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BRITISH
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History 12

JANUARY 2004

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. .

(8)

Question 2:

2. .

(8)

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

Question 3:

3. .

(8)

Question 4:

4. .

(8)

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

Essay

Question Number:

5 6 NR

Marker 1

(5)

Marker 2

(5)

HISTORY 12

JANUARY 2004

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

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PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Value: 51 marks

Suggested Time: 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: For each question, select the **best** answer and record your choice on the Response Form provided. Using an HB pencil, completely fill in the circle that has the letter corresponding to your answer.

1. Which country was the greatest imperial power at the end of the First World War?
 - A. France
 - B. Russia
 - C. Britain
 - D. the U.S.A.

Use the following banner to answer question 2.

NO MORE WAR! WE WANT BREAD! NO MORE WAR!

Russian protest banner (March 1917)

2. What was an immediate result of this type of protest?
 - A. the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - B. the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
 - C. the decision by Kerensky to end the war
 - D. the overthrow of the Duma by the Bolsheviks

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

Germany should be punished for the war, but not to the point where Germany would be unable to contribute to the economic recovery of Europe.

3. Which Allied leader **most** supported this view?
 - A. Lenin
 - B. Orlando
 - C. Clemenceau
 - D. Lloyd George

OVER

4. Which of the following is a statement of **opinion** rather than fact about the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. Germany's armed forces were reduced.
 - B. Germany's war guilt justified the Treaty.
 - C. Germany was required to pay reparations.
 - D. Germany lost some of its pre-war territory.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

We shall never forget those who have been severed from us. They have been torn from us, but they will not be torn from our hearts.

Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany (1919)

5. Which of the following did Ebert think had been "severed from us"?
- A. Germany's former ally Austria-Hungary
 - B. German soldiers who were killed during the war
 - C. German prisoners of war who were not returned in 1919
 - D. German people living in territories Germany lost in 1919
-
6. Which of the following is the **best** example of the improved status of women in western society as a direct result of the First World War?
- A. gaining the right to vote
 - B. acceptance as world leaders
 - C. increasing control of political parties
 - D. admission to universities in equal numbers to men

Use the following map to answer question 7.



7. The Treaty of Versailles forbade Anschluss between Germany and which numbered country?

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



8. The Red Army was victorious in the Russian Civil War for all of the following reasons **except**

- A. superior morale.
- B. strong, united leadership.
- C. military aid from foreign powers.
- D. control of most industrial centres.

Use the following information to answer question 9.

1. Seizure of surplus grain to be abolished.
2. Peasants free to sell any surplus grain on the open market.
3. Small private businesses to be permitted.

Lenin (March 1921)

9. Which of the following introduced these changes?

- A. Collectivization
 - B. War Communism
 - C. the Bolshevik Revolution
 - D. the New Economic Policy
-

10. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the Weimar Republic in the 1920s?

- A. It had a stable two-party system.
- B. It refused to join the League of Nations.
- C. It completed reparations payments by 1925.
- D. It experienced an economic recovery after 1924.

11. Which of the following was a mandate of the League of Nations?

- A. Egypt
- B. Kashmir
- C. Palestine
- D. Afghanistan

12. What was the **main** purpose of the Blackshirts during Mussolini's rise to power?

- A. to fight the capitalists
- B. to defeat the Abyssinians
- C. to support the Italian army
- D. to intimidate the opposition

13. Which of the following is found in both fascist and democratic states?
- A. multi-party elections
 - B. national armed forces
 - C. independent legal systems
 - D. protection of civil liberties
14. Which group benefited **least** from American prosperity in the 1920s?
- A. farmers
 - B. bankers
 - C. shop keepers
 - D. automobile workers
15. What was the goal of Stalin's first Five-Year Plan?
- A. to produce consumer goods
 - B. to expand the productivity of the Kulaks
 - C. to increase the production of coal and oil
 - D. to provide a higher living standard for the Soviet people
16. Which of the following was **most** responsible for the crash of the Wall Street Stock Exchange?
- A. declining industrial wages
 - B. overproduction of consumer goods
 - C. European refusal to repay war loans
 - D. government interference in the economy
17. What program brought the greatest changes in agriculture in the U.S.S.R.?
- A. Collectivization
 - B. the Great Purges
 - C. War Communism
 - D. the New Economic Policy

18. During the interwar years what did Jinnah's Muslim League demand?

- A. a united India free of British control
- B. the separation of Bangladesh from West Pakistan
- C. Muslims and Hindus to work together for one India
- D. the partition of British India into two independent states

19. What was one of Gandhi's aims in undertaking the Salt March of 1930?

- A. to raise money for the Congress Party
- B. to encourage armed revolt against the British
- C. to encourage the British to control the making of salt
- D. to focus attention on India's struggle for independence

Use the following cartoon to answer question 20.



20. Why does this cartoon suggest that Britain and France would issue “a mild disapproval” of Mussolini?

- A. His ongoing conflict with the Vatican broke the Lateran Accord.
- B. His aid to the Republicans in Spain gave the fascists more power.
- C. His planned invasion of Abyssinia would undermine the Stresa Front.
- D. His decision to sign the Rome-Berlin Axis upset the balance of power.

21. Which of the following is an example of a cause–effect relationship?
- A. Holocaust → creation of Israel
 - B. Gestapo → Operation Barbarossa
 - C. Mein Kampf → Beer Hall Putsch
 - D. Death of Hindenburg → Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor
22. During the 1933–1939 period, which of the following countries was **most** likely to give women equality in the workplace?
- A. Italy
 - B. Germany
 - C. the U.S.A.
 - D. the U.S.S.R.

Use the following documents to answer questions 23 to 27.

DOCUMENT 1

The perfect people's society was by definition a rural one. Only in villages or, at most, small towns could the bond of blood and soil, the sense of racial solidarity, the virtues of manual labour and family discipline, all significant Nazi beliefs, truly flourish.

Allan Cassels, *Fascism* (1975)

DOCUMENT 2

Hitler's speeches drew larger and larger crowds and the Nazis began to hold spectacular rallies and marches. Many a poor, lost German youth was attracted to the Nazis, who provided a little food, some shelter, an impressive uniform, and pocket money.

Zelinski, *Twentieth Century Viewpoints* (1996)

DOCUMENT 3

In addition to denouncing Jews, Marxists and Democrats, the German Workers' party promised unity under a uniquely German "national socialism," which would abolish the injustices of capitalism and create a mighty "people's community."

G. Feldman

DOCUMENT 4

The purpose of the National Labour Service was to enroll young people in order to unite them with the Volk-community, reinstitute their connection with the soil, and reawaken a healthy military spirit.

W. Allen, *The Nazi Seizure of Power* (1984)

DOCUMENT 5



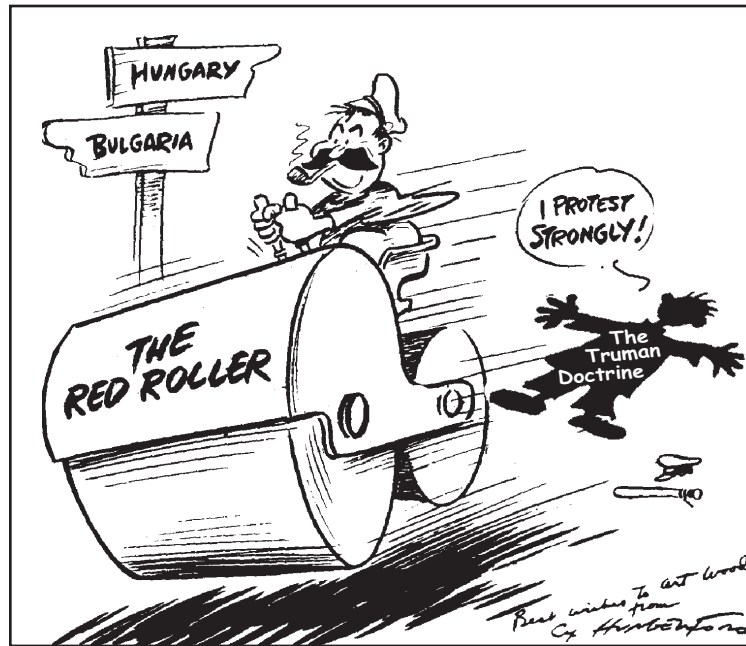
Reprinted in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* (1987)

Cover from a wartime issue of a Nazi women's magazine (1939)

23. Which document presents a **primary** source of evidence about Nazism?
- A. Document 1
 - B. Document 2
 - C. Document 3
 - D. Document 5
24. Which is an accurate statement about Documents 1 and 4?
- A. They are unreliable sources of evidence about Nazism.
 - B. They provide corroborating evidence about Nazi beliefs.
 - C. They are meant to attract members to Hitler's Nazi Party.
 - D. They provide opposing points of view about the virtues of Nazism.
25. Which of the documents contains a contradiction within the Nazi Party's political program?
- A. Document 1
 - B. Document 2
 - C. Document 3
 - D. Document 4
26. ~~Which of the following Nazi policies can be identified in Document 1?~~
- A. autarky
 - B. blitzkrieg
 - C. dictatorship
 - D. anti-Semitism
27. What do Documents 1 through 5 suggest about the Nazi Party?
- A. It appealed to the poor and the young.
 - B. It was admired by many non-Germans.
 - C. It sought support from wealthy businessmen.
 - D. It cooperated with other German political parties.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 28.

An unlucky day for the traffic cop.



Cyrus Hungenford, ©Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 2003, all rights reserved.
Reprinted with permission.

28. What does this cartoon suggest?
- A. Hungary left the Warsaw Pact in 1947.
 - B. The Truman Doctrine was effective in Eastern Europe.
 - C. Stalin was responsible for the cancellation of the Marshall Plan.
 - D. The Truman Doctrine did not prevent Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.
-
29. Which of the following is an example of a cause-effect relationship?
- A. Hungarian Uprising → Brezhnev Doctrine
 - B. Cuban Missile Crisis → Bay of Pigs Invasion
 - C. Korean War → Communist Revolution in China
 - D. Berlin Airlift → North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

30. What was one area of conflict between India and Pakistan after partition?

- A. Tibet
- B. Kashmir
- C. Amritsar
- D. Afghanistan

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 31.



31. Why did Soviet citizens have to wait in line?

- A. Peasants were forced to join collective farms.
- B. The distribution of Marshall Aid was delayed.
- C. Essential food products were being exported to western countries.
- D. The government was putting most of its resources into reconstruction of heavy industry.

Use the following map to answer question 32.



32. Which countries were part of the Soviet bloc after the Second World War?

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

33. Why did the French government pull out of French Indo-China?

- A. The U.S.A. began to deploy ground troops.
- B. French forces were defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- C. North Vietnamese forces conquered much of South Vietnam.
- D. French forces suffered large casualties during the Tet offensive.

Use the following news headline to answer question 34.



34. Where did the United Nations send its first peacekeeping force?
- A. Hungary
 - B. the West Bank
 - C. West Germany
 - D. the Suez Canal Zone
-
35. After what event did the U.S.A. consider that the U.S.S.R. was technologically superior?
- A. The U.S.S.R. formed the Warsaw Pact.
 - B. The U.S.S.R. exploded its own nuclear bomb.
 - C. The U.S.S.R. launched the first Sputnik satellite.
 - D. The U.S.S.R. replaced the Comintern with the Cominform.
36. Why did the Western European democracies organize the European Economic Community (EEC)?
- A. to combat economic threats from developing nations
 - B. to meet economic competition from Warsaw Pact countries
 - C. to reduce tariffs and encourage trade among the member nations
 - D. to prevent economic threats from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

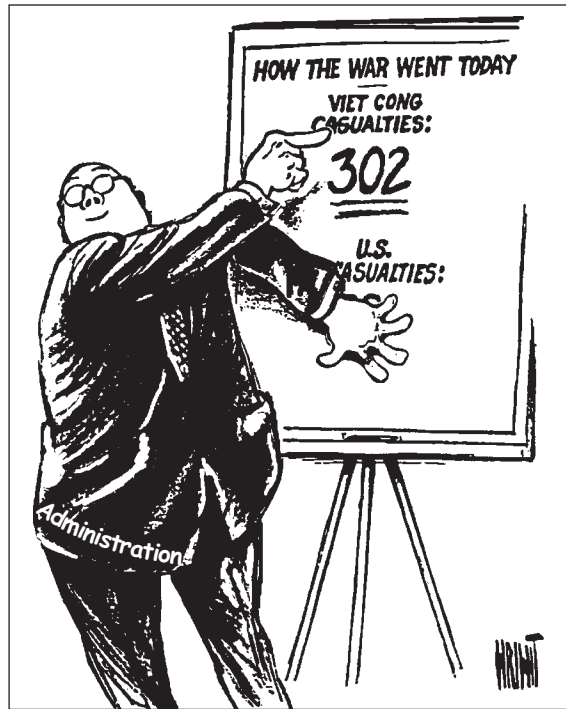
Use the following statement to answer question 37.

...literacy tests imposed in some States were applied more strictly to African-Americans than to whites, and African-Americans were often disqualified for errors in spelling or punctuation.

U.S. Government Report (1959)

37. What were these tests designed to disqualify African-Americans from doing?
- A. voting in elections
 - B. working in factories
 - C. joining the armed forces
 - D. obtaining American citizenship
-
38. What were Sharpesville and Soweto sites of?
- A. Bantustan homelands
 - B. anti-apartheid protests
 - C. the abolition of Pass Laws
 - D. the first multi-racial elections
39. During which conflict were communist forces successful in expanding their control?
- A. the Berlin Blockade
 - B. the Greek Civil War
 - C. the war in Indo-China
 - D. the partition of Palestine
40. What activity would Martin Luther King Jr. have rejected as a method to gain civil rights?
- A. participation in riots
 - B. boycotts of public services
 - C. protest marches in Washington
 - D. sit-ins at segregated restaurants

Use the following cartoon to answer question 41.



Don Wright, The Miami News (Nov. 23, 1965)

41. What is this cartoon criticizing?
- A. the high number of Vietnamese casualties
 - B. the inability of the Americans to beat the Vietnamese
 - C. the U.S. government's failure to fully inform the American public
 - D. the U.S. government's reluctance to send enough military personnel to Vietnam
-

42. What was a reason President Nixon adopted the policy of Vietnamization?
- A. opposition to the war from within the U.S.A.
 - B. opposition to the war from the United Nations
 - C. the success of U.S. bombing raids over North Vietnam
 - D. support for the South Vietnamese government by Cambodia

43. After what conflict was the OPEC oil embargo launched as an economic weapon?
- A. the Gulf War
 - B. the Suez Crisis
 - C. the Six-Day War
 - D. the Yom Kippur War
44. What was a reason for the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East?
- A. to enhance human rights in the region
 - B. to block the creation of a Palestinian state
 - C. to reduce American influence in the region
 - D. to improve relations with the Soviet Union
45. Why did the Soviets invade Afghanistan in 1979?
- A. to support Arab nationalism
 - B. to gain oil reserves in Afghanistan
 - C. to remove American control of the country
 - D. to maintain a friendly government on their southern border
46. Why did relations between the U.S.A. and China improve in the late twentieth century?
- A. China adopted democratic reforms.
 - B. China improved its human rights record.
 - C. Foreign investment opportunities in China increased.
 - D. The U.S.A. permitted free immigration from China.
47. Which of the following contributed to the loss of Soviet control in Eastern Europe?
- A. militarism
 - B. nationalism
 - C. imperialism
 - D. internationalism

48. Which of the following is a statement of **opinion** rather than fact, about the collapse of the U.S.S.R.?
- A. Glasnost allowed for increased political freedom.
 - B. Communist ideology weakened the Soviet work ethic.
 - C. Gorbachev did not use force to retain control in Eastern Europe.
 - D. Perestroika did not solve the economic problems of the U.S.S.R.
49. After the collapse of the Berlin Wall the Soviet Union was faced with all of the following problems **except**
- A. political instability.
 - B. economic problems.
 - C. nationalist uprisings.
 - D. hostility from the West.
50. What policy of the Chinese Government were students protesting in Tiananmen Square in 1989?
- A. the lack of financial support for the military
 - B. the continued repression of political freedoms
 - C. the decision to support Taiwan's independence
 - D. the failure to open China to trade with the West
51. Which of the following was a reason for the Gulf War in 1991?
- A. to maintain secure oil supplies for the West
 - B. to establish an independent Palestinian state
 - C. to give the Soviets access to the mineral reserves of Northern Iraq
 - D. to ensure that the Suez Canal was kept open to ships of all nations

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

OVER

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PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 16 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the written-response questions on pages 21 to 22.
- 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.

Note: Only the two written responses satisfying the selection criteria above will be marked.

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1:

I have selected question number ____.

Question 1: To what extent was President Roosevelt successful in bringing the U.S.A. out of the Depression? **(8 marks)**

-----**OR**-----

Question 2: To what extent did technological developments contribute to Allied victory in the Second World War? **(8 marks)**

OVER

SECTION 2:

I have selected question number ____.

Question 3:

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

After the Second World War the U.S. policy of containment became a worldwide strategy.

- a) Describe how containment was applied to Korea. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe how containment was applied to Cuba. **(4 marks)**

-----**OR**-----

Question 4:

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

After the Cuban Missile Crisis an era of détente developed. However, détente suffered many setbacks by the 1980s.

- a) Describe how détente developed in the 1960s and the 1970s. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe the setbacks to détente in the 1970s and the 1980s. **(4 marks)**

a) _____

b)

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PART C: ESSAY

Value: 25 marks

Suggested Time: 45 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 5:

TOPIC 1

To what extent were attempts to establish peace successful during the twentieth century?

OR

TOPIC 2

To what extent were communist governments a destructive force during the twentieth century?

Organization and Planning

FINISHED WORK

END OF EXAMINATION

1st

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2nd

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