

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND CULTURE

Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

HISTORY

2017

QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours & 10 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You have 10 minutes to read before you start the exam.
2. Write your Student Education Number (SEN) in the space provided on the top left hand corner of this page.
3. Answer THREE STRANDS; the Compulsory Strand and ONLY TWO Optional Strands.
4. If you need more space, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

CURRICULUM STRANDS	Page	Time (min)	Weighting
COMPULSORY STRAND: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	2	80	40
OPTIONAL STRAND 1: MIGRATION	14	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 2: IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NATIONALISM AND DECOLONISATION	23	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 3: CONFLICT	31	54	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 4: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	40	18	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 5: SYSTEMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY	49	50	30
TOTAL		180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-58 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.
HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the following resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source: Mills, H., Bean, G., Pipe, J. *The Road to Sargievo: Origins of World War One*, Macmillan Publishers, NZ: 1996, p.31

A1. What date did the Agadir Crisis take place?

SL 1

A2. Name THREE European countries that were involved in the Agadir Crisis.

SL 1

A3. State a cause of the Agadir Crisis.

SL 1

A4. What country is Agadir located in?

SL 1

A5. Name a feature of the Agadir Crisis.

SL 1

A6. Describe TWO factors that contributed to the Agadir Crisis.

SL 2

A7. Explain how the Agadir Crisis affected the various countries that were involved.

SL 3

Part B: Resource Interpretation

Use the following resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B5.



Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=cold+war+political+cartoon&tbm=warsaw+pact+cartoon&imgsrc=dwPnZsJNt-bkzM>

B1. Define 'Cold War'.

SL 1

B2. Name TWO countries that were party to the Warsaw Pact.

SL 1

[illegible]

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Part C: Text Evaluation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number C1 – C5.

...one hope for the future...the League of Nations...was Wilson's greatest gift to Europe. More than any other statesman he was impressed with the need to avoid a catastrophe similar to the war which had just ended. Accordingly, he insisted that his scheme for a League of Nations should not merely be included in the Treaty of Versailles but that the clauses setting it up should appear as the first part of each peace treaty, and that its machinery should be used to supervise some of the application of the treaties. The new institution was not to be a super-state...It was to be a device to increase international co-operation and avoid war, while leaving each state sovereign in its own affairs.

Source: Richards, D. *An Illustrated History of Modern Europe, 1789-1984*, 7th ed. Longman Group Ltd, Singapore: 1938, p281

C1. State the year in which the League of Nations was established.

SL 1

C2. Name an event that led to the establishment of the League of Nations.

SL 1

C3. State the main 'organs' of the League of Nations.

SL 1

C5. Critically discuss the events around the League of Nations and its historical significance for world peace, including the attitudes towards the League.

SL 4

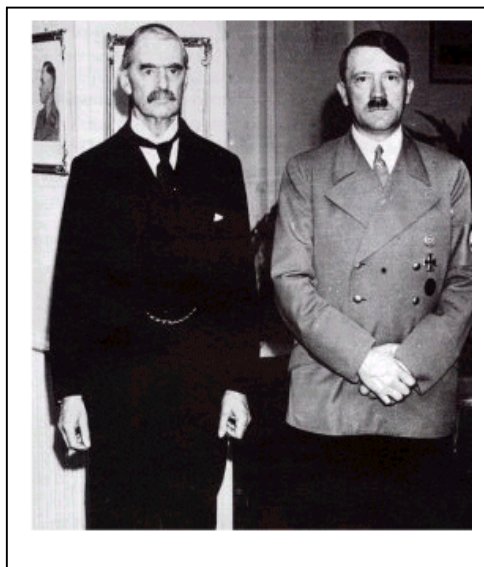
Part D: Essay

Use the given resources and your knowledge to write an essay of 250-300 words on the following topic.

Discuss the events and decisions that led to the collapse of Czechoslovakia and how these had contributed to World War II. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



Source: <http://www.destination-munich.com/munich-agreement-1938.html>



Source: <http://destination-yisrael.biblesearchers.com/destination-yisrael/2013/08/czech-sudetenland->

We, the German Führer and Chancellor, and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting today and are agreed in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for our two countries and for Europe....we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference, and thus to contribute to assure the peace of Europe.

My good friends, for the second time in our history, a British Prime Minister has returned from Germany bringing peace with honor. I believe it is "peace for our time." Go home and get a nice quiet sleep.

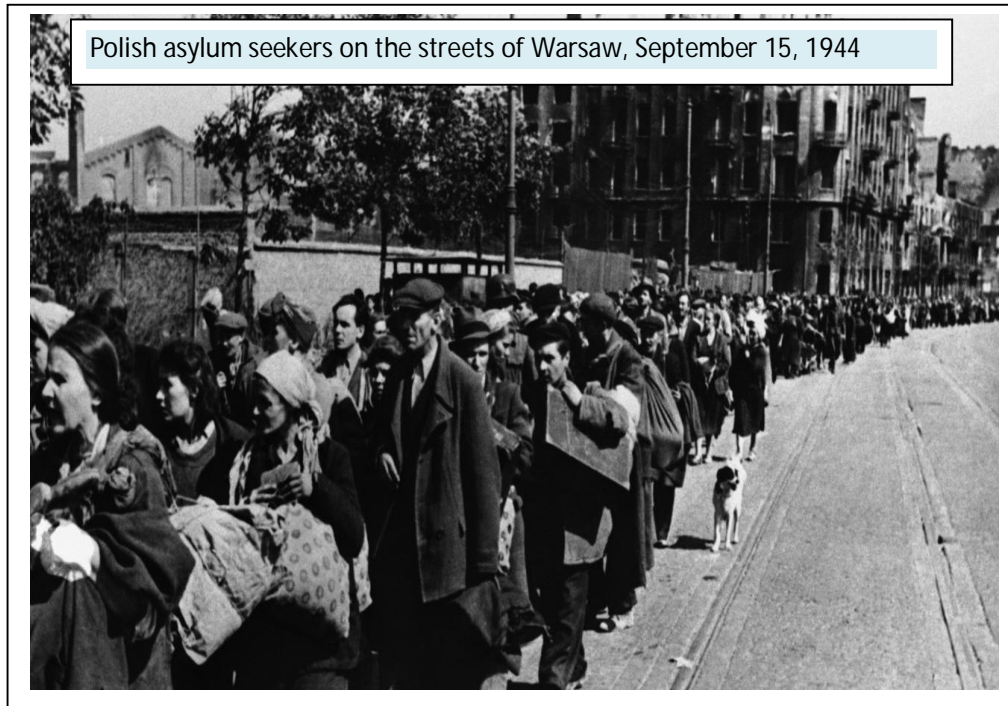
(adapted from statement 'Peace for Our Time' Sept 30, 1938 by British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain)

Source: <http://www.britannia.com/history/docs/peacetime.html>

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Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source: <http://www.latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-europe-refugees-wwii-20150930-html-htmlstory.html>

A1. What is an 'Asylum Seeker'?

SL 1

A2. Name TWO countries that offered asylum to migrants.

SL 1

A3. Give ONE reason for establishing an asylum program.

SL 1

A4. State an example of an asylum program used in a country.

SL 1

A5. State ONE difference between an **asylum seeker** and a **refugee**.

SL 1

A6. Describe the conditions for an asylum program.

SL 2

A7. Explain TWO reasons for establishing an asylum program.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part B: Text Evaluation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B6.

Parallel to the large waves of refugees from East Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Silesia, began between winter 1944 and summer 1945, the systematic expulsion of the Germans from the formerly occupied territories. In Poland, the Sudetenland, the southern, northern and western border regions of Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), in German "Volga Republic" on Russian territory, in Hungary, Romania (Transylvania, Banat), Croatia (Slavonia), Serbia (Vojvodina), Slovenia and the Baltic States: The expansionist settlement policy under the Nazi regime had claimed countless victims. Now the resentment of oppressed peoples was discharged against the German civilian population....The exodus of the German population was initially only sporadic, later they were systematically expelled from Eastern Europe.

Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=german+ethnic+immigration+to+germany+after+WWII.pdf>

B1. What is 'ethnic immigration'?

SL 1

B2. State ONE reason for ethnic German immigration after WWII.

SL 1

B3. Name an effect of ethnic German immigration.

SL 1

B4. Describe the events that contributed to ethnic migration movements.

SL 2

B5. Describe the causes of ethnic German immigration.

SL 2

Part C: Essay

Use the given resources and your own knowledge to write an essay of 250-300 words on the following topic:

Discuss the political, economic and military policies in Germany that contributed to Jewish Diasporas. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



SA men carry banners which read "Germans! Defend Yourself! Do Not Buy From Jews!"

Source: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
Encyclopaedia, Washington, DC, updated January 29, 2016.



Source: <https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/f1/87/cf/f187cf1d621a8018f482c20eed71cb4.jpg>



Source: https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10007902&MediaId=8837,
Holocaust Encyclopaedia, US Holocaust Memorial Museum

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Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=german+ethnic+immigration+to+germany+after+WWII.pdf>

A1. State the year in which the Berlin Wall was built.

SL 1

A2. Name ONE reason for building the Berlin Wall.

SL 1

A3. What year was the Berlin Wall demolished?

SL 1

A4. Name ONE event that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall.

SL 1

A5. What was the significance of the Berlin Wall to the Cold War?

SL 1

A6. Give TWO different perspectives about why the Berlin Wall was built.

SL 2

- A7.** Explain the significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall on the reunification of Germany and the end of the Cold War.

SL 3

Part B: Text Evaluation

Use the given text resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B6.

"Like every country, Burma is a product of its history, in which Britain played a defining role, sometimes for better, mostly for worse. Aung San SuuKyí's long and courageous campaign for democracy can be properly understood only against the backdrop of Burma's fractured past: three Anglo-Burmese wars, a century of exploitative British colonial rule, a brutal Japanese invasion, a remarkably peaceful transition to independence and a brief, unforgotten period of prosperity. The history of British intervention in Burma should be a source of considerable shame and just a little pride. As Burma finally inches towards democracy, Britain's involvement in Burma's past offers a unique opportunity to help shape its future. Ever since the 1820s, the British had regarded Burma as a lucrative sideline to India, strategically vital and, more important, a place to get rich.

Source: Ben Macintyre, The Times, April 10, 2012

B1. Name TWO South East Asian countries that were annexed by Britain.

SL 1

B2. State the period in which Burman was under British Rule.

SL 1

B3. In what year was Burma annexed by Great Britain.

SL 1

B4. Describe TWO events of the annexation of Burma.

SL 2

B5. Describe TWO impacts of the Anglo-Burmese war on Great Britain.

SL 2

B6. Explain TWO disadvantages of the annexation of Burma for the Burmese people.

SL 3

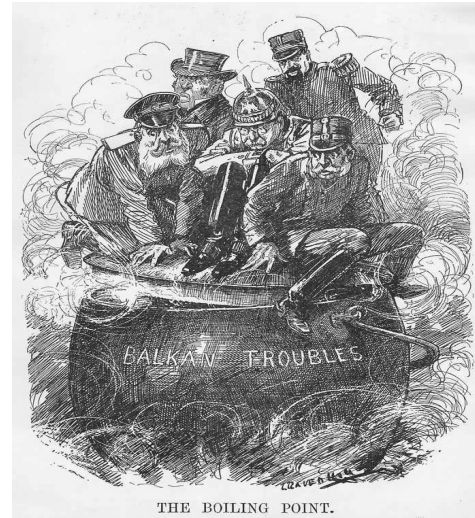
Part C: Essay

Use the given resources and your own knowledge to write an essay of 250-300 words on the following topic.

Discuss the events of the Balkan Wars 1912 – 1913, and their impacts on the countries that were involved. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/363102788680692201/visual-search/?x=11&y=11&w=359&h=355>



Source: Mills, H. *The road to Sarajevo, Origins of World War One*, Macmillan Publishers, New Zealand, 1996, p36.

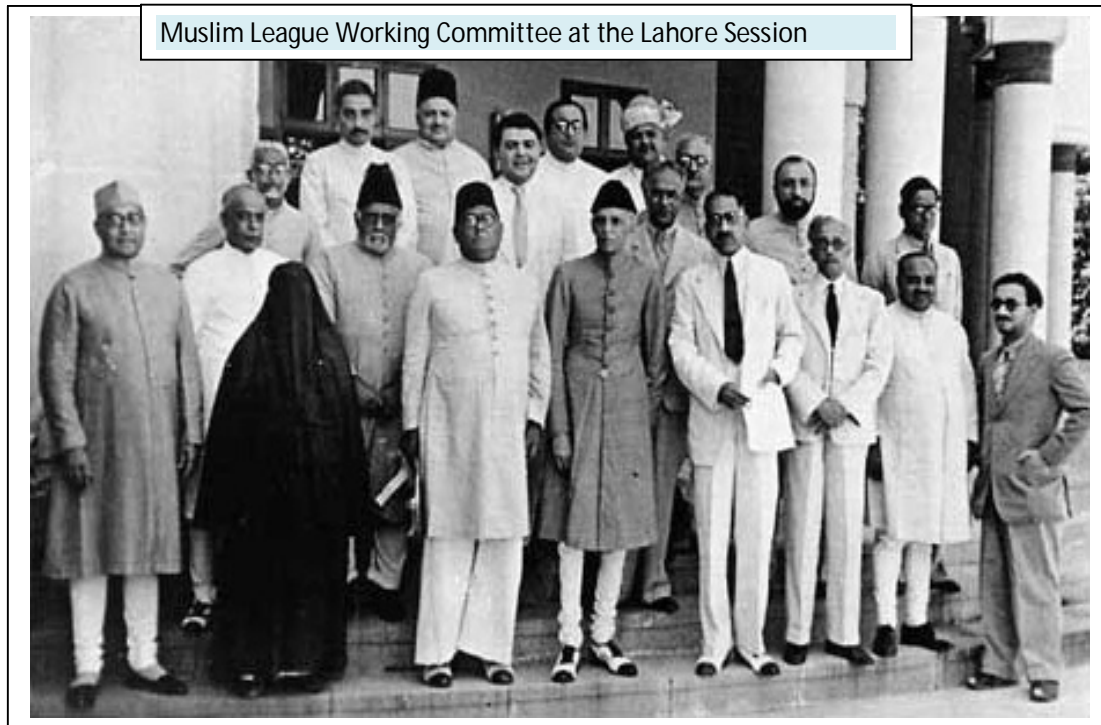


Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=balkan+region+1910.map>

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Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source: <http://www.storyofpakistan.com/articletext.asp?artid=A043&Pg=3>

A1. Name the TWO major religious groups in India before its independence.

SL 1

A2. In what year was the Muslim League formed?

SL 1

A3. Name the leader of the Muslim League before India's independence.

SL 1

A4. State the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League as a political party during British Rule in India.

SL 1

A5. Name the THREE areas in which India was partitioned.

SL 1

A6. Describe TWO events surrounding the setting up of the Muslim League.

SL 2

- A7.** Explain the influence of the Muslim League on British control and the campaign for Pakistan.

SL 3

Part B: Text Evaluation

Use the given text resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B6.

We believe it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities for growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government of India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.

(J.Nehru & Gandhi expressing the decision of Congress to make Purna Swaraj their objective, 1 January 1930)

Source: McLeod, H & Webb, R. Gandhi and Indian Independence, Macmillan Publishers, New Zealand, 1998, p.66.

B1. Name the leader that led India's independence movement.

SL 1

B2. Identify the time period of the British Rule in India.

SL 1

B3. Name the first British Viceroy of India.

SL 1

B4. Describe the nature of British foreign policies in India.

SL 2

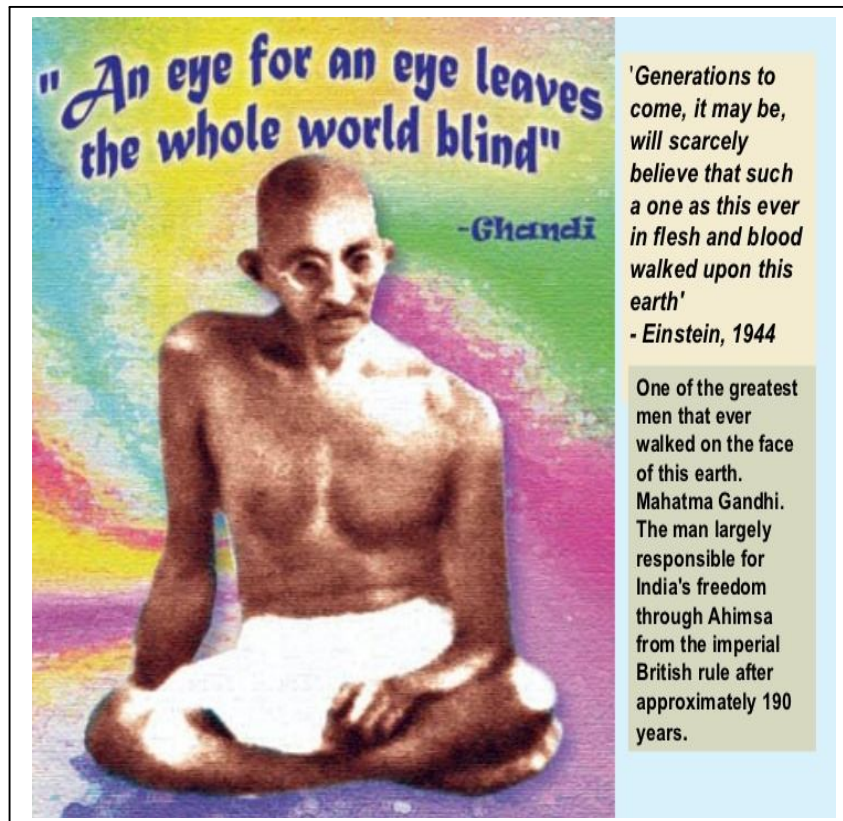
B5. Describe the features of the relationship between India and the British administration.

SL 2

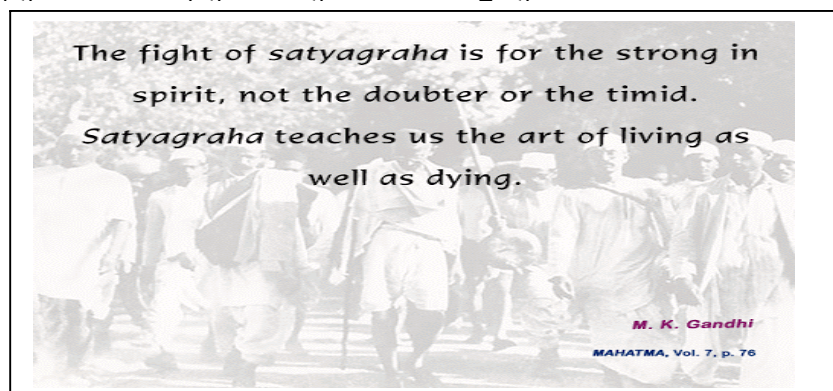
Part C: Essay

Use the given resources and your own knowledge to write an essay of 250-300 words on the following topic.

Discuss the reasons for and impacts of the Satyagraha concept as a means of freeing India from British control. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



Source: https://www.google.ws/search?q=gandhi+and+indian+national+congress&q=gandhi+and+satyagraha&imgsrc=ZO7mSNPSx_aXqM:

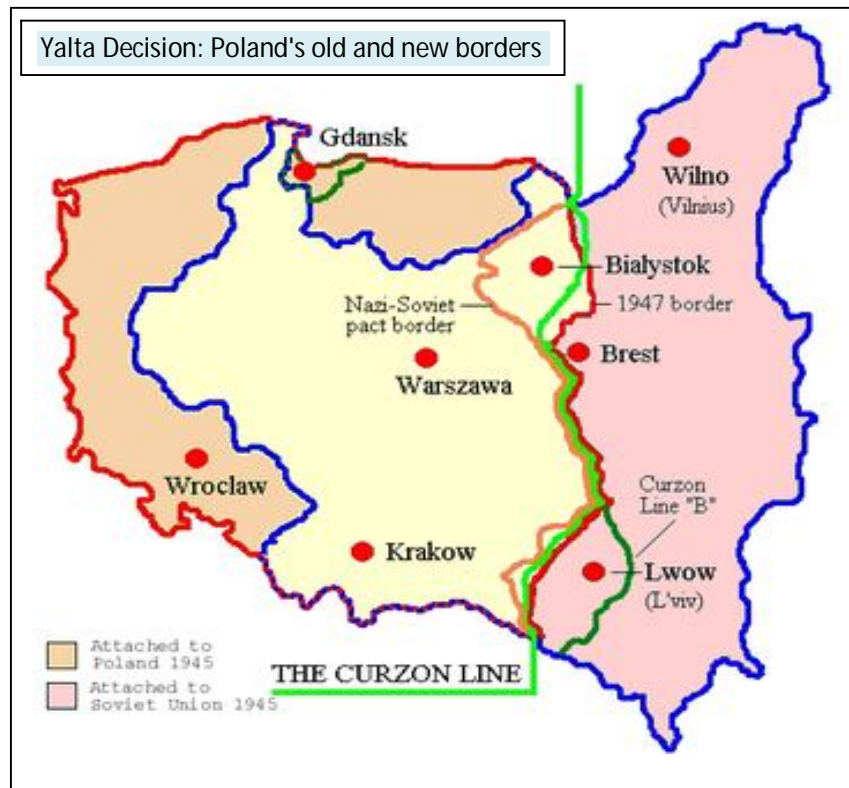


Source: https://www.google.ws/search?q=gandhi+and+indian+national+congress&q=gandhi+and+satyagraha&imgsrc=ZO7mSNPSx_aXqM:

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Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalta_Conference

A1. State the year of the Yalta Conference.

SL 1

A2. Name THREE main leaders that attended the Yalta Conference.

SL 1

A3. Give ONE purpose of the Yalta Conference.

SL 1

A4. Name TWO key points of the Yalta Conference.

SL 1

A5. Identify ONE success of the Yalta Conference.

SL 1

A6. Describe TWO events of the Yalta Conference.

SL 2

Part B: Text Evaluation

Use the given text resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B6.

American economic aid was to be available for the reconstitution of European industry in victorious and defeated state alike....the granting of Marshall Aid on the scale which followed was certainly one of the most unselfish national acts in history. Unfortunately, though it would have been freely available to communist as well as democratic Europe, Russia quickly showed hostility and prevented her satellites both from attending the European conference called to discuss it and from receiving any of the grants. Thanks to Marshall Aid, most of the state of Europe outside the Communist Bloc...were given a good start in industrial re-equipment, with the result that the 1950s became a period of unexpected economic prosperity.

Source: Richards, D. An Illustrated History of Modern Europe, 1789-1984, 7th edition, Longman Group Ltd, London: 1977, p341.

B1. What is another name for the Marshall Plan?

SL 1

B2. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine?

SL 1

B3. Name ONE goal of the Marshall Plan.

SL 1

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B4. Describe ONE way in which the Marshall Plan contributed to the European economy.

SL 2

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B5. Why was the Truman Doctrine established?

SL 2

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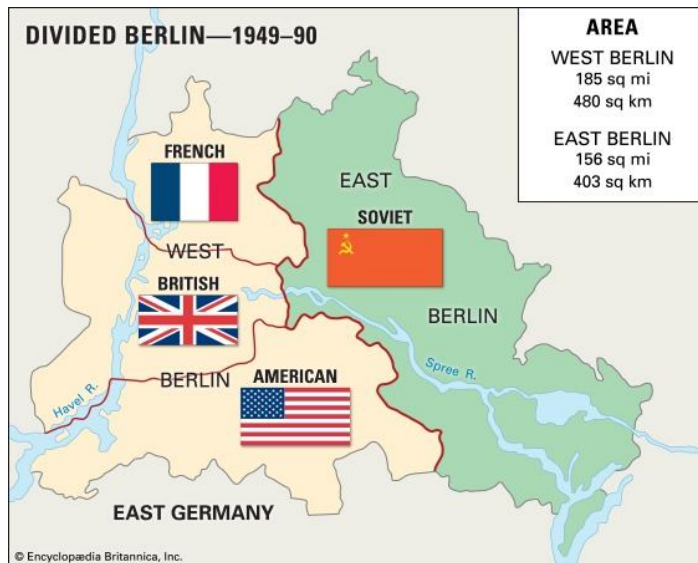
- B6.** Explain the reasons behind the leaders' decisions that contributed to both the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine.

SL 3

Part C: Essay

Use the given resources and your own knowledge to write an essay of 250-300 words on the following topic.

Discuss the successes, challenges and aftermath of the Potsdam Conference. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



SOURCE: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=potsdam+conference>



"WHY CAN'T WE WORK TOGETHER IN MUTUAL TRUST & CONFIDENCE?"

Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=potsdam+conference&rlz=1C1RLNStsdam+conference+political+cartoon&imgcr=8EqWOruuAf1dIM>:

The Potsdam Declaration or the Proclamation Defining Terms for Japanese Surrender is a statement that called for the surrender of all Japanese armed forces during World War II.

On July 26, the United States, Britain, and China released the Potsdam Declaration announcing the terms for Japan's surrender, with the warning, "We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay."

"We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction."

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potsdam_Conference

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OPTIONAL STRAND 5: SYSTEMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY Weighting 30

Part A: Resource Interpretation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number A1 – A7.



Source: Park, R. South African Indian Congress, www.sahistory.org.za

A1. Name the person who led the resistance against the Indian Franchise Bill.

SL 1

A2. What was the 'Indian Franchise Bill'?

SL 1

A3. What year was the Indian Franchise Bill introduced?

SL 1

A4. Name ONE event around the resistance to the Indian Franchise Bill.

SL 1

A5. Identify ONE impact of the Franchise Bill on the Indians.

SL 1

A6. Describe the significance of Gandhi's policies against the Indian Franchise Bill.

SL 2

A7. Explain TWO reasons behind the resistance of the Indians to the Franchise Bill.

SL 3

Part B: Text Evaluation

Use the given resource and your own knowledge to answer Number B1 – B6.

The decision was also taken to apply socialism to agriculture - at first by 'persuading' the peasants to merge their holdings and stock into large 'collective' farms which would run without private profit to the cultivators. With this decision...the hope is to modernize Russian agriculture, secure the benefits of large scale farming, and feed at minimum cost the urban workers on whom the burden of the Five Year Plan would fall. The policy of 'persuasive' collectivisation in agriculture had only a limited success. Some of the poorer peasants agreed to be collectivised, but the better-off with more land - the *kulaks* - hung back.

Source: Richards, D. *An Illustrated History of Modern Europe, 1789-1984*, 7th edition, Longman Group Ltd, London: 1977, p299.

B1. Define the term '*collectivisation*'.

SL 1

B2. Who introduced collectivization?

SL 1

B3. State ONE reason behind the introduction of collectivisation.

SL 1

B4. Describe ONE collectivisation practice and its challenge.

SL 2

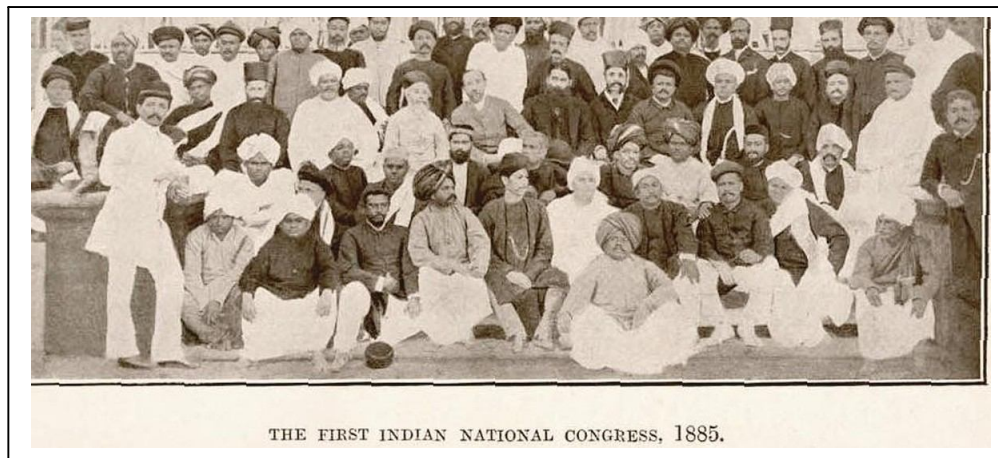
B5. Describe TWO impacts of the collectivisation policy.

SL 2

Part C: Essay

Use the given resources and your own knowledge to write an essay of 250 – 300 words on the following topic.

Discuss the challenges and successes of the Congress Party and Gandhi in winning political and economic freedom for India. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.



Source: McLeod, H & Webb, R. *Gandhi and Indian Independence*, Macmillan Publishers, New Zealand, 1998, p. 18.

"Friends and comrades, the light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere...For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light. The light that has illumined this country for these many many years will illumine this country for many more years, and a thousand years later, that light will still be seen in this country and the world will see it and it will give solace to numerable hearts.

Source: McLeod, H & Webb, R. *Gandhi and Indian Independence*, Macmillan Publishers, New Zealand, 1998, p. 18.



Source: <https://www.google.ws/search?q=gandhi+and+indian+national+congress>

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HISTORY

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(For Scorers only)

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TOTAL	100		