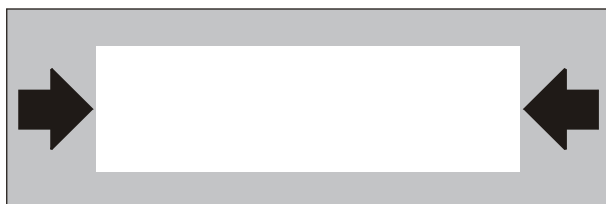


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Place Personal Education Number (PEN) here.



History 12

AUGUST 2005

Course Code = HI



History 12

AUGUST 2005

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**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

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.
6. Check the box corresponding to the question you have chosen:
Section One: 1 2
Section Two: 3 4
Essay Question: 5 6

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History 12

AUGUST 2005

Course Code = HI

Question

1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NR

Question

3 4

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NR

Question

5 6

Marker 1

0 1 2 3 4 5 NR

Marker 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 NR

**DO NOT WRITE OR MARK
ON THIS FLAP**



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 three parts:		
PART A: 51 multiple-choice questions	51	45
PART B: 2 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to one question from SECTION 1.	8	15
• Select and respond to one question from SECTION 2.	8	15
PART C: Essay question	25	45
• Select and respond to one question.		
Total:	92 marks	120 minutes

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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 concept led to the creation of Poland after the First World War?
 - A. autarky
 - B. lebensraum
 - C. isolationism
 - D. self-determination

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

By 1919 the world had been divided among a very few states, each of which exploited its respective areas for strategic and economic gain.

2. Which of the following terms applies to this statement?
 - A. fascism
 - B. imperialism
 - C. isolationism
 - D. communism

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

Article 42.

Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications in the area. The maintenance and the assembly of armed forces and military manoeuvres of any kind are forbidden.

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

3. To what area does this article refer?
 - A. the Saar
 - B. the Rhineland
 - C. the Sudetenland
 - D. the Polish Corridor

4. What had most women in the West gained by the end of the First World War?
- A. the right to vote
 - B. equality in the military
 - C. a guaranteed minimum wage
 - D. educational levels equal to men
5. Which of the following is a true statement about membership in the League of Nations in 1920?
- A. Britain and France would not admit Japan.
 - B. Russia, Germany and the U.S.A. were not members.
 - C. Russia and Germany were invited to join but refused.
 - D. Britain, the U.S.A. and France became the founding members.
6. What contributed to the downfall of the Russian Provisional Government in 1917?
- A. Its continued support for the Tsar.
 - B. Its refusal to co-operate with Britain and France.
 - C. Its continued support for the war against Germany.
 - D. Its support for the White Army in the Russian Civil War.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 7.



7. To what does the headline refer?
- A. Locarno Treaties
 - B. Treaty of Rapallo
 - C. Treaty of Versailles
 - D. Treaty of Brest–Litovsk
-
8. All of the following contributed to a Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War **except**
- A. Trotsky’s superb leadership.
 - B. strong morale and unity of purpose.
 - C. foreign military assistance to the Red Army.
 - D. Red Army control of industrial centres and railway lines.
9. Which statement is accurate about twentieth century political ideologies?
- A. Totalitarian regimes respect the rule of law.
 - B. The state owns all businesses in fascist countries.
 - C. Democratic states allow a range of political parties.
 - D. Racial superiority is an important feature of communist governments.

10. All of the following helped Stalin gain control of the Soviet government **except** his
- A. creation of the Red Army.
 - B. policy of “socialism in one country.”
 - C. expulsion of Trotsky from the Communist Party.
 - D. position as General Secretary of the Communist Party.
11. Which of the following describes life in the U.S.S.R. under Stalin?
- A. political purges, free press, improved literacy
 - B. multi-party elections, show trials, government pensions
 - C. command economy, state medical care, forced labour camps
 - D. government controlled press, independent legal system, one-party rule

Use the following statement to answer question 12.

His Majesty’s Government views with favour the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.

British Foreign Secretary, Lord Balfour

12. Where was the “national home” to be established?
- A. Iraq
 - B. Sinai
 - C. Britain
 - D. Palestine
-
13. What effect did the Fordney–McCumber Tariff of 1922 have?
- A. It increased profits for American manufacturers.
 - B. It encouraged Americans to buy imported products.
 - C. It allowed American goods to enter foreign markets.
 - D. It regulated payments from European banks to the U.S.A.

14. Which of the following was an indicator of American isolationism during the period 1919–1939?
- A. acceptance of the Dawes Plan
 - B. passage of the Lend–Lease Act
 - C. passage of the Immigration Acts
 - D. approval of the Washington Naval Treaty
15. Which of the following contributed to the economic boom in the U.S.A. during the 1920s?
- A. wages increased faster than prices
 - B. the widespread availability of credit
 - C. the cancellation of tariffs on foreign goods
 - D. European investment in the American economy
16. What was a result of Roosevelt’s New Deal?
- A. It limited union activity.
 - B. It created social programs.
 - C. It reduced employment opportunities.
 - D. It increased the power of the Supreme Court.
17. What nation completed Anschluss with Germany?
- A. Italy
 - B. Poland
 - C. Austria
 - D. Czechoslovakia

18. What did Germany, Italy and the U.S.S.R. have in common in the 1930s?
- A. secret police
 - B. collective farms
 - C. official state religion
 - D. private ownership of business
19. What did the British and French governments use to appease Mussolini during the invasion of Abyssinia?
- A. the Stresa Front
 - B. the Lytton Report
 - C. the Hoare–Laval Pact
 - D. the Munich Agreement

Use the following map to answer questions 20 and 21.



20. After the German annexation of Czechoslovakia in 1939, which nation did Britain pledge to support?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

21. Where did the Allies open a Second Front in 1944?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 6

22. Why was the Battle of Midway significant?
- A. It halted Japanese expansion.
 - B. It cut off Japanese oil supplies.
 - C. It was a surprise Japanese attack.
 - D. It was the first use of the atomic bomb.

Use the following statement to answer question 23.

The Nazi government encouraged manufacturers to produce inexpensive radios. In 1933, less than one in four German families had a radio. By 1942, three families out of four had radios.

23. Why did the Nazi government want more Germans to have radios?
- A. to gain an appreciation for music
 - B. to increase support for fascist policies
 - C. to be informed about international events
 - D. to reduce unemployment by providing factory jobs
-
24. Where were the majority of Nazi extermination camps located?
- A. France
 - B. Poland
 - C. Germany
 - D. the U.S.S.R.
25. Which nation suffered the largest death toll in the Second World War?
- A. Japan
 - B. Britain
 - C. Germany
 - D. the U.S.S.R.

26. Which of the following was a **direct** consequence of the Holocaust?

- A. the setting up of the United Nations
- B. Allied support for the creation of Israel
- C. the division of Germany after the Second World War
- D. emigration of one million Jews from Germany in the 1930s

27. Which of the following countries were behind the Iron Curtain?

- A. Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary
- B. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary
- C. Poland, Yugoslavia, East Germany
- D. West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania

Use the following quotation to answer question 28.

I am more than ever convinced that communism is on the march on a worldwide scale which only America can stop.

American Senator, Arthur Vandenberg (1946)

28. Which of the following policies reflects Vandenberg's view?

- A. capitalism
- B. isolationism
- C. containment
- D. collective security

Use the following documents to answer questions 29 to 32.

DOCUMENT 1

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of social and political conditions in which free institutions can exist.

General George C. Marshall (1947)

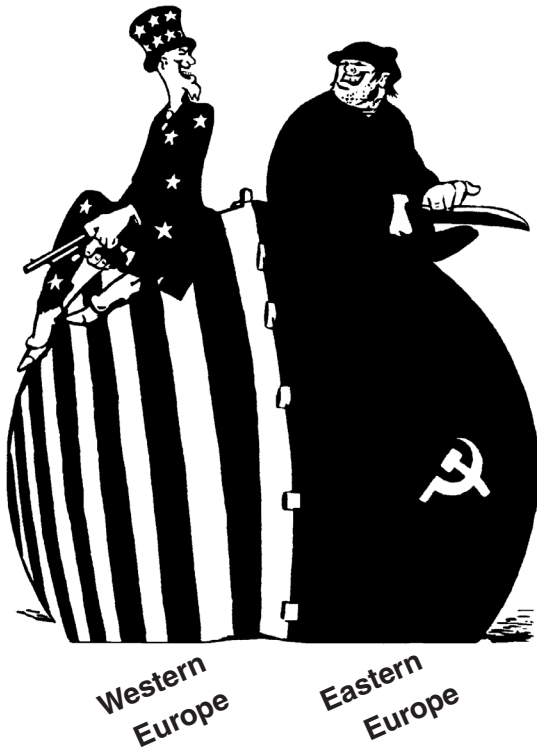
DOCUMENT 2

Stalin, with his suspicious nature, doesn't like the Marshall Plan. He says it is a ploy by Truman and that it is nothing like Lend-Lease—a different situation. He says the Americans are not interested in helping us; they want to infiltrate European countries.

Vladimir Yerofeyev (1948)

DOCUMENT 3

COLD WAR



Lustige Blatter, *Cold War: An Illustrated History 1945-1991*, J. Isaacs & T. Downing (1998)

IRON CURTAIN (1945-1947)

DOCUMENT 4

MARSHALL AID TO WESTERN EUROPE

(in billions of dollars)

UK	3.2
France	2.7
Italy	1.5
West Germany	1.4
Netherlands	1.1
Greece .....	.649
Austria .....	.677
Belgium .....	.556
Denmark .....	.271
Norway .....	.254
Turkey .....	.221
Ireland .....	.146
Sweden .....	.107
Portugal .....	.050
Norway .....	.032
Iceland .....	.029

DOCUMENT 5

Stalin, however, saw the issue not only in economic but in political terms, and his suspicious nature detected an American plot. He thought that once the Americans got their fingers into the Soviet economy they would never take them out.

J. Isaacs and T. Downing, *Cold War: An Illustrated History 1945–1991* (1998)

29. Which document is a secondary source of evidence?
- A. Document 1
 - B. Document 2
 - C. Document 4
 - D. Document 5
30. Which document contradicts the views expressed by Stalin in Document 2?
- A. Document 1
 - B. Document 3
 - C. Document 4
 - D. Document 5
31. Which documents show anti-American bias?
- A. Documents 1 and 4
 - B. Documents 1 and 5
 - C. Documents 2 and 3
 - D. Documents 2 and 4
32. What conclusion can be drawn from this set of documents?
- A. The Marshall Plan aided all European countries.
 - B. Stalin allowed foreign investment in the Eastern Bloc.
 - C. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. strengthened their war-time alliance.
 - D. The Marshall Plan increased divisions between Eastern and Western Europe.

33. What was a result of the Geneva Agreement of 1954?
- A. Elections were held throughout Vietnam.
 - B. Vietnam was divided along the 17th parallel.
 - C. UN peacekeeping troops supervised the ceasefire.
 - D. France maintained its economic control over Indo-China.
34. Which of the following was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957?
- A. United Nations Organization
 - B. European Economic Community
 - C. European Free Trade Association
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
35. Which of the following is an example of brinkmanship?
- A. the Berlin Blockade
 - B. the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - C. the launch of the Sputnik
 - D. the Hungarian Revolution
36. Which country was occupied by Soviet and American forces following the Second World War?
- A. Japan
 - B. Korea
 - C. Poland
 - D. Vietnam
37. Which of the following is an example of a cause-and-effect relationship?
- A. the Suez Crisis → British control of Egypt
 - B. Korean war → détente between the superpowers
 - C. formation of NATO → the joint occupation of Berlin
 - D. Mao's victory in the Civil War → increased American fear of communism

38. In which nation did people have an equal opportunity to vote in democratic elections by 1950?
- A. Britain
 - B. Hungary
 - C. the U.S.A.
 - D. South Africa
39. What was an **immediate** result of the Suez War of 1956?
- A. better relations between Israel and Egypt
 - B. stationing of UN peacekeepers in the Sinai
 - C. an increase in the number of Palestinian refugees
 - D. the return of the occupied territories to Arab people
40. Which American president is linked to the policy of Vietnamization?
- A. Nixon
 - B. Johnson
 - C. Kennedy
 - D. Eisenhower
41. What did the U.S.A. learn from its involvement in the Vietnam War?
- A. A war can be won without public support.
 - B. A free press must be maintained during war.
 - C. Peasant societies are not likely to win at war.
 - D. Military strength does not always lead to victory.

Use the following statement to answer question 42.

In July of 1968, Dubcek announced that free elections would take place in Czechoslovakia.

42. What was the Soviet response to this announcement?
- A. It sent Warsaw Pact troops into Czechoslovakia.
 - B. It discontinued economic aid to Czechoslovakia.
 - C. It demanded Czechoslovakia join the Cominform.
 - D. It asked the UN to help resolve the crisis in Czechoslovakia.

Use the following list to answer question 43.

- SALT I
- Helsinki Accord
- Nixon's Visit to China
- Partial Test Ban Treaty

43. What are these all examples of?
- A. détente
 - B. deterrence
 - C. containment
 - D. disarmament
-

44. What was a consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979?
- A. the failure of SALT II
 - B. the crushing of Islamic fundamentalism
 - C. American troop involvement in Afghanistan
 - D. closer relations between the Soviets and the Chinese

45. Which of the following states was re-unified at the end of the Cold War?
- A. Poland
 - B. Germany
 - C. Yugoslavia
 - D. Czechoslovakia

Use the following quotation to answer question 46.

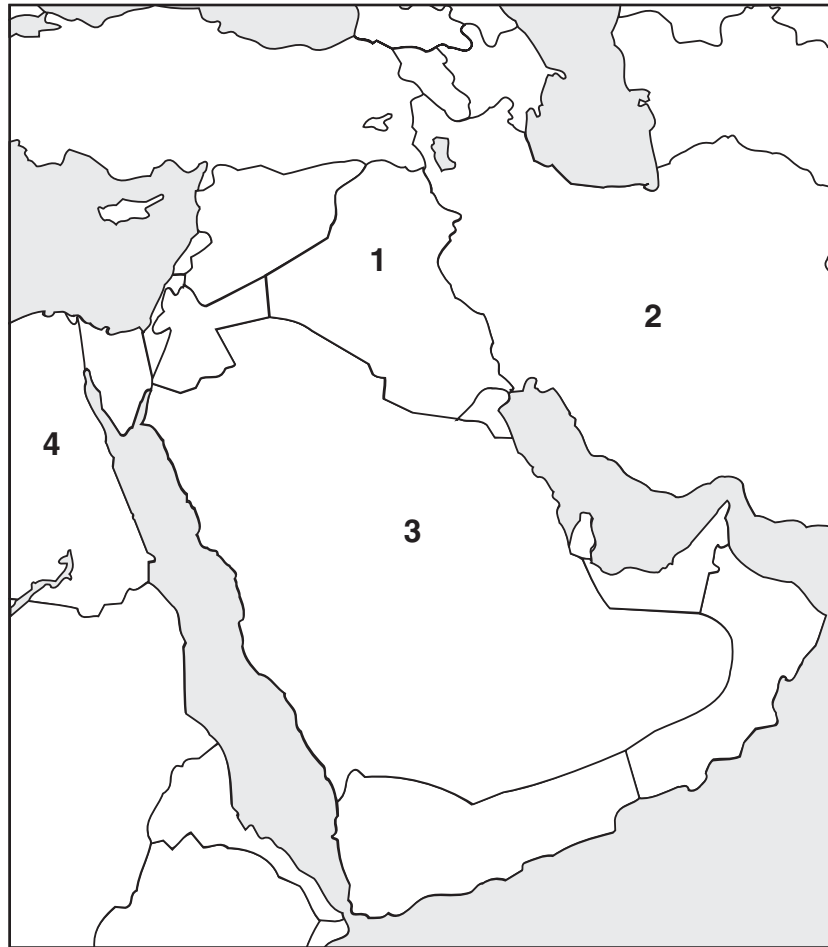
The era of the bipolar division of the world is over.

Vaclav Havel

46. What was one cause of the end of this era?
- A. communist uprisings in the U.S.S.R.
 - B. nationalist movements in Eastern Europe
 - C. increased loans to prospective Soviet businesses
 - D. the return of Britain and France to great power status
-
47. Which of the following is an **accurate** statement about women in the twentieth century?
- A. Women's average wage equalled that of men.
 - B. Women's suffrage was achieved in all UN countries.
 - C. Women accepted raising children as their primary role.
 - D. Women were elected as government leaders in several countries.
48. Between 1980 and 1988, which two nations opposed each other in a war over control of Middle Eastern oil resources?
- A. Iran and Iraq
 - B. Kuwait and Iran
 - C. Israel and Egypt
 - D. the U.S.A. and Iraq

49. Which of the following is associated with the student Red Guards in China?
- A. the Sino-Soviet split
 - B. the Cultural Revolution
 - C. the Great Leap Forward
 - D. the Special Economic Zones
50. Who ordered the Chinese Army to break up a pro-democracy demonstration in Tiananmen Square in 1989?
- A. Mao Zedong
 - B. Ho Chi Minh
 - C. Deng Xiaoping
 - D. Chiang Kai-shek

Use the following map to answer question 51.



51. What country did a UN coalition force attack in 1991?

- 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.**

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 16 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the written-response questions on pages 19 and 21.
- Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond **to that** question on the appropriate page.

AND

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

NOTE: Only one written response from each section will be marked.

Organization and Planning

FINISHED WORK

PART C: ESSAY

Value: 25 marks

Suggested Time: 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose **one** of the following two questions and write a well constructed, multi-paragraph essay in **ink**. A **good** answer **must**:

- develop a thesis, and
- use examples from throughout the history of the period 1917 to 1991.

Indicate your choice by placing a check mark in one box below and in one box in **Instruction 6** on the front cover of this booklet.

5. To what extent have movements for social change been dependent on the leadership of dominant individuals during the period 1917 to 1991?

OR

6. To what extent have economic policies reduced national rivalries during the period 1917 to 1991?

Organization and Planning

