

# History 3201 / Histoire Mondiale 3231

## Answer Key - August 2007

### Selected Response Key

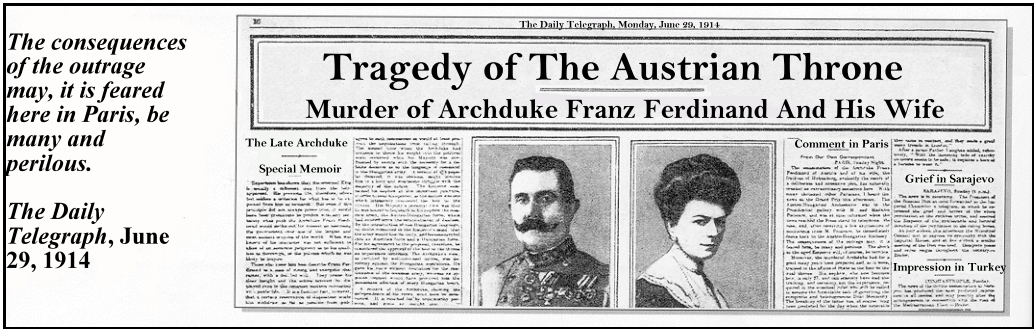
1.	B
2.	D
3	B
4.	C
5.	D
6.	C
7.	A
8.	D
9.	C
10.	C
11.	C
12.	A
13.	B
14.	A
15.	C
16.	D
17.	D
18.	A
19.	C
20.	D
21.	D
22.	B
23.	C
24.	C
25.	A

26.	A
27.	C
28.	C
29.	A
30.	C
31.	C
32.	A
33.	B
34.	D
35.	C
36.	B
37.	A
38.	A
39.	B
40.	B
41.	A
42.	C
43.	C
44.	B
45.	A
46.	C
47.	C
48.	D
49.	D
50.	C

Part II  
Total Value: 50%

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

- Value
- 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.



SOURCE:

- The shooting of Archduke and his wife led to outrage in Austria-Hungary and this was bound to increase tensions between the two states as the assassin belonged to Serbian nationalist group, “The Black Hand.”

KNOWLEDGE:

- Austria-Hungary’s annexation of Bosnia in 1908, infuriated Serbia and increased Serbian nationalism.
- Creation of Balkan League (1912) led by Serbia, concerned Austria-Hungary.
- Balkan War of 1913 led to increased concerns in Austria-Hungary about Serbian aspiration in the region.
- Serbia, loosely allied with Russia, made relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary more volatile.
- Serbia’s desire to want to unite all Slavs caused concern.
- The struggle for power and influence in the Balkans intensified deep divisions and hatred making it a “powder key” ready to explode.

Value

5%

52. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess the issue of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I.

*“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.”*

- World War I Historian, Jay Winter

Source: pbs.org/great war

#### SOURCE:

- The statement “to eliminate those of lesser responsibility”, indicates that responsibility for the outbreak of World War I was partially shared. However, it can be argued that Germany and Austria-Hungary can take more responsibility than other nations as the “smoking gun” for turning a small squabble into a major conflagration rests with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

#### KNOWLEDGE:

- Alliance system
- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Arms Race (Naval Race)
- attitudes towards war
- role of the Kaiser
- etc.

Value

10% 53. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, explain the characteristics of fascism.

### Source 1



“One People, One Country, One Leader

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)

### SOURCE:

- Extreme nationalism/devotion to a leader/dictatorship (Source 1)
- Glorification of violence and war (Source 2)

### KNOWLEDGE:

- Economic self-sufficiency
- Racial purity
- Creation of scapegoats
- Extreme nationalism

Value

10% 54. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, assess the effectiveness of appeasement in containing German territorial demands.

### Source 1

*"I shall not give up the hope of a peaceful solution... We sympathize with a small nation faced by a big and powerful neighbour. But we cannot involve the whole British Empire in war simply on her account. If we have to fight, it must be on larger issues than that.... I am a man of peace."*

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

### Source 2

*"The Munich Agreement was a... desperate act of appeasement at the cost of the Czechoslovak state, performed by Chamberlain and French premier, Daladier, in the vain hope that it would satisfy Hitler's stormy ambition, and thus secure for Europe a peaceful future."*

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

### SOURCE:

- While the motivation and desire for peace was great and very popular, this quest for peace/avoidance of war at all costs allowed Hitler to become more bold in his demands and, ironically, created a greater opportunity for war. Chamberlain was determined to avoid war at all costs. Again his motivation was good but the results were not what was desired or expected. (Source 1)
- The belief that placating Hitler's demands to avoid war was very compelling to a populace that remembered the horrors of WW I very well. Once again the motivation for appeasement was understandable and logical, but the results were not what was desired or expected. (Source 2)

### KNOWLEDGE

Appeasement, while understandable, was not very effective.

Student might talk about the following in their answers:

Why did Germany (through Hitler), make territorial demands in the late 1930's?

- Lebensraum
- Pan-Germanism
- Bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles
- Examples to illustrate the ineffectiveness of appeasement

Reasons why appeasement was practiced but students still have to emphasize its ineffectiveness.

- War weariness from WW I
- War debt from WW I
- Inability of countries to fund military spending during the Depression
- Fascism was seen by some as a possible solution to the Depression
- British guilt over harsh conditions of Versailles Treaty
- Ineffectiveness of the League of Nations to deal with aggression
- Greater fear of communism than fascism
- Chamberlain's "It's all so far away" philosophy
- Lack of cooperation between Britain and France
- Etc.

Value

- 5% 55. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the factors that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.



Range of nuclear missiles from Cuba in 1962

SOURCE:

- The discovery that the Soviet Union was shipping nuclear missiles to Cuba was shocking to Americans. The source shows how close Cuba is to the U.S. and the range of the missiles located in Cuba. This would also suggest that a quick nuclear strike from Cuba could be launched to disable America's potential to retaliate.

KNOWLEDGE:

- Cuba had been basically controlled by the United States since the Spanish –American war of 1898.
- America controlled most of Cuba's wealth and they supported the corrupt dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista.
- A popular uprising during the mid to late 1950's was led by a Cuban revolutionary named Fidel Castro, which culminated in the removal of Batista from power in 1959.
- Castro quickly acted to nationalize American industries without compensation in an effort to redistribute the country's wealth.
- The U.S. responded with an embargo of sugar and then a general embargo of goods to and from Cuba.
- Castro turned to the USSR for help and protection.
- The CIA sponsored the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961, as well as other plots to overthrow Castro. This led Castro to declare that his revolution was communist.
- The belief that the U.S. would continue its campaign to remove communism in Cuba led Castro to seek more Soviet support.
- Khrushchev seized the opportunity to provide Cuba not only with financial and conventional military support, but to also send ballistic missiles to Cuba. This was done, not only to protect Cuba from further American aggression, but also to counter the threat of U.S. missiles placed in Turkey.

Value

5%

56. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess the impact of Gorbachev's reforms upon the Soviet Union.

*"The people of Russia last week purchased their freedom and citizenship. They abolished serfdom in Soviet political life. The event is one of the turning points of world history, proclaiming the end of a totalitarianism that has destroyed so much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century."*

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

Source: Time magazine 2 September 1991

#### SOURCE:

- Refers to the attempt by hard-line communists in August 1991 to rollback Gorbachev's reforms of perestroika (economic reforms) and glasnost (social reform). These reforms were so embedded that people were willing to stand up and resist a move back to the way life had been prior to 1985.

#### KNOWLEDGE

- End of cold war tensions
- Created social problems
- Food rationing
- Health care system breakdown
- Hardships for women
- Removal of censorship
- Open discussion of problems improved some social problems but led to calls for more freedoms and openness. So much so that when elections were held, citizens began to vote against communist candidates.
- Communism was so discredited by 1991, the Soviet Union dissolved in December.

Value

5% 57. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, assess the effectiveness of United Nations peacemaking efforts in Somalia.

*"... 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/>

#### SOURCE:

- UN peace making efforts were not effective. UN forces (mostly American) tried to restore peace and order but the problem was that those in power did not want this and resisted. As a result, UN forces were attacked in the hope that it would lead to opposition to the mission at home and lead to the removal of troops. This is exactly what happened
- UN peace making efforts were not effective.
- Civil war in 1988, led to very terrible conditions.
- In 1991, the U.N. decided to intervene and the U.N. tried to negotiate with clan warlords, this only added to the power and legitimacy of the warlords.
- Warlords controlled foods distribution and used it as a weapon by providing food only to those Somali's who supported them and opposed U.N. military intervention - conditions worsened.
- In 1992 (operation Restore Hope), the U.N. authorized their forces to use military force to ensure that humanitarian aid reached the people of Somalia. This placed U.N. soldiers in direct confrontation with the warring factions.
- Thousands of UN troops were sent to Somalia to try to restore order but there were many casualties.
- The U.N. was unable to maintain a cease fire and the mission largely ended in failure.



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

SOURCE:

Atlantic Charter

- The Atlantic Charter was signed in 1941 by the United States and Great Britain. The agreement promoted and called for the self-determination of all peoples at the conclusion of WW II. The Atlantic Charter was also the blueprint for the new United Nations in their approach to the post-war world. It is ironic that this agreement was signed by Sir Winston Churchill who was a British imperialist to the core, but philosophically and morally, imperialism was no longer acceptable to most Britains and Europeans who were becoming more open-minded and liberal. Colonial troops were fighting and dying for their colonial powers and there was an argument to be made that they deserved their independence in exchange for this service.

KNOWLEDGE:

Colonial nationalist movements

- Nationalism in Europe’s colonies was present ever since the Europeans had arrived but it had only led to sporadic revolts and resistance. Ironically, it was the Europeans who provided the training for the nationalist leaders in their colonies. Most post-war nationalist leaders had received a formal education in European Universities and it was here that they developed their ideas and their abilities to challenge their colonial rulers. Some nationalist leaders also served in the military or police forces of their colonial rulers and turned what they had learned against the colonial system. Throughout the 1940’s and 50’s leaders emerged, in both Asia and Africa, who united and directed opposition against their colonial masters, peacefully or violently, until independence was granted.

Cost of maintaining colonies

- The promotion of colonial self-determination by Europeans was not without self interest. The war had virtually bankrupted many European powers and the few resources that they had available to them at the wars conclusion, were to be directed to their own reconstruction and not towards supporting costly colonies. Most colonies had become financial sinkholes and this certainly fueled the drive towards self-government.

## **Views towards colonialism by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R**

- The United States supported independence movements for several reasons: Having won their own independence from their British colonial masters it was natural for Americans to support a colonial nation that was under the thumb of a colonial master. It also coincided with America's desire to spread democracy and self-determination.
- The desire to spread democracy and self-determination also coincided with America's desire to win the hearts and minds of newly independent nations during the Cold War. If the United States was seen as the champion of colonial self government, these nations would be sympathetic to democracy as a political system and capitalism as their economic system of choice.
- The United States believed that the adoption of a free market economic system by newly independent nations would benefit America in two ways. First it would provide American industry with access to cheap raw materials and it would gain access to new export markets. Second, the adoption of a free market economic system would preclude the ex-colonies from becoming adherents of communism.
- The Soviet Union supported independence movements for these reasons: Communism is based on the idea of oppression of the working individual. Marxist-Leninist doctrine advocated revolution of the oppressed in all societies and certainly colonial citizens fit this description.
- It saw support for colonial independence movements as a way of weakening European powers during the Cold War period.
- The Soviet Union attempted to associate any economic association with the United States as simply colonialism in another form, in other words, economic colonialism. Economic colonialism as practiced by the western democracies, was really no different than the political colonialism practiced by the Europeans.

One thing is certain, without the support of the US and the USSR, it would have been more difficult for African states to break free from European domination.

## Unit 5.2 Middle East

Value

- 5% 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)

### SOURCE:

- As a result of mass Jewish immigration to Palestine, particularly after the Holocaust. The Jews were determined to have a state of their own as many believed it was the only way for Jews to avoid persecution and similar occurrences in the future.
- This placed Jews at odds with the other occupants of this land, the Palestinians.
- Once the decision was made by the UN to divide Palestine into two separate areas, this resulted in a life and death struggle between the new Jewish state and the Palestinians and their Arab neighbours.

### KNOWLEDGE

- Partitioning of Palestine
- Growth of Zionism
- Migration to Palestine by the Jews
- League of Arab States (1945)
- Arab-Israeli War 1948-49
- Suez Canal Crisis 1956
- 6 Day War 1967
- Yom Kippur War 1973
- PLO formation and Yasser Arafat (1960's)