

PART I
Total Value: 50 %

Instructions: Shade the letter of the correct answer on the machine scorable sheet provided.

1. What refers to extreme pride and loyalty to one's country?

(A) fundamentalism
(B) imperialism
(C) militarism
(D) nationalism

2. What practice during the turn of the last century motivated powerful nations to influence and control other nations?

(A) imperialism
(B) marxism
(C) militarism
(D) nationalism

3. Which group of nations were members of the Triple Alliance?

(A) Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy
(B) Austria-Hungary, Japan, Germany
(C) Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan
(D) Italy, Japan, Germany

4. With reference to the map below, what was Germany's purpose in the creation of alliances?



Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern World History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001(12)

- (A) create two rival camps
- (B) expand its empire
- (C) isolate France
- (D) protect its sea lanes

5. What sequence of events lead up to World War I?
- (A) Austria-Hungary sent Serbia an ultimatum → Czar Nicholas mobilized Russian army → Germany invaded Belgium → Britain declared war on Germany
 - (B) Britain declared war on Germany → Austria-Hungary sent Serbia an ultimatum → Czar Nicholas mobilized Russian army → Germany invaded Belgium
 - (C) Czar Nicholas mobilized Russian army → Britain declared war on Germany → Germany invaded Belgium → Austria-Hungary sent Serbia an ultimatum
 - (D) Germany invaded Belgium → Austria-Hungary sent Serbia an ultimatum → Czar Nicholas mobilized Russian army → Britain declared war on Germany
6. According to the cartoon below, what was Germany's view of Britain on the eve of World War I?

German view of Britain's Empire



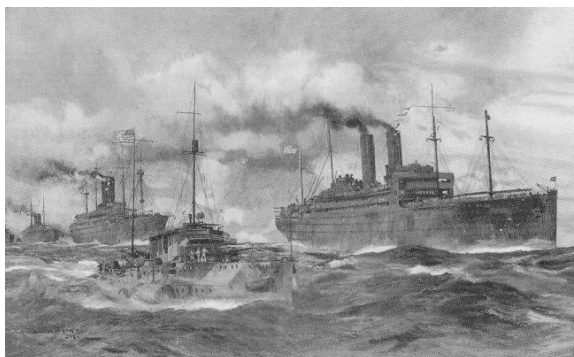
Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern World History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001. (4)

- (A) Germany felt Britain was preventing them from expanding its empire.
 - (B) Germany felt Britain was protecting the world from the spread of Bolshevism.
 - (C) Germany felt Britain was supportive of terrorist groups.
 - (D) Germany felt Britain was trying to destroy the world.
7. Which Eastern Front battle saw the destruction of the Second Russian Army?
- (A) Beaumont Hamel
 - (B) Gallipoli
 - (C) Tannenburg
 - (D) Ypres
8. Which country's active participation in World War I was ended by The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
- (A) Austria-Hungary
 - (B) France
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Russia
9. What 1916 battle, initially designed to break through German lines, ultimately resulted in the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of soldiers for only a few metres of land?
- (A) Marne
 - (B) Somme
 - (C) Verdun
 - (D) Ypres

10. According to the quote below, which statement most accurately describes the impact of machine guns on the nature of war during World War I?

"The officers were in front. I noticed one of them calmly carrying a walking stick. When we started firing we just had to load and re-load. They went down in the hundreds. You didn't have to aim, we just fired into them."

- (A) It contributed to significant territorial gain.
(B) It ended trench warfare.
(C) It led to a stalemate on the Western Front.
(D) It resulted in a speedier end to the war.
11. With reference to the graphic below, which statement shows the impact of the U.S. entry into World War I?



Source: A World of Change. (42)

- (A) made Germany feel they might outlast the Allies
(B) made Germany feel they might outlast the Central Powers
(C) provided more troops and supplies to the Allies
(D) provided the central powers with more supplies
12. What prompted the United States to enter World War I?
- (A) attack on Pearl Harbour
(B) massive casualties at Verdun
(C) sinking of the Lusitania
(D) Zimmerman Telegram
13. With reference to the graphic below, which statement summarizes the social impact of World War I on women?



Source: Sauvain, Philip. Key Themes of the Twentieth Century. United Kingdom: Stanley Thornes, 1996. (Source T: 33)

- (A) Contributions on the homefront led to greater equality.
(B) Contributions on the homefront led to greater inequality.
(C) Women lost independence as they were forced into wartime jobs.
(D) Women's right to vote was suspended during World War I.

14. Which principle supports Marxism?
- (A) Bourgeoisie should lead.
 - (B) Class struggle leads to revolution.
 - (C) Revolutions are not the answer.
 - (D) Social classes should exist.
15. What led directly to the overthrow of the Czarist government in Russia?
- (A) Bloody Sunday
 - (B) March Revolution
 - (C) Petrograd Soviet
 - (D) Russian-Japanese War
16. What class of wealthy Soviet farmers emerged as a result of Lenin's New Economic Policy?
- (A) bourgeoisie
 - (B) kulaks
 - (C) mensheviks
 - (D) proletariat
17. Which refers to councils of workers, soldiers and intellectuals that undermined Kerensky's Government in Russia?
- (A) Cheka
 - (B) Duma
 - (C) Red Guard
 - (D) Petrograd Soviet
18. With reference to the document below, which best describes why the Bolsheviks seized power from the Provisional Government in November 1917?

Focus on

Lenin's 'April Theses'

The Provisional Government must be overthrown.
The war must end immediately.
Industry must be nationalized.
Land should be given to the peasants.
All power must be given to the Soviets.

Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern World History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001. (414)

- (A) continued war effort of the Kerensky government
 - (B) influence of Grigori Rasputin
 - (C) political reform demands by Liberals and Marxists
 - (D) signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
19. What November 9th, 1938 event, referred to as "The Night of Broken Glass", was characterized by a series of Nazi attacks on German Jews?
- (A) Anti-Semitism
 - (B) Kristallnacht
 - (C) Munich Beer Hall Putsch
 - (D) Nuremburg Rally

20. What 1922 event occurred as a result of Mussolini's Blackshirts overthrowing the Italian government in an attempt to pave the way for his dictatorial rise?
- (A) March on Rome
 - (B) March Revolution
 - (C) November Revolution
 - (D) Nuremburg Rally
21. Which outlined Hitler's policy of hatred towards Jews?
- (A) Communist Manifesto
 - (B) Emergency Decree
 - (C) Enabling Act
 - (D) Mein Kampf
22. Which group was targeted by the Nuremberg Laws?
- (A) Communists
 - (B) Gypsies
 - (C) Jews
 - (D) Slavs
23. Which refers to the government of Germany throughout the 1920s?
- (A) Gestapo
 - (B) Nazi Party
 - (C) Reichstag
 - (D) Weimar Republic
24. With reference to the quote below, which combination enabled Lenin to consolidate power in Russia?

"Parties which were sent into the countryside to obtain grain by requisition might be driven away by peasants with pitchforks. Savage peasants would slit open a Commissar's belly, pack it with grain and leave him by the roadside as a lesson to all."

- Victor Serge, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*

- (A) New Economic Policy and Collectivization
 - (B) New Economic Policy and War Communism
 - (C) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Collectivization
 - (D) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and War Communism
25. With reference to the picture below, what led to the Great Depression?



Source: Sauvain, Philip. Key Themes of the Twentieth Century. United Kingdom: Stanley Thornes, 1996. (93)

- (A) consumer over-spending
- (B) high tariffs
- (C) over-production
- (D) purchasing stocks on credit

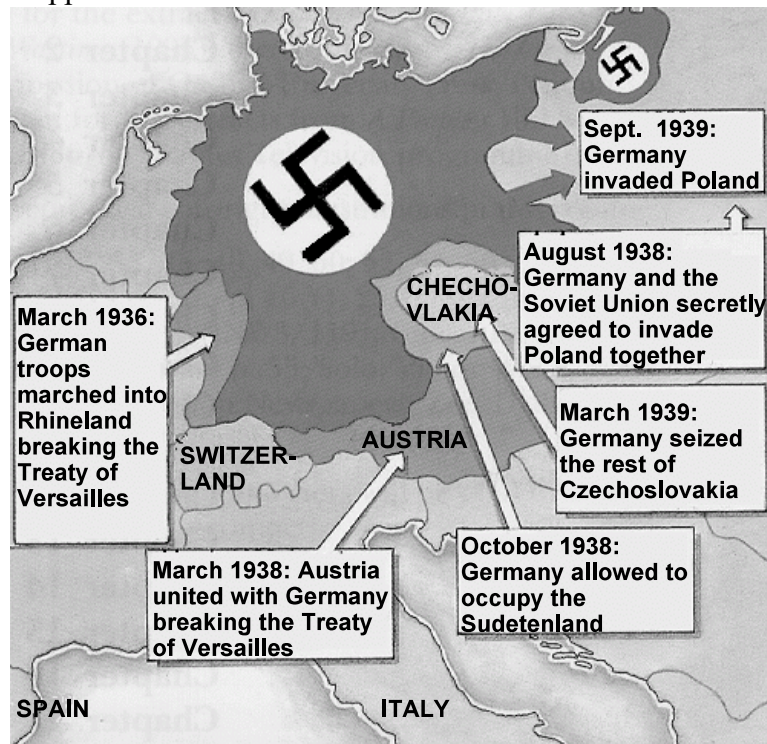
26. Which right-winged politician's rule was characterized by propaganda, censorship, abolition of opposition parties and establishment of the Gestapo?
- (A) Hitler
 - (B) Lenin
 - (C) Mussolini
 - (D) Stalin
27. What predominantly German-speaking area of Czechoslovakia was given to Hitler in 1938?
- (A) Danzig
 - (B) Munich
 - (C) Rhineland
 - (D) Sudetenland
28. Which refers to the idea that the pure-blooded Aryan race would need more "space" to live?
- (A) Appeasement
 - (B) Blitzkrieg
 - (C) Containment
 - (D) Lebensraum
29. Which countries were members of the Axis powers during World War II?
- (A) France and Great Britain
 - (B) France and Italy
 - (C) Germany and Great Britain
 - (D) Germany and Italy
30. With reference to the cartoon below, what role did the League of Nations play in the 1935 Italian invasion of Ethiopia?



Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001. (Source C: 141)

- (A) It diplomatically solved the dispute.
- (B) It effectively policed international conflicts.
- (C) It used military force to solve the problem.
- (D) It was powerless in settling the conflict.

31. With reference to the map below, which reason explains why Britain and France ended the policy of appeasement?



Source: The Second World War. (1)

- (A) Hitler could not be trusted.
(B) Hitler did not want any more land.
(C) Hitler had returned to isolationism.
(D) Hitler needed to be punished.
32. What pre-World War II foreign policy practised by England and France was seen as a sign of weakness by Germany?
- (A) Appeasement
(B) Containment
(C) Lebensraum
(D) Phoney War
33. Which best defines Blitzkrieg?
- (A) finding lands for German living space
(B) lightning fast offensive attacks
(C) the reunification of Germany and Austria
(D) stripping German Jews of their citizenship
34. Which represents the period of time between October 1939 and April 1940 when little progress was made in the war?
- (A) Blitzkrieg
(B) Phoney War
(C) Plan XVII
(D) Schlieffen Plan
35. Which refers to the Maginot Line?
- (A) elaborate set of defensive fortifications along French-German border
(B) elaborate set of defensive fortifications along German-Polish border
(C) war strategy that called for the invasion of France through Belgium
(D) war strategy that called for the invasion of Germany through Belgium

36. With reference to the quote below, what reason could account for British victory in the Battle of Britain?

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing-grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender." – Winston Churchill, 1940

Source: Twentieth Century Viewpoints. (107)

- (A) British morale and will to fight
 - (B) British numerical superiority in air personnel
 - (C) German overconfidence at the onset of the battle
 - (D) German switch to naval attacks
37. With reference to the quote below, why was the failure of Operation Barbarossa so devastating to German chances of winning World War II?

The sooner we smash Russia the better. Britain's last hopes will be shattered. Germany will then be master of Europe and the Balkans.

- Hitler talking to his generals, July 1940

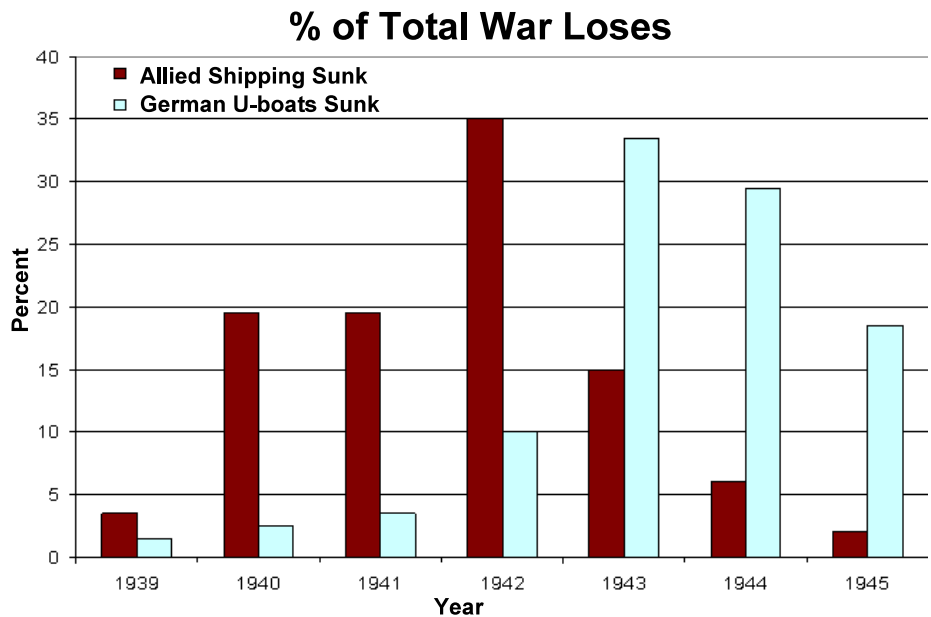
Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern World History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001. (Source A: 182)

- (A) Germany failed to secure a quick victory resulting in a two-front war.
 - (B) Germany was unable to acquire new land for its growing population.
 - (C) The German military was severely embarrassed over the failure.
 - (D) The German military was unsuccessful in matching the English quest for colonies.
38. Which led to the American military success over Japan?
- (A) advanced technology
 - (B) belief in isolationism
 - (C) Japan's harsh treatment of its people
 - (D) kamikaze pilots
39. Which process held former Nazi party leaders responsible for crimes against humanity?
- (A) Nuremberg Laws
 - (B) Nuremberg Trials
 - (C) Yalta Conference
 - (D) Yalta Hearings
40. Which conference decided that Germany would be split into zones of occupation at the end of World War II?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
 - (B) Malta
 - (C) Tehran
 - (D) Yalta
41. With reference to the quote below, what was a key Soviet objective at Yalta?

"The following circumstances should not be forgotten. The Germans made their invasion of the USSR. through Finland, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary... Governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries." – Stalin

- (A) create a buffer zone between the USSR and the Western Europe
- (B) follow the principles of national self-determination in Eastern Europe
- (C) maintain friendly relations with its former allies
- (D) rebuild the economies of Eastern European nations

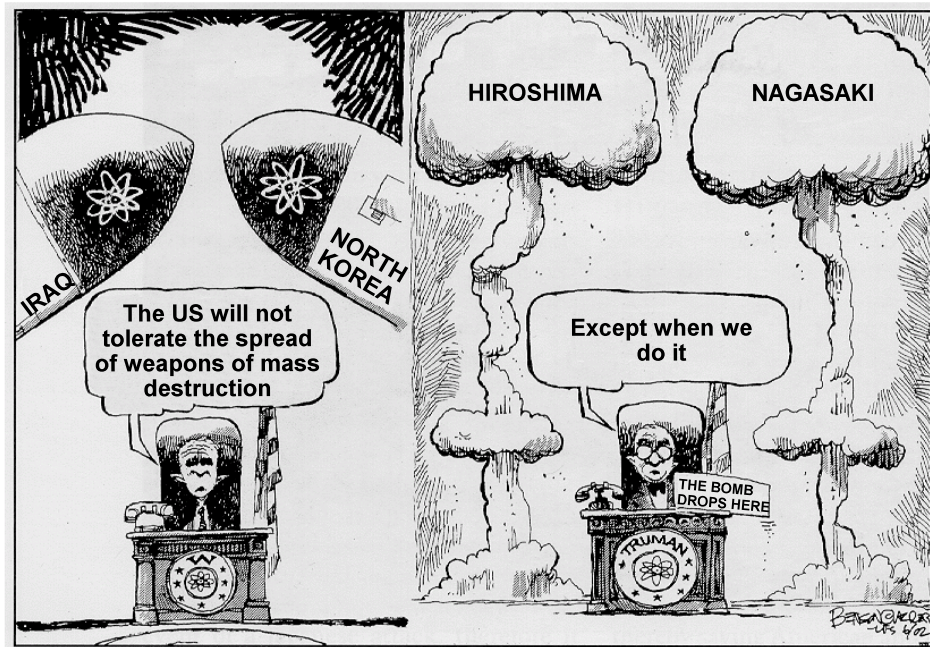
42. With regard to the Battle of the Atlantic and using the graph below, what is the significance of 1943 on the outcome of World War II?



Source: Waugh, Steven. Essential Modern World History. United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, 2001. (211)

- (A) Allied U-boats took control of the shipping lanes between North America and Europe.
- (B) German U-boats took control of the shipping lanes between North America and Europe.
- (C) U-boats threatened allied ships traveling between North America and Europe was overcome.
- (D) U-boats threatened allied ships traveling between North America and Europe peaked.
43. After World War II, what was characterized by tense rivalry and mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- (A) Cold War
- (B) Detenté
- (C) Glasnost
- (D) Nuremburg Trials
44. Which refers to the right of permanent members of the UN Security Council to reject proposals or actions of other members?
- (A) containment
- (B) reparation
- (C) totalitarianism
- (D) veto
45. What 1980s project known as the Strategic Defense Initiative arose from the Cold War?
- (A) Détente
- (B) NORAD
- (C) Sputnik
- (D) Star Wars
46. What group was set up by Ho Chi Minh after World War II to resist foreign control?
- (A) Intifadah
- (B) Kuomintang
- (C) Viet Cong
- (D) Viet Minh

47. Which refers to the spread of dangerous weapons throughout the world?
- (A) arms proliferation
 - (B) collective security
 - (C) détente
 - (D) totalitarianism
48. Using the cartoon below, what impact has the pursuit of nuclear weapons had on world peace?



Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003. (figure 4.18: 122)

- (A) decreased Islamic fundamentalism
- (B) increased Westernization of the world
- (C) promoted collective security
- (D) threatened global security

Complete either set of 49 and 50 depending on unit studied.

UNIT 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. Which refers to the policy of the South African government from 1948-1991 of absolute racial segregation?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Apartheid
 - (C) Enabling Act
 - (D) Ethnic Cleansing
50. Using the quote below, assess the effectiveness of Nasser on Egyptian nationalism through the Suez Crisis?

Nasser sums up the results

We were able after Suez to take over all the foreign property in our country and therefore the Suez War regained the wealth of the Egyptian people to be used in the interests of the Egyptian people. Then, of course, it was clear for the Egyptian people that they could defend their country and secure the independence of their country.

Source: War & Peace in the Middle East. (Source E: 55)

- (A) decreased
- (B) had no effect
- (C) increased
- (D) neutralized

UNIT 5.2 Middle East

49. Which refers to the Muslim definition of “Holy War”?
- (A) Intifadah
 - (B) Jihad
 - (C) Kibbutz
 - (D) Zionism
50. With reference to the graphic below, what is the impact of oil revenues in the Middle East?



Source: World History: Patterns of Civilization. (758)

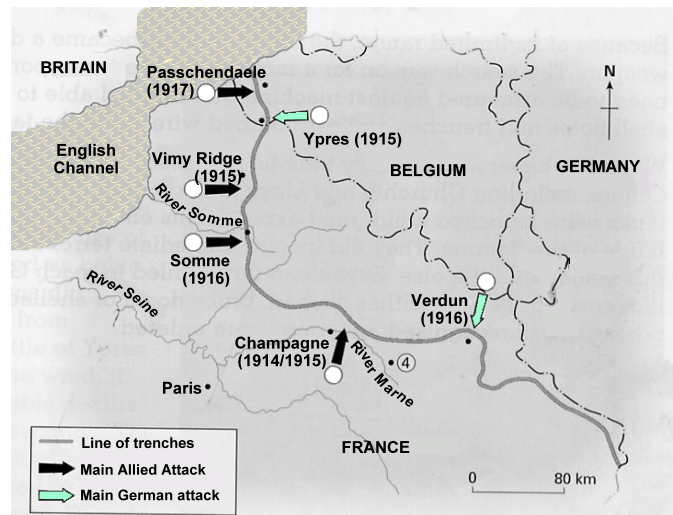
- (A) economic disparity
- (B) Islamic fundamentalism
- (C) modernization
- (D) Zionism

PART II
Total Value : 50%

Instructions: Complete ALL questions as indicated in the space provided.

Value

5% 51. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the impact trench warfare had on the movement of armies on the Western Front.



Source: A World of Change. (40)

[illegible]

5%

52.



Source: Essential Modern World History: (Source C: 6)

[illegible]

10% 53. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, analyze the impact of discontent in pre-revolutionary Russia.

An extract from the worker's petition of 1905 to Tsar Nicholas II

Source: Essential Modern World History. (Source A: 401)

Source 2

A queue for bread in Petrograd, 1917. Why do you think there was a shortage of food?



"A line-up for bread in Petrograd, 1917"

Source: Our World This Century. (29)

[illegible]

[illegible]

10%

Source 1

- From the Memoirs of Admiral William Leahy, the US Chief of Staff in 1945

Source 2

- Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, 1945

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

5%

“ The United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world. Without this there can be no political stability and peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or ideal but against poverty, hunger, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy to permit the emergence of conditions in which free institutions can exist.”

- General Marshall (US)

[illegible]

5%

56.



Soviet troops withdraw from Eastern Europe

Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003. (212)

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

5%

57.

Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, analyze the role played by the United Nations in Somalia.



Source: Internet

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Complete either 58 or 59 depending on unit studied.

UNIT 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

Value

5%

58. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess the methods used by Mandela to promote nationalism and independence.

“I do not deny that I planned sabotage. We had to either accept inferiority or fight against it by violence. When my sentence has been completed...I will still be moved to take up again, as best I can, the struggle for removal of injustices until they are finally abolished once and for all.”

- Nelson Mandela, to the court upon his conviction, 1963

Source: Twentieth Century Viewpoints. (301-302)

[illegible]

UNIT 5.2 Middle East

Value

5% 59. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, describe efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.



US President Bill Clinton shakes hand with another diplomat, as Israeli prime minister Netanyahu (Left) also shakes hands with Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat in December 1998 at Wye River Talks.

Source: Twentieth Century Viewpoints. (370)

[illegible]