



DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION

UPPER SECONDARY  
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATIONS

**HISTORY**

Thursday

24 October 2013

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

**H**

## 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 the question booklet. An electronic answer sheet for part A and **6** paged answer booklet for part B are inserted in the question booklet.
3. There are two parts in this paper. Answer all questions.

### **Part A: Multiple Choice (Questions 1-30) 30 Marks**

This part will be electronically marked.

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

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

If you make a mistake, rub the shading out completely using an eraser and shade in your alternative clearly.

### **Part B: Short Answer (Questions 31- 40) 70 Marks**

Write down your name, your school name and complete your 10 digit candidate number on the Part B Answer Sheet provided.

4. You are required to only write the correct answer in the space provided.
5. Calculators may be used.
6. Answer all questions on the answer sheet. Answers on any other paper including rough work paper and the question paper will not be marked.
7. 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.**

**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (QUESTIONS 1 to 30) 30 MARKS**

Answer each question by shading in with HB pencil the circle directly below the correct alternatives A, B, C or D on the electronic ANSWER SHEET provided.

If you make a mistake, erase the shading completely with an eraser and shade in your alternative clearly.

**QUESTION 1**

What is the name of the stretch of water that separates Sahul and Sundaland?

- A. Arafura Sea.      B. Coral Sea.      C. Wallace Strait.      D. Great Barrier Reef.

**QUESTION 2**

When did the first people begin to settle in Papua New Guinea?

- A. 18 000 BP  
B. 40 0000 – 60 000 BP  
C. 80 000 – 90 000 BP  
D. 100 000 BP

**QUESTION 3**

In one of the following sites in Papua New Guinea we have evidence of early settlers cultivating banana and taro 10.000 years ago. Which is the site?

- A. Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province  
B. Dogon site Ramu, Morobe Province  
C. Mailu Island, Central Province  
D. Kuk, Western Highlands Province

**QUESTION 4**

What is the significance of Lapita pottery evidence in the study of Papua New Guinea?

- A. It supports the argument that the first settlers were hunters and gatherers.  
B. It provides the evidence that the first settlers were agriculturalist.  
C. It shows how the first settlers survived.  
D. It provides first evidence of new influence on PNG especially in New Guinea Islands region.

**QUESTION 5**

What was the name of the Company that the Imperial German Government in Berlin allowed to take responsibility to administer German New Guinea?

- A. German New Guinea Company      B. Berlin New Guinea Company  
C. Steamships      D. East Indies Company

**QUESTION 6**

When did both Germany and Britain/Australia established formal colonial control over New Guinea and Papua?

- A. 1800                      B. 1884                      C. 1890                      D. 1921

**QUESTION 7**

Middle East is also very significant to the world economy because of this essential commodity. What is this?

- A. Gold                      B. Oil                      C. Gas                      D. Diamond

**QUESTION 8**

In August 1945 Americans dropped two atom bombs on two Japanese cities, which killed more than 100,000 people and forced Japan to surrender. Which two cities are these?

- A. Tokyo and Kobe                      B. Nagasaki and Tokyo  
C. Hiroshima and Nagasaki                      D. Hiroshima and Tokyo

**QUESTION 9**

What is holocaust?

- A. Return of million of Jews into their homeland.  
B. Extermination of million of Jews during WWI.  
C. Exodus of millions of Jews out of Palestine.  
D. Extermination of millions of Jews by Hitler and the Nazi's

**QUESTION 10**

According to Karl Marx history is a struggle between two classes of people. Who are these people?

- A. Capitalist and Ruling class.                      B. Working class and Peasants.  
C. Capitalist class and Working class.                      D. Working and Ruling class.

**QUESTION 11**

The main reason for Britain claiming the western half of New Guinea was for

- A. Economic reason.                      B. Political reason.  
C. Strategic reason.                      D. Religious reasons.

**QUESTION 12**

The army officers of the Committee of Union and Progress who took power in the Ottoman Empire in 1908 were usually known as

- A. The Red Guards.    B. The Zionists.    C. The Taliban.    D. The Young Turks.

**QUESTION 13**

The sending of a German warship to Agadir sparked a major international crisis in 1911-12. Agadir is now in which country?

- A. Egypt                      B. Morocco                      C. Greece                      D. Albania

**QUESTION 14**

The first speaker of the first House of Assembly was

- A. Sir Ruben Taureka                      B. Sir John Guise  
C. Sir Tore Lokoloko                      D. Sir Silas Atopare

**QUESTION 15**

Which were the two competing alliance systems of the Cold War period?

- A. NATO and Warsaw Pact  
B. NATO and the United Nations  
C. NATO and the Axis  
D. The Warsaw Pact and the European Union

**QUESTION 16**

Which country aimed to establish the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere' during World War II?

- A. China                      B. India                      C. The USA                      D. Japan

**QUESTION 17**

Entente Cordiale was an agreement between

- A. France and Britain.  
B. France and Russia.  
C. Germany and Austria-Hungary.  
D. Germany and Britain.

**QUESTION 18**

The expression "The Big Three" refers to the three leaders who were members of the

- A. Entente Power                      B. Central Powers  
C. Axis Powers                      D. Allied Powers

**QUESTION 19**

The Peace Treaty (Treaty of Versailles) was held in

- A. Germany.            B. France.            C. Belgium.            D. Austria

**QUESTION 20**

In which country was United Nations involvement important in securing the independence in 1949?

- A. The Philippines      B. Burma              C. Indonesia            D. Vietnam

**QUESTION 21**

Which of these is a military failure on US Navy not adhering to military protocols?.

- A. Officers on watch fail to notice or detect approaching aircraft on radar.  
B. Officers detected approaching aircraft moving towards them but ignored.  
C. Officer detected approaching aircrafts but thought they were coming from US mainland.  
D. Officers were asleep and did not detect or see aircraft approaching.

**QUESTION 22**

Which Chinese leader led the long march into the interior of China to escape persecution by Kuomintang Forces?

- A. Chiang Kashek.  
B. Mao Tse Tung.  
C. Sun Yetsun.  
D. Jiang Xiopang.

**QUESTION 23**

The main allied advance in North Africa resulted in the Battle of

- A. El Alamain.  
B. Leningrad.  
C. Operation Sea Lion.  
D. Operation Barbarossa.

**QUESTION 24**

During the Russian Revolution of 1917, the leader of the revolutionaries was

- A. Vladimir Putin.  
B. Mikhael Gorbachev.  
C. Vladimir Illich Lenin.  
D. Joseph Stalin.

**QUESTION 25**

Adolf Hitler was a dictator of Germany from 1933 until his death in April 1945. Among his other general principle was the "Race Theory" which was considered vitally important. What is not true of this theory?

- A. Mankind was divided into groups, ARYANS and NON-ARYANS
- B. Germans were the master race destined to rule the world.
- C. All the rest and particularly the Jews were inferior.
- D. Only the Slavs were destined to be equal with the Germans

**QUESTION 26**

Why did US lead a coalition of 28 countries organized and crushed the Iraqi military forces of Saddam Husain between 1991 and 1992?

- A. Iraq had invaded and occupied an oil rich Egypt
- B. Iraq had invaded and occupied an oil rich Saudi Arabia
- C. Iraq had invaded and occupied an oil rich Kuwait
- D. Iraq had invaded and occupied an oil rich Iran

**QUESTION 27**

Elected in 1972, which Australian Prime Minister promised independence to Papua New Guinea?

- A. Robert Menzies
- B. Bob Hawke
- C. Malcolm Fraser
- D. Gough Whitlam

**QUESTION 28**

In the 1980s American President Ronald Reagan tried to overthrow the revolutionary Sandinista government in which Latin American country?

- A. Cuba
- B. Chile
- C. Uruguay
- D. Nicaragua

**QUESTION 29**

Which European power continued to conduct nuclear tests in the Pacific up until 1996?

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

**QUESTION 30**

Where did the Great Depression of late 1920's begin?

- A. USSR
- B. USA
- C. Britain
- D. Germany

**PART B: SHORT ANSWER****(QUESTION 31 to 40)****70 MARKS****Write all the answers to the questions on the Answer Booklet provided.****QUESTION 31****Read the document below carefully and answer the questions that follow.****VIETNAM DURING WWII**

By 1941 communism was a very important force in the Vietnamese nationalist movement. The Indochinese Communist Party, which Ho Chi Minh had helped set up in 1930, was a powerful organisation. In May 1941 the ICP set up the league for Vietnamese Independence (Viet Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh), known as the Viet Minh. This organisation was led by such communists as Ho Chi Minh but it was intended to attract people from all parts of the nationalist movement.

When France surrendered to the invading Germans in 1940, a French government was set up under Marshall Petain with its capital at Vichy. The Vichy Government was allied with Nazi Germany which, in turn, was allied with Japan. Consequently, the French administration in Indochina reached an agreement with the Japanese bases and other facilities in Vietnam.

During WW II – between 1941 and 1945 – the Viet Minh built up its popularity among the Vietnamese people. It also did intelligence work in Vietnam for the allies who were fighting the Japanese. In fact, US intelligence officers who were parachuted into Vietnam towards the end of the war were very supportive of the Vietminh.

In March 1945, the Japanese disarmed all French troops in Vietnam and put most of the country's French population into prison camps. They did this because the war was going badly for them and they no longer trusted the French to be their allies. With the French out of the way for the time being the Viet Minh had only the Japanese standing between them and independence.

With the surprise atomic bombing of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, and the Japanese surrender soon after, the Viet Minh moved quickly to seize control of the country in what became known as the August Revolution. On 2 September 1945, the new president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, announced his country's independence.

However, this independence was short lived. Within months, the French were back, demanding to a French control. They were helped in this by the British General, Gracey, whose forces had occupied the south in order to disarm the Japanese. Gracey actually re-armed the Japanese troops in order to oust the newly created Viet Minh Government in the South. As well, he enabled French troops to return to the region under his control.

In the north, the allies gave the job of disarming the Japanese to the Nationalist Chinese. This made it very difficult for the Viet Minh Government in Hanoi but it managed to survive. Ho came to an agreement with the French whereby a limited number of French troops could return to the north. In return, the French, were to reach an agreement with the Chinese for their withdrawal.

The Viet Minh Government was faced with a return of French troops to their country and the strong possibility that the French would insist on re-imposing their rule on Vietnam. By December 1946, war had broken out between the French and the Viet Minh. Independence would have to await a military victory.

- (i). What does ICP stand for?
- (ii). Name any two countries of Indochina?
- (iii). What was the League for Vietnamese Independence known as?
- (iv). What happened to the French population in Vietnam in 1945?
- (v). Name the new President of Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945?
- (vi). Why was the independence proclaimed by the Vietnam Government short-lived?

### QUESTION 32

#### **Henry Kissinger describes the cold war conflict.**

American is the linchpin of the free world's security, the repositions of worlds hope for progress. The greatest threat to peace is the Soviet tendency to exploit every tension for unilateral gain, undermining the security of free people. This must be stopped.

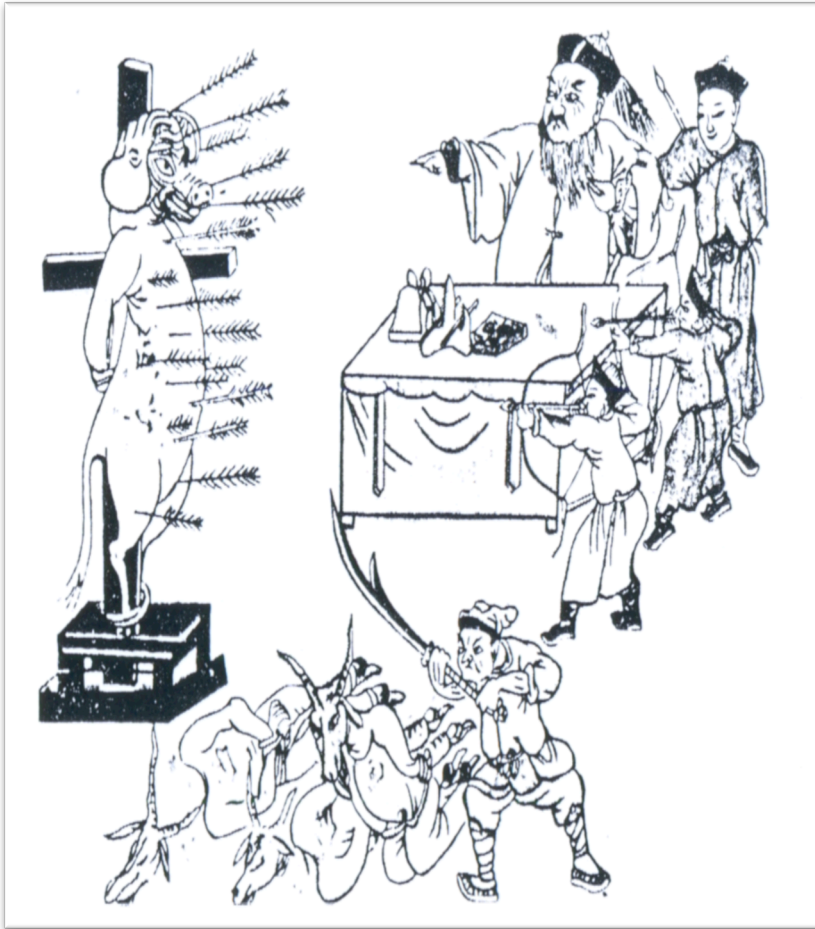
*Henry Kissinger, for record: selected statement, 1977, 1980, and 1981.*

- (i) According to Kissinger what role does USA play in the world?
- (ii) What does Kissinger claim motivates Soviet Union in World effort?
- (iii) The name given to the period when USA and USSR compete for world dominance is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Who was Henry Kissinger?
- (v) According to Kissinger, what is the greatest threat to world peace?
- (vi) Which American President did Kissinger last serve under; Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan or George W Bush?
- (vii) Which of the three American President above did Henry Kissinger serve under in 1977?



**QUESTION 33**

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



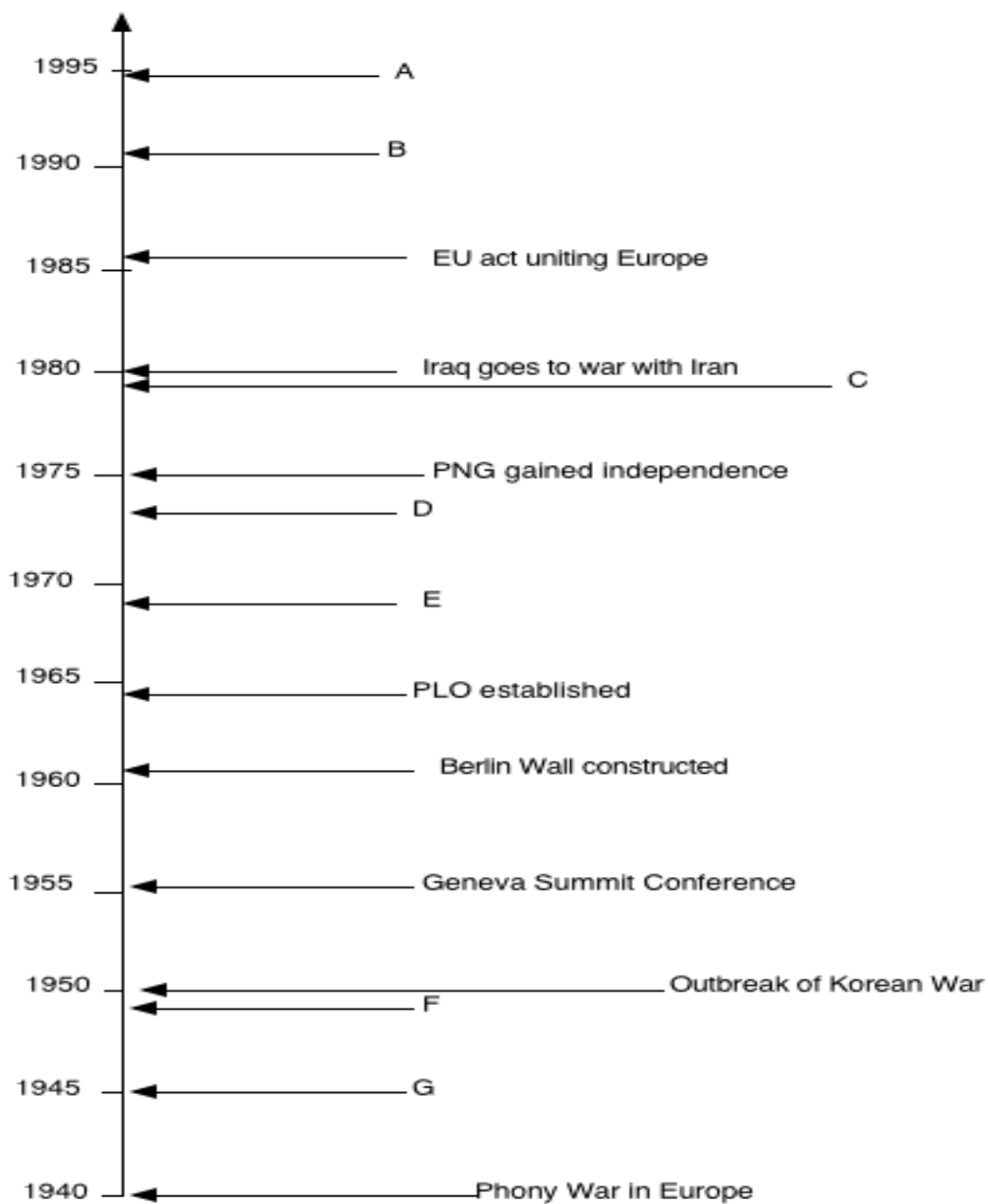
- (i) Who is represented as a PIG?
- (ii) Who is represented as a goat?
- (iii) Why is the pig being speared? ?
- (iv) Why are goats being tied up?
- (v) According to the cartoon what has happened to the Chinese by pig?
- (vi) What has happened to the goats by Chinese?
- (vii) What term is used when people start discriminating against each other?

**QUESTION 34**

**Study the time line below and answer the questions that follow.**

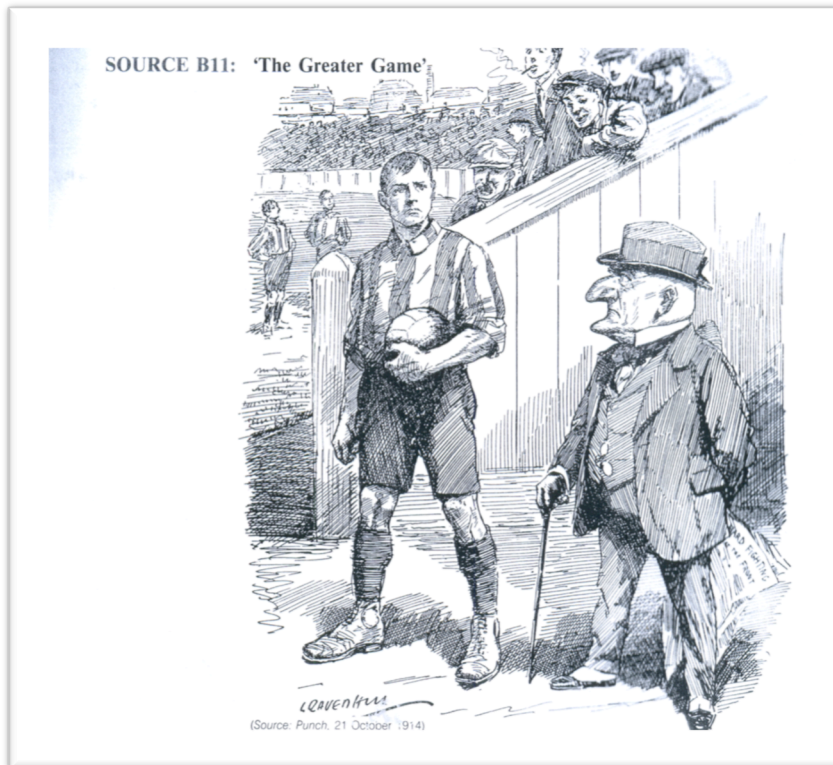
Write the correct letter corresponding to the correct event on the time line.

- (i) Iraq invaded Kuwait
- (ii). Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa,
- (iii) The Yom Kimpur War
- (iv). Armstrong landed on the moon.
- (v). NATO established
- (vi). Germany surrendered ending WWII in Europe
- (vii). Margaret Thatcher became the first British woman Prime Minister



**QUESTION 35**

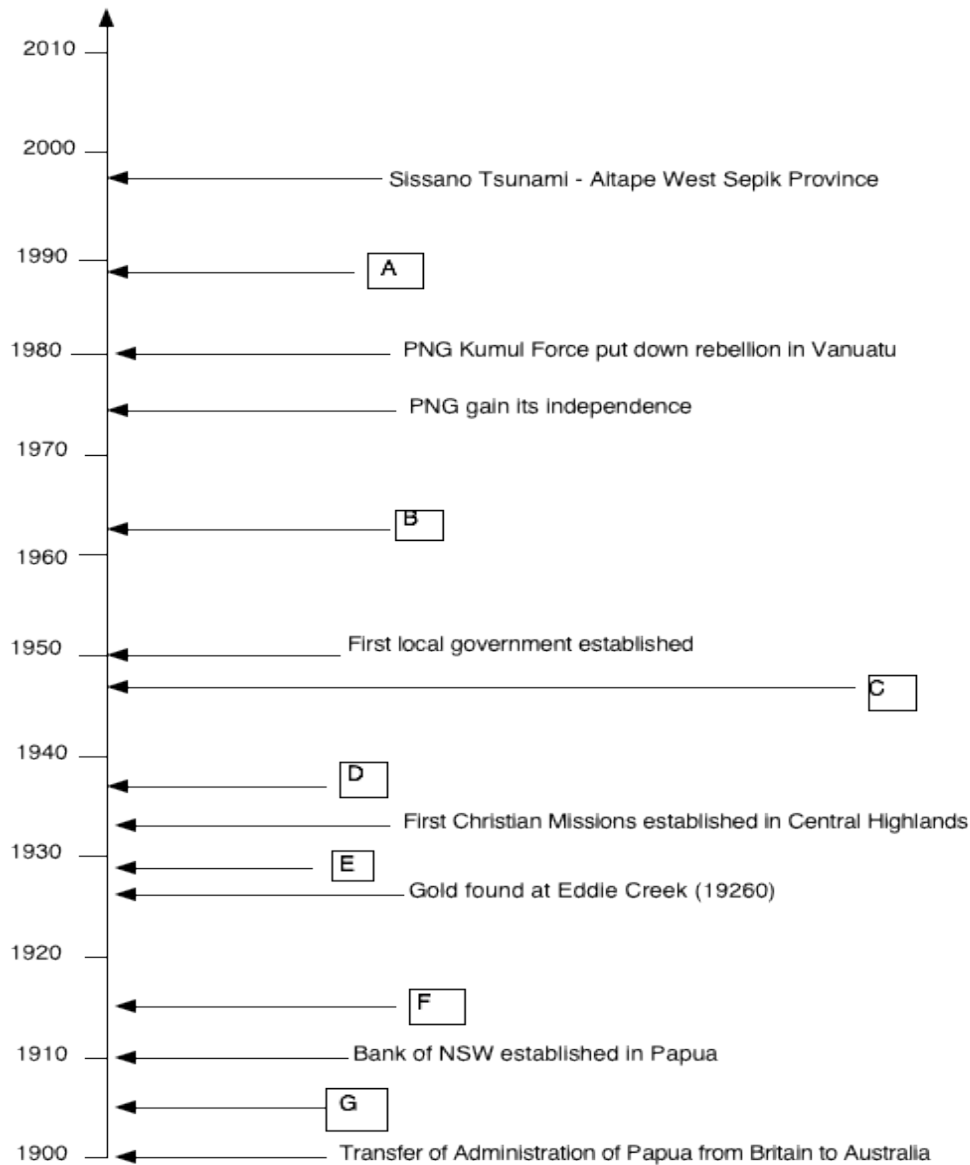
Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i).What is the name of the game?
- (ii).Why is the gentleman in suit trying to influence the young one?
- (iii).Who is being recruited as a young player?
- (iv).Who is represented as a leader?
- (v).What does Mr Punch mean by “there is only one playing field where you can get honour”?
- (vi).How is this suppose to make a young man feel?
- (vii).What name is given to this type of information?

**QUESTION 36**

**Study the time line below and answer the questions that follow.**



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

- (i). Kumul Force put down rebellion in Vanuatu
- (ii). Matupit volcano eruption
- (iii). Papua Act passed
- (iv). Karius and Champion cross New Guinea from Fly to Sepik
- (v). Outbreak of Bougainville crisis
- (vi). UN Mission, Foot Report
- (vii). Paliu Movement

**QUESTION 37**

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow

The map shows Europe and North Africa on the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

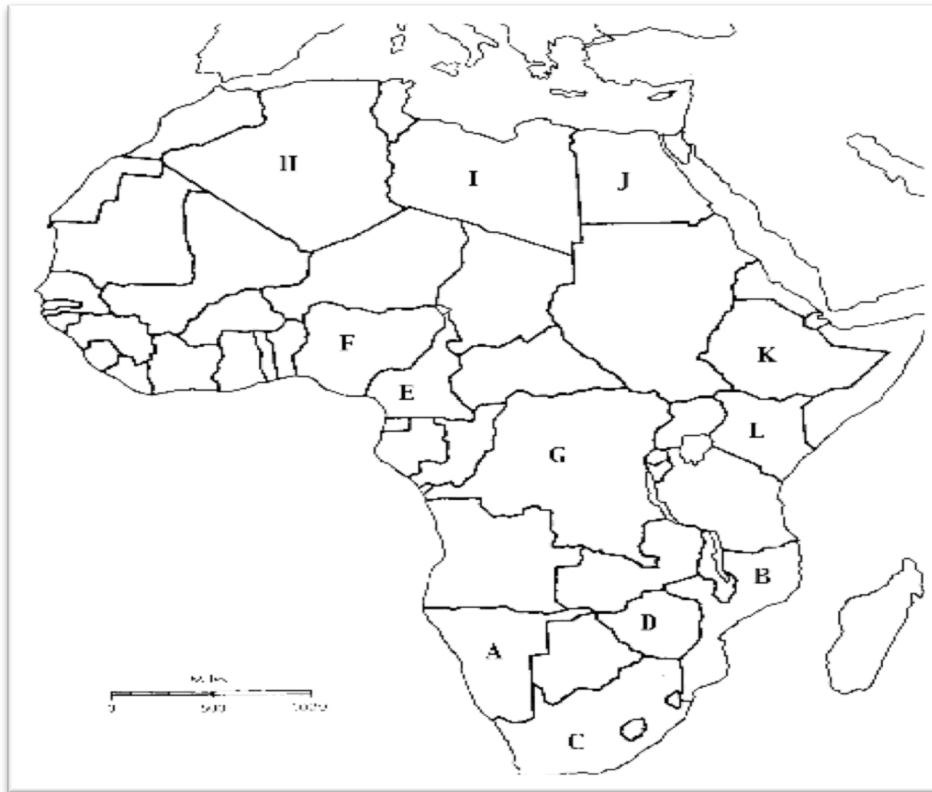


For each question, write both the letter and the name of the place referred to in the question.

- (i) This multinational empire was ruled by the Habsburg dynasty.
- (ii) The Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) fought at Gallipoli in this country in 1915.
- (iii) The treaty of Versailles blamed this country for the outbreak of First World War.
- (vi) This Arab country had been occupied by the British since 1882.
- (v) The Great Powers had guaranteed the neutrality of this country since 1839.
- (vi) Although a member of the Triple Alliance, this country did not go to war in 1914.
- (vii) The government of this country was accused of complicity in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.

**QUESTION 38**

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.

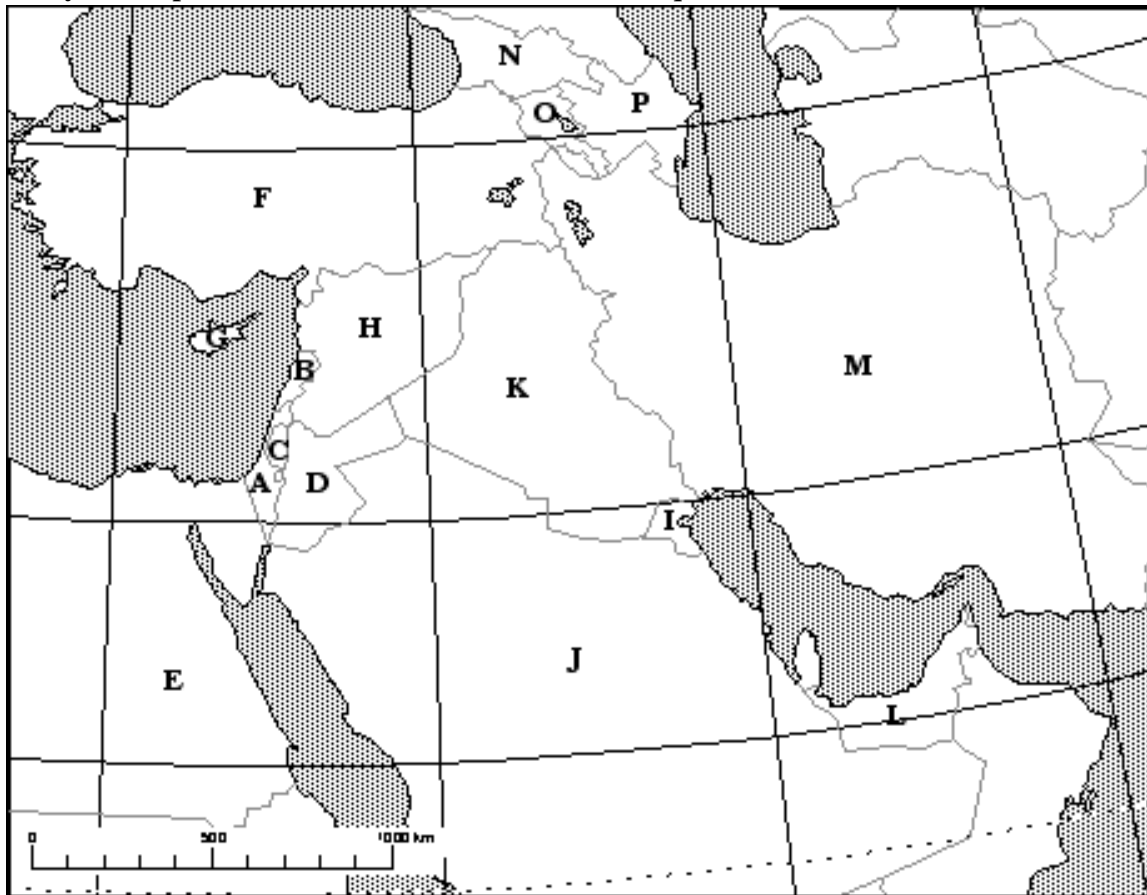


**For each question, select the letter and write the name of the country referred to in the question.**

- (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 gains 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 constructed the Aswan dam with help from the former USSR. (1)
- (vii) This country practiced the policy of apartheid until 1995. (1)

**QUESTION 39**

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



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

- (i) This country held American citizens as hostage in 1979. (1)
- (ii) This country attacked Israel in the Yom Kippur war of 1974. (1)
- (iii) These two Arab nations fought an 8 years long war in the 1980s. (2)
- (iv) This kingdom includes the Muslim holy cities of Mecca and Medina. (1)
- (v) The former dictator Saddam Hussein was executed in this country. (1)
- (vi) This large Islamic country is trying to join the European Union. (1)

**QUESTION 40****THE EFFECT OF SIX DAYS WAR**

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

The 1967 war was a set back for Palestinian cause. For years Palestinians had relied on Arab nations to fight for restoration of Arab Palestine. The decisive defeat in 1967 made Egypt, Syria and Jordan more concerned about the recovery of their territory than they were about the demands of Palestinian refugees in the camps. Furthermore the war only added to the refugee problem, with an extra 200,000 people fleeing from the advancing Israeli armies. Immediately after the war, many of these refugees had tried to recross the river Jordan into the West Bank, but more than one hundred of them were shot by Israeli troops, before Prime Minister Eshkol ordered the practice of shooting returning refugees to be stopped. In March 1968 near the Jordanian town of Karameh, Israeli Forces launched a reprisal raid in revenge for the explosion of school bus that had led to the death of two children. In an intensive battle the Israelis were defeated by combined force of members of Jordanian army and Palestinian fighters. Although the Israelis lost fewer men this was the first time that such a raid had been stopped and turned back with substantial losses – twenty nine killed – the Israeli side. Glossing over the part played by Jordanian army, Arafat claimed the battle of Karameh as a great Palestinian victory, the result of which was an influx of thousands of young men from Arab countries and refugee camps eager to join the ranks of Fatah.

In 1969 Yasser Arafat became Chairman of the PLO and Palestinians began a campaign to win international recognition for themselves and their cause.

- (i) Which country was a victor of the 1967 Six Days War? (1)
- (ii) Who did the Palestinians relied for years for restoration of Palestine? (1)
- (iii) Which three Arab countries also lost territories during the Six Days War? (1)
- (iv) How many refugees were shot trying to cross Jordan River? (1)
- (v) Who ordered the practice of shooting returning refugees stopped? (1)
- (vi) Which battle did the Palestinians claimed victory over Israel? (1)
- (vii) Who became the chairman of PLO in 1969? (1)

**END OF EXAMINATION**



# HISTORY PAPER – 2013

# ANSWER BOOKLET

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	3								

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**

### SECTION B – SHORT-ANSWERS

Write your answer in the space provided below. Your answers must be clear and precise.

<b>QUESTION 31</b>		
(i)	_____ (1)	
(ii)	(a) _____ (b) _____ (2)	
(iii)	_____ (1)	
(iv)	_____ (1)	
(v)	_____ (1)	
(vi)	_____ (1)	
<b>For Markers Use Only</b>		<b>Q31 TOTAL</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>QUESTION 39</b>		
(i) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(ii) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(iii) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(iv) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(v) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(vi) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
(vii) Name: _____	Letter: _____	(1)
<b>For Markers Use Only</b>		<b>Q39 TOTAL</b>

<b>QUESTION 40</b>		
(i) _____		(1)
(ii) _____		(1)
(iii) _____		(1)
(iv) _____		(1)
(v) _____		(1)
(vi) _____		(1)
(vii) _____		(1)
<b>For Markers Use Only</b>		<b>Q40 TOTAL</b>