

PART I
Total Value: 50 %

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

1. Which describes an intense feeling of loyalty to one's country?
 - (A) colonialism
 - (B) imperialism
 - (C) militarism
 - (D) nationalism

2. Which refers to a temporary cease-fire between two opposing parties?
 - (A) armistice
 - (B) pact
 - (C) treaty
 - (D) ultimatum

3. Which cause of the First World War is best illustrated by the graphic below?

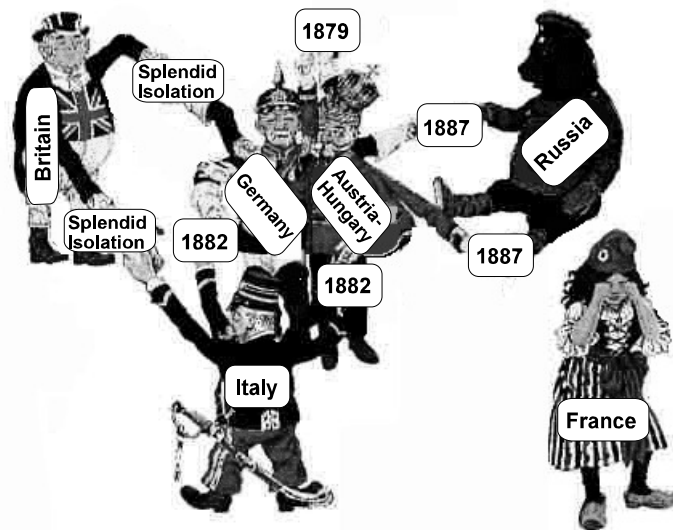


Source: The Twentieth Century World, Fiona Reynoldson. (9)

- (A) alliances
 - (B) arms race
 - (C) imperialism
 - (D) nationalism

4. Which country was a member of the Triple Entente?
 - (A) Austria-Hungary
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) Russia
 - (D) United States

5. Based on the source below, which best reflects a German goal in creating the alliance system?



- (A) discourage friendship with Austria-Hungary
(B) encourage Russia to ally with Britain
(C) establish Italy's leading role
(D) isolate France from other European nations
6. Which event did the British use to justify their involvement in the First World War?
- (A) assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
(B) Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia
(C) German invasion of Belgium
(D) Germany declaring war on France
7. Which resulted in Russia's exit from the First World War?
- (A) New Economic Policy
(B) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
(C) Treaty of Versailles
(D) War Communism
8. Which directly led the United States to enter the First World War?
- (A) assassination of Franz Ferdinand
(B) German war crimes in Belgium
(C) sinking of the Lusitania
(D) Zimmerman Telegram
9. Based on the source below, which reflects the effectiveness of the tank during the First World War?

"The tank stuck in the mud, but [eventually] managed to blast through ... and kill 60 Germans. Only 29 British soldiers died in the attack instead of thousands. The tank had shown its [potential]."

Source: The Great War, John D. Clare. (37)

- (A) always ineffective
(B) always reliable
(C) proved to be a war winning technology
(D) unreliable, yet effective at times

10. Based on the source below, what impact did the First World War have upon social conditions for women in Canada?



<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/files/images/stories/artillery/artillery-010.jpg>

- (A) called upon to take non-traditional roles
(B) expected to have more children
(C) expected to work in agriculture
(D) not expected to contribute to the war effort
11. Which was one of Wilson's Fourteen Points?
- (A) Alsace and Lorraine to be returned to Germany
(B) creation of a general association of nations
(C) establishment of tariffs between nations
(D) restriction of navigation on the high seas
12. Based on the source below, which best reflects a French objective at the Paris Peace Conference?

"In my poor [economically devastated] country, France, there are hundreds of villages into which no one has been able to return. Please understand: it is a desert, it is desolation, it is death."

Source: History in Quotations, M. J. Cohen and John Major. (799)

- (A) arrive at a settlement fair to all parties
(B) desire to secure reparations from Germany
(C) need to guarantee French security
(D) rebuild relations with Germany
13. Which was a term of the Treaty of Versailles?
- (A) Germany allowed to keep its overseas colonial possessions
(B) Germany given financial assistance to rebuild
(C) Germany to be divided into four zones of occupation
(D) Germany to reduce its army to 100 000 troops

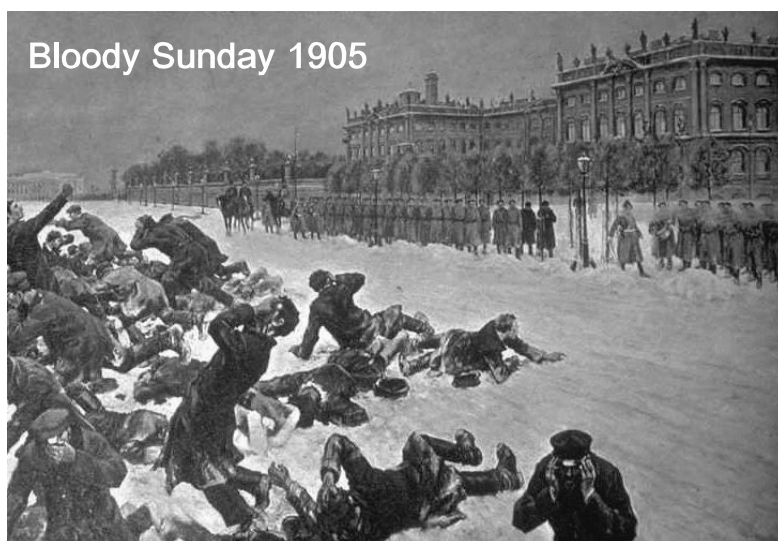
14. Based on the source below, what influence did Rasputin have on official policy in Tsarist Russia?

“I must give you a message from our friend Rasputin prompted by what he saw in the night. He begs you to order an advance near Riga... otherwise the Germans will settle down through all the winter... he says we can and we must [act] and I was to write to you at once.”

- excerpts from a letter by the Tsarina to the Tsar (Nov. 1915)

Source: Russia and the USSR: 1900-1995, Tony Downey. (12)

- (A) had influence in many matters
(B) had influence solely in family matters
(C) had little influence
(D) had no influence
15. Based on the source below, which best describes the pre-revolutionary government of Tsar Nicholas II?



Source: GCSE Modern World History, Ben Walsh. (104)

- (A) desired to hear the people’s labour concerns
(B) encouraged the people to organize into unions
(C) wanted the best for his people
(D) was out of touch with the people’s needs
16. Which group seized power from the Provisional Government in 1917?
- (A) Bolsheviks
(B) Bourgeoisie
(C) Tsarists
(D) White Army
17. What was the immediate outcome of the Russian Civil War?
- (A) Communists gained control of the country
(B) Stalin overthrew Lenin as leader of Russia
(C) Tsar was restored to power
(D) White Army was victorious

18. What was an aim of War Communism?
- (A) allow the Bolsheviks to defeat the White Army
 - (B) improve the lives of peasants and farmers
 - (C) pave the way for Stalin's Five Year Plans
 - (D) restore Kerensky to power
19. Which was used by Stalin to provide money to pay for the Five Year Plans?
- (A) collectivization
 - (B) New Economic Policy
 - (C) propaganda
 - (D) purges
20. Which was used by Stalin to control Russia?
- (A) New Economic Policy
 - (B) Petrograd Soviet
 - (C) purges
 - (D) War Communism
21. Based on the source below, what conclusion can be drawn about the daily lives of citizens during the Great Depression?



- (A) life was harder in urban areas
 - (B) people had to survive by working the land
 - (C) people lived in desperate conditions
 - (D) travel was difficult for many families
22. Which event persuaded the King of Italy to appoint Mussolini Prime Minister?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) civil war
 - (C) March on Rome
 - (D) total economic collapse
23. Which described Hitler's ideas on social class and German politics?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Enabling Act
 - (C) Mein Kampf
 - (D) Nuremberg Laws

24. Which domestic policy was used by Hitler to gain control of Germany?
- (A) encouraged religious freedom
 - (B) established a secret police
 - (C) freedom of the press
 - (D) promotion of communist ideas
25. Which refers to the German policy of obtaining more “living space”?
- (A) Appeasement
 - (B) Lebensraum
 - (C) Nuremberg Laws
 - (D) Pan-Germanism
26. Which allowed Hitler to abolish all other political parties?
- (A) Anschluss
 - (B) Enabling Act
 - (C) Mein Kampf
 - (D) Nuremberg Laws
27. Which refers to Nazi attacks on Jewish communities across Germany in 1938?
- (A) Kristallnacht
 - (B) Lebensraum
 - (C) Munich Beer Hall Putsch
 - (D) Weimar Republic
28. Which refers to a region containing ethnic Germans in Czechoslovakia?
- (A) Austria
 - (B) Danzig
 - (C) Rhineland
 - (D) Sudetenland
29. Based on the source below, what was Hitler’s motive for German expansion in the 1930s?
- “Germany must either be a world power or there will be no Germany”*

- Adolf Hitler
- (A) dominate Europe
 - (B) improve foreign relations
 - (C) promote communism
 - (D) unite all Europeans
30. Which policy was used by France and Britain in an attempt to stop German expansion?
- (A) appeasement
 - (B) containment
 - (C) détente
 - (D) non-aggression

31. Based on the source below, what was Winston Churchill's opinion of Chamberlain's policy of appeasement?

"I will begin by saying what everybody would like to ignore or forget....We have experienced a total defeat. The government has neither prevented Germany from re-arming, nor did it give us time to re-arm ourselves."

- Winston Churchill, referring to the Munich Pact (October 1938)

Source: The Second World War, Neil DeMarco. (3)

- (A) enabled Czechoslovakia to remain independent
(B) failed to stop German aggression
(C) gave Britain time to re-arm for a future war
(D) prevented a general European war
32. Which were the Axis powers?
- (A) Germany, Japan, Italy
(B) Germany, Soviet Union, Italy
(C) United States, France, Britain
(D) United States, Soviet Union, Britain
33. Which was used by Japan in a desperate attempt to prevent defeat?
- (A) chemical warfare
(B) kamikaze
(C) nuclear weapons
(D) submarines
34. Which is based on fast moving forces of tanks and aircraft coordinated by radio?
- (A) blitzkrieg
(B) carrier warfare
(C) phoney war
(D) trench warfare
35. Which Second World War battle is referred to in the source below?

"German u-boats sank 2,500 merchant ships and 175 warships."

Source: The Complete Guide to WW II, M. Bard. (196)

- (A) Atlantic
(B) Britain
(C) Coral Sea
(D) Midway

36. Which tragedy of the Second World War is illustrated in the source below?



Source: The Second World War, Neil DeMarco. (32)

- (A) Allied fire-bombing of German cities
(B) German extermination of Jews
(C) Japanese war crimes against prisoners of war
(D) Soviet war crimes against prisoners of war
37. Which factor best explains America's military success over Japan at the end of the Second World War?
- (A) American technology was less advanced than that of Japan.
(B) American technology was more advanced than that of Japan.
(C) Japan's fleet was larger than that of America's.
(D) Japan's military was never as well trained as America's.
38. Which refers to the prosecution of Nazi war criminals following the Second World War?
- (A) Atlantic Charter
(B) Munich Pact
(C) Nuremberg Trials
(D) Yalta Conference
39. Which conference initially proposed the division of Germany?
- (A) Munich
(B) Paris
(C) Potsdam
(D) Yalta

40. Based on the source below, which best reflects the impact of the Second World War on the daily lives of citizens?



Bomb shelter in London

Source: The Second World War, Neil DeMarco. (43)

- (A) families were forced to alter their routines
(B) families were forced to deal with propaganda
(C) had an impact on rural dwellers only
(D) had little impact on their daily lives
41. Based on the source below, how did the Yalta Conference shape future relations between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union?

“Although the Conference produced a ‘Declaration on liberated Europe’ pledging democratic freedoms in countries from which the Nazis had been expelled, Churchill and Roosevelt knew...that their [democracy] kind of freedom would not prevail any more under Stalin than it had under Hitler.”

Source: From Yalta to Berlin, R. Smyser. (17)

- (A) all parties agreed to embrace capitalism as the economic model of this region
(B) differing ideas regarding democratic freedoms would lead to tensions
(C) every country agreed to similar democratic reforms in Eastern Europe
(D) totalitarianism would no longer influence future governments in Eastern Europe
42. Which refers to the deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and its Second World War Allies between 1945-1991?
- (A) Cold War
(B) First World War
(C) Korean War
(D) Second World War
43. Which refers to the American policy of preventing the spread of communism by political, economic, or military means?
- (A) containment
(B) détente
(C) isolationism
(D) sphere of influence

44. Which Vietnamese group was established to gain independence from the French?
- (A) Hamas
 - (B) P.L.O.
 - (C) Viet Cong
 - (D) Viet Minh
45. Which directly refers to Soviet domination of satellite states during the Cold War?
- (A) colonialism
 - (B) imperialism
 - (C) policy of containment
 - (D) sphere of influence
46. What was another name for Reagan's massive, high tech Strategic Defense Initiative?
- (A) Arms Proliferation
 - (B) Mutual Assured Destruction
 - (C) Space Race
 - (D) Star Wars
47. Which refers to the development and spread of weapons of mass destruction?
- (A) arms proliferation
 - (B) ethnic cleansing
 - (C) jihad
 - (D) terrorism
48. What crime against humanity is referred to in the source below?

"There are so many. It's going to be a [slaughter]. There will be blood up to your knees.... Beautiful! Keep the good ones [women] over there. Enjoy them."

- General Ratko Mladic, Head of Serbian forces at the town of Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1995

Source: History in Quotations, M. J. Cohen and John Major. (900)

- (A) death camps
- (B) ethnic cleansing
- (C) holocaust
- (D) mass starvation

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

Unit 5.1 India, Egypt, and South Africa

49. Which refers to the separation of people based on the colour of their skin?
- (A) anti-semitism
 - (B) apartheid
 - (C) colonialism
 - (D) self-determination
50. Based on the source below, what was Nelson Mandela's response to offers for his release from prison in exchange for his silence regarding apartheid?

"No serious political organization will ever talk peace when an aggressive war is being waged against it. No proud people will ever obey orders from those who have humiliated and dishonored them for so long."

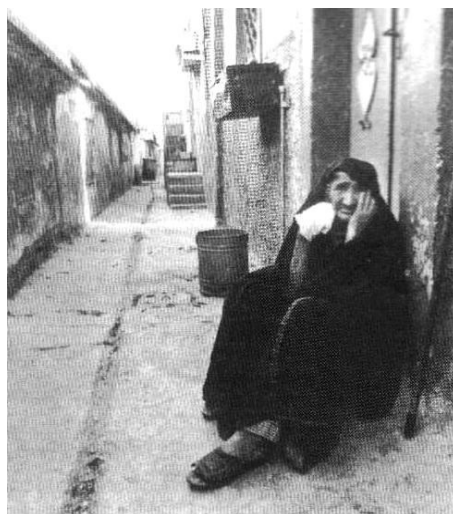
- Nelson Mandela (1989)

Source: 20th Century Viewpoints, Quinlan, et al. (302)

- (A) was not willing to negotiate until he became leader of South Africa
- (B) was not willing to negotiate until there was freedom for all
- (C) was willing to negotiate with those in power
- (D) was willing to talk to officials once he was released

Unit 5.2 Middle East

49. Which refers to the response by Palestinians to the establishment of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip?
- (A) holocaust
 - (B) Intifadah
 - (C) jihad
 - (D) Zionism
50. Based on the source below, what impact have oil revenues had on the Middle East?



Source: War and Peace in the Middle East, Neil DeMarco. (45)

- (A) better lifestyle
- (B) economic disparity
- (C) modernization
- (D) westernization

