

History 12
January 1999 Provincial Examination
ANSWER KEY / SCORING GUIDE

- Topics:**
1. The Study of History
 2. The World to 1919
 3. The U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. as Emerging Powers
 4. The Interwar Period
 5. The Second World War Period
 6. The Post Second World War Period
 7. Essay

Multiple Choice

Q	K	C	T	Q	K	C	T
1.	B	U	2	21.	D	U	6
2.	D	U	2	22.	C	K	5
3.	D	K	2	23.	A	U	5
4.	C	K	2	24.	B	U	5
5.	B	U	2	25.	D	K	5
6.	C	K	2	26.	C	K	5
7.	D	U	3	27.	D	K	6
8.	C	U	3	28.	A	K	6
9.	D	K	3	29.	A	U	6
10.	A	K	3	30.	B	U	6
11.	C	U	3	31.	C	K	6
12.	D	K	3	32.	B	K	6
13.	B	K	3	33.	A	K	6
14.	A	K	4	34.	A	U	6
15.	B	U	4	35.	B	K	6
16.	D	K	4	36.	B	U	6
17.	D	K	4	37.	D	U	6
18.	D	K	4	38.	A	U	6
19.	C	U	4	39.	A	U	6
20.	D	U	4	40.	C	U	6

Multiple Choice = 40 marks

Written Response

	Q	B	C	T	S
Score one of questions 1, 2 or 3 and	1.	1	U	2	8
	2.	2	U	3	8
Score one of questions 4, 5 or 6 and	3.	3	U	4	8
	4.	4	H	5	8
Score one other question from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	5.	5	H	6	8
	6.	6	H	6	8
Score all parts of the evidence question	7.	7	H	6	8
Score only one of the two topics given	Topic 1	8	H	7	20
	Topic 2	9	H	7	20

Written Response = 52 marks

Multiple Choice = 40

Written Response = 52

EXAMINATION TOTAL = 92 marks

LEGEND:**Q** = Question Number**C** = Cognitive Level**T** = Topic**K** = Keyed Response**S** = Score**B** = Score Box Number

PART B: WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Value: 24 marks

Suggested Time: 39 minutes

SECTION 1

SECTION 1 – Question 1:

Use the following statement to answer question 1.

The Schlieffen Plan was designed to secure a swift, decisive victory for Germany.

- a) Explain why the Schlieffen Plan failed. (4 marks)

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

The Schlieffen Plan failed because

- the original plan had been modified and weakened by von Moltke. (*Students may include a description of the original plan.*)
- the German advance through Belgium was delayed by Belgian resistance.
- the British entered the war as a result of the violation of Belgian neutrality. The Belgian resistance gave time for British forces to be sent to France.
- the Russian armies mobilized and advanced in the east much faster than the Germans had anticipated.
- the German forces failed to encircle Paris, allowing the French armies to attack and defeat them at the Battle of the Marne.

- b) Describe the effects that the failure of the Schlieffen Plan had on the course of the war.

(4 marks)

- It led to a two front war.
- After the Battle of the Marne, the opposing armies settled into defensive positions in lines of trenches, which lasted for almost four years and brought an ongoing war of attrition in northern France and Belgium.
- The German occupation of northern France made a negotiated peace unlikely.
- The British were able to continue to send more troops over to France.
- The Germans were forced to send troops to the Eastern front to face the Russian armies. For the rest of the war, the Germans had to fight a lengthy two-front war.
- It led Germany to attempt to knock Britain out of the war with the U-boat campaign, which eventually brought the U.S.A. into the war.
- It led to the British blockade and a drain on German economic and human resources.
- It ultimately led to Germany's defeat in 1918.

SECTION 1 – Question 2:

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

Roosevelt's New Deal accomplished much in dealing with the problems of the Great Depression.

- a) Describe conditions in the U.S.A. when Roosevelt became president in 1933. **(4 marks)**

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- **The country was in the third year of the world-wide depression which had reduced international trade. Herbert Hoover was concluding his term as President and Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated.**
- **Industrial production and the GNP fell dramatically.**
- **Many farmers had left their farms as a result of plunging farm prices and the drought. Their income dropped by seventy percent between 1929 and 1933.**
- **Many unemployed single men wandered the country, “riding the rods” and living in Hoovervilles.**
- **By 1933 over 15 million were unemployed. For African Americans the statistics were much worse.**
- **Relief was haphazard, with no national system. Many people lost homes and/or farms as a result of foreclosures.**
- **Between 1930 and 1932 there were many business failures.**
- **At the time of Roosevelt's inauguration, over 5 000 banks had folded and the banking system was in crisis.**
- **Hoover's programs were too little and too late — cutting taxes and increasing expenditures on public works. The Smoot-Hawley tariff and raising interest rates kept any recovery down.**
- **Many Americans had lost confidence in the political and economic system.**

- b) Describe the accomplishments of Roosevelt's New Deal. **(4 marks)**

- **The New Deal helped to restore American citizens' confidence in the economy and the U.S. government.**
- **The “fireside chats” gave citizens a sense of participating in decision-making and a feeling that their government was sincerely concerned with their well-being.**
- **The restructuring of the banking system restored faith in financial institutions.**

- **The make-work projects of agencies such as the WPA and CCC provided much-needed jobs, especially for young people, and improved the country's infrastructure.**
- **The provisions of the NRA improved working conditions and encouraged the labour movement.**
- **A social security program provided pensions and some medical insurance.**
- **The TVA provided irrigation and electrification for one of the poorest areas of the country.**
- **The AAA provided security of income for many farmers.**
- **Other programs assisted with mortgage financing.**
- **Alphabet Laws tried to aid recovery of every sector of the U.S. economy.**

SECTION 1 – Question 3:

Describe the factors which existed in the Weimar Republic that allowed Hitler to gain power by 1933. (8 marks)

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

Students could consider many factors that allowed Hitler to gain power in Germany in 1933.

- | | |
|---|--|
| German hatred of the Treaty of Versailles | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Treaty had been so hard on Germany, causing such massive economic and social problems, that all Germans were united in their hatred of it.• By playing on that hatred, Hitler was able to increase his own popularity. |
| German lack of understanding of the process of democracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the First World War, Germany became a fully democratic state (Weimar Republic) with an elected Reichstag (parliament) and President.• The political maneuvering and politicking left many Germans frustrated and disillusioned. They recalled the days before the war when they had a strong leader who made decisions for them. |
| The multiplicity of political parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the results of the new democracy was an amazing range of political parties and a system of proportional representation. Thus each government had to be a coalition of several parties in order to govern.• The system worked well until disagreements over policy erupted, especially after the depression worsened in Germany.• Article 48 allowed governments to assume emergency powers.• The burning of the Reichstag allowed Hitler to ban the Communist party and pass the Enabling Act. |
| The economic problems caused by the depression | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As people's personal economic situation became desperate, they looked to someone who would offer a solution to their problems.• The hyper-inflation of the 1920s had left memories of economic disaster.• The centre coalition government broke down under the stress and people looked for extreme solutions to their problems.• Thus extremist parties, the Nazis and the Communists, did very well in elections. It was left to Hitler to beat out the communists. |
| Hitler's personality and charisma | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hitler was a very engaging, almost mesmerizing speaker. He played on the fears of people and their emotions to increase his support.• He offered all things to all people in the 25-point Nazi program, thus increasing his support in all sectors of German society. |

Together, these factors allowed Hitler to finally be appointed Chancellor in January 1933. Once in that position he would move quickly to consolidate his control over the country.

SECTION 2

SECTION 2 – Question 4:

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

In 1941, following surprise attacks, both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. entered the Second World War on the Allied side.

- a) Explain why the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. had not joined the Allied side before 1941. (2 marks)

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- The U.S.S.R. had signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Nazi Germany and was therefore nominally allied with all the Axis powers.
- The U.S.A. was not involved because it was following a policy of isolationism and wished to remain neutral. The U.S.A. wanted to remain an “arsenal of democracy”.

- b) Explain why the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. were both attacked in 1941. (6 marks)

GERMANY ATTACKED THE U.S.S.R. BECAUSE:

- Hitler’s aim had always been to conquer the U.S.S.R. and destroy communism.
- Hitler wanted lebensraum for the German people. He viewed the slavs as “subhumans”.
- Germany would benefit from the vast resources of the U.S.S.R. — wheat from the Ukraine, oil from the Caucasus, etc.
- Hitler believed the U.S.S.R. would collapse when the Germans invaded and that the people would join with the invaders.
- Hitler believed the Soviet armed forces had been weakened by Stalin’s purges of senior army officers in the 1930s.
- Hitler believed his blitzkrieg tactics would be as successful against the U.S.S.R. as they had been against Poland, France, etc.
- Hitler’s advances in the West had been halted by the inability to carry out Operation Sea Lion.
- The Non-Aggression Pact was merely a play for more time.

JAPAN ATTACKED THE U.S.A. IN 1941 BECAUSE:

- it wished to build an empire in Asia and secure control of the Pacific Ocean. The U.S.A. was the only country that could prevent this.
- relations between the U.S.A. and Japan had deteriorated. The U.S.A. had cut trade with Japan, including oil shipments, because of Japan’s continued aggression in China and its seizure of French Indo-China. (*Students may use the word “embargo”*)
- Japan sought to destroy the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor in the hope it would give them time to achieve their goals in the Pacific before the U.S.A. could recover.

SECTION 2 – Question 5:

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

Despite claims to equality, the U.S.S.R. firmly controlled the Eastern European states which lay within its sphere of influence.

- a) Define “sphere of influence”. **(1 mark)**

The concept of a “sphere of influence” can be defined as an area where one country exerts military, political and/or economic control directly or indirectly.

Markers should accept a U.S.S.R. based definition given the use of the quote in the prompt.

- b) Describe how the U.S.S.R. “firmly controlled the Eastern European states” during the period 1945 to 1980. **(7 marks)**

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- **In the period 1945–1948, the Soviet Union established puppet governments in these states. Non-communist parties were gradually banned and the governments were forced to follow Moscow’s lead in such matters as the rejection of Marshall Aid. This created a barrier to all forms of communication (Iron Curtain).**
- **Soviet political and economic control was funneled through such organizations as the COMINFORM and COMECON.**
- **Demonstrations against these puppet governments, such as those in East Berlin in 1953, were broken up by Russian soldiers and Russian tanks.**
- **In 1956, Khrushchev seemed to be launching a new era with his policy of de-Stalinization, but even moves towards liberalization came by order from Moscow.**
- **The Warsaw Pact recognized some satellite control of their armed forces but membership in the Pact was compulsory.**
- **When states tried to extend the apparent liberalization to political freedoms, as in Hungary in 1956, their efforts were met with brutal measures by the Soviet government and its forces. Thousands of Hungarians died and the Hungarian leader, Nagy, was executed.**
- **The Berlin Wall was built to halt movement to the West.**
- **The reaction to Dubcek’s liberal policies in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was similar. There was less violence but largely because there was no organized opposition to the Warsaw Pact forces which were sent in.**
- **The “Prague Spring” brought a clear statement of Soviet control of the satellite states in the Brezhnev Doctrine.**
- **Soviet troops remained in occupation of Eastern Europe during this period.**
- **In 1980, attempts to establish an independent trade union movement (Solidarity) in Poland brought military rule to the country.**
- **Restriction of Western media.**

SECTION 2 – Question 6:

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The Marshall Plan was a major step on the road to Western European unity.

Describe the Marshall Plan and other steps on the road to Western European unity. **(8 marks)**

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- **The Marshall Plan was the U.S. economic policy designed to fulfill the goal of the Truman Doctrine to prevent the further spread of communism in Europe.**
- **The idea of the Plan was to provide economic assistance for the recovery of European nations so that they would not be easy prey for the communist movement.**
- **The Plan was a response to the strength of communist movements in France and Italy and its passage through a previously reluctant Congress was ensured by the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948.**
- **Economic union began with Marshall Aid. Most Western European countries were in the OEEC in 1948 and the inclusion of West Germany in 1949 followed the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1961 the OEEC evolved into the OECD.**
- **NATO could be included as an example of European countries banding together. The original twelve in 1949 grew to sixteen with the inclusion of Germany in 1955.**
- **Integration in Europe began with the Benelux agreement in 1944 where Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium formed a customs union.**
- **The Council of Europe established in 1949 included most western countries but was only a vehicle for cooperation.**
- **The first suggestion for a community of European nations was put forth by Robert Schuman and Jean Monet. German and French coal and steel production would be integrated in a tariff free zone. The result was the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) with France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. Britain remained out, looking to the commonwealth.**
- **In 1957 the six ECSC countries, by the Treaty of Rome, set up the European Economic Community. It involved eventually removing all barriers to movement, trade and services in the member countries.**
- **In 1970 the OEEC countries not in the EEC formed their own association with Britain called the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).**
- **By 1973 Britain, Ireland and Denmark had joined the EEC.**
- **Airlift assisted unity because it was a united response to communism; e.g., “nothing unites like a common enemy”.**

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 BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

DOCUMENT 1

With... limited forces the U-boats achieved remarkable successes in 1942, sinking over nine hundred vessels... nearly three times the figure for 1941. These results were so striking that Hitler... began to talk of the U-boats as the factor which would decide the outcome of the war.

Alan Bullock, *Hitler, A Study in Tyranny* (1962)

DOCUMENT 2

... the only thing that really frightened me during the war was the U-boat peril. It did not take the form of flaring battles and glittering achievements; it was revealed through statistics, diagrams and graphs unknown to the nation, incomprehensible to the public.

Winston Churchill, wartime British Prime Minister

DOCUMENT 3

In 1941 alone, over 5,000 ships were convoyed east across the Atlantic. The... loads carried by the freighters were huge. One convoy in 1944 carried a million tons of cargo.... All Britain, and all the Allied armies training there, ran on the goods transported by the convoys.

J.L. Granatstein & Desmond Morton, *A Nation Forged in Fire* (1989)

DOCUMENT 4

The Battle of the Atlantic was not won like other naval conflicts. The outcome of the struggle owed a great deal to organizations and staff far distant from the seamen and ships whose job it was to fight for the convoys' passage. These organizations included the submarine Tracking Rooms that masterminded the global movement of merchant shipping, and the offices for radio interception and decipherment. But victory in the Atlantic sea lanes represented a decisive shift in the fortunes of war.

Richard Overy, *Why the Allies Won* (1996)

- a) Explain how the views in Document 2 are corroborated by Document 4. (2 marks)

Both documents reflect the same viewpoint noting that the Battle of the Atlantic was a different kind of naval conflict of great importance. Churchill notes it was the only thing that really frightened him, while Overy sees it as having a decisive impact on the outcome of the war. Document 2 points out the low profile of those waging the battle with statistics and diagrams, similar to Document 4's distant staff in submarine tracking rooms.

- b) Using the documents provided and any other historical evidence, support the claim that the Allied success in the Battle of the Atlantic was necessary before victory over Germany could be achieved. (6 marks)

- **How real the threat to the Atlantic supply routes was is clearly shown in Documents 1 and 2. Churchill cites the U-boat peril as the “only thing that really frightened me during the war”; Hitler, in 1942, saw them as the “factor that would decide the outcome of the war.”**
- **Documents 3 and 4 see the Battle of the Atlantic as a crucial step to victory in Europe. The importance of the convoys and the goods they carried is noted in Document 3; Document 4 claims that victory in the Atlantic sea lanes was a “decisive shift in the fortunes of war.” Allied men and material had to be transported to Britain.**
- **Students may also point to the industrial might of the U.S.A. and the key role it played in Allied victory. Britain could not match the industrial output of a Germany controlling much of Europe. The U.S.A. became the “arsenal of democracy” with programs such as Lend-Lease. After the initial heavy losses of scorched earth tactics following Barbarossa, the Soviet Union was hard pressed to supply her armies.**
- **Getting the supplies to Europe involved the dangerous crossing of the Atlantic in convoys. Document 3 indicates the enormity of the transfer of material and the reliance of Allied armies in Britain on it. From North Africa, Italy and to D-Day and beyond, the Allies relied on American supplies. While the U.S.S.R. supplied a good deal of its own weapons, it was aided greatly by U.S. aid; for instance nearly all motorized transport used by the Red Army was supplied by the U.S.A. German reverses on the Eastern Front turned the tide of the war, tying down the bulk of the German army and providing less opposition to the Allied campaigns in the west.**
- **In the First World War, the blockade was effective; therefore, the powers knew the importance of a naval strategy in the Second World War.**

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

The political rights and freedoms of the individual have increased as this century has progressed.

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

OR

TOPIC 2

The impact of the U.S.A. and Russia/U.S.S.R. on world affairs was greater after the Second World War than it was before the Second World War.

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

TOPIC 1

The political rights and freedoms of the individual have increased as this century has progressed.

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

Many students may point out that while in general the statement is true, in some parts of the world it does not apply universally. Improvements in the West have not been mirrored in less developed countries. Authoritarian governments in other areas might be mentioned.

It may also be pointed out that improvements have occurred at a steady pace. There have been periods of improvement followed by setbacks. The century has also witnessed a rise in expectations of individual rights.

- Many students will likely start with a look at the situation at the turn of the century. The number of democracies, monarchies, autocracies and the state of individual rights in each could be described as a reference point for comparison. Limited suffrage, legal and economic rights for women, minorities and the lower classes in various countries should be included. Conditions in the non-western world could also be included.
- Improvements to these conditions in the West can be traced to the First World War and the Peace Settlement. In Britain, Germany and other western countries, workers' rights and a general improvement in suffrage eligibility by age and gender should be noted.
- Newly-independent countries of Eastern Europe were removed from the restrictions of a colonizing power and conditions for citizens of the majority nationality generally improved. However, not only minorities suffered as many of the governments fell under the sway of dictators.
- However, the statement could be disproved by looking at the experience of countries such as Russia. There was a brief breath of freedom between the March and November revolutions. The Bolshevik takeover and the rule by commissars brought an end to that and paved the way for the restrictions of the Stalinist era. Improvements under Khrushchev were minor and restrictions on human rights remained through the Brezhnev era. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are examples of the repression of political freedom. Some students may refer to more recent developments such as Glasnost and Perestroika.
- Germany presents a similar scenario under the Nazis. Political and human rights were removed with the Enabling Act, Nuremberg Laws, etc. As Hitler said following the Night of the Long Knives, he was the law. Following the Second World War, West Germany returned to the democratic fold and introduced human and political rights associated with the liberal democracies, supporting the statement.
- Other countries such as Japan and Italy could be treated in the same manner by examining their progress from restrictive regimes of the interwar period.

- **Some students may point out universal declarations from the Atlantic Charter, the League, UN and other bodies. The Geneva Convention, the UN declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Declaration, and the efforts of such organizations as World Health and the Red Cross have improved conditions for many people throughout the world.**
- **The Civil Rights movement in the U.S.A. granted increased political rights and freedoms for African-Americans.**
- **The proliferation of democracies and the breakup of the empires since the Second World War could be cited in support of the statement. However, control of many independent former colonies by repressive regimes counters this claim for many in the Third World.**
- **Intimidation of union leaders and human rights workers in such countries as Chile, Nicaragua, etc. could be cited. The rise of terrorism in many countries also threatens the rights of individuals to free passage.**
- **Some students may point to the increasing power of transnational corporations throughout the century and the lack of rights many workers have in their branch plants in the Third World in particular.**

TOPIC 2

The impact of the U.S.A. and Russia/U.S.S.R. on world affairs was greater after the Second World War than it was before the Second World War.

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

The question directs students to agree with the statement. However, they may argue that, while the statement is essentially correct, both countries had a different kind of impact on the world in the two periods.

BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR:

- **The U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. were both powerful nations before the Second World War but were not as involved in world affairs.**
- **Russia was a major world power at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was a member of the Triple Entente, defender of the Slavs etc. and was partly responsible for the events leading to the outbreak of the First World War.**
- **After 1917, Russia was in a state of turmoil and withdrew from the War after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Russia played no part in the Paris Peace Treaties. However, the impact of Soviet communism on the world was very strong, leading to intervention by foreign nations. The establishment of the Comintern increased the fear of communism in the capitalist countries.**
- **Under Stalin, the U.S.S.R. played little part in world affairs. It was largely ignored or ostracized by the West. However, it did help Germany after the First World War and signed a Non-Aggression Pact with that country in 1939. This Pact had a tremendous effect on the rest of the world and contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.**
- **The U.S.A. played little part in world affairs before 1917. At the Paris Conference, Wilson had a great impact on the post-war world. But his ideals were not shared by most Americans and the U.S.A. went back into isolation.**
- **During the interwar period, the U.S.A. involved itself largely in matters of economic interest. The U.S.A. did have a tremendous influence on the economies of many countries and was involved in the reparations issue, loans and investments in European countries and Latin America, the repayment of war debts, etc. The Depression in the U.S.A. spread to the rest of the world and demonstrated the impact of the U.S. economy on most countries.**
- **The U.S.A.'s impact on political events in the 1930s was very little. It was not a member of the League of Nations.**
- **The U.S.A. did have an impact on the war in 1940–1941 through its Lend-Lease aid to Britain. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. were instrumental in achieving victory in the Second World War.**
- **The influence of other great powers declined steadily from 1914 onwards as a result of the First and the Second World Wars.**

AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR:

- **both countries had tremendous impact as the two major superpowers.**
- **both were members of the United Nations and had a veto. The United Nations would probably not be able to function without their agreement.**
- **both were nuclear powers and any crisis in which they were involved threatened to escalate into nuclear war.**
- **both were members of military alliances of which they were the most powerful members (NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact).**
- **both gave military and economic assistance to other countries.**
- **both had established spheres of influence.**
- **both took the lead in space exploration.**
- **U.S. culture dominated many parts of the world. The cultural influence of the U.S.S.R. was less dominant.**
- **Soviet and American influence were opposed in many parts of the world, leading in some cases to military action, e.g. in Eastern Europe and Latin America.**
- **both also helped de-escalate the arms race (détente, SALT I, SALT II).**
- **both used the Olympics to further their political agendas.**
- **both implemented economic aid packages (Marshall Plan, COMECON, etc.)**

END OF KEY