

JANUARY 2000

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 all parts of one question from SECTION 1.	6	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one question from SECTION 2.	6	12
• Select and respond to all parts of 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
2. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are not permitted in the examination room.		
3. 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.		
4. This examination is designed to be completed in two hours . <i>Students may, however, take up to 30 minutes of additional time to finish.</i>		

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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. In the 1920s, the U.S.A. followed a policy of
 - A. isolationism.
 - B. tariff reduction.
 - C. collective security.
 - D. military intervention.

2. One of the **main** reasons Lenin adopted the New Economic Policy (NEP) was to
 - A. encourage increased agricultural production.
 - B. end all traces of capitalism in Russia/U.S.S.R.
 - C. establish new industrial cities east of the Urals.
 - D. provide more employment opportunities for women.

Use the following list to answer question 3.

- Control of the media
- Extreme nationalism
- Glorification of the leader

3. These characteristics are most closely associated with the ideology of
 - A. fascism.
 - B. Marxism.
 - C. socialism.
 - D. democracy.

4. Marxism hopes to organize society for the benefit of the
 - A. master race.
 - B. bourgeoisie.
 - C. state church.
 - D. working class.

5. All of the following contributed to the rise of the Nazis in Germany **except**
- A. support from communists.
 - B. support from conservatives.
 - C. the impact of the Great Depression.
 - D. the weakness of the Weimar Republic.
6. The event Hitler used as the reason for demanding full emergency powers was
- A. Kristallnacht.
 - B. the death of Hindenburg.
 - C. the burning of the Reichstag.
 - D. the Night of the Long Knives.
7. The **main** aim of Stalin's Five-Year Plans was to
- A. build up heavy industry.
 - B. expand trade between the U.S.S.R. and the West.
 - C. support the agricultural developments in the Virgin Lands.
 - D. put economic decision making in the hands of the proletariat.

Use the following figures to answer question 8.

Number of Farms in the U.S.S.R.	
1928.....	24 000 000
1938.....	250 000

8. These figures illustrate the
- A. effect of Stalin's collectivization policy.
 - B. resistance of the Kulaks to collectivization.
 - C. inability of the Five-Year Plans to meet their targets.
 - D. decline in agricultural production due to collectivization.
-
9. Mohandas Gandhi's goal for the Indian subcontinent was to
- A. end British rule using any methods at his disposal.
 - B. have an independent country with the caste system intact.
 - C. have one independent country which included Hindus and Muslims.
 - D. create a cooperative climate so the British could rule without using force.

Use the following quotation to answer question 10.

It is not the function of the government to relieve individuals of their responsibilities to their neighbours, or to relieve private institutions of their responsibilities to the public.

U.S. President Herbert Hoover (1932)

10. This quotation reflects Hoover's belief in

- A. socialism.
 - B. isolationism.
 - C. the New Deal.
 - D. free enterprise.
-

11. The passage of American tariff laws affected European countries because their

- A. economies had joined together to create a free trade zone.
- B. products faced stiff competition from cheaper Japanese goods.
- C. products became too expensive to compete in the American market.
- D. economies flourished so they could trade more easily with the U.S.A.

Use the following table to answer question 12.

Civilian Employees of the U.S. Government	
1933	603 000
1935	780 000
1937	895 000
1939	953 000

12. The increase in the size of the U.S. government can **best** be explained by

- A. an economic boom in the U.S.A.
- B. large-scale immigration during the 1930s.
- C. the expansion of government under the New Deal.
- D. the employment of women and minority groups in government.

13. The policy of economic self-sufficiency is called
- A. autarky.
 - B. autocracy.
 - C. appeasement.
 - D. anti-semitism.
14. The country that was **not** ruled by a fascist dictatorship in the 1930s was
- A. Italy.
 - B. Spain.
 - C. France.
 - D. Germany.
15. The Nuremberg Laws
- A. re-introduced conscription.
 - B. destroyed the Communist Party.
 - C. eliminated the Treaty of Versailles.
 - D. denied Jews the rights of citizenship.

Use the following map to answer question 16.



16. The Munich Conference decided the fate of country number

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

17. A major factor in German military victories in 1939-40 was the

- A. military assistance of Italy.
- B. German use of blitzkrieg tactics.
- C. tactic of frontal assault used by the French.
- D. diversion of Allied forces from the Western Front to defend Norway.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 18.



18. The cartoon illustrates
- A. Germany's rejection of lebensraum.
 - B. Hitler's admiration for communism.
 - C. Germany's decision to invade the U.S.S.R.
 - D. the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
-
19. During the Second World War, U.S. women and blacks
- A. gained full social equality.
 - B. led the opposition to the war.
 - C. were granted the right to vote.
 - D. found employment opportunities in war production.
20. The Soviet victory in the Battle of Stalingrad was significant to the outcome of the Second World War because it
- A. denied Germany access to the Caucasus oil fields.
 - B. diverted German forces from the Battle of Britain.
 - C. left the German forces too weak to occupy Vichy France.
 - D. forced the immediate German surrender on the Eastern Front.

Use the following quotation to answer question 21.

Berlin is a devastated city of shattered dreams, inhabited by half-mad creatures. These people are clawing their way into battered food shops, seeking shelter in cellars and begging favours from the victors.

Soviet officer (1945)

21. The **best** example of the Soviet officer's bias against the Germans is his reference to
- A. "a devastated city."
 - B. "half-mad creatures."
 - C. "battered food shops."
 - D. "seeking shelter in cellars."
-
22. The Allies dealt with the Germans responsible for the Holocaust by
- A. turning them over to Israel.
 - B. executing them without trial.
 - C. deporting them to South America.
 - D. placing them on trial for crimes against humanity.
23. At the conclusion of the Second World War
- A. Britain had the world's only colonial empire.
 - B. the U.S.A. was the world's only atomic power.
 - C. the U.S.S.R. had the world's most modern military force.
 - D. Germany was the only nation forced to give up its overseas colonies.
24. Which of the following is a statement of **opinion**, rather than fact, about the Cold War in the period 1945–1955?
- A. The Soviet Union established communist governments in Eastern Europe.
 - B. The policy of containment prevented Stalin's plan for the invasion of Western Europe.
 - C. The Marshall Plan provided funds for the rebuilding of Western European economic strength.
 - D. The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) committed the U.S.A. to the defence of Western Europe.

25. The Berlin airlift of 1948 indicated the West's
- A. willingness to cooperate with the Soviets.
 - B. desire to withdraw their forces from Berlin.
 - C. belief in a reunited East and West Germany.
 - D. commitment to preserve democracy behind the Iron Curtain.

Use the following map to answer question 26.



26. The establishment of the country marked by the dotted areas on the map was a result of the
- A. U.S.A's plan for the partition of India.
 - B. Muslim demands for an independent state.
 - C. British refusal to give up the entire subcontinent.
 - D. Hindu demands for the partition of the subcontinent.
-

27. President Kennedy's Quarantine Speech during the Cuban Missile Crisis is an example of
- A. détente.
 - B. brinkmanship.
 - C. collective security.
 - D. peaceful coexistence.

28. France delayed the entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) of
- A. Italy.
 - B. Britain.
 - C. Belgium.
 - D. West Germany.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 29.



Perhaps we should stop watering them.

29. The cartoon supports the policy of
- A. militarism.
 - B. containment.
 - C. brinkmanship.
 - D. arms limitation.

30. Direct U.S. military involvement in the Vietnam War was made possible by the
- A. U.S. declaration of war.
 - B. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
 - C. North Vietnamese declaration of war.
 - D. United Nations Security Council resolution.

31. A result of the Yom Kippur War was
- A. large territorial gains by Israel.
 - B. a rapid rise in the world price of oil.
 - C. a peace treaty between Israel and Syria.
 - D. renewed military aid by the U.S.S.R. to Israel.

32. The Helsinki Accords focused on
- A. agreements to respect human rights and freedoms.
 - B. a reduction in armaments by all the major European powers.
 - C. renewed tension between the east and west over the Berlin Wall.
 - D. a restructured North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact.

Use the following events to answer question 33.

1967 — Outer Space Treaty
1968 — Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
1971 — Communist China enters the United Nations
1972 — Nixon summit meetings in Beijing and Moscow

33. All of the events listed above are examples of
- A. détente.
 - B. isolationism.
 - C. containment.
 - D. appeasement.

34. The first Arab leader to sign a peace treaty with Israel was
- A. Anwar Sadat.
 - B. Yassir Arafat.
 - C. Menachem Begin.
 - D. Gamal Abdel Nasser.
35. Soviet troops in Afghanistan
- A. were aided by Warsaw Pact forces.
 - B. clashed with American ground troops.
 - C. were very successful against the rebels.
 - D. controlled the cities but not the countryside.

Use the following quotation to answer question 36.

While communist ideals supported gender equality, in communist countries women's pay averaged only 65 percent of men's, even though women were represented in professional fields. This figure is similar to that in most capitalist democracies.

Twentieth Century Viewpoints

36. The quotation is suggesting that
- A. gender equality ensures that there will also be pay equity.
 - B. there are more chances for women to advance in capitalist societies.
 - C. women are treated better in capitalist societies than in communist societies.
 - D. the wage gap between women and men is similar in both communist and capitalist societies.
-
37. The government improved production in China in the 1980s by
- A. introducing the first Five-Year Plan.
 - B. tightening its control over all economic activities.
 - C. refusing to allow foreign companies to take their profits out of China.
 - D. establishing Special Economic Zones to encourage foreign investment.
38. The end of the Cold War in Europe brought about
- A. a decline in the influence of Germany.
 - B. a decline in trade among European nations.
 - C. an increase in ethnic and nationalist tensions.
 - D. an increase in the influence of Marxist ideology.

OVER

39. By 1991, women had been heads of national governments in
- A. Britain, India and Israel.
 - B. Britain, India and Japan.
 - C. India, Israel and the U.S.A.
 - D. Britain, Israel and the U.S.A.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 40.



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40. "Next door" refers to
- A. Syria.
 - B. Israel.
 - C. Kuwait.
 - D. Saudi Arabia.

**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 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 to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

and

ii) Select **one** question from SECTION 2 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

I have selected question number _____ .

and

iii) Select **one other** question from **either** SECTION 1 **or** SECTION 2 and respond to **all parts** of that question 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.

Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to **all parts** of Question 1 on page 17.

Use the following statement to answer question 1.

Two new ideologies, communism in Russia and fascism in Italy, arose out of the First World War.

- a) Explain how the First World War contributed to the rise of communism in Russia. **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain how the settlement of the First World War contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy. **(2 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to Question 2 on page 18.

Explain how, in the 1920s, the production of automobiles and other consumer goods contributed to an economic boom in the U.S.A. and changed the lives of ordinary Americans. **(6 marks)**

Question 3: Respond to **all parts** of Question 3 on page 19.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

By the end of the 1930s, tension between Japan and the U.S.A. was increasing.

- a) Explain why there was increasing tension between Japan and the U.S.A. prior to 1941. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the aims of the Japanese in attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941. **(2 marks)**
- c) To what extent were the aims of the Japanese achieved? **(2 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 21.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

During the Cold War, China experienced hostile relations with each of the superpowers.

- a) Explain why there were hostile relations between China and the U.S.A. during the period 1949 to 1971. **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain why there were hostile relations between China and the U.S.S.R. after 1956. **(3 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to Question 5 on page 22.

Explain why the fighting in Vietnam (1945-1975) could be considered a war of national liberation. **(6 marks)**

Question 6: Respond to **all parts** of Question 6 on page 23.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika were critical steps in the ending of the Cold War.

- a) Define the terms "glasnost" and "perestroika". **(2 marks)**

- b) Describe the reforms carried out under Gorbachev's perestroika policy. **(2 marks)**

- c) Explain how these policies helped to bring the Cold War to an end. **(2 marks)**

SECTION 1 – Question 3: Respond to a), b) and c) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

By the end of the 1930s, tension between Japan and the U.S.A. was increasing.

- a) Explain why there was increasing tension between Japan and the U.S.A. prior to 1941. **(2 marks)**

- b) Describe the aims of the Japanese in attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941. **(2 marks)**

- c) To what extent were the aims of the Japanese achieved? **(2 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 2 – Question 4: Respond to a) and b) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

During the Cold War, China experienced hostile relations with each of the superpowers.

- a) Explain why there were hostile relations between China and the U.S.A. during the period 1949 to 1971. **(3 marks)**

- b) Explain why there were hostile relations between China and the U.S.S.R. after 1956. **(3 marks)**

SECTION 2 – Question 6: Respond to a), b) and c) of this question.

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

Gorbachev’s policies of glasnost and perestroika were critical steps in the ending of the Cold War.

a) Define the terms “glasnost” and “perestroika”. **(2 marks)**

b) Describe the reforms carried out under Gorbachev’s perestroika policy. **(2 marks)**

c) Explain how these policies helped to bring the Cold War to an end. **(2 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 12 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use **Documents 1 to 8** to answer **all parts** of written-response question 7.
Answer in **ink**.

THE MIDDLE EAST

DOCUMENT 1

His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice [threaten] the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine....

Balfour Declaration, British Foreign Office (1917)

DOCUMENT 2

GROWTH OF THE JEWISH POPULATION IN PALESTINE

Year	Jewish Population	% of Total Population
1922	83 000	11.1
1928	151 656	16.9
1937	395 836	28.2
1944	554 329	30.6

British Census Figures for Palestine

DOCUMENT 3

The First Zionist Congress had proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national revival in their own country. This right was acknowledged by the Balfour Declaration.... We hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine....

Israel's Proclamation of Independence (1948)

DOCUMENT 4

Stripped of propaganda and sentiment, the Palestine problem is simply the struggle of two different peoples for the same strip of land.

I. F. Stone, New York Review of Books (1967)

DOCUMENT 5

The world has witnessed the most monstrous injustice ever committed in this region of the world.... The conscience of mankind cannot accept this crime, this naked challenge of the aggressors who refuse to quit the lands seized from the Arabs....

Editorial in the official newspaper of the Soviet government (June 1967)

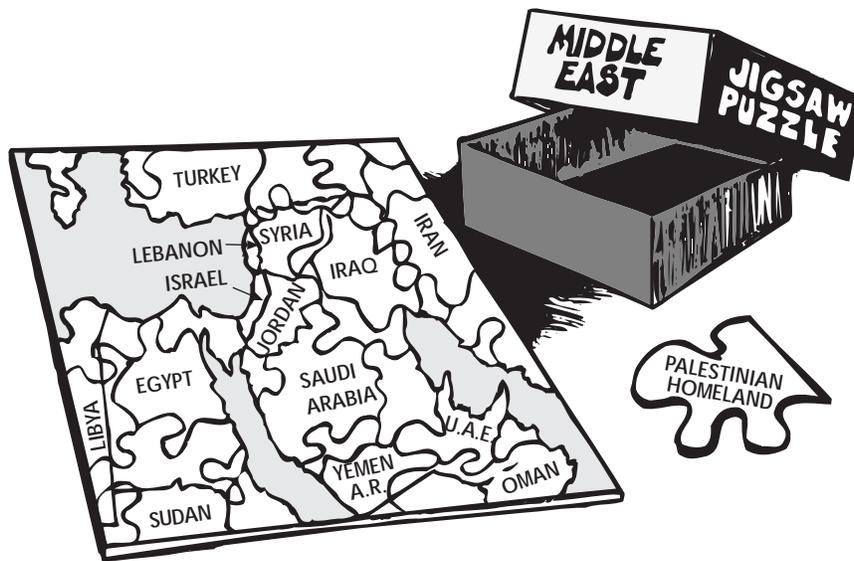
DOCUMENT 6

Article 1 — Palestine, the homeland of the Palestinian Arab people, is an inseparable part of the Arab Nation.

Article 2 — Palestine, within the frontiers that existed under the British Mandate, is an indivisible territorial unit.

The Palestine National Charter (1968)

DOCUMENT 7



Branch, *San Antonio Express* (1984)

DOCUMENT 8

The deadlock (in solving the Israeli-Palestine problem) could only be broken if all the parties were willing to accept the fundamental geopolitical reality of the Middle East: that Israel was too strong to be defeated even by all its neighbors combined, and that the United States would oppose interference by the Soviet Union.

Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy* (1994)

Question 7: Respond to a), b), c) and d) of this question.

a) Is Document 2 a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer. **(2 marks)**

b) Assess the reliability of Document 5 as a source of evidence about the Palestinian problem. **(2 marks)**

c) Explain how Documents 3 and 6 corroborate Document 1. **(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

Political and social protest movements can only achieve their goals in democratic states.

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

OR

TOPIC 2

International cooperation has had a steadily increasing impact on the events of the twentieth century.

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.**

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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)

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STICKER IN THIS SPACE

batch and sequence number

HISTORY 12

January 2000

Course Code = HI

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WRITE STUDENT I.D. NUMBER (PEN)

IN THIS SPACE



