

NOVEMBER 1998

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

HISTORY 12

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Insert the stickers with your Student I.D. Number (PEN) in the allotted spaces above and on the back cover of this booklet. **Under no circumstance is your name or identification, other than your Student I.D. 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. 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.
5. For each of the written-response questions, write your answer in **ink** in the space provided in this booklet.
6. 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.

7. 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.

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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 one question from SECTION 1.	8	13
• Select and respond to one question from SECTION 2.	8	13
• Select and respond to one other question from either SECTION 1 or SECTION 2.	8	13
PART C: 1 evidence question	8	13
PART D: 1 essay question	20	38
• Select and respond to one topic.		
	Total:	92 marks 120 minutes
2. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are not permitted in the examination room.		
3. This examination is designed to be completed in two hours . Students, however, may take up to 20 minutes of additional time to finish.		

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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. In the period 1900 to 1914, France and Britain were drawn together by their fear of
 - A. Russia's expansion into the Balkans.
 - B. Germany's increasing military strength.
 - C. Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia.
 - D. Italy's decision to join the Triple Alliance.

Use the following map to answer question 2.



2. In the years 1900 to 1914, the numbered countries all had
 - A. autocratic rulers.
 - B. overseas empires.
 - C. highly industrialized economies.
 - D. membership in the Triple Alliance.

3. A basic assumption of the Schlieffen Plan was that
- A. Italy would attack France.
 - B. Britain would not declare war.
 - C. Russia would be defeated first.
 - D. Belgium would offer strong resistance.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

The only two decisive battles of the First World War were fought and won in its first months.

4. The “two decisive” battles were
- A. Jutland and Gallipoli.
 - B. the Somme and Verdun.
 - C. Ypres and Passchendaele.
 - D. the Marne and Tannenberg.
-
5. The major reason for the high casualty figures on the Western Front during the First World War was the
- A. effective use of tanks to support infantry assaults.
 - B. increasing use of poison gas by both sides after 1915.
 - C. reliance on repeated frontal attacks on enemy trenches.
 - D. saturation bombing of enemy positions and civilian populations.
6. Which of the Big Four leaders at the Paris Peace Conference had security and reparations as his basic goals?
- A. Wilson.
 - B. Orlando.
 - C. Clemenceau.
 - D. Lloyd George.
7. An accurate statement about the 1917 revolutions in Russia is that the
- A. March Revolution was a spontaneous uprising.
 - B. March Revolution was led by Lenin and Trotsky.
 - C. November Revolution forced the abdication of the Tsar.
 - D. November Revolution resulted in the formation of the Provisional Government.

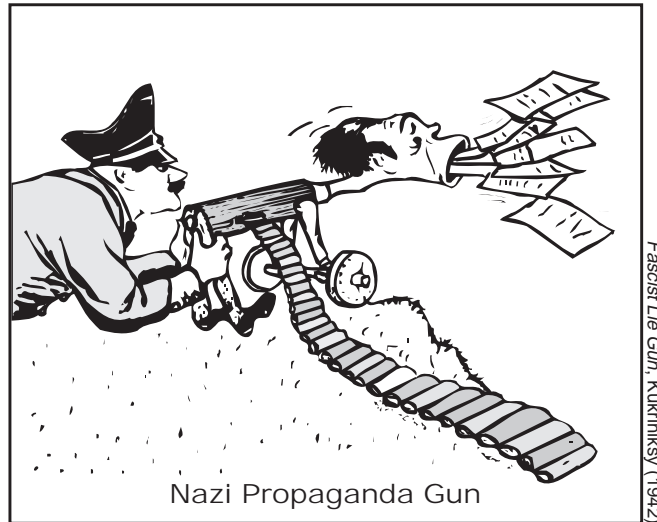
8. The Allied response to the Bolsheviks' withdrawal from the First World War was to
- A. send military assistance to the Bolsheviks.
 - B. intervene in support of the Anti-Bolsheviks.
 - C. urge the U.S.A. to enter the war on the Allied side.
 - D. maintain a policy of non-intervention towards Russia.
9. The main purpose of the New Economic Policy was to
- A. give land to the peasants.
 - B. establish collective farms.
 - C. eliminate all private ownership.
 - D. help the Russian economy recover.
10. "Socialism in one country" was the policy of
- A. Marx.
 - B. Lenin.
 - C. Stalin.
 - D. Trotsky.
11. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the U.S.S.R. by 1939?
- A. The standard of living was as high as that in the West.
 - B. It had been transformed into a modern industrial state.
 - C. The Five-Year Plans had largely failed to increase production.
 - D. The economic problems of the Depression had not been solved.
12. As a result of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation,
- A. unemployment was eliminated.
 - B. trade unions gained more power and influence.
 - C. foreign trade increased because of lower tariffs.
 - D. the government gained the confidence of the wealthy.
13. The problems of the Depression were made worse for farmers in the U.S.A. by
- A. a shortage of labour.
 - B. the effects of the "Dust Bowl."
 - C. competition from foreign countries.
 - D. an increasing number of "Hooverilles."

Use the following statement to answer question 14.

His Majesty's government never concealed their view that the Franco-Belgian action (1923) ...was not a sanction authorized by the treaty itself.

14. The "Franco-Belgian action" referred to occurred because
- A. Britain signed a naval agreement with Germany.
 - B. Germany fell behind in her reparations payments.
 - C. Russia and Germany signed the Treaty of Rapallo.
 - D. the U.S.A. had refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.
-
15. Which of the following is a statement of fact rather than opinion about the Locarno Pact?
- A. Britain guaranteed the agreement.
 - B. Belgium was a reluctant participant.
 - C. France stood to gain the most from it.
 - D. Germany never intended to abide by its terms.
16. The major threat to the Weimar Republic in the 1920s was the
- A. lack of democratic rights.
 - B. existence of extremist political parties.
 - C. increasing military power of the U.S.S.R.
 - D. U.S.A.'s refusal to grant loans to Germany.
17. After coming to power, the Bolsheviks (1917) and the Nazis (1933) both held elections resulting in
- A. the outbreak of civil war.
 - B. neither winning a majority of votes.
 - C. both receiving overwhelming support.
 - D. the formation of coalition governments.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 18.



18. The 'head' on the gun Hitler is firing belongs to
- A. Hess.
 - B. Goering.
 - C. Himmler.
 - D. Goebbels.
-
19. In which country in the 1930s was all economic activity divided into 22 "Corporations"?
- A. Britain.
 - B. The U.S.A.
 - C. Fascist Italy.
 - D. Nazi Germany.
20. In which country was there a civil war between fascists and anti-fascists between 1936 and 1939?
- A. Italy.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. The U.S.S.R.
 - D. Czechoslovakia.
21. By 1939, France's security from a German attack was based on
- A. its frontier fortifications.
 - B. the buffer zone of the Rhineland.
 - C. the British guarantee to protect its border.
 - D. its alliances with nations in Eastern Europe.

Use the following information to answer question 22.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brest-Litovsk• Rapallo• Non-Aggression Pact |
|---|

22. The above were all agreements between
- A. Hitler and Stalin.
 - B. Italy and Germany.
 - C. Mussolini and Hitler.
 - D. Germany and Russia/the U.S.S.R.
-
23. The U.S.A. entered the war against Germany in 1941 because
- A. Germany declared war on the U.S.A.
 - B. it feared Germany would defeat Britain.
 - C. Americans were horrified by the Holocaust.
 - D. Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.
24. During the Second World War, a dispute arose between the U.S.S.R. and the other Allies over
- A. a Soviet declaration of war on Japan.
 - B. the capture and occupation of Berlin.
 - C. the opening of a second front in Europe.
 - D. the U.S.S.R.'s treatment of prisoners of war.
25. An important outcome of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements was
- A. Soviet control over Berlin.
 - B. great power confrontation in Germany.
 - C. the use of an atomic bomb against Japan.
 - D. Germany's membership in the United Nations.
26. The U.S.A. did not return to its policy of isolationism after the Second World War because it
- A. feared communist expansion.
 - B. feared a recurrence of Nazism.
 - C. was economically weakened by the war.
 - D. supported colonial independence movements.

27. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council were given a veto because
- A. these nations would be financing the United Nations.
 - B. the national interests of the Great Powers would be protected.
 - C. these members would provide all of the United Nations' peacekeeping forces.
 - D. most of the United Nations' decisions would be made by the General Assembly.

Use the following map to answer question 28.



28. Which of the numbered countries on the map was able to follow its own “road to socialism”?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

29. The Truman Doctrine is to the Marshall Plan as the Berlin Blockade is to the
- A. Korean War.
 - B. Warsaw Pact.
 - C. Hungarian Uprising.
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
30. At the conclusion of the Korean War,
- A. U.S. troops occupied North Korea.
 - B. Korea remained divided at the 38th parallel.
 - C. Korea was united under a communist government.
 - D. China and the U.S.A. divided and occupied Korea.
31. An immediate result of the battle of Dien Bien Phu was that
- A. U.S. aid to the French increased.
 - B. the French withdrew from Indo-China.
 - C. The U.S.A. began the bombing of North Vietnam.
 - D. Ho Chi Minh unified Vietnam under Communist control.
32. A major consequence of Khrushchev's policy of de-Stalinization was
- A. a more conciliatory Soviet policy on Berlin.
 - B. the freeing of all political prisoners in the U.S.S.R.
 - C. the increasing demand for political freedoms in Eastern Europe.
 - D. closer ties between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China.
33. The Berlin Wall was built in response to
- A. the success of the Berlin Airlift.
 - B. President Kennedy's visit to Berlin.
 - C. the defection of East German workers to the West.
 - D. West German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Use the following quotation to answer question 34.

“...to neglect to pursue our present course...would be disastrous to our interests in Indochina and, consequently, in the rest of Southeast Asia.”

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk

34. The speaker is referring to

- A. détente.
 - B. the Domino Theory.
 - C. peaceful co-existence.
 - D. the Eisenhower Doctrine.
-

35. U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War increased in 1964 as a result of the

- A. Tet Offensive.
- B. My Lai Massacre.
- C. bombing of Cambodia.
- D. Gulf of Tonkin incident.

36. All of the following were causes of the Sino-Soviet split **except**

- A. border disputes.
- B. ideological differences.
- C. Soviet aid to North Vietnam.
- D. Khrushchev's refusal to give China nuclear weapons.

Use the following events to answer question 37.

1. Vietnamization
2. SALT I
3. Recognition of Communist China

37. Which U.S. president is associated with all of the above?

- A. Nixon.
- B. Carter.
- C. Johnson.
- D. Kennedy.

38. At the Camp David talks, President Carter encouraged a peace settlement between
- A. Iraq and Iran.
 - B. Egypt and Israel.
 - C. Jordan and Israel.
 - D. Lebanon and Syria.
39. By 1980, membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) included
- A. France, Italy and Yugoslavia.
 - B. France, West Germany and the U.S.A.
 - C. Italy, East Germany and West Germany.
 - D. Great Britain, France and West Germany.

Use the following headline to answer question 40.



40. The newspaper is referring to the "final ratification" of the
- A. Outer Space Treaty.
 - B. Helsinki Declaration.
 - C. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
 - D. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

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

PART B: WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Value: 24 marks

Suggested Time: 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 13.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 13 (SECTION 1) and 14 (SECTION 2):

i) Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____

and

ii) Select **one** question from SECTION 2 and respond on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____

and

iii) Select **one other** question from **either** SECTION 1 **or** SECTION 2 and respond 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 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

PART B:

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond on page 15.

Use the following quotation to answer question 1.

“National self-determination was a guiding principle for the peacemakers of 1919.”

Lloyd George

- a) Define *national self-determination* and explain why it was a “guiding principle” at the peace talks of 1919. **(3 marks)**
- b) To what extent were the territorial terms of the Paris Peace Treaties of 1919 based on the principle of national self-determination? **(5 marks)**

Question 2: Respond on page 16.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

Despite the prosperity of the 1920s, the U.S.A. suffered many economic and social problems.

- a) Account for the prosperity of the U.S.A. in the 1920s. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe the economic and social problems experienced by the U.S.A. in this period. **(4 marks)**

Question 3: Respond on page 17.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

International crises were caused by Japan (1931) and Italy (1935).

- a) Identify these crises. **(2 marks)**
- b) Explain how these two crises demonstrated the weakness of the League of Nations. **(6 marks)**

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

OVER

SECTION 2

Question 4: Respond on page 19.

Explain why Britain and France could be held partly responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War. **(8 marks)**

Question 5: Respond on page 20.

To what extent was the Suez Crisis of 1956 part of the Cold War conflict between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R? **(8 marks)**

Question 6: Respond on page 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

In 1962, the U.S.S.R. attempted to establish nuclear missile bases in Cuba.

Explain the immediate and long-term effects of this action on relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. **(8 marks)**

SECTION 1 – Question 2:

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

Despite the prosperity of the 1920s, the U.S.A. suffered many economic and social problems.

- a) Account for the prosperity of the U.S.A. in the 1920s. **(4 marks)**

- b) Describe the economic and social problems experienced by the U.S.A. in this period. **(4 marks)**

Organization and Planning

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 8 marks

Suggested Time: 13 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use Documents 1, 2, 3 and 4 to answer all parts of written-response question 7.
Answer in ink.

THE KOREAN WAR

DOCUMENT 1

We call upon member nations to render such assistance to South Korea as may be necessary to turn back the armed attack and to restore international peace and security to the area.

U.N. Resolution (June 27, 1950)

DOCUMENT 2

It is time to show the communists that armed invasion and the conquering of independent nations will be resisted by the democracies.

President Truman in a conversation with CIA Director, Allan Dulles,
quoted in *Dulles: A Biography* (1978)

DOCUMENT 3

The events now taking place in Korea broke out on June 25 as the result of a provocative attack by the troops of South Korea on the frontier of North Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in a speech in Moscow (June 1950)

DOCUMENT 4

All the complaints against the government of North Korea could be leveled against the South Korean Government. Acts of persecution have been committed by both. In South Korea, the defence of democracy has been as vicious as have the atrocities committed in the cause of communism.

Editorial in the *Times of London* (June 1950)

Question 7:

- a) Assess the reliability of Documents 2 and 3 as sources of evidence about the Korean War. **(4 marks)**

- b) Using the documents provided and your knowledge of the events, assess the extent to which the United Nations was justified in intervening in the Korean War. **(4 marks)**

Organization and Planning

PART D: ESSAY

Value: 20 marks

Suggested Time: 38 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 twentieth century (1900–1980).

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

Explain how industry, technology and war have been closely linked throughout the twentieth century (1900–1980).

OR

TOPIC 2

Leaders, rather than events, have had the greatest impact on the twentieth century.

Evaluate this statement, using examples from throughout the twentieth century (1900–1980).

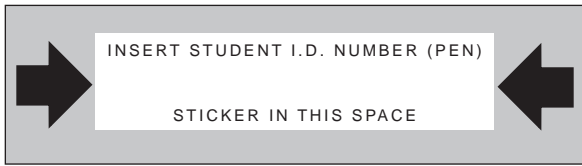
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Score only **three** of the following six questions:

Score for Question 1:
1. _____
(8)

Score for Question 2:
2. _____
(8)

Score for Question 3:
3. _____
(8)

Score for Question 4:
4. _____
(8)

Score for Question 5:
5. _____
(8)

Score for Question 6:
6. _____
(8)

Score the evidence question:

Score for Question 7:
7. _____
(8)

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

Score for Question 8:
Topic 1
8. _____
(20)

OR

Score for Question 8:
Topic 2
9. _____
(20)