

PART 1
Total Value: 50 %

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

1. Which best describes a region that is politically, economically and culturally dominated by an imperial power?

- (A) colony
- (B) commonwealth
- (C) mandate
- (D) protectorate

2. According to the following quote, what reason could be given by Britain to justify its presence in India?

"India was seen as a dirty, backward country."
- Louis Fischer

- (A) Britain controlled poorer regions to increase its global influence.
- (B) Britain needed raw materials from its colonies for manufacturing.
- (C) Britain wanted to be perceived as a civilizing nation.
- (D) Britain was in search of new markets for exports.

3. Which sequence of events led to the outbreak of World War I?

1. Assassination of Austrian Archduke
2. Austria issues ultimatum to Serbia
3. Russia mobilizes for war
4. Germany invades neutral Belgium

- (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
- (B) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
- (C) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$
- (D) $4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$

4. What was Germany's purpose for using the Schlieffen plan?

- (A) avoid having to fight a war on two fronts
- (B) force Britain to surrender by cutting off essential shipping routes
- (C) keep the United States out of the war
- (D) overwhelm the enemy with massive air and tank attacks

5. Which battle resulted in the defeat of Russian troops by Germany in August 1914?

- (A) Marne
- (B) Somme
- (C) Tannenberg
- (D) Verdun

6. According to the visual, what impact did America's entry into WWI have on the allied war effort?



Tanks leading the Allied breakthrough in August 1918

Source: p. 35, Key Themes in the 20th Century (Source E)

- (A) It brought effective leadership to the front.
- (B) It ensured a fresh supply of troops and weapons.
- (C) It had little impact on the allied war effort.
- (D) It led to more confusion on the battlefield.

7. According to the quote below, which reflects the effectiveness of German gas attacks in World War I?

"Yesterday's attack would have completely succeeded had not the gas-cloud from our own guns lain too long on the ground. The infantry could not get forward through this poison barrier."

- March 22, 1918,
A senior German officer

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

- (A) enabled the Germans to make significant advances
- (B) made the Germans feel invincible
- (C) more effective later in the war
- (D) often unreliable and unpredictable

8. Which countries were part of the Allied Powers during World War I?

- (A) Great Britain, Italy, and Germany
- (B) Greece, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary
- (C) Serbia, Austria-Hungary, and France
- (D) United States, France, and Great Britain

9. What was the significance of the Zimmerman Telegram during World War I?

- (A) It caused Serbia to declare war on Austria.
- (B) It led to the Russian withdrawal from the war.
- (C) It ordered the German army to use poison gas in battle.
- (D) It turned American public opinion in favour of entering the war.

10. What social change following World War I is best illustrated by the picture below?



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

- (A) Women were active in the prohibition movement.
- (B) Women were entitled to unemployment insurance.
- (C) Women were guaranteed equal wages for equal work.
- (D) Women were seen as equals in the democratic process.

11. Which was a part of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

- (A) Alsace Lorraine to remain part of Germany
- (B) international agency created to promote peace and security
- (C) military armaments increased to ensure security
- (D) tariffs and trading barriers to be put in place

12. Which refers to the cessation of war on November 11, 1918?

- (A) abdication
- (B) armistice
- (C) demilitarization
- (D) diplomacy

13. According to the following quote, what was the purpose of the League of Nations?

"The League of Nations grows in moral courage. Its frowns will soon be more dreaded than a nation's arms, and when that happens you and I shall have security and peace."

- Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, 1924

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

- (A) collective security
- (B) economic co-operation
- (C) peace through militarism
- (D) promotion of self-determination

14. Which system is best reflected as a class struggle where the poor will eventually rise up and destroy the wealthy?
- (A) capitalism
(B) fascism
(C) marxism
(D) socialism

15. To which Russian leader would the following statements apply?

Reasons for the failure of the Provisional Government

He failed to:
end the war;
solve the food and fuel shortages;
call the promised Constituent Assembly;
appreciate the threat posed by the Petrograd Soviet;
crush the Bolsheviks in the summer when he had the chance;
recognize the threat posed by the Bolshevik leaders;
solve the problem of the peasants and the great landed estates.

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

- (A) Alexander Kerensky
(B) Leon Trotsky
(C) Nicholas II
(D) Vladimir Lenin

16. Which Russian political organization came to power in November, 1917?

- (A) Anarchists
(B) Bolsheviks
(C) Mensheviks
(D) Tsarists

17. What policy is best described by the statement below?

The Bolsheviks took possession of all goods, services and means of production in order to guarantee victory in the Civil War.

- (A) Collectivization
(B) Five Year Plan
(C) New Economic Policy
(D) War Communism

18. Which group was eventually defeated during the Russian Civil War?

- (A) Cheka
(B) Mensheviks
(C) Reds
(D) Whites

19. Which best describes “Kulaks”?

- (A) collective farm workers
(B) Red army supporters
(C) unionized factory workers
(D) wealthy Russian farmers

20. What name was given to the secret state police of Nazi Germany that was notorious for its brutality?
- (A) Brownshirts
(B) Gestapo
(C) Hitler Youth
(D) Stormtroopers
21. Which political group attempted to seize power unlawfully during the Munich Beer Hall Putsch of 1923?
- (A) Blackshirts
(B) Bolsheviks
(C) Communists
(D) Nazis
22. Which outlined Adolf Hitler's vision for Germany?
- (A) Kristallnacht
(B) Mein Kampf
(C) Reichstag
(D) Swastika
23. What name was given to the weak government that ruled Germany during the 1920s?
- (A) League of Nations
(B) Third Reich
(C) Vichy Government
(D) Weimar Republic
24. Which domestic policy was introduced by Hitler in establishing a totalitarian state?
- (A) censorship of the press
(B) creation of the Luftwaffe
(C) expansion towards the East
(D) withdrawal from the League of Nations
25. Which was part of the Nuremberg Laws?
- (A) Jews were given German citizenship.
(B) Jews were deprived of their right to have children.
(C) Jews were forbidden to marry non-Jews.
(D) Jews were permitted to practice law or medicine.
26. Anschluss refers to which policy?
- (A) compulsory military service for all males
(B) ensuring supremacy of the Aryan race
(C) forced labour to increase industrial production
(D) reunification of Austria and Germany
27. Which refers to Hitler's policy of creating more "living space" for the German population?
- (A) Anschluss
(B) Kristallnacht
(C) Lebensraum
(D) Pan-Germanism

28. According to the visual, what statement reflects Nazi policy towards minority groups?



Source: DeMarco, Neil. The Holocaust. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 2001.

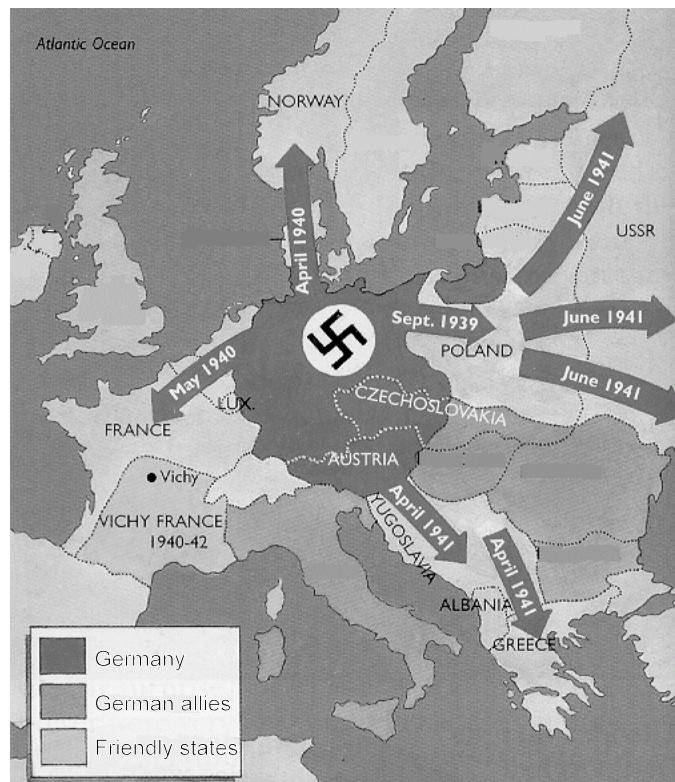
- (A) Nazis encouraged all children to be educated equally.
 - (B) Nazis encouraged cultural integration in schools.
 - (C) Nazis promoted religious tolerance in schools.
 - (D) Nazis promoted segregation for non-Aryan children.
29. What was a reason for the Nazi-Soviet pact of August 1939?
- (A) to avoid a war on two fronts by Russia
 - (B) to focus on the war with the allies
 - (C) to introduce the Nuremberg Laws
 - (D) to prepare for the possibility of future war
30. Why did France construct the Maginot Line?
- (A) conduct offensive military operations against Germany
 - (B) evacuate troops trapped on the beaches of Dunkirk
 - (C) prevent an invasion along its eastern border with Germany
 - (D) transport military equipment to the front lines
31. What conclusion can be drawn from the following statement with reference to the ability of the League of Nations to deal with threats to world peace?

"The League is alright when sparrows quarrel; it is another matter when eagles fall out."

- Benito Mussolini

- (A) The League effectively used appeasement to maintain international peace.
- (B) The League was incapable of stopping acts of aggression by powerful nations.
- (C) The League's use of sanctions stopped aggression by powerful nations.
- (D) The League's use of peacekeepers succeeded in keeping warring nations apart.

32. According to the visual and your knowledge of history, which was a reason for German expansion in the 1930s?



Source: p. 8, The Second World War.

- (A) acquiring natural resources for re-armament
- (B) ensuring self determination for neighbouring states
- (C) implementing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- (D) preventing aggression by neighbouring states

33. To which World War II event was Churchill referring in the quote below?

“... Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Upon it depends our British life... our institutions and our empire... and if the Empire lasts for a thousand years men will say this was their finest hour.”

- (A) Battle of Britain
- (B) Battle of the Atlantic
- (C) Dunkirk evacuation
- (D) Normandy invasion (D-Day)

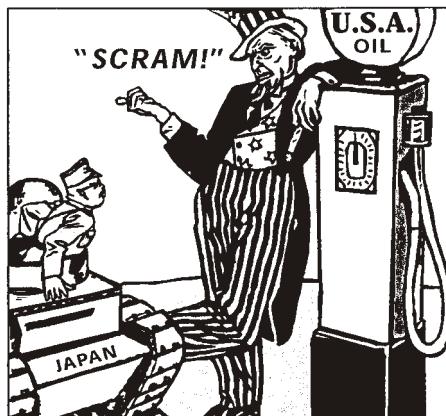
34. What refers to the period at the onset of World War II where there was little fighting between Hitler and the Allies?

- (A) Cold War
- (B) Lightning War
- (C) Phoney War
- (D) Total War

35. Which were part of the Axis forces during World War II?

- (A) Germany and Britain
- (B) Germany and Japan
- (C) Spain and Britain
- (D) Spain and Japan

36. According to the cartoon and your knowledge of history, which was the direct result of American policy in the Far East?



- (A) attack on Machuria
- (B) attack on Pearl Harbour
- (C) battle of Midway
- (D) battle of the Coral Sea

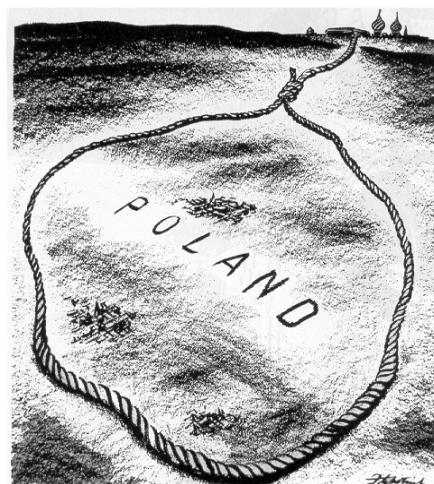
37. Which pact, signed in 1938, gave Germany the Sudetenland?

- (A) Kellogg-Briand
- (B) Lacarno
- (C) Munich
- (D) Nazi-Soviet

38. Which best reflects the goal of the Atlantic Charter?

- (A) determine war strategy in Asia
- (B) discuss the invasion of Europe by Allied forces
- (C) promote self government and sovereignty of nations
- (D) unite Allied armies under American command

39. According to the illustration and your knowledge of history, what conclusion can be drawn about the USSR's views on Poland after World War II?



- (A) Poland should become a capitalist state.
- (B) Poland should become an independent state.
- (C) Poland should be controlled by a coalition of allies.
- (D) Poland should be controlled by a communist regime.

40. Which reflected Stalin's desire to establish a strong Soviet presence in Eastern Europe?

- (A) co-operative undertaking
- (B) flashpoint
- (C) imperialism
- (D) sphere of influence

41. What general agreement was made at Yalta regarding the political future of Eastern Europe?
- (A) Eastern Europe would be jointly administered by the Allied powers.
(B) Poland would be ruled by the “London Poles”.
(C) Stalin pledged to have free elections in Eastern Europe.
(D) The Soviets would withdraw from Eastern European.
42. According to the quote and your knowledge of history, what was one of the challenges faced by the United Nations after its formation?
- “The Soviet Union early today vetoed a United States resolution proposing Security Council censure of the Russian military attack on Hungary.”*
- New York Times, November 4, 1956
- Source: Key Themes of the Twentieth Century, p. 163
- (A) Each of the five members of the United Nations Security Council had the power to vote down resolutions.
(B) The United States held more power than all other countries when voting on resolutions.
(C) The USSR held more power than all other countries when voting on resolutions.
(D) Unanimous consent of all members of the United Nations was needed to pass a resolution.
43. Which refers to the period of increasing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- (A) Appeasement
(B) Arms Race
(C) Cold War
(D) Détente
44. What kind of power can be used by an individual, country or organization to prohibit an action or reject a proposal?
- (A) Imperial
(B) Presidential
(C) Sanction
(D) Veto
45. Which gave the UN General Assembly responsibility for dealing with international aggression whenever the Security Council is deadlocked?
- (A) Truman Doctrine
(B) United Nations Emergency Force
(C) Uniting for Peace Resolution
(D) Veto Power
46. Which best describes détente?
- (A) easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
(B) increase of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
(C) relaxing of trade restrictions between the United States and the Soviet Union
(D) strengthening of trade restrictions between the United States and the Soviet Union

47. According to the information provided what was caused by ethnic diversity and religious differences in the former Yugoslavia?

Yugoslavia was a country of ethnic diversity. Approximately 9% of Yugoslavs were Muslims, living mainly in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 30% mostly Croats and Slovens were Roman Catholic; and about 50% were Eastern Orthodox Catholics.

- (A) American control of the region
- (B) conflict along ethnic lines
- (C) peaceful coexistence
- (D) Soviet dominance in the region

48. Which reflects the movement of the European Union towards economic integration?

- (A) common currency
- (B) common military force
- (C) European parliament
- (D) European passport

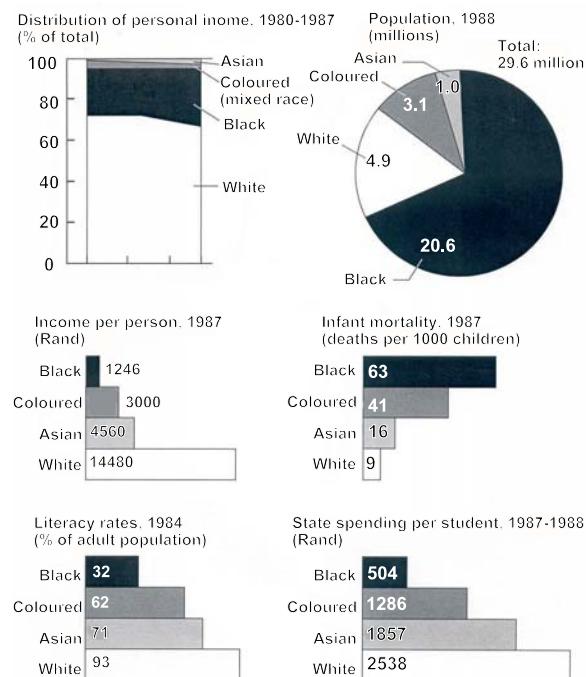
Complete either set of # 49 and 50 depending on unit studied.

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. Which was the result of apartheid policy?

- (A) elimination of racial discrimination
- (B) independence of South Africa
- (C) laws leading to racial segregation
- (D) nationalism of two distinct classes

50. Based on the information provided in the graphs and your knowledge of history, what conclusion can be drawn about the impact of apartheid on race relations in South Africa?



- (A) created racial harmony
- (B) had very little impact
- (C) led to racial genocide
- (D) resulted in racial tensions

Unit 5.2 Middle East

49. Which is the goal of the PLO?

- (A) equal distribution of oil revenue among Arab states
- (B) elimination of western influence in the Middle East
- (C) destruction of the democratic state of Israel
- (D) peaceful co-existence between Israel and Palestine

50. Which military action was carried out in accordance with one of the aims of the United Nations, stated below?

"To maintain international peace and security by acting collectively to deter aggressors and to settle disputes peacefully."

- *The United Nations Charter: Aims*

Source: Key Themes of the Twentieth Century, p. 162 Source C

- (A) invasions of Lebanon, 1982
- (B) Persian Gulf War, 1991
- (C) Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
- (D) war on Iraq, 2003

Part II
Total Value: 50%

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

Value

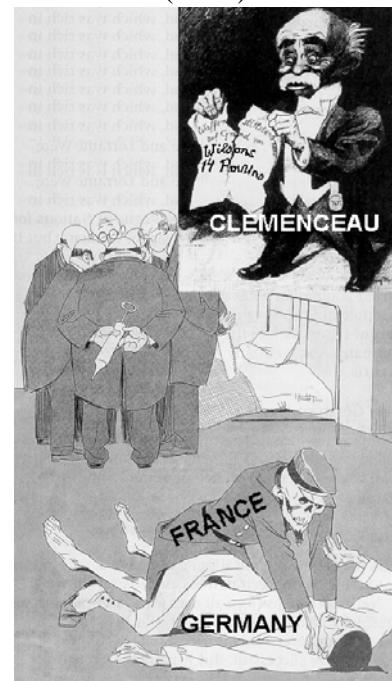
- 5% 51. Using the cartoon provided and your knowledge of history, assess the contribution of British and German attitudes towards the outbreak of World War I.



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

Value

5% 52. Using the cartoon and your knowledge of history, explain the objectives of France at the Paris Peace Conference (1919).



Source: Sheppard, Keith. International Relations. United Kingdom: Stanley Thornes, 1987.

Value

10%

53. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, explain how a combination of factors led to discontent and the overthrow of the Tsar in March 1917.

Source 1



**The dominant Rasputin -
'The Russian Tsars at home'**

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

Source 2

“DOWN WITH THE TSAR!”
“DOWN WITH THE WAR!”
“WE WANT BREAD!”

Value

- 10% 54. Using the sources provided and your knowledge of history, assess whether or not the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan was justified.

Source 1

John Hersy, a journalist, talked to some of the survivors in Hiroshima soon afterwards. One person he talked to was Rev. Tanimoto, a Methodist minister.

Fearful for his family and church, Tanimoto ran to find them along the Highway. He was the only person making his way into the city. He met hundreds and hundreds who were fleeing. Every one of them seemed to be hurt in some way. The eyebrows of some were burnt off and their skin hung from their faces and hands. Some were vomiting as they walked. Many were naked or in shreds of clothing.

Source 2

Henry Stimson, the US Secretary for War, wrote the following article in 1945.

The total strength of the Japanese army was estimated at about 5 million men. The air force Kamikaze attacks had already caused serious damage to our seagoing forces. There was a strong possibility that the Japanese government might decide upon resistance to the end. We estimated that the major fighting would not end until the latter part of 1946 at the earliest.

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

Value

5% 55. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, evaluate the results of the Vietnam conflict.

*“We didn’t know our ally (South Vietnamese)
Secondly, we knew even less about the enemy
And last, most inexcusable of our mistakes, was not
knowing our own people (Americans).”*

- American General Maxwell Davenport Taylor

Value

- 5% 56. Using the cartoon provided and your knowledge of history, evaluate the Soviet reaction to American foreign policy from 1945 to 1955.



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

Value

- 5% 57. Using the cartoon provided and your knowledge of history, assess how the pursuit of weapons of mass destruction has affected global security.



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

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

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

Value

- 5% 58. Using the quote provided and your knowledge of history, explain the factors that led to the decline of colonization in the post World War II period throughout the world.

“ We want independence for our country. We want to preserve our nationalism and our dignity.”

- Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1956

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

Unit 5.2 Middle East

Value

- 5% 59. Using the source provided and your knowledge of history, describe attempts at establishing peace in the Middle East since 1977.

On 20 November 1977, Sadat spoke to the Israeli parliament:

We used to reject you, and we had our reasons and grievances... But I say to you today and I say to the whole world that we accept that we should live with you in lasting and just peace.

Source: Scott-Baumann, Michael. War & Peace in the Middle East. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1998.
