

PART I
Total Value: 50%

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

1. Which term refers to a sense of national consciousness that fosters loyalty to a country?
- (A) colonialism
(B) imperialism
(C) militarism
(D) nationalism

2. According to the following quote, why did imperialist nations establish colonies at the turn of the century?

“We are a conquering race - we must obey our blood and occupy new markets and if necessary new lands.” - Albert Beveridge, U.S. Senator

Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, Second Edition. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003.

- (A) to benefit the economic status of the colonial power
(B) to encourage economic cooperation among all countries
(C) to improve the standard of living in the colonies
(D) to promote self determination in the colonies
3. Which term refers to: *a final proposal of terms, which, when rejected, may end negotiations and result in a war?*
- (A) alliance
(B) referendum
(C) ultimatum
(D) veto
4. Which leader would have made the following statement in relation to the possibility of Russia mobilizing after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand?

“It is now or never. Deal with the Serbs. Straight away. The Tsar is unlikely to intervene. If he does, we will stand at Austria’s side.”

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

- (A) British Prime Minister
(B) French President
(C) German Kaiser
(D) Italian King
5. Which group of nations were members of the Triple Entente in 1907?
- (A) Britain, France, Italy
(B) Britain, France, Russia
(C) Russian, Italy, Britain
(D) Russia, Serbia, Britain
6. Which was the outcome of the Battle of the Marne in 1914?
- (A) Allied forces held their line.
(B) Allied lines were broken.
(C) Germany retreated behind its borders.
(D) Trench warfare ceased.

7. What conclusion can be drawn about the nature of war on the Eastern front from the map below?



Source: Demarco, Neil. The Great War: 20th Century Viewpoints. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1997.

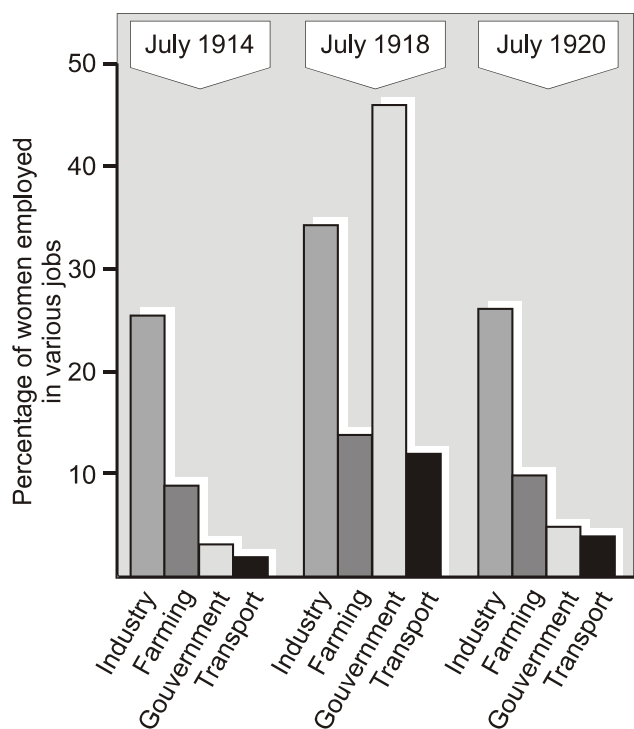
- (A) Eastern front saw little movement.
(B) Eastern front was mobile.
(C) Russia advanced deep into Germany.
(D) Russian losses were kept to a minimum.
8. In which battle was the Royal Newfoundland Regiment almost completely destroyed?
- (A) Beaumont-Hamel
(B) Gallipoli
(C) Passchendaele
(D) Second Battle of the Marne
9. Which prompted the United States to enter World War I?
- (A) a direct call for help by the British Admiralty
(B) excessive loss of human life on the Western front
(C) the sinking of the Lusitania
(D) unrestricted submarine warfare
10. According to the quote below, which best reflects how the entry of the U.S.A. in World War I affected Germany?

“Ludendorff realized that the entry of the U.S.A. changed the whole outlook of the war. Within a year the Allies would outnumber the Germans on the Western Front.”

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

- (A) The Germans feared American industry and manpower.
(B) The Germans feared mass desertion of their soldiers.
(C) The Germans felt inspired to double their efforts.
(D) The Germans felt they could outlast the Allies.

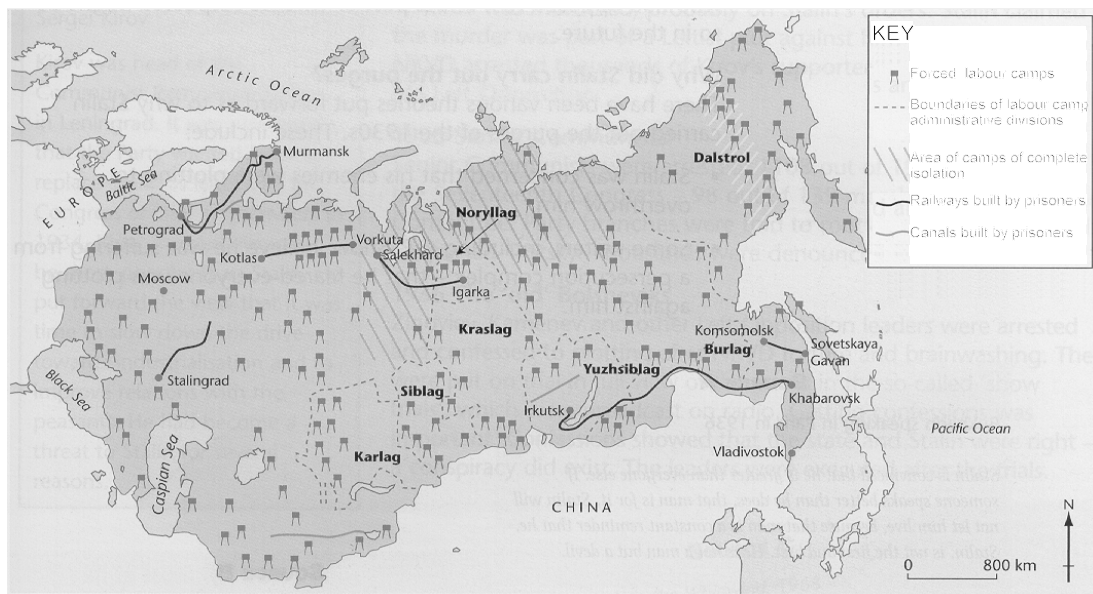
11. According to the following chart, what conclusion can be drawn regarding the role of women during World War I?



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

- (A) decreased participation in industry
 - (B) fewer elected to government
 - (C) increased participation in industry
 - (D) more elected to government
12. Which was **NOT** a term of Wilson’s Fourteen Points?
- (A) freedom of navigation upon the seas
 - (B) formation of an association of nations for the promotion of peace
 - (C) guarantees that national armaments will be reduced
 - (D) imposing of economic barriers/tariffs by trading nations
13. Which was **NOT** part of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- (A) admission of German responsibility for the war
 - (B) Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
 - (C) promise of financial aid to rebuild Germany
 - (D) restrictions on the size of the German army
14. To which Russian leader would the following description apply?
- “ His advisors and top army leaders came from a small number of immensely wealthy families. He believed in his divine right to rule.”*
- (A) Alexander Kerensky
 - (B) Czar Nicholas II
 - (C) Leon Trotsky
 - (D) Vladimir Lenin
15. Which was a major reason for the unpopularity of the Russian Provisional Government in 1917?
- (A) decision to give land to the peasants
 - (B) decision to keep Russia in World War I
 - (C) opposition from army generals
 - (D) opposition from large landowners

16. Which group helped Lenin seize power during the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- (A) Bolsheviks
 - (B) Bourgeoisie
 - (C) Mensheviks
 - (D) Socialists
17. Which refers to the Soviet plan to consolidate peasant properties into large state-owned farms?
- (A) Collectivization
 - (B) Marxism
 - (C) New Economic Policy
 - (D) War Communism
18. According to the map below, what conclusion can be drawn about Stalin's methods for ensuring order?



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

- (A) Prisoners were exiled to other countries.
 - (B) Prisoners were placed in a few large prison camps.
 - (C) Prisoners were rehabilitated through make work projects.
 - (D) Prisoners were treated harshly in all areas of the country.
19. Which was associated with Benito Mussolini's rise to power in Italy?
- (A) economic prosperity
 - (B) March on Rome
 - (C) Munich Beer Hall Putsch
 - (D) public referendum
20. Using the following statement, what connection can be made with reference to German politics in the inter-war period?

"Today in the Hall of Mirrors the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will, with unceasing work, press forward to reconquer the place among nations to which it is entitled." - Source: German Newspaper, *Deutsche Zeitung* 1919

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

- (A) Hitler achieved political stability in the Weimar Republic.
- (B) Hitler exploited German resentment against the Treaty in his rise to power.
- (C) Hitler forgot the injustice of the Treaty as Germany succeeded economically.
- (D) Hitler's obedience to the Treaty formed the basis of his foreign policy.

21. Which gave Hitler unlimited power in ruling Germany?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Enabling Act
 - (C) Munich Conference
 - (D) Nuremberg Laws
22. Which was **NOT** used by Hitler in establishing a totalitarian state?
- (A) a multi-party system
 - (B) censorship of the press
 - (C) formation of the Gestapo
 - (D) Hitler youth movement
23. Which refers to the extreme hatred of Jews?
- (A) anti-semitism
 - (B) final solution
 - (C) holocaust
 - (D) Nuremberg Laws
24. Which refers to the attack by German Nazis on Jewish communities across Germany in 1938?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Kristallnacht
 - (C) Lebensraum
 - (D) Munich Pact
25. Which economic policy was reflected in Roosevelt's New Deal of the 1930's?
- (A) complete government control in economic matters
 - (B) corporate control of the economy
 - (C) no corporate control of the economy
 - (D) some government intervention in economic matters
26. What occurred as a result of Stalin's purges?
- (A) elimination of class distinctions in society
 - (B) introduction of rigid economic reforms
 - (C) persecution of millions of Russians accused of being traitors
 - (D) reformation of the parliamentary system to include peasants
27. What refers to Hitler's policy of reuniting Austria and Germany?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Knistallnacht
 - (C) Lebensraum
 - (D) Pan-Germanism
28. What did Germany and the USSR agree to do in the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939?
- (A) create a military alliance
 - (B) establish new economic trade relations
 - (C) not to attack each other
 - (D) not to interfere in each other's economic policies

29. From the cartoon below, what conclusion can be drawn about the League of Nations effectiveness in dealing with international aggression?



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

- (A) Military sanctions were effective.
(B) Military sanctions were ineffective.
(C) Moral sanctions were effective.
(D) Moral sanctions were ineffective.
30. To which does the following quote apply?
- “One must calmly and squarely face the truth that it certainly cannot have been God’s will to give fifty times more land to one nation than another... If this earth has sufficient room for all, then we ought to have a big enough share to meet all that one needs.”* - **Hitler**, 1920
- (A) Anschluss
(B) Holocaust
(C) Lebensraum
(D) Sudetenland
31. Which refers to the “phoney war”?
- (A) German war tactic consisting of appearing weak to fool opposing forces
(B) German war tactic consisting of quick, successive and intense attacks
(C) period of time at the end of World War II where limited fighting occurred
(D) period of time at the onset of World War II where limited fighting occurred
32. Which refers to a German war tactic consisting of quick, successive and intense attacks during World War II ?
- (A) blitzkrieg
(B) genocide
(C) Reichstag
(D) sitzkrieg

33. What was Churchill referring to in the following quote?

““Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”
- Winston Churchill, 1940

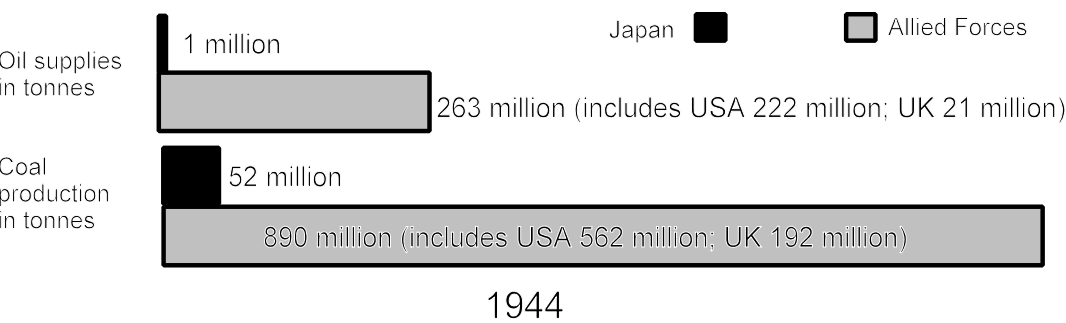
- (A) bravery of the merchant marine in the Battle of Atlantic
- (B) British military success at El Alamein
- (C) civilian involvement in the Dunkirk evacuation
- (D) heroism of RAF pilots during the Battle of Britain

34. Which operation is referred to in the following quote?

“The sooner we smash Russia the better. Germany will then be master of Europe and the Balkans.” - Adolf Hitler

- (A) Barbarossa
- (B) Dunkirk
- (C) Overlord
- (D) Sea Lion

35. According to the graph and your knowledge of history, what conclusion can be drawn about the effect of America’s industrial output on the outcome of World War II in the Pacific theatre?



Source: Demarco, Neil. The Second World War: 20th Century Viewpoints. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1998.

- (A) eventually overwhelmed the enemy
- (B) had a limited impact
- (C) not considered a crucial factor
- (D) overshadowed by British output

36. Which countries were part of the Allied Forces during World War II?

- (A) Britain, United States, Soviet Union
- (B) Britain , United States, Italy
- (C) Soviet Union, Spain, Italy
- (D) Soviet Union, Spain, United States

37. Which defines “kamikaze”?

- (A) bombs unable to be detected by radar
- (B) code-breaking device used by the RAF during the Battle of Britain
- (C) Final Solution for the Jews of Europe
- (D) Japanese pilots who carried out suicide missions against the enemy

38. What conclusion can be drawn from this World War II poster?



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

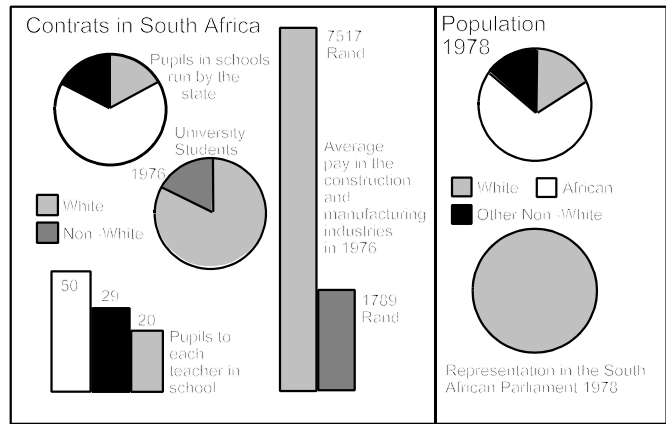
- (A) Citizens were expected to contribute to the war effort.
 - (B) Farm workers were exempt from military duty.
 - (C) Men were expected to carry on as usual.
 - (D) Women were conscripted into the military.
39. Which 1941 agreement first promoted the ideas of sovereignty and self-government?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
 - (B) Munich Pact
 - (C) Potsdam Conference
 - (D) Yalta Agreement
40. Which refers to a major power's domination over a geographical area?
- (A) military expansion
 - (B) self-determination
 - (C) sphere of influence
 - (D) Truman Doctrine
41. Which has been considered by some as a tragedy of war involving Canadian airmen?
- (A) D-Day
 - (B) Dieppe
 - (C) Dresden
 - (D) Dunkirk
42. What was the main purpose of the Nuremberg Trials?
- (A) deal with alleged Nazi War Crimes
 - (B) determine the German war reparations
 - (C) divide Germany into occupation zones
 - (D) eliminate anti-semitism in Europe

43. Which characterized the Cold War?
- (A) cooperation between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union
 - (B) international economic cooperation
 - (C) international war between third world nations
 - (D) tensions between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union
44. Which refers to the American foreign policy designed to restrict the spread of communism?
- (A) Comintern
 - (B) containment
 - (C) domino theory
 - (D) Molotov Plan
45. Who were the Viet Cong?
- (A) North Vietnamese communist soldiers
 - (B) North Vietnamese protestors
 - (C) South Vietnamese fascists
 - (D) South Vietnamese guerillas
46. Which refers to the easing of tensions between the United States and the former Soviet Union during the 1970's?
- (A) coalition
 - (B) détente
 - (C) glasnost
 - (D) pacifism
47. Which group would most likely use violence against civilians to accomplish their goals?
- (A) militarists
 - (B) nationalists
 - (C) socialists
 - (D) terrorists
48. What best explains the civil conflict in the former Yugoslavia?
- (A) disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - (B) economic restructuring as a consequence of European Union
 - (C) nationalism, ethnic diversity and religious differences
 - (D) re-emergence of communism and totalitarianism within the region

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

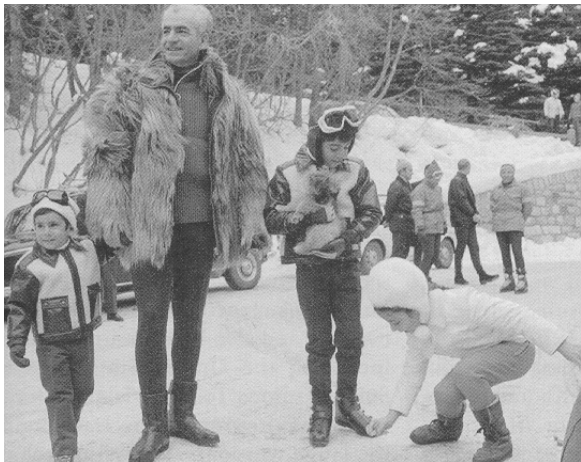
Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. What was created by the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
- (A) Bangladesh
(B) protectorate of India
(C) sovereign state of India
(D) states of India and Pakistan
50. Using the information provided, assess the impact of Apartheid policies on South African society in the 1970's.



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

- (A) Non-whites and whites were totally integrated.
(B) Non-whites experienced significant inequalities.
(C) White and non-whites were equally represented in Parliament.
(D) White South Africans were more intelligent.
- Unit 5.2 Middle East
49. Which refers to the movement to create a Jewish state in Palestine?
- (A) Diaspora
(B) Intifadah
(C) Yom Kippur
(D) Zionism
50. According to the illustration provided, what is the impact of oil revenues on Middle East Society?



Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, Second Edition. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003.

- (A) equal distribution of wealth
(B) influence of westernization
(C) maintenance of traditional values
(D) rise of Islamic fundamentalism

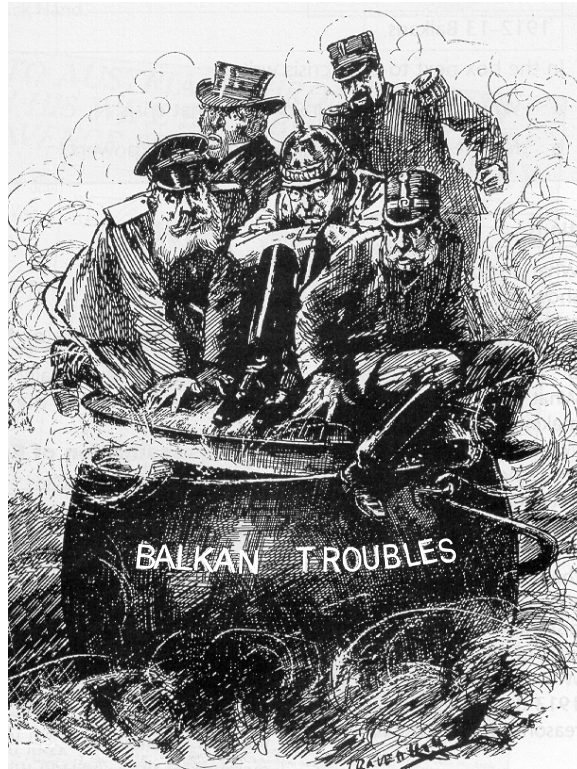
Part II
Total Value: 50%

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

Value

5%

51. Using the cartoon and your own knowledge of history, explain how tensions in the Balkans led to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in 1914.



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

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.

[illegible]

Value

5%

52. Using the following quote and your knowledge of history, assess the political impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.

*“The Allies are driving the knife into the living body of the German people.”
- Herr Schneidermann, speaking in the German Assembly, 1919*

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

[illegible]

10%

Source 1



Source 2



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

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.

[illegible]

10%

Source 1

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

This map illustrates the territorial changes in Germany and surrounding regions from 1933 to 1939. The legend indicates that dark grey areas represent Czechoslovak Sudetenland, and medium grey areas represent territory under Hitler's control from 1933 to August 1938. A curved arrow indicates Nazi occupation.

The map shows the following territorial changes:

- 1936:** The Saar region was returned to Germany after a plebiscite.
- 1938:** The Sudetenland region was annexed from Czechoslovakia.
- 1939:** The Polish Corridor and Danzig were annexed from Poland.

The map also shows the following countries and regions:

- Denmark
- Sweden
- Poland
- Hungary
- Yugoslavia
- Austria
- Czechoslovakia
- Germany
- Holland
- Belgium
- France
- Switzerland
- Italy
- East Prussia
- Sudeten Germans
- SAAR
- Demilitarized Rhineland
- Danzig
- Berlin
- Nuremberg
- Vienna
- Baltic Sea
- North Sea

A scale bar indicates distances of 0, 100, and 200 kilometres. A compass rose shows North (N).

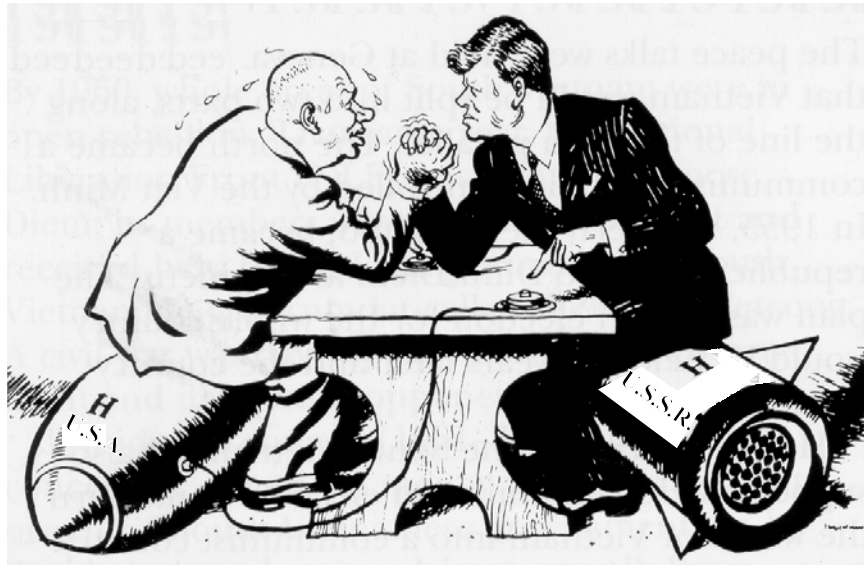
Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, Second Edition. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003.

[illegible]

[illegible]

5%

55.



Source: Aylett, J. F. The Cold War and After. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1996.

[illegible]

5%

56.

- Prime Minister Major

of Communism in Eastern Europe. Justify your position.

10 days. Romania, 10 hours."

- Prague graffiti commenting on the speed with which communism was toppled.

Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, Second Edition. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003.

[illegible]

5%

57.

Terrorists Attacks		
Year	Bombing Location	Casualties
1993	World Trade Centre	6 killed, more than 100 injured
1996	US Air Force Base, Saudi Arabia	19 killed, hundreds injured
1998	US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania	Hundreds killed, hundreds injured
2000	USS Cole, Yemen	17 US sailors killed, 19 injured
2001	World Trade Center, Pentagon	2 823 killed

Source: Quinlan, Don et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, Second Edition. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2003.

[illegible]

Complete **Either** # 58 **OR** # 59 depending on unit studied.

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

Value

5%

58. Explain how the statement provided formed the basis of the methods used by Gandhi to achieve independence in India.

Gandhi, a devote Hindu, believed in non-violent refusal to obey morally intolerable laws.

[illegible]

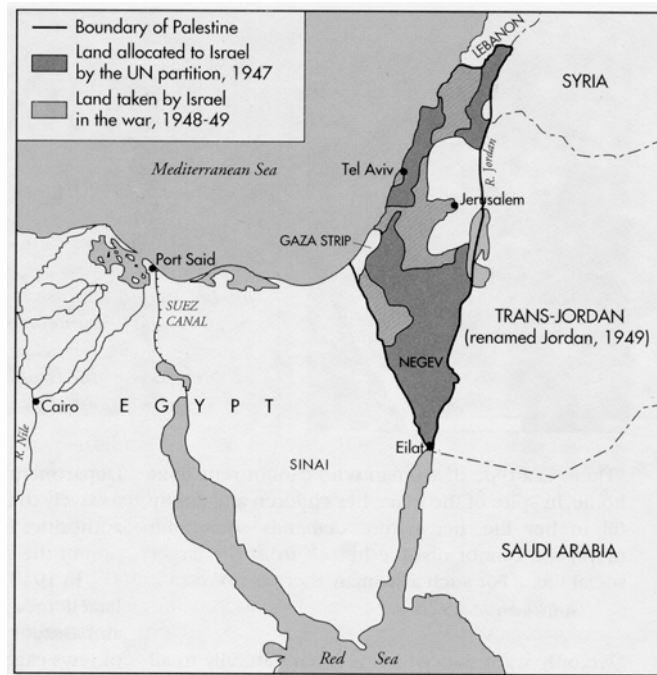
Unit 5.2 Middle East

Value

5%

59.

Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, explain the initial consequences of the creation of the state of Israel on Israeli-Palestinian relations.



Source: Zelinski, Victor et al. Twentieth Century Viewpoints, An Interpretive History. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1996.

[illegible]