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History 12

NOVEMBER 2001

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 **three**
of the following
six questions:

Score the
evidence question:

Question 1:
1. .
(7)

Question 7:
7. .
(14)

Question 2:
2. .
(7)

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

Question 3:
3. .
(7)

Question 8:
Topic 1
8. .
(15)

Question 4:
4. .
(7)

Question 8:
Topic 2
9. .
(15)

Question 5:
5. .
(7)

Question 6:
6. .
(7)

HISTORY 12

NOVEMBER 2001

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
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.	7	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one question from SECTION 2.	7	12
• Select and respond to all parts of one other question from either SECTION 1 or SECTION 2.	7	12
PART C: Evidence question	14	24
• Respond to all parts .		
PART D: Essay question	15	30
• Select and respond to one topic.		
Total:	90 marks	120 minutes

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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. Which country gained territory as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
 - A. Russia
 - B. Poland
 - C. Turkey
 - D. Germany

2. An important reason for the success of the March Revolution of 1917 was the fact that the
 - A. Tsar's soldiers sided with the revolutionaries.
 - B. revolution was well-planned and well-executed.
 - C. Bolsheviks played the major role in the revolution.
 - D. Russian government had signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

3. On which principle was the League of Nations based?
 - A. balance of power
 - B. collective security
 - C. spheres of influence
 - D. economic nationalism

Use the following statement to answer question 4.

Capitalism is the exploitation of the many by the few.

4. The view stated above is a basic belief of
 - A. fascism.
 - B. democracy.
 - C. nationalism.
 - D. communism.

OVER

5. Which of the following Middle East mandates was the focus of Arab-Jewish hostility during the interwar period?
- A. Iraq
 - B. Jordan
 - C. Lebanon
 - D. Palestine
6. The slogan “socialism in one country” refers to Stalin’s aim to
- A. disband the Comintern.
 - B. modernize the economy of the U.S.S.R.
 - C. spread communism beyond the U.S.S.R.
 - D. turn the U.S.S.R. into a democratic state.
7. Which one of the following was a factor in Mussolini’s rise to power?
- A. his decision to march on Rome
 - B. the popularity of his anti-Semitic views
 - C. his withdrawal from the League of Nations
 - D. the support he received from the socialist parties
8. The most spectacular industrial development in the U.S.A. in the 1920s was the
- A. mass production of automobiles.
 - B. electrification of the entire country.
 - C. introduction of regular air freight service.
 - D. completion of the interstate highway system.

Use the following data to answer question 9.

Production Figures in the U.S.S.R. 1928–1932			
	1928	1930	1932
Cattle (Millions)	70.5	52.5	40.7
Pigs (Millions)	26.0	13.6	11.6

9. What was the **main** reason for the drop in production figures?

- A. the labour shortage on the farms
 - B. the increased export of Soviet grain
 - C. the peasant resistance to collectivization
 - D. the production quotas under War Communism
-

10. All of the following are features of fascism **except**

- A. extreme nationalism.
- B. multi-party elections.
- C. economic self-sufficiency.
- D. aggressive military expansion.

11. Which of the following is an example of a direct cause–effect relationship?

- A. New Deal → increased government intervention
- B. New Economic Policy (NEP) → War Communism
- C. First Five-Year Plan → production of consumer goods
- D. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) → increased agricultural production

Use the following quotation to answer question 12.

We demand the union of all Germans...to form a Greater Germany.

Extract from the Nazi Party Program

12. This “demand” resulted in the
- A. invasion of Slovakia.
 - B. annexation of Austria.
 - C. invasion of the U.S.S.R.
 - D. re-militarization of the Rhineland.

Use the following list to answer question 13.

- Anglo-German Naval Agreement
- Hoare-Laval Pact
- Munich Agreement

13. These agreements are examples of Britain’s policy of
- A. imperialism.
 - B. isolationism.
 - C. containment.
 - D. appeasement.

Use the following statement to answer question 14.

It was an extraordinary change in policy.

British government official (1939)

14. To what was this official **most likely** referring?
- A. Hitler’s invasion of Poland
 - B. Mussolini’s invasion of Albania
 - C. German annexation of the Sudetenland
 - D. Stalin’s signing of a non-aggression pact with Germany

15. Prior to the Second World War, women in Western societies had
- A. been granted increased political rights.
 - B. been elected to legislatures in large numbers.
 - C. achieved economic equality in the workplace.
 - D. won the leadership of socialist parties in Eastern Europe.

Use the following map to answer question 16.



16. Against which country did Germany first use blitzkrieg tactics?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

17. Allied firebombing of German and Japanese cities was designed to do all of the following **except**
- A. lower civilian morale.
 - B. pinpoint military bases.
 - C. disrupt industrial production.
 - D. destroy communications systems.
18. The Battle of Stalingrad is considered a turning point in the Second World War because
- A. Soviet forces retreated from the city.
 - B. Britain gained another ally against Germany.
 - C. the U.S.A. entered the war following the battle.
 - D. Germany failed to reach the Caucasus oil fields.
19. Which weapon was first introduced in the Second World War?
- A. tank
 - B. jet plane
 - C. battleship
 - D. submarine
20. The emergence of the U.S.S.R. as a superpower after 1945 is **best** demonstrated by
- A. its control of Eastern Europe.
 - B. its industrial lead over the U.S.A.
 - C. its alliance with the People's Republic of China.
 - D. the strength of communist parties in France and Italy.
21. Immediately after independence, India and Pakistan fought over
- A. Tibet.
 - B. Kashmir.
 - C. Bangladesh.
 - D. Ceylon/Sri Lanka.

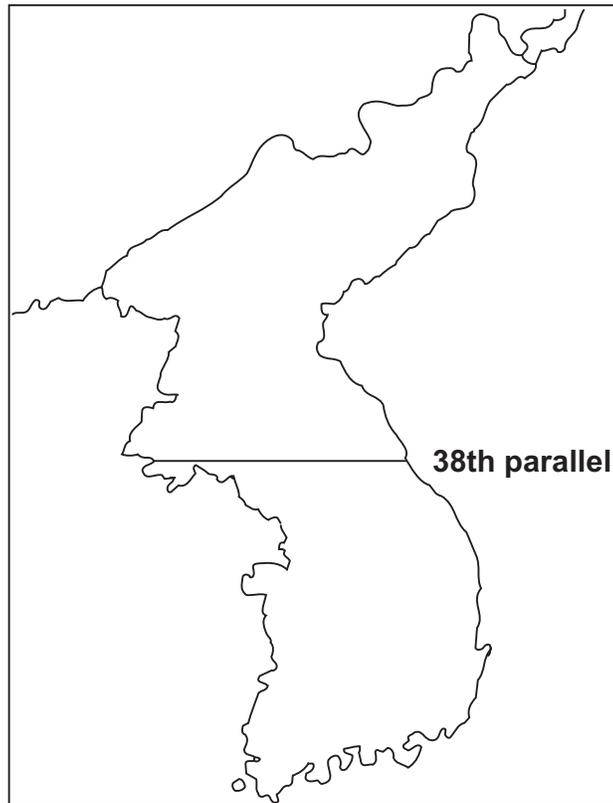
Use the following statement to answer question 22.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting... outside pressures.

President Truman (1947)

22. This statement is an example of
- A. détente.
 - B. isolationism.
 - C. containment.
 - D. brinkmanship.

Use the following map to answer question 23.



23. The division shown along the 38th parallel was first established as a result of the
- A. agreements reached at Geneva in 1954.
 - B. application of the U.S. policy of collective security in Asia.
 - C. intervention of the United Nations to stop communist aggression.
 - D. presence of occupation forces at the end of the Second World War.

Use the following statement to answer question 24.

We slowly surrounded Dien Bien Phu with trenches, cutting into the airstrip, slowly tightening the noose around the necks of the French.

Vietminh soldier

24. The Vietminh attack on Dien Bien Phu resulted in the
- A. establishment of a U.N. force to aid the French.
 - B. retreat of Ho Chi Minh's forces to South Vietnam.
 - C. defeat and withdrawal of the French from Vietnam.
 - D. intervention of U.S. troops to replace the French at Dien Bien Phu.
-

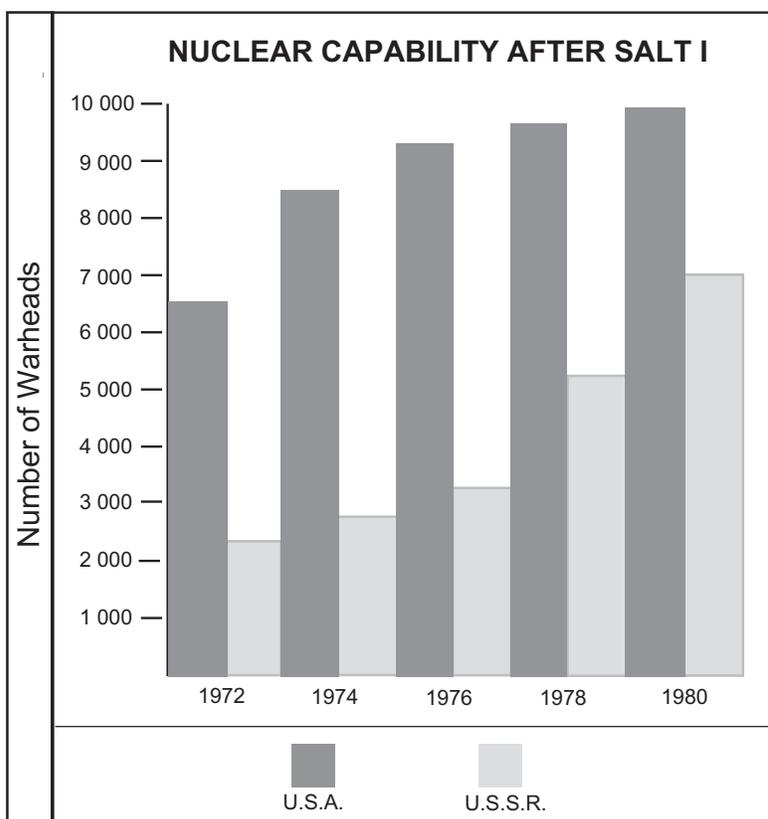
Use the following quotation to answer question 25.

This is a colonialist conspiracy to stamp out Arabism.

President Nasser (1956)

25. The "colonialist conspiracy" referred to by Nasser involved
- A. France and Britain.
 - B. U.S.A. and Britain.
 - C. Germany and Italy.
 - D. the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.
-
26. The United Nations expelled South Africa because of its
- A. apartheid racial policy.
 - B. support for terrorist groups.
 - C. attack on neighbouring states.
 - D. failure to pay its membership fees.
27. Which two nuclear powers refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968?
- A. France and China
 - B. the U.S.A. and France
 - C. China and the U.S.S.R.
 - D. Britain and the U.S.S.R.

Use the following graph to answer question 28.



28. Which one of the following is an accurate conclusion that could be drawn from this graph?
- A. SALT I reduced only U.S. nuclear capability.
 - B. SALT I reduced only Soviet nuclear capability.
 - C. SALT I failed to reduce the nuclear capability of the superpowers.
 - D. SALT I successfully reduced the nuclear capability of the superpowers.

Use the following list to answer question 29.

- Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1931)
- German invasion of the U.S.S.R. (1941)
- Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (1990)

29. The events listed above all demonstrate the
- A. use of aggression to obtain resources.
 - B. aggressiveness of communist governments.
 - C. inability of small states to resist aggression.
 - D. inability of international organizations to resist aggression.

OVER

30. What was the slogan of Dubcek's reform program in Czechoslovakia?
- A. "Power to the People"
 - B. "Peaceful Co-existence"
 - C. "Different Roads to Socialism"
 - D. "Socialism with a Human Face"
31. For the western democracies, the most serious consequence of the Yom Kippur War was the
- A. Arab oil embargo.
 - B. defeat of Israeli forces.
 - C. formation of the P.L.O.
 - D. closure of the Suez Canal.
32. Which protest movement is correctly paired with its leader?
- A. Solidarity — Imre Nagy
 - B. Pro-Democracy Movement — Chiang Kai-shek
 - C. African National Congress (ANC) — Nelson Mandela
 - D. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) — Anwar Sadat
33. The following are all examples of détente **except**
- A. Ostpolitik.
 - B. the SALT talks.
 - C. the Brezhnev Doctrine.
 - D. the Helsinki Agreement.

Use the following list to answer question 34.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hungarian Uprising (1956)• Prague Spring (1968)• Tiananmen Square (1989) |
|--|

34. The protests listed above all resulted in
- A. economic reforms.
 - B. increased political freedoms.
 - C. suppression by military force.
 - D. the overthrow of the existing governments.

Use the following quotation to answer question 35.

No country can develop by closing its door. We suffered from this and our forefathers suffered from this.

Deng Xiaoping (1980)

35. Which one of the following was the result of Deng Xiaoping's "opening the door"?
- A. a large increase in economic aid from the U.S.S.R.
 - B. the establishment of special economic zones in China
 - C. the acceptance of China as a full member of the United Nations (U.N.)
 - D. an invitation for China to join the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
-
36. Which one of the following was the result of the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe?
- A. the end of public protest in the region
 - B. the rise of ethnic nationalism in the region
 - C. the establishment of fascist governments throughout the region
 - D. the disbanding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Use the following cartoon to answer question 37.



37. The cartoonist is suggesting that Deng Xiaoping is concerned because
- A. China should become self-sufficient.
 - B. he fears the growth of democracy in China.
 - C. China should increase contact with Western nations.
 - D. trade ties with the West have weakened China's economy.

OVER

38. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost was intended to
- A. encourage political debate.
 - B. outlaw the Communist Party.
 - C. introduce a free enterprise system.
 - D. strengthen Soviet control over satellite states.
39. East Germans suffered as a result of reunification because
- A. factories closed and unemployment grew.
 - B. they were not granted political rights and freedoms.
 - C. their right to travel outside Germany was restricted.
 - D. they could no longer have free trade with Western Europe.

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 40.



40. Yeltsin opposed perestroika because he thought it had
- A. encouraged conflict with the West.
 - B. failed to bring change quickly enough.
 - C. decreased support for the Communist Party.
 - D. weakened the military position of the U.S.S.R.

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

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

Value: 21 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.

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Organization and Planning

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to Question 1 on page 17.

Describe the political and economic situation in Germany in the period 1919 to 1924. **(7 marks)**

Question 2: Respond to **all parts** of Question 2 on page 18.

Use the following statement to answer question 2.

During the interwar years, politics in India was dominated by the Congress Party.

- a) Define the aim of the Congress Party and identify its leader. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the policies and tactics adopted by the Congress Party in the 1920s and 1930s to achieve its aims. **(5 marks)**

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

Explain how for the civilians of the Allied nations, the Second World War was a total war. **(7 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.

Segregation in the southern U.S.A. ended in the 1960s.

- a) Describe how segregation operated in the southern U.S.A. **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain the role of the U.S. government and courts in the struggle to end segregation after 1945. **(3 marks)**

Question 5: Respond to **all parts** of Question 5 on page 22.

Use the following statement to answer question 5.

The development of European economic cooperation has been a gradual building process.

- a) Describe the steps in the development of closer European economic cooperation. **(5 marks)**
- b) Describe the advantages for Europe of closer economic cooperation. **(2 marks)**

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

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The invasion of Afghanistan was a costly mistake for the U.S.S.R.

- a) Explain why the U.S.S.R. decided to invade Afghanistan. **(2 marks)**
- b) Describe the international consequences of the invasion. **(2 marks)**
- c) Explain why the U.S.S.R. withdrew from Afghanistan. **(3 marks)**

Organization and Planning

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

Use the following statement to answer question 6.

The invasion of Afghanistan was a costly mistake for the U.S.S.R.

- a) Explain why the U.S.S.R. decided to invade Afghanistan. **(2 marks)**

- b) Describe the international consequences of the invasion. **(2 marks)**

- c) Explain why the U.S.S.R. withdrew from Afghanistan. **(3 marks)**

PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 14 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

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

THE HOLOCAUST

DOCUMENT 1

None but members of the nation may be citizens of the state. None but those of German blood may be members of the nation. No Jew, therefore, may be a member of the nation.

Nazi Party Program

DOCUMENT 2

If the Nordic race was said to be the pure force of good in the world, the advocates of racial history identified evil with that other race, the Jews. As before, the Jews were blamed for all ills that had befallen Germany.... Jews became universal scapegoats... responsible for everything from increased crime to a rise in the Berlin rat population. Some maintained that as Jews did not have souls they were not really human.

A. Richie, *Faust's Metropolis: A History of Berlin* (1998)

DOCUMENT 3

When Operation Barbarossa was launched, the troops were followed by Einsatzgruppen (Special Action Squads). Their job was to hunt down and kill all Jews. At first they shot them; later they used specially built vans, in which the Jews were killed by exhaust gases from the engines. By the end of the year they had destroyed almost half a million Jews.

Tony Howarth, *Twentieth Century History* (1987)

DOCUMENT 4

I predicted that, in the event of war, the Jew would disappear from Europe. That race of criminals has on its conscience the two million dead of the First World War, and now hundreds of thousands more. It's not a bad idea that public rumour attributes to us a plan to exterminate the Jews. Terror is a good thing.

Adolf Hitler, quoted in *Table Talk* (October 25, 1941)

DOCUMENT 5

The Wannsee Conference, in January 1942, was long considered to have been the place at which the decision to proceed with extermination was taken. It is now regarded as the point at which the policy was confirmed rather than initiated.

Modris Ekstein, *Walking since Daybreak*, Key Porter (1999)

DOCUMENT 6

... we marched into the commercial heart of Auschwitz, the warehouse of the body snatchers where hundreds of prisoners worked frantically to sort, separate, and classify the clothes, food and valuables of those whose bodies were still burning, whose ashes would soon be used for fertilizer.

Rudolf Vrba, *A Mountain of Trunks and Parcels in Auschwitz* (1992)

DOCUMENT 7



Photo by: Margaret Bourke-White / TimePix,
“The Living Dead of Buchenwald” (1945), *Life Magazine*

DOCUMENT 8

The “final solution” of the Jewish question meant complete extermination of all Jews in Europe. I was ordered to establish extermination facilities at Auschwitz in June 1941. At that time, there were already three other extermination camps in Poland. I commanded Auschwitz until late 1943, and estimate that at least 2 500 000 victims were exterminated there by gassing and burning, and at least another half million died of starvation and disease.

Testimony of Rudolf Hoess, at the Nuremberg Trials

OVER

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

a) Explain why Document 1 is a primary source. **(1 mark)**

b) Explain how Document 5 is corroborated by Document 8. **(2 marks)**

c) Assess the reliability of Document 7 as a source of evidence about the Holocaust. **(2 marks)**

d) Using Documents 1, 2 and 4, explain the Nazi motive for the “final solution.” **(3 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 throughout the history of the period 1919 to 1991.

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

Explain the political impact of mass communications on the twentieth century.

Use examples from throughout the period 1919 to 1991.

OR

TOPIC 2

The U.S.A. dominated the history of the twentieth century.

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

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

OVER

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