

3. To which countries are the events and keywords below related? Write the numbers of the events/keywords in the correct column in the table. 2 p  
(7–8 correct 2 p, 5–6 correct 1 p)

- 1 – Fascism
- 2 – Five-year plans
- 3 – GULAG
- 4 – Gestapo
- 5 – Duce
- 6 – Crystal Night
- 7 – Collectivization
- 8 – the Night of the Long Knives

Germany	Italy	Soviet Union
19	20	21

4. Choose one country and one event/keyword from Task 3, which you think best characterises that country and explain its significance. 1 p

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Event/keyword: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do you think Britain managed to preserve democracy between the two world wars? Write two explanations. 2 p

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Use the example of the USA and Germany to explain what the similarities and differences in the ways of overcoming the Great Depression were in dictatorships and in democratic nations. 3 p

Characteristic only of a dictatorship: \_\_\_\_\_

Characteristic only of a democracy: \_\_\_\_\_

Similarities: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Read the excerpt and answer the questions below. 2 p  
“In the years 1935–1939 Italy spent 11.8% of its Gross Domestic Product on war preparations; in comparison: Germany – 12.9%, France – only 6.9%, Britain – 5.5%. In the years 1939–1940 Italy increased that figure to 18.4 percent.”  
Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. New York; 1996, p. 57

7.1. Which feature characteristic of foreign policy of dictatorships is described by the excerpt? 1 p

7.2. Give an example of Italian foreign policy to confirm the occurrence of the mentioned feature. 1 p

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2 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

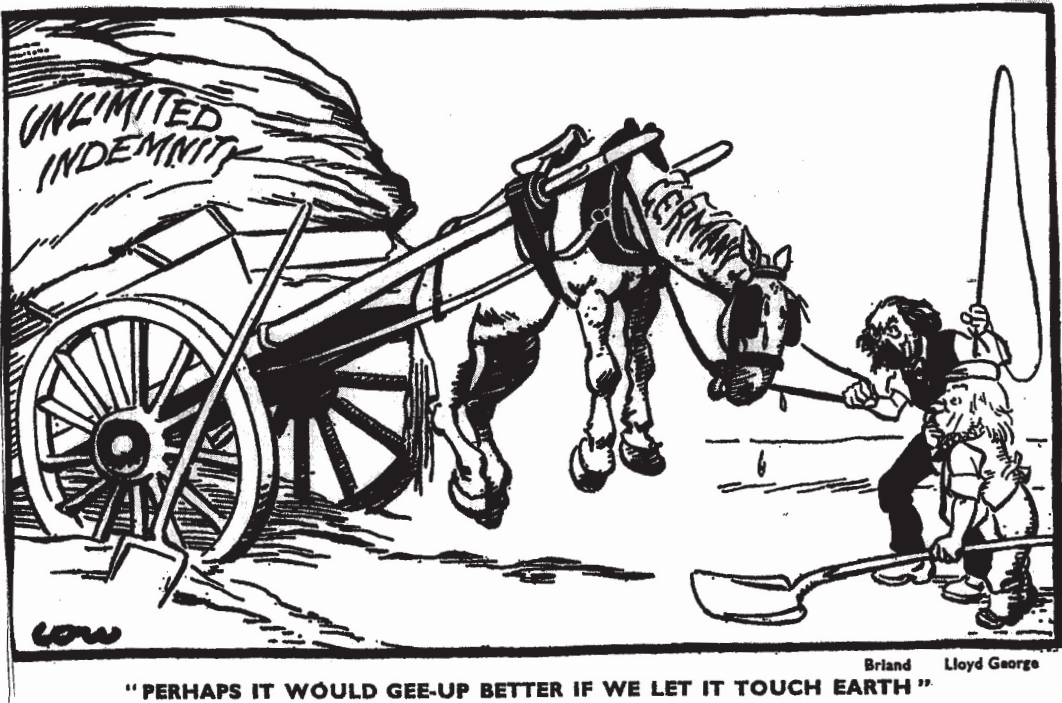
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PART III. GENERAL HISTORY. 25 POINTS

I INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE 20TH CENTURY. 12 p.

1. Work with a cartoon. 2 p  
The cartoon addresses the solution to the question of reparations at the Paris Peace Conference (1919). The texts of the cartoon: “Unlimited indemnity”, “Germany”, “Perhaps it would gee-up better if we let it touch earth?”.



<http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/group/treaty-versailles>

1.1. What were the goals of the Western countries in establishing reparations? 1 p

1.2. Did the decisions made about reparations in Paris strengthen or weaken peace in the post-war world? Indicate the appropriate option with a cross [X] and explain your opinion. 1 p

Strengthened peace ☐ Weakened peace ☐

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What event do you think started the Cold War? Explain your choice. 1 p

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p

1 p

1 p

3. Work with a map. 3 p



3.1. Name the period in history depicted in the map. 1 p

3.2. Which keywords characterise the period in history depicted in the map? 1 p

Write the number of these keywords on the line. \_\_\_\_\_

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 – The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact | 4 – The Great Depression |
| 2 – The Atlantic Charter        | 5 – The Anschluss        |
| 3 – The Truman Doctrine         | 6 – The Marshall Plan    |

3.3. Choose one event from the list above (Task 3.2), which contributed to the outbreak of World War II. Explain your choice. 1 p

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The manifestations of the Cold War were, for example, propaganda, crises, arms race, extending influence to Third Countries. Which of these constituted the greatest threat to peace? Explain your opinion. 1 p

Manifestation: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

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5. Use the extract given and your knowledge to answer the questions below. 4 p

An excerpt from the TV speech of the President of the United States J. F. Kennedy on 22.10.1962:  
“We will not needlessly risk worldwide nuclear war in which even victory would be ashes in our mouths – but neither will we shrink from that risk when it must be faced . . . I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to stop and dismantle this secret, reckless and provocative threat to world peace.”  
[http://www.johndclare.net/cold\\_war16.htm](http://www.johndclare.net/cold_war16.htm)

5.1. Which decision of the Soviet Union prompted the U.S. President to speak out?

5.2. Under what name is the crisis that developed in those days known? \_\_\_\_\_

5.3. Under what conditions was this crisis resolved? \_\_\_\_\_

5.4. Why is this considered the most dangerous crisis of the Cold War? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which politician do you think most contributed to the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe? Write the name of the politician and explain his/her contribution to the collapse of the communist system. 1 p

Politician: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

II DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY. 13 p.

1. Do you agree with the statement that as the outcome of World War I democracy won? Indicate the appropriate option with a cross [X] and explain your opinion. 1 p

I agree

I do not agree

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the name of a country in Europe where before World War II dictatorship was established. List trends in economic and cultural life characteristic of that dictatorship. 2 p

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Economic life: \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural life: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

1 p

2 p

5. Work with a document: read an excerpt from the Constitution of the Estonian SSR adopted in 1940.

§ 9. Within the legally set limits, the farm land is allocated to farmers for free and for perpetual maintenance.

§ 15. ESSR has the freedom to withdraw from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

§ 97. In keeping with the interests of working people and to secure the socialist order, the citizens of ESSR are legally guaranteed:

- a) freedom of speech,
- b) freedom of the press,
- c) freedom of meetings and rallies,
- d) freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

§ 100. The law guarantees its citizens the inviolability of the home and privacy of correspondence.

[http://et.wikisource.org/wiki/Eesti\\_N%C3%B5ukogude\\_Sotsialistliku\\_Vabariigi\\_konstitutsioon\\_\(1940\)](http://et.wikisource.org/wiki/Eesti_N%C3%B5ukogude_Sotsialistliku_Vabariigi_konstitutsioon_(1940))

5.1. Write two examples from the history of Estonia in the 1940s to prove that the provisions of the above document were not actually observed. 2 p

Example 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Example 2: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which features below characterise the Period of Silence, which characterise the Soviet Estonian society and which characterise both? 3 p

(9–10 correct 3 p, 7–8 correct 2 p, 5–6 correct 1 p)

- 1 – concentration of power in the hands of a few
- 2 – domination of the Communist Party elite
- 3 – establishment of the national propaganda department
- 4 – economy oriented to the USSR market
- 5 – economy oriented to the Western market
- 6 – activity of Forest Brothers
- 7 – establishment of kolkhozes
- 8 – Estonianisation of names
- 9 – state of defence in effect
- 10 – censorship in force

The Silent Period	Characterise both	Soviet Estonia
31	32	33

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1 p 29

1 p 30

3 p 34

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PART II. HISTORY OF ESTONIA. 25 POINTS

I TURNING POINTS OF ESTONIAN HISTORY. 13 p.

1. Which events took place in the territory of Estonia before and after the Great Northern War? 4 p

1.1. Indicate the events with a cross [X] in the appropriate cell of the table. 2 p  
(7–8 correct 2 p, 5–6 correct 1 p)

Before the Great Northern War	Events	After the Great Northern War
	Publication of the complete Estonian translation of the Holy Bible	1
	Reformation	2
	Introduction of the Baltic exclusive order	3
	Activity of the Hanseatic League	4
	Reduction	5
	Restitution	6
	Foundation of the Forselius' seminary	7
	Drawing up of the Rosen's declaration	8

1.2. Choose one event in the table and explain its effect on the history of Estonia. 1 p

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3. Explain why the Great Northern War may be considered a turning point of Estonian history. 1 p

2. The expansion of the Swedish rule in Estonia. Write next to each treaty what territories in Estonia went under Swedish rule. 3 p

Treaty of Brömsebro: \_\_\_\_\_

Truce of Altmark: \_\_\_\_\_

Treaty of Jam Zapolski: \_\_\_\_\_

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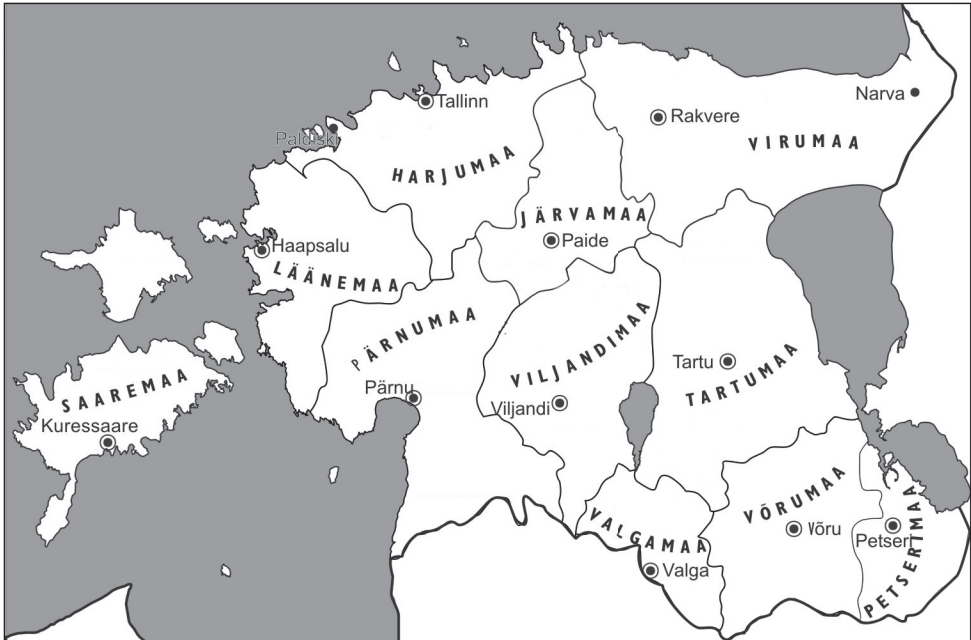
2 p 9

1 p 10

1 p 11

3 p 12

3. Work with a map. 4 p



3.1. After which event did the administrative division depicted in the map come into effect? Explain what your decision is based on. 1 p

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

3.2. Name two events from the period when the administrative division depicted in the map was valid. Explain the effect of these two events on Estonian history. 2 p (The event and explanation together are worth a point.)

1) Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Its effect: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Its effect: \_\_\_\_\_

3.3. Which event put an end to the administrative division depicted in the map? 1 p

4. Write two similarities between gaining and regaining the independence of Estonia. 2 p

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p 13

1 p 14

1 p 15

1 p 16

1 p 17

1 p 18

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II ESTONIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY. 12 p.

1. Write one example of the consequences of the 1905 Revolution for sociopolitical life and education in Estonia. 2 p

Sociopolitical life: \_\_\_\_\_

Education: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the numbers of the events below under the correct period in the table. 2 p  
(7–8 correct 2 p, 5–6 correct 1 p)

- 1 – Activity of the Estonian Salvation Committee
- 2 – Inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly
- 3 – Signing of the Brest Peace Treaty
- 4 – Declaration of the Manifesto of Independence
- 5 – Signing of the Tartu Peace Treaty
- 6 – Overthrow of the Tsarist regime
- 7 – Landeswehr War
- 8 – Adoption of the first Constitution of Estonia

1917	1918	1919	1920
21	22	23	24

3. Choose one event listed in Task 2 and explain its importance in Estonian history. 1 p

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Choose two of the statements given below. Give an example to prove or refute each of these statements. 2 p

No	Statement
1.	The threat of Communism was a factor of political instability in the early 1920s.
2.	By the end of the 1920s Estonia had integrated into European economic space.
3.	An important achievement of the Constituent Assembly was the proclamation of the Land Reform.
4.	The newly gained independence revived Estonian cultural life.
5.	In economic terms, the Period of Silence was successful.
6.	The Veterans of Estonian War of Independence requested amendments to the Constitution.

1) Statement no \_\_\_\_\_

Proof/refutation: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Statement no \_\_\_\_\_

Proof/refutation: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p 19

1 p 20

2 p 25

1 p 26

1 p 27

1 p 28



7. Why can O. von Bismarck be considered one of the most important politicians in the history of Germany? Give two examples to explain your opinion. 2p

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

8. The following stages can be distinguished in a national movement: elitist; movement of societies; national political movement; fight for the establishment of a nation-state. Choose two of the listed stages and give an example of the manifestation of each of them in the history of Germany. 2p

Stage: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

Stage: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p 

18

1 p 

19

1 p 

20

1 p 

21

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PART IV. EUROPE IN THE 19TH CENTURY. 25 POINTS

1. How did the Great French Revolution influence the spheres of life listed below? Give one example for each sphere of life. 4p

State governance and legislation: \_\_\_\_\_

Social relationships: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

Fashion: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give two examples to illustrate the effect of the Napoleonic wars on the development of Germany. 2p

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Congress of Vienna relied on the principles of restoration, legitimacy, solidarity and balance. Choose one of these principles and explain what was the aim of this principle. Give an example of the application of this principle. 2p

Principle: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 p 

1

1 p 

2

1 p 

3

1 p 

4

2 p 

5

2 p 

6

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4. Industrialisation. 6p

4.1. Explain what industrialisation means. 1p

4.2. Name one characteristic differentiating between a factory and a manufactory. 1p

4.3. Write two advantages of industrialization. 2p

1)

2)

4.4. Give one positive and one negative consequence of industrialization. 2p

Positive consequence:

Negative consequence:

5. Economic doctrines. 2p

5.1. Name the economic doctrine characterised by the sentence, “The secret of wealth does not lie in trade, money or land, but in labour.” 1p

5.2. Name the economic doctrine which viewed land and agriculture as the source of wealth. 1p

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hindaja

1p

7

1p

8

2p

9

2p

10

1p

11

1p

12

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6. Political doctrines. 5p

6.1. Name a principle characteristic of each political doctrine below in the 19th century. 3p

Conservatism:

Liberalism:

Socialism:

6.2. Choose one of the listed political doctrines and explain the reason for its emergence. 1p

Political doctrine:

Reason for emergence:

6.3. Which political doctrine do you think is best illustrated by the strike depicted in the painting by R. Koehler below? Explain your opinion. 1p  
(The name of the doctrine together with an appropriate explanation is worth a point.)



<http://www.bertc.com/subthree/g62/images/koehler>

Political doctrine:

Explanation:

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1p

13

1p

14

1p

15

1p

16

1p

17