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History 12

JANUARY 2001

Course Code = HI

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.

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

JANUARY 2001

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

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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. The country **most** interested in strict enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles was
 - A. Italy.
 - B. France.
 - C. Britain.
 - D. the U.S.A.

2. Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate because
 - A. the Petrograd Soviet controlled the Duma.
 - B. Lenin and Trotsky organized a successful coup.
 - C. the army withdrew its support of his government.
 - D. the people demanded the creation of an elected assembly.

3. The Reds defeated the Whites in the Russian Civil War partly because the
 - A. Reds held free elections.
 - B. White armies were divided.
 - C. Whites controlled the major cities.
 - D. Reds had the support of foreign governments.

Use the following quotation to answer question 4.

Comrade Stalin has unlimited authority concentrated in his hands.

from Lenin's *Testament* (1922)

4. Stalin had acquired this "unlimited authority" by
 - A. forming an alliance with Trotsky.
 - B. controlling the appointment of Party officials.
 - C. organizing the Red Army to fight the Civil War.
 - D. playing a central role in the Bolshevik Revolution.

OVER

5. A common factor in the establishment of dictatorships in Russia, Italy and Germany was
- A. unstable economic conditions.
 - B. support from powerful industrialists.
 - C. resentment of the Paris Peace Treaties.
 - D. revolutions which overthrew the monarchy.
6. Palestine in the 1920s was
- A. a British mandate.
 - B. a partitioned Jewish state.
 - C. an independent Arab state.
 - D. part of the Turkish Empire.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 7.



7. The type of government represented by this headline is
- A. fascist.
 - B. totalitarian.
 - C. democratic.
 - D. communist.
-
8. The **main** reason for unrest in India following the First World War was
- A. agitation by communist agents.
 - B. Britain's failure to grant independence to India.
 - C. Gandhi's call for armed resistance to the British.
 - D. struggles between Hindus and Muslims for control of the Congress Party.

9. All of the following contributed to the building of a consumer society in the U.S.A. during the 1920s **except**
- A. buying on credit.
 - B. rising farm prices.
 - C. magazine advertising.
 - D. stock market speculation.

Use the following statement to answer question 10.

In 1929, the total income of the top 0.1 percent of American taxpayers was as large as the total income of the bottom 42 percent.

10. This statement **best** supports the conclusion that
- A. wealth in the U.S.A. was unequally distributed.
 - B. incomes were rising as a result of mass production.
 - C. taxes had been lowered for the top 0.1 percent of taxpayers.
 - D. the richest Americans had made money on the stock market.
-
11. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation was designed to do all the following **except**
- A. improve working conditions.
 - B. stabilize the banking system.
 - C. increase agricultural production.
 - D. provide employment for young workers.
12. A lasting effect of Roosevelt's New Deal was
- A. an enlarged Supreme Court.
 - B. passage of the Civil Rights Act.
 - C. an expanded role for government.
 - D. higher tariffs and less world trade.

Use the following statements to answer question 13.

- Any marriages between Jews and citizens of German blood are forbidden.
- Jews are banned from displaying the Reich flag.

Nuremberg Laws (1935)

13. These laws reflect a belief in

- A. aryanism.
- B. imperialism.
- C. isolationism.
- D. communism.

Use the following map to answer question 14.



EUROPE 1930s

14. Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union became involved in the civil war in

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Use the following quotation to answer question 15.

I believe it is peace for our time.

British Prime Minister Chamberlain (1938)

15. The policy designed to achieve “peace for our time” was
- A. isolationism.
 - B. containment.
 - C. appeasement.
 - D. balance of power.
-

Use the following quotation to answer question 16.

The demand for the Sudetenland was reasonable. Here was another Versailles mistake which needed correcting.

L. Snellgrove, *The Modern World Since 1870*

16. Hitler’s demand for the Sudetenland appeared reasonable because
- A. the U.S.S.R. supported the German demands.
 - B. Germany needed the resources of the Sudetenland.
 - C. it satisfied the desire of the Sudeten Germans for self-determination.
 - D. the Sudetenland had been taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.
-
17. The contributions of women in Britain and the U.S.A. to the Allied war effort included all of the following **except**
- A. labour on farms.
 - B. work in war factories.
 - C. service in combat roles.
 - D. nursing in military hospitals.

18. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in order to
- A. satisfy terms of the Tripartite Pact.
 - B. destroy U.S. naval power in the Pacific.
 - C. divert attention from their attack on Hong Kong.
 - D. establish a base for an attack on the United States.
19. Stalin demanded the opening of a second front in Europe because
- A. it would free Soviet forces to attack Japan.
 - B. Russian forces were suffering heavy casualties.
 - C. Britain was threatening to sign a separate peace.
 - D. it would relieve the pressure on U.S. forces in the Pacific.
20. The Battle of Midway
- A. allowed the Japanese to control the Philippines.
 - B. allowed the U.S. navy to go on the offensive in the Pacific.
 - C. was the only Allied naval victory of the Second World War.
 - D. forced the Americans to shift their forces from Europe to Asia.

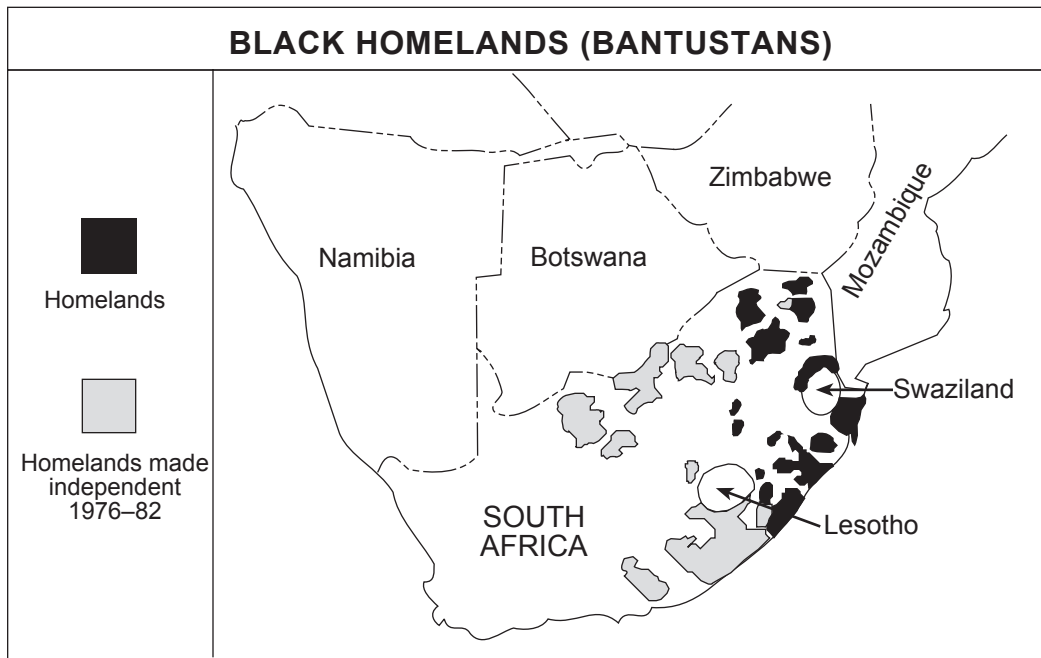
Use the following documents to answer question 21.

<p>DOCUMENT 1</p> <p>There was no overall order concerning the extermination of the Jews. The program of extermination developed through individual actions.</p> <p>Martin Broszat, <i>Hitler and the Origin of the Final Solution</i> (1977)</p>	<p>DOCUMENT 2</p> <p>Himmler said, "The Führer has ordered the Jewish question to be solved once and for all.... Every Jew that we can lay our hands on is to be destroyed, now, without exception."</p> <p>Testimony of Rudolph Hoss, First Commandant of Auschwitz (1945)</p>
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21. The **main** reason an historian would question the reliability of these documents is that
- A. the documents contradict each other.
 - B. neither document is a primary source.
 - C. the documents corroborate each other.
 - D. Document 1 contains many examples of biased language.

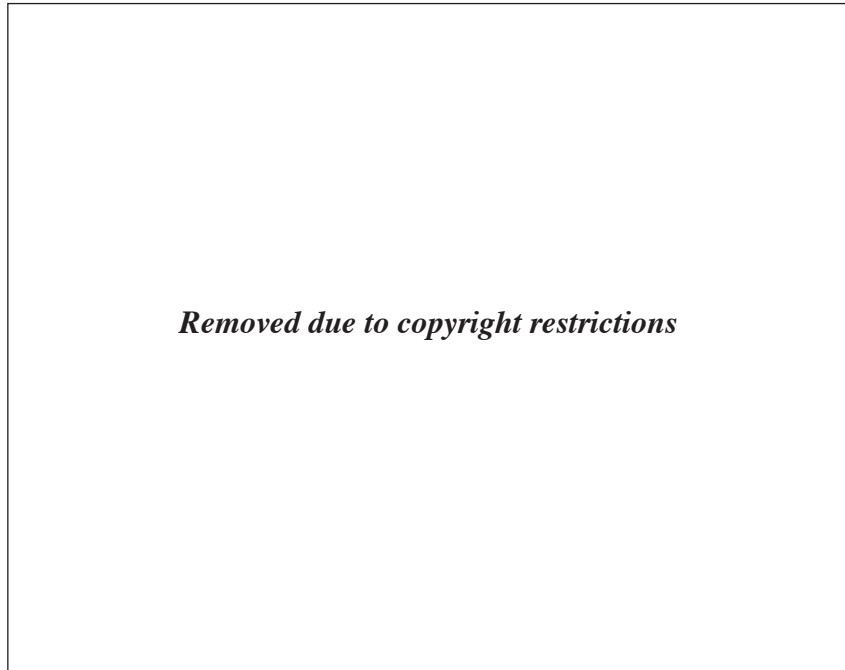
22. A statement of **fact** rather than opinion about the Second World War is
- A. Winston Churchill's leadership led to the Allied victory.
 - B. Germany was defeated because of Hitler's poor leadership.
 - C. the U.S.S.R. contributed most to the Allied victory in the Pacific.
 - D. the U.S.A. emerged from the war with the world's strongest economy.
23. An accurate statement about the end of the Second World War in Asia is that
- A. Japan was divided into four zones of occupation.
 - B. the Red Army extended Soviet influence into Korea.
 - C. the U.S. invasion of Japan ensured the Allied victory.
 - D. Great Britain was unable to regain her colonial possessions.
24. Which of the following **best** demonstrates the emergence of the U.S.S.R. as a world power in 1945?
- A. The Soviet industrial lead over the U.S.A.
 - B. The Soviet veto in the U.N. Security Council.
 - C. The Soviet alliance with the People's Republic of China.
 - D. The strength of the communist parties in France and Italy.
25. As a result of the British withdrawal, India was
- A. prohibited from joining the U.N.
 - B. divided into Hindu and Muslim states.
 - C. united under the leadership of Gandhi.
 - D. admitted to the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Use the following map to answer question 26.



26. The South African government established the homelands shown on the map in order to
- A. keep blacks out of white areas.
 - B. provide blacks with good agricultural land.
 - C. separate blacks from rebel forces in Namibia.
 - D. divide the resources equally among the major ethnic groups.
-
27. A major problem for the U.S.S.R. during the continuing arms race was the
- A. access to raw materials such as uranium.
 - B. costs associated with each new weapons system.
 - C. United Nations sanctions against nuclear weapons.
 - D. opposition to nuclear weapons within their own country.

Use the following photo to answer question 28.



28. The situation pictured above resulted from
- A. segregationist laws in the southern U.S.A.
 - B. U.S. federal laws enforcing separate but equal facilities.
 - C. federal constitutional restrictions on “colored” Americans.
 - D. American blacks wishing to remain apart from white southerners.
-
29. American fear of losing the space race began with the
- A. first moon landing.
 - B. launching of Sputnik.
 - C. first Soviet atomic test.
 - D. first manned space flight.
30. A reason the Sino-Soviet Split developed was that
- A. the U.S.S.R. supported Taiwan’s position in the U.N.
 - B. the Soviets had refused to aid China in the Korean war.
 - C. the Soviets opposed Deng Xiaoping’s economic reforms.
 - D. Mao opposed Khrushchev’s policy of peaceful coexistence.

31. Unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations has had a better chance of succeeding because
- A. it has made no attempt to stop wars from breaking out.
 - B. all countries agreed to join in peacekeeping operations.
 - C. all the major world powers agreed to become members.
 - D. countries surrendered control of their foreign policy to the U.N.
32. President Kennedy's immediate response to the placing of Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962 was
- A. the Bay of Pigs invasion.
 - B. a naval blockade of Cuba.
 - C. an air attack on the missile sites.
 - D. the removal of U.S. missiles from Turkey.
33. The event which led to the full commitment of U.S. ground troops in Vietnam was the
- A. fall of Saigon.
 - B. Manchurian Incident.
 - C. Gulf of Tonkin Incident.
 - D. Geneva Peace Conference.
34. During the Chinese Cultural Revolution of the 1960s,
- A. economic production dropped dramatically.
 - B. Deng Xiaoping gained control of the country.
 - C. closer relations were established with the U.S.S.R.
 - D. foreign companies were allowed to invest in China.

Use the following statements to answer question 35.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1970, in the U.S.A., 40 percent of adult women were employed.• 1990, in the U.S.A., 55 percent of adult women were employed. |
|---|

35. The most likely reason for the rise in women's employment level is
- A. control of hiring practices by women.
 - B. greater numbers of men working out of their homes.
 - C. increasing acceptance by society of working women.
 - D. passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

36. The Helsinki Declaration bound those who signed it to accept
- A. a reduction in nuclear arms.
 - B. the existing frontiers of Europe.
 - C. the dismantling of the Berlin Wall.
 - D. closer economic relations among European countries.
37. The war in Afghanistan was considered the U.S.S.R.'s "Vietnam" because the U.S.S.R.
- A. controlled the countryside.
 - B. had partitioned Afghanistan.
 - C. took several years to win over the Afghan people.
 - D. was unable to defeat a small, militarily weak enemy.
38. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost led to
- A. substantial growth in the economy of the U.S.S.R.
 - B. increased criticism of all aspects of Soviet society.
 - C. renewed tension and an increased arms race with the U.S.A.
 - D. a deterioration in relations with the countries of Western Europe.
39. Iraq invaded Kuwait in order to
- A. halt terrorist attacks from Kuwait.
 - B. acquire control of Kuwait's resources.
 - C. gain a strategic advantage in its war with Iran.
 - D. stop the spread of fundamentalist Islamic beliefs.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 40.



40. The breakup of the Soviet raft was caused by an increase in
- A. nationalism.
 - B. imperialism.
 - C. communism.
 - D. internationalism.

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

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 21 marks

Suggested Time: 36 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 15.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 15 (SECTION 1) and 16 (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 Question 1 on page 17.

Describe the political changes that resulted from the First World War and the Paris Peace Settlement. **(7 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to Question 2 on page 18.

Explain how Stalin used terror and violence to maintain a totalitarian dictatorship in the U.S.S.R. between 1928 and 1938. **(7 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to Question 3 on page 19.

Describe the actions taken by Hitler between 1933 and 1939 to restore Germany's position as a great power. **(7 marks)**

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

SECTION 2

Question 4: Respond to **all parts** of Question 4 on page 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

The Marshall Plan laid the foundation for future European economic cooperation.

- a) Describe the Marshall Plan. **(3 marks)**
- b) Explain how European economic cooperation developed following the Marshall Plan. **(4 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to **all parts** of Question 5 on page 22.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

In 1956, the Soviet policy of de-Stalinization encouraged the people of Hungary to seek reforms.

- a) Identify the leader who announced the “policy of de-Stalinization.” **(1 mark)**
- b) What is meant by the “policy of de-Stalinization”? **(2 marks)**
- c) Describe the reforms attempted in Hungary and the Soviet reaction to them. **(4 marks)**

Question 6: Respond to **all parts** of Question 6 on page 23.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Since the creation of Israel in 1948, the U.S.A. has been its steadfast supporter.

- a) Describe the circumstances that led to the creation of Israel. **(2 marks)**
- b) Explain the reasons for the U.S.A.’s support of Israel. **(2 marks)**
- c) Explain the role of the U.S.A. in the search for peace between Israelis and Arabs. **(3 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 2 – Question 4: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

The Marshall Plan laid the foundation for future European economic cooperation.

- a) Describe the Marshall Plan. **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain how European economic cooperation developed following the Marshall Plan. **(4 marks)**

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

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Since the creation of Israel in 1948, the U.S.A. has been its steadfast supporter.

- a) Describe the circumstances that led to the creation of Israel. **(2 marks)**

- b) Explain the reasons for the U.S.A.’s support of Israel. **(2 marks)**

- c) Explain the role of the U.S.A. in the search for peace between Israelis and Arabs. **(3 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

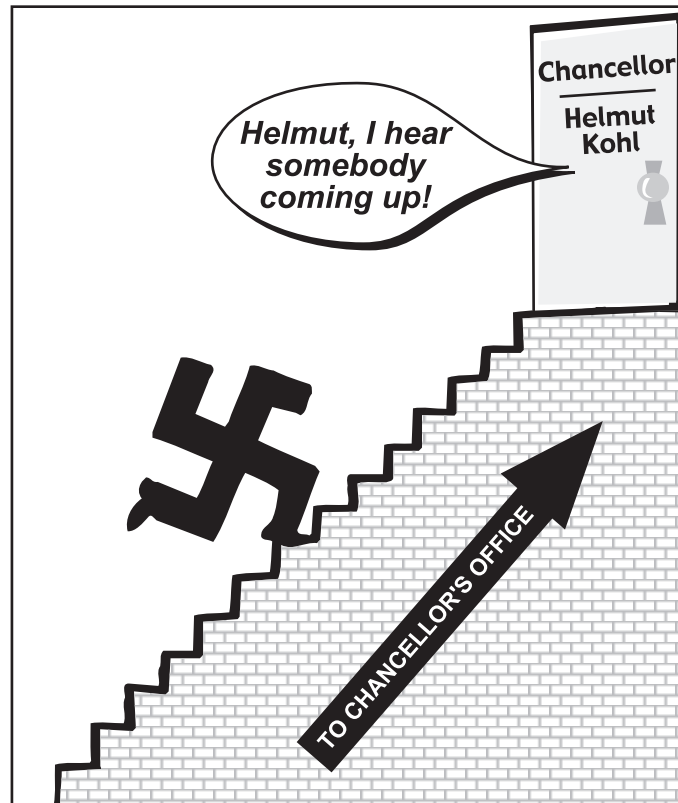
Value: 14 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

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

PROBLEMS OF GERMAN REUNIFICATION

DOCUMENT 1



Guardian Weekly (London, October 20, 1991)

DOCUMENT 2

Between 1989 and 1991, 2.5 million immigrants and refugees arrived in Germany. These non-Germans were accused of taking jobs away from German citizens. Incidents of violence began to erupt, at first in the former East Germany where unemployment was the highest, but then throughout the country. Most often the attackers were young, right-wing skinheads who adopted Nazi slogans and badges as symbols of hatred and rebellion.

Victor Zelinski, *Twentieth Century Viewpoints* (1996)

DOCUMENT 3

Auschwitz? Never happened. Just a lie to blacken Germany's name. All that nonsense about gassing people. It never happened. They told us about it in school, but you were stupid if you believed anything teachers told you. There's nothing about Germany that makes me feel ashamed. Nothing. Nations start wars, nations lose them. So what?

Interview with young German neo-Nazi, Michael Ignatieff,
Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the New Nationalism (1993)

DOCUMENT 4

West German teenagers today seem tired of hearing about the Holocaust and see no reason to feel guilty for something that took place two generations ago. The explosion of neo-Nazi violence — reveals the monsters lurking under the glassy surface of German democracy. Thirty-five percent of schoolchildren believe that Germany should include what the Nazis quaintly referred to as the “eastern territories” — parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Tina Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism* (1995)

DOCUMENT 5

The new Germany must rebuild the ruined East, bringing together two profoundly different societies. “After living apart for 45 years,” says one new nation builder in Bonn, “West Germans and East Germans are almost as different as, well Germans and Russians.”

Meyer and Breslau, *Newsweek* (October 8, 1990)

DOCUMENT 6

Since 1989, a third of Eastern Germany's 9.5 million jobs have effectively vanished.

Samuelson, *Newsweek* (March 18, 1991)

DOCUMENT 7

Unemployment in Unified Germany, 1993

Unemployment	Former West Germany	7.3%
Unemployment	Former East Germany	15.8%

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

a) Assess the reliability of Document 1. **(2 marks)**

b) Explain whether Document 2 is a primary or secondary source about the problems of German reunification. **(2 marks)**

c) Explain how Document 3 corroborates Document 4. **(2 marks)**

d) Explain how Document 7 corroborates Document 6. **(2 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

Explain how the nature of warfare in the twentieth century increasingly made civilians the targets.

Use examples from throughout the period 1919 to 1991.

OR

TOPIC 2

The ability of nations to influence world affairs in the twentieth century has been based on their industrial and economic strength.

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

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

OVER

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