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BRITISH
COLUMBIA

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History 12

NOVEMBER 2002

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 **one**
of the following
two questions:

Question 1:
1. .
(7)

Question 2:
2. .
(7)

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

Question 3:
3. .
(7)

Question 4:
4. .
(7)

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

Question 5:
5. .
(7)

Question 6:
6. .
(7)

Score the
evidence question:

Question 7:
7. .
(14)

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

Question 8:
Topic 1
8. .
(15)

Question 8:
Topic 2
9. .
(15)

HISTORY 12

NOVEMBER 2002

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
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 question from SECTION 3.	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. Which of the following parts of the Treaty of Versailles **best** represented President Wilson's idealistic views?
 - A. Reparations
 - B. War Guilt Clause
 - C. League of Nations
 - D. German disarmament

Use the following map to answer question 2.



2. Which two countries established by the Paris Peace Settlement contained large populations of ethnic minorities?
 - A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 2 and 4

OVER

3. By the Locarno Pact of 1925, the German, French and Belgian governments promised to
- A. consult with Britain before taking any action against each other.
 - B. return to Germany the lands it had lost in the Treaty of Versailles.
 - C. respect the borders established between them by the Treaty of Versailles.
 - D. refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Use the following quotation to answer question 4.

While I hold British rule to be a curse, I do not intend harm to any single English man.

Mohandas Gandhi

4. Which of the following options would Gandhi have considered a violation of this principle?
- A. boycotts of British goods
 - B. refusal to pay British taxes
 - C. sabotage of British railways in India
 - D. work stoppages in British factories in India
-
5. Mussolini's policies for Italy resulted in all of the following **except**
- A. an alliance with Germany.
 - B. concentration camps for Italian Jews.
 - C. intervention in the Spanish Civil War.
 - D. signing the Lateran Treaty with the Vatican.
6. The purpose of Stalin's first Five-Year Plan was to
- A. expand the agricultural labour force.
 - B. increase production in heavy industries.
 - C. increase the production of consumer goods.
 - D. expand the New Economic Policy to include urban workers.

7. Which of the following was **not** a feature of the U.S. economy in the 1920s?
- A. large-scale installment buying
 - B. increased consumer advertising
 - C. restrictions on the use of credit to buy stocks
 - D. growth in service industries such as restaurants and gas stations
8. Which of the following was the **main** reason German industrialists supported Hitler's rise to power?
- A. Nazi racial policies
 - B. fear of communist revolution
 - C. Nazi support for independent trade unions
 - D. belief in the democratic principles of the Weimar Republic
9. During the 1930s Palestinians opposed the British mandate because of the increasing
- A. military build-up by the British.
 - B. number of Palestinian refugees.
 - C. Jewish immigration into Palestine.
 - D. control of oil resources by the British.

Use the following information to answer question 10.

Percent of U.S.S.R. government spending devoted to defence

1933	1937	1939
3.4	16.5	32.6

10. This pattern of Soviet spending was most likely caused by
- A. Stalin's fear of an attack by fascist Italy.
 - B. Stalin's concerns about growing German strength.
 - C. the outbreak of ethnic nationalist uprisings in the U.S.S.R.
 - D. financial surpluses at the conclusion of the first Five-Year Plan.

OVER

11. In Europe the Great Depression of the 1930s led to the
- A. rapid increase in inflation.
 - B. weakening of democracy in several nations.
 - C. establishment of a free-trade zone in Western Europe.
 - D. emergence of communist dictatorships in Eastern Europe.
12. Roosevelt's first action on taking office in 1933 was intended to
- A. ensure full employment.
 - B. expand the rights of trade unions.
 - C. establish a social security program.
 - D. increase public confidence in the government.


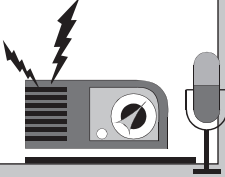
Use the following map to answer question 13.



13. The League of Nations' reaction to aggression against the striped area was to
- A. send a peacekeeping force to the region.
 - B. send a commission of inquiry to the region.
 - C. recruit a military force to halt the aggression.
 - D. impose economic sanctions against the aggressor.

14. The Nuremberg Laws stripped all Germans of the right to
- A. marry freely.
 - B. travel abroad.
 - C. vote in plebiscites.
 - D. attend church services.
15. The Maginot Line represented France's
- A. lack of faith in collective security.
 - B. plan for its future invasion of Germany.
 - C. claim to a sphere of influence in Europe.
 - D. opposition to German reparations payments.
16. Under the control of Joseph Goebbels the media in Germany was used to
- A. promote government policies.
 - B. encourage support for internationalism.
 - C. provide support for the Weimar Republic.
 - D. present voters with a choice during national elections.
17. Which area did Hitler refer to as his "last territorial claim in Europe"?
- A. Poland
 - B. Austria
 - C. the Rhineland
 - D. the Sudetenland
18. The greatest advantage the British had in the Battle of Britain was the
- A. advance warning of attack provided by radar.
 - B. line of anti-aircraft guns on the coast of Britain.
 - C. overwhelming numerical superiority of the RAF.
 - D. use of decoding machines to discover German plans.

Use the following documents to answer question 19.

Document 1	Document 2
<p data-bbox="289 344 708 548"><i>...my problem is to get the American people to think of consequences without scaring the American people into thinking that they are going to be dragged into the war.</i></p>  <p data-bbox="483 606 701 688">President Roosevelt in a private letter December 1939</p>	<p data-bbox="878 323 1279 558">We must be the great arsenal (storehouse) of democracy. For this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.</p>  <p data-bbox="862 611 1101 688">President Roosevelt in a broadcast December 1939</p>

19. The two documents indicate that President Roosevelt

- A. wished to force the American people into the war.
- B. was afraid to aid Britain until the U.S.A. entered the war.
- C. did not wish to be seen as favouring either side in the war.
- D. wanted to aid the British but feared isolationist opposition.

Use the following map to answer question 20.



20. Which of the numbered countries was the site of a successful amphibious invasion during the Second World War?

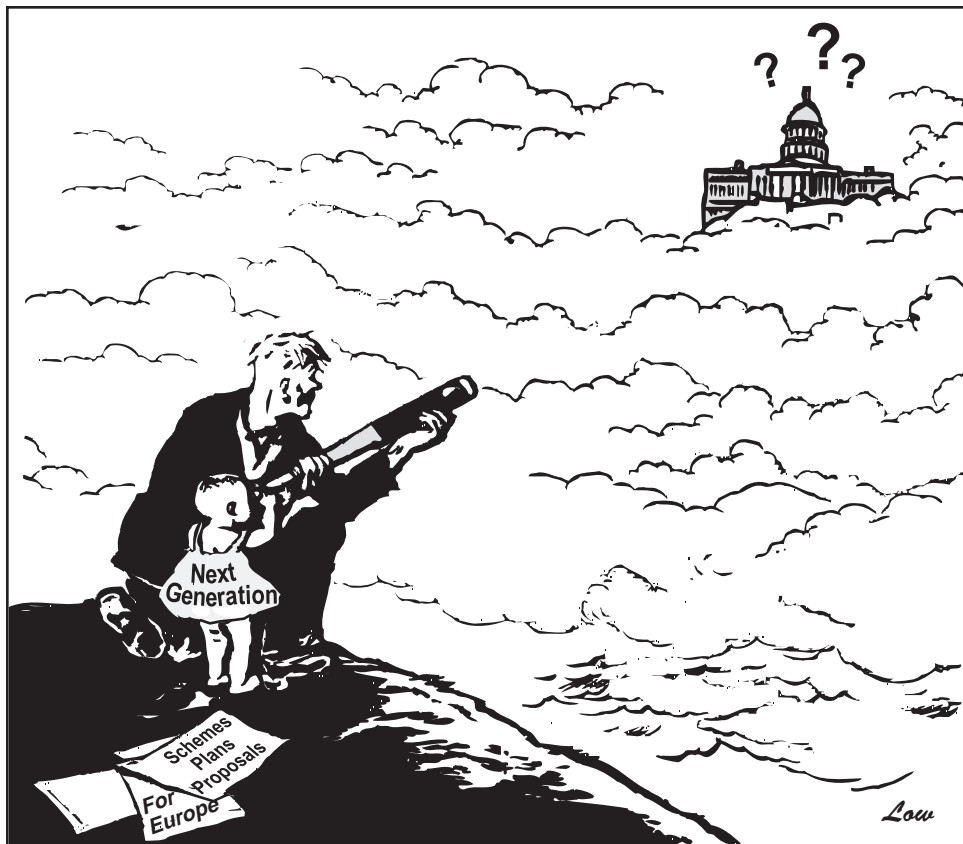
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

21. To end the Second World War, the Allies demanded that the Axis powers

- A. admit their war guilt.
- B. surrender unconditionally.
- C. join the League of Nations.
- D. pay reparations to all the Allied countries.

22. Which of the following was the **main** charge against the Nazi leaders at the Nuremberg Trials?
- A. crimes against humanity
 - B. bombing of civilian targets
 - C. murder of prisoners of war
 - D. use of weapons of mass destruction

Use the following cartoon to answer question 23.



Looking towards Washington 1945

23. The question marks over Washington represent the Western European concern that the U.S.A. would
- A. return to isolationism.
 - B. refuse to join the United Nations.
 - C. be economically unable to aid Europe.
 - D. be more concerned with Asia than with Europe.

24. Which is an accurate statement about conditions in Europe immediately following the Second World War?
- A. communist parties declined in influence
 - B. Britain was economically reduced to a second-rate power
 - C. industry boomed as war factories were turned to producing consumer goods
 - D. West Germans were encouraged to rebuild their army to oppose communism

Use the following quotation to answer question 25.

I view with profound misgivings the descent of an “iron curtain” between us and everything to the eastward.

Churchill to Truman (June 1945)

25. Churchill was referring to eastern territories that
- A. were all members of the Comintern.
 - B. had been occupied by the Red Army.
 - C. had elected communist governments.
 - D. had been turned over to Soviet forces by the Americans.
-
26. An issue that led to the Cold War was the
- A. Allies’ desire to reduce armaments.
 - B. U.S.S.R.’s demand for reparations from Japan.
 - C. U.S.A.’s refusal to give financial aid to Germany.
 - D. Allied disagreement over the treatment of Germany.
27. The establishment of the People’s Republic of China frightened the U.S.A. because it
- A. resulted in the invasion of Taiwan.
 - B. was seen as an extension of Soviet power.
 - C. gave communists two seats in the UN Security Council.
 - D. created the first communist country other than the U.S.S.R.

28. As a result of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 Vietnam was
- A. partitioned at the 17th parallel.
 - B. promised independence within five years.
 - C. unified under the control of Ho Chi Minh's communists.
 - D. divided into a north controlled by China and a south controlled by the U.S.A.
29. The Western powers considered the Suez Crisis a defeat because
- A. the Israelis lost to the Egyptians.
 - B. Soviet influence in the Middle East increased.
 - C. Britain refused to support U.S. intervention in Egypt.
 - D. the UN had to send a peacekeeping force to the canal zone.
30. Martin Luther King supported tactics that involved
- A. non-violent demonstrations.
 - B. armed resistance to state police forces.
 - C. establishment of separate black districts in the south.
 - D. obeying all southern laws while awaiting desegregation.

Use the following quotation to answer question 31.

Only a fool would think we wanted to attack the American continent from Cuba. Our goal was precisely the opposite: we wanted to keep the Americans from attacking Cuba.

Extract from *Khrushchev Remembers* (1970)

31. Khrushchev's fear of the Americans was justified by the
- A. Bay of Pigs invasion.
 - B. Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - C. U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.
 - D. nationalization of Cuban business in the U.S.A.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 32.

(Cartoon removed due to copyright restrictions)

A cartoon in four frames:

1. In 1962, an average-sized Mandela being led into prison in South Africa.
2. Guards guarding the cell while the years pass.
3. In 1990, guards inviting Mandela out of his prison cell by saying:
“Okay you can come out now!”
4. A confident giant-sized Mandela in a suit coming out of prison.
Guards commenting to each other: “Guess we showed him”.

32. The cartoonist is suggesting that
- A. South Africa treated prisoners well.
 - B. South Africa’s government had dictatorial powers.
 - C. Mandela’s imprisonment increased his importance.
 - D. Mandela would now cooperate with the authorities.

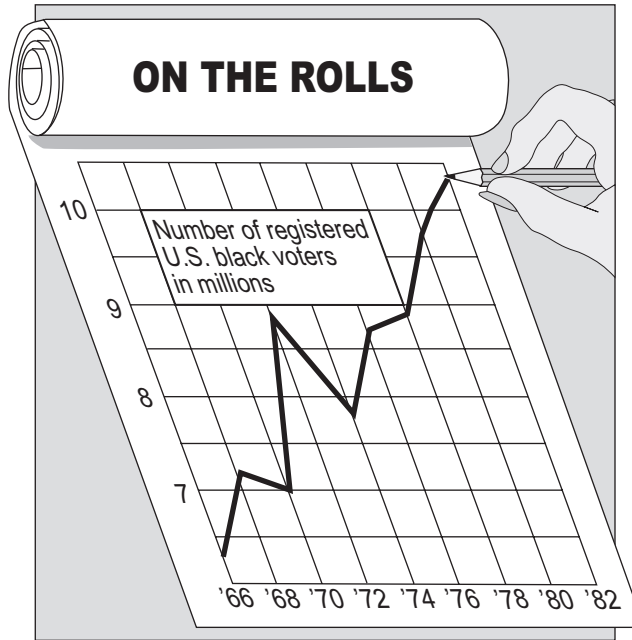
Use the following figures to answer question 33.

U.S. Troops in South Vietnam

- 1964 — 23 000
- 1965 — 181 000

33. Which of the following caused the change in the number of U.S. troops?
- A. Tet Offensive
 - B. Gulf of Tonkin incident
 - C. policy of Vietnamization
 - D. withdrawal of French forces

Use the following graph to answer question 34.



34. The trend shown in the graph was caused by the
- A. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - B. assassination of Martin Luther King.
 - C. Brown vs. Board of Education decision.
 - D. formation of the Black Power movement.

Use the following quotation to answer question 35.

Television brought the war into the comfort of the living room. Vietnam was lost in the living rooms of America — not on the battlefields of Vietnam.

Marshall McLuhan

35. The quotation **best** supports the idea that Americans
- A. felt the media was unfair in its war coverage.
 - B. believed the war was costing too much money.
 - C. lost interest in the war because they saw it every night.
 - D. saw the horrors of the war and could no longer support it.

36. Willy Brandt's policy of *ostpolitik* meant that West Germany
- A. became a neutral state.
 - B. drew closer to the Warsaw Pact.
 - C. accepted the post-war division of Germany.
 - D. abandoned any claim to a unified Germany.

Use the following table to answer question 37.

Women's Representation in Government by Region		
Region	% in Upper House	% in Lower House
Europe	13.4	18.7
Africa	8.3	8.4
Asia	6.8	7.2
North and Central America	12.7	9.2

37. These figures **best** support the conclusion that women are
- A. underrepresented in government.
 - B. overrepresented in other professions.
 - C. denied leadership roles in government.
 - D. encouraged to participate in government.

Use the following quotation to answer question 38.

The Soviets are learning the big Vietnam lesson, that it is easier to go into those countries than it is to get out.

Philip Sauvain, *Key Themes of the Twentieth Century*

38. In which country did the Soviets learn this "lesson"?
- A. Iraq
 - B. Hungary
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. Czechoslovakia

OVER

39. During the 1980s the acceptance of limited capitalism within China led to
- A. the collapse of communist rule.
 - B. a breakdown in Sino-Soviet relations.
 - C. a decline in support for political protest.
 - D. improved trade relations with the U.S.A.
40. The end of the Cold War in Europe led to
- A. declining trade among European nations.
 - B. increasing ethnic and nationalist tensions.
 - C. a division of Germany between east and west.
 - D. an increase in the influence of Marxism in European politics.

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:

- Read the written response questions on pages 16 and 17.
- Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

AND

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

AND

- Select **one** question from SECTION 3 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

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

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to Question 1 on page 19.

Explain the changes brought about in Russia by the 1917 March and November Russian Revolutions. **(7 marks)**

OR

Question 2: Respond to Question 2 on page 19.

Explain how both the Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany used violence and terror to gain and to hold power. **(7 marks)**

SECTION 2

Question 3: Respond to Question 3 on page 20.

Describe the events from 1939 to 1942 that pointed to a German victory in the Second World War. **(7 marks)**

OR

Question 4: Respond to Question 4 on page 20.

Describe the events leading to the Berlin Blockade and the Western response to the blockade. **(7 marks)**

SECTION 3

Question 5: Respond to **all parts** of Question 5 on pages 21 and 22.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

The British withdrawal failed to solve the problems of nationalism on the Indian subcontinent.

- a) Explain why Britain withdrew from India. **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain the “problems of nationalism” that remained on the Indian subcontinent. **(4 marks)**

OR

Question 6: Respond to **all parts** of Question 6 on pages 21 and 22.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Arab control of Middle Eastern oil has played an increasingly important role in international affairs.

- a) Explain the role Arab control of oil played following the Yom Kippur War (1973). **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain the role played by oil in the Persian Gulf War (1990). **(4 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 3:

I have selected question number _____.

Question 5: Use the following statement to answer question 5.

The British withdrawal failed to solve the problems of nationalism on the Indian subcontinent.

- a) Explain why Britain withdrew from India. **(3 marks)**
- b) Explain the “problems of nationalism” that remained on the Indian subcontinent. **(4 marks)**

..... **OR**

Question 6: Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Arab control of Middle Eastern oil has played an increasingly important role in international affairs.

- a) Explain the role Arab control of oil played following the Yom Kippur War (1973). **(3 marks)**
- b) Explain the role played by oil in the Persian Gulf War (1990). **(4 marks)**

.....

a) _____

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 14 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use **Documents 1 to 6** (on pages 24 and 25) to answer **all parts** of written-response question 7. Answer in **ink**.

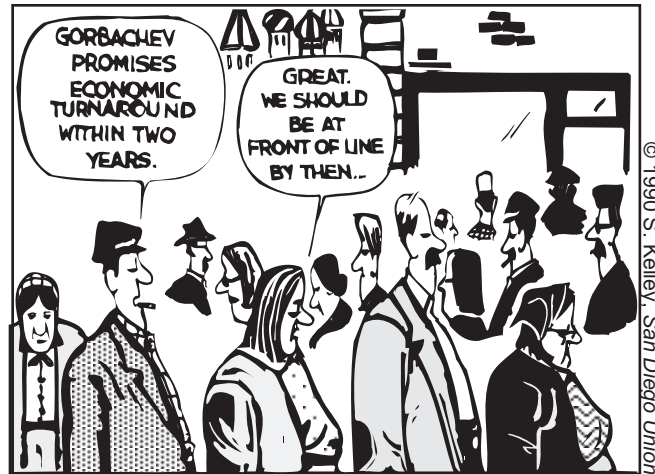
YOU MAY DETACH PAGES 23 AND 25 FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE.

EXERCISE CARE WHEN TEARING ALONG PERFORATIONS.

OVER

THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN THE U.S.S.R.

DOCUMENT 1



DOCUMENT 2

ON AN AVERAGE DAY IN 1989 IN THE

U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ an average citizen spent 1.5 hours waiting in lines for food or other essential products ▶ exports to the U.S.A. equalled \$1.5 million, including 82 lbs of caviar and 28 356 bottles of vodka ▶ 30 000 workers were on strike ▶ there were 200 000 personal computers ▶ citizens spent 4 657 534 hours obtaining documents and bureaucrats spent 76 164 hours issuing documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ an average citizen spent 25 minutes waiting in lines of any kind ▶ exports to the U.S.S.R. equalled almost \$8 million, 80% of which were agricultural products ▶ 12 277 workers were on strike ▶ there were 37 750 000 personal computers ▶ no figures are available

From *On an Average Day in the Soviet Union*, published in the U.S.A. (1990)

DOCUMENT 3

During the 1980s, the U.S.S.R. spent between 15 and 17 percent of its Gross Domestic Product on defence. During the same period, the U.S.A. spent approximately 5 percent of its Gross Domestic Product on defence.

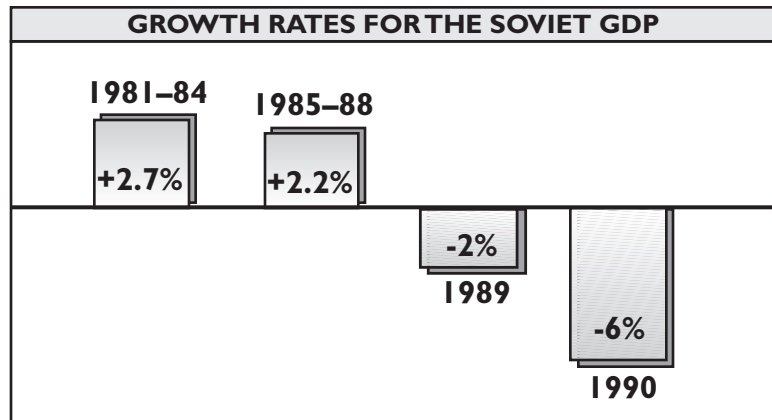
Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations

DOCUMENT 4

Today we face the difficult challenge of reviving the authority of Marxist thought. The Communist Party must keep its monopoly on political power.

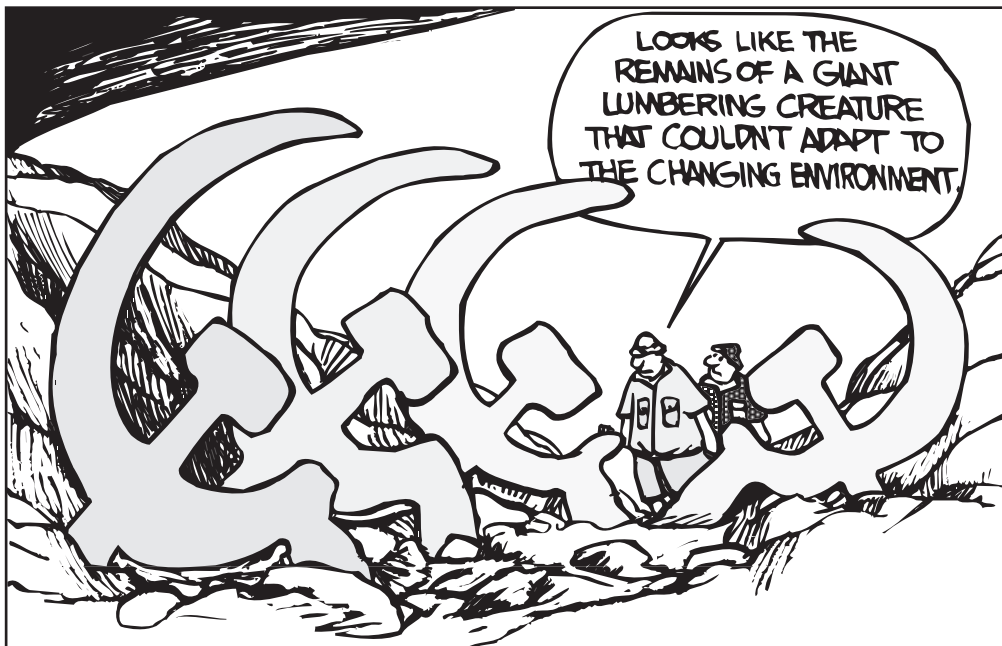
Mikhail Gorbachev (November, 1989)

DOCUMENT 5



Twentieth Century Viewpoints (1996)

DOCUMENT 6



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OVER

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Question 7:

Respond to a), b), c) and d) of this question.

- a) Explain how Documents 1 and 2 corroborate each other. **(1 mark)**

- b) How do Documents 4 and 6 corroborate each other? **(2 marks)**

- c) How do the figures in Document 2 help to explain the statistics in Document 5? **(3 marks)**

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 1917 to 1991.

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

To what extent did democratic countries work for a climate of peace, not war, in the period 1917–1991?

OR

TOPIC 2

To what extent was industrial and technological strength the key to success in the period 1917–1991?

Organization and Planning

