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History 12

AUGUST 2004

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**

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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.



Question										
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**HISTORY 12**

**AUGUST 2004**

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

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Suggested Time</b>
This examination consists of <b>three</b> parts:		
PART A: 51 multiple-choice questions	51	45
PART B: 2 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to <b>all parts</b> of <b>one</b> question from SECTION 1.	8	15
• Select and respond to <b>all parts</b> of <b>one</b> question from SECTION 2.	8	15
PART C: Essay question	25	45
• Select and respond to <b>one</b> topic.		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>92 marks</b>	<b>120 minutes</b>

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**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

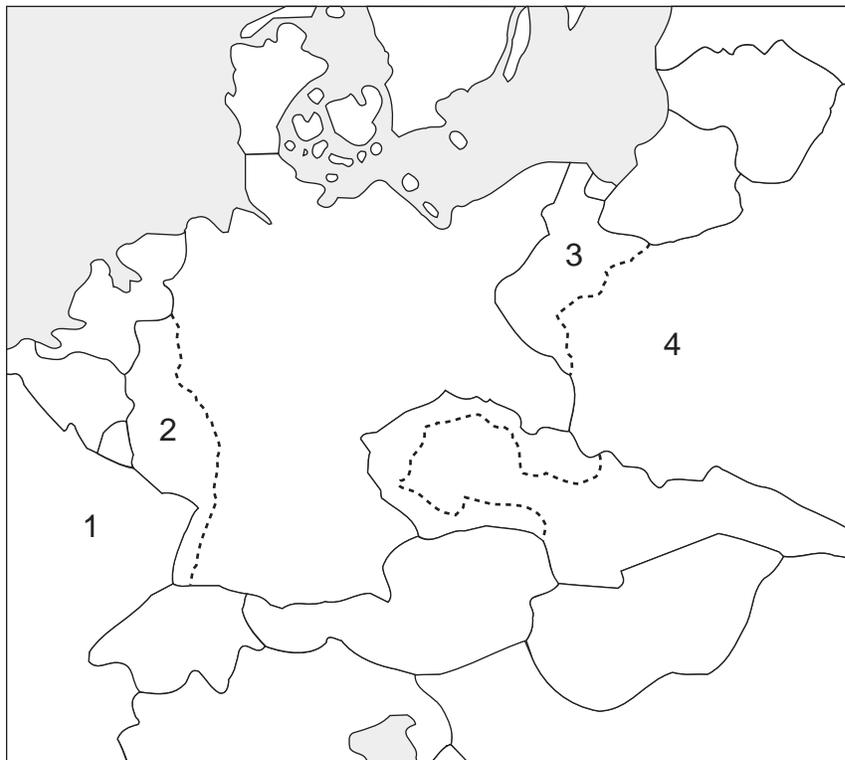
**Value: 51 marks**

**Suggested Time: 45 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. What was the greatest weakness of the League of Nations?
  - A. Germany refused to join.
  - B. The U.S.A. was not a member.
  - C. France and Britain were given veto power.
  - D. New nations in Africa and Asia dominated the assembly.

**Use the following map to answer question 2.**



2. In which numbered area was national self-determination denied by the Treaty of Versailles?
  - A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4

3. All of the following are examples of American isolationism **except**
- A. the Dawes Plan of 1924.
  - B. the Neutrality Act of 1935.
  - C. the Immigration Act of 1924.
  - D. the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922.
4. Which social change in the U.S.A. was a direct result of the First World War?
- A. civil rights for blacks
  - B. the end of Prohibition
  - C. voting rights for women
  - D. movement from urban to rural areas
5. Which state was a mandate of Britain after the First World War?
- A. Syria
  - B. Palestine
  - C. Lebanon
  - D. Saudi Arabia
6. Which of the following assisted Mussolini's rise to power in 1922?
- A. his majority in the Parliament
  - B. support from Italian communists
  - C. financial support from the German Nazis
  - D. Italian resentment of the Paris Peace Settlement
7. What strategy did Mohandas Gandhi use to achieve India's independence?
- A. armed resistance
  - B. civil disobedience
  - C. economic cooperation with Britain
  - D. support for partition of British India

**Use the following statement to answer question 8.**

Mass transportation of Kulaks took place. Many thousands died from hunger, cold and disease...An American correspondent set at two million the number deported and exiled in 1929–30.

Roy Medvedev, *Let History Judge* (1971)

8. Why were the two million Kulaks “deported and exiled”?
- A. They opposed collectivization.
  - B. They supported the policies of Trotsky.
  - C. They opposed the New Economic Policy.
  - D. They refused to join the Communist Party.
- 
9. Which of the following is a statement of **fact** rather than opinion about Hitler’s rise to power?
- A. Nazi control of the media was the key to his victory.
  - B. The Nazis never won a majority in Reichstag elections.
  - C. Nazi anti-Semitism was the most popular aspect of their program.
  - D. President Hindenburg’s advanced age made it impossible for him to resist the Nazis.

Use the following map to answer question 10.



10. Which nation remained a democracy throughout the interwar period?

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

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11. In what way are democracies similar to fascist states?

- A. Both support capitalism.
- B. Both support free speech.
- C. Both promote civil rights.
- D. Both promote equality for women.

12. Mass production in the U.S.A. during the 1920s resulted in all of the following **except**

- A. greater industrial profits.
- B. increased consumer credit.
- C. a sharp rise in union membership.
- D. an expansion in highway construction.

13. What was one reason for the stock market boom in the U.S.A. in the late 1920s?
- A. Shares could be bought “on the margin”.
  - B. Workers’ wages were increasing rapidly.
  - C. Stockbrokers discouraged stock speculation.
  - D. Demand for consumer goods outstripped supply.

**Use the following statement to answer question 14.**

We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land.

President Herbert Hoover

14. Which of the following proved Hoover’s claim to be false?
- A. the onset of the Great Depression
  - B. the outbreak of the Second World War
  - C. the failure of the Dawes and Young Plans
  - D. the refusal of European nations to repay war debts

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**Use the following statement to answer question 15.**

We are fifty to a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this lag in ten years. Either we do it or they will crush us.

Stalin

15. What did Stalin introduce in order to “make good this lag”?
- A. the Comintern
  - B. Five-Year Plans
  - C. War Communism
  - D. the New Economic Policy

16. Which was used most effectively by both Hitler and Roosevelt as a propaganda tool?
- A. radio
  - B. television
  - C. mass rallies
  - D. youth organizations
17. How did Japan attempt to solve its economic problems during the Great Depression?
- A. by seeking aid from the League of Nations
  - B. by undertaking massive public works projects
  - C. through the establishment of a social program
  - D. through imperial expansion to acquire natural resources

**Use the following statement to answer question 18.**

We demand the union of all Germans to form a greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of nations.

Nazi Party Program

18. What was the first step toward this goal?
- A. Anschluss
  - B. invasion of Poland
  - C. signing the Munich Agreement
  - D. remilitarization of the Rhineland

---

**Use the following events to answer question 19.**

1. Kristallnacht (Crystal Night).
2. Declaration of the Nuremberg Laws.
3. Nuremberg Trials.
4. Implementation of the Final Solution.

19. What is the correct chronological order of the events listed here?
- A. 1,2,4,3
  - B. 2,1,4,3
  - C. 2,3,4,1
  - D. 3,1,2,4

**Use the following statement to answer question 20.**

The 1930s taught us a clear lesson: aggressive conduct, if allowed to grow unchecked and unchallenged, ultimately leads to war.

President Kennedy speaking during the Cuban Missile Crisis

20. What lesson from the 1930s was Kennedy referring to?
- A. containment
  - B. disarmament
  - C. appeasement
  - D. peaceful coexistence

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**Use the following document to answer question 21.**

The 1937 trials brought to light the fact that the Trotsky-Bukharin fiends, in obedience to the wishes of their masters—the espionage services of foreign states—had set out to destroy the Party and the Soviet state. These Whiteguard insects forgot that the real masters of the Soviet country were the Soviet people. These contemptible lackeys of the fascists forgot that the Soviet people had only to move a finger, and not a trace of them would be left.

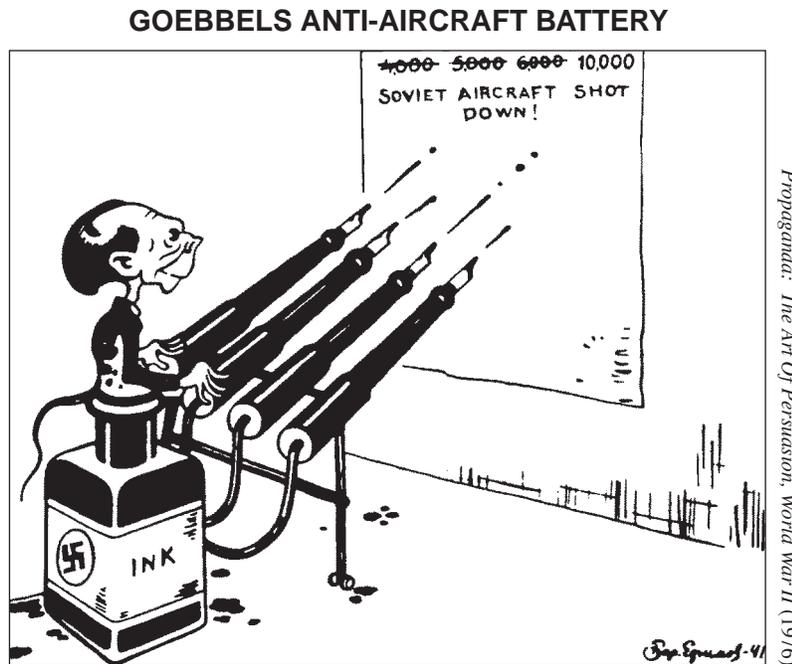
A Soviet History of the Communist Party (1939)

21. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the document?
- A. Trotsky supported this view.
  - B. Soviet citizens were given fair trials.
  - C. Soviet history under Stalin was biased.
  - D. The date of the source makes it unreliable.

- 
22. All of the following are reasons for Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor **except**
- A. American embargo on oil to Japan.
  - B. American expansion into Manchuria.
  - C. the elimination of the American Pacific fleet.
  - D. the reduction of American influence in South East Asia.

23. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the impact of total war between 1939 and 1945?
- A. Cities were not considered military targets.
  - B. Free speech and free press were maintained.
  - C. Allied nations suffered similar levels of destruction.
  - D. Civilians accounted for about half of all war casualties.
24. What new weapon did Hitler launch against the British in the last year of the Second World War?
- A. U-boats
  - B. poison gas
  - C. the V2 rocket
  - D. the atomic bomb

Use the following cartoon to answer question 25.



25. What is the message of this cartoon?
- A. Soviet aircraft losses were serious.
  - B. Nazi claims to victory were often exaggerated.
  - C. The German press was aware of Soviet weaknesses.
  - D. The Germans were unclear about the strength of the Soviet air force.

26. What happened to Germany immediately after the defeat of the Nazis?
- A. It was divided into East and West Germany.
  - B. It was divided into four zones of occupation.
  - C. It was forced to sign a peace treaty with the Allies.
  - D. It was required to pay reparations to Britain and France.
27. For what reason were Nazis charged with crimes against humanity following the Second World War?
- A. the Holocaust
  - B. the invasion of Poland
  - C. the bombing of British cities
  - D. the mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war
28. What countries became permanent members of the United Nations (UN) Security Council?
- A. major victorious countries in the Second World War
  - B. democratic countries that supported basic human rights
  - C. countries representing different continental areas of the world
  - D. countries that expected to be part of every UN peacekeeping operation
29. What new nation was established by a UN resolution in 1948?
- A. India
  - B. Israel
  - C. Korea
  - D. East Germany
30. What military success did the Vietminh have in 1954?
- A. They torpedoed a U.S. battleship.
  - B. They launched the Tet Offensive.
  - C. They defeated the French colonial forces.
  - D. They attacked the Vietcong in South Vietnam.

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31. Which country practiced the policy of Apartheid?

- A. India
- B. Vietnam
- C. the U.S.A.
- D. South Africa

**Use the following statement to answer question 32.**

A nuclear arms race between the superpowers ensured that neither would begin a war for fear of retaliatory nuclear strikes from the other.

32. What military defense strategy is described above?

- A. Bilateral Disarmament
  - B. Principle of Deterrence
  - C. Strategic Arms Limitation
  - D. Nuclear Non-Proliferation
- 

33. How did President Kennedy respond to the discovery of missile sites in Cuba?

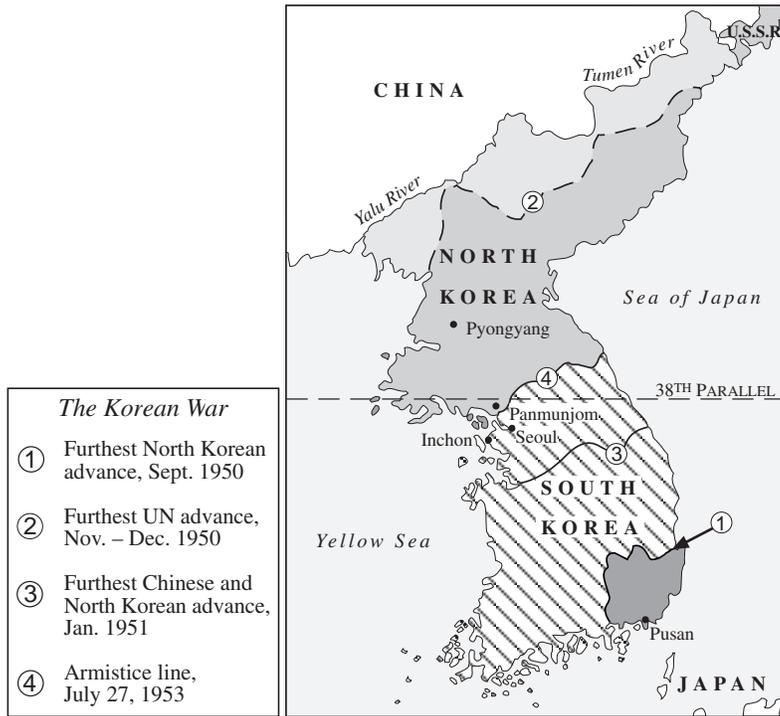
- A. an airstrike on major cities
- B. an invasion at the Bay of Pigs
- C. a quarantine by the U.S. Navy
- D. a trade embargo on Cuban sugar

34. What was a major stumbling block to united action for the UN during the Cold War?

- A. conflicting interests of the permanent members of the Security Council
- B. disagreements between the Security Council and the General Assembly
- C. desire of the Secretary General to control the Security Council's actions
- D. lack of support from the non-permanent members of the Security Council

Use the following documents to answer questions 35 to 39.

### DOCUMENT 1



### DOCUMENT 2

[By the fall of 1950] the war appeared to be over and a remarkable victory had been achieved until MacArthur disobeyed President Truman's order not to use American troops close to the border with China...MacArthur had made no secret of his disagreement with Truman's handling of the war. MacArthur wanted total victory even if it was at the cost of a full-scale nuclear war with China.

N. De Marco and R. Radway, *The Twentieth Century* (1997)

### DOCUMENT 3

Here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have selected to make their play for global conquest. If we lose the war to Communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable. There is no substitute for victory.

General Douglas MacArthur (1950)

#### DOCUMENT 4

...our military mission is to support a policy preventing Communism from gaining...the military power to rule the world...Red China is not the powerful nation seeking to dominate the world. Frankly...the [MacArthur] strategy would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place...and with the wrong enemy.

U.S. General Omar Bradley  
Advisor to President Truman (1951)

35. According to Document 1, which city never fell under North Korean control?
- A. Seoul
  - B. Pusan
  - C. Pyongyang
  - D. Panmunjom
36. Which documents corroborate each other?
- A. Documents 1 and 3
  - B. Documents 2 and 3
  - C. Documents 2 and 4
  - D. Documents 3 and 4
37. Which Document is the **most** biased against communism?
- A. Document 1
  - B. Document 2
  - C. Document 3
  - D. Document 4
38. Which of the following U.S. foreign policies is **most** obvious in Document 4?
- A. isolationism
  - B. containment
  - C. brinkmanship
  - D. nuclear deterrence
39. What does the evidence found in these four Documents allow historians to do?
- A. examine U.S. and U.N. strategies in the Korean War
  - B. justify the use of nuclear weapons against North Korea
  - C. describe the reasons for South Korean victory in the war
  - D. evaluate the destruction caused by North and South Korean armies

OVER

40. Why were the Vietcong able to succeed against U.S. troops?
- A. They had control of urban centres.
  - B. They used tank warfare effectively.
  - C. They made effective use of airpower.
  - D. They were skilled at guerrilla warfare.
41. Which of the following is a correct pairing of events?
- A. Tet Offensive — bombing of Cambodia and Laos
  - B. Vietnamization — withdrawal of French ground troops
  - C. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution — buildup of U.S. ground troops
  - D. Battle of Dien Bien Phu — withdrawal of U.S. ground troops
42. What were SALT I and the Helsinki Accord examples of?
- A. détente
  - B. containment
  - C. appeasement
  - D. de-Stalinization
43. In what way was the Soviet Union involved in Afghanistan after 1979?
- A. It defeated local guerrilla fighters.
  - B. It supplied weapons to rebel groups.
  - C. It took part in a UN peacekeeping mission.
  - D. It provided military assistance to government forces.
44. All of the following were American foreign policy goals in the Middle East **except**
- A. keeping Soviet influence out of the region.
  - B. providing economic support to the state of Israel.
  - C. establishing Islamic fundamentalist governments.
  - D. maintaining an assured oil supply from the region.

45. What happened to the Chinese economy during the 1980s?
- A. It slowed almost to a stop.
  - B. It allowed greater foreign investment.
  - C. It improved under the strict Five-Year Plans.
  - D. It increased the number of agricultural communes.
46. Who introduced the policies of glasnost and perestroika?
- A. Stalin
  - B. Brezhnev
  - C. Gorbachev
  - D. Khrushchev
47. What effect did popular protest movements have in the U.S.A.?
- A. They brought an end to the civil rights movement.
  - B. They led to the cancellation of U.S. weapons sales.
  - C. They influenced American government policy on Vietnam.
  - D. They contributed to American withdrawal from South Korea.
48. What country elected a female head of government in the twentieth century?
- A. France
  - B. the U.S.S.R.
  - C. Great Britain
  - D. West Germany

Use the following map to answer question 49.



49. In which two numbered countries did a strong sense of nationalism lead to political union in 1990?
- A. 1 and 2
  - B. 1 and 4
  - C. 2 and 3
  - D. 3 and 4

50. Which of the following was a significant factor in the breakup of the U.S.S.R.?
- A. ethnic nationalism in the republics
  - B. the victory of Soviet forces in Afghanistan
  - C. the success of Gorbachev's economic policies
  - D. Gorbachev's refusal to disband the Warsaw Pact
51. Which conflict in the Middle East was fought over the control of oil?
- A. the Gulf War
  - B. the Suez War
  - C. the Six-Day War
  - D. the Yom Kippur War

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

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## **PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE**

**Value: 16 marks**

**Suggested Time: 30 minutes**

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Read the written-response questions on pages 21 and 23.
- 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.

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

## **Organization and Planning**

**SECTION 1:**

**I have selected question number \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Question 1: Use the following statement to answer question 1.**

There were two revolutions in Russia in 1917; the first overthrew the Tsar, the second brought Lenin to power.

- a) Describe the factors which led to the overthrow of the Tsar in the first revolution. **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain how Lenin was able to gain power in the second revolution. **(4 marks)**

-----OR-----

**Question 2: Use the following statement to answer question 2.**

The Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944 contributed to the defeat of Germany in the Second World War.

- a) Explain how the invasion of Normandy contributed to Germany's defeat. **(3 marks)**
- b) Describe other factors that contributed to Germany's defeat. **(5 marks)**

a) \_\_\_\_\_  
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**PART C: ESSAY**

**Value: 25 marks**

**Suggested Time: 45 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 5:**

**TOPIC 1**

To what extent have human rights progressed during the twentieth century?

**OR**

**TOPIC 2**

To what extent has economic cooperation increased in the twentieth century?

## **Organization and Planning**











