



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

UPPER SECONDARY
SCHOOL
CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY

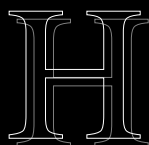
Paper

Thursday
25 October 2011

Time allowed:
2 hours and 30 minutes
(8:00am – 10:30 am)

NO EXTRA TIME
(NO OTHER TIME)

Candidates are advised to fully
utilise the allocated time.



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

To be read by the external invigilator to all candidates.

1. The subject code for **History** is **14**.
2. There are **16** printed pages in this question booklet. An Electronic Answer Sheet for Part A and **7 printed** pages of Part B answer booklet are inserted in the question booklet. There are two sections. Answer all questions.

Section A : Multiple Choice (Questions 1 – 30) 30 Marks

This section will be electronically marked.

All answers to the Multiple Choice Section **MUST** be answered on the **ELECTRONIC ANSWER SHEET** provided.

Carefully following the instructions, fill in your Candidate Information and Subject Information.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (Questions 31-40) 70 Marks

Write down your name, your school name and your 10 digit candidate number on the Section B Answer Booklet provided.

3. You are required to only write the correct answer in the space provided.
4. Answer **ALL** questions on the answer sheet. Answers on any other paper including rough work paper and the question paper **will not be marked**
5. Correction Fluid is not allowed on the answer sheet. Where you have made an error, cross out all the working and start on a new line.

**PENALTY FOR CHEATING OR ASSISTING 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: MULTIPLE CHOICE (QUESTIONS 1 – 30)**30 MARKS**

Choose the best answer to each question by shading the circle below the letter of your choice, A, B, C or D on the Electronic Answer Sheet using a HB pencil.

QUESTION 1

Which European power had the largest colonial empire at the beginning of the Twentieth Century?

- A. France B. Great Britain C. Germany D. Portugal

QUESTION 2

Which crumbling empire was referred to as a sick-man of Europe?

- A. Austria-Hungary B. Tsarist Russia C. Serbia-Herzegovina D. Ottoman Empire

QUESTION 3

The situation on the western front for most of the war where no sides seemed to be winning was known as

- A. blitzkrieg. B. stalemate. C. phoney war. D. trench warfare.

QUESTION 4

Many people became worried at the prospect of nuclear war. The Cuban missile crisis was a particular shock. In 1960's people spoke of "thaw" in cold war. In 1970's the term used to describe this situation is called "détente."

Which of the statements below is the reason why the relations between east and west never resulted in an all-out-war?

- A. USA had the most powerful weapons that Russians were afraid to go to war.
B. Many western countries promised that they would help USA if attacked by Russia.
C. American leaders were wiser than their USSR counter-parts.
D. In the event of a nuclear war there will be no winners, only losers.

QUESTION 5

Several important agreements were reached to help control the spread of nuclear weapons and reduce the likelihood of war. In 1972 USA and USSR both signed SALT 1 Treaty and SALT 2 in 1979.

The acronym SALT stands for

- A. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. B. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.
C. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. D. Nuclear Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty.

QUESTION 6

The first great American victory in World War II in the Pacific was at _____.

- A. Pearl Harbour B. Midway C. Kokoda D. Leyte Gulf

QUESTION 7

Who led the Chinese Communist soldier-peasants in the 6,000 kilometres march to escape capture by its opposition forces?

- A. Sun Yet-sun B. Chiang Kai-sek C. Mao Tse Tung D. Dalai Lama

QUESTION 8

Whose work became the basis of the “communist” ideology?

- A. Adolf Hitler B. Mao Tse Tung C. Vladimir Lenin D. Karl Marx

QUESTION 9

What nationality was the famous black civil rights leader who was assassinated after addressing a rally?

- A. American B. Indian C. South African D. English

QUESTION 10

When did the Korean War break out?

- A. 1950 B. 1951 C. 1952 D. 1953

QUESTION 11

The Six Day War was fought between

- A. Israel and Syria. B. Israel and Lebanon. C. Israel and Jordan. D. Israel and Arab states.

QUESTION 12

The French Catholic missionaries arrived in Indochina in 1612 and by 1800s the French had taken full control of Indochina up until the end of Second World War (WWII).

Which group of countries below make up the region known as Indochina?

- A. Burma, Laos and Thailand B. Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam
C. Indonesia, India and Burma D. Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam

QUESTION 13

It is now generally accepted by most scholars that, human species evolved from _____.

- A. Oceania B. Asia C. Africa D. Europe

QUESTION 14

Sunda land and Sahul land were two sub-continentals that existed during the last Ice Age period which lasted from 1.8 million to 12,000 years ago. Sunda land formed the boot of the Asian mainland that separated the South-China sea from Indian Ocean.

Which present day land mass makes up the Sahul land?

- A. Indonesia Archipelago and North Borneo B. Micronesian Islands and Guam
C. Island of New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania D. East and West Timor

QUESTION 15

The term *imperialism* refers to

- A. building up an empire by seizing territories over- seas.
- B. European scramble of Africa.
- C. European colonisation of Pacific.
- D. European discovery of the new world.

QUESTION 16

The name of our country 'Papua New Guinea' is a legacy of European exploration in the sixteenth century.

What were the names of the two European explorers who first named the island of New Guinea *Ilhas dos Papuas* and *Nueva Guinea* between 1526 and 1545 respectively?

- A. Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus
- B. Captain James Cook and William Dampier
- C. Jorge de Meneses and Ortiz de Retez
- D. Louis Antonie de Bougainville and Captain John Moresby

QUESTION 17

Several European missionaries and their Papua New Guinean assistants were killed during the early years of missionary work.

Which Papuan community was responsible for the killing of Reverend James Chalmers, Oliver Tomkins, chief Navagai and nine native students on April 8, 1901?

- A. Binanadere warriors of Northern Province
- B. Koitabu people of Central Province
- C. Men of Dopima village, Goaribari Island, Western Province
- D. Trobriand Islanders of Milne Bay Province

QUESTION 18

Which countries colonised the island of New Guinea between 1828 and 1884?

- A. Netherlands, Britain and Germany
- B. Britain, Australia and France
- C. Germany, Great Britain and Portugal
- D. Spain, Netherlands and Germany

QUESTION 19

After World War I, former German colonies in Micronesia, Nauru, Western Samoa and New Guinea were distributed as Mandated Territories of the League of Nations.

To which of these Allied Nations did the Mandated Territories come under?

- A. Australia, Japan and New Zealand
- B. Japan, USA and Australia
- C. Japan, Netherlands and Australia
- D. New Zealand, Australia and France

QUESTION 20

Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941?

- A. Relations between the two states deteriorated up to this point.
- B. Japan's motive for this attack was tied up with her economic problems.
- C. Japan resented USA's assistance to China.
- D. USA government placed an oil embargo on Japanese government.

QUESTION 21

Which countries did the Japanese fight against in the Pacific War?

- A. France, Netherlands and USA
- B. USA, New Zealand and Australia
- C. New Zealand, Great Britain and Australia
- D. France, Britain and Australia

QUESTION 22

The Australian government in appreciation of the assistance given during World War II, promised a 'New Deal' for Papua New Guinea in July 1945.

What was the 'New Deal'?

- A. Australia promised to give independence to Papua New Guinea.
- B. Australia promised to pay a generous compensation to those who helped in any way.
- C. Australia promised to put more money into developing and providing services to PNG.
- D. Australia promised to abolish the indentured labour scheme.

QUESTION 23

Why was the United Nations, which replaced the League of Nations in 1946, important for Papua New Guinea and other colonial territories in Asia, Africa and the Pacific?

- A. As an international organisation it called for the decolonisation of all colonial territories.
- B. Membership of United Nations were dominated by European nations.
- C. Membership of United Nations were dominated by Asians and African nations
- D. United Nations called for justice and tolerance and understanding but not freedom.

QUESTION 24

Where did decolonization of former European colonial territories begin?

- A. Asia
- B. Europe
- C. Africa
- D. Oceania

QUESTION 25

Who named the 'Marshall Plan'?

- A. American President Harry S Truman
- B. Secretary of State George Marshall
- C. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim
- D. US Secretary of State James Baker

QUESTION 26

Germany was divided in 1945 into four sectors controlled by four powers. Western zone was controlled by three powers. Which were these powers?

- A. USA, Germany and France
- B. USA, Britain and France
- C. USA, Britain, and USSR
- D. France, Britain and USSR

QUESTION 27

Berlin, the capital of Germany is located in

- A. Western zone controlled by Britain, France and USA.
- B. Eastern zone controlled by Britain, France and USA.
- C. Western zone controlled by USA.
- D. Eastern zone controlled by USSR.

QUESTION 28

Star Wars or SDI was an initiative of which United States President?

- A. Richard Nixon
- B. Gerald Ford
- C. Jimmy Carter
- D. Ronald Reagan

QUESTION 29

World War I broke out in 1914.

Which century does 1914 fall in?

- A. 17th
- B. 18th
- C. 19th
- D. 20th

QUESTION 30

Which two European powers led Europe into exploration and colonization in the 1600's?

- A. British and French.
- B. Dutch and Germans.
- C. Portuguese and Spanish.
- D. Italians and Russians.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS (QUESTIONS 30 - 40)**40 MARKS**

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

QUESTION 31

Read the document below and answer the questions that follow.

Source: *The Bougainville Conflict*. Edited by Anthony J. Regan and Helga M. Griffin. Canberra, Pandanus Books, 2005.
Reviewed by August Kituai for *Journal of Pacific History*.

In late 1988, Papua New Guinea's post-independence history took a dramatic turn. On the island of Bougainville a factional landowner rebellion against the giant gold and copper mining company, Bougainville Copper Ltd, erupted almost without warning, and developed soon after into an intractable secessionists, then civil war – a war which everybody, at least up until 1997, seemed powerless to stop. It all began when the late Francis Ona, aggrieved landowner and former employer of the company, resigned in protest and, in the dying stages of that year, launched a campaign of terror and sabotage against the company for the continuing denudation of vegetation and the poisoning of river systems in Paguna, land passed down to his people by their forebears. So determined had been his resolve that, for almost a decade, he led his Bougainville Revolutionary Army and, together, they fought bitter battles against the might of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force, Police and the pro-government Bougainville Freedom Fighters. After the loss of between 10,000 and 20,000 lives, the permanent closure of one of the world's biggest copper and gold mines, significant loss to the Papua New Guinea government revenue, downfall of Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan, and horrendous suffering and hardship for the Bougainville people, a remarkable Peace Agreement was reached between the warring parties in August 2001 which finally ended the 'Bougainville Conflict' and laid the basis for the achievement of the Autonomous Bougainville Government status for Bougainville in December 2005.

The Peace Agreement was a milestone achievement. While New Zealand, Australia, the Commonwealth and the United Nations intervened and started the process which eventually led to the signing of the Agreement, credit must surely go to the Bougainville people themselves for making conscious decisions to reconcile with one another and with Papua New Guinea in order to foster peaceful living on the island once again.

- (i) Who was the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea at the time of the Bougainville crisis? (1 mark)
- (ii) Who instigated the Bougainville conflict? (1 mark)
- (iii) How many people are estimated to have been killed? (1 mark)
- (iv) What was the ultimate aim of the Bougainville conflict? (1 mark)
- (v) Why was the Peace Agreement a "milestone" achievement? (1 mark)
- (vi) State one major loss to PNG economy as a result of the conflict. (1 mark)
- (vii) Apart from compensation and destruction to environment what is an additional demand the BRA pushed for? (1 mark)

QUESTION 32

Read the document below and answer the questions that follow.

'The Creation of Israel and the Arab-Israel War of 1948-49'

Causes of the Arab/Israeli War.

The trouble began soon after the First World War when *large numbers of Jews began to settle in Palestine*, a British mandate, hoping to set up a Jewish 'national home'. The Arabs in Palestine were implacably hostile to the idea of a separate Jewish state in what they considered to be their homeland. In order to retain Arab friendship and their own oil supplies the British limited Jewish immigration to 10,000 a year (1939).

The Second World War intensified the problem with *hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from Hitler's Europe looking for somewhere to go*. In 1945 the USA pressed Britain to admit 100,000 of them into Palestine; David Ben Gurion, one of the Jewish leaders, echoed this demand but the British refused, not wanting to offend the Arabs.

The Jews, after all that their race had suffered at the hands of the Nazis, were determined to fight for their 'national home'. They began a terrorist campaign against both Arabs and the British, the most spectacular incident of which was the blowing up of the King David Hotel, the British headquarters in Jerusalem, with the loss of 91 lives (1946). The British responded by arresting Jewish leaders and by turning back ships such as the *Exodus* crammed with intending immigrants.

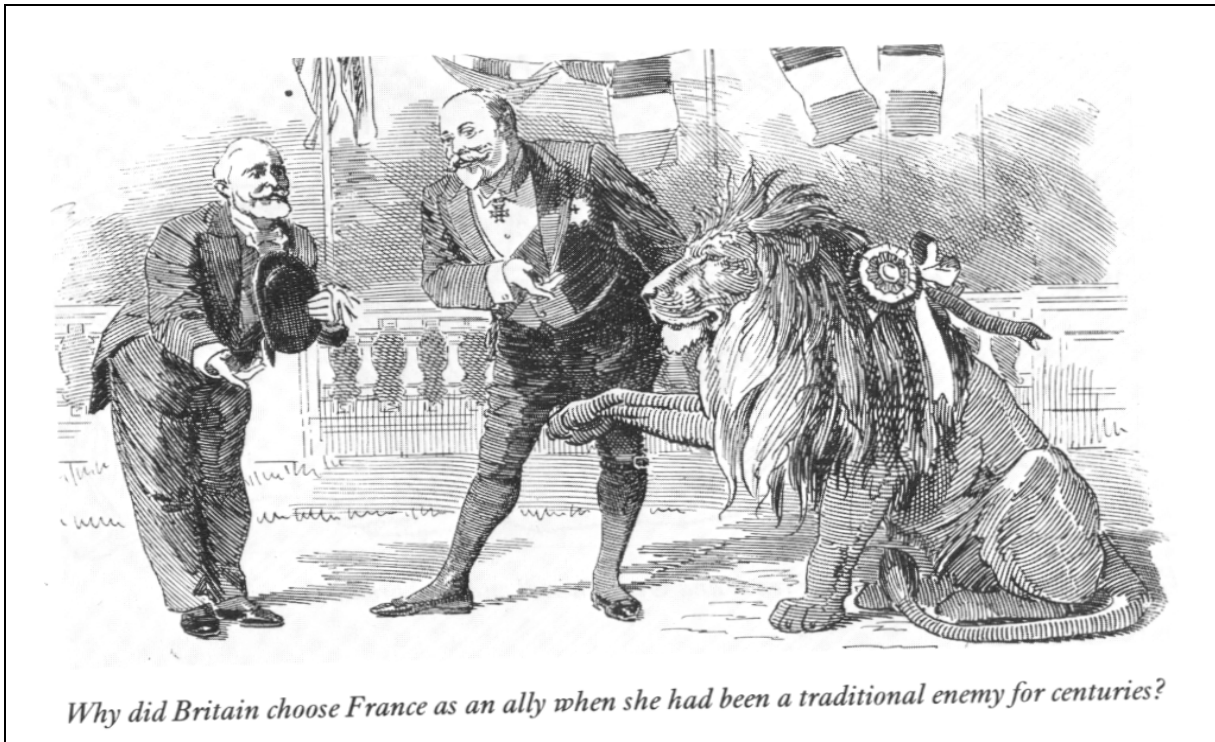
The British weakened by the war, were unable to cope; Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, invited the *United Nations* to deal with the problem, and in *November 1947 the UN voted to partition Palestine*, setting aside roughly half of it to form an independent Jewish state.

Early in 1948 the British abandoned the mandate and withdrew their troops, though fighting was already taking place between Jews and Arabs, who bitterly resented the loss of half of Palestine. In May 1948 Ben Gurion declared the new state of Israel independent. Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon then immediately attacked it.

- (i) When did the Israel-Arab wars begin? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did the Arabs oppose Jewish settlement in Palestine? (1 mark)
- (iii) What did the British government do initially, and in 1948? (1 mark)
- (iv) What did the United States government advise the British government to do in 1945? (1 mark)
- (v) Why did the Jews start a terrorist campaign against the Arabs and the British? (1 mark)
- (vi) What role did the United Nations play in the developments taking place in Palestine? (1 mark)
- (vii) In which year did Ben Gurion declare the new state of Israel independent? (1 mark)

QUESTION 33

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

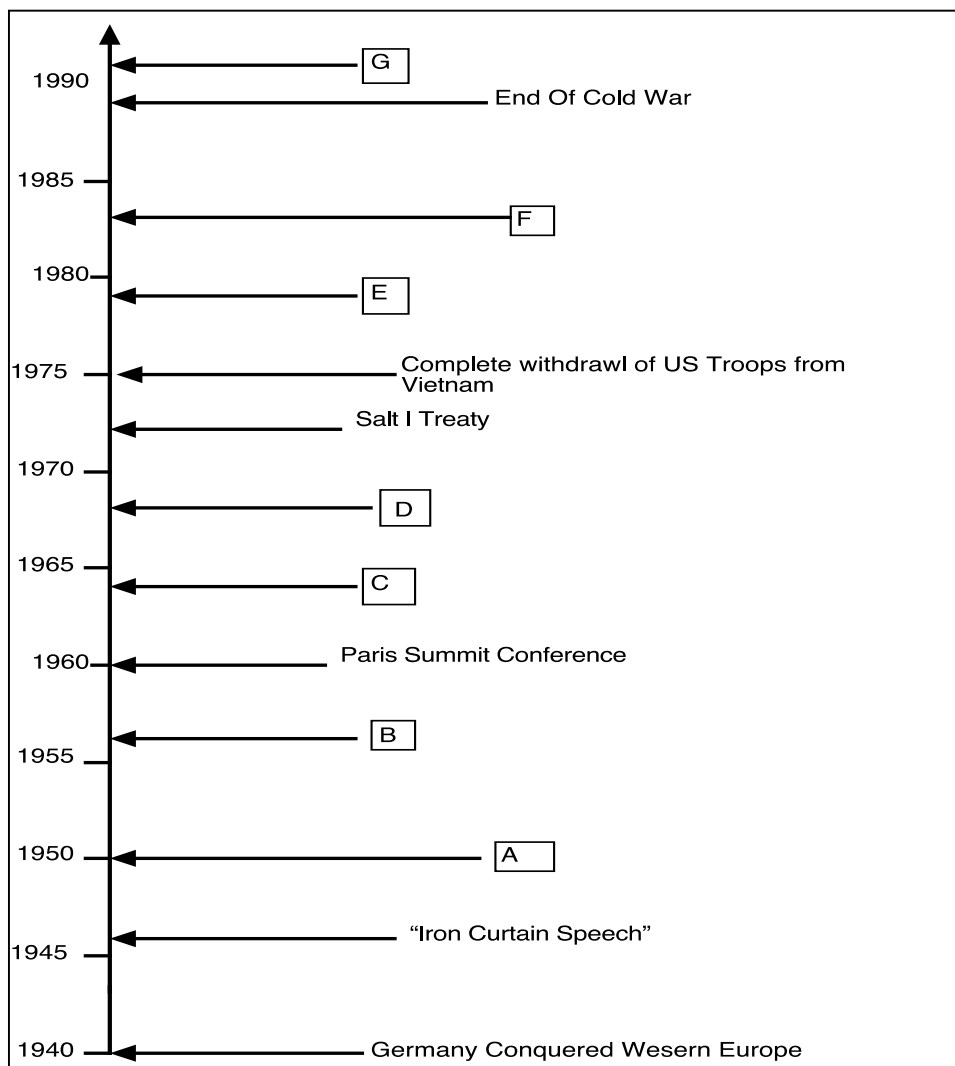


- (i) What country does the lion represent? (1 mark)
- (ii) What two countries do the human figures represent? (2 marks)
- (iii) What was the final outcome this cartoon has portrayed? (1 mark)
- (iv) Who has been a traditional enemy of the country portrayed as the lion? (1 mark)
- (v) Which country was a long time friend of the country portrayed as the lion? (1 mark)
- (vi) What caused the country portrayed as the lion to befriend its own enemy? (1 mark)

QUESTION 34

The time line below shows events from the second half of the 20th century. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

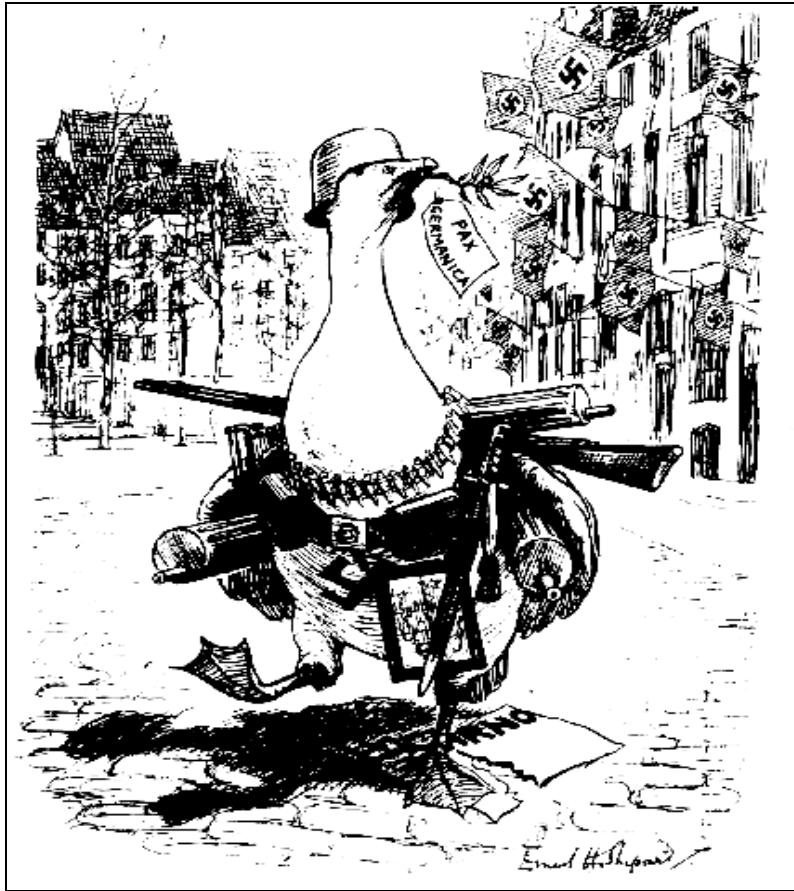
Write the correct letter corresponding to the correct event on the time line.



- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) | Suez Canal Crisis | (1 mark) |
| (ii) | Outbreak of Korean War | (1 mark) |
| (iii) | Six Day War – Arab/- Israeli War | (1 mark) |
| (iv) | Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister of Britain | (1 mark) |
| (v) | Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) established. | (1 mark) |
| (vi) | President Reagan Star Wars program (SDI) | (1 mark) |
| (vii) | Gulf War 1- US led UN forces in liberation of Kuwait from Iraq. | (1 mark) |

QUESTION 35

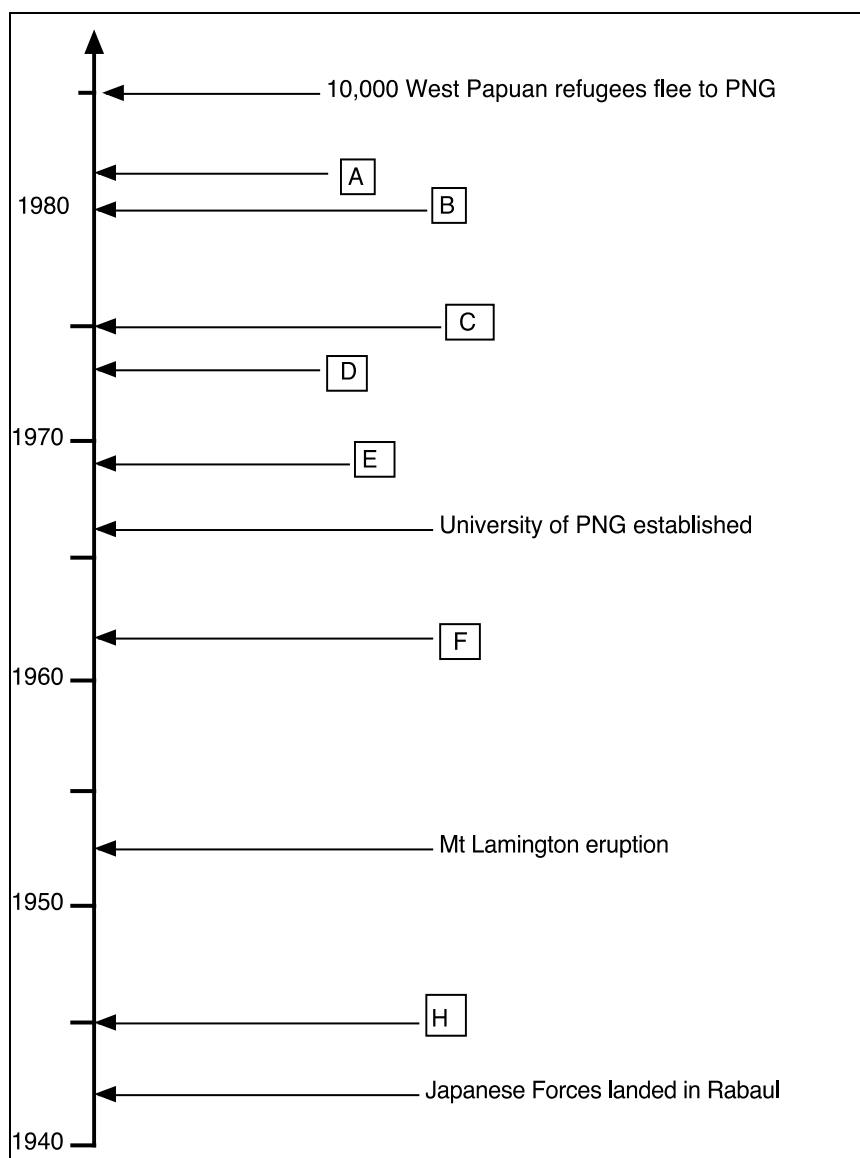
Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) | What country does the goose represent? | (1 mark) |
| (ii) | What is the name for the symbol on flags and armbands as shown in the cartoon? | (1 mark) |
| (iii) | Which group or political party uses this symbol? | (1 mark) |
| (iv) | Why is the goose dressed as a soldier? | (1 mark) |
| (v) | Why has the cartoonist shown a goose and referred to it as “a goose step”? | (1 mark) |
| (vi) | What is the goose carrying? | (1 mark) |
| (vii) | Name the region in which the goose marches on? | (1 mark) |

QUESTION 36

Study the timeline below and answer the questions that follow.



Write the correct letter corresponding to the correct event on the timeline

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) Papua New Guinea gains Independence. | (1 mark) |
| (ii) End of Second World War (WWII) | (1 mark) |
| (iii) PNG host the third South Pacific Games in Port Moresby | (1 mark) |
| (iv) Bougainville Copper Mine first opened | (1 mark) |
| (v) Michael Somare became Prime Minister for the 2 nd time after general election | (1 mark) |
| (vi) PNG government sent PNGDF- Kumul Force to Vanuatu | (1 mark) |
| (vii) PNG gained self-government; Somare became Chief Minister | (1 mark) |

QUESTION 37

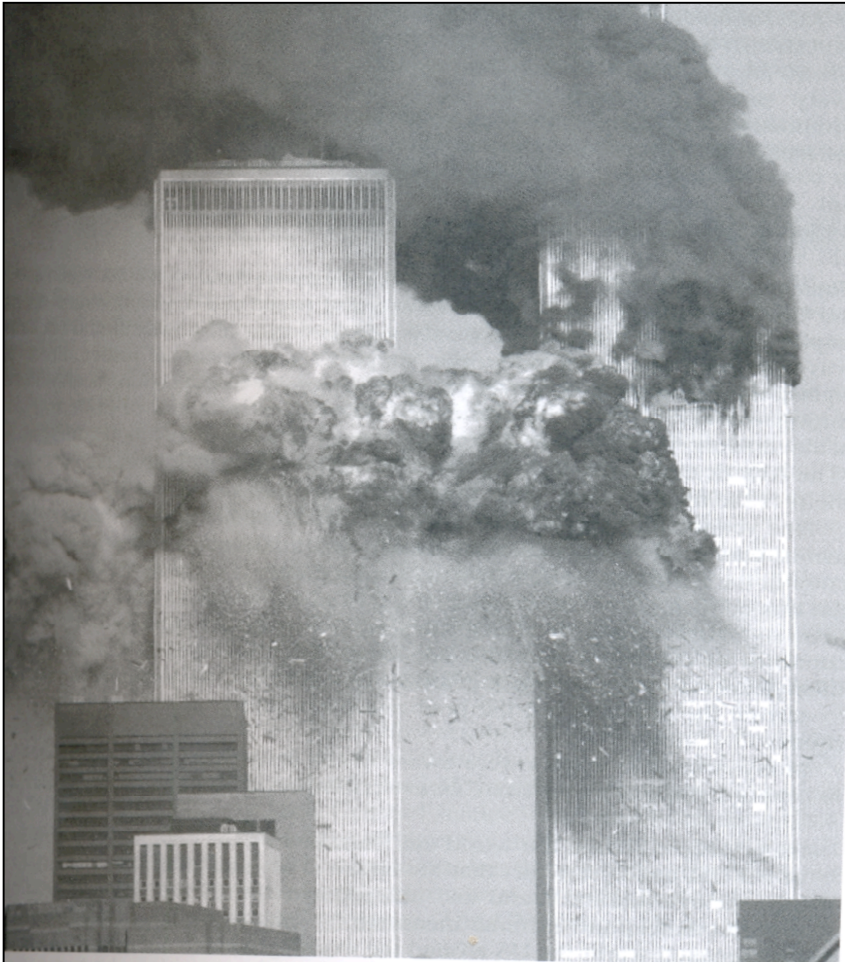
Study the photograph below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) During what event was this photograph taken? (1 mark)
- (ii) Where was this photo taken? (1 mark)
- (iii) What is the name of the Papua New Guinean? (1 mark)
- (iv) What is the name of the European soldier? (1 mark)
- (v) Why is this photo famous? (1 mark)
- (vi) Does this picture symbolise the Fuzzy Wuzzy image of Papua New Guinea? (1 mark)
- (vii) Did this photograph change the Australian perception of Papua New Guinea? (1 mark)

QUESTION 38

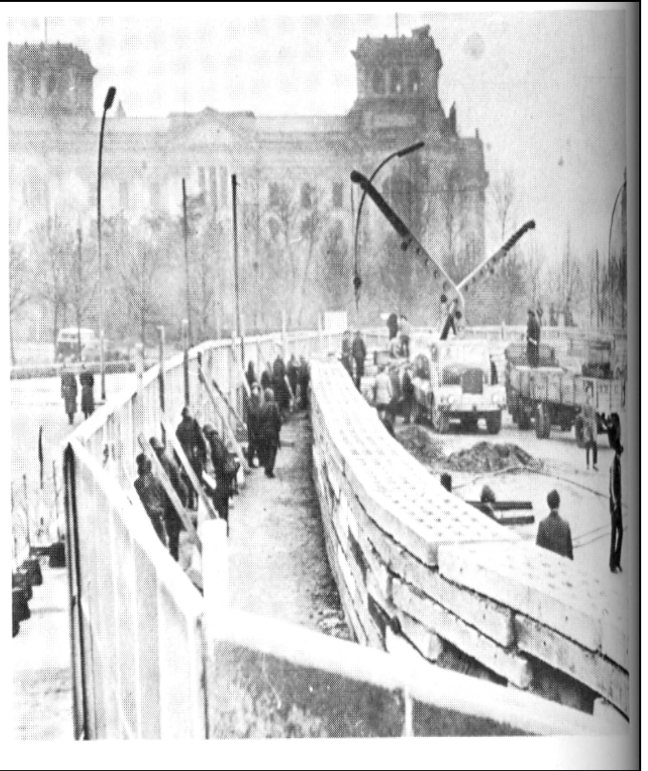
Study the photograph below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) What basic act is shown or portrayed by this picture? (1 mark)
- (ii) What kind of people carried out this activity? (1 mark)
- (iii) What weapon was used to accomplish the scene in the picture above? (1 mark)
- (iv) Name the most wanted leader of the group responsible for this event? (1 mark)
- (v) In which country was this act committed? (1 mark)
- (vi) In which city did this event take place? (1 mark)
- (vii) In what year was this act committed? (1 mark)

QUESTION 39

Study the information below and answer the questions that follow.

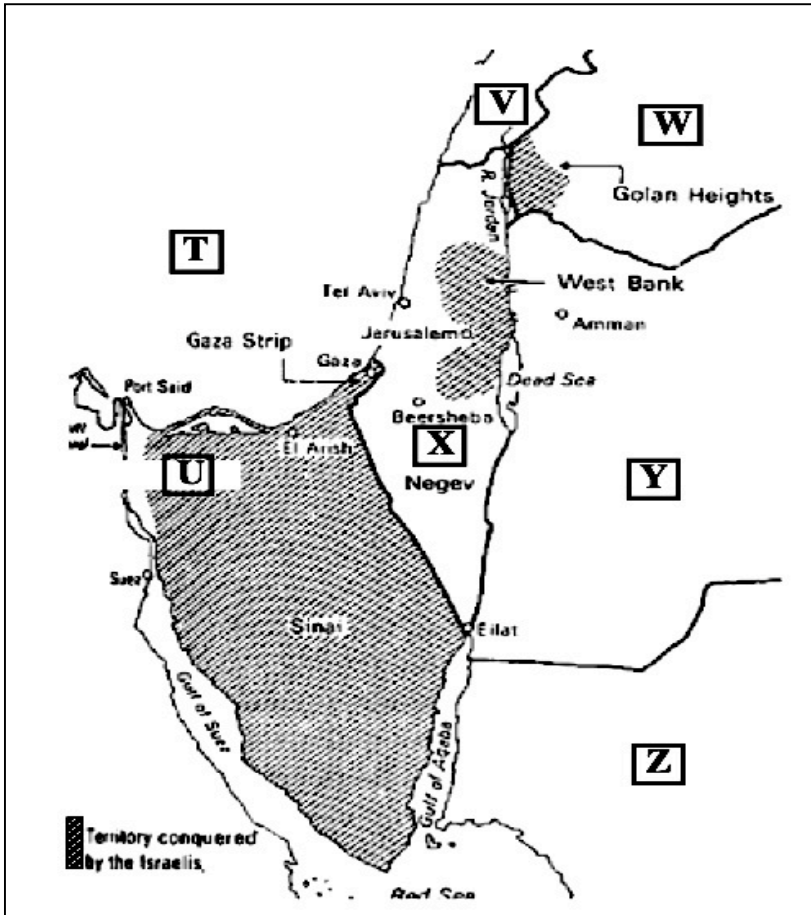


- (i) What event is represented by the map and photograph above? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name the city in the photograph. (1 mark)
- (iii) What is so special about this photograph? (1 mark)
- (iv) What is the name of the country in which this picture is taken? (1 mark)
- (v) Which super power occupied the eastern half of the country? (1 mark)
- (vi) In what year was this divided country re-united? (1 mark)
- (vii) Name the country today. (1 mark)

QUESTION 40

The map below shows part of the Middle East during the 1967 Arab Israeli war. Study the map and answer the questions that follow. The letters represent countries.

(Write the letter with the correct country name beside it.)



- (i) Name the three countries that planned a surprise attack on Israel in 1967 (3 marks)
- (ii) Which country occupied Sinai region during the 1967 war? (1 mark)
- (iii) This country's leader recognised the state of Israel. (1 mark)
- (iv) This country lost Golan Heights to Israel during the 1967 war. (1 mark)
- (v) This country was invaded by Israel in 1981 for allowing PLO to operate in their country. (1 mark)

END OF EXAMINATION

HISTORY PAPER - 2012

ANSWER BOOKLET - PART B

Write your name, your province and school codes and your candidate number correctly and clearly in the space provided below.

Year		Province		School			Candidate No		
1	2								

Candidate Name: _____

School Name: _____

ANSWERS WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER OR ANY OTHER PAPER WILL NOT BE MARKED. WRITE ANSWERS NEATLY IN THE SPACES AS PROVIDED IN THIS ANSWER BOOKLET.

FOR MARKERS' USE ONLY

SECTION B	Score	Markers' Initials	
		Marker 1	Marker 2
QUESTION 31			
QUESTION 32			
QUESTION 33			
QUESTION 34			
QUESTION 35			
QUESTION 36			
QUESTION 37			
QUESTION 38			
QUESTION 39			
QUESTION 40			
FINAL TOTAL			

START YOUR WORK ON THE NEXT PAGE

QUESTION 31		
(i)	_____ (1)	
(ii)	_____ (1)	
(iii)	_____ _____ (1)	
(iv)	_____ _____ (1)	
(v)	_____ _____ (1)	
(vi)	_____ _____ (1)	
(vii)	_____ (1)	
For Markers Use Only	Q31 TOTAL	

QUESTION 32		
(i)	_____ (1)	
(ii)	_____ (1)	
(iii)	_____ (1)	
(iv)	_____ (1)	
(v)	_____ (1)	
(vi)	_____ (1)	
(vii)	_____ (1)	
For Markers Use Only	Q32 TOTAL	

QUESTION 33		
(i) _____	(1)	
(ii) _____ and _____	(1)	
(iii) _____	(1)	
(iv) _____	(1)	
(v) _____	(1)	
(vi) _____	(1)	
(vii) _____	(1)	
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q33 TOTAL	

QUESTION 34		
(i) _____	(1)	
(ii) _____	(1)	
(iii) _____	(1)	
(iv) _____	(1)	
(v) _____	(1)	
(vi) _____	(1)	
(vi) _____	(1)	
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q34 TOTAL	

QUESTION 35		
(i)	_____	(1)
(ii)	_____	(1)
(iii)	_____	(1)
(iv)	_____	(1)
(v)	_____	(1)
(vi)	_____	(1)
(vii)	_____	(1)
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q35 TOTAL	

QUESTION 36		
(i)	_____	(1)
(ii)	_____	(1)
(iii)	_____	(1)
(iv)	_____	(1)
(v)	_____	(1)
(vi)	_____	(1)
(vii)	_____	(1)
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q36 TOTAL	

QUESTION 37		
(i)	_____	(1)
(ii)	_____	(1)
(iii)	_____	(1)
(iv)	_____	(1)
(v)	_____	(1)
(vi)	_____	(1)
(vii)	_____	(1)
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q37 TOTAL	

QUESTION 38		
(i)	_____	(1)
(ii)	_____	(1)
(iii)	_____	(1)
(iv)	_____	(1)
(v)	_____	(1)
(vi)	_____	(1)
(vii)	_____	(1)
<i>For Markers Use Only</i>	Q38 TOTAL	

QUESTION 39

- (i) _____ (1)
- (ii) _____ (1)
- (iii) _____ (1)
- (iv) _____ (1)
- (v) _____ (1)
- (vi) _____ (1)
- (vii) _____ (1)

QUESTION 40

- (i) Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)
- Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)
- Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)
- (ii) _____ (1)
- (iii) _____ (1)
- (iv) _____ (1)
- (v) _____ (1)

For Markers Use Only

Q39 TOTAL