

NOVEMBER 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 four parts:		
PART A: 40 multiple-choice questions	40	30
PART B: 3 written-response questions		
• Select and respond to one question from SECTION 1.	6	12
• Select and respond to one question from SECTION 2.	6	12
• Select and respond to 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

- Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are **not** permitted in the examination room.
- 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.
- This examination is designed to be completed in **two hours**. *Students may, however, take up to 30 minutes of additional time to finish.*

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PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

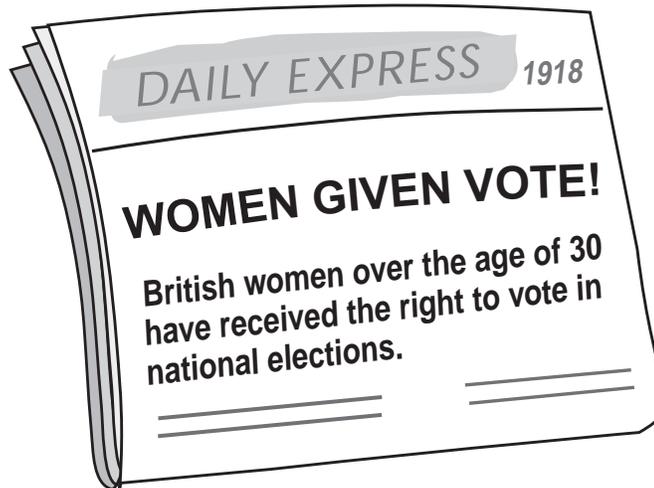
Value: 40 marks

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.

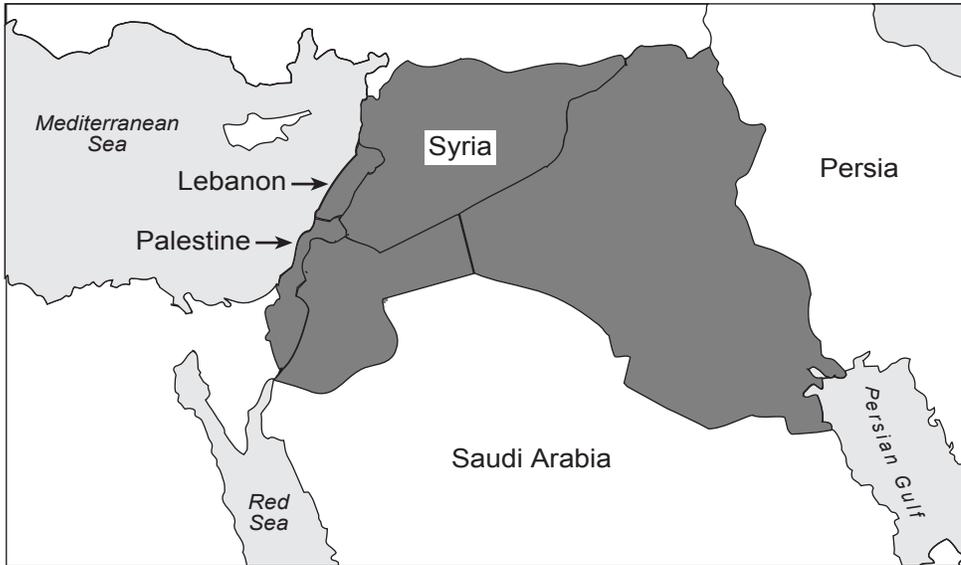
1. The country that was still a major imperial power at the end of the First World War was
 - A. Britain.
 - B. Turkey.
 - C. Germany.
 - D. Austria-Hungary.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 2.



2. Women were given the vote in recognition of their contribution to the
 - A. Paris Peace Conference.
 - B. growth of the trade union movement.
 - C. Allied victory in the First World War.
 - D. establishment of the League of Nations.

Use the following map to answer question 3.



3. In the 1920s, the dotted areas on the map were
- A. colonies of France.
 - B. colonies of Turkey.
 - C. independent countries.
 - D. mandates of the League of Nations.
-
4. The ideology that supports a multi-party political system is
- A. nazism.
 - B. fascism.
 - C. democracy.
 - D. communism.
5. An idea important to nazism but not to fascism is
- A. anti-communism.
 - B. extreme nationalism.
 - C. the glorification of war.
 - D. the concept of an Aryan master race.

Use the following table to answer question 6.

EFFECT OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP) ON RUSSIAN ECONOMY			
Millions of tonnes	1921	1922	1923
Coal	8.9	9.5	13.7
Steel	0.2	0.4	0.7
Grain Harvest	37.6	50.3	56.6

6. What aspect of the New Economic Policy (NEP) accounts for these improvements in the Russian economy?
- A. collectivization of agriculture
 - B. acceptance of limited free enterprise
 - C. imposition of Marxist economic ideas
 - D. increased emphasis on mass production
-
7. The Corporate State and the Lateran Treaty are associated with
- A. fascist Italy.
 - B. the U.S.S.R.
 - C. Great Britain.
 - D. the Weimar Republic.
8. Stalin's major economic goal in the 1930s was to
- A. increase world trade.
 - B. develop heavy industry.
 - C. promote a consumer society.
 - D. encourage private ownership of small industry.
9. Gandhi's principal tactic for achieving independence for India was
- A. destruction of British property in India.
 - B. armed resistance to the British army in India.
 - C. a policy of non-violent resistance to the British.
 - D. encouraging the Muslim Indians to establish an independent Pakistan.

10. In the 1920s, the world's greatest industrial power was
- A. Japan.
 - B. France.
 - C. the U.S.A.
 - D. Great Britain.
11. In the U.S.A., Henry Ford mass produced automobiles by using
- A. cheap foreign labour.
 - B. only blacks and women.
 - C. the first industrial robots.
 - D. workers on a moving assembly line.
12. The popularity of the Nazis increased dramatically after 1929 because of the
- A. economic uncertainty caused by the Depression.
 - B. U.S.A.'s insistence that Germany pay reparations in full.
 - C. support given to the communists by President Hindenburg.
 - D. great economic progress in Germany between 1929 and 1933.
13. The Nazi Party in Germany believed that women should be
- A. denied political rights.
 - B. given full economic equality.
 - C. equal to men in the government and the party.
 - D. encouraged to be mothers, wives and homemakers.
14. Political conservatives in the U.S.A. criticized the New Deal because it
- A. allowed increased Asian immigration.
 - B. gave too few benefits to minority groups.
 - C. increased the size and power of the federal government.
 - D. kept the U.S.A. in isolation as the Second World War approached.
15. During the 1930s, Stalin's purges resulted in
- A. better relations with the West.
 - B. greater freedom for ethnic minorities.
 - C. improved morale in the armed forces.
 - D. the elimination of the old Bolshevik leaders.

16. The term collective security would **most likely** be used by an historian studying
- A. European diplomacy in the 1930s.
 - B. Soviet agricultural policies under Stalin.
 - C. U.S. agricultural policies under Roosevelt.
 - D. the rise of trade unions during the Great Depression.
17. Which of the following governments failed to intervene in the Spanish Civil War?
- A. Italy
 - B. Britain
 - C. U.S.S.R.
 - D. Germany

Use the following quotation to answer question 18.

England has been offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen shame and will get war.

Winston Churchill (1938)

18. Churchill is reacting to the British government policy of
- A. isolationism.
 - B. re-armament.
 - C. appeasement.
 - D. collaboration.

Use the following statement to answer question 19.

The only state to make an energetic effort to restrain the fascist aggressors, to block their path to war and to uphold peace, was the Soviet Union, which consistently maintained its anti-war policy.

Soviet history textbook discussing the 1930s

19. This statement is contradicted by the
- A. Nazi-Soviet Pact.
 - B. Anti-Comintern Pact.
 - C. Soviet refusal to aid Czechoslovakia.
 - D. Soviet membership in the League of Nations.

20. Immediately prior to the U.S. entry into the Second World War, President Roosevelt followed a policy of
- A. strict neutrality towards both sides.
 - B. increasing support for Britain and her allies.
 - C. isolationism and hostility toward both sides.
 - D. neutrality toward Japan, but hostility toward Germany.

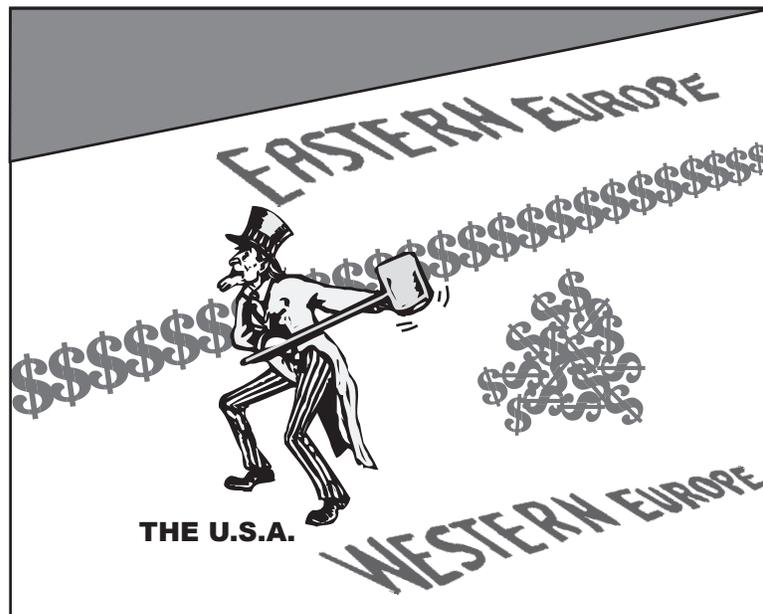
Use the following map to answer question 21.



21. The correct chronological order for German attacks in the Second World War is
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 - B. 2, 1, 3, 4.
 - C. 3, 2, 1, 4.
 - D. 3, 4, 2, 1.
-
22. One reason for the British victory in the Battle of Britain was
- A. the U.S.A. declared war on Germany.
 - B. its navy shelled German positions in France and Holland.
 - C. the German air force was unable to bomb British industrial cities.
 - D. radar gave adequate warning of where the Germans would attack.

23. One reason the U.S.A. used atomic bombs against Japan was to
- A. prepare for an invasion of Korea.
 - B. demonstrate its military power to the U.S.S.R.
 - C. destroy the main armament production centres of Japan.
 - D. support American troops in their struggle to take Okinawa.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 24.



The U.S.A. building a barrier out of dollars to stop communism entering Western Europe.

24. The “fence” the U.S.A. is building represents the
- A. Berlin Wall.
 - B. Iron Curtain.
 - C. Marshall Plan.
 - D. United Nations.

-
25. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in response to the
- A. American need for support in the Korean war.
 - B. fear of aggression and expansion by the U.S.S.R.
 - C. establishment of a communist regime in Yugoslavia.
 - D. admission of Communist China to the United Nations Security Council.

26. Which of the following groups of countries were under the direct control of the U.S.S.R. in the 1950s?
- A. Poland, Hungary, Finland
 - B. East Germany, Poland, Turkey
 - C. Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania
 - D. Yugoslavia, Romania, East Germany
27. All of the following events increased fear of communism in the U.S.A. **except** the
- A. victory of the communists in China.
 - B. involvement of China in the Korean war.
 - C. testing of an atomic bomb by the U.S.S.R.
 - D. re-emergence of Japan as an industrial power.
28. As leader of the U.S.S.R., Khrushchev
- A. denounced Stalin and his policies.
 - B. opposed reconciliation with the West.
 - C. removed all restrictions on cultural freedom.
 - D. introduced capitalist reforms to the economy.
29. A major achievement of the U.S.S.R. during the 1950s was the
- A. launching of Sputnik.
 - B. ending of press censorship.
 - C. introduction of the Five-Year Plans.
 - D. production of consumer goods to a level equal to that of Western Europe.
30. One of the main reasons for détente was the
- A. superiority of the U.S. military.
 - B. superiority of the Soviet military.
 - C. United Nations' insistence on arms reduction.
 - D. inability of either superpower to gain military superiority.
31. The first Prime Minister of independent India was
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - B. Mohandas Gandhi.
 - C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
 - D. Muhammed Ali Jinnah.

32. The increase in registration of black voters in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s was a direct result of the
- A. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - B. withdrawal from office by President Johnson.
 - C. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.
 - D. constitutional change giving black Americans the right to vote.
33. An important difference between the United Nations and the League of Nations was that the
- A. United States became a member of the United Nations.
 - B. League used economic sanctions against aggressor states.
 - C. United Nations could not send troops to stop an aggressor.
 - D. U.S.S.R. agreed to become a member of the United Nations.
34. An area of conflict in which the United Nations was **not** directly involved was the
- A. Gulf War.
 - B. Suez Crisis.
 - C. Korean War.
 - D. Berlin Blockade.
35. One result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 was the
- A. increased hostility between the U.S.A. and China.
 - B. withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from Europe.
 - C. cancellation of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.
 - D. U.S. senate's refusal to approve the SALT II treaty.

Use the following quotation to answer question 36.

The use of threat or force no longer can or must be an instrument of foreign policy.

Mikhail Gorbachev, 1988

36. By renouncing force as an instrument of foreign policy, Gorbachev effectively
- A. signalled the end of the Cold War.
 - B. lost the support of the Russian people.
 - C. admitted to the military weakness of the U.S.S.R.
 - D. made it impossible for other countries to use force.

37. At the end of the 1980s, demonstrations and strikes in Poland and Czechoslovakia called for all of the following **except**
- A. free elections.
 - B. liberalized laws.
 - C. economic freedom.
 - D. closer ties with the U.S.S.R.
38. A significant consequence of the women's movement of the 1960s and the 1970s was the
- A. achievement of pay equity for women.
 - B. equal membership of women in most Western governments.
 - C. increased employment of women in fields previously dominated by men.
 - D. reduction in the number of women in the armed forces of western countries.
39. The Chinese leader responsible for the Tiananmen Square massacre was
- A. Zhou Enlai.
 - B. Mao Zedong.
 - C. Deng Xiaoping.
 - D. Chiang Kai-shek.
40. The U.S.A. became involved in the Gulf War **primarily** to
- A. protect the Suez Canal.
 - B. test its new military technology.
 - C. protect the independence of Israel.
 - D. ensure the continued supply of oil.

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

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 18 marks

Suggested Time: 36 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Detach the perforated page 13.
2. From the six written-response questions on pages 13 (SECTION 1) and 14 (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 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.

OVER

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to all parts of Question 1 on page 15.

Use the following statement to answer question 1.

A result of Lenin's actions after November 1917 was hostility between the new communist government of Russia and the West.

- a) Describe the actions taken by Lenin's government after the November Revolution that angered the West. **(4 marks)**
- b) Describe the actions taken by the Western Powers in the same period that angered Lenin's government. **(2 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to all parts of Question 2 on page 16.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

British influence in the Middle East contributed to the rise of nationalism in that region in the period 1919 to 1939.

- a) Explain why Britain was able to extend its influence in the Middle East in 1919. **(2 marks)**
- b) Explain why Britain wanted to extend its influence in this region. **(2 marks)**
- c) Explain how British influence contributed to the rise of nationalism in this region in the period 1919 to 1939. **(2 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to Question 3 on page 17.

Explain why the balance of power in the world shifted away from the Great Powers of Western Europe as a result of the Second World War. **(6 marks)**

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

OVER

SECTION 2

Question 4: Respond to all parts of Question 4 on page 19.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

In 1948, the Afrikaner National Party came to power in South Africa and established the policy of apartheid.

- a) Define the term apartheid. **(1 mark)**
- b) Explain how apartheid was put into practice in South Africa. **(5 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to Question 5 on page 20.

Describe the success of the Western European countries in achieving closer cooperation since 1945. **(6 marks)**

Question 6: Respond to all parts of Question 6 on page 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The Berlin Wall was an important symbol of the Cold War.

- a) Explain why the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. **(3 marks)**
- b) Describe the factors that led to the destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989. **(3 marks)**

SECTION 1 – Question 2:

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

British influence in the Middle East contributed to the rise of nationalism in that region in the period 1919 to 1939.

- a) Explain why Britain was able to extend its influence in the Middle East in 1919. **(2 marks)**

- b) Explain why Britain wanted to extend its influence in this region. **(2 marks)**

- c) Explain how British influence contributed to the rise of nationalism in this region in the period 1919 to 1939. **(2 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 2 – Question 6:

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The Berlin Wall was an important symbol of the Cold War.

- a) Explain why the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. **(3 marks)**

- b) Describe the factors that led to the destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989. **(3 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 12 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

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

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

DOCUMENT 1

...the imposition on South-East Asia of the political system of Communist Russia and its Chinese Communist ally, would be a threat to the whole free world community. The United States feels that this should be met by united action. This might involve serious risks. But these risks are far less than those that will face us a few years from now, if we do not act today.

John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State (1954)

DOCUMENT 2

I am frankly of the belief that no amount of American military assistance in Indochina can conquer an enemy which is everywhere and at the same time nowhere—an “enemy of the people” which has the sympathy and support of the people.

Senator John F. Kennedy (1954)

DOCUMENT 3

...whereas naval units of the communist regime of North Vietnam...have deliberately and repeatedly attacked United States naval vessels lawfully present in international waters...the Congress of the U.S.A. approves and supports the determination of the President to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States.

U.S. Department of State Bulletin (August 24, 1964)

DOCUMENT 4

Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change. ...we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny.

President Lyndon B. Johnson (1965)

DOCUMENT 5

We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. combat ground forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable. This withdrawal will be made from strength and not from weakness.

Richard M. Nixon in a nationally televised speech (1969)

DOCUMENT 6

... Vietnamization directs the withdrawal of American troops only as the Saigon (South Vietnamese) armed forces demonstrate their ability to take over the war. Yet evidence indicates that the Vietnamese people do not feel the Saigon regime is worth fighting for.

George S. McGovern, speaking before the U.S. Senate Committee
on Foreign Relations (1970)

DOCUMENT 7

(Cartoon removed due to copyright restrictions — refer to print copy of this examination)

U.S. cartoon (1972)

Question 7:

a) Identify examples of bias in Document 3.

(2 marks)

b) Explain how Document 2 is supported by Document 6.

(2 marks)

c) Assess the reliability of Document 7 as evidence about U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

(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

In the twentieth century, technological advances have had both positive and negative effects on society.

Support this statement using examples from the history of the period 1919 to 1991.

OR

TOPIC 2

Economic problems have been a major cause of political change within countries.

Support this statement using examples from the history of the period 1919 to 1991.

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

OVER

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

Question 1:

1.

(6)

Question 2:

2.

(6)

Question 3:

3.

(6)

Question 4:

4.

(6)

Question 5:

5.

(6)

Question 6:

6.

(6)

Score the evidence question:

Question 7:

7.

(12)

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

Question 8:
Topic 1

8.

(15)

Question 8:
Topic 2

9.

(15)

INSERT STUDENT I.D. NUMBER (PEN)

STICKER IN THIS SPACE

batch and sequence number

HISTORY 12

November 1999

Course Code = HI

Use this space if I.D. sticker is **not** available.

WRITE STUDENT I.D. NUMBER (PEN)

IN THIS SPACE