



DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION

HIGHER SCHOOL  
CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATIONS

# HISTORY

PAPER 1

Wednesday  
20<sup>th</sup> October 2010

Time allowed: 2 hours  
(1100 – 1300 hrs)

NO EXTRA TIME  
(NO OTHER TIME)

Candidates are advised to fully  
utilise the allocated time

# H<sub>1</sub>

## 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. An 8-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 above AND in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
4. There are two sections in this paper. Answer all questions.
5. Section A - consists of 20 Multiple-Choice Questions worth 1 mark each. (20 marks)
6. Section B - consists of 11 Short Answer Questions worth a total of 70 marks.  
TOTAL MARKS = 90
7. Answer all questions in the spaces provided on the answer sheet provided. Show all necessary working for full marks.
8. Candidates are advised to spend the first 10 minutes reading through this paper.
9. 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.

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

**SECTION A (Questions 1 to 20)**

**Write the answers to your questions in the answer sheet by writing the correct alternative, A, B, C or D only. Answers marked on this question paper will not be marked.**

**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following was not part of the Hapsburg Empire in Europe before 1914?

- A. France                      B. Belgium                      C. Italy                      D. Britain

**QUESTION 2**

There were many causes of friction that threatened to upset the peace of Europe. Which of the following was not a cause of friction?

- A. French resentment of loss of Alsace and Lorraine  
B. Russian hostility at Austrian ambitions in Balkans  
C. Serbian nationalism  
D. defeat of Russia in a war with Japan in 1904/05

**QUESTION 3**

The first Balkan war of 1912 was fought between the Balkan League countries and

- A. Austria.                      B. Turkey.                      C. Greece.                      D. Serbia.

**QUESTION 4**

Who became the first Governor of German New Guinea?

- A. Otto Von Bismarck                      B. Sir Albert Hahl  
C. Sir Peter Scratchley                      D. Sir Hubert Murray

**QUESTION 5**

This Asian country was very important to the Japanese economy in the 1920's and 30's.

- A. China                      B. Korea                      C. Taiwan                      D. Philippines

**QUESTION 6**

Who was president of the USA during the time of "Tehran hostage drama of 1979"?

- A. Gerald Ford                      B. John Kennedy  
C. Jimmy Carter                      D. Ronald Reagan

**QUESTION 7**

This country gained its independence from Britain in 1947 and later split into two rival countries.

- A. Pakistan                      B. India                      C. Bangladesh                      D. Burma

**QUESTION 8**

Germany was divided into two separate countries at the end of Second World War (WWII).  
At the end of the Cold War they were reunited again in

- A. 1989.                      B. 1990.                      C. 1991.                      D. 1992.

**QUESTION 9**

These two countries fought a war in 1982 to claim the sovereignty of a group of islands called the Malvinas or the Falkland Islands.

- A. Britain and Germany                      B. France and Russia  
C. Cuba and USA                      D. Britain and Argentina

**QUESTION 10**

The last African colony to gain its independence in 1991 was

- A. Mozambique.      B. Namibia.                      C. Mauritius.                      D. Kenya.

**QUESTION 11**

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

- A. Britain                      B. Portugal                      C. USA                      D. Dutch

**QUESTION 12**

What was the name of the Philippine leader who, while returning from exile, was assassinated at Manila international airport?

- A. Ferdinand Marcos                      B. Benito Aquino  
C. Corazon Aquino                      D. Imelda Marcos

**QUESTION 13**

The USA was dragged into the war by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in

- A. 1939.                      B. 1940.                      C. 1941.                      D. 1942.

**QUESTION 14**

Pyongyang is the capital of which country?

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

**QUESTION 15**

Which British leader made the famous “Iron Curtain” speech in March 1946 at Fulton Missouri (USA) in response to the spread of communism in Eastern Europe?

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. Clement Atlee | B. Winston Churchill   |
| C. Lloyd George  | D. Neville Chamberlain |

**QUESTION 16**

An “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.

In what year did West Irian become part of Indonesia?

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. 1949 | B. 1957 | C. 1962 | D. 1975 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

**QUESTION 17**

Papua New Guinea gained its independence on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1975.

Who was the Prime Minister of Australia at the time of PNG’s Independence?

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Paul Keating   | B. Gough Whitlam |
| C. Malcolm Fraser | D. Bob Hawke     |

**QUESTION 18**

A number of former colonies gained independence immediately after the Second World War. Many more gained independence in the 1960s and 70s. However many of these newly independent states still rely on their former colonial powers for aid and trade activities. This new relationship is sometimes termed as

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. pre-colonialism. | B. imperialism.      |
| C. neo-colonialism. | D. post-colonialism. |

**QUESTION 19**

Former British colonies that gained independence became members of which organisation?

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. League of Nations | B. Commonwealth of Nations |
| C. United Nations    | D. the British Empire      |

**QUESTION 20**

Who became the first Israeli Prime Minister when Israel proclaimed itself independent in 1948?

- |               |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Golda Meir | B. Ben Gurion | C. Shimon Peres | D. Menachem Begin |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|



**SECTION B (Questions 1 to 6)**

**Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided in your answer booklet.**

**QUESTION 21**

**Read the document below and answer the following questions.**

Hitler's ambition was to build a Nazi empire, which he hoped would last for a thousand years. Germans, Hitler said, were members of a master race called the Aryans. The Aryans, Hitler claimed, would one day rule the world.

Hitler looked to the youth to become the future leaders of his empire. Children were encouraged to join an organisation in the Hitler Youth movement. Boys were trained to become brave and tough. Girls were trained to become mothers of pure-bred Aryan Nazis. By 1938 two-thirds of all German children belonged to the Hitler Youth movement. In 1939 membership was made compulsory.

The Nazis controlled all education from kindergarten to university. All teachers who did not believe in Nazism were dismissed. Textbooks were rewritten to include Nazi ideas. Any books that did not fit in with Nazi thinking were destroyed.

Nazis controlled all the newspapers. German-made films preached Nazi ideas. Radio was used to great effect. Hitler believed propaganda had to be limited to a few simple ideas and that these should be repeated over and over again. He felt this was the only way people would remember what was said. Most of his speeches therefore just repeated the same simple points and ideas. Giant rallies and parades were also staged to whip support for Hitler.

Dr Goebbels was appointed Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. His job was to make people think like good Nazis and believe in all the Nazi aims.

He also made sure people heard about all the things the Party and Hitler supported.

- (i) Why were the Nazis interested in the youth? (1)
- (ii) What did Hitler consider to be the superior race? (1)
- (iii) What did Hitler ask the boys to become? (1)
- (iv) What method did Hitler use to influence the youth? (1)
- (v) Who was behind Hitler's success in influencing the German minds? (1)

**QUESTION 22**

**Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.**

Extracts from Khrushchev's secret speech

***The War***

*Stalin sold himself as a great leader. In various ways he tried to convince the people that all victories gained by Soviet Nation during Great Patriotic War were due to the courage, daring and genius of Stalin and to no one else...*

*Not Stalin, but the party as a whole, the Soviet Government, our heroic army, it's talented leaders and soldiers, the whole Soviet Nation – these are the ones who won the victory in the Great Patriotic War;*

***Stalin's suspicions***

*Stalin was a very distrustful man, sickly suspicious, we knew this from the work with him. He could look at a man and say: "Why are your eyes so shifty today?" or "Why are you turning so much today and avoiding to look more directly in the eyes?" The sickly suspicions created in him a general distrust even towards important party workers whom he had known for years. Everywhere and everything he saw "enemies", "two faces" and spies.*

***Purges***

*Of 139 members of Party's Central Committee 70 percent were arrested and shot. Of 1966 delegates to the Party Congress, 1108 were arrested on charges of anti-revolutionary crimes. Now when the cases of some of these "spies" and "saboteurs" were examined it was found that the cases were fabricated. Confessions of guilt were gained with help of cruel and inhuman tortures.*

- (i) What did Khrushchev accuse Stalin of doing during the Great Patriotic War? (1)
- (ii) What mental problem does Khrushchev claim Stalin suffered from? (1)
- (iii) What does Khrushchev suggest was the main cause of the great purges? (1)
- (iv) Khrushchev's speech, when it was printed in other parts of the world, amazed many people. Explain why? (1)
- (v) What position did Khrushchev hold when he expressed his opinions about Stalin? (1)

**QUESTION 23**

**Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.**

**Document 1**

*Police Report of what happened in Sharpeville.*

*The crowd at Sharpeville police station was between 15,000 and 20,000. In view of the provocative attitude of the crowd, who were armed with sticks, stones and pieces of iron, it was feared that they would burst through the fence. The police opened fire; the officers emphasised that they had been with their backs to the wall facing a mob of 20,000 natives. If they had not fired they would have been overwhelmed.*

**Document 2**

*Evidence taken from 100 wounded Africans in hospital; they all agreed that:*

*There were not more than 5,000 Africans present; they were not carrying sticks or other arms and they had no violent intentions. The leader of the crowd said in English several times "We have come to talk, not to fight." He was arrested by police. Then, without giving any warning or order to disperse, the white police opened fire.*

**Document 3**

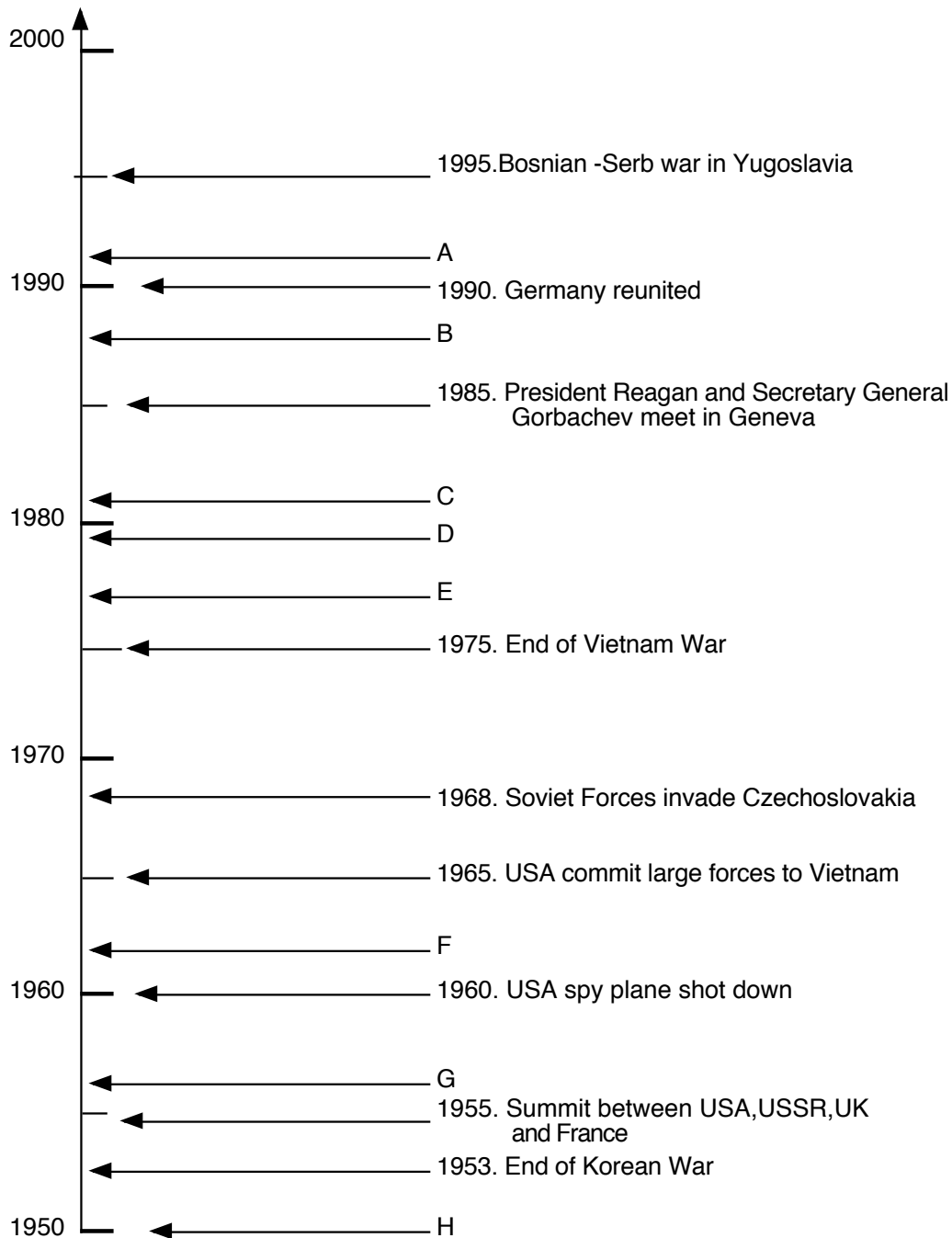
*Report from a senior Johannesburg surgeon.*

*The post-mortem examinations, which I made on 52 of the Africans, showed that 70 percent of the bullets had entered from the back.*

- (i) Which of the documents probably provides the most unbiased account of what happened in the Sharpeville massacre? (1)
- (ii) Briefly give a reason for your answer in (i) above. (1)
- (iii) In which African country did this massacre take place? (1)
- (iv) What was the name of the political ideology that discriminated between the white and native populations? (1)
- (v) Why is this incident referred to as a massacre? (1)

**QUESTION 24**

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

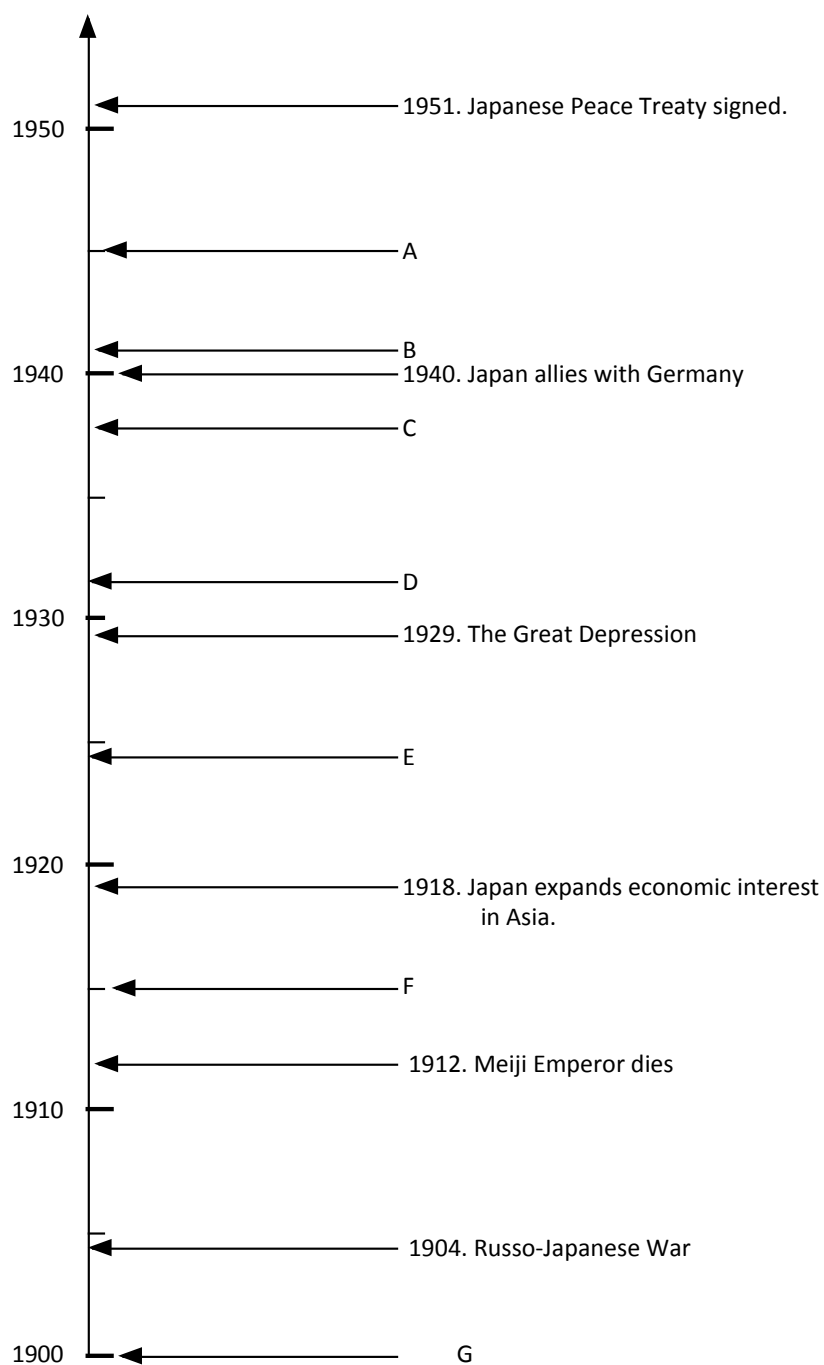


Write the letter corresponding to the correct position of each event in the time-line.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (i) The Cuban Missile Crisis                     | (1) |
| (ii) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan              | (1) |
| (iii) US-led, UN-sponsored Gulf War against Iraq | (1) |
| (iv) The Suez Canal Crisis                       | (1) |
| (v) The Outbreak of Korean War                   | (1) |

**QUESTION 25**

Questions (i) to (v) refer to the time-line showing events concerning Japan during the first half of the twentieth century.



Write the letter corresponding to the correct position of each event in the time-line.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (i) Japan presents 21 Demands to China     | (1) |
| (ii) Japan attends Washington Conference   | (1) |
| (iii) The Mukden incident                  | (1) |
| (iv) Japan invades China                   | (1) |
| (v) Japan attacks US base at Pearl Harbour | (1) |

**QUESTION 26**

Study the cartoon below and answer questions (i to v).

**“The Motherland’s Misalliance”**



Ambrose Dyson in the *Bulletin*, 1902

- (i) Identify the two people outside the locked gate. (1)
- (ii) Who is the little boy inside the locked gate. (1)
- (iii) What does the “White Australia” on the locked front gate refer to? (1)
- (iv) What does the cartoon tell us about the relationship between Australia and Britain and Britain and Japan? (1)
- (v) Explain what is meant by the caption ‘The Motherland’s Misalliance’? (1)

**QUESTION 27**

**Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.**



*A British cartoonist's view of Japan's defeat of China in 1895.*

- |       |   |     |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i)   | Which figure represents China?                        | (1) |
| (ii)  | What impression of China has the cartoonist conveyed? | (1) |
| (iii) | Which figure represents Japan?                        | (1) |
| (iv)  | What impression of Japan has the cartoonist conveyed? | (1) |
| (v)   | What point is the cartoon trying to make?             | (1) |



**QUESTION 28**

- a) Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



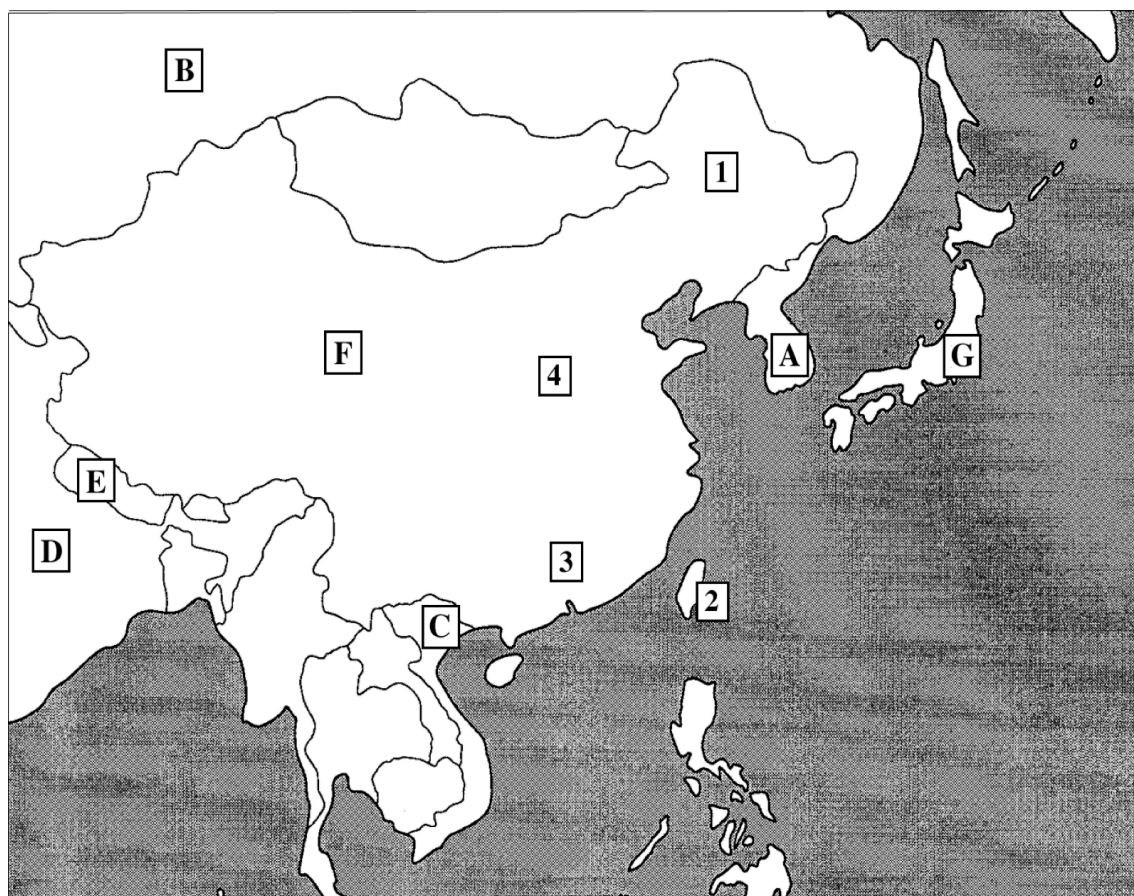
WONDER HOW LONG THE HONEYMOON WILL LAST?

- (i) Who are the two figures depicted in the above cartoon? (1)
  - (ii) Name the two countries represented in the cartoon. (1)
  - (iii) What agreement had the two couple signed? (1)
  - (iv) Was the relationship between these two newly-weds honestly true? (1)
  - (v) Did the relationship last? (1)
- b) Write a short paragraph (3-5 sentences) stating the main reasons why America (USA) failed to win the war in Vietnam. (5)



**QUESTION 29**

Study the map of Asia below and answer the questions (i) to (vii)



For each question select the letter (or number) and write the name of the country referred to in question.

- (i) This country was aided by the USA during the Korean War in the 1950s. (1)
- (ii) World War II came to an end as a result of an atomic bomb dropped in this country. (1)
- (iii) USA fought a long, bloody war in this country and withdrew in 1975. (1)
- (iv) The famous warlord Genghis Khan, who later became Emperor of China, came originally from this country. (1)
- (v) This country assisted North Korea directly in the Korean War. (1)
- (vi) This island became the base of Chiang Kai-shek. (1)
- (vii) Mahatma Ghandi became the religious leader of this country. (1)

**QUESTION 30**

Study the map of Africa below and answer the questions (i) to (viii)

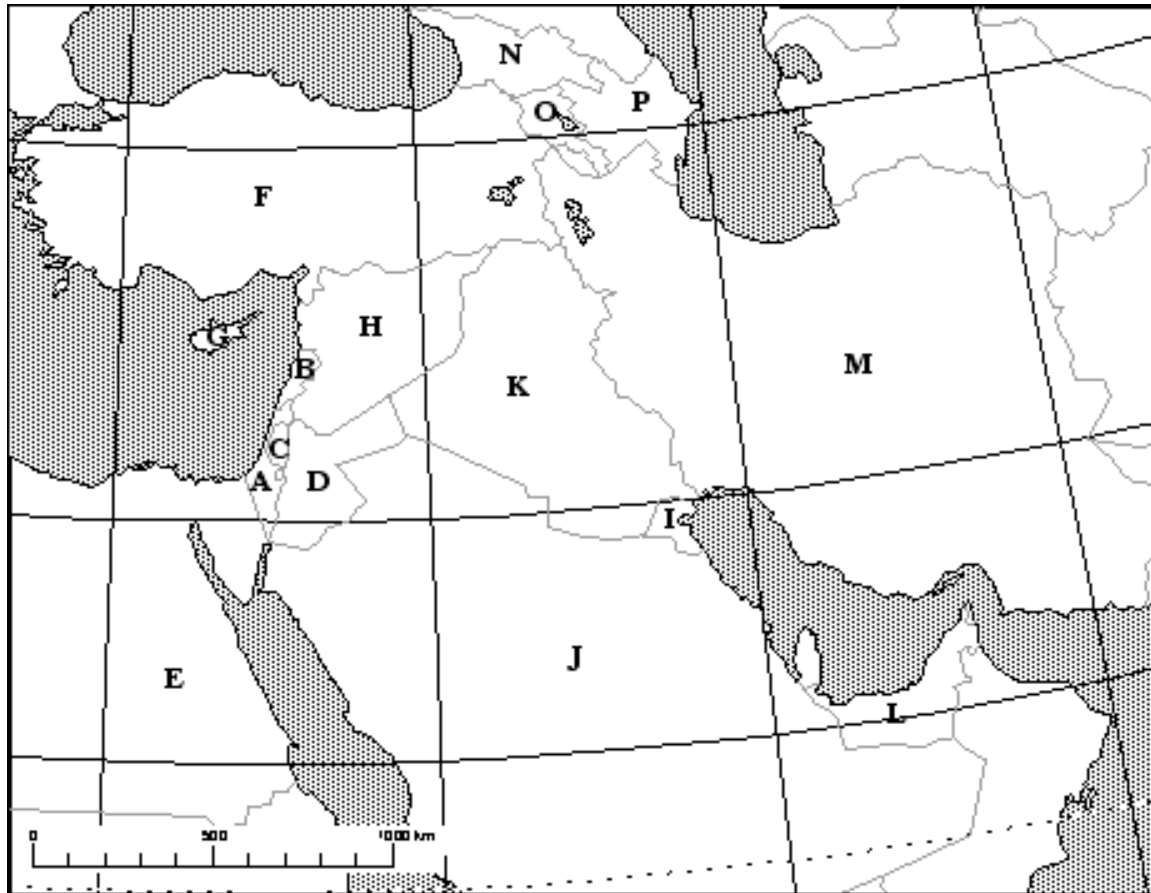


For each question select the letter and write the name of the country referred to in question.

- (i) This West African country gained independence from Britain in 1960. (1)
- (ii) Jomo Kenyatta became the first Prime Minister of this East African country at independence in 1963, (1)
- (iii) This country gained its independence from South Africa in 1991. (1)
- (iv) This North African country has been suspected of supporting international terrorism. (1)
- (v) The modern name for former Southern Rhodesia. (1)
- (vi) This North African country gained its independence from France in 1962. (1)
- (vii) This North African country constructed the Aswan dam with help from the former USSR. (1)
- (viii) This country practiced the policy of apartheid until 1995. (1)

**QUESTION 31**

**Study the map of Middle East below and answer the questions (i) to (x)**



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

- (i) This country is a non-Arab country that declared itself independent in 1948. (1)
- (ii) This country held American citizens as hostage in 1979. (1)
- (iii) Invasion of this oil-rich country triggered the Gulf War in 1991. (1)
- (iv) This country attacked Israel in the Yom Kippur war of 1974. (1)
- (v) These two Arab nations fought an 8 years long war in the 1980s. (2)
- (vi) The former dictator Saddam Hussein was executed in this country. (1)
- (vii) This large Islamic country is trying to join the European Union. (1)
- (viii) This country was occupied by Israel until they withdrew in early 2010. (1)
- (ix) This country closed the Suez Canal, precipitating the Suez Canal Crisis. (1)

**END OF EXAMINATION**