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BRITISH
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History 12

AUGUST 2003

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 **one**
of the following
two questions:

Question 1:
1. .
(7)

Question 2:
2. .
(7)

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

Question 3:
3. .
(7)

Question 4:
4. .
(7)

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

Question 5:
5. .
(7)

Question 6:
6. .
(7)

Score the
evidence question:

Question 7:
7. .
(14)

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

Question 8:
Topic 1
8. .
(15)

Question 8:
Topic 2
9. .
(15)

HISTORY 12

AUGUST 2003

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
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 question from SECTION 3.	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. The Provisional Government in Russia was overthrown in November 1917 because
 - A. it had withdrawn from the First World War.
 - B. it was supported by foreign interventionists.
 - C. the Bolsheviks had won a majority in the Duma.
 - D. it failed to satisfy the demands of the Russian people.

2. In 1920, which of the following nations were members of the League of Nations?
 - A. Britain, France, Italy
 - B. Britain, France, Russia
 - C. Italy, France, the U.S.A.
 - D. Britain, Japan, Germany

3. Which of the following was an attempt to help stabilize the German economy during the 1920s?
 - A. Dawes Plan
 - B. Stresa Front
 - C. Locarno Treaties
 - D. Kellogg-Briand Pact

4. Which of the following is a feature of a communist government?
 - A. freedom of the press
 - B. common ownership of agricultural land
 - C. private ownership of railroads and banks
 - D. multi-party election of regional and national leaders

OVER

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 5.

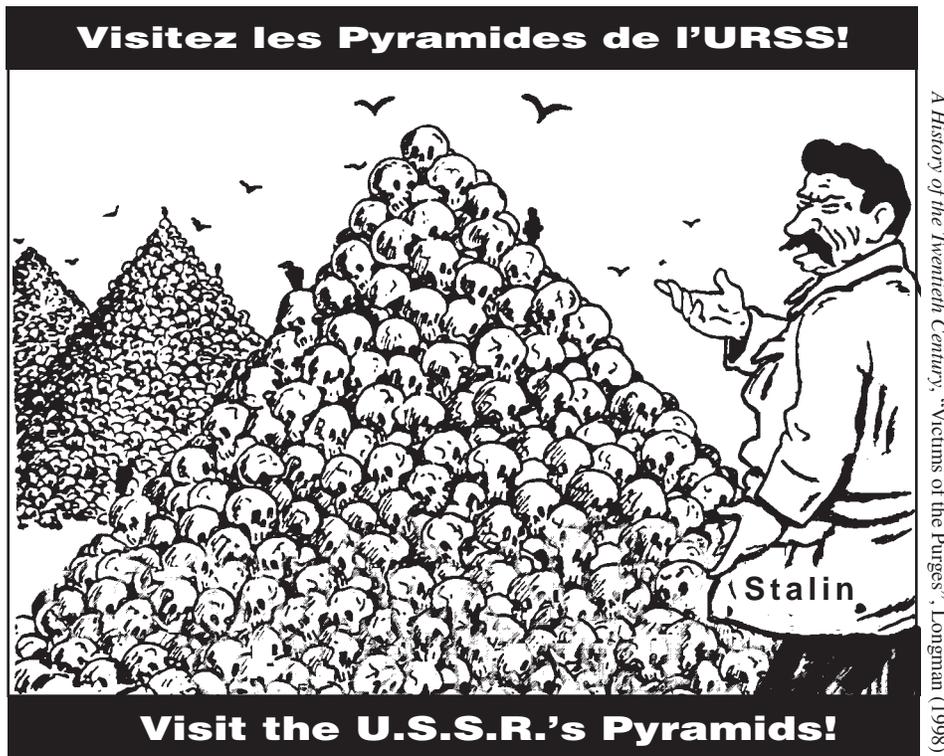


5. As a result of this event, the
- A. Blackshirts were allowed to run for election.
 - B. king appointed Mussolini as prime minister.
 - C. Communist Party was admitted to parliament.
 - D. Catholic Church accepted fascist control of the Vatican.
-
6. A factor contributing to the economic boom in the United States in the 1920s was
- A. rising prices for agricultural products.
 - B. government subsidies to major industries.
 - C. high tariffs protecting American industries.
 - D. wages increasing faster than consumer prices.
7. Democracy differs from fascism because democracy advocates
- A. censorship of the press.
 - B. one-party dictatorial rule.
 - C. repression and state terror.
 - D. freedom from arbitrary arrest.
8. Conflict in the Middle East developed during the interwar period because
- A. the Soviet Union supplied aid to Arab nationalists.
 - B. Palestinian refugees were driven out of their homeland.
 - C. Britain permitted increased Jewish immigration to Palestine.
 - D. Egypt expelled the Western powers from the Suez Canal Zone.

9. Gandhi's Indian independence movement called for
- A. separate Hindu and Muslim states.
 - B. non-violent resistance to British rule.
 - C. reprisals against the British for the Amritsar massacre.
 - D. cooperation with the British until independence was granted.
10. Collectivization in the U.S.S.R. was intended to achieve all of the following **except** the
- A. establishment of a classless society.
 - B. modernization of Soviet agriculture.
 - C. production of food for urban workers.
 - D. expansion of the New Economic Policy (NEP).
11. The response of the League of Nations to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria was to
- A. expel Japan from the League.
 - B. impose economic sanctions on Japan.
 - C. send military forces to defend Manchuria.
 - D. condemn Japan through the Lytton Commission.
12. President Roosevelt's first achievement after taking office was to
- A. restore full employment.
 - B. abolish the minimum wage.
 - C. restore confidence in the banking system.
 - D. introduce sickness benefits for industrial workers.

13. Hitler was able to secure the passage of the Enabling Act because
- A. the Nazis won a majority in the 1932 election.
 - B. German Jews had been denied the right to vote.
 - C. the S.A. had been eliminated from the Reichstag.
 - D. communist representatives were in prison or in hiding.

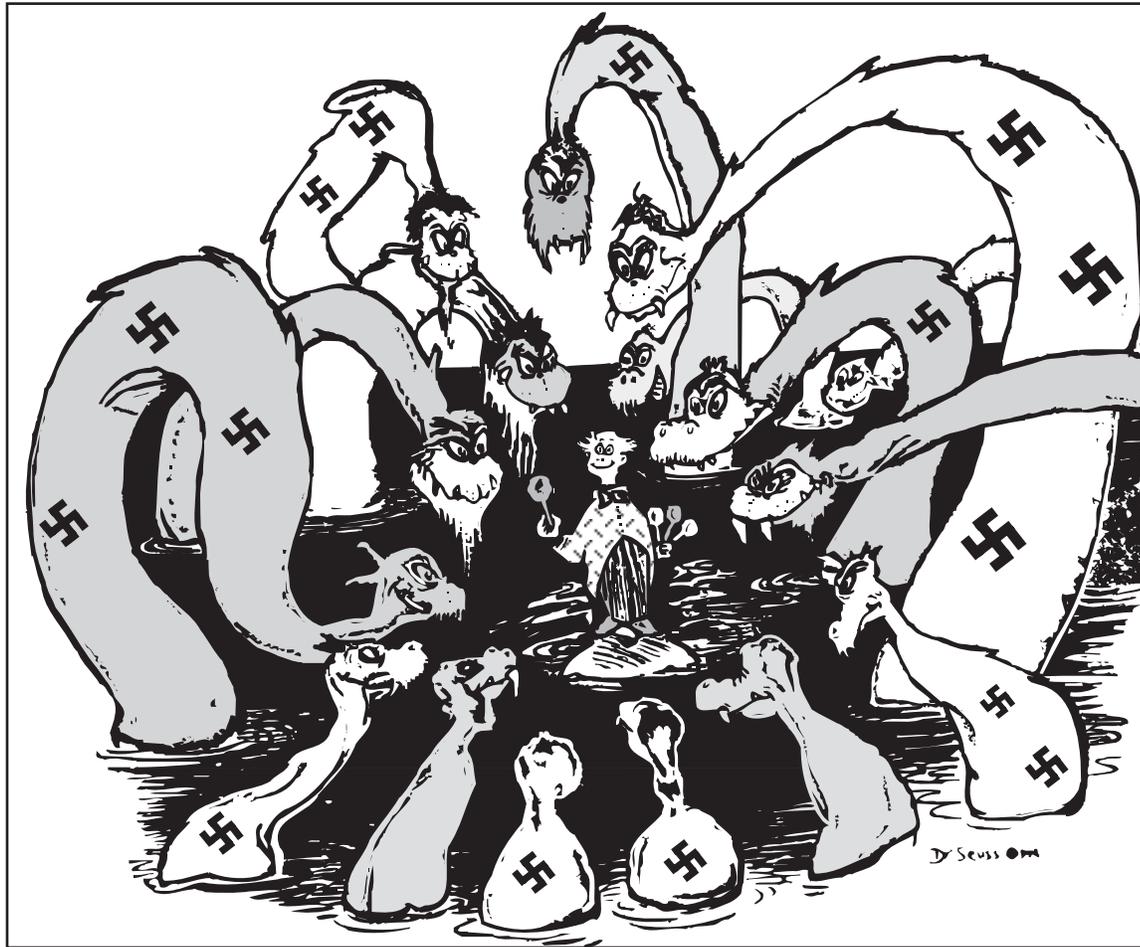
Use the following cartoon to answer question 14.



14. Which of the following contributed most to the building of these pyramids?
- A. The March Revolution
 - B. The policy of collectivization
 - C. The overthrow of the Provisional Government
 - D. The struggle for leadership after Lenin's death

15. The Night of the Long Knives removed a threat to Hitler from the
- A. communists.
 - B. German Jews.
 - C. S.A. leadership.
 - D. leaders of the S.S.
16. Roosevelt was able to gain public support for his economic policies through the use of
- A. radio broadcasts.
 - B. massive tax cuts.
 - C. quotas and tariffs.
 - D. television advertisements.
17. Which of the following were **most** responsible for the failure of collective security during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia?
- A. Britain and France
 - B. Japan and Germany
 - C. Britain and the U.S.A.
 - D. Germany and the U.S.S.R.

Use the following cartoon to answer question 18.

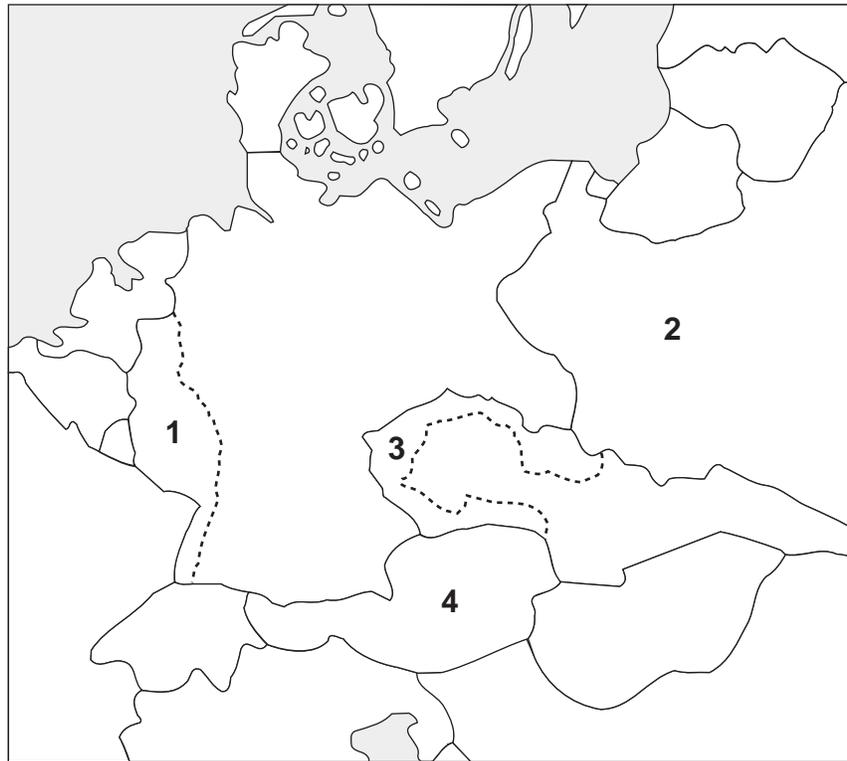


Dr. Seuss, *Dr. Seuss Goes to War*. Publisher News Press, New York (1999)

Remember...one more candy and then you all go home.

18. The cartoon opposes the policy of
- A. intervention.
 - B. containment.
 - C. appeasement.
 - D. collective security.

Use the following map to answer question 19.



19. Which of the following represents the chronological order of Hitler's occupation of territories in Europe?

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

Use the following quotation to answer question 20.

And now before us stands the last problem that must be solved and will be solved.
The Sudetenland is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe.

Adolf Hitler (September 26, 1938)

20. Which of the following allowed Hitler to solve “the last problem” in Europe?
- A. The Anschluss
 - B. The Munich Pact
 - C. The Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - D. The Locarno Treaties
-

21. Winston Churchill’s speeches in 1940 were designed to do all of the following **except**
- A. boost British morale.
 - B. encourage resistance to Germany.
 - C. win votes in the upcoming elections.
 - D. gain American sympathy for Britain.

Use the following information to answer question 22.

- Invasion of Belgium
- Fall of France
- _____
- Operation Sea Lion cancelled

22. The missing event in the sequence above is
- A. the Phoney War.
 - B. Operation Overlord.
 - C. the Battle of Britain.
 - D. Operation Barbarossa.

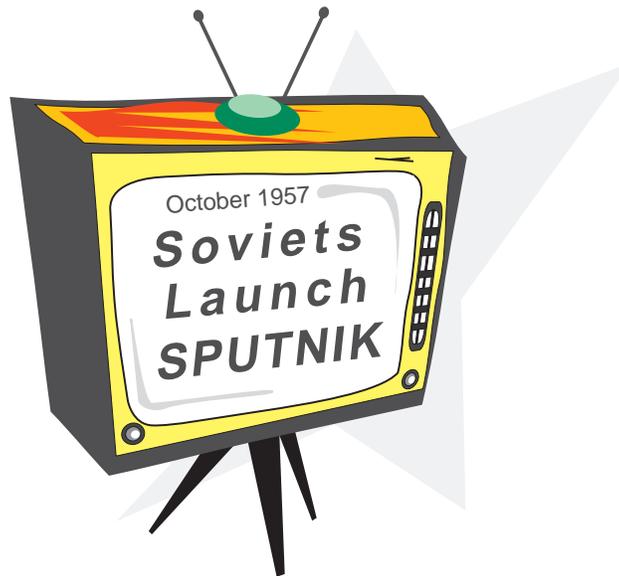
25. After 1945 the British experience in India differed from the French experience in Indochina because the
- A. French won popular support in Vietnamese elections.
 - B. British negotiated a peaceful withdrawal of their troops.
 - C. French were willing to grant full independence to Vietnam.
 - D. British withdrew after they won a series of military victories.
26. The Berlin Airlift was an example of the West's determination to
- A. uphold the policy of containment.
 - B. assist with a UN peacekeeping operation.
 - C. force the Soviet Union out of East Berlin.
 - D. support West Germany in its efforts to unite Berlin.
27. In 1950, the U.S.A. demonstrated its hostility to the People's Republic of China by
- A. sending combat forces to Vietnam.
 - B. installing nuclear missiles in Taiwan.
 - C. vetoing Chinese membership in the United Nations.
 - D. joining the SEATO alliance to contain Chinese expansion.
28. The rapid economic recovery of Western Europe following the Second World War was due largely to
- A. aid provided by the Marshall Plan.
 - B. tariff reductions in the Treaty of Rome.
 - C. financial assistance from the United Nations.
 - D. international cooperation through the Schuman Plan.
29. Which of the following policies was adopted by India in the 1950s?
- A. commitment to anti-communism
 - B. participation in SEATO and CENTO
 - C. non-alignment with either superpower
 - D. military support for wars of national liberation

Use the following statement to answer question 30.

Its aim was to abolish all obstacles to freedom of movement for persons, services and capital between the six member states.

30. The quotation above is describing the
- A. Warsaw Pact.
 - B. Helsinki Agreement.
 - C. European Economic Community (EEC).
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Use the following cartoon to answer question 31.



31. The event described above led to
- A. a thaw in Cold War tensions.
 - B. an intensification of the space race.
 - C. the expansion of NATO to include West Germany.
 - D. cooperation in space between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

32. The Republic of South Africa was condemned for its policy of
- A. détente.
 - B. apartheid.
 - C. isolationism.
 - D. decolonization.

33. A characteristic of western nations in the 1950s was
- A. a drop in the birth rate.
 - B. a decline in life expectancy for women.
 - C. an increase in the number of women in the work force.
 - D. more women than men in the medical and legal professions.

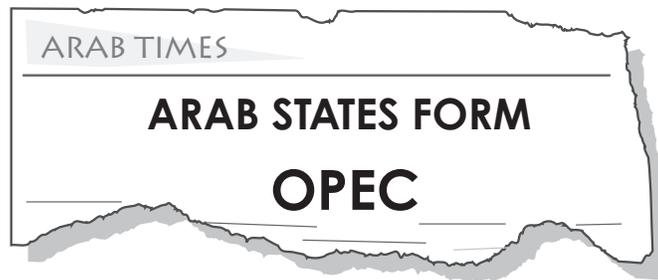
Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 34.



34. Which of the following is described by the headline?
- A. Soviet forces arrested and executed Dubcek.
 - B. Russian troops tried to stop the growing success of Solidarity.
 - C. The U.S.S.R. annexed the eastern provinces of Czechoslovakia.
 - D. Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia to prevent free elections.

35. In the 1970s, western nations sought access to China to take advantage of its
- A. agricultural surpluses.
 - B. large consumer market.
 - C. open political and social policies.
 - D. highly-skilled industrial workforce.
36. Which leaders are **most** closely associated with the policy of détente?
- A. Brezhnev and Nixon
 - B. Brezhnev and Carter
 - C. Khrushchev and Nixon
 - D. Khrushchev and Kennedy

Use the following newspaper headline to answer question 37.



37. This event was the result of the desire of the Arab states to
- A. control the price of oil.
 - B. increase the production of oil.
 - C. provide a Palestinian homeland.
 - D. establish a mutual defence system.
-
38. U.S. opposition to the invasion of Kuwait was based primarily on its concern about
- A. access to vital resources.
 - B. Israel's military weakness.
 - C. the Palestinian refugee problem.
 - D. the spread of communism in the region.

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39. Which of the following policies was introduced by Gorbachev to improve the economic structure of the U.S.S.R.?
- A. autarky
 - B. glasnost
 - C. perestroika
 - D. state socialism
40. All of the following were the result of economic modernization in China during the 1980s **except**
- A. an increase in political freedom.
 - B. an improvement in the standard of living.
 - C. an expansion of foreign investment in the Chinese economy.
 - D. growing numbers of Chinese students studying in western nations.

**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:

- Read the written-response questions on page 17.
- Select **one** question from SECTION 1 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

AND

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

AND

- Select **one** question from SECTION 3 and respond to **all parts** of that question on the appropriate page.

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

SECTION 1

Question 1: Respond to Question 1 on page 19.

To what extent did the Paris Peace Settlement satisfy each of the Big Three leaders?

(7 marks)

OR

Question 2: Respond to Question 2 on page 19.

To what extent did Hitler use nationalism to rise to power?

(7 marks)

SECTION 2

Question 3: Respond to Question 3 on page 20.

Explain how both Allied and Axis technological advances influenced the course of the Second World War.

(7 marks)

OR

Question 4: Respond to Question 4 on page 20.

Explain how the Sino-Soviet split developed after 1949.

(7 marks)

SECTION 3

Question 5: Respond to Question 5 on page 21.

In what ways was the U.S.S.R.'s involvement in Afghanistan similar to the U.S.A.'s involvement in Vietnam?

(7 marks)

OR

Question 6: Respond to Question 6 on page 21.

In what ways was nationalism a cause of political change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union between 1985 and 1991?

(7 marks)

OVER

Organization and Planning

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PART C: EVIDENCE QUESTION

Value: 14 marks

Suggested Time: 24 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Use **Documents 1 to 7**, on pages 24 and 25, to answer **all parts** of written-response question 7. Answer in **ink**.

YOU MAY DETACH PAGES 23 AND 25 FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE.

EXERCISE CARE WHEN TEARING ALONG PERFORATIONS.

OVER

THE UNITED NATIONS

DOCUMENT 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security by acting collectively to deter aggressors and to settle disputes peacefully.
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
- To achieve international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems.

The United Nations Charter

DOCUMENT 2

During the lifetime of the UN there have been more than 160 wars in the world. Since 1945 the world has experienced just 26 days without war.

Josh Brooman, *United Nations: International Co-operation Since 1945* (1993)

DOCUMENT 3

The UN as such has no “face” to lose and no victory of its own to win — it is simply an organization serving all nations but dominated by none.

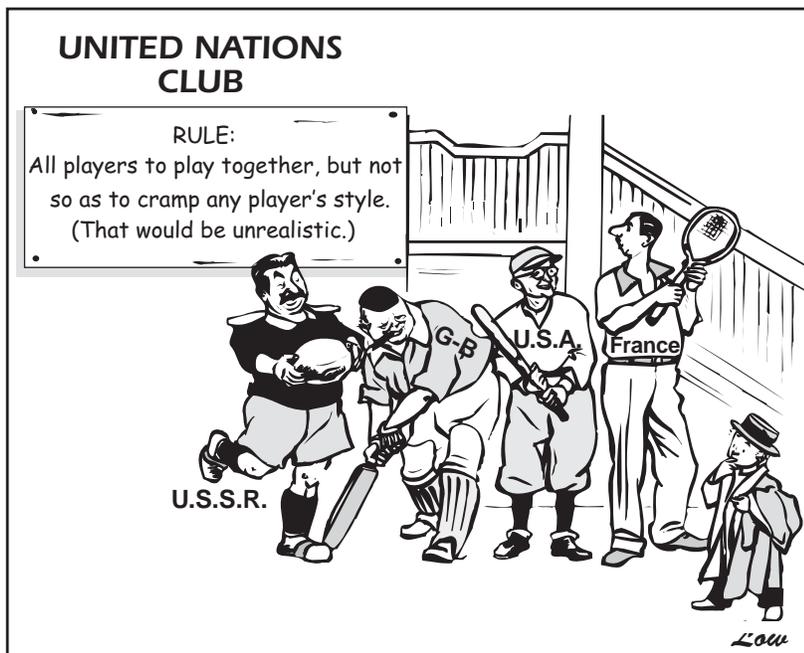
U Thant, UN Secretary General (1961–1970)

DOCUMENT 4

The UN has been involved in keeping the peace across the world. However, its efforts have been mixed since it must depend on the good will of the major players in the international system to be successful.

The Times History of the Twentieth Century (1999)

DOCUMENT 5

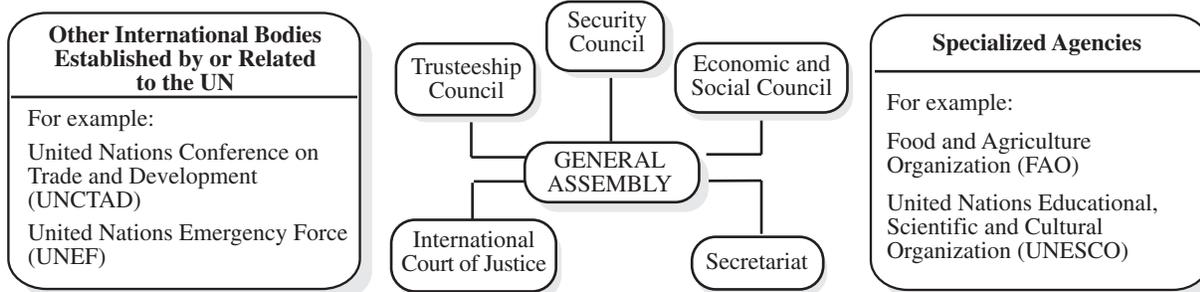


David Low, Evening Standard / Atlantic Syndication

"A FINE TEAM — BUT COULD DO WITH A DASH OF UNITY..."

David Low (1945)

DOCUMENT 6



Zelinski, *Twentieth Century Viewpoints* (1996)

DOCUMENT 7

Although Britain and the U.S.A. argued against the veto, both used it when it suited them, such as Britain over the Suez in 1956 and the U.S.A. over Grenada in 1983. Most of the failures of the UN can be attributed to the unhelpful attitudes adopted by the Great Powers and the inability of most other members to see beyond their own regional power group.

Philip Sauvain, *Key Themes of the Twentieth Century* (1996)

OVER

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Question 7:

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

a) Explain why Document 3 is a primary source.

(1 mark)

b) Explain how Document 4 contradicts Document 3.

(2 marks)

c) Explain the idea the cartoonist is putting across in Document 5.

(2 marks)

d) How does Document 7 corroborate Document 5?

(2 marks)

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 1917 to 1991.

Question 8:

TOPIC 1

During the twentieth century non-democratic states were more imperialistic than democratic states.

Evaluate this statement using examples from throughout the period 1917–1991.

OR

TOPIC 2

The success of mass ideological movements has resulted from the actions of a few individuals.

Evaluate this statement using examples from throughout the period 1917–1991.

Organization and Planning

