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STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Insert 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.

HISTORY 12

JUNE 2000

COURSE CODE = HI

Insert **only** hand-printed PEN here.

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**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

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

Score the
evidence question:

Question 1:
1. .
(6)

Question 7:
7. .
(12)

Question 2:
2. .
(6)

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

Question 3:
3. .
(6)

Question 8:
Topic 1
8. .
(15)

Question 4:
4. .
(6)

Question 8:
Topic 2
9. .
(15)

Question 5:
5. .
(6)

Question 6:
6. .
(6)

HISTORY 12

JUNE 2000

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
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 all parts of one question from SECTION 1.	6	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one question from SECTION 2.	6	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one other question from either SECTION 1 or SECTION 2.	6	12
PART C: Evidence questions	12	24
• Respond to all parts .		
PART D: Essay question	15	30
• Select and respond to one topic.		
Total:	85 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. A major reason for the overthrow of the Provisional Government in Russia was its
 - A. plan to give land to the peasants.
 - B. failure to take Russia out of the war.
 - C. lack of financial support from other Allied governments.
 - D. total disregard for industrial production to support the war.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy to be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Article 9 of the *Fourteen Points*

2. The concept represented by Article 9 is
 - A. imperialism.
 - B. appeasement.
 - C. self-determination.
 - D. collective security.
-
3. Marx predicted that world revolution would
 - A. begin with peasant uprisings.
 - B. be accomplished through democratic reform.
 - C. occur first in advanced industrialized nations.
 - D. begin with colonial uprisings against European imperialists.
 4. The ideology most closely associated with aggressive nationalism and violent action is
 - A. fascism.
 - B. liberalism.
 - C. democracy.
 - D. communism.

OVER

5. Immediately following the First World War, Britain supported
- A. an end to the mandate system.
 - B. home rule for African colonies.
 - C. national independence for India.
 - D. Jewish immigration to Palestine.
6. By the 1920s, the Bolsheviks in Russia had established a(n)
- A. democratic republic.
 - B. autocratic monarchy.
 - C. constitutional monarchy.
 - D. single-party dictatorship.

Use the following map to answer question 7.



7. During the interwar period, the only independent state was
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

8. Stalin was able to take power in the U.S.S.R. because
- A. Lenin named Stalin as his successor.
 - B. Stalin controlled the appointment of party officials.
 - C. Trotsky agreed to support Stalin against the other candidates.
 - D. Stalin's policy of World Revolution was adopted by the Party.
9. In the struggle to win Indian independence, Mohandas Gandhi supported all of the following **except**
- A. hunger strikes.
 - B. civil disobedience.
 - C. boycotts of British goods.
 - D. destruction of British property in India.
10. Which of the following is **most** characteristic of the U.S.A. in the 1920s?
- A. free trade
 - B. laissez-faire capitalism
 - C. growing racial tolerance
 - D. increasing government involvement in the economy
11. In the 1920s, the sector of the American economy that **first** showed signs of weakness was
- A. agriculture.
 - B. the stock market.
 - C. automobile sales.
 - D. housing construction.
12. One of the effects of the Great Depression in Europe was
- A. a rise in the production of consumer goods.
 - B. increased support for extremist political parties.
 - C. the strengthening of international cooperation in trade.
 - D. cooperation between fascists and communists to solve economic problems.
13. Immediately after gaining power, Hitler increased his popularity by
- A. reducing the size of the German military.
 - B. denouncing war as a foreign-policy objective.
 - C. introducing policies to reduce unemployment.
 - D. demanding that Germany be admitted to the League of Nations.

14. Which of the following existed in Hitler's Germany but **not** in Stalin's U.S.S.R.?
- A. a free press
 - B. secret police
 - C. private enterprise
 - D. multi-party elections
15. Which country experienced a change of government in the 1930s as a result of armed conflict?
- A. Italy
 - B. Spain
 - C. U.S.S.R.
 - D. Germany
16. Which of the following was **not** a violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. the creation of a German airforce
 - B. Germany's re-introduction of conscription
 - C. the German re-occupation of the Rhineland
 - D. Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations

Use the following quotation to answer question 17.

And now before us stands the last problem that must be solved and will be solved. It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe, but it is the claim from which I will not back down.

Hitler, September 26, 1938

17. The "territorial claim" to which Hitler was referring was the
- A. Saar Basin.
 - B. Ruhr Valley.
 - C. provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.
 - D. Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia.

18. The goal of Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was to
- A. control South-East Asia jointly with China.
 - B. make South-East Asian countries the economic equals of Japan.
 - C. use Asia as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.
 - D. create an Asian free trade area to rival the European Economic Community.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 19.



19. The military tactic illustrated in the cartoon is
- A. attrition.
 - B. blitzkrieg.
 - C. trench warfare.
 - D. scorched earth.

Use the following quotation to answer question 20.

The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war.

Churchill, June, 1940

20. Churchill's statement was made in reaction to the
- A. fall of France.
 - B. invasion of the U.S.S.R.
 - C. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - D. loss of convoys in the North Atlantic.
-
21. The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway demonstrated the importance of
- A. convoys.
 - B. battleships.
 - C. submarines.
 - D. aircraft carriers.
22. Germany's industrial production was unable to keep pace with Allied production during the Second World War because
- A. German industrialists refused to use slave labour.
 - B. German technology lagged behind British technology.
 - C. Germany's access to resources was increasingly limited.
 - D. Allied bombing successfully pinpointed industrial targets.

Use the following data to answer question 23.

Military Casualty Figures 1939 – 1945	
U.S.S.R.	7 500 000
Germany	3 500 000
Britain	326 000

23. Britain suffered the fewest casualties because
- A. conscription was not introduced.
 - B. it concentrated its forces in the Pacific.
 - C. it did not enter the war as early as the others.
 - D. the opening of the Second Front was delayed until 1944.

24. The superpowers secured their position of dominance in the United Nations by
- A. paying all the maintenance fees for the United Nations.
 - B. having only their citizens serve as UN Secretary General.
 - C. giving themselves veto power over Security Council decisions.
 - D. agreeing to work together to implement all Security Council decisions.

Use the following statement to answer question 25.

...the crippling of France and the impoverishment of Great Britain ensured that the confrontation was essentially between America and the Soviet Union.

25. The confrontation referred to here was the
- A. Gulf War.
 - B. Cold War.
 - C. Six-Day War.
 - D. Afghanistan War.
-
26. In 1947, the Truman Doctrine announced a new U.S. policy to
- A. free Eastern Europe from Soviet control.
 - B. stop the spread of communism in Europe.
 - C. speed the process of de-colonization in Africa.
 - D. support the forces of national independence in Asia.

Use the following map to answer question 27.



27. The division of Europe represented on this map shows original members of the

- A. Allied and Axis powers.
- B. European Free Trade Association and the Comintern.
- C. European Economic Community (EEC) and COMECON.
- D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact.

28. The use of U.S. troops in the Korean War was an example of

- A. blitzkrieg.
- B. containment.
- C. brinkmanship.
- D. massive retaliation.

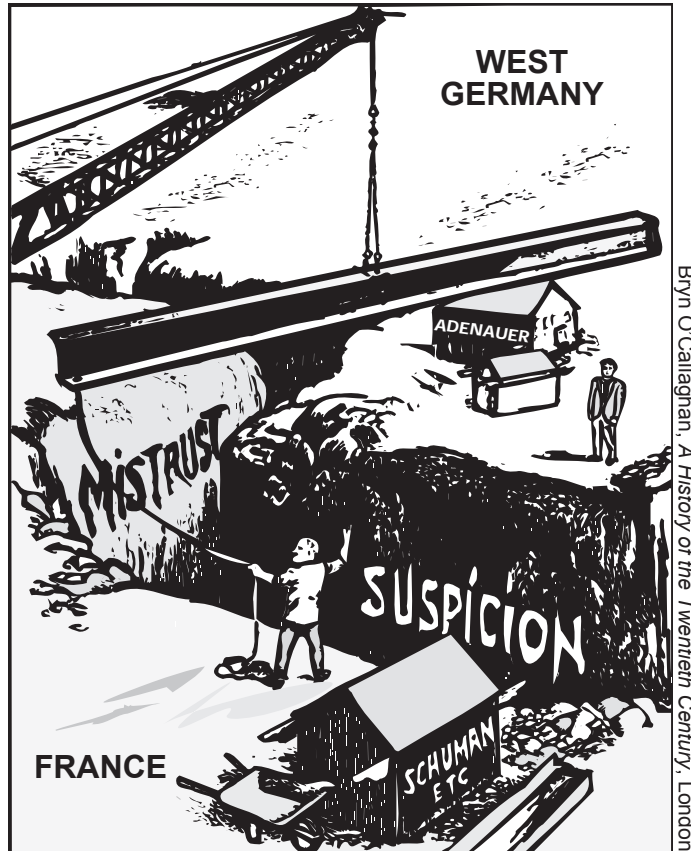
Use the following quotation to answer question 29.

... an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience... we must guard against the increasing influence of the military-industrial complex.

President Eisenhower's farewell address (1960)

29. Eisenhower's warning of the growth of the "military-industrial complex" followed a period of
- A. arms buildup by both superpowers.
 - B. détente between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.
 - C. reflection on the military lessons of Vietnam.
 - D. confrontation over the stationing of missiles in Cuba.
-
30. French and British troops invaded Egypt in 1956 in order to
- A. take control of the Suez Canal.
 - B. secure their oil resources in Egypt.
 - C. assist Egypt in its war against Israel.
 - D. stop a Soviet arms build-up in Egypt.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 31.



31. The gap between France and West Germany was bridged by the
- A. Dawes Plan.
 - B. League of Nations.
 - C. United Nations Organization.
 - D. European Economic Community (EEC).
-

Use the following quotation to answer question 32.

We will not hate you, but we will not obey your evil laws.

Martin Luther King

32. During the 1950s in the southern United States, the “evil laws” included
- A. segregated schools.
 - B. training blacks for menial jobs.
 - C. segregation in the armed forces.
 - D. separate but equal voter registrations for blacks.

33. An important result of the Cuban Missile Crisis was
- A. the signing of the Partial Test-Ban Treaty.
 - B. renewed trade between the U.S.A. and Cuba.
 - C. hostile relations between the U.S.S.R. and Cuba.
 - D. the establishment of the Organization of American States.

Use the following quotation to answer question 34.

America is the leading power of the democratic world, the guardian of the world's hope for progress... The greatest threat to peace is the Soviet Union. It exploits every tension to undermine the security of free peoples. This must be stopped.

Former U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, *For the Record: Selected Statements*

34. Which of the following statements shows the **least** bias?
- A. "guardian of the world's hope for progress."
 - B. "The greatest threat to peace is the Soviet Union."
 - C. "America is the leading power of the democratic world."
 - D. "It exploits every tension to undermine the security of free peoples."
-
35. Which of the following shows a direct **cause** → **effect** relationship?
- A. Vietnam War → Great Society
 - B. Prague Spring → Invasion of Hungary
 - C. Cuban Missile Crisis → Bay of Pigs invasion
 - D. Camp David Accords → Assassination of Anwar Sadat
36. All of the following were elected political leaders of their countries **except**
- A. Golda Meir.
 - B. Indira Gandhi.
 - C. Winnie Mandela.
 - D. Margaret Thatcher.

Use the following quotation to answer question 37.

Television brought the brutality of the Vietnam war into the comfort of the living room.

Marshall McLuhan (1968)

37. Public awareness of “the brutality of the Vietnam war” led to
- A. increasing support for the war in other countries.
 - B. an increase in U.S. military expenditures on the war.
 - C. the anti-war movement gaining strength in the U.S.A.
 - D. more Americans volunteering for service in the military.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 38.



38. This cartoon illustrates the
- A. inability of the U.S.S.R. to defeat Afghan rebel forces.
 - B. ability of the U.S.S.R. to impose its views on other nations.
 - C. inability of the U.S.S.R. to suppress the Solidarity movement.
 - D. superiority of Hungary’s military forces to those of Afghanistan.

39. A major cause of both the rise of communism in Russia in November 1917 and its decline in the U.S.S.R. in 1991 was
- A. economic weakness and food shortages.
 - B. the constant defeats sustained by the Russian/Soviet army.
 - C. the refusal of the leaders to accept any democratic reforms.
 - D. the demands of nationalist independence movements in Russia/U.S.S.R.

Use the following list to answer question 40.

- Iraq invades Kuwait.
- _____
- U.S. planes bomb targets in Iraq.
- Allied forces launch a land attack and liberate Kuwait.

40. The missing event is
- A. Iraq expels United Nations peacekeepers.
 - B. Saudi Arabia offers military support to Iraq.
 - C. United Nations imposes economic sanctions on Iraq.
 - D. Israeli forces launch attacks across the Iraq-Israeli border.

**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: 18 marks

Suggested Time: 36 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 17.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 17 (SECTION 1) and 18 (SECTION 2):

i) Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

and

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

I have selected question number _____ .

and

iii) Select **one other** question from **either** SECTION 1 **or** SECTION 2 and respond to **all parts** of that question 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 in 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.

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to Question 1 on page 19.

Explain how the actions of opposition groups in Germany and actions taken by foreign states weakened the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923. **(6 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to **all parts** of Question 2 on page 20.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

In the period 1928-1938, Stalin introduced the Five-Year Plans to the U.S.S.R., but at a huge human cost.

- a) Explain Stalin's reasons for introducing the Five-Year Plans. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the human cost of the Five-Year Plans. **(4 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to **all parts** of Question 3 on page 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

Anti-Semitism was a basic principle of Hitler's Nazism.

- a) Explain how this principle was applied in Germany between 1933 and 1939. **(3 marks)**
- b) Explain how this principle was applied in Germany and German-occupied lands between 1939 and 1945. **(3 marks)**

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

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SECTION 2

Question 4: Respond to **all parts** of Question 4 on page 23.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

In 1947, the Indian subcontinent was partitioned.

- a) Explain the reasons for the partition of the Indian subcontinent. **(3 marks)**
- b) Describe the effects of partition on the Indian subcontinent and its peoples. **(3 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to **all parts** of Question 5 on page 24.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

The Berlin Wall, a symbol of the Cold War since 1961, came crashing down in 1989.

- a) Explain why the Berlin Wall was a symbol of the Cold War. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the events in Eastern Europe which led to the destruction of the Berlin Wall. **(4 marks)**

Question 6: Respond to **all parts** of Question 6 on page 25.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The government of China, under Deng Xiaoping, allowed greater economic freedom but restricted political freedom.

- a) Describe the “economic freedoms” allowed by Deng Xiaoping. **(3 marks)**
- b) Describe the political restrictions imposed by Deng Xiaoping. **(3 marks)**

SECTION 1 – Question 3: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

Anti-Semitism was a basic principle of Hitler’s Nazism.

- a) Explain how this principle was applied in Germany between 1933 and 1939. **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain how this principle was applied in Germany and German-occupied lands between 1939 and 1945. **(3 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 2 – Question 4: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

In 1947, the Indian subcontinent was partitioned.

- a) Explain the reasons for the partition of the Indian subcontinent. **(3 marks)**

- b) Describe the effects of partition on the Indian subcontinent and its peoples. **(3 marks)**

SECTION 2 – Question 6: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The government of China, under Deng Xiaoping, allowed greater economic freedom but restricted political freedom.

- a) Describe the “economic freedoms” allowed by Deng Xiaoping. **(3 marks)**

- b) Describe the political restrictions imposed by Deng Xiaoping. **(3 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 12 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use **Documents 1 to 6** to answer **all parts** of written-response question 7.
Answer in **ink**.

APARTHEID AND HUMAN RIGHTS

DOCUMENT 1

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Article 1* — All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
- Article 2* — Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, national or social origin.
- Article 3* — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- Article 7* — All are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection against discrimination.
- Article 13* — All have the right to freedom of movement and residence within each state.

Adopted by UN General Assembly (1948)

DOCUMENT 2

I want to state... South Africa is a white man's country and he must remain master here.

South African Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd (1975)

DOCUMENT 3

I don't know any blacks... and have never spoken to any. I don't think it is a good idea that black and white should know each other. I would just hate to live with them. I don't like anything about them. I don't know if our maid has any children. I never speak to her.

Let's face it, the government has been a bit asleep about Soweto. They (the blacks) won't stop till we fire on them and they get frightened. We shouldn't worry about the anger of the world. Everybody I meet thinks he should act.

The blacks don't have any justifiable grievances. The whites will fight for their future and what they've got.... Black and white cannot live together in South Africa. I do not know what it's like overseas.

White South African, Amanda van Aswegan, interviewed in London, *Sunday Times* (1976)

DOCUMENT 4

Expenditure on education in dollars, per person, by race 1975 – 1984				
	Africans	Coloureds	Indian	Whites
1975	40	126	171	605
1977	49	158	220	654
1979	68	197	297	640
1981	140	253	513	913
1983	146	498	711	1 211
1984	167	501	905	1 511

Teacher/pupil ratio by race				
1975	1:54	1:31	1:27	1:20
1984	1:41	1:26	1:23	1:19

A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa (1984)

DOCUMENT 5

It was only a matter of time before there was an explosion of black violence. This came on the morning of 16 June, 1976. In the township of Soweto, black schoolchildren held a demonstration to protest about the poor facilities in their schools, and the fact that they were having to be taught lessons in Afrikaans. Police fired on the children and rioting followed. The students were no match for the police who used guns and tear gas. The government admitted to a death toll of 176 but the real figure was probably more than 1 000.

D. Platt, Our Changing World (1989)

DOCUMENT 6

The structure is such that the rich whites live apart from everybody else. These are the suburbs.... Then you have a distance of about eight miles from the downtown and this is where the Indians live. About five miles away from the city is where the Coloureds live — separate from the Indians.... African townships, which are not cities because only whites can live in cities, are 15 to 20 miles away from the cities and the rich areas.

Description of the Homelands Policy, A World to Win (1985)

OVER

Question 7: Respond to a), b), c) and d) of this question.

a) Is Document 1 a primary or a secondary source? Explain your answer. **(2 marks)**

b) Assess the reliability of Document 3 as a source of historical evidence on the policy of apartheid. **(2 marks)**

c) Explain how Document 2 is corroborated by Document 6. **(2 marks)**

Organization and Planning

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 the history of the period 1919 to 1991

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

Describe the impact of mass communications on the history of the twentieth century (1919-1991).

OR

TOPIC 2

Explain how the U.S.A. has had a major economic influence on other countries during the period 1919 to 1991.

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Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

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