

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S3 Final Examination (2020-2021)
History
(1 hour)

Date: 16th June 2021

Time: 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

Instructions to Candidates:

1. The full mark of this paper is 100.
 2. Write **ALL** answers on the answer sheets provided.
 3. Hand in both the question paper and the answer sheets at the end of the examination.
-

Part A Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)

Choose the best answers.

1. Which of the following were the problems faced by Britain, Italy and France, the victorious nations, after the First World War?
 - i. serious unemployment
 - ii. heavy war debt
 - iii. social instability
 - iv. reconstruction of the country
 - A. i and iii
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. iii and iv
 - D. All of the above
2. Which of the following was the trigger for the Great Depression?
 - A. Decline of American industries
 - B. Slump in the prices of US stocks
 - C. Japan suffered economic recession
 - D. Britain and France failed to repay their war debts

3. Which of the following were the results of the *Munich Agreement*?
- Germany was given the Rhineland
 - Relations among the Soviet Union, Britain and France grew worse
 - It encouraged Germany to have further expansion
 - It was the start of the German violation of the *Treaty of Versailles*
- A. i and ii
B. i and iii
C. ii and iii
D. ii and iv
4. Which incident put an end to the Second World War?
- A. The American atomic bombings on Japan
B. The liberation of France by the Allied Powers
C. The death of Hitler before the fall of Berlin
D. The Japanese sudden attack on the Pearl Harbour
5. Which of the following were the effects of the Second World War?
- Southeast Asian countries gained independence
 - The United States returned to isolation again
 - The powers agreed to put more efforts into the League of Nations
 - It started the period of nuclear weapons
- A. i and ii
B. i and iv
C. ii and iii
D. ii and iv
6. Which of the following was **not** a cause of the Cold War?
- A. Both the United States and the Soviet Union wanted to dominate world affairs.
B. Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe in the post-WWII period worsened the relations between the Soviet Union and the West.
C. Communist America and capitalist Soviet Union had destructed each other for a long period of time.
D. The United States intended to stop the spread of communism in the world.
7. Who first used the term 'Iron Curtain' to describe the division between Eastern and Western Europe?
- A. Churchill
B. Kennedy
C. Stalin
D. MacArthur

8. Which of the following statements about the Marshall Plan is **correct**?
- It was a plan of giving economic assistance to the United States.
 - It was a plan of giving economic assistance to Europe.
 - It was a plan of giving economic assistance to Japan.
 - It was a plan of giving economic assistance to the Soviet Union.
9. How did the United States, Britain and France respond to the Berlin Blockade?
- They declared war on the Soviet Union.
 - They made no response.
 - They imposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.
 - They airlifted supplies into West Berlin.
10. Which of the following was **not** an impact of the Chinese Civil War and the formation of the People's Republic of China on the development of the Cold War?
- The formation of the People's Republic of China dealt a blow to the Truman Doctrine.
 - The United States decided to intervene in the conflicts in Asia directly.
 - The United States signed a mutual aid and cooperation friendship treaty with China so as to establish a closer relationship.
 - The Cold War extended to Asia and its scale was enlarged.

Part B Fill in the Blanks (10 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the words provided in the table below.

Aryan race	Afghanistan	<i>Treaty of Paris</i>
Ping-pong Diplomacy	Emperor-centred	Commonwealth of Independence States
Nicaragua	38 th Parallel	Self-sufficiency
Denazification	17 th Parallel	<i>Treaty of San Francisco</i>

- Under the principle of _____ (a) _____, Mussolini hoped to reduce Italy's economic reliance on foreign countries in order to protect country's interests.
- The Nazis believed that the _____ (b) _____ was superior to all other races and should exterminate the Jews in order to preserve the purity of the German race.
- To unite the Japanese people, the military government promoted an _____ (c) _____ nationalism during the 1930s.
- _____ (d) _____ means the elimination of the influence of the Nazi regime in Germany and Austria. Measures included the abolishment of the Nazi Party in the two countries, punishment imposed on the Nazi leaders, demilitarization and educational reforms.
- After the Second World War, Italy signed the _____ (e) _____ in 1947 and Japan signed the _____ (f) _____ in 1951.

6. Vietnam was a French colony before the Second World War and became independent in 1954. After its independence, Vietnam was divided into two parts along the ____ (g) ____.
7. In 1971, the ____ (h) ____ broke the diplomatic barrier between the United States and China, which turned a new page in Sino-American relations.
8. In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded ____ (i) ____ to support the pro-Soviet government. Détente was officially ended and it led to the recurrence of the Cold War.
9. Between 1990 and 1991, the socialist republics in the Soviet Union declared independence and set up the ____ (j) ____ with Russia. The Soviet Union formally broke up and led to the end of the Cold War.

Part C Chronological Order (5 marks)

Arrange the following historical events of the Second World War in correct order.

- A. German invasion of the Soviet Union
- B. The Pearl Harbour Incident
- C. The Fall of France
- D. The Battle of Britain
- E. German invasion of Poland

Part D Matching (5 marks)

Match Column A with Column B. Write down the correct letters on the answer sheets.

Column A	Column B
(a) The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	i. The leaders of Britain, France, Italy and Germany agreed to give the Sudetenland to Germany.
(b) The Munich Agreement	ii. The United States and the Soviet Union led members of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact to sign it and to promote cooperation and improve communication between the two blocs.
(c) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization	iii. The Soviet Union introduced this plan to tighten control over the Eastern European countries.
(d) The Molotov Plan	iv. It affirmed the division of Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union.
(e) The Helsinki Agreement	v. During the Berlin Blockade, the United States, Canada and ten Western European countries formed this organization to resist Soviet expansion.

Part E Identification (10 marks)

Identify the following people with the names provided below.

Hitler	Reagan	Gorbachev	Mussolini	Castro
--------	--------	-----------	-----------	--------



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

Part F Data-based Questions (24 marks)

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following cartoon shows an international conference in 1938. The leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Italy were discussing the future of Sudetenland. The man who is standing was the leader of the Soviet Union.



SOURCE B

The following cartoon shows an agreement signed between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939.



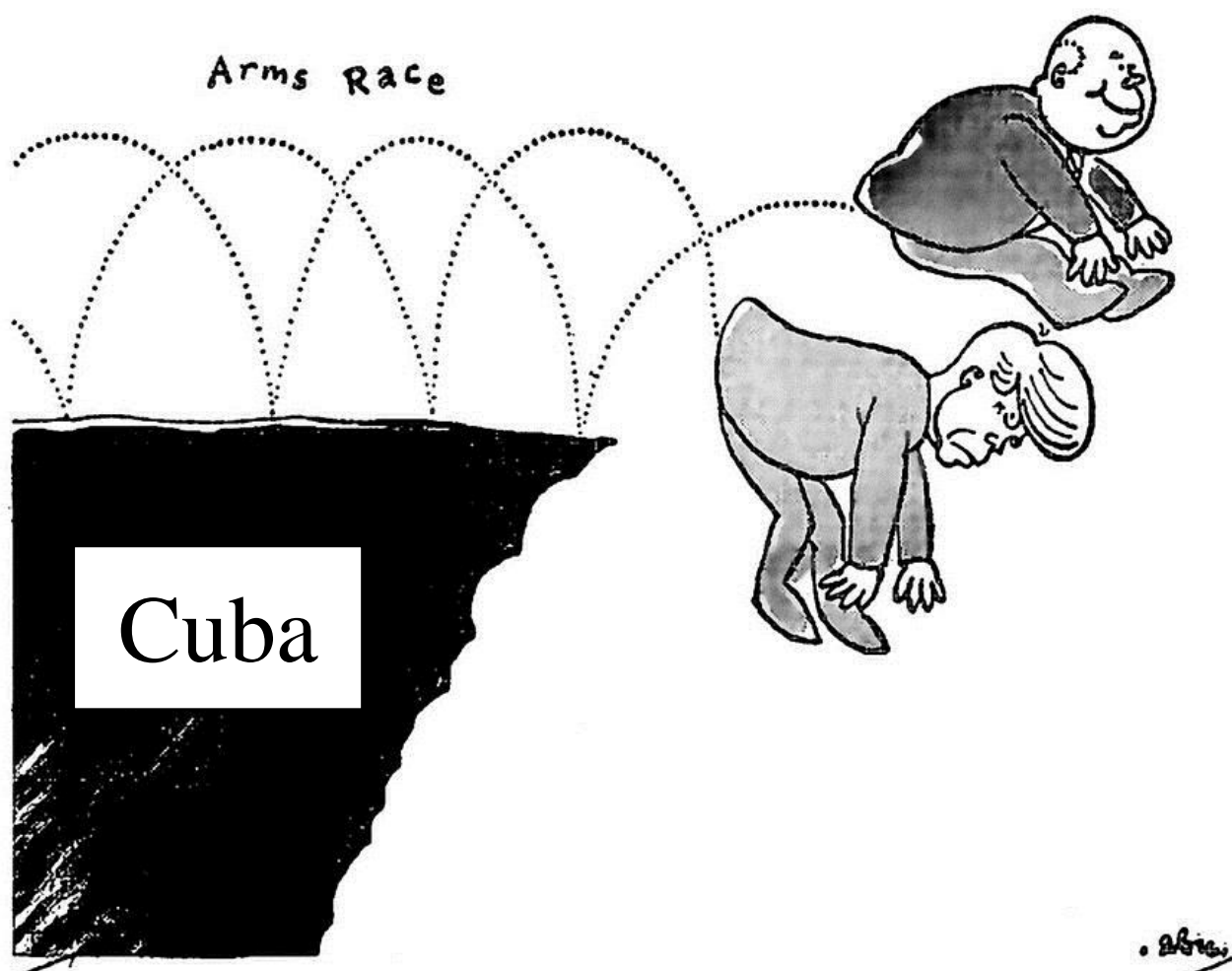
- (a) To which historical event does Source A refer? Cite **one** clue from Source A to support your answer. (2+2 marks)
- (b) Why was the leader of the Soviet Union on the right in Source A standing? Explain your answer using your own knowledge. (2 marks)
- (c) How was the relation between Germany and the Soviet Union as reflected in Source B? Cite **one** clue from Source B to support your answer. (2+2 marks)
- (d) Why did Germany and the Soviet Union sign the agreement as shown Source B? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

2. Study Source C.

SOURCE C

The following cartoon entitling ‘The arms race’ was published in March 1962. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States were engaging in this ‘arms race’.

Copyright 'The Observer' (London) 1962



- (a) Identify the historical event shown in Source C. Cite **one** clue from Source C to support your answer. (2 + 2 marks)
- (b) What did the possible result that the two countries face after joining the 'arms race' in Source C? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (2 + 2 marks)
- (c) Did the two countries in Source C finally start the 'arms race'? Support your view with **one** example in accordance with the historical development in the 1960s. (1+2 marks)

Part G Long Questions (36 marks)

In this part, the contents carry 33 marks and the format of presentation carries 3 marks. Students are required to use complete sentences to answer **all** questions.

1. How did the Great Depression lead to the outbreak of the Second World War? (9 marks)

2. How did the Allies punish Germany after the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to any *three* post-war arrangements concerning Germany after the Second World War. (9 marks)

3. Why did the Cold War start after the Second World War? Explain your answer with reference to '*long-standing mistrust between the Communist Russia (or the Soviet Union) and the western capitalist states during the inter-war years (1919-1939)*' as well as '*the American-Soviet confrontation in Europe in the period 1941-1945*'. (6 marks)

4. Explain any *three* impacts brought by the Cold War. (9 marks)

END OF PAPER