisfying the selection criteria above will be marked.

3. Use the Organization and Planning page for your rough work.
4. Write your answers in full sentences, or in paragraphs where applicable.
5. Write the final version of your answers in **ink** in the space provided.
6. Only your finished work will be marked.

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to **all parts** of Question 1 on page 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 1.

The Big Three arrived at the Paris Peace Talks with different attitudes towards Germany.

- a) Identify the leaders of the “Big Three” Allied powers at the Paris Peace Talks. **(1 mark)**

- b) Describe the attitudes of these leaders toward the treatment of Germany at the Paris Peace Talks. **(6 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to Question 2 on page 22.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

The Paris Peace Settlement changed the shape of the Middle East and led to increasing Arab-Jewish conflict.

Describe the changes that occurred in the Middle East and the “increasing Arab-Jewish conflict” in the region during the interwar years (1919–1939). **(7 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to Question 3 on page 23.

Explain how the appeasement of Germany contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe. **(7 marks)**

**You may detach this page for convenient reference.
Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

OVER

SECTION 2

Question 4: Respond to **all parts** of Question 4 on page 25.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

In 1947 the U.S.A. adopted a policy of containment toward the U.S.S.R.

- a) Define containment. **(1 mark)**
- b) Explain how containment was put into practice by the U.S.A. **(6 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to **all parts** of Question 5 on page 26.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

The European Union was an outcome of the Second World War.

- a) Describe the conditions in Western Europe following the Second World War that led countries to consider economic union. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the steps that led to the creation of the European Union. **(5 marks)**

Question 6: Respond to **all parts** of Question 6 on page 27.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

China has undergone significant economic change since the death of Mao Zedong in 1976. However, this has not been accompanied by any great political change.

- a) Describe the economic changes in China since the death of Mao Zedong. **(5 marks)**
- b) Describe the degree of political change during the same period. **(2 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 2 – Question 6: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

China has undergone significant economic change since the death of Mao Zedong in 1976. However, this has not been accompanied by any great political change.

a) Describe the economic changes in China since the death of Mao Zedong. **(5 marks)**

b) Describe the degree of political change during the same period. **(2 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 14 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use Documents 1 to 7 to answer all parts of written-response question 7.
Answer in ink.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM INDIA

DOCUMENT 1

Colonial peoples' participation in the Second World War raised hopes for political freedom. As well, Europeans were unable to justify imperialism as they struggled to rebuild their own countries after six years of war.

Victor Zelinski, *Twentieth Century Viewpoints* (1996)

DOCUMENT 2

The British were determined to pull out of India within one year. From their viewpoint, India had become a drain on British resources, a land of ungrateful people who could not agree upon how to rule themselves and were unwilling to accept the aid or advice of others.

Stanley Walpert, *India* (1965)

DOCUMENT 3

The British decided that ruling India was more trouble than it was worth. They began planning to leave. What followed was a tragedy. Congress, led by Gandhi and Nehru, wanted India to be one country. The leader of the Muslim League, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, thought differently. Jinnah had persuaded the Muslim League to demand a separate country of its own when the British left. He called it Pakistan.

Congress and the British were against dividing India. India was one country, said Gandhi. What Jinnah was demanding was not division, but cutting a living body in two.

Bryn O'Callaghan, *A History of the Twentieth Century* (1987)

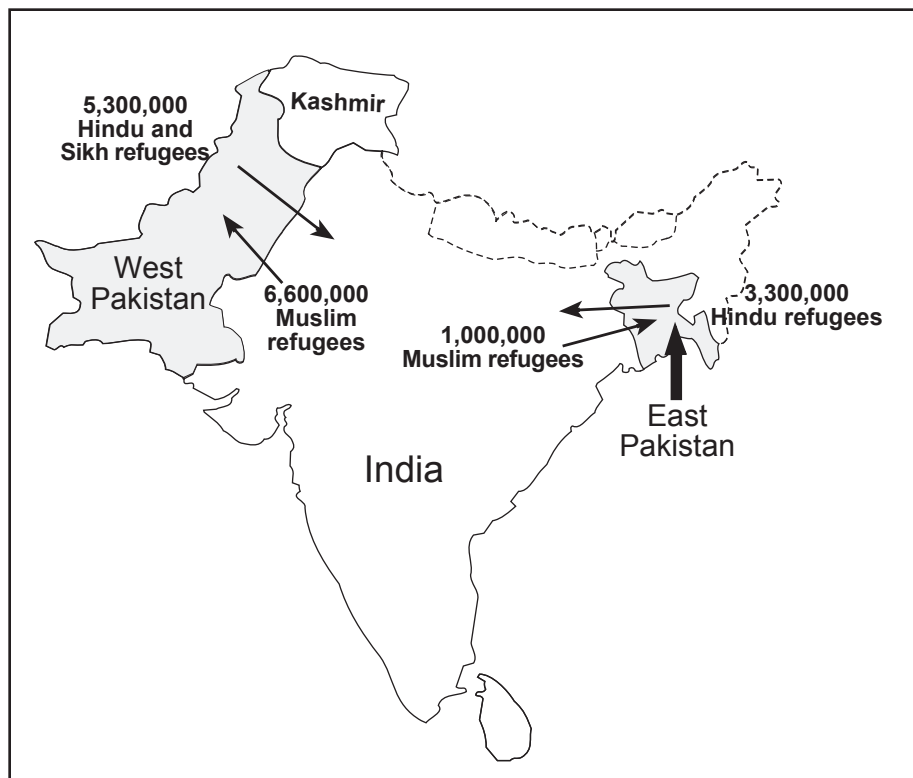
DOCUMENT 4

The creation of Pakistan is impractical. Such a Pakistan would comprise two main areas, one in the north-west and one in the north-east. Yet the north-west areas would have a non-Muslim minority of 38% and the north-east a non-Muslim minority of 48%. New minority problems would therefore be created.

Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister (1946)

DOCUMENT 5

INDIA AT THE TIME OF PARTITION



DOCUMENT 6

In 1946–47, waves of violence swept the subcontinent. This convinced the British that India should be partitioned and that the date for independence should be moved forward from 1948 to 1947 in order to avert further violence.

Victor Zelinski, *Twentieth Century Viewpoints* (1996)

DOCUMENT 7

Great mobs of Hindus turned suddenly upon the few Muslims who had lived all their lives among these Hindu neighbours. The massacre went to a fixed plan and schedule. Had it not been so, such large mobs, fully armed with prepared weapons, would never have gathered and moved with such fiendish intent from victim to victim. The number of Muslim dead in this short, savage killing was about 8 000. Women and their babies were butchered.

General Sir Francis Tuker, *While Memory Serves* (1950)

Question 7: Respond to a), b), c), d) and e) of this question.

a) Explain why Document 1 is a secondary source. **(1 mark)**

b) Assess the reliability of Document 7 as a source of historical evidence of the situation in India at the time of the British withdrawal. **(2 marks)**

c) Explain how Document 2 is corroborated by Document 3. **(2 marks)**

d) Explain how Document 4 is corroborated by Document 5. **(2 marks)**

e) Using the documents provided, and other historical evidence, explain the British decision to withdraw from India and the problems for India created by that decision. **(7 marks)**

Organization and Planning

PART D: ESSAY

Value: 15 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose **Topic 1** or **Topic 2**. Write a well-constructed essay in **ink** in the space provided.

A **good** answer **must**

- develop a thesis, and
- use examples from throughout the history of the period 1919 to 1991

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

Describe the development of communism in Russia/the U.S.S.R. in the twentieth century and explain its eventual collapse.

Use examples from throughout the history of the period 1917 to 1991.

OR

TOPIC 2

Military requirements have been a major force behind technological improvements throughout the twentieth century.

Support this statement using examples from throughout the history of the period 1919 to 1991.

**You may detach this page for convenient reference.
Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

OVER

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

