

PART I
Total Value: 50 %

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

1. Which refers to the domination of a foreign country, politically, economically, and culturally?

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

2. Which cause of World War I is best reflected below?



Source: The Great War, Source C .(3)

- (A) Alliance System
 - (B) Arms Race
 - (C) Imperialism
 - (D) Nationalism

3. Which were members of the Triple Alliance?

 (A) Britain, France, Russia
 (B) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
 (C) Italy, Britain, France
 (D) United States, Germany, Russia

4. What refers to a proposal which, if rejected, may result in conflict?

 (A) alliance
 (B) treaty
 (C) ultimatum
 (D) veto

5. Which sequence of events led to the outbreak of World War I?
1. Austria declares war
 2. Russia mobilizes army
 3. Germany invades Belgium
 4. Serbia rejects Austrian ultimatum
- (A) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
(C) 3 → 2 → 4 → 1
(D) 4 → 1 → 2 → 3
6. Which battle resulted in the defeat of Russian forces in 1914?
- (A) Beaumont-Hamel
(B) Marne
(C) Tannenberg
(D) Vimy Ridge
7. Which best describes the Battle of the Somme?
- (A) allied offensive where hundreds of thousands of soldiers were sacrificed for a few metres of land
(B) allied offensive where more guns, prisoners of war, and land were taken than in all previous battles
(C) battle in which Germany took 125 000 Russian prisoners, who were ill equipped, exhausted and starving
(D) battle in which the Germans out-maneuvered a much larger Russian force and won a major victory
8. What led the United States to enter World War I?
- (A) imperialism
(B) isolationism
(C) spread of communism abroad
(D) unrestricted submarine warfare
9. Using the source provided, which best explains why casualty rates increased as World War I progressed?



Source: The Great War, Source D. (12)

- (A) condition of the trenches
(B) increased participation among warring nations
(C) more effective use of wartime technology
(D) spread of disease

10. Using the source provided, what was the primary objective of the French delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?

“Germany must be crippled or we will never feel safe again.”

- French Civilians

Source: Essential Modern World History, p. 58

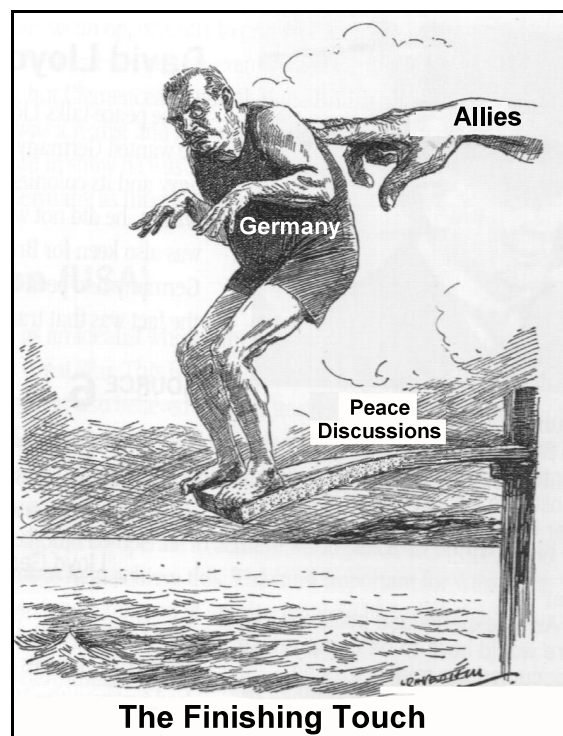
- (A) create a tariff free zone
(B) ensure freedom of sea navigation
(C) maintain national security
(D) reclaim colonies lost in the war
11. Using the source provided, what was the purpose of the League of Nations?

“The reign of force is over. Wrong has been defeated. Men are looking eye to eye and saying, we are brothers, and have a common purpose.”

- President Woodrow Wilson, 22 February, 1919

Source: Key Themes for the 20th Century. (40)

- (A) expand military power
(B) increase military alliances
(C) promote world peace
(D) reduce world hunger
12. Using the source provided, what best reflects German discontent with the Treaty of Versailles?



Source: Modern World History. (84)

- (A) absence from the treaty process
(B) elimination of its navy
(C) loss of economic control
(D) loss of overseas territories

13. What government was established in February/March of 1917, immediately following the abdication of Nicholas II?
- (A) Communist
 - (B) Provisional
 - (C) Regional
 - (D) Socialist
14. Which group aided Lenin in his seizure of power during the October/November Revolution of 1917?
- (A) Bolsheviks
 - (B) Fascists
 - (C) Kulaks
 - (D) Mensheviks
15. What agreement resulted in Russia's withdrawal from World War I?
- (A) Munich Pact
 - (B) Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - (C) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - (D) Treaty of Versailles
16. Which occurred during the Russian Civil War?
- (A) creation of Provisional Government
 - (B) failure of the League of Nations
 - (C) formation of the Duma
 - (D) intervention of Allied Forces
17. Using the source provided, what policy helped Lenin consolidate power in Russia?
- "The first aim was to put Communist theories into practice by redistributing wealth among the Russian People. The second aim was to help with the Civil War by keeping the towns and the Red Army supplied with food and weapons."*

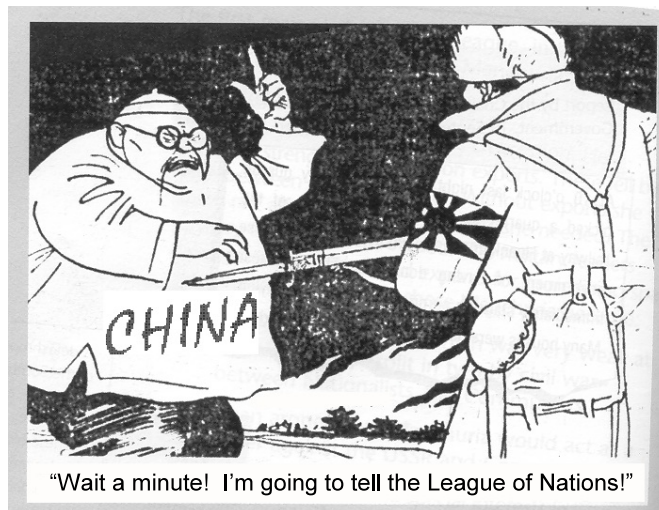
- Ben Walsh, Modern World History, 2nd Ed. (123)
- (A) Collectivization
 - (B) Five-Year Plans
 - (C) New Economic Policy
 - (D) War Communism
18. What was Stalin's plan to create state-controlled farms?
- (A) Collectivization
 - (B) Glasnost
 - (C) New Economic Policy
 - (D) Perestroika
19. Which refers to the removal of suspected enemies from the Communist Party and the Soviet Union during the 1930's?
- (A) Bolshevism
 - (B) Five-Year Plans
 - (C) Stalin's Purges
 - (D) War Communism

20. Using the source provided, which best reflects a cause of the Great Depression?

"Everybody... and his uncle would be calling me. In just four years, their shares roared up 400 percent. They never asked what price they were going to pay, you just bought them and that was all."

- Thomas Larkin New York Broker in the late 1920's

- (A) consumer overspending
(B) impact of high tariffs
(C) over-production of consumer goods
(D) too many purchases of stocks on credit
21. Using the source provided, what best describes the League of Nation's effectiveness in dealing with the Japanese occupation of Manchuria?



Source: Essential Modern World History. (138)

- (A) Economic sanctions were only effective against Western powers.
(B) League members feared Japanese retaliation for military actions.
(C) League members were not concerned about events in China.
(D) Moral sanctions were ineffective in preventing territorial aggression.
22. What event led to Mussolini's rise to power?
- (A) Anschluss
(B) March on Rome
(C) New Deal
(D) New Economic Policy
23. Which refers to Hitler's first attempt to seize power?
- (A) Annexation of Austria
(B) Enabling Act
(C) Munich Beer Hall Putsch
(D) Weimar Republic
24. Which was created by Hitler to establish a totalitarian state?
- (A) democratic parliament
(B) free press
(C) secret police force
(D) new political parties

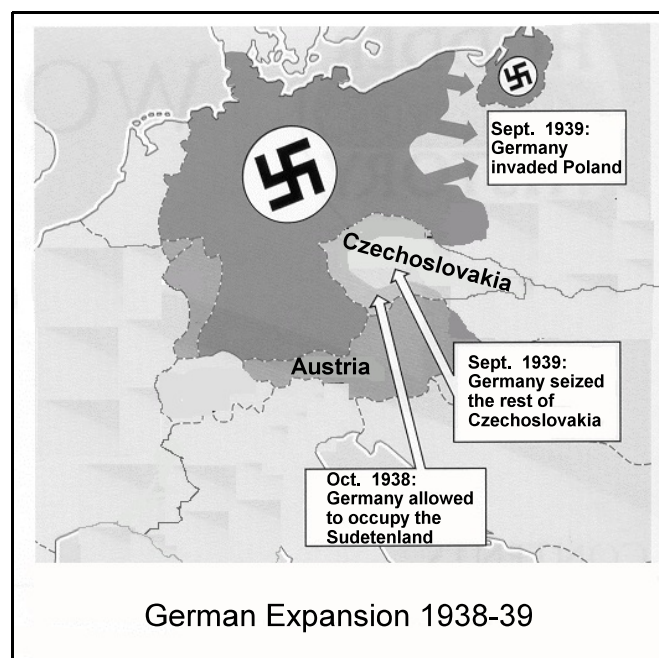
25. Which of Hitler's domestic policies is referred to below?

"You could go to the baker in the morning and buy two rolls for twenty marks, but go there in the afternoon, and the same two rolls were twenty-five marks. The baker didn't know why rolls were more expensive in the afternoon. It had something to do with the Jews."

- Karl-Heinz Abshegen, a student

Source: Key Themes for the 20th Century, Source E. (73)

- (A) Anti-Semitism
 - (B) censorship
 - (C) nationalism
 - (D) Pan-Germanism
26. What was the purpose of the Nuremberg Laws?
- (A) deny citizenship rights
 - (B) eliminate the Treaty of Versailles
 - (C) outlaw the Communist Party
 - (D) re-introduce conscription
27. Which refers to Nazi attacks on Jews throughout Germany in 1938?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Blitzkrieg
 - (C) Kristallnacht
 - (D) Lebensraum
28. Using the source provided, what was a reason for German expansion during the late 1930's?



Source: The Second World War, Source A. (2)

- (A) Containment
- (B) Kristallnacht
- (C) Lebensraum
- (D) Terrorism

29. Which refers to the policy of making concessions to Nazi demands prior to World War II?
- (A) Appeasement
 - (B) Containment
 - (C) Liberalism
 - (D) Socialism
30. What agreement gave Germany the Sudetenland in 1938?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
 - (B) Lend-Lease Act
 - (C) Munich Pact
 - (D) New Deal
31. What 1939 agreement led to the division of Poland?
- (A) Molotov Plan
 - (B) Munich Pact
 - (C) Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - (D) Operation Barbarossa
32. What nations made up the Axis Powers during World War II?
- (A) Germany, Japan, Italy
 - (B) Italy, Japan, Spain
 - (C) Japan, Germany, Spain
 - (D) Spain, Germany, Italy
33. Which refers to a massive and rapid military offensive to overwhelm the enemy?
- (A) attrition
 - (B) Blitzkrieg
 - (C) immobilization
 - (D) Luftwaffe
34. Which refers to the period of military inactivity between the fall of Poland and the invasion of Norway?
- (A) Cold War
 - (B) Containment
 - (C) Détente
 - (D) Phony War
35. Which refers to the elaborate set of fortifications built by France along its border with Germany?
- (A) Berlin Wall
 - (B) Iron Curtain
 - (C) Maginot Line
 - (D) Siegfried Line

36. What World War II battle is referred to below?

"...if the Commonwealth and Empire last for 1000 years, men will still say, This was their finest hour."

- Sir Winston Churchill

Source: Key Themes for the 20th Century, Source E. (121)

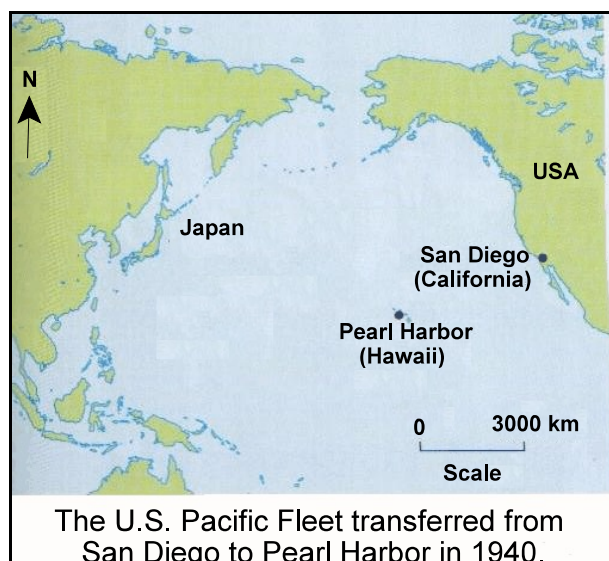
- (A) Atlantic
(B) Britain
(C) Coral Sea
(D) Kursk
37. Using the source provided, which event was a “turning point” of the war?

"Soviet soldiers had tremendous experience in hand-to-hand fighting. They knew every drain pipe, every manhole cover, every shell hole, every crater. Nothing short of a direct hit could knock them out."

- Soviet General's description of Soviet resistance

Source: Essential Modern World History. (186)

- (A) Battle of Stalingrad
(B) Battle of the Atlantic
(C) D-Day
(D) Operation Barbarossa
38. Using the source provided, what impact did transferring the U.S. Fleet to Pearl Harbor have on Japanese-American relations?



- (A) increased tension between Japan and America
(B) led to American economic sanctions against Japan
(C) lessened tension between Japan and America
(D) resulted in Japanese economic sanctions against America
39. Which refers to the strategy of flying planes into enemy ships?
- (A) Apartheid
(B) Blitzkreig
(C) Gestapo
(D) Kamikaze

40. Using the source provided, which describes Japan's treatment of prisoners of war during World War II?

"Guards must supervise their charges rigidly and without mercy, taking care not to become obsessed with mistaken ideas of humanitarianism or swayed by personal feelings toward prisoners that might grow over a long incarceration."

- General Hideki Tojo

- (A) fair and relatively free of abuse
(B) harsh and led to war crimes
(C) in accordance with the Geneva Convention
(D) similar to the Allied treatment of Japanese prisoners
41. Which 1941 agreement laid the foundation for the creation of the United Nations after World War II?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
(B) Marshall Plan
(C) Molotov Plan
(D) New Deal
42. Which describes a country or region that is influenced by a foreign nation's social, economic, and/or political policies?
- (A) armistice
(B) provisional government
(C) sphere-of-influence
(D) veto
43. What policy was intended to isolate the Soviet Union and prevent the spread of Communism?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
(B) Cold War
(C) Containment
(D) Détente
44. What military alliance was formed in 1949 to defend Western Europe from Communist aggression?
- (A) NASA
(B) NATO
(C) Triple Entente
(D) Warsaw Pact

45. Using the source provided, what nations were members of the Warsaw Pact?



- (A) East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Soviet Union
(B) France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union
(C) Norway, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Bulgaria
(D) Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Hungary
46. Which refers to guerilla fighters in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War ?
- (A) North Vietnamese Army
(B) South Vietnamese Army
(C) Vietcong
(D) Vietminh
47. What 1990's United Nations peacekeeping operation is referred to below?
- “Lack of action in relation to genocide is a form of passive participation.”*
- (A) Congo
(B) Cyprus
(C) Rwanda
(D) Suez
48. Which led to greater economic integration within the European Union?
- (A) increase of trade barriers among member states
(B) introduction of national currencies
(C) promotion of ethnic diversity
(D) reduction of trade barriers among member states

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

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. Which refers to a nation's right to have freedom of choice in its own political structure?
- (A) Collective Security
 - (B) Colonialism
 - (C) Conservatism
 - (D) Self Determination
50. Using the source provided, what method did Mandela advocate to gain equal rights for Black South Africans ?

"At the beginning of June 1961, after a long and anxious assessment of the South African situation, I and some colleagues came to the conclusion that as violence in this country was inevitable, it would be wrong and unrealistic for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the government met our peaceful demands with force."

- Nelson Mandela

- (A) democracy
- (B) free speech
- (C) guerrilla warfare
- (D) totalitarianism

Unit 5.2 Middle East

49. What organization was led by Yasser Arafat from 1969 -2005?
- (A) Al-Qaida
 - (B) Hamas
 - (C) Islamic Fundamentalist Organization
 - (D) Palestinian Liberation Organization
50. Using the source provided, what was the United Nations position on Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait?

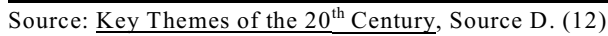
"....actions to be taken by Iraq... represents steps toward the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction"

- United Nations Resolution 687 (1990)

- (A) opposed international intervention on this issue
- (B) opposed Kuwaiti claims to self-determination
- (C) supported immediate halt of Iraqi threats
- (D) supported Iraqi claims to Kuwait

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

5% 51. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain how relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

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5%

“The best way to understand this question of who was responsible for the outbreak of the First World War is to eliminate those of lesser responsibility. Nobody in London, nobody in Paris, nobody in St. Petersburg wanted the small war in the Balkans to turn into a big war. That conversion of the Balkan War into the Great War was not conjured up anywhere other than in Berlin (Germany) and in Vienna (Austria-Hungary). If there is a smoking gun, it's in one or the other of those capitals.”

Source: [pbs.org/great war](https://www.pbs.org/greatwar)

[illegible]

10%

Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, explain the characteristics of fascism.

Source 1



“One People, One Country, One

Source: Internet

Source 2

“A minute on the battlefield is worth a lifetime of peace.... Better to live one day like a lion than a hundred years like a sheep.... Believe! Obey! Fight!”

- Italian Fascist Slogan

Source: A World of Change 1900-2000. (86)

[illegible]

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10%

Source 1

- *The Times (London)*: British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

- From Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin, by George F. Kennan

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5%

55.



Range of nuclear missiles from Cuba in 1962

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5%

56.

Reporter commenting on the Russian peoples' refusal to allow hardline Communists to roll-back Gorbachev's reforms.

Source: Time magazine 2 September 1991

[illegible]

5%

57.

"... American people tuned in through their media, and they saw these poor, starving kids, and they saw G.I.'s throwing bags of wheat off the backs of C130's (aircraft). The next time they tuned in to Somalia, they are seeing the dead bodies of our soldiers being dragged down the street, and they ask themselves, 'What happened here? What's wrong with this picture?'"

- Col. KENNETLLAH ARD (RET.), National War College

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/ambush/>

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Complete either 58 or 59 depending on the unit studied.

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

Value

5%

58. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the factors that led to the decline of colonialism following World War II.

“The President of the United States of America (Franklin D. Roosevelt) and the (British) Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill... deem it right to make known certain common principles... on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world... they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.”

- excerpt from *The Atlantic Charter*, 1941

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Unit 5.2 Middle East

Value

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59.

Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, describe how tensions in the Middle East lead to conflicts from 1948-73.

"The choice for the Jews is between becoming a state or being exterminated."

- Chaim Weizmann (Future President of Israel to US President Truman, April 1948)

[illegible]