

**JUNE 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. The most consistent aim of Kaiser Wilhelm II was to
  - A. make peace with Austria-Hungary.
  - B. acquire an empire to rival Britain's.
  - C. maintain Germany's alliance with Russia.
  - D. promote democratic freedoms in Germany.

Use the following map to answer question 2.



2. The country which sought a warm-water port in the Balkans was
  - A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4

- 
3. The Schlieffen Plan was designed to
    - A. avoid a prolonged two-front war.
    - B. ensure an Austrian victory over Serbia.
    - C. protect Alsace and Lorraine from a French attack.
    - D. end British naval supremacy in the English Channel.

OVER

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 4.



4. This headline refers to the Battle of
- A. Jutland.
  - B. the Marne.
  - C. the Somme.
  - D. Tannenberg.
- 
5. The U.S.A. entered the First World War as a direct result of
- A. the sinking of the Lusitania.
  - B. its desire to help Britain and France.
  - C. Wilson's publication of the Fourteen Points.
  - D. the German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.
6. The German army gained a temporary advantage in 1918 as a result of
- A. the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
  - B. the Allied defeat at Gallipoli.
  - C. Italy's victories over Austria.
  - D. President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

7. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the 1917 November Revolution in Russia?
- A. The Bolsheviks seized control of Petrograd.
  - B. The popularity of the Tsar was rising in the cities.
  - C. The revolution was started by spontaneous street demonstrations.
  - D. The Duma called for the overthrow of the provisional government.
8. The program which allowed some private ownership in Russia/the U.S.S.R. was
- A. collectivization.
  - B. War Communism.
  - C. the first Five-Year Plan.
  - D. the New Economic Policy (NEP).
9. Stalin won the struggle for the leadership of the U.S.S.R. because he
- A. had created the Red Army.
  - B. called for “world revolution”.
  - C. had played a minor role in the November Revolution.
  - D. controlled the appointments of Communist Party officials.
10. Immigration into the U.S.A. dropped in the 1920s because
- A. Europeans no longer wished to emigrate.
  - B. the Depression in the U.S.A. discouraged new immigrants.
  - C. a series of government measures had restricted immigration.
  - D. Europeans could not afford to emigrate after the First World War.

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

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Washington Naval Agreement</li><li>• Dawes Plan</li><li>• Young Plan</li></ul> |
|--|

11. These agreements are all examples of
- A. attempts to encourage free trade.
  - B. international attempts to limit armaments.
  - C. exceptions to the U.S. policy of isolationism.
  - D. U.S. assistance to Germany to pay reparations.

12. The immediate goal of President Roosevelt's first "Hundred Days" was to
- A. eliminate U.S. protective tariffs.
  - B. increase agricultural production.
  - C. restore confidence in the U.S. banking system.
  - D. drastically bring down the level of unemployment.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 13.



What next?

13. This cartoon best illustrates the
- A. support of many Americans for the New Deal.
  - B. success of the TVA in extending federal power.
  - C. opposition of the Supreme Court to New Deal legislation.
  - D. failure of New Deal legislation to solve the problems of the Depression.

14. In the early 1920s, both Italy and Germany
- A. had authoritarian dictatorships.
  - B. had lost their overseas empires.
  - C. fell behind on reparations payments.
  - D. resented the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference.
15. As a result of the Ruhr crisis of 1923
- A. Germany agreed to the Dawes Plan.
  - B. Germany signed the Treaty of Rapallo.
  - C. the U.S.A. guaranteed the Locarno Pacts.
  - D. the League of Nations imposed sanctions on France.
16. Mussolini's government was based on the concept of
- A. fascism.
  - B. liberalism.
  - C. communism.
  - D. anti-semitism.
17. Prior to 1929, the Nazi Party had limited success in Germany because
- A. Hitler had not yet become party leader.
  - B. it refused to participate in national elections.
  - C. its leaders were in jail as a result of the Beer Hall Putsch.
  - D. its extremist views had less appeal during times of economic prosperity.
18. In coming to power, Hitler's greatest support came from the
- A. socialists.
  - B. nationalists.
  - C. communists.
  - D. trade unions.
19. Hitler passed the Nuremberg Laws to promote
- A. autarky.
  - B. lebensraum.
  - C. anti-semitism.
  - D. collective security.

20. Hitler's first aggressive move which could **not** be justified as national self-determination was the
- A. Anschluss with Austria.
  - B. remilitarization of the Rhineland.
  - C. withdrawal from the League of Nations.
  - D. takeover of Bohemia and Moravia (Czechoslovakia).

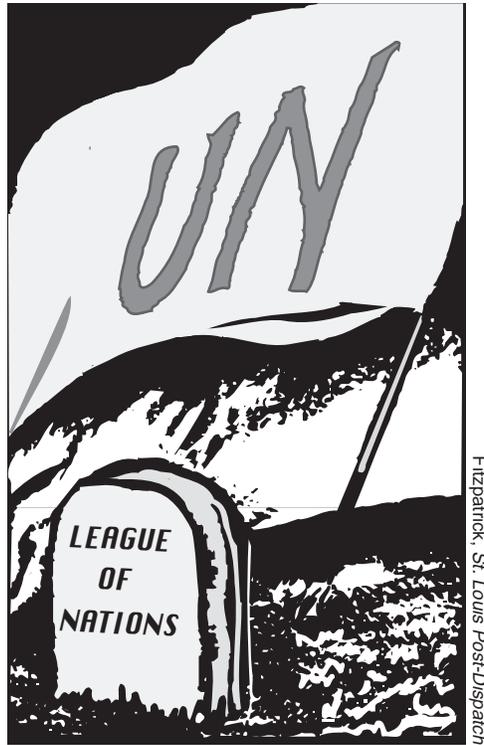
Use the following map to answer question 21.



21. The country that was defeated and partitioned as a result of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was
- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4
- 
22. In both the First and Second World Wars, Britain needed
- A. a steady supply of troops to man the trenches.
  - B. materials to launch a successful amphibious landing.
  - C. an extensive anti-aircraft system to destroy German bombers.
  - D. a constant supply of munitions and food from North America.

23. The event that marked the end of the “Phoney War” in 1940 was the
- A. invasion of France by Italy.
  - B. attack by Germany on the U.S.S.R.
  - C. blitzkrieg attack on Western Europe by Germany.
  - D. launching of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany.
24. Hostility between Japan and the U.S.A. increased throughout 1941, largely because of the U.S.A.’s
- A. increasing military support for Britain.
  - B. tightening economic sanctions against Japan.
  - C. threat to use nuclear weapons in a future war.
  - D. support for Britain’s seizure of French colonies in Asia.
25. Following the U.S. entry into the Second World War, Roosevelt decided that
- A. Japan should be defeated first.
  - B. Lend-Lease aid to Britain would be reduced.
  - C. Germany should be defeated as quickly as possible.
  - D. all aspects of Allied war policy should be coordinated by him.
26. Which of the following countries has veto power in the United Nations’ Security Council?
- A. Japan
  - B. France
  - C. Canada
  - D. Germany

Use the following cartoon to answer question 27.



“One challenged aggression—one backed down”

27. The cartoon compares the League of Nation’s action in Abyssinia with the United Nation’s action in
- A. Cuba.
  - B. Korea.
  - C. Greece.
  - D. Vietnam.
- 
28. A direct result of the Communist takeover of China in 1949 was that
- A. the U.S.S.R. supplied China with nuclear weapons.
  - B. Communist China was admitted to the United Nations.
  - C. the anti-Communist campaign in the U.S.A. intensified.
  - D. the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) alliance was formed.
29. In which of the following countries was there an armed uprising as a result of Khrushchev’s policy of de-Stalinization?
- A. Hungary.
  - B. Romania.
  - C. Yugoslavia.
  - D. Czechoslovakia.

30. Competition between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East began as a result of
- A. OPEC control of Middle East oil.
  - B. Soviet military support for Egypt.
  - C. Khrushchev's visits to the region.
  - D. Soviet support for the establishment of Israel.
31. The European Economic Community (EEC) was a response to the need to
- A. reduce trade barriers.
  - B. distribute United Nations Aid.
  - C. expand colonial markets in Asia.
  - D. promote Eastern European prosperity.
32. The launching of Sputnik in 1957 led to
- A. U.S. fear of Soviet missile technology.
  - B. superpower cooperation in space exploration.
  - C. an improvement in relations between the U.S.S.R. and China.
  - D. Eisenhower's defeat in the U.S. Presidential election of 1960.
33. The **main** reason for U.S. hostility toward Castro's Cuba in 1960 was the
- A. overthrow of a corrupt dictatorship.
  - B. introduction of democratic reforms.
  - C. nationalizing of U.S. companies in Cuba.
  - D. expulsion of U.S. forces from Guantanamo Bay.

**Use the following quote to answer question 34.**

"We were eyeball to eyeball and the other guy blinked."

U.S. official about the Cuban Missile Crisis.

34. The official is describing the U.S. policy of
- A. isolationism.
  - B. co-existence.
  - C. collaboration.
  - D. brinkmanship.

35. The goal of “socialism with a human face” is associated with
- A. Yugoslavia.
  - B. the U.S.S.R.
  - C. East Germany.
  - D. Czechoslovakia.

Use the following document to answer question 36.



36. A historian would consider this document reliable as evidence of
- A. Soviet aggression against China.
  - B. China's increasing military power.
  - C. China's view of the Sino-Soviet Split.
  - D. the Soviet view of the Sino-Soviet Split.
- 

37. Which of the following was an example of détente?
- A. The SALT I Agreement, 1972.
  - B. The Olympic Games in Moscow, 1980.
  - C. The reunification of North and South Vietnam, 1975.
  - D. Britain's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC), 1972.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 38.



38. This cartoon refers to the
- A. policy of ostpolitik.
  - B. success of the Berlin airlift.
  - C. building of the Berlin Wall.
  - D. West German entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

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Use the following statement to answer question 39.

President resigns as a result of Watergate Scandal.

39. The president referred to in this statement is
- A. Ford.
  - B. Carter.
  - C. Nixon.
  - D. Johnson.

40. The Helsinki Declaration of 1975 included an agreement to
- A. reunite East and West Germany.
  - B. allow free elections in Eastern Europe.
  - C. recognize the existing borders in Europe.
  - D. withdraw all foreign troops from Europe.

**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.**

At Paris in 1919, President Wilson sought a lasting peace settlement.

- a) Describe the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement that were intended to **support** Wilson's hope for "a lasting peace settlement". **(4 marks)**
  
- b) Describe the terms of the Paris Peace Settlement that **contradicted** Wilson's hope for "a lasting peace settlement". **(4 marks)**

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

**Use the following statement to answer question 2.**

Stalin took a backward country and transformed it into a modern state but at great cost to the Russian people.

- a) Describe the policies Stalin used to transform the U.S.S.R. into a modern state. **(4 marks)**
  
- b) Justify the statement that this change came at "great cost to the Russian people." **(4 marks)**

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

Explain how Britain's policies and actions between 1935 and 1939 contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. **(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.**

Each of the three major Allies (Britain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.) won decisive victories that changed the course of the Second World War.

Identify **one** example of a victory by **each** of the three major Allies and explain how **each** victory changed the course of the war. **(8 marks)**

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

**Use the following statement to answer question 5.**

After 1960, the U.S.A. found it easier to increase its involvement in Vietnam than to withdraw from the conflict.

- a) Explain why the U.S.A. increased its involvement in Vietnam. **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain why the U.S.A. withdrew from Vietnam. **(4 marks)**

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

Describe the situation in Europe between 1945 and 1949 which led to the Cold War. **(8 marks)**







## **Organization and Planning**



**SECTION 2 – Question 5:**

**Use the following statement to answer question 5.**

After 1960, the U.S.A. found it easier to increase its involvement in Vietnam than to withdraw from the conflict.

- a) Explain why the U.S.A. increased its involvement in Vietnam. **(4 marks)**

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- b) Explain why the U.S.A. withdrew from Vietnam. **(4 marks)**

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## 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.

### IMPACT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

#### DOCUMENT 1

The automobile was by far the most important consumer product stimulating prosperity in the 1920s. It was the great symbol of the American standard of living: though a luxury elsewhere, it now came to be looked upon as a necessity, even by farmers and laborers.

D. Malone and B. Roach, *War and Troubled Peace*, New York (1960)

#### DOCUMENT 2

During a period of about four weeks I saw the following sales made: a) a \$1 500 touring car to a small tailor who had nothing to pay down on it; b) a similar car to a policeman who went in debt for half his monthly salary for a year in order to pay for it; c) a sedan selling for about \$2 000 to a restaurant keeper who had just gone into business for himself.

A banker writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* (1925)

#### DOCUMENT 3

The practice of installment buying spread widely in the optimistic 1920s, as the amount required for down payment decreased. By 1929, well over three billion dollars was outstanding for such loans, about half the total being for cars. In that year, 70 percent of automobile sales in the United States were on installments.

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

#### DOCUMENT 4

U.S.A.	1920	1929
Kilometres of surfaced roads	620 000	1 000 000
Automobiles on roads	9 000 000	26 000 000

B. Callaghan, *A History of the Twentieth Century* (1987)



## **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**

Democratic states have had more influence on the major events of the twentieth century than authoritarian states.

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

**OR**

**TOPIC 2**

Nationalism was a greater threat to world peace before 1945 than it was after 1945.

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

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Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

**OVER**

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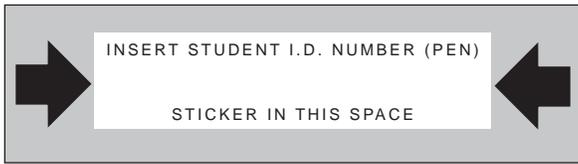






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# **HISTORY 12**

**June 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)