

PART I
Total Value: 50%

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

1. Which terms are **best** reflected by the cartoon in Graphic 1?

(Refer to Graphic #1 in the booklet provided)

- (A) colonialism and democracy
- (B) colonialism and socialism
- (C) nationalism and capitalism
- (D) nationalism and imperialism

2. Which impact of European nationalism is reflected in the map in Graphic 2?

(Refer to Graphic #2 in the booklet provided)

- (A) decline in militarism
- (B) growth of capitalism
- (C) quest for territorial expansion
- (D) support for peace

3. Which term refers to the taking over of other countries by more powerful nations?

- (A) colonialism
- (B) communism
- (C) militarism
- (D) socialism

4. Which term refers to a country's domination of another country's political, economic and cultural life without actual control of its government?

- (A) capitalism
- (B) imperialism
- (C) militarism
- (D) socialism

5. Which term refers to a sense of national consciousness that encourages loyalty to a country?

- (A) capitalism
- (B) communism
- (C) imperialism
- (D) nationalism

6. Which result **best** reflects a reaction to early 20th century capitalism?

- (A) decline in imperialism
- (B) decline in international trade
- (C) growth of the suffragette movement
- (D) growth of the union movement

7. Which economic system is reflected in the following quote?

Even though people act in their own self-interest, society as a whole benefits. For example, industrialists use some of their own profits to pay the salaries of workers and thus contribute to the wealth of nations.

- (A) capitalism
 - (B) communism
 - (C) Marxism
 - (D) mercantilism
8. Which term refers to a system in which the state controls most of the means of production and distribution of goods?
- (A) capitalism
 - (B) liberalism
 - (C) progressivism
 - (D) socialism
9. Which term refers to a system where wealth and property theoretically are owned and controlled by the people?
- (A) capitalism
 - (B) communism
 - (C) fascism
 - (D) totalitarianism
10. Which term refers to a systematic division of labour?
- (A) assembly line
 - (B) commercialization
 - (C) industrialization
 - (D) mercantilist policy
11. What are suffragettes calling for in the cartoon in Graphic 11?
- (Refer to Graphic #11 in the booklet provided)***
- (A) criticism of occupational equality
 - (B) elimination of sexual stereotypes
 - (C) opposition to manual labour
 - (D) reinforcement of sexual biases
12. Which phrase **best** represents the changing role of men as a result of industrialization?
- (A) agricultural worker to factory worker
 - (B) domestic worker to factory worker
 - (C) factory worker to factory owner
 - (D) farmer to miner
13. Which statement suggests that capitalism affected living standards in Western nations at the turn of the 20th century?
- (A) All classes lived above the poverty line.
 - (B) Government legislation ensured economic and political stability.
 - (C) Technology resulted in greater access to material goods.
 - (D) Worker wages were heavily subsidized by the state.

14. U.S. interests at the turn of the 20th century focused on Latin America. Which effect of imperialism is **best** conveyed by the cartoon in Graphic 14?

(Refer to Graphic #14 in the booklet provided)

- (A) decline of militarism
 - (B) decline in international trade
 - (C) growth of militarism
 - (D) growth in international trade
15. Which organization, founded at the end of World War I, promoted the fundamental principles of independence and collective security?
- (A) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - (B) League of Nations
 - (C) United Nations
 - (D) Warsaw Pact
16. Which effect did the War Guilt Clause in the Treaty of Versailles have on Germany?
- (A) Germany sought an alliance with Britain and France.
 - (B) Germany used the clause to bolster its economy.
 - (C) The German people felt it brought national shame.
 - (D) The German people believed it restored their national honour.
17. Which occurrence was an effect of World War I on the Home Front?
- (A) construction of concentration camps
 - (B) fewer women employed in factories
 - (C) greater consumer consumption
 - (D) increased calls for rationing
18. Which event contributed most to the U.S. decision to join the Allied Powers during World War I?
- (A) Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - (B) Russia withdrew from the war in 1917.
 - (C) The Lusitania was torpedoed off Ireland.
 - (D) Woodrow Wilson lost the 1917 presidential election.
19. Which letter on the map in Graphic 19 represents the Western Front during World War I?
- (Refer to Graphic #19 in the booklet provided)*
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) C
 - (D) D
20. According to the map in Graphic 20, which strategy did Germany use to avoid fighting on two fronts during World War I?
- (Refer to Graphic #20 in the booklet provided)*
- (A) Hindenburg Plan
 - (B) Kaiser's Plan
 - (C) Plan XVII
 - (D) Schlieffen Plan

21. Which chronological sequence of events occurred prior to the outbreak of World War I?
- (A) assassination of Austrian Archduke; German Blank Cheque to Austria; Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; Russian mobilization for war
 - (B) Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; Russian mobilization for war; assassination of Austrian Archduke; German Blank Cheque to Austria
 - (C) German Blank Cheque to Austria; Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; Russian mobilization for war; assassination of Austrian Archduke
 - (D) Russian mobilization for war; assassination of Austrian Archduke; German Blank Cheque to Austria; Austrian ultimatum to Serbia
22. Which goal did Germany hope to achieve by forming military alliances in the late 1800s?
- (A) break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - (B) creation of a European union
 - (C) diplomatic isolation of France
 - (D) outbreak of war in Europe
23. Which group of nations was referred to as the Central Powers during World War I?
- (A) Germany, Ottoman Empire, and Austria-Hungary
 - (B) Germany, Great Britain, and France
 - (C) Russia, Germany, and Ottoman Empire
 - (D) Russia, Great Britain, and France
24. Which domestic policy did Hitler's government support?
- (A) anti-Semitism
 - (B) blitzkrieg
 - (C) lebensraum
 - (D) multiculturalism
25. Which goal indicates an aim of Italy's foreign policy during the 1920s and 1930s?
- (A) creation of a military alliance with France
 - (B) establishment of a colonial empire in Central America
 - (C) greater Italian power throughout the Mediterranean
 - (D) isolation from North African affairs
26. Which feature applied to Mussolini's fascist dictatorship?
- (A) absence of a secret police force
 - (B) nationalization of all industry
 - (C) promotion of labour unions
 - (D) state control of youth organizations
27. Which group would be persecuted by a government that practices anti-Semitism?
- (A) Communists
 - (B) Gypsies
 - (C) Jews
 - (D) Slavs

28. To which ideology does the term “forward” refer in Lenin’s early 1920s quote “Two steps forward, one step backward”?
- (A) Bolshevism
 - (B) capitalism
 - (C) communism
 - (D) socialism

29. Which Soviet policy is **best** illustrated in the cartoon in Graphic 29?

(Refer to Graphic #29 in the booklet provided)

- (A) Collectivization
 - (B) Five Year Plan
 - (C) New Economic Policy
 - (D) War Communism
30. Which government was established immediately after the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II?
- (A) Bolshevik
 - (B) Kulak
 - (C) Orthodox
 - (D) Provisional

31. Based upon the cartoons in Graphic 31, which statement **best** reflects the impact of the League of Nations?

(Refer to Graphic #31 in the booklet provided)

- (A) Discrepancies existed between the ideals of the League and its practices.
 - (B) International peace and stability were ensured by the League.
 - (C) Nations outside Europe were beyond the League’s jurisdiction.
 - (D) Only Asian nations challenged the League’s power.
32. Which feature applied to totalitarian ideology in the 1930s and 1940s?
- (A) criticism of arms production
 - (B) rejection of labour unions
 - (C) support of multi-party rule
 - (D) upholding of freedom of expression

33. Which statement **best** reflects the message conveyed in the quotation?

If a man saves \$15.00 a week, and invests in good common stocks, and allows the dividends and rights to accumulate, at the end of twenty years he will have at least \$80,000.00 and an income from investments of around \$400.00 a month. He will be rich.

- John J. Raskob, Democratic National Committee chairman, 1929

- (A) Investors did not know the risks.
- (B) Investors weighed the risks.
- (C) The market was a poor investment.
- (D) The market was not fun to play.

34. Which action **best** reflects Western governments' efforts to offset the effects of the Great Depression after 1932?
- (A) encouragement of union action
 - (B) increased intervention in the economy
 - (C) reduction in government spending
 - (D) support for political rallies
35. Which action can be attributed to Lenin?
- (A) establishment of the Duma
 - (B) redistribution of land to peasants
 - (C) rejection of violence during the revolution
 - (D) support for a democratic political system
36. Which term reflects the policy adopted at the Potsdam Conference to "clean up" post-World War II Germany?
- (A) dekulakization
 - (B) denazification
 - (C) Munich Pact
 - (D) Nuremburg Laws
37. What proved to be the turning point of the North African Campaign?
- (A) Britain defeated the Germans at El Alamein.
 - (B) Desert sand caused mechanical failure of many German tanks.
 - (C) Germany's General Rommel resigned his command.
 - (D) Italy joined Britain in capturing the Suez Canal.
38. The German conquest of which country reflects the failure of appeasement?
- (A) Belgium
 - (B) Czechoslovakia
 - (C) France
 - (D) Italy
39. What is the correct order of events in Germany's aggression and expansion in the 1930s?
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|----------------------------------|
| 1. annexation of Austria |
| 2. annexation of the Sudetenland |
| 3. occupation of the Rhineland |
| 4. seizure of Czechoslovakia |
- (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
 - (B) 2, 4, 3, 1
 - (C) 3, 1, 2, 4
 - (D) 4, 2, 1, 3
40. Which term refers to the massive and rapid use of tanks, armoured vehicles, and dive bombers to smash through enemy defenses?
- (A) attrition
 - (B) blitzkrieg
 - (C) mobilization
 - (D) sitzkrieg

41. According to the document below, which term **best** reflects the American reaction to Japanese expansion from the mid to late 1930s?

Speaking at Chicago in October [1937], he [President Roosevelt] proposed a quarantine of nations - he mentioned none by name - who were "creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality."

Garraty, John. 1979. The American Nation: A History of the United States Since 1865. New York: Harper and Row.

- (A) concern
(B) relief
(C) support
(D) surprise
42. Which fortified line of defense did France build in the inter-war period?
- (A) Maginot
(B) Pétain
(C) Vichy
(D) Yprès
43. Which leader signed this excerpt from the Anglo-German agreement of 1938?

We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method to deal with any other question that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of differences and thus contribute to assure the peace of Europe.

An excerpt from the Anglo-German peace declaration - September 1938

- (A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(B) Mackenzie King
(C) Neville Chamberlain
(D) Winston Churchill
44. Which group of nations made up the Axis powers during World War II?
- (A) Germany, Italy, and Japan
(B) Italy, Japan, and Spain
(C) Japan, Spain, and Germany
(D) Spain, Germany, and Italy
45. Which term refers to the German policy of obtaining land for living space in Eastern Europe?
- (A) Anschluss
(B) blitzkrieg
(C) lebensraum
(D) Weimar

46. Which term refers to the American policy used during the Cold War to prevent the spread of communism?
- (A) alignment
 - (B) appeasement
 - (C) concessionism
 - (D) containment
47. Which term did Winston Churchill use to refer to the separation of Eastern and Western Europe?
- (A) Berlin Wall
 - (B) Bi-Lateral World
 - (C) Cold War
 - (D) Iron Curtain
48. Which condition **best** reflects a characteristic of a developed country?
- (A) high birth rate
 - (B) low literacy rate
 - (C) large agricultural workforce
 - (D) high energy consumption
49. Which term **best** describes groups whose primary purpose is to provide social and economic assistance to the developing world?
- (A) global organizations
 - (B) multi-national corporations
 - (C) neo-colonial organizations
 - (D) non-governmental organizations
50. With reference to Graphic 50, the collapse of which system in Europe led to the end of the Cold War?
- (Refer to Graphic #50 in the booklet provided)*
- (A) communism
 - (B) fascism
 - (C) imperialism
 - (D) nationalism

Value

5

53. Using the following quotes and your own knowledge, explain how the reign of Tsar Nicholas II contributed to the Russian Revolution.

Remember, this is a country where people were illiterate, lived in virtual darkness, wore birch-bark shoes.

- Tatiana Fedorova

The Tsar and nobles were rich and powerful. Most people were poor. The Church and state police supported this system.

Shuter, Jane. 1996. *Russia and the USSR: 1905-1956*. Heinemann.

54. Using the following documents and your own knowledge, assess how the opposing political plans of the Soviet Union and Western powers (the United States and Great Britain) affected political developments in Europe during the period 1945 to 1949.

This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter - the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live - the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

- Excerpt from the Yalta Agreement

Countries once occupied by Germany (are) to be free to elect their own governments.

- Excerpt from Yalta Accords

Whoever occupies a territory also imposes his own social system.

- Josef Stalin

Following the defeat of Germany, the Soviets, despite enormous losses, were in a politically powerful position. Stalin would see that Russia would never be invaded again. He sought to create a buffer zone in the event the capitalist powers decided to use their might against the country.

Corfe, Tom. 1989. Russia's Revolution. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

55. Using your own knowledge and the following sources, explain how relationships between the Soviet Union and the Western powers led to an escalation of tensions from 1946 to 1989.

<p><i>From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">- Winston Churchill, 1946</p>
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Nuclear Weapons Buildup			
	1950	1960	1989
United States			
Warheads	350	18 700	22 500
Megatons of TNT	77	1 900	11 000
USSR			
Warheads	5	1 700	32 000
Megatons of TNT	0.1	500	4 500

Value

5

56. Using your knowledge and the map in Graphic 56, describe the nature of the Korean problem (1950 to 1953) and the UN response to it.

(Refer to Graphic #56 in the booklet provided)

Lined area for student response.

