

**JANUARY 1999**

## **PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

# **HISTORY 12**

### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Insert the stickers with your Student I.D. Number (PEN) in the allotted spaces above and on the **back** cover of this booklet. **Under no circumstance is your name or identification, other than your Student I.D. Number, to appear on this booklet.**
2. Ensure that in addition to this examination booklet, you have an **Examination Response Form**. Follow the directions on the front of the Response Form.
3. **Disqualification** from the examination will result if you bring books, paper, notes or unauthorized electronic devices into the examination room.
4. All multiple-choice answers must be entered on the Response Form using an **HB pencil**. Multiple-choice answers entered in this examination booklet will **not** be marked.
5. For each of the written-response questions, write your answer in **ink** in the space provided in this booklet.
6. When instructed to open this booklet, **check the numbering of the pages** to ensure that they are numbered in sequence from page one to the last page, which is identified by

**END OF EXAMINATION**.

7. At the end of the examination, place your Response Form inside the front cover of this booklet and return the booklet and your Response Form to the supervisor.

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## HISTORY 12 PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

	Value	Suggested Time
1. This examination consists of <b>four</b> parts:		
PART A: 40 multiple-choice questions	40	30
PART B: 3 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to <b>one</b> question from SECTION 1.	8	13
• Select and respond to <b>one</b> question from SECTION 2.	8	13
• Select and respond to <b>one other</b> question from either SECTION 1 <b>or</b> SECTION 2.	8	13
PART C: 1 evidence question	8	13
PART D: 1 essay question	20	38
• Select and respond to <b>one</b> topic.		
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>92 marks 120 minutes</b>
2. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are <b>not</b> permitted in the examination room.		
3. This examination is designed to be completed in <b>two hours</b> . Students may, however, take up to 20 minutes of additional time to finish.		

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## PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE

Value: 40 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Part A consists of 40 multiple-choice questions. 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. An accurate statement about Kaiser Wilhelm's naval policy is that it
  - A. led Russia to cancel its alliance with Germany.
  - B. made the British fear for the safety of their trade routes.
  - C. was welcomed by the French who feared British naval power.
  - D. promised to keep the German navy at half the size of the British navy.
  
2. The countries correctly paired with the area in which they were rivals in 1914 are
  - A. Italy and Germany → North Africa.
  - B. Britain and France → North America.
  - C. Germany and Britain → the Black Sea.
  - D. Russia and Austria-Hungary → the Balkans.
  
3. Italy entered the First World War in 1915 because it
  - A. was allied with Germany.
  - B. had guaranteed Belgian neutrality.
  - C. had been attacked by Austrian forces.
  - D. had been promised territory by Britain and France.
  
4. During the First World War, the role of women changed significantly because they
  - A. served in the trenches on the Western Front.
  - B. played a major role in negotiating the peace.
  - C. were employed in large numbers in war industries.
  - D. were primarily responsible for financing the war effort.

Use the following map to answer question 5.



5. As a result of the Paris Peace Treaties, Serbia became part of
- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4
- 
6. A major consequence of the First World War was the
- A. expansion of Russian influence in Eastern Europe.
  - B. ending of Japan's military expansion in the Pacific.
  - C. emergence of the U.S.A. as the world's major financial centre.
  - D. granting of self-government to the European colonies in Asia and Africa.
7. After his return to Russia in 1917, Lenin demanded all of the following **except**
- A. the redistribution of land.
  - B. an end to the war with Germany.
  - C. all power be given to the soviets.
  - D. cooperation with the Provisional Government.

8. Which of the following is a **fact** rather than an opinion about the Russian Civil War?
- A. Trotsky was a better commander than any of the White generals.
  - B. Allied intervention did more harm than good to the White cause.
  - C. The Red Army had a strategic advantage in controlling the heartland of Russia.
  - D. Atrocities committed by the Whites were worse than those committed by the Red Army.
9. In the 1920s, Russia/the U.S.S.R. was seen as a threat by the capitalist countries because
- A. it controlled most east European countries.
  - B. its economic power rivalled that of the U.S.A.
  - C. its military superiority aroused fear in Western Europe.
  - D. it used the Comintern to promote communist revolutions.
10. The **main** objective of Stalin's first Five-Year Plan was to
- A. build up heavy industry.
  - B. create a classless society.
  - C. improve educational standards.
  - D. purge Stalin's rivals for power.

**Use the following chart to answer question 11.**

<b>Number of farms in the U.S.S.R.</b>	
1928 .....	24 000 000
1938 .....	250 000

11. The sharp decline in the number of farms is best explained by
- A. War Communism.
  - B. Lenin's New Economic Policy.
  - C. Stalin's policy of collectivization.
  - D. territorial losses following the First World War.
- 
12. The automobile industry was important to the U.S. economy in the 1920s because
- A. every U.S. family owned a car.
  - B. cars replaced trains as the major means of transportation.
  - C. other industries were still recovering from the First World War.
  - D. it employed large numbers of workers, either directly or indirectly.

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13. U.S. prosperity during the 1920s was based on
- A. the reduction of tariffs.
  - B. widespread consumer spending.
  - C. government control of the economy.
  - D. consistently high agricultural prices.
14. The major weakness of the League of Nations was that
- A. it did not include all great powers.
  - B. it was often too quick to condemn aggression.
  - C. its army was not large enough to stop conflicts.
  - D. it had only a general assembly and no forum for making decisions.

**Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 15.**



15. The King was prompted to take the action referred to in the headline by Mussolini's
- A. signing of the Lateran Pacts.
  - B. threat to use force to take over the government.
  - C. defeat of the regular Italian troops outside Rome.
  - D. gaining an overwhelming majority in an election.
- 
16. France agreed to the Locarno Pact because it
- A. created a neutral country in the Rhineland.
  - B. gave France control of the Ruhr coal mines.
  - C. increased the amount of German reparations payments.
  - D. guaranteed British support in the event of a German attack.
17. Hitler's first attempt to take over Austria (1934) was a failure because
- A. the League of Nations supported Austria.
  - B. his army was not strong enough to defeat Austria.
  - C. the U.S.S.R. declared its intention to help Austria.
  - D. Mussolini threatened to intervene to defend Austria.

18. The Spanish Civil War has been called a dress rehearsal for the Second World War because
- A. Mussolini's troops came in late and left early.
  - B. western leaders sent military assistance to both sides.
  - C. democracies and fascist dictatorships supported the same side.
  - D. German armed forces were able to use new tactics and equipment.
19. In the 1930s, both Germany and Japan
- A. passed a series of anti-semitic laws.
  - B. sought trade concessions from China.
  - C. used force or intimidation to gain territory.
  - D. challenged the military power of the U.S.A. in the Pacific.

**Use the following quotation to answer question 20.**

"I believe it is peace for our time."

Chamberlain, September 1938

20. "Peace for our time" was purchased at the expense of
- A. France.
  - B. Poland.
  - C. Austria.
  - D. Czechoslovakia.

Use the following map to answer question 21.



21. This map represents Europe in

- A. 1914
- B. 1938
- C. 1941
- D. 1980

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22. A major reason for France's military collapse in 1940 was

- A. Italy's invasion of the South of France.
- B. Britain's failure to provide any military support.
- C. France's decision to put its faith in defensive tactics.
- D. the vast superiority in numbers of the German forces.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 23.



23. The cartoon illustrates the U.S.A.'s
- A. sympathy for Britain in the war.
  - B. support for Germany in the war.
  - C. desire to avoid involvement in the war.
  - D. belief that Germany had the advantage in the war.
- 
24. Which of the following is a statement of **opinion** rather than fact regarding the Second World War?
- A. Russia's victory at Stalingrad was a turning point in the war.
  - B. The Allies would have lost the war without the help of the U.S.A.
  - C. Britain's airforce was able to overcome the larger German airforce.
  - D. German blitzkrieg tactics were successful in the early stages of the war.

25. A military tactic associated with the war against Japan is
- A. attrition.
  - B. trench warfare.
  - C. scorched earth.
  - D. island-hopping.
26. In 1942, the three Allied leaders agreed to
- A. use atomic bombs against Japan.
  - B. negotiate a separate peace with Italy.
  - C. give priority to the defeat of Nazi Germany.
  - D. open a second front in France within six months.
27. At the Yalta Conference, it was agreed that
- A. the Western Powers would strip Germany of all industrial plants.
  - B. Germany would be permanently divided into two separate countries.
  - C. the U.S.S.R. would establish communist governments in Eastern Europe.
  - D. the U.S.S.R. would declare war on Japan three months after victory in Europe.
28. The nations given permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council were the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and
- A. Britain, France and China.
  - B. China, Germany and Italy.
  - C. Britain, Japan and Germany.
  - D. Britain, Germany and France.

**Use the following list to answer question 29.**

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Potsdam Conference.</li><li>2. The Berlin Airlift.</li><li>3. U.S. intervention in Korea.</li></ol> |
|--|

29. The U.S. president associated with all of the above was
- A. Truman.
  - B. Kennedy.
  - C. Roosevelt.
  - D. Eisenhower.

30. The first statement by the U.S.A. of its policy of containment was in the
- A. Atlantic Charter.
  - B. Truman Doctrine.
  - C. Potsdam Declaration.
  - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
31. The countries whose armed forces were directly involved militarily in the Korean War were the U.S.A. and
- A. the U.S.S.R., Britain and France.
  - B. Japan, North Korea and South Korea.
  - C. China, North Korea and South Korea.
  - D. the U.S.S.R., North Korea and South Korea.
32. The main purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was to
- A. prepare for a 'war of liberation' against the U.S.S.R.
  - B. provide military assistance to its members in case of attack.
  - C. allow the U.S.A. to place nuclear weapons in other countries.
  - D. aid in the economic recovery of the countries of Western Europe.
33. The 1954 Geneva Agreement between France and the Vietminh nationalists
- A. partitioned Vietnam at the 17th parallel.
  - B. unified Vietnam under the rule of Ho Chi Minh.
  - C. called on the U.S.A. to provide aid to both sides.
  - D. asked that the United Nations peacekeeping troops be sent to Vietnam.
34. The actions of Britain and France in the Suez Crisis could best be described as examples of
- A. imperialism.
  - B. containment.
  - C. peaceful co-existence.
  - D. national self-determination.

35. The shooting down of an American U-2 reconnaissance plane over the U.S.S.R. in 1960 led directly to the
- A. negotiation of SALT I.
  - B. breakup of the Paris Summit.
  - C. stationing of Soviet missiles in Cuba.
  - D. cancellation of all U-2 reconnaissance flights.
36. Kennedy could claim a cold war victory in the Cuban Missile Crisis because
- A. the U.S.S.R. withdrew its support of Castro.
  - B. the U.S.S.R. removed its missiles from Cuba.
  - C. Brezhnev replaced Khrushchev as Soviet leader.
  - D. the U.S.A. had made no concessions to Soviet demands.

**Use the following quotation to answer question 37.**

“I never understood why we thought we could achieve with sixteen thousand advisers what the French could not do with two hundred thousand troops.”

Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State

37. Kissinger is referring to U.S. actions in
- A. Cuba.
  - B. Egypt.
  - C. Algeria.
  - D. Vietnam.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 38.



38. The best caption for this cartoon would be

- A. Détente.
- B. Containment.
- C. Appeasement.
- D. Collective Security.

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39. The most serious consequence of the Yom Kippur War for the western democracies was the

- A. Arab oil embargo.
- B. defeat of Israeli forces.
- C. formation of the P.L.O.
- D. closure of the Suez Canal.

40. Both the Vietnam War and the Afghanistan War demonstrated
- A. that conflicts in small countries are easy to win.
  - B. that controlling the cities is sufficient to win a war.
  - C. superpower limitations when fighting guerrilla warfare.
  - D. the importance of having a strong industrial economy to win a war.

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

## PART B: WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Value: 24 marks

Suggested Time: 39 minutes

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 15.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 15 (SECTION 1) and 16 (SECTION 2):

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

I have selected question number \_\_\_\_\_

and

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

I have selected question number \_\_\_\_\_

and

iii) Select **one other** question from **either** SECTION 1 **or** SECTION 2 and respond on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number \_\_\_\_\_

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

3. Use the Organization and Planning page for your rough work.
4. Write your answers in full sentences or paragraphs, where applicable.
5. Write the final version of your answers in **ink** in the space provided.
6. Only your finished work will be marked.

**OVER**

## **Organization and Planning**

**PART B:**  
**SECTION 1**

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

**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)**
  
- b) Describe the effects that the failure of the Schlieffen Plan had on the course of the war. **(4 marks)**

**Question 2:** Respond on page 18.

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

**Question 3:** Respond on page 19.

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

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

**OVER**

## SECTION 2

**Question 4:** Respond on page 21.

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

**Question 5:** Respond on page 22.

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

**Question 6:** Respond on page 23.

**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)**







## **Organization and Planning**







## PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 8 marks

Suggested Time: 13 minutes

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

### THE 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)



## **Organization and Planning**

**PART D: ESSAY**

**Value: 20 marks**

**Suggested Time: 38 minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Choose **Topic 1** or **Topic 2**. Write a well-constructed essay in **ink** in the space provided.

A **good** answer **must**

- develop a thesis, and
- use examples from throughout the twentieth century (1900–1980).

**Question 8.**

**TOPIC 1**

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).

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Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

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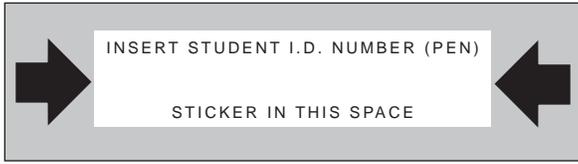






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# **HISTORY 12**

**January 1999**

Course Code = HI

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**HISTORY 12**

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

Score for Question 1:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score for Question 2:

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score for Question 3:

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score for Question 4:

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score for Question 5:

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score for Question 6:

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

Score the evidence question:

Score for Question 7:

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(8)

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

Score for Question 8:  
**Topic 1**

8. \_\_\_\_\_  
(20)

OR

Score for Question 8:  
**Topic 2**

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(20)