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BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

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History 12

JUNE 2003

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**.
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.

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

Question 1:  
1.  .   
(7)

Question 2:  
2.  .   
(7)

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

Question 3:  
3.  .   
(7)

Question 4:  
4.  .   
(7)

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

Question 5:  
5.  .   
(7)

Question 6:  
6.  .   
(7)

Score the  
evidence question:

Question 7:  
7.   .   
(14)

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

Question 8:  
**Topic 1**  
8.   .   
(15)

Question 8:  
**Topic 2**  
9.   .   
(15)

# **HISTORY 12**

**JUNE 2003**

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>four</b> parts:		
PART A: 40 multiple-choice questions	40	30
PART B: 3 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to <b>all parts</b> of <b>one</b> question from SECTION 1.	7	12
• Select and respond to <b>all parts</b> of <b>one</b> question from SECTION 2.	7	12
• Select and respond to <b>all parts</b> of <b>one</b> question from SECTION 3.	7	12
PART C: Evidence question	14	24
• Respond to <b>all parts</b> .		
PART D: Essay question	15	30
• Select and respond to <b>one</b> topic.		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>90 marks</b>	<b>120 minutes</b>

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## PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Value: 40 marks

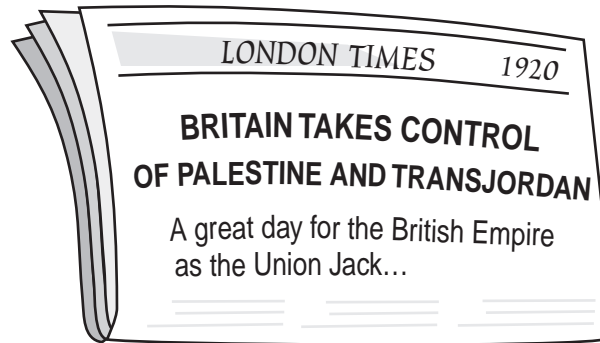
Suggested Time: 30 minutes

**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. The greatest economic power after the First World War was
  - A. France.
  - B. Great Britain.
  - C. the United States.
  - D. the Soviet Union.
  
2. By which method did President Wilson hope to ensure a “just and lasting” peace?
  - A. outlawing international agreements
  - B. creating a European economic union
  - C. granting independence to European colonial possessions
  - D. establishing an international organization to protect all nations
  
3. Which of the following was a major reason for the unpopularity of the Provisional Government in Russia in 1917?
  - A. opposition from large landowners
  - B. its decision to give land to the peasants
  - C. opposition from commanders in the army
  - D. its decision to keep Russia in the First World War
  
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of a totalitarian state?
  - A. open criticism of the government
  - B. freedom of movement for citizens
  - C. arrest and imprisonment without charges
  - D. election of leaders from several political parties

**OVER**

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 5.



5. Britain gained control of Palestine and Transjordan as a result of the
- A. system of mandates set up by the League of Nations.
  - B. desire of Arab peoples to be part of the British Empire.
  - C. defeat of German troops that had occupied the territories.
  - D. promise of free passage for Arab shipping through the Suez Canal.

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Use the following map to answer question 6.



6. Which country was the first to become a dictatorship in the interwar years?
- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4



7. Which of the following was a characteristic of the U.S.A. throughout the 1920s?
- A. rising farm prices
  - B. increased free trade
  - C. growing numbers of immigrants
  - D. an extension of commercial advertising
8. A feature of the first years of the Weimar Republic was
- A. a policy of racial purity.
  - B. political unrest and instability.
  - C. broad-based support for the government.
  - D. aid from the U.S.A. to help rebuild the country.
9. Which of the following U.S. economic indicators continued to rise in the late 1920s?
- A. the stock market
  - B. the income of farmers
  - C. new home construction
  - D. the demand for consumer goods

**Use the following information to answer question 10.**

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Second Five-Year Plan</li><li>2. New Economic Policy</li><li>3. War Communism</li><li>4. Collectivization</li></ol> |
|--|

10. What is the correct chronological order of the above?
- A. 1, 3, 2, 4
  - B. 2, 4, 3, 1
  - C. 3, 2, 4, 1
  - D. 3, 4, 1, 2

11. All of the following were causes of the Great Depression in the U.S.A. **except** the
- A. overproduction of goods and services.
  - B. overextension of credit for stock speculation.
  - C. restrictions on foreign trade caused by high tariffs.
  - D. growth of government spending on public works projects.
12. Which of the following statements can be applied to Lenin in 1917 and to Hitler in 1933?
- A. Both supported a Marxist revolution.
  - B. Neither held elections after taking power.
  - C. Both gained power by democratic means.
  - D. Neither had majority support from the people.
13. Stalin's first Five-Year Plan aimed to increase the production of
- A. tractors.
  - B. telephones.
  - C. automobiles.
  - D. consumer goods.
14. Which of the following **best** describes the goal of Zionism between the wars?
- A. civil rights for black South Africans
  - B. creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
  - C. independence of India through non-violence
  - D. abolition of France's Middle Eastern Mandates
15. Which of the following leaders demanded the partition of India?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B. Mohandas Gandhi
  - C. Gamal Abdel Nasser
  - D. Mohammed Ali Jinnah

16. Which of the following **best** demonstrates the French concern with security in the interwar period?
- A. building the Maginot Line
  - B. the occupation of the Ruhr
  - C. the promise of support to the Little Entente
  - D. agreeing to protect Austria as part of the Stresa Front
17. A characteristic common to both Italian Fascism and German Nazism was
- A. anti-semitism.
  - B. a state religion.
  - C. an elected president.
  - D. aggressive nationalism.
18. Which of the following actively supported the nationalist forces in the Spanish Civil War?
- A. the U.S.S.R.
  - B. Britain and France
  - C. Italy and Germany
  - D. the League of Nations

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

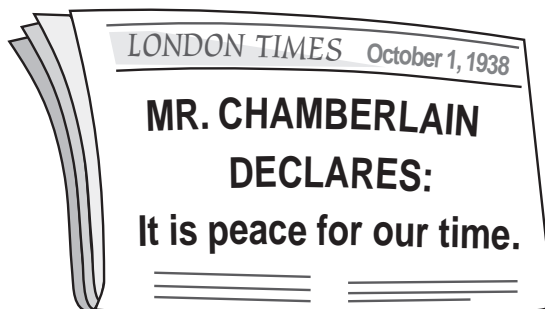
[By using appeasement] the reactionary circles of the United States, England and France thought they could make use of Germany as a striking force of imperialism for the struggle against the Soviet Union.

Soviet history textbook

19. An accurate statement about this source of evidence is that it
- A. is a biased view of the policy of appeasement.
  - B. explains the Soviet refusal to sign the Munich Pact.
  - C. illustrates the close ties between Germany and the U.S.A.
  - D. is correct because it is from an official Soviet publication.

20. The term Kristallnacht is associated with the
- A. burning of the Reichstag building.
  - B. opening of the first Nuremberg rally.
  - C. book burning campaign of the Nazis.
  - D. destruction of Jewish property throughout Germany.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 21.



21. Which country was sacrificed in order to gain “peace for our time”?
- A. Poland
  - B. Austria
  - C. Yugoslavia
  - D. Czechoslovakia

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Use the following quotation to answer question 22.

Since England shows no sign of being ready to come to an understanding, I have decided to prepare an invasion against England. Preparations must be completed by the middle of August.

Hitler (Spring 1940)

22. These preparations were to include
- A. launching V-1 and V-2 rocket attacks.
  - B. using German aircraft carriers to sink the British fleet.
  - C. destroying the RAF’s ability to attack the invasion force.
  - D. using Italian forces to tie down the British in North Africa.

Use the following quotation to answer question 23.

**FRIENDSHIP SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER KNOWN!**

Relations between the socialist countries are based on the principle of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Soviet government statement (1959)

23. Soviet actions contradicted this statement in the

- A. Korean War.
  - B. Vietnam War.
  - C. Hungarian Uprising.
  - D. Bay of Pigs Invasion.
- 

24. The **main** goal of the European Economic Community (EEC) was to

- A. make travel between member countries easier.
- B. integrate the political systems of member states.
- C. reduce tariffs and encourage trade among its member states.
- D. meet economic competition from the Warsaw Pact countries.

Use the following table to answer question 25.

**Significant events in the history of apartheid.**

1. Afrikaaner nationalists elected
2. Pass Laws tightened
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. De Klerk changed apartheid laws

25. Which of the following events completes the chronology above?

- A. Group Areas Act
- B. Sharpeville Massacre
- C. Mandela elected President
- D. Establishment of the African National Congress

Use the following cartoon to answer question 26.



LET'S GET A LOCK ON THIS THING!

26. The need for a “lock” was made **most** evident by the

- A. Berlin Airlift.
- B. Bay of Pigs Invasion.
- C. Cuban Missile Crisis.
- D. Soviet invasion of Hungary.

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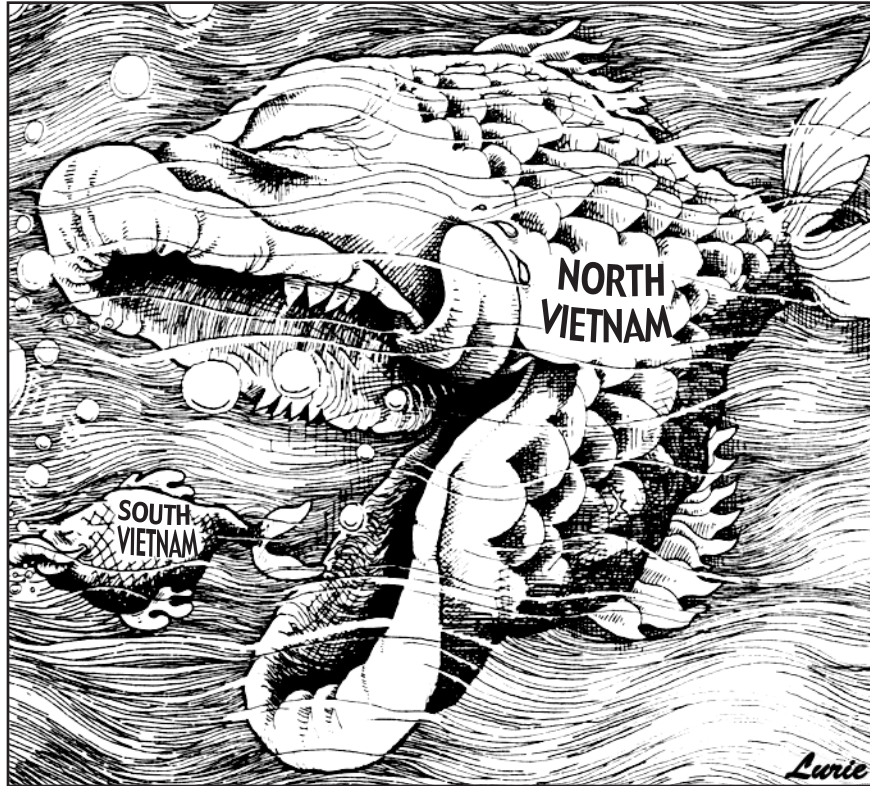
27. Both the Korean War and the Gulf War were

- A. fought against guerrilla forces.
- B. attempts to contain communism.
- C. authorized by the UN Security Council.
- D. fought mainly with American air power.

28. The disputed territory between India and Pakistan is

- A. Tibet.
- B. Nepal.
- C. Punjab.
- D. Kashmir.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 29.



Cartoon by Lurie

29. The cartoon above illustrates the failure of the

- A. Tet Offensive.
- B. Domino Theory.
- C. U.S. policy of Vietnamization.
- D. Vietcong's guerrilla war in South Vietnam.

30. In what way was the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 different from the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956?
- A. It stifled all political reform
  - B. It reimposed communist rule
  - C. It was condemned by the West
  - D. It met with little armed resistance

**Use the following quotation to answer question 31.**

The true crime of Richard Nixon was that he broke the faith that binds America together, and for that he was driven from power.

T.H. White, *Breach of Faith: The Fall of Richard Nixon* (1975)

31. Nixon “broke the faith that binds America together” by his
- A. handling of the war in Vietnam.
  - B. recognition of communist China.
  - C. involvement in the Watergate scandal.
  - D. policy of détente with the Soviet Union.
- 
32. The Helsinki Agreement recognized the
- A. existence of a unified German state.
  - B. right of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to separate from the U.S.S.R.
  - C. borders of Eastern Europe as established after the Second World War.
  - D. responsibility of the UN to send peacekeeping troops into Yugoslavia.
33. Which of the following contributed **most** to the collapse of the détente of the 1970s?
- A. American U-2 spy flights
  - B. construction of the Berlin Wall
  - C. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
  - D. Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia



34. In the 1980s, the increased status of women in the U.S.A. was indicated by all of the following **except** the
- A. equal number of men and women in Congress.
  - B. growing number of women with university degrees.
  - C. variety of employment opportunities available to women.
  - D. ability of women to control pregnancies and births by artificial means.
35. The Soviet experience in Afghanistan was similar to that of the U.S.A. in Vietnam in that
- A. Soviet allies supported the war.
  - B. civilian targets seldom suffered casualties.
  - C. large numbers of draft dodgers fled the U.S.S.R.
  - D. Soviet troops were only able to control the main urban centres.
36. Which of the following is a correct pairing?
- A. Lech Walesa – Solidarity
  - B. Mikhail Gorbachev – Ostpolitik
  - C. Alexander Dubcek – Perestroika
  - D. Willy Brandt – Socialism with a Human Face
37. Which of the following policies increased openness and freedom in Soviet social and cultural matters?
- A. détente
  - B. glasnost
  - C. perestroika
  - D. co-existence
38. Economic reforms in China did **not** lead to
- A. reforms in the political system.
  - B. a redistribution of agricultural land.
  - C. higher levels of foreign investment.
  - D. an improvement in living standards.

**OVER**

Use the following map to answer question 39.



39. Which of the following pairs of countries were **most** affected by boundary changes following the end of the Cold War?

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

40. One reason for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was to

- A. gain control of a shared oil field.
- B. use Kuwait as a base to attack Iran.
- C. prevent Kuwait's oil shipments to Israel.
- D. end Kuwait's control of the Persian Gulf.

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

## PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 21 marks

Suggested Time: 36 minutes

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the written-response questions on pages 14 and 15.
- 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.

AND

- Select **one** question from SECTION 3 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

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

## SECTION 1

**Question 1:** Respond to Question 1 on page 17.

Explain how the concept of self-determination was applied in the Paris Peace Settlement in the interests of the victorious powers. **(7 marks)**

**OR**

**Question 2:** Respond to Question 2 on page 17.

Explain how the U.S.A. was changed by the New Deal of the 1930s. **(7 marks)**

## SECTION 2

**Question 3:** Respond to **all parts** of Question 3 on pages 18 and 19.

**Use the following statement to answer question 3.**

The failure of Operation Barbarossa contributed to the ultimate defeat of Germany in the Second World War.

- a) Describe how the “failure of Operation Barbarossa” contributed to the defeat of Germany. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe other factors which contributed to the defeat of Germany. **(3 marks)**

**OR**

**Question 4:** Respond to **all parts** of Question 4 on pages 18 and 19.

**Use the following statement to answer question 4.**

Superpower competition had its origins in the 1940s and accelerated in the 1950s.

- a) Describe the origins of superpower competition between 1945 and 1949. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe the superpower competition in the 1950s. **(3 marks)**

### SECTION 3

**Question 5:** Respond to Question 5 on page 20.

To what extent was nationalism the cause of conflict in India and French Indo-China between 1945 and 1954?

**(7 marks)**

**OR**

**Question 6:** Respond to Question 6 on page 20.

To what extent did the Camp David Agreement reduce conflict in the Middle East after 1978?

**(7 marks)**

## **Organization and Planning**



**SECTION 2:** I have selected question number \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3:** Use the following statement to answer question 3.

The failure of Operation Barbarossa contributed to the ultimate defeat of Germany in the Second World War.

- a) Describe how the “failure of Operation Barbarossa” contributed to the defeat of Germany. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe other factors which contributed to the defeat of Germany. **(3 marks)**

.....  
**OR**.....

**Question 4:** Use the following statement to answer question 4.

Superpower competition had its origins in the 1940s and accelerated in the 1950s.

- a) Describe the origins of superpower competition between 1945 and 1949. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe the superpower competition in the 1950s. **(3 marks)**

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a) \_\_\_\_\_  
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b)

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**PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION**

**Value: 14 marks**

**Suggested Time: 24 minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use **Documents 1 to 7**, on pages 22 and 23, to answer **all parts** of written-response question 7. Answer in **ink**.

**YOU MAY DETACH PAGES 21 AND 23 FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE.**

**EXERCISE CARE WHEN TEARING ALONG PERFORATIONS.**

**OVER**

## DESEGREGATION IN THE U.S.A.

### DOCUMENT 1

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. ...the primary question is the constitutionality of segregation in public education. ...such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the law.

U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. the Board of Education* (1954)

### DOCUMENT 2

Organizations called White Citizens’ Councils sprang up. Unlike the Ku Klux Klan, the councils used propaganda and demonstrations rather than violence. In Virginia and much of the Deep South, state legislatures passed laws allowing school superintendents to close down entire school systems rather than integrate them. Little Rock’s high schools closed for two years. When they reopened in 1960, they were only partly integrated.

Nigel Barber, *A New Nation* (1989)

### DOCUMENT 3

The Federal Law cannot be flouted. I will use the full power of the United States...to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Supreme Court.

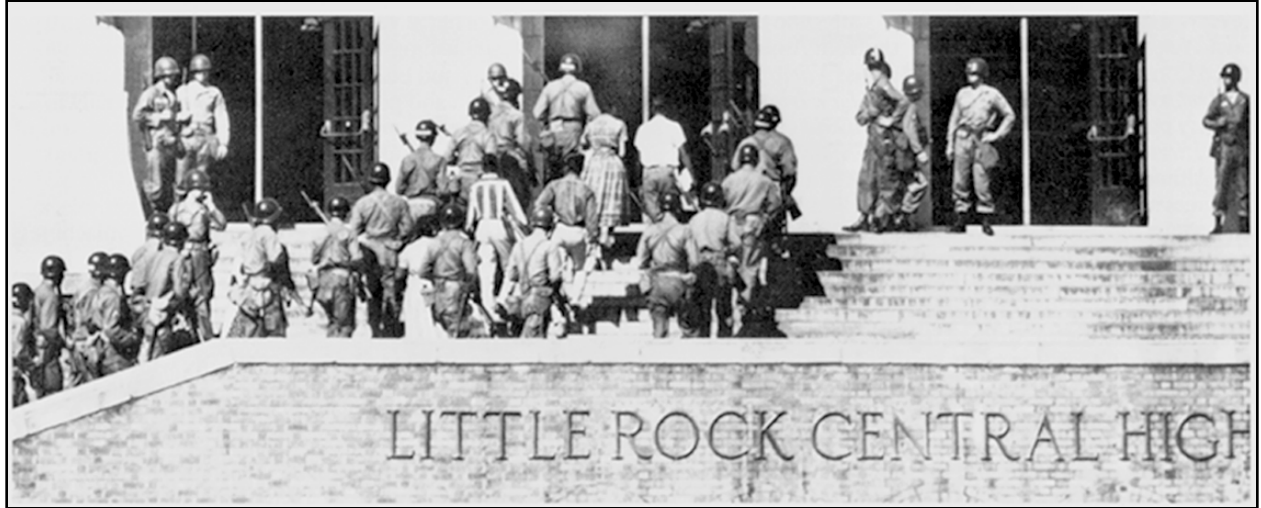
President Eisenhower (September 23, 1957)

### DOCUMENT 4

We are now an occupied territory. Evidence of the naked force of the federal government is apparent in bayonets in the backs of schoolgirls. A federal soldier struck an Arkansan in the head, sending blood streaming down his face. Does the will of the people — that basic precept of democracy — no longer matter?

Governor Faubus of Arkansas in a television address (September 27, 1957)

### DOCUMENT 5



Thomas McAvoy, *Life Magazine*

### DOCUMENT 6

Eisenhower finally sent federal forces into Little Rock to secure obedience to the court order admitting nine black children to a white school but he did so hesitantly and without any commitment to equality. Progress toward that goal in the remainder of his term was slight. In the school year that began in September 1960, only about 11 percent of the Southern districts had made even a gesture toward desegregation.

Oscar Handlin, *History of the United States* (1968)

### DOCUMENT 7

...in 16 of the 158 southern counties where Negroes formed a majority of the population there was not one Negro voter, and in 49 others, fewer than 5 per cent of eligible Negroes were registered. This was partly due to the Negroes' poverty, lack of education and submerged status, but other causes included intimidation and economic coercion. The literacy tests imposed in 19 states were applied much more strictly to Negroes.

Report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (1959)

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**Question 7:**

**Respond to a), b), c), d) and e) of this question.**

- a) Assess the reliability of Document 5 as a source of evidence about desegregation in the United States in the 1950s. **(2 marks)**

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- b) Explain the cause and effect relationship between Document 2 and Document 6. **(2 marks)**

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- c) In what ways do the findings described in Document 7 reflect the problems described in Document 1? **(2 marks)**

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**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 throughout the history of the period 1917 to 1991.

**Question 8:**

**TOPIC 1**

To what extent was economic change a source of conflict throughout the period 1917–1991?

**OR**

**TOPIC 2**

To what extent will the years 1917–1991 be remembered for the triumph of democracy over dictatorship?

## **Organization and Planning**







