



**DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION**

**HIGHER SCHOOL
CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS**

**HISTORY
PAPER 1**

Wednesday
21 October 2009

Time allowed: 2 hours
(1100 – 1300 hrs)

**NO EXTRA TIME
(NO OTHER TIME)**

Candidates are
advised to fully utilise
the allocated time

H1

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

(To be read out by the external invigilator before the start of the examination)

1. Check that there are **15** printed pages in this question booklet. A **9**-page answer booklet is enclosed in the centre of this booklet.
2. Take out the answer booklet and check that you have the correct number of pages.
3. Write your name, number and school name in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
4. **Section A** consists of 20 Multiple-Choice questions worth 1 mark each.
5. **Section B** consists of 7 extended Short-Answer questions total of 70 marks.

TOTAL MARKS for Section A & B = 90

6. Answer all questions in the spaces provided **on the answer sheet** provided. Show all necessary working for full marks.
7. Candidates are advised to spend the first 10 minutes reading through this paper.
8. Calculators may be used.

DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.

**ANSWERS WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER
WILL NOT BE MARKED. WRITE ANSWERS
NEATLY IN SPACES AS ALLOCATED ON THE
ANSWER SHEET.**

**THE PENALTY FOR CHEATING OR ASSISTING
OTHERS TO CHEAT IN NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
IS NON-CERTIFICATION.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE AND DO NOT WRITE
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO START.**

SECTION A (Questions 1 to 20)

For each question choose the best answer and write the letter of your choice, A or B or C or D in the space provided on the Answer Booklet.

QUESTION 1

The greatest population movement in history took place between the following years when millions of people both white and black crossed the oceans to make new homes. This occurred during

- A. 1884-1945 B. 1815-1914 C. 1500-1914 D. 1500-1945

QUESTION 2

The reasons for European global domination includes the coming into prominence of the following factors

- A. scientific including medical economic superiority civilization through Christianity.
B. the industrial revolution and European missionary zeal.
C. the search for markets for manufactured goods.
D. military supremacy, industrial revolution and religious rivalry between Christianity and Islam.

QUESTION 3

Of the three imperial powers, the Dutch, English, and Spanish, the one most interested in profit to the exclusion of most other motivations is

- A. English B. Dutch C. Spanish D. French

QUESTION 4

Papua and New Guinea were annexed in 1884 by which colonial power(s).

- A. Australia B. Germany C. Britain D. Both Germany and Britain

QUESTION 5

Japan began acquiring colonies because it

- A. needed markets for its manufactured goods and raw materials for its factories.
B. wanted to be like European imperialist countries who had strong military forces.
C. wanted to humiliate China and Taiwan.
D. both A and B

QUESTION 6

Who was president of Russia at the time of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962?

- A. Gorbachev B. Kennedy C. Stalin D. Khrushchev

QUESTION 7

The 'Marshall Plan' offered economic financial and political assistance to countries and regions include

- A. Europe B. Western Europe C. Eastern Europe D. Japan

QUESTION 8

The President of the United States of America who was the driving force behind the establishment of the League of Nations was

- A. Woodrow Wilson. B. Franklin Roosevelt.
C. Harold Wilson. D. Harry Truman.

QUESTION 9

Between 1880-1900 when colonial expansion was at its peak, the following country had the largest empire

- A. United States of America B. Germany C. Britain D. USSR

QUESTION 10

Colonial rivalry increased ill-feeling between two nations. In Africa this occurred over the Sudan, Congo and Niger, Morocco and Egypt. While in Asia it was the border of Indo-China. These two countries involved were

- A. Britain and Portugal B. Britain and Belgium
C. France and Belgium D. France and Britain

QUESTION 11

The Spanish fought off hostilities against this country over Cuba and the Philippines.

- A. Britain B. Portugal C. United States of America D. Dutch

QUESTION 12

The first Arab leader to travel to Israel and talk with them face to face because he was convinced that Israel could not be destroyed by force. This Leader's name was

- A. Colonel Gaddafi B. Yasser Arafat
C. Anwar Sadat D. Menachem Begin

QUESTION 13

Détente refers to a permanent relaxation of tensions between countries after the period of cold war. The relaxation of tensions occurred between the East and West during the second half of the 1970s. This was led by which two countries?

- A. USA and China B. USA and USSR
C. Russia and France D. Russia and the United States

QUESTION 14

Pyongyang is the capital of which country?

- A. Kampuchea B. South Korea C. North Korea D. Vietnam

QUESTION 15

Britain agreed to a partition of India because of long standing religious intolerance between Hindus and Moslems. A casualty of religious tensions led to the assassination of an Indian leader for independence and pacifism. The name of this leader was _____ Gandhi

- A. Rajiv. B. Mahatma. C. Indira. D. Sonja.

QUESTION 16

The Act of Free Choice was carried out by the United Nations who wanted to enforce and legitimize the absorption of West Irian into the Republic of Indonesia. West Irian became part of Indonesia in which year?

- A. 1945 B. 1947 C. 1961 D. 1962

QUESTION 17

World War II became inevitable after the invasion of Poland. Which country invaded Poland?

- A. Russia. B. Italy. C. Germany. D. Britain.

QUESTION 18

A number of former colonies gained independence immediately after the Second World War. These included a former colony whose colonial power attempted to re-colonise it after the war. This country is

- A. India. B. Philippines. C. Indonesia. D. Ghana.

QUESTION 19

The largest British African colony with a sizeable Moslem population was

- A. Ghana. B. South Africa. C. Nigeria. D. Tanganika.

QUESTION 20

Auschwitz is well known because

- A. it was the capital of Israel prior to 1949.
B. is where the first modern Olympic games were held.
C. is an infamous Nazi death camp where tens and thousands of Jews were gassed to death during the Second World War.
D. is the birth place of Adolph Hitler.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B (Questions 21 to 27)

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided on the Answer Sheet.

QUESTION 21

Read the document below and answer the following questions.

African nationalism spread rapidly after 1945. This was because more and more Africans were being educated in Britain and the USA, where they were made aware of racial discrimination. Colonialism was seen as the humiliation and exploitation of blacks by whites, and working class Africans in the new towns were particularly receptive to nationalist ideas. The British, especially the labor Government of 1945-51, were quite willing to allow independence, and were confident that they would still be able to exercise influence through trade links, which they hoped to preserve by including the new states as members of the Commonwealth. The practice of exercising influence over former colonies after independence by economic means is known as neo-colonialism, it became widespread in most of the new states of the Third World. Even so, the British intended to move the colonies towards independence very gradually, and African nationalists had to campaign vigorously and often violently to make them act more quickly.

- (i) What is Neocolonialism? (1)
- (ii) What was one of the major causes for the rise of African nationalism? (1)
- (iii) Did Britain eagerly grant independence to its former colonies? (1)
- (iv) Why was this so? (1)
- (v) How is membership of the commonwealth determined? (1)

QUESTION 22

This is an extract written by a British historian from the book, *Versailles and After* by Ruth Henig:

The Treaty of Versailles was not excessively harsh on Germany, either territorially or economically. It deprived her of about 13 and a half percent of her territory (including Alsace-Lorraine), about 13 percent of her economic productivity and about 7 million of her inhabitants-just over 10 percent of her population- as well as her colonies and large merchant vessels. However, the German people were expecting victory and not defeat. It was the acknowledgement of defeat as much as the treaty terms themselves, which they found so hard to accept.

- (i) Why was Germany made to sign the Treaty of Versailles? (1)
- (ii) How much did Germany forfeit economically? (1)
- (iii) How much did Germany forfeit territorially? (1)
- (iv) Do you agree with this British historian's assessment of Germany after the signing of the Treaty? Give one reason for your opinion. (2)
- (v) What does the extract say was the more difficult situation for Germany? (1)

QUESTION 23

Read the document below and answer questions (i) to (v).

Visible and “Invisible” Effects of the War from W.E.H. Stanner, *The South Seas in Transition*, Sydney; 1953.

Visible upset and dislocation of the native communities were most serious. Except by giving a series of local catalogues, an adequate summary is scarcely possible. There were widespread but unknown loss of life; much destruction of gardens, villages, livestock, crops, trees, canoes and various resources; and much deep-seated social dislodgement, especially in Britain, New Ireland and the centres of intensive fighting or base installations. It was estimated in July 1946 that 27.5 per cent of the population of the Kokopo area of Rabaul had been killed or died of sickness in the war years. The mortality was probably higher in this area (a main Japanese concentration zone) than elsewhere, except in odd localities. The dislocation of the population by the labour-recruiting was referred to earlier. This must have meant much loss of real property. In the worst areas of New Britain native claims for compensation, though possibly over-valued, appeared in 1946 to average between £40 and £50 each, equal to the gross earnings of an indentured labourer at pre-war rates for eight to ten years.

A rough indication of the possible extent of native damage is shown by the fact that the Barry Committee in 1944 estimated probable compensation costs on the basis of the loss of 15,000 lives, 20,000 buildings and 100,000 pigs. An analysis of affected villages showed that although the native economy was largely non-monetary, the assessed capital value of their possessions was surprisingly high. Total village claims for compensation of between £3,000 and £5,000 were not uncommon. In 1947 claims were still being investigated. The pressure of administrative problems prevented inquiries which might have revealed the full effect of the war on native life. Much will never be known. There is no doubt that suffering and loss were substantial.

The “invisible” effects are the realm of surmise. Psychological trauma and all the personal and family disturbances of people made homeless and at first freed from authority only to be clamped down by other authorities, pressed into work or elbowed out of the way by soldiery at their business, must have been severe. All early reports from field officers agreed on certain things. The natives’ “realized” experience has grown; there seemed to have been significant changes of outlook and behavior in many areas; where the fighting had been heaviest and native losses greatest the simple acceptance of European authority and prestige seemed to be no longer assured; here and there hostility towards Europeans was marked; racial awareness and a sense of cultural inferiority seemed sharper; more natives were capable of verbalizing their hopes and dissatisfactions than before.

- (i) Why is the word “invisible” placed in inverted commas? (1)
- (ii) The author identified two kinds of effects of the war. Name these two effects. (2)
- (iii) Why were the native claims for compensation considered high? (1)
- (iv) What psychological effect did the war have on the areas
where the heaviest fighting took place? (1)
- (v) What is the estimate given for the loss of life in the Kokopo area? (1)

QUESTION 24

Read the document below and answer questions (i) to (v). 1 mark each

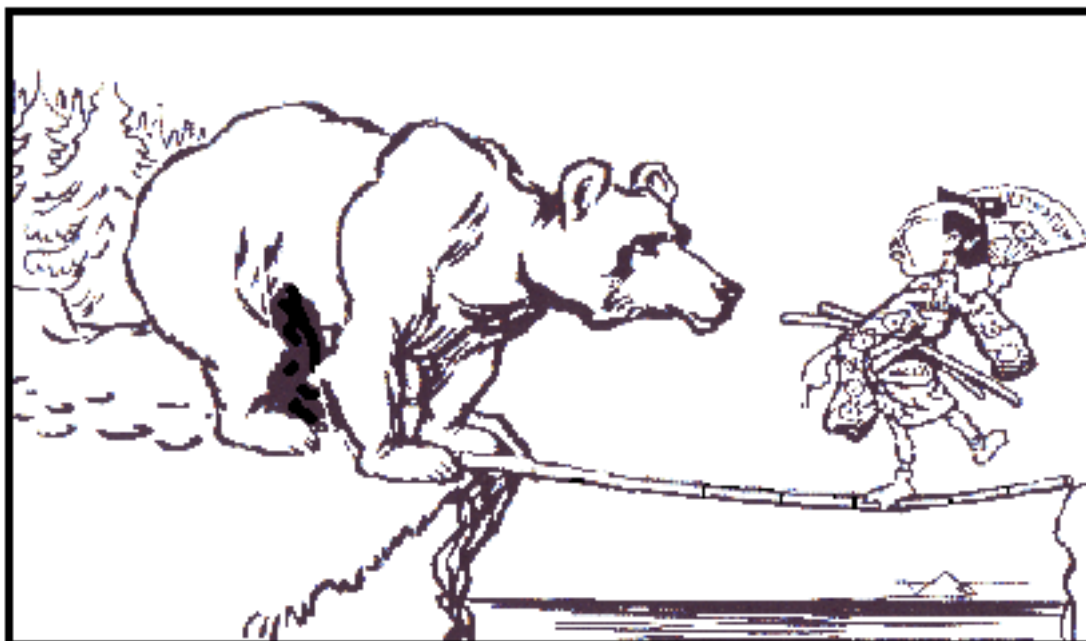
Read the following passage written by an American journalist named Edgar Snow about Communist China in his book, *Red Star Over China* in 1937. Edgar Snow had been living in China from 1928 onwards.

I had to admit that most of the peasants to whom I talked seemed to support the communists and the Red Army. Many of them were very free with their criticisms and complaints, but when asked whether they preferred it to the old days, the answer was nearly always yes. I noticed also that most of them talked about the soviets as 'our government'. To understand peasant support for the communist movement, it is necessary to keep in mind the burden borne by the peasantry under the former regime [the Kuomintang or Nationalist]. Now wherever the Reds went, there was no doubt that they radically changed the situation for the tenant farmer, the poor farmer, and all the 'have-not' elements. All forms of taxation were abolished in the new districts for the first year, to give the farmers a breathing-space. Second, the Reds gave the land to the land-hungry peasants, and began a reclamation of great areas of 'wasteland' – most of the land of absentee or fleeing landlords. Third, they took land and livestock from the wealthy classes and redistributed them among the poor ... However, both the landlord and the rich peasant were allowed as much land as they could till with their own labour.

- (i) Who controlled the Red Army? (1)
- (ii) How did the Kuomintang treat the peasants? (1)
- (iii) How did the Communists win over the support of the peasants ? (1)
- (iv) How did farming change for the landlord and the rich peasant? (1)
- (v) How would you describe Edgar Snow's attitude towards the Communist regime? (2)

QUESTION 25

- (a) Study the cartoon that refers to "A Dangerous Venture" Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905 and answer questions (i) to (v).



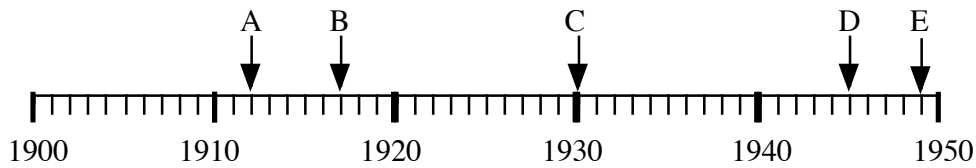
- (i) Which country does the bear represent? (1)
- (ii) Which country does the acrobat represent? (1)
- (iii) What kind of wood is the bridge made off? (1)
- (iv) Which of the two would you say was the cleverer the bear or the acrobat? (1)
- (v) What is the significance of the sizes of the bear and acrobat? (1)
- (b) Study the cartoon that refers to Christianity and imperialism and answer questions (i) to (vii).



- (i) Who does the man holding the umbrella represent? (1)
- (ii) Who are the men in top hats? (1)
- (iii) How can you tell that this cartoon satirizes the missionary aspect of imperialism? (1)
- (iv) Why are the soldiers and navy men lined up on each side of the cartoon? (1)
- (v) How many people are they trying to convert to Christianity? (1)
- (vi) The cartoonist has drawn canons on the right hand-side of the cartoon.
what do the canons represent? (1)
- (vii) On the left hand-side the cartoonist has drawn a flag. What does this refer to: (1)

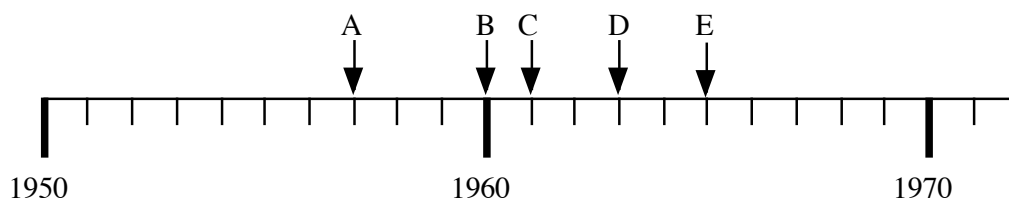
QUESTION 26

- (a) Questions (i) to (v) below refer to the time-line showing the important events in the first half of the twentieth century.



Write the letter corresponding to the correct position of each event in the timeline.

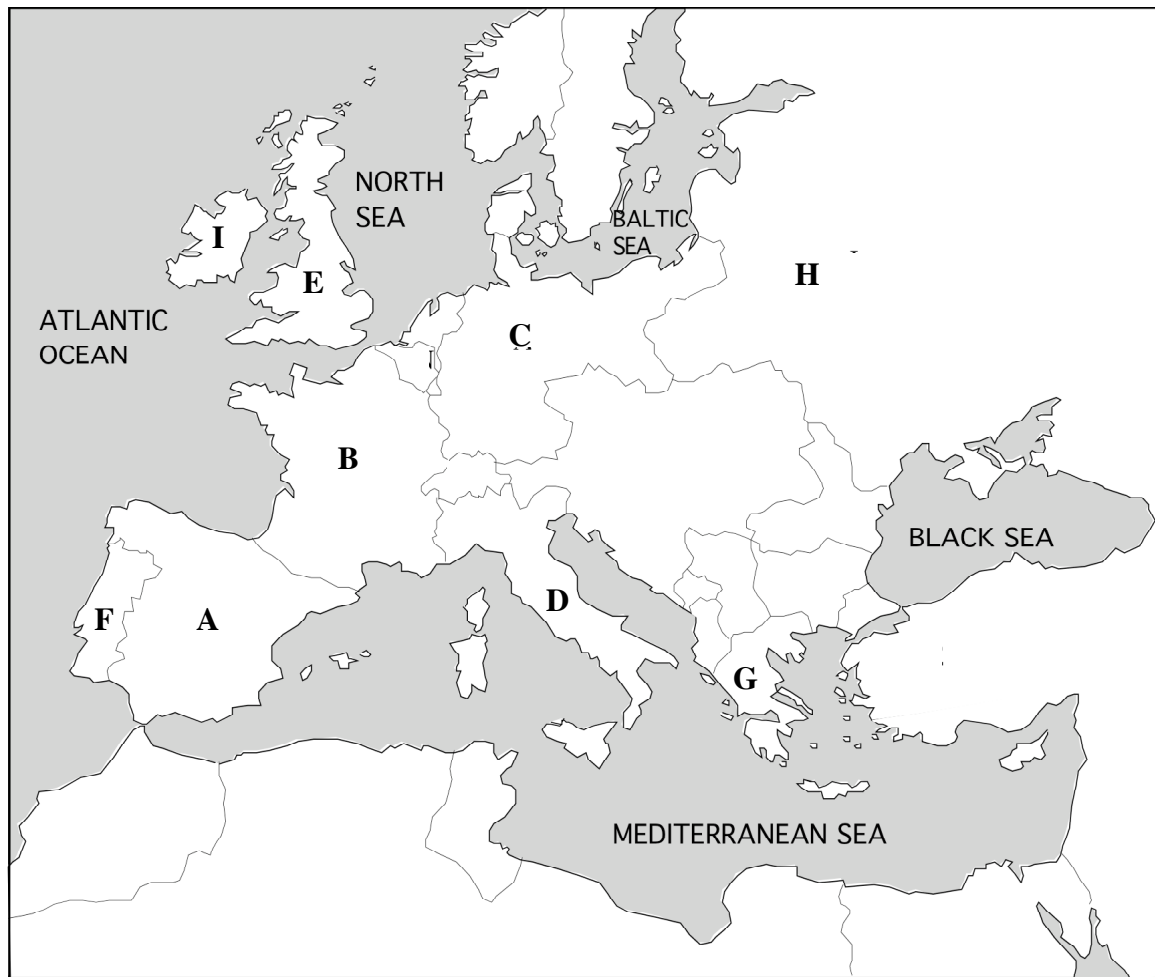
- | | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| (i) | The beginning of the great depression? | (1) |
| (ii) | The ending of World War II? | (1) |
| (iii) | The Russian Revolution? | (1) |
| (iv) | China becomes a communist country? | (1) |
| (v) | The out break of the beginning of World War II ? | (1) |
- (b) Questions (i) to (v) below refer to the time-line showing the decolonization of Britain's African colonies gaining independence between 1955 and 1965.



Write down the first few British colonies to gain independence between 1955 to 1965 in chronological order as labeled with letters.

QUESTION 27

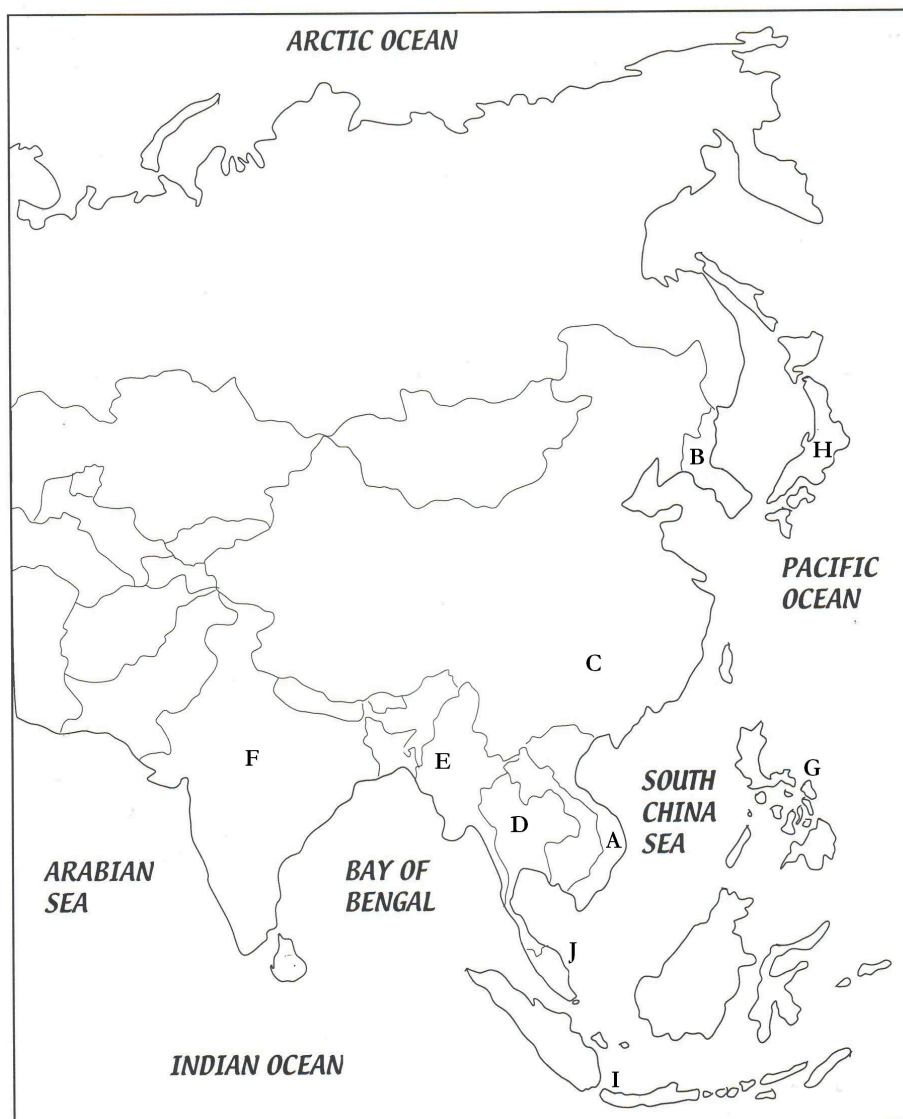
(a) Study the map of Europe and North Africa and answer the questions (i) to (ix)



For each questions select the letter and write the name of the country referred to in the question.

- (i) This country was the first colonial power to colonize the Philippines. (1)
- (ii) This country was once governed by a monarchical system of rule. (1)
- (iii) This country is the home country of Governor Hahl. (1)
- (iv) This country was one of the fascist powers then ruled by Benito Mussolini during World War I. (1)
- (v) This country was the leading country among the Allied powers at war against Germany in the two world wars. (1)
- (vi) This country colonized East Timor. (1)
- (vii) The origin of democracy. (1)
- (viii) Was an ally of the Allied Powers. (1)
- (ix) Part of this country has been fighting for independence from Britain. (1)

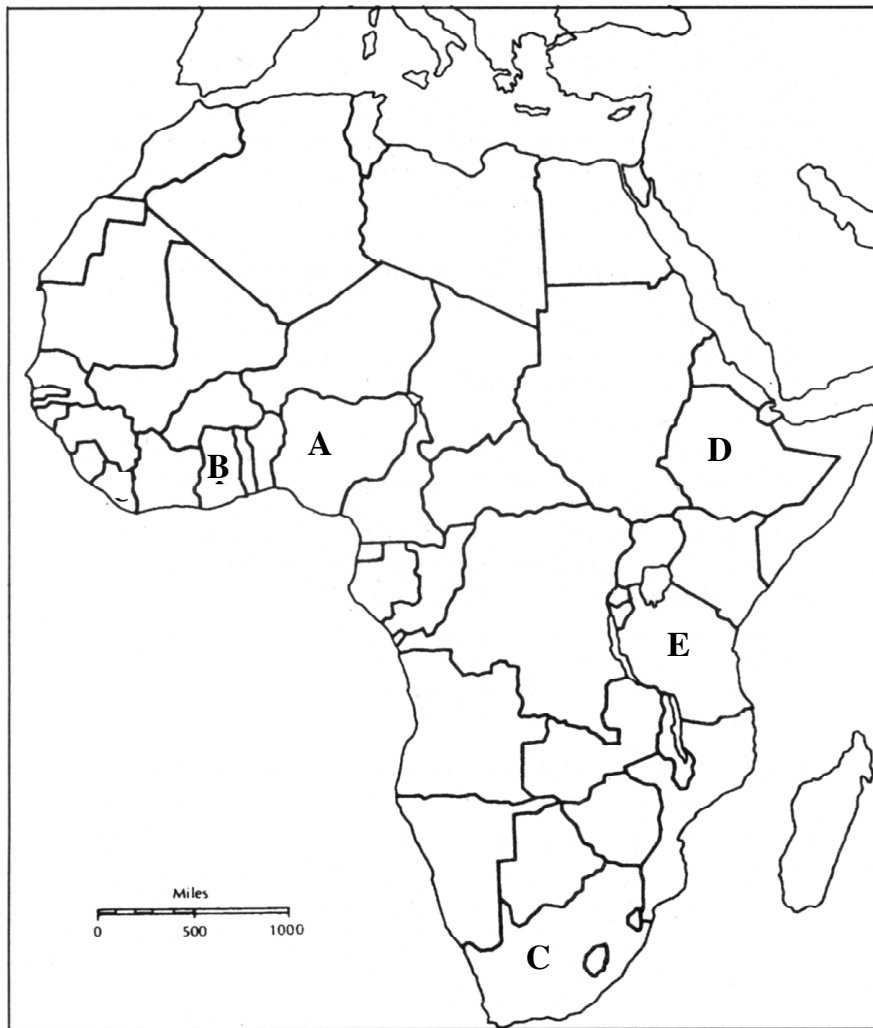
(b) Study the map of Asia and answer the questions (i) to (x)



For each questions select the letter and write the name of the country referred to in the question.

- (i) This country gained independence from France in 1954. (1)
- (ii) This country had been under Japanese occupation since 1910. (1)
- (iii) This country was defeated in the war of 1894-1895. (1)
- (iv) This country has never suffered the humiliation of being colonized. (1)
- (v) This country is now known as Myanmar. (1)
- (vi) Was known as the jewel of the British Empire. (1)
- (vii) Was the first country to experience a 'people power' uprising. (1)
- (viii) This country colonized parts of New Guinea during World War II. (1)
- (ix) This country had to fight its former colonial power to gain independence. (1)
- (x) This country gained independence as a federation of countries. (1)

(c) Study the map of Africa and answer the questions.



Name the following countries labeled with letters.

END OF EXAMINATION