

History 12 PROVINCIAL EXAM STUDY CHECKLIST

UNIT 1 Conflict and Challenge: The World in 1919

- ☐ define *nationalism* and *imperialism*
- ☐ identify new nations on a map of Europe
- ☐ identify mandates in the Middle East
- ☐ relate nationalism to
 - the establishment of successor states
 - reallocation of territories (eg. Polish Corridor, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany's loss of territory)
- ☐ describe changes in the nature of imperialism (eg. the Mandate system)

- ☐ identify the key participants in the Paris Peace Conference and explain their positions
- ☐ summarize the terms of the Paris peace treaties (note plural) with reference to
 - the status of Germany and Austria (*Anschluss*)
 - demilitarization
 - war guilt and reparations
 - League of Nations
 - self-determination
- ☐ formulate and defend a position on the outcomes of the Paris Peace Conference

UNIT 2 Promise and Collapse: 1919 – 1933

- ☐ define *totalitarianism* and *democracy*
- ☐ compare fascism, communism, and democracy, with reference to
 - basic freedoms and the role of the individual
 - power of the state
 - economic policies and distribution of wealth

- ☐ define *fascism*
- ☐ identify condition that lead to the rise of Mussolini and fascism, including
 - economic depression
 - class division and labour strife
 - anger of the Paris peace treaties
 - unstable governments
- ☐ describe key events and methods that solidified Mussolini's power (eg. Blackshirts, March on Rome, OVRA, Acerbo Law, Lateran Agreements)

- ☐ describe factors that lead to the rise of Hitler and the Nazis, including
 - weakness of the Weimar Republic
 - occupation of the Ruhr and hyper-inflation
 - Munich Putsch

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- optimism of the Stresemann era ended by the Great Depression
- ☐ identify key features of Nazism (eg. racial policies, anti-communism, aggressive nationalism, lebensraum, undoing the terms of Versailles, autarky, propaganda, *Gleichschaltung*)
- ☐ describe key events and methods that allowed Hitler to establish a dictatorship (eg. Hitler Youth, Reichstag fire, Gestapo, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, oath of army loyalty, becomes Fuhrer)

- ☐ define *communism*
- ☐ summarize events associated with the Russian revolutions, including
 - March Revolution
 - failure of provisional government
 - "peace, bread, land"
 - November Revolution
 - Constituent Assembly of 1918
 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - Russian Civil War and War Communism
 - Comintern
- ☐ describe key events and methods that allowed Stalin to gain and maintain control, including
 - effects of Lenin's NEP
 - power struggle with Trotsky
 - secret police (NKVD)
 - purges and show trials
 - cult of personality
- ☐ explain how Stalin used "socialism in one country" to change the USSR by
 - introducing collectivisation (eg. elimination of the Kulaks)
 - implementing Five Year Plans

- ☐ define *colonial rule*
- ☐ describe responses to colonialism in Palestine and the Indian sub-continent, including
 - Hindu and Muslim nationalism
 - Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign
 - Zionism

- ☐ define *isolationism*, *laissez-faire*, and *capitalism*
- ☐ identify key social and economic developments in the United States during the 1920s, including
 - prohibition
 - changing role of women
 - urbanization
 - mass production (eg. automobile assembly line)
 - consumerism
 - laissez-faire policies
- ☐ describe America's policy of isolationism with reference to
 - Dawes and Young Plans
 - Washington Naval Agreements

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- tariffs (eg. Forney-McCumber, Hawley-Smoot)
- immigration acts

UNIT 3 **Turmoil and Tragedy: 1933 – 1945**

- ☐ identify a range of conditions that led to the Great Depression, such as
 - over-production
 - stock market speculation and collapse
 - buying on margin
 - unregulated banking practices
 - tariffs
- ☐ compare responses to the Great Depression in
 - Japan (eg. imperialism)
 - Germany (eg. support for extremist political parties; re-armament)
 - United States (eg. Herbert Hoover, FDR's New Deal)
- ☐ describe the failures to achieve collective security during the pre-war period, with reference to
 - League of Nations
 - Locarno Pact
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - Stresa Front, Rome-Berlin Axis, and the Anglo-German naval agreement
 - invasion of Manchuria & result of Lytton Commission
 - Italian invasion of Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
- ☐ explain how the failures to achieve collective security relate to WWII (eg. various European countries' attempt(s) at alliances, US isolationism and non-membership in League)
- ☐ evaluate appeasement, with reference to
 - German rearmament and remilitarisation of the Rhineland
 - the Spanish Civil War
 - *Anschluss*
 - the Munich Crisis and Czechoslovakia
 - the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
 - the invasion of Poland
- ☐ describe the growth of Japanese imperialism in the Asia-Pacific region with reference to
 - the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
 - increasing tension between US and Japan (eg. oil embargo and freezing assets)
- ☐ explain the importance of the following military events:
 - in Europe and North Africa (eg. Dunkirk and the fall of France, Battle of Britain, Battle of the Atlantic, El Alamein, Barbarossa, Stalingrad, Normandy landings)
 - in the Asia-Pacific region (eg. invasion of mainland China, Pearl Harbor, Battle of Midway, bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki)
- ☐ define total war and describe its impact with reference to
 - civilian casualties(eg. Rape of Nanking, London Blitz, bombing of Dresden and Tokyo)
- ☐ relate military strategies used in WWII to advances in technology (eg. Blitzkrieg, radar, rockets,

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Manhattan Project, Enigma, air power, aircraft carriers)

- ☐ describe how the Nazis systemically implemented their anti-Semitic policies, with reference to
 - Nuremburg Laws
 - *Kristallnacht*
 - ghettos
 - concentration camps
 - Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution
 - death camps
- ☐ identify other groups targeted by the Nazis (eg. political opponents like Ernst Rohm, the Romany (gypsies), homosexuals, mentally ill)
- ☐ explain the extent to which the Holocaust gave rise to the following
 - Nuremburg Trials and war crimes
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - establishment of Israel

- ☐ explain the impact of Allied war-time conferences, including
 - Atlantic Charter
 - Tehran
 - Yalta
 - Potsdam
- ☐ describe the post-war realignment of power (eg. superpowers, UN, NATO, Warsaw Pact)

UNIT 4 Transformation and Tension: 1945 – 1963

- ☐ define *Cold War* and *Iron Curtain*
- ☐ identify on a map of Europe countries on either side of the Iron Curtain
- ☐ identify and describe various forms of superpower competition (eg. arms race, space race, spheres of influence)
- ☐ explain the impact of the following developments:
 - division of Germany
 - American policy of containment (eg. NATO, Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, domino theory, McCarthyism)
 - Soviet sphere of influence (eg. Warsaw Pact, Comecon, Poland and Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia)
 - Korean War
 - U2 incident
 - Cuban Missile Crisis (eg. Bay of Pigs, brinkmanship, quarantine, hot-line, partial Test-Ban treaty)

- ☐ identify and describe key people and events in the emergence of the People's Republic of China (PRC), including:
 - nationalists of Taiwan (eg. Chian Kai-Shek)

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- leadership of Mao Zedong
 - Great Leap Forward
 - 100 Flowers Campaign
- ☐ describe the changing relationship between China and
 - USSR (eg. Sino-Soviet split)
 - United States (eg. Korean War, Chinese development of the atomic bomb, recognition of Taiwan)

- ☐ describe territorial changes in the Middle East associated with
 - the establishment of Israel in 1948
 - the four Arab-Israeli wars
- ☐ describe the development of Arab nationalism (eg. the Arab League, Nasser)
- ☐ summarize the Suez Crisis with reference to international involvement (eg. role of Britain, France, USA, USSR, Canada)

- ☐ describe the independence movement and the partition of the Indian sub-continent (eg. India, Indo-China)
- ☐ explain the significance of *Dien Bien Phu* and the Geneva Agreement

- ☐ describe the system of apartheid (Unit 6 in class)
- ☐ explain the significance of key people and events associated with the struggle for human rights in South Africa, including
 - African National Congress (ANC)
 - Sharpeville/Soweto
 - Nelson Mandela
 - F.W. deKlerk
 - role of international pressure
 - define civil rights
- ☐ explain the significance of key people and events associated with the struggle for civil rights in the United States, including
 - school desegregations (eg. Brown vs. Board of Education; integration in Little Rock, Arkansas)
 - Rosa Parks (Montgomery bus boycott)
 - Martin Luther King
 - Malcolm X
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964

UNIT 5 & 6 Progress and Uncertainty: 1963 – 1991

- ☐ explain the importance of key events and people associated with the Vietnam War, including
 - Gulf of Tonkin and escalation (Johnson)
 - Tet Offensive, Viet Cong, and guerrilla warfare (Ho Chi Minh)
 - Vietnamization (Nixon)

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- counter culture and the protest movement
 - My Lai
- ☐ explain the importance of key events and people associated with conflicts in the Middle East, including
 - Six-Day War
 - Yom Kippur War and the OPEC oil embargo
 - PLO (Arafat)
 - Camp David (Carter, Begin, Sadat)
 - Iranian Revolution
 - First Gulf War, 1990-91
- ☐ compare Soviet involvement in Afghanistan to US involvement in Vietnam

- ☐ explain causes and consequences of the Cultural Revolution in China
- ☐ describe China's changing relationship with the West in terms of
 - Nixon's visit (normalization)
 - China's permanent seat on the Security Council
- ☐ explain political, economic, and social developments in china under Deng Xiaoping, including
 - special economic zones
 - Tiananmen Square 1989

- ☐ describe the relationship between the US and the USSR in terms of
 - détente (1970s)
 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - SALT I
 - Helsinki Accords
 - SALT II
 - renewed arms race and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
- ☐ create a timeline of events associated with the decline of communism in Eastern Europe, including
 - Prague Spring and the Brezhnev Doctrine
 - Solidarity and Lech Walesa
 - fall of communism in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania
 - dismantling of the Berlin Wall
 - dissolution of Yugoslavia
- ☐ analyse the dissolution of the Soviet Union, with reference to
 - economic conditions in the USSR and the USA
 - role of mass media
 - ethnic nationalism
 - leadership (Reagan, Gorbachev)
 - *glasnost* and *perestroika*

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