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BRITISH
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History 12

JUNE 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

JUNE 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. President Wilson's goal in establishing the League of Nations was to
 - A. remove the reasons for countries having to wage war.
 - B. allow major European powers to maintain their empires.
 - C. persuade the Russian people to rebel against communism.
 - D. ensure that Germany was punished for the First World War.

2. As a result of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk,
 - A. Russia gave up much of its western territory.
 - B. Russia was forced to limit the size of its army.
 - C. the Tsar was replaced with a Provisional Government.
 - D. War Communism was replaced by the New Economic Policy (NEP).

3. The Bolsheviks were victorious in the civil war because
 - A. Russians favoured the return of the Tsar.
 - B. Stalin provided effective military leadership.
 - C. the White forces were divided and disorganized.
 - D. the Allied governments refused to aid the White forces.

4. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of a leader and a major factor in his rise to power?
 - A. Mussolini—signs the Rome-Berlin Axis.
 - B. Hitler—Nazi Party wins a majority in the Reichstag.
 - C. Stalin—appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party.
 - D. Lenin—Bolsheviks win majority in the Constituent Assembly.

OVER

5. In the struggle for Indian independence, Ghandi used
- A. armed rebellion.
 - B. civil disobedience.
 - C. Marxist revolution.
 - D. parliamentary reform.
6. Which of the following was **least** important in Fascist Italy?
- A. autarky
 - B. militarism
 - C. nationalism
 - D. anti-semitism
7. One of the **main** features of a democratic state is
- A. central control of all economic activities.
 - B. a government elected from several political parties.
 - C. a government that requires obedience in all matters.
 - D. one central news source controlled by the government.
8. The economic organization of fascist and communist states differs in that
- A. fascist states provide food for all citizens.
 - B. fascist states permit private ownership of business.
 - C. communist states reject centralized economic planning.
 - D. communist states require farmers to sell all their products privately.

Use the following table to answer question 9.

U.S.S.R. Livestock (million head)

Year	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cattle	70.5	67.1	52.5	47.5	40.7	38.4
Pigs	26.0	20.4	13.6	14.4	11.6	12.1
Sheep and Goats	146.7	147.0	108.8	77.7	52.1	50.2

9. These livestock figures indicate the

- A. failure of the Virgin Lands Plan.
 - B. success of Stalin's collectivization policy.
 - C. peasants' determination to resist collectivization.
 - D. government's refusal to provide modern equipment to farmers.
-

10. The greatest benefits of the Five-Year Plans came in the area of

- A. heavy industry.
- B. consumer goods.
- C. political freedoms.
- D. military efficiency.

11. Which of the following statements is the **most** accurate?

- A. The New Deal solved unemployment in the U.S.A.
- B. Roosevelt's policies helped restore confidence in government.
- C. Roosevelt received much support from the industrialists and business community.
- D. Roosevelt's opposition in politics came mainly from the socialists and communists.

12. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935

- A. led to the return of Germany's pre-war colonies.
- B. ended the British naval blockade of Germany's coast.
- C. signalled Britain's acceptance of German rearmament.
- D. was inconsistent with Britain's policy of appeasement.

OVER

Use the following map to answer question 13.



13. Anschluss is associated with the area numbered

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

Use the following quotation to answer question 14.

Appeasement was a deliberate policy aimed at directing the violence eastward and against the peace-loving U.S.S.R.

Vladimir Korozov, *History of the Thirties*, Moscow (1985)

14. Which of the following is an accurate statement about this source of evidence?

- A. It contains no biased language.
- B. It reflects the Soviet viewpoint.
- C. It is a primary source of evidence.
- D. It is a statement of fact, not opinion.

Use the following statement to answer question 15.

Columns of tanks and armoured vehicles, supported by dive bombers, smashed through key points in the enemy defences.

15. The statement above **best** describes the military tactic called
- A. attrition.
 - B. blitzkrieg.
 - C. scorched earth.
 - D. amphibious assault.

Use the following poster to answer question 16.



16. This poster is supporting the policy of
- A. Lend Lease.
 - B. containment.
 - C. isolationism.
 - D. Marshall Aid.

OVER

Use the following figures to answer question 17.

Percentage of Jews exterminated during the Holocaust, by country of origin.

Poland	90%
Austria	90%
Czechoslovakia	86%
Italy	20%

17. An accurate conclusion that could be drawn from these figures is that Jewish death rates were highest in
- A. fascist countries.
 - B. Western Europe.
 - C. countries under direct German control.
 - D. countries that were allied with Germany at the outbreak of the war.
-
18. In 1945, the U.S.S.R. emerged from the Second World War with greater international influence because it
- A. possessed the atomic bomb.
 - B. controlled most of Eastern Europe.
 - C. had the strongest economy in the world.
 - D. had suffered little damage during the war.
19. A primary goal of the United Nations is to
- A. promote the growth of colonialism.
 - B. prevent aggression by member states.
 - C. reduce the influence of the developing world.
 - D. encourage the establishment of defensive alliances.

20. The Truman Doctrine was designed to
- A. reaffirm the isolationist policy of the U.S.A.
 - B. prevent the spread of communism in Europe.
 - C. collect reparations from countries defeated in the war.
 - D. justify the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
21. Before gaining its independence, Israel was
- A. a part of Egypt.
 - B. occupied by U.S. troops.
 - C. awarded to France by the Treaty of Versailles.
 - D. under British control as a League of Nations mandate.

Use the following quotation to answer question 22.

When we refused to be forced out of Berlin, we demonstrated to Europe that we would act when freedom was threatened.

U.S. official (1949)

22. This quotation refers to the
- A. Berlin Airlift.
 - B. building of the Berlin Wall.
 - C. creation of the Iron Curtain.
 - D. formation of East Germany.
-
23. The U.S. policy of containment was first applied to Asia as a result of
- A. the Gulf of Tonkin Incident.
 - B. France's defeat of the Vietminh.
 - C. North Korea's invasion of South Korea.
 - D. India's decision to join the non-aligned movement.
24. As a result of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, Vietnam was
- A. divided along the 17th parallel.
 - B. united with Laos and Cambodia.
 - C. placed under the control of France.
 - D. united under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

OVER

Use the following quotation to answer question 25.

I want to make several things clear in connection with the disgraceful occurrences today at Central High School in the city of Little Rock.

President Eisenhower, September 23, 1957

25. The “disgraceful occurrences” the president referred to were the
- A. “witchhunts” for communist students.
 - B. “sit-ins” at the high school lunchroom.
 - C. attempts to prevent the desegregation of the high school in Little Rock.
 - D. attempts by the federal government to take over education in Little Rock.
-

Use the following quotation to answer question 26.

The loss of any single country in South-East Asia would lead to the loss of all South-East Asia, then India and Japan....

President Eisenhower

26. In this quotation Eisenhower is expressing his belief in the
- A. domino theory.
 - B. Eisenhower Doctrine.
 - C. policy of isolationism.
 - D. policy of appeasement.
-
27. A major result of the Suez Crisis of 1956 was
- A. Soviet support for Israel.
 - B. Israeli control of the Suez Canal.
 - C. national independence for Egypt.
 - D. increased U.S. involvement in the Middle East.
28. One result of Khrushchev’s policy of peaceful co-existence was a widening of the ideological split between the U.S.S.R. and
- A. Cuba.
 - B. China.
 - C. the U.S.A.
 - D. Yugoslavia.

Use the following map to answer question 29.



29. Which of the numbered countries was **not** an original member of the European Economic Community (EEC)?

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

30. Mutually Assured Destruction referred to the idea that

- A. no country could win a nuclear war.
- B. victory in a nuclear war was possible.
- C. another conventional war would destroy all of Europe.
- D. each country is responsible for the destruction of its own nuclear weapons.

31. The apartheid system deprived black South Africans of all of the following rights **except** to

- A. live wherever they wished.
- B. vote for black members of parliament.
- C. marry members of their own tribal group.
- D. work in any area of the country they wished.

Use the following quotation to answer question 32.

We are catching up with the U.S.A. only in some of the old, traditional industries. In newer fields, such as automation, computers and industrial research, we are lagging behind.

Soviet dissident, Andrei Sakharov (1970)

32. This quotation helps to explain why the U.S.S.R.
- A. began the Five-Year Plans.
 - B. was ahead in the space race.
 - C. encouraged détente with the U.S.A.
 - D. was determined to abandon perestroika.

Use the following statement to answer question 33.

... we locked up almost every university head, deputy department head, professor and lecturer. Every day we rounded them up and read them quotations from the works of Chairman Mao.

Member of the Red Guard

33. The events being described occurred during the
- A. Chinese Civil War.
 - B. Cultural Revolution.
 - C. Great Leap Forward.
 - D. Hundred Flowers Campaign.

Use the following statement to answer question 34.

When forces hostile to Communism try to turn any Communist country towards Capitalism, the suppression of these counter-revolutionary forces becomes a concern of all Communist countries.

Official Soviet statement (1968)

34. The statement presents the ideas of the
- A. Brezhnev Doctrine.
 - B. policy of ostpolitik.
 - C. Helsinki Declaration.
 - D. policy of peaceful co-existence.

35. The U.S. withdrawal of its forces from Vietnam was a result of the
- A. resignation of President Nixon.
 - B. decision to adopt a policy of Vietnamization.
 - C. victory of the North Vietnamese in the Tet Offensive.
 - D. approval of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution by the U.S. Congress.
36. A direct result of the Camp David Agreement was the
- A. ending of the Yom Kippur War.
 - B. removal of U.S. forces from Israel.
 - C. release of the U.S. hostages in Iran.
 - D. signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
37. Like the U.S.A. in Vietnam, the U.S.S.R. was shown the limits of its power in
- A. China.
 - B. Hungary.
 - C. Afghanistan.
 - D. Czechoslovakia.
38. When Gorbachev used the term glasnost, he meant
- A. working toward détente with the West.
 - B. a return to the controls of the Stalinist era.
 - C. strengthening relations with Eastern Europe.
 - D. greater freedom of expression and of the press.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 39.



39. The people of Czechoslovakia were demonstrating
- A. militarism.
 - B. nationalism.
 - C. imperialism.
 - D. internationalism.
-
40. The event that more than any other symbolized the end of the Cold War was the
- A. withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
 - B. resignation of Gorbachev as leader of the U.S.S.R.
 - C. dismantling of the Berlin Wall by East and West Berliners.
 - D. admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.

**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.

OVER

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to Question 1 on page 17.

Explain which terms of the Treaty of Versailles were designed to satisfy France. **(7 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to **all parts** of Question 2 on page 18.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

During the 1920s, big business and industry made the U.S.A. a prosperous consumer society. Yet, despite the prosperity, there were still poor Americans.

- a) Explain how developments in areas such as business, industry, and finance created “a prosperous consumer society.” **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain why there were “poor Americans” in the 1920s. **(3 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to **all parts** of Question 3 on page 19.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

Despite their ideological differences, Hitler and Roosevelt both used mass communication to achieve their goals.

- a) Define what is meant by “mass communication.” **(1 mark)**
- b) Explain how Roosevelt used mass communication to achieve his goals. **(2 marks)**
- c) Explain how Hitler used mass communication to achieve his goals. **(4 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 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

Castro's seizure of power in Cuba led to the Cuban Missile Crisis, the most dangerous Cold War confrontation between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

- a) Explain how events following Castro's seizure of power led to the U.S. naval blockade of Cuba. **(5 marks)**

- b) Describe the lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis. **(2 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to Question 5 on page 22.

Explain how communism and capitalism existed side by side in China in the 1980s.

(7 marks)

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

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The Gulf War was a conflict fought over economic resources.

- a) Describe the events which led to the Gulf War. **(3 marks)**

- b) To what extent was the Gulf War a "conflict fought over economic resources"? **(4 marks)**

SECTION 1 – Question 2: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

During the 1920s, big business and industry made the U.S.A. a prosperous consumer society. Yet, despite the prosperity, there were still poor Americans.

- a) Explain how developments in areas such as business, industry, and finance created “a prosperous consumer society.” **(4 marks)**

- b) Explain why there were “poor Americans” in the 1920s. **(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.

Castro’s seizure of power in Cuba led to the Cuban Missile Crisis, the most dangerous Cold War confrontation between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

- a) Explain how events following Castro’s seizure of power led to the U.S. naval blockade of Cuba. **(5 marks)**

- b) Describe the lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis. **(2 marks)**

OVER

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

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The Gulf War was a conflict fought over economic resources.

- a) Describe the events which led to the Gulf War. **(3 marks)**

- b) To what extent was the Gulf War a “conflict fought over economic resources”? **(4 marks)**

OVER

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**.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

DOCUMENT 1

The attack on Pearl Harbor was intended to be the knockout blow to the American naval dominance in the Pacific... of eight battleships in the harbour, four were sunk and the other four severely damaged. Ten other warships were sunk or put out of action, 188 planes were destroyed and 159 damaged.

Impact, G. Newman and C. Grenier (1996)

DOCUMENT 2

Pearl Harbor and the entire Japanese offensive... were a tactical success, but the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Pacific fleet escaped undamaged, as did the American submarine force. The vast repair and fuel storage facilities also suffered little damage.

Forged in War, W. Kimball (1997)

DOCUMENT 3

The Japanese gave each American a stake in the struggle.... After December 7, 1941... the sense of outrage triggered a feeling of direct involvement. The Japanese gave the average American a cause worth fighting for.

At Dawn We Slept, G.W. Prange (1981)

DOCUMENT 4

The Battle of Midway began on June 3, 1942. For three days great flights of bombers attacked each other's aircraft carriers. When the fleets finally disengaged, 403 planes had been shot down, 253 of them Japanese. Even more significant, the U.S.A. had sunk four enemy carriers and lost only one...

This Fabulous Century, Ed. Ezra Bowen (1969)

DOCUMENT 5

... between 1941–44 the U.S.A. launched 21 fleet carriers, the Japanese only five. By the end of 1944, the American submarine force had sunk half of Japan's merchant fleet and two-thirds of its tankers.

A History of Warfare, J. Keegan (1994)

DOCUMENT 6

WAR PRODUCTION 1944		
	Japan	U.S.A.
Oil (metric tons)	1 000 000	222 000 000
Coal (metric tons)	52 000 000	562 000 000
Aircraft	29 000	96 000
Tanks	400	17 500

The World War II Handbook, J. Ellis (1993)

DOCUMENT 7



Cargill, Flint (Michigan) Journal (1944)

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

a) Explain why Document 6 would be considered a primary document. **(1 mark)**

b) Explain how Document 5 corroborates Document 2. **(2 marks)**

c) Assess the reliability of Document 7 as a source of evidence on the war in the Pacific. **(2 marks)**

d) Explain how Documents 1 and 3 demonstrate a direct cause–effect relationship. **(2 marks)**

e) Using the documents provided, as well as other historical evidence, explain how the U.S.A. was able to defeat Japan. (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

The political stability of nations depends on their economic stability and prosperity.

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

OR

TOPIC 2

Explain how racial and ethnic conflict influenced the history of the twentieth century.

Use 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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