



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

UPPER SECONDARY
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY

Thursday
23 October 2014

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 **18** printed pages in the question booklet. An electronic answer sheet for part A and **6** pages 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 section 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. Answers written on the question paper will not be marked. Write answers neatly in spaces as allocated on the answer sheet. Answer **ALL** questions.
6. 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.
7. Dictionaries are NOT permitted.

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

For each question, choose the correct answer by shading a circle below A, B, C or D on the electronic ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1

How many years ago could the Homo Sapiens made the crossing from Sunda to Sahul?

- A. 30,000 years ago B. 40,000 years ago
C. 50,000 years ago D. 60,000 years ago

QUESTION 2

How did the chief get his title in the PNG chiefly system?

- A. Through his personal ability B. Through hard work and wealth
B. Through inheritance D. Because he was a good organizer

QUESTION 3

Which of the following countries divided the world into two halves in 1494. They drew a straight line from the North Pole through Greenland and through eastern Brazil to Antarctica at the South Pole?

- A. Britain and Germany B. France and Spain
C. Portugal and Spain D. France and Germany

QUESTION 4

Which countries made the Central Powers in the First World War?

- A. Britain and her Empire
B. France, Russia and Italy
C. Germany, Austria –Hungary, Turkey and Belgium
D. Britain, France, Russia and USA

QUESTION 5

Which country did the Germans capture by December 1917 that forced Russians out of First World War?

- A. Bulgaria B. Poland C. Austria D. Turkey

QUESTION 6

Which of the following is true about the Treaty of Versailles with Germany after the First World War?

- A. The War Guilt Clause fixed the blame for the outbreak of the war solely on Britain and France
- B. The War Guilt Clause fixed the blame for the outbreak of the war solely on Germany and her allies
- C. The War Guilt Clause fixed the blame for the outbreak of the war solely on USA and her allies
- D. The War Guilt Clause fixed the blame for the outbreak of the war solely on Russia

QUESTION 7

Who was Italy's Fascist leader?

- A. Hitler
- B. Churchill
- C. Lenin
- D. Mussolini

QUESTION 8

Which of the following country entered the First World War late in 1917?

- A. Russia
- B. Italy
- C. USA
- D. Belgium

QUESTION 9

Which of the following is not the aim of the First Five Year Plan for Papua New Guinea?

- A. To increase cash crop and livestock
- B. To maintain the existing paternalistic policies
- C. To investigate the possibility of more profitable exploitation of natural resources
- D. To expand the commercial infrastructure

QUESTION 10

Who was the most famous black South African freedom fighter who became the first black President?

- A. Mr Robert Mugabe
- B. Mr Julius Nyrere
- C. Mr Nelson Mandela
- D. Mr Idi Amin

QUESTION 11

In 1948 the Afrikaners assumed the full political command of South Africa. The Afrikaner dominated National Party was voted into power on the policy platform of:

- A. National Unity
- B. National Equality
- C. Segregation
- D. National Freedom

QUESTION 12

According to the archaeological evidence PNG's earliest human sites are found in Babongara (Morobe) and are dated about 40,000 years ago. It is believed that our earliest ancestors were

- A. gardeners and hunters
- B. hunters and gatherers
- C. hunters and farmers
- D. hunters and fisherman

QUESTION 13

Some of the famous PNG's traditional and exchange networks include Hiri, Kula, Moka, Te, Vitiaz Traders, etc. Which provinces were involved in the Hiri trade?

- A. Gulf and Central Provinces
- B. Gulf and Western Provinces
- C. Central and Western Provinces
- D. Central and Mile Bay Provinces

QUESTION 14

Kuk in the Western Highlands province is also an important archaeological site in the history of PNG because we could be among the earliest

- A. traders in the world
- B. hunters in the world
- C. gatherers in the world
- D. gardeners in the world

QUESTION 15

Among the early Europeans to come to PNG were explorers, traders, missionaries, colonial administrators and scientists. Nicolai Miklouho Maclay was the

- A. Italian scientist and explorer
- B. Russian natural scientist
- C. leading German banker
- D. husband of part Samoan Emma Coe Forsyth

QUESTION 16

Which European country claimed the Western half of the mainland of New Guinea and drew a boundary at 141st meridian east longitude in 1828?

- A. Germany
- B. Spain
- C. Portugal
- D. Holland

QUESTION 17

Why did Governor Albert Hahl appoint luluais and tultuls?

- A. To act as middleman for traders only
- B. To act on behalf of colonial authority to settle minor disputes in villages and recruit labor
- C. To act on behalf of German churches and missionaries to spread the gospel in their own languages
- D. To act on behalf of the colonial authority to run and teach at the village schools

QUESTION 18

In April 1942 Australian Military Authorities established Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit (ANGAU). What is not true of ANGAU?

- A. Established to lead in the war against the advancing Japanese
- B. Established to administer those parts of PNG that were not occupied by Japanese
- C. Established to recruit and conscripts PNGns as war laborers for the Allied forces
- D. Established to keep law and order in parts of PNG that were not occupied by Japanese

QUESTION 19

Why is the Pacific War in PNG (1942 – 1945) considered the turning point in the history of the country?

- A. Because after the war the Australian Colonial Administration continued it's paternalistic policies more aggressively
- B. Because after the war the Australian Colonial Administration was able to grant PNG immediate independence
- C. Because after the war the interests of the indigenous population was not greatly affected
- D. Because after the war the interest of the indigenous people became a major consideration for the Colonial Administration

QUESTION 20

What is **not** true of Papua New Guinea at independence in 1975?

- A. PNG was adequately prepared for independence by Australia
- B. The economy of PNG was still being dominated by Europeans
- C. Papua New Guineans were not united
- D. PNG was not adequately prepared for independence by Australia

QUESTION 21

11/09/2001 or simply 9/11 is now an important date in the world history. On this day terrorists led a significant assault on capitalism, democracy and freedom with heavy casualties on human lives and properties. Sadly this occurred in a country considered to be the strongest, safest and leading capitalist and democratic country on earth.

What is this country?

- A. Great Britain
- B. Japan
- C. China
- D. United States of America

QUESTION 22

Why did Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) declare an embargo on oil exports to Western countries including USA on 17th October 1973?

- A. Because they had their own oil
- B. Because they refuse to buy OPEC oil
- C. Because they supported Israel in it's war with Egypt
- D. Because they supported Egypt in it's war with Israel

QUESTION 23

What is **not** true of a Third World Country?

- A. Has a very low unemployment rate
- B. Has a high unemployment rate
- C. Not dependent on First World and International Organizations
- D. Has a high mortality rate

QUESTION 24

Which two European powers signed a secret treaty that established a Dual Alliance?

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

QUESTION 25

The modern day Jewish State of Israel was established in

- A. 1946
- B. 1947
- C. 1948
- D. 1949

QUESTION 26

The term used to describe the relationship between the former colonial powers exerting their influence either directly or indirectly over their former colonies, now independent and sovereign countries is known as

- A. colonialism
- B. imperialism
- C. neo-colonialism
- D. decolonization

QUESTION 27

What was the name of the International Organization that was established after the First World War to maintain world peace?

- A. ILO
- B. Allied Forces
- C. League of Nations
- D. The World Bank

QUESTION 28

Which of the following International Organization was set up after the Second World War to ensure that the world trade was not greatly disrupted?

- A. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- B. United Nations (UN)
- C. The League of Nations
- D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

QUESTION 29

Why did Japan go to war over Manchuria and China?

- A. To gain political control over Manchuria and China
- B. To destroy Chinese Nationalist Movement
- C. To gain total control of railways and mines in Manchuria
- D. To make Manchurian independent state from China

QUESTION 30

Which of the following event triggered off the First World War?

- A. Germany sending her gunboat – Panther to Agadir in 1904
- B. Britain launching her Dreadnaught in 1906
- C. Assassination of Austria's Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand in 1914 and his wife in Bosnia.
- D. The signing of the Dual Alliance Treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1897

PART B: SHORT ANSWERS**(QUESTIONS 31 to 40) TOTAL 70 MARKS****For each question, write the answer in the space provided on the ANSWER BOOKLET.****QUESTION 31.****Read the document below and answer questions that follow.**

The Labor Trade

During the nineteenth century many local people were recruited to work on plantations within New Guinea or in Queensland, Australia. Some accepted recruitment; others were taken by force and were transported to Queensland plantations. Kidnapping of Pacific Islanders, also known as black birding, was outlawed in 1884. However, the illegal practice did not stop, as not all those kidnapped were repatriated. Recruitment of labor from one island for service on another island was also widely practised and here too the local people were sometimes forced into employment. All recruits faced problems adapting culturally and physically to European work. One by-product of the labor trade was the introduction of European technology into traditional society. In particular, iron and steel products came into everyday use. A further development was Melanesian Tok Pisin as a common language of communication among Melanesians and between Melanesians and foreigners.

Source: John Dademo Waiko (2007) A Short History of PNG.

- (i). What was kidnapping also known as? _____ (1)
- (ii). When was kidnapping outlawed? _____ (1)
- (iii). What is meant by “not all those kidnapped were repatriated”? _____ (1)
- (iv). What were the problems faced by all recruits? _____ (1)
- (v). What was one by-product of labor trade? _____ (1)
- (vi). What were the main products that came into everyday use? _____ (1)
- (vii). What was a further development of the labor trade? _____ (1)

QUESTION 32.

Read document 2 below and answer the questions that follow.

The Cultural Revolution (1966-9)

This was Mao's attempt to keep the revolution and the Great Leap on a pure Marxist-Leninist course. In early 1960's, when the success of Great Leap was by no means certain, opposition to Mao grew. Right wing members of the Party believed that incentives (piecework, greater wage differentials, and larger private plots, which has been creeping in some areas) were necessary if the communes were to function efficiently. They also felt that there should be an expert managerial class to push forward with industrialization on the Russian model, instead on relying on the cadres. But to the Maoists, this was totally unacceptable; it was exactly what Mao was condemning among the Russians, whom he dismissed as '*revisionists*' taking the '*capitalist*' road. The Party must avoid the emergence of a privileged class who would exploit the workers; it was vital to keep in touch with the masses.

(Source: N Lowe, Mastering Modern World History, 4th Edition. 2004

- (i). Mao's intention was to maintain the revolution and the Great Leap on a particular course. What was this course? _____ (1)
- (ii). There was opposition to Mao in the early 1960's. Right –wing members of the Party felt that China should also pushed along with a certain country's industrialization model.
Which country was this? _____ (1)
- (iii). Mao or to the Maoists this (opposition) was unacceptable because they were joining back to certain road. And this road was? _____ (1)
- (iv). What must the Party avoid? _____ (1)
- (v). Why must the Party avoid the emergence of the capitalist class? _____ (1)
- (vi). What was vital to Mao and the Maoists? _____ (1)
- (vii). Who are the Maoists? _____ (1)

QUESTION 33.

Read the document below and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE E6

Historian John Gaddis interprets the Cold War, 1987

The relationship between Soviet Union and the United States has not been free from ideological rivalries; it could be argued, in-fact that these are among the most ideological nations on the face of the earth. Certainly their respective ideologies could hardly have been more antithetical, given the self-proclaimed intention of one to overthrow the other. And yet, since their emergence as super powers, both nations have demonstrated an impressive capacity to subordinate antagonistic ideological interests to a common goal of preserving international order... Both the Soviet ideological aversion to capitalism and the American ideological aversion to totalitarianism could have produced policies - and indeed had produced policies in the past – aimed at the complete overthrow of their respective adversaries. That such ideological impulses could be muted to the extent they have been during the past four decades testifies to the stake both Washington and Moscow have developed in preserving the existing international system; the moderation of ideologies must be considered, then, along with nuclear deterrence and reconnaissance, as a major self-regulating mechanism of post war politics... The Cold War, with all of its rivalries, anxieties, and unquestionable dangers, has produced the longest period of stability in relations among the great powers that the world has known in this century; it now compares favorably as well with some of the longest periods of great power stability in all of modern history. We may argue among ourselves as to whether or not we can legitimately call this “peace”... Who is to say, therefore, how the historians a century from now – if there any left by then – will look back on us? Is it not at least plausible that they will see our era, not as “the Cold War” at all but rather, like those ages of Metternich and Bismark, as a rare and fondly remembered “Long Peace”?

John Gaddis, *The Long Peace*, 1987

- (i). What is the self proclaimed intention of the two super powers? _____ (1)
- (ii). What is the Soviet’s ideological aversion? _____ (1)
- (iii). What is the American ideological aversion? _____ (1)
- (iv). Although both Soviet and America dislike each other, They have a common goal. What is this goal?
_____ (1)
- (v). What has this ideological rivalry (Cold War) among the super powers produced at international level for a very long period? _____ (1)
- (vi). Which countries are described as the most ideological nations in the world?
_____ (2)

QUESTION 34.

Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i). What is written on China's Open Door policy in this cartoon? _____ (1)
- (ii). What is its significance? _____ (1)
- (iii). Who is being marched out the door by the soldier? _____ (1)
- (iv). Why is the soldier carrying the gun? _____ (1)
- (v). Which country is represented by soldiers in this cartoon? _____ (1)
- (vi). What is burning? _____ (1)
- (vii) Who is being guarded by soldiers? _____ (1)

QUESTION 35.

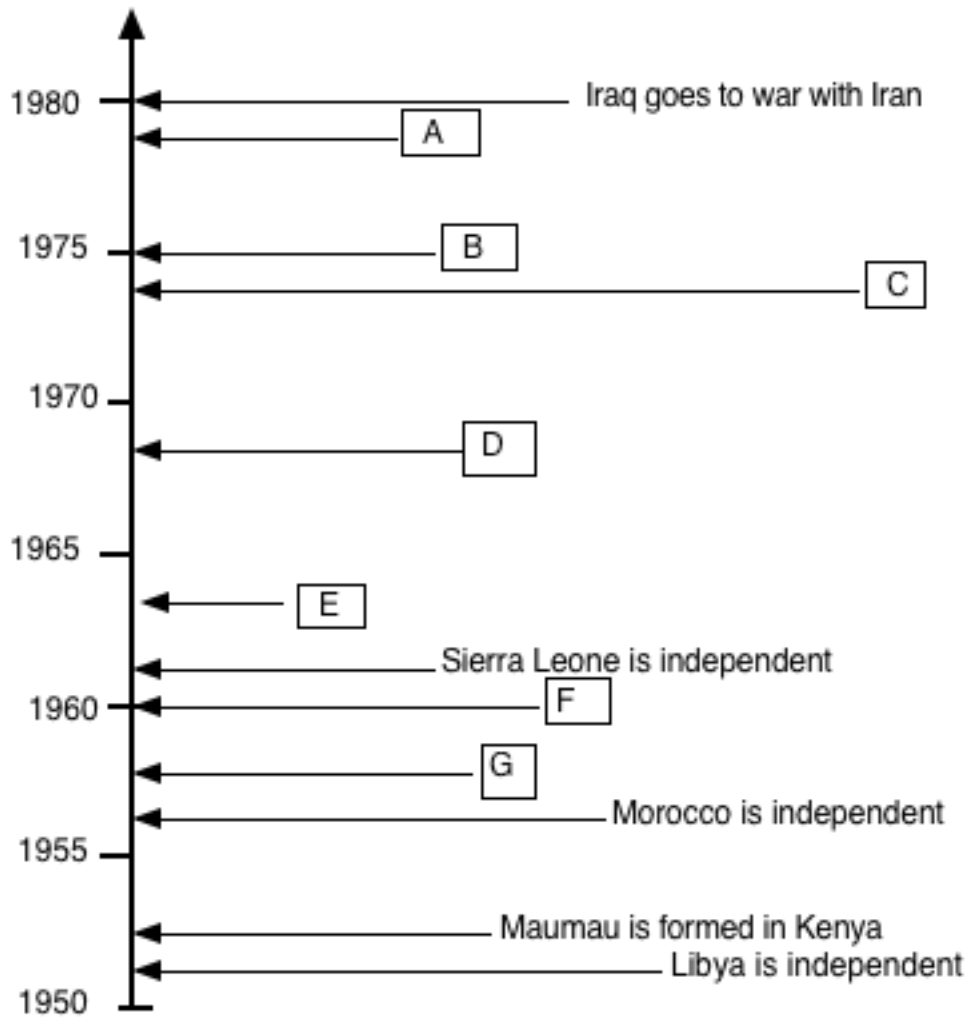
The following questions refer to the photograph below. Study the photograph carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (i). What had caused this damage or destruction? _____ (1)
- (ii). What is the name of this devastated city? _____ (1)
- (iii). In which country is this city? _____ (1)
- (iv). How many people were estimated to have been killed in this city? _____ (1)
- (v). Who was responsible for this destruction? _____ (1)
- (vi). Immediately after bombing, what did this country (the victim) do? _____ (1)
- (vii) Why did this country (aggressor) select this method of destruction? _____ (1)

QUESTION 36.

The questions below refers to events in and around Africa from 1950 to 1980
Study the time line below and answer the questions that follow.

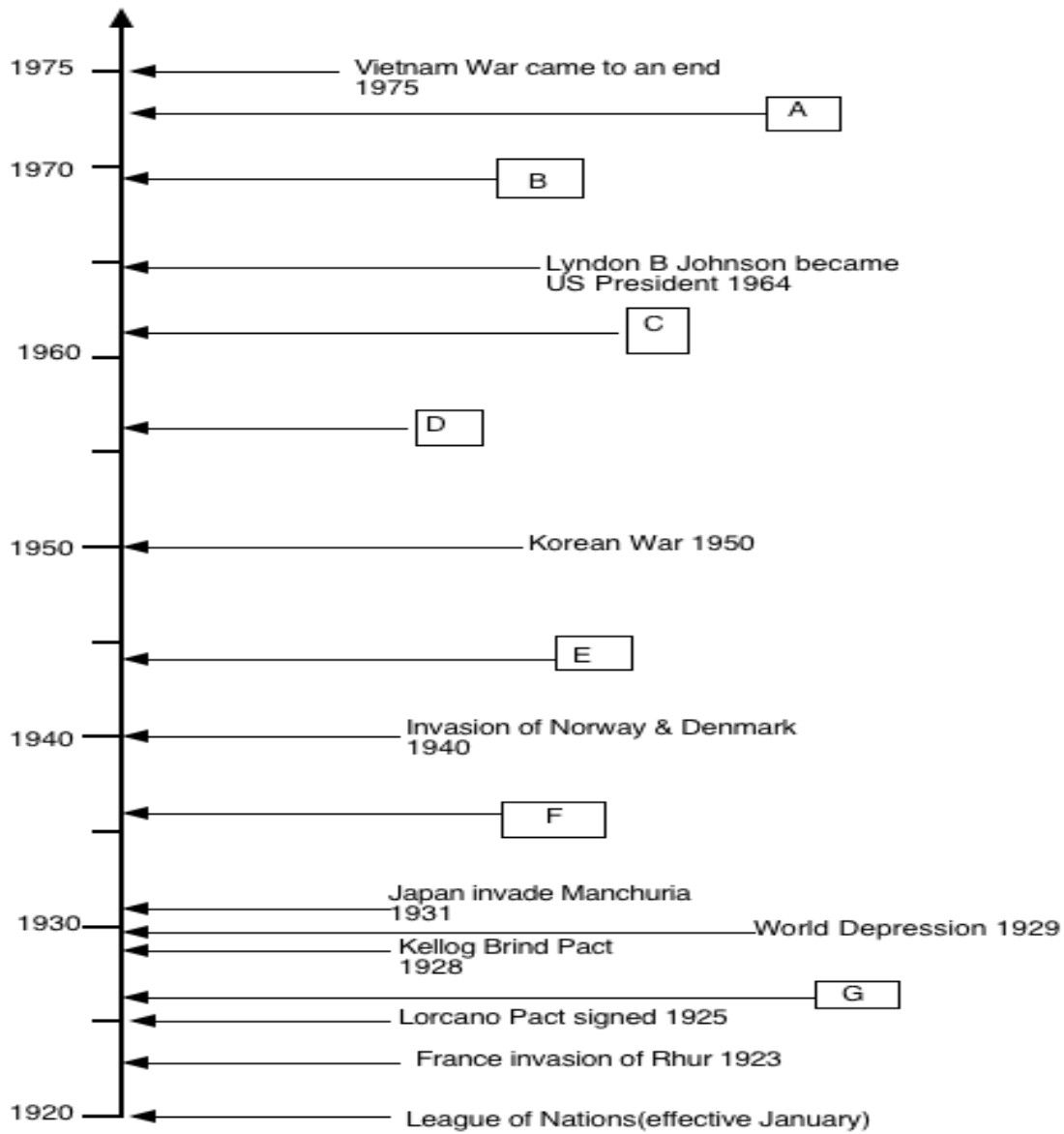


Write the letter corresponding to the correct event on the time line.

- (i). Ayatollah becomes the ruler of Iran (1)
- (ii). British Prime Minister makes a “Wind of Change” statement to the Parliament of White –ruled South Africa (1)
- (iii). Gold Coast gained independence from Britain and changed its name to Ghana (1)
- (iv). Spanish Guinea becomes an independent country (1)
- (v). Madagascar is independent from France (1)
- (vi). Organization of African Unity (OAU) is founded (1)
- (vii). South Africa lost its privileges in the United Nations (1)

QUESTION 37.

The time line below shows events between 1920 – 1975. Study the time line below and answer the questions that follow.

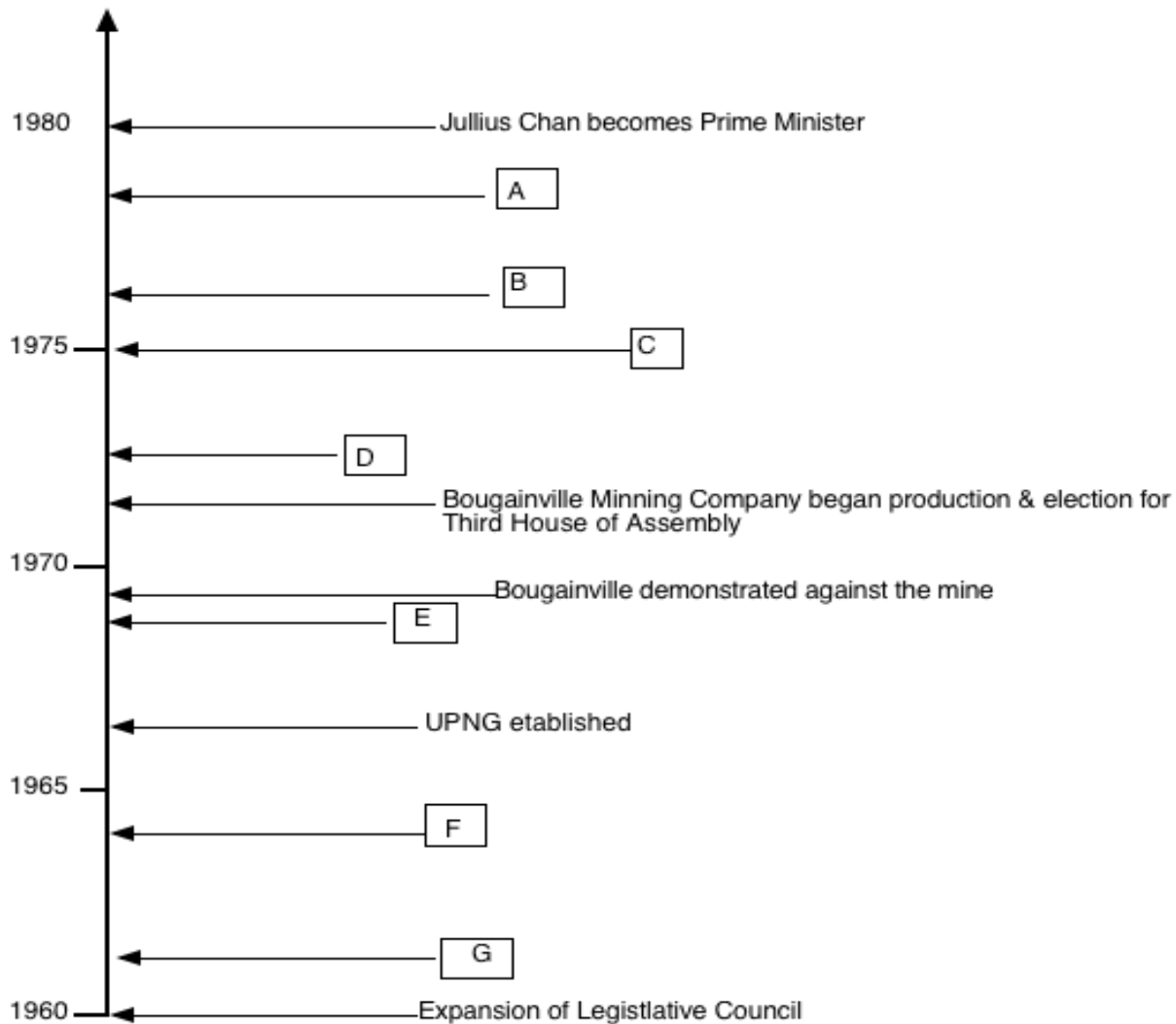


Write the letter corresponding to the correct event on the time line.

- (i) Allied landing in Normandy –D Day (1)
- (ii) Suez Canal Crisis (1)
- (iii) The First Moon Landing (1)
- (iv) The Yom Kippur War (1)
- (v) Building of Berlin Wall (1)
- (vi) The Spanish Civil War (1)
- (vii) Germany joins League of Nations, (1)

QUESTION 38.

Time line below shows events in PNG History from 1960 -1980. Study the time line and answer the questions that follow.



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

- (i). Administrators' Executive Council formed. (1)
- (ii). Select Committee chaired by John Guise established to consider a new constitution (1)
- (iii). PNG gains independence (1)
- (iv). First National Election held for House of Assembly (1)
- (v). PNG achieves Self – Government (1)
- (vi). PNGs first National Election after independence (1)
- (vii) Prime Minister Somare visits China for the first time (1)

QUESTION 39.

Study the map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Source: Condon: Making of the Modern World,p280



Write both the letter and name of the country.

(i). What is the biggest country in the region that has been the most powerful in Asia for several thousand years?

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(ii). Two atomic bombs were dropped on these islands of this country by USA to end the Second World War.

What is this country?

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(iii). What country was liberated from Japanese occupation in 1945 and later became an independent nation in 1957 from Britain?

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(iv). Previously was one single country but was later divided by USA and Russia in 1945 following Japanese surrender.

What are these countries now?

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(v). Currently the biggest democracy in the world was once colonized by Britain until 1947. Had to split into two countries according to their religions.

What is this country now?

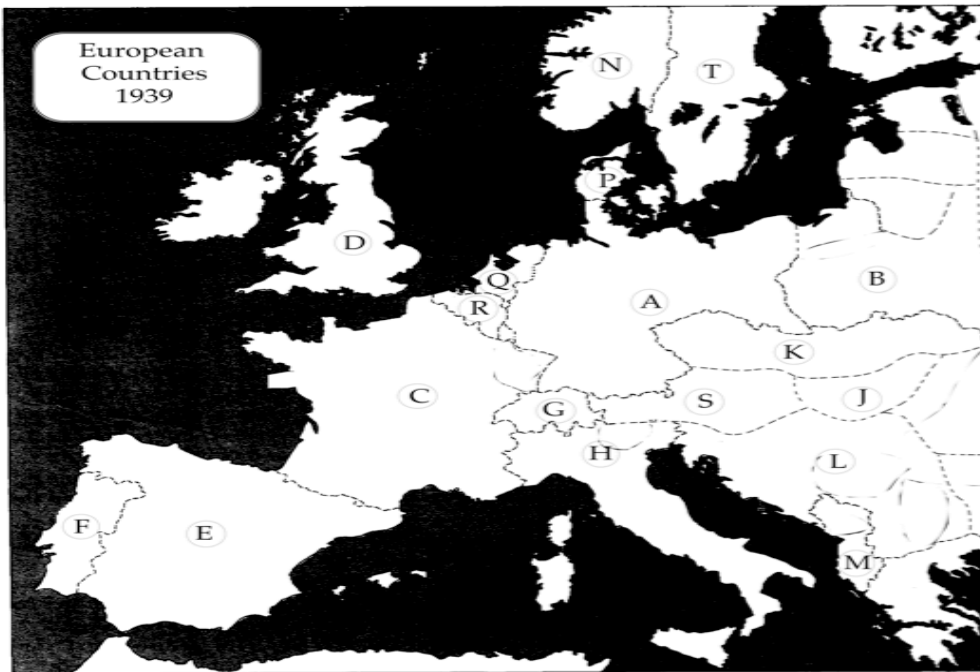
Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(vi). Which country was granted independence by USA in 1946 although there was still some communist opposition called Huk.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

QUESTION 40.

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



(i). This country was invaded by Germany triggering Second World War in Europe.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(ii). Dictator Mussolini led this country to war alongside Adolf Hitler.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(iii). These two countries were annexed by Germany in 1938 and 1939 respectively.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(iv). This country was led by Winston Churchill in the Second World War.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(v) On the coast of this country a historic landing was made on June 6th 1944 that led to the eventual defeat of Germany.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

(vi). Adolf Hitler led this (his) country to war.

Name: _____ Letter: _____ (1)

END OF EXAMINATION

HISTORY PAPER – 2014

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	4								

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.

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

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

QUESTION 33		
(i)	_____	(1)
(ii)	_____	(1)
(iii)	_____	(1)
(iv)	_____	(1)
(v)	_____	(1)
(vi)	(a) _____	(1)
	(b) _____	(1)
For Markers Use Only		Q33 TOTAL

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

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

QUESTION 36		
(i)	_____ (1)	
(ii)	_____ (1)	
(iii)	_____ (1)	
(iv)	_____ (1)	
(v)	_____ (1)	
(vi)	_____ (1)	
(vii)	_____ (1)	
For Markers Use Only		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) 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)
For Markers Use Only		Q39 TOTAL

QUESTION 40		
(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)
For Markers Use Only		Q40 TOTAL