

- 1) During times of severe hardship, political parties that were once considered too extreme may come to enjoy widespread voter support.
The given statement is **best** supported by the actions of the
- (A) National Socialist party in Germany during the 1930s
 - (B) Communist party in the Soviet Union during the 1960s
 - (C) Democratic party in the United States during the 1980s
 - (D) Progressive Conservative party in Canada during the 1990s
- 2) All of the following actions are more closely associated with ultranationalistic states rather with nationalistic states **except**
- (A) imprisonment of those deemed unsupportive of government policies
 - (B) state-supported centennial celebrations, such as a national holiday
 - (C) the use of a scapegoat to legitimize extreme government policies
 - (D) censorship of school texts to misrepresent a country's history

3)



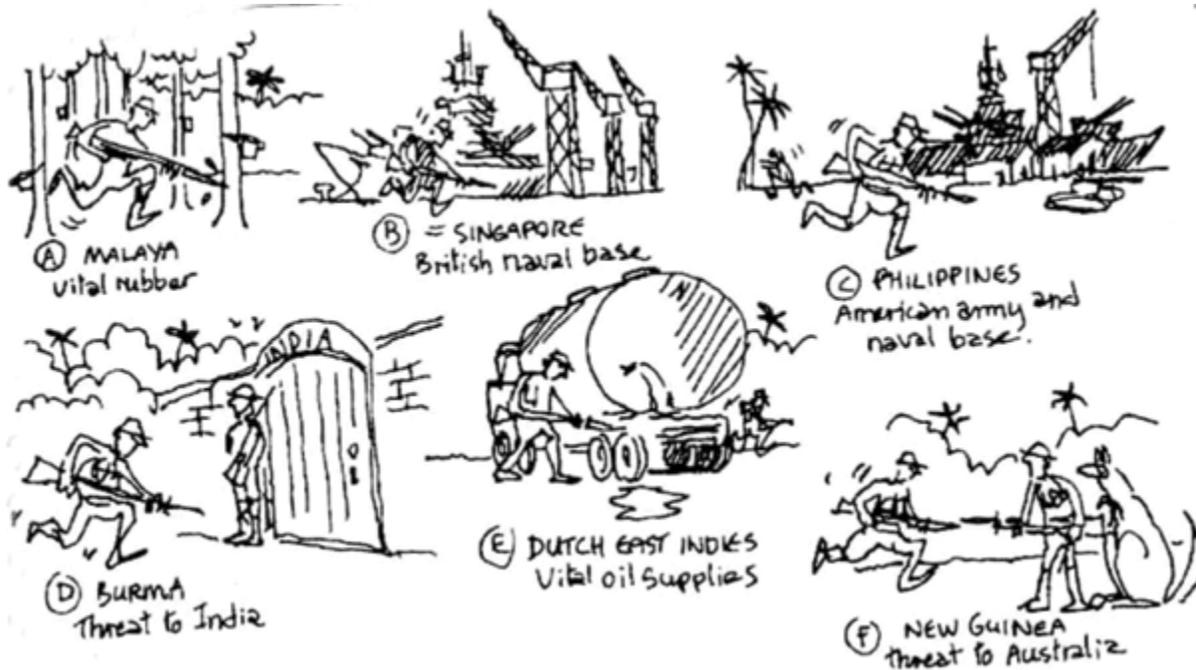
—from The Edmonton Journal, February 19, 2008, pg. A14

Which of the following statements give the **main** point of this cartoon?

- (A) Stephen Harper was unable to stop the independence movement in Kosovo and will be unable to prevent Quebec separation in Canada.
- (B) The events that led to Kosovo's independence are the same as those that fuel the Quebec independence movement.
- (C) Stephen Harper's political career is dependent on the decisions made about the Quebec separatist question.
- (D) Canada's recognition of a sovereign Kosovo could lead to increased support for a sovereign Quebec.

- 4) During the First World War, the opposing alliances were the
- (A) Axis and the Allies
 - (B) Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance
 - (C) Dual Alliance and the Entente Cordiale
 - (D) Three Emperors' League and the League of Nations
- 5) Which of the following types of governments is **most likely** to exist in an ultranationalistic country?
- (A) Representative democracy
 - (B) Constitutional monarchy
 - (C) Direct democracy
 - (D) One-party system

6)



The given illustration suggests that Japanese aggression during the Second World War was **primarily** motivated by the

- (A) desire to spread Japanese culture throughout Southeast Asia
- (B) need to gain essential raw materials and strategic advantage
- (C) desire to free Asians from Western imperial domination
- (D) need to defend Japan from impending invasion

- 7) The popular appeal of fascism in both Italy and Germany during the interwar years can be attributed largely to the emphasis that Fascist ideology placed on
- (A) racial discrimination
 - (B) ultranationalistic fervour
 - (C) isolationist foreign policies
 - (D) class struggle between rich and poor
- 8) An example of a situation in which Inuit self-government was achieved was the establishment of
- (A) Nunavut
 - (B) the reserve system
 - (C) the Métis Settlements Accord
 - (D) the Assembly of First Nations
- 9) The [economic] collapse of 1929–1933 put an end to the high hopes for a shared prosperity which had marked the post-war years. Now, as world trade fell, each nation determined to hang on to what was left, and at any rate to keep its own trade intact. This was a policy of economic nationalism—a far cry from the economic internationalism of which President Wilson had dreamed.
—from *The 20th Century*
- Which of the following strategies is **inconsistent** with the policy of “economic nationalism” described in the given excerpt?
- (A) Negotiating multilateral trade agreements among nations
 - (B) Erecting protectionist barriers to international commerce
 - (C) Imposing quotas on imported goods
 - (D) Increasing tariffs on foreign goods

10) **Characteristics of an Ultranationalistic State**

1. Difficult social and/or economic conditions
2. Tolerance of public dissent on government policies
3. Indoctrination of the country’s youth
4. Expectation for citizens to put the state ahead of themselves

Which of the given characteristics has been **incorrectly** included in the list?

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV

Picture I



A propaganda poster celebrating a bountiful harvest.
Posters such as this were commonly used in Stalin's Soviet Union.
—from Persuasive Images

Picture II



A child suffering from starvation.

A common sight in Stalin's Soviet Union.

- 11) Which of the following concepts are contrasted by Image I and Image II?
- (A) Urban and rural lifestyles in Stalin's Soviet Union
 - (B) Life in Tsarist Russia and life in Stalin's Soviet Union
 - (C) The ideal and the reality of collectivization in Stalin's Soviet Union
 - (D) Communist and anti-communist views of industrialization in Stalin's Soviet Union

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- 12) The poster in Image I was intended to
- (A) praise business owners for making sound decisions
 - (B) encourage public support for Soviet agricultural reforms
 - (C) promote foreign investment in Soviet agricultural industries
 - (D) prevent private landowners from selling land to the Soviet government

Editorial

In defence of Neville Chamberlain and appeasement

Many historians associate Neville Chamberlain and his use of appeasement with failure. It is time to rethink this judgement. It is time to speak in defence of appeasement. In the late 1930s, when Hitler made territorial demands beyond Germany's borders, few national leaders were willing to stand up to his demands. The role of chief negotiator fell to Neville Chamberlain, the British prime minister. The British people had witnessed the destruction caused by the First World War and feared the consequences for their country and Europe if another war broke out. Chamberlain knew that Germany had been treated harshly in 1919, perhaps too harshly, and that this treatment had caused great resentment, anger, and bitterness among the German people. Chamberlain was expected to negotiate with the ultimate representative of German hostility—Adolf Hitler. As Hitler made increasing demands for territory, Chamberlain, representing the British people, felt he had no choice but to "appease" Hitler to prevent war. The only alternative seemed to be an immediate confrontation that would lead to a war that Germany appeared better prepared to fight, and that most British citizens wanted to avoid at all costs. Chamberlain used his best diplomatic skills to negotiate and buy time for Britain to re-arm and prepare for war, but hoped that war could be avoided. Unfortunately, war was not avoided, only delayed until Hitler put into effect his plans for Nazi expansion. Chamberlain cannot be blamed for his reasonable and honest diplomatic attempts. He was, after all, negotiating with a dishonest and unreasonable dictator. Chamberlain was faithfully representing the wishes of the people who had elected him. Perhaps he was an idealist for believing that peace could best be accomplished by conducting calm and rational negotiations, but he should not be faulted for that. His efforts and ideals should be applauded, not condemned. Since 1945, it has become more obvious that maintaining world peace requires the willingness to compromise. To settle differences, there must be give and take between potential enemies. Appeasement should not be viewed as one of history's great failures. It should be viewed once again as a model of diplomacy that leaders and nations can use to stop aggression and avoid war.

- 13) Which of the following phrases from the editorial **best** explains the reason that appeasement failed to prevent the Second World War?
- (A) "few national leaders were willing to stand up to his demands"
 - (B) "The only alternative seemed to be an immediate confrontation"

- (C) "Chamberlain used his best diplomatic skills to negotiate"
- (D) "He was, after all, negotiating with a dishonest and unreasonable dictator"

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- 14) The editor suggests the **most important** reason Chamberlain followed a policy of appeasement was to
- (A) create a buffer zone between Britain and the Soviet Union
 - (B) avoid the devastation of a major international conflict

- (C) prevent Germany from expanding its territory
- (D) satisfy the demands of Britain's allies

Definition I

Hitler's plan to eliminate the Jewish population in Europe

Definition II

Hitler's desire to secure land he believed Germany was entitled to

Definition III

A Nazi-sponsored raid on Jewish people

Definition IV

Slum areas in cities into which Jewish people were forced to live

- 15) Which of the given definitions could also include the term genocide?
- (A) Definition I
 - (B) Definition II
 - (C) Definition III
 - (D) Definition IV

Definition I

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- 16) Which of the given definitions correctly describes the term lebensraum?
- (A) Definition I
 - (B) Definition II
 - (C) Definition III
 - (D) Definition IV

Developments in Great Britain During the Interwar Years, 1919 to 1939

- Strong pacifist movements opposed involvement in European affairs.
- Many British leaders felt that the peace treaties following the First World War dealt too harshly with the defeated powers.
- The economic disaster of the Great Depression led to large cuts in military spending.
- Public opinion was strongly against military confrontation.

- 17) These developments encouraged the British government to adopt a foreign policy of
- (A) appeasing Fascist demands
 - (B) deterring Communist expansion
 - (C) supporting American isolationism
 - (D) withdrawing from continental affairs

Source I

The most aggressive nationalists in the Balkans were the Serbs. The kingdom of Serbia had been set up late in the previous century when its people had fought for independence from the decaying Turkish Empire. But that was not enough for Serbian nationalists: they planned to create a Yugoslavia (South Slavia) by joining all the Slav peoples who lived in the southern part of the Austrian Empire. To Vienna, this would mean the end of their empire: if the Southern Slavs were allowed to break away, it would only be a matter of time before the Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, and Slovaks went their separate ways as well.

— from *Twentieth Century History: The World Since 1900*

Source II



Yugoslavian
Nationalists

Source III

Yugoslavia might survive as an entity in international law. This Yugoslavia would consist of a loose confederation of six sovereign nation-states.... It is assumed that Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia would remain within Yugoslavia. The most important disputed issue in this case would be that of Serbian people living in Croatia, who have declared that they would refuse to remain within an independent Croatian state. Furthermore, Serbia is willing to accept only a solution that enables all Serbs to live in one state. Thus, this option could be translated into reality by peaceful means only with difficulty and might well become a reason for civil war in Yugoslavia.... Finally, the armed forces, strictly

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observing the country's constitution, might seize power to prevent the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

— from World Press Review, 1991

- 18) Given subsequent events, the writer of Source III, commenting in 1991, was quite correct in observing that
- (A) “Yugoslavia would consist of a loose confederation of six sovereign nation-states”
 - (B) “Serbia is willing to accept only a solution that enables all Serbs to live in one state”
 - (C) “all Serbs [living] in one state ... might well become a reason for civil war”
 - (D) “the armed forces ... might seize power to prevent the disintegration of Yugoslavia”

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- 19) Which of the following statements presents the **main** generalization inherent in the three given sources?
- (A) Aggressive nationalism is a destabilizing force.
 - (B) Self-determination is a catalyst in solving ethnic conflict.
 - (C) Ethnic divisions can be resolved through the United Nations.
 - (D) Superpower intervention can no longer prevent boundary disputes.

Night of Terror in Germany 1938

The Jewish community in Germany endured a night of terror when Nazi thugs went on the rampage, attacking Jewish businesses, synagogues and property. Thirty-six people were killed during the night, and 20 000 arrested; more than 7 000 shops were looted and 267 synagogues burnt down. Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, claimed that the violence was a “spontaneous reaction” to the assassination in Paris of Ernst von Rath, a German diplomat, by a young Polish Jew. There is no doubt, however, that the pogrom was carried out on the instructions of the Gestapo. A chilling development was the involvement of the “respectable” middle classes; fashionable women clapped as Jews were beaten by youths wielding lead piping. So that the insurance companies are not bankrupted by state hooliganism, the Nazis have declared their intention to confiscate insurance payouts and return them to the insurers. The huge amount of glass broken has led to the night being dubbed “Kristallnacht”; replacement glass will have to be imported and paid for in foreign currency. “They should have killed more Jews and broken less glass,” grumbled Hermann Goering.

—from On This Day

- 20) A technique of dictatorship demonstrated by the given event is the
- (A) scapegoating of a minority group
 - (B) use of propaganda to unite all citizens
 - (C) promotion of tolerance for cultural differences
 - (D) encouraging of people to participate in the political process