



Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

HISTORY

2019

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 right hand corner of this page and on any extra sheets you will use.
3. You must answer the CORE STRAND and TWO OPTIONAL STRANDS. Put a tick in the box for the TWO OPTIONAL strands you will answer. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
4. If you need more spaces for answers, 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.

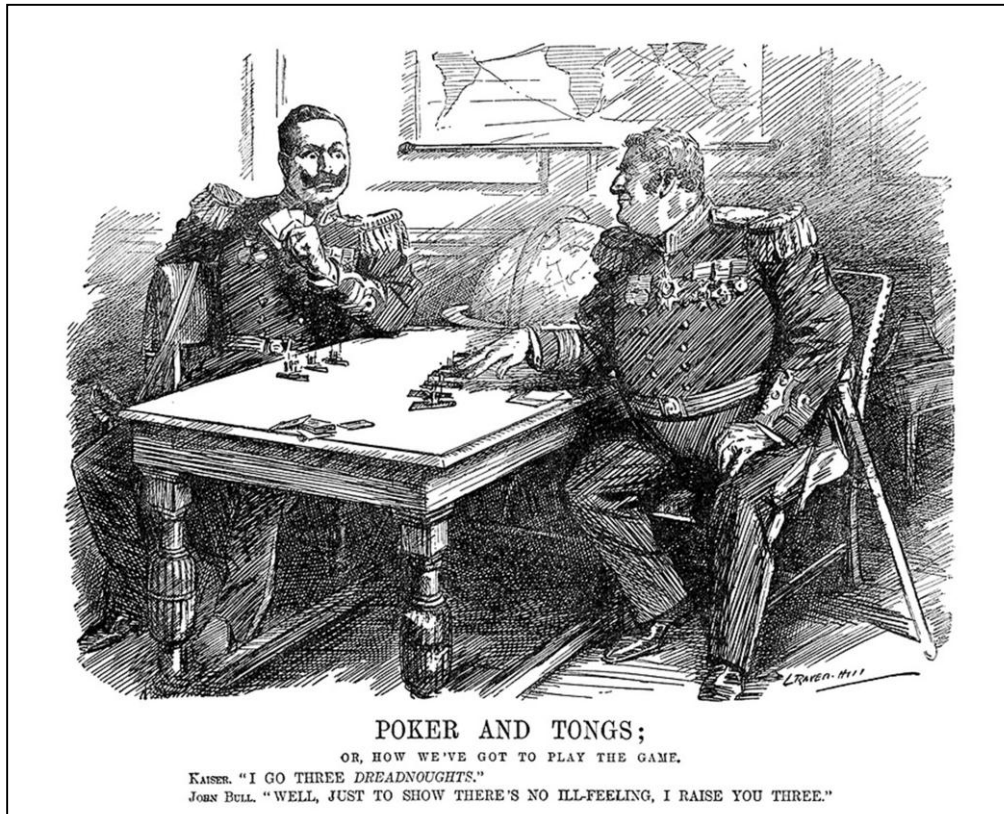
CURRICULUM STRANDS		Page	Time (min)	Weighting
CORE STRAND:	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	2	80	40
OPTIONAL STRAND 1:	MIGRATION	11	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 2:	IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NATIONALISM AND DECOLONISATION	19	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 3:	CONFLICT	27	54	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 4:	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	34	18	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 5:	SYSTEMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY	41	50	30
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-48 in the correct order and that none of these pages are blank.

HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 1 – 6.



Source: Punch Magazine, 1908

1. Define 'arms race.'

SL 1

2. Name ONE country involved in the Arms race before World War II.

SL 1

3. Identify ONE country represented by the men in the resource (page 2).

SL 1

4. Describe TWO features of the Arms race before World War II.

SL 2

5. List TWO factors that contributed to the Arms race before World War II.

SL 2

6. Explain THREE effects of the Arms race on the countries that were involved.

SL 3

PART B: TEXT EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 7 – 10.

“...the Spanish Civil War begins as a revolt by right-wing Spanish military officers in Spanish Morocco and spreads to mainland Spain. From the Canary Islands, General Francisco Franco broadcasts a message calling for all army officers to join the uprising and overthrow Spain’s leftist Republican government. Within three days, the rebels captured Morocco, much of northern Spain, and several key cities in the south. The Republicans succeeded in putting down the uprising in other areas, including Madrid, Spain’s capital. The Republicans and the Nationalists, as the rebels were called, then proceeded to secure their respective territories by executing thousands of suspected political opponents.”

Source: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/spanish-civil-war-breaks-out>

7. State the year the Spanish Civil war started.

SL 1

8. Name the TWO main political parties involved in the Spanish Civil War.

SL 2

9. State THREE factors that lead to the Spanish Civil war.

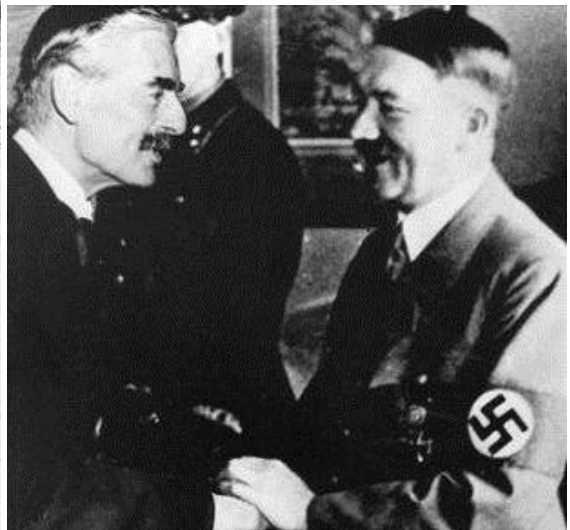
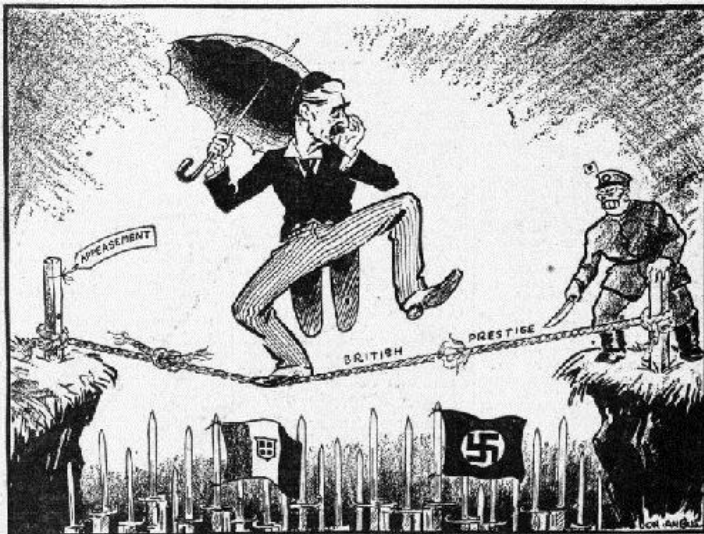
SL 3

10. Discuss the effects of the Spanish Civil war on the country and its allies.

SL 4

PART C: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 11 – 14.



Source: <https://historicallysuitable.wordpress.com/2015/12/27/>

11. Define 'Appeasement' in a political context.

SL 1

12. Describe TWO reasons for the popularity of the Appeasement policy in Britain and France.

SL 2

13. Explain the application of the Appeasement policy before World War II with examples.

SL 3

14. Discuss the purpose of the Munich pact and the events that happened during this time.

SL 4

PART D: ESSAY

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

Discuss the functions of the United Nations (UN) in relation to its mandate, responsibilities and the role of the UN peacekeeping forces.



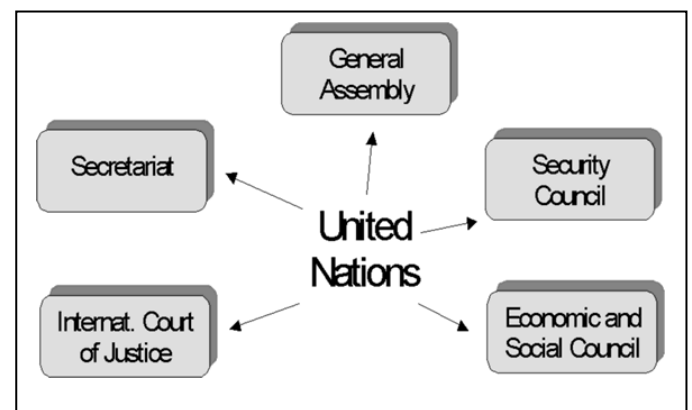
Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations/Peacekeeping-peacemaking-and-peace-building>

The “United Nations (UN), international organization was established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. Headquartered in New York City, the UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.”

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations>

International armed forces were first used in 1948 to observe cease-fires in Kashmir and Palestine. Although not specifically mentioned in the UN Charter, the use of such forces as a buffer between warring parties pending troop withdrawals and negotiations—a practice known as peacekeeping—was formalized in 1956 during the Suez Crisis between Egypt, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. Peacekeeping missions have taken many forms, though they have in common the fact that they are designed to be peaceful, that they involve military troops from several countries, and that the troops serve under the authority of the UN Security Council. In 1988 the UN Peacekeeping Forces were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations/Peacekeeping-peacemaking-and-peace-building>



Source: <https://www.english-online.at/government/united-nations/united-nations-organs.gif>

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For Scorers use ONLY

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PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 19 – 22.



Source: <https://cort-oktatas.hu/en/labor-shortages-in-the-EU>

19. Define 'Temporary Labour Migration'.

SL 1

- 20.** Describe TWO major labour migration movements that resulted from the two World Wars.

- 21.** Explain temporary labour programs that Germany implemented after the iron curtain fell.

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

22. Discuss the reasons why Germany only focused their temporary labour programs on Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland in the 1980s and 1990s.

SL 4

PART B: TEXT EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 23 – 27.

“With the fall of the Iron Curtain, and the end of travel restrictions from the former Eastern Bloc countries, an additional 2.7 million ethnic Germans returned to Germany between 1988 and 2000. Almost 1.9 million of these arrived from the former territory of the Soviet Union, with Poland (575 000) and Romania (220 000) providing the remaining flows. The number of these arrivals reached 400 000 in 1990. However, by the early 1990s, after the initial excitement and happiness of the end of the Cold War and German reunification, the government began to take steps to manage and control the return of ethnic Germans.”

Source: MESC History Year 13 Text, p. 18.

23. Identify ONE cause of ethnic German immigration (East-West).

SL 1

24. Name ONE country that ethnic Germans immigrated from in the 1990s.

SL 1

25. Describe what German reunification means.

SL 2

PART C: ESSAY

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

Discuss the reasons for the asylum seeker programs in Germany and the impact these had on the Germans and asylum seekers. Use specific examples in your answer.

“By the end of the 1980s, Aussiedler were not the only immigrants whose numbers had increased. Numerous crises within the European continent meant there were more people who wanted asylum in Germany. Whereas in 1987, 57 400 people applied for asylum, between 1988 and 1992 a total of 1.1 million people applied for asylum. The peak was reached in 1992, when nearly 440 000 asylum seekers filed applications. This growth in population due to immigration happened at the same time as some Germans had racist reactions to non-German immigrants. There were some very tragic and violent encounters against foreigners and asylum seekers. This situation resulted in many heated political debates in parliament”

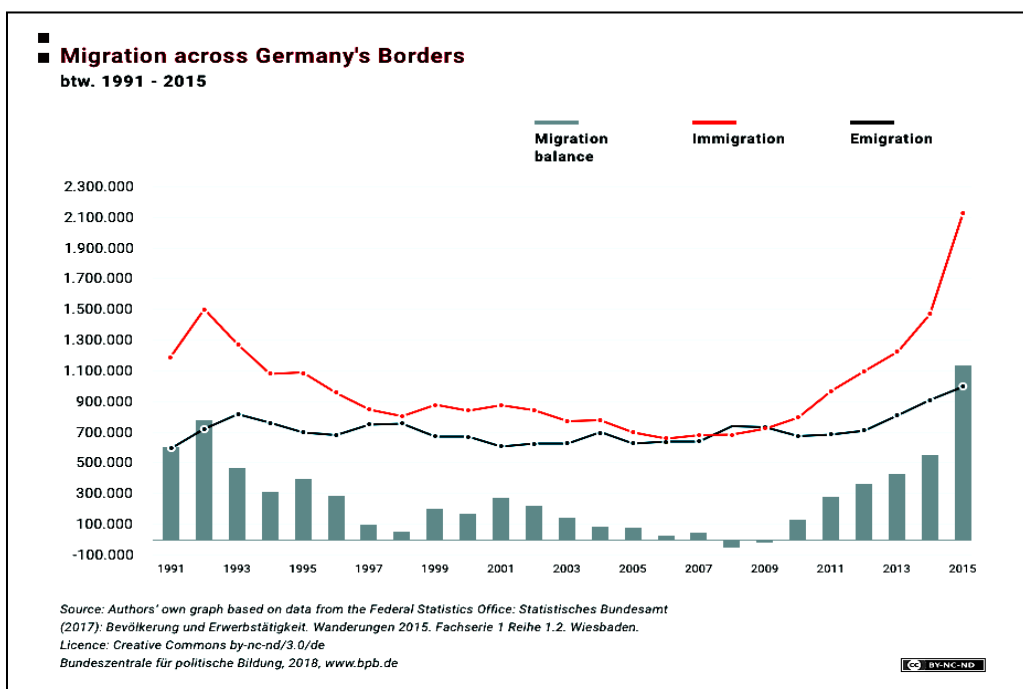
Source: MESC History Year 13 Text, p. 20



Yugoslav Refugee Crisis Europe's Worst Since 40s

Source:

<https://www.nytimes.com/1992/07/24/world/yugoslav-refugee-crisis-europe-s-worst-since-40-s>



Source: <https://brewminate.com/migration-to-and-from-germany-17th-century-to-today>

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For Scorers use ONLY

Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Students response				

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 32 – 36.



Source: <https://alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/geneva-accords-of-1954>

32. Define the term 'Decolonisation.'

SL 1

33. Give ONE Asian country who attended the Geneva Conference.

SL 1

34. Identify ONE European country and the role they played at the Geneva Conference.

SL 2

35. Describe the purpose of the Geneva Conference.

SL 2

36. Discuss FOUR terms of the Geneva Accords.

SL 4

PART B: RESOURCE EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 37 – 40.



Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-ofMyanmar>



Source: <https://www.stamps/burma-independence-day-sg-85p.asp>

37. State the year Burma/Myanmar gained independence from British rule.

SL 1

38. Describe the events around the annexation of Burma/Myanmar by Britain.

SL 2

39. Explain the impact of the Anglo-Burmese wars on Britain.

SL 3

40. Discuss TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of the annexation of the Burmese people by Britain.

SL 4

PART C: ESSAY

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

Describe the events that led to the destruction of the Berlin Wall and examine the significance of its fall on the reunification of Germany.

The Berlin Wall came to symbolize the Cold War's division of East from West Germany and of eastern from western Europe. About 5,000 East Germans managed to cross the Berlin Wall (by various means) and reach West Berlin safely, while another 5,000 were captured by East German authorities in the attempt and 191 more were killed during the actual crossing of the wall. East Germany's hard-line communist leadership was forced from power in October 1989 during the wave of democratization that swept through eastern Europe. On November 9 the East German government opened the country's borders with West Germany (including West Berlin), and openings were made in the Berlin Wall through which East Germans could travel freely to the West. The wall henceforth ceased to function as a political barrier between East and West Germany.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Berlin-Wall>



Source: <https://medium.com/@catiecooper1414/why-propaganda-changed-how-we-viewed-the-berlin-wall>



Source:

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/world-history/fall-of-the-berlin-wall-25-years-on-we-remember-the-day-the-world-fell-apart-9821977.html>

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PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your own knowledge to answer Numbers 45 – 48.



Source:

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/amritsar-massacre-india-british-empires-darkest-day-churchill-general-dyer/>

45. State the year of the Amritsar massacre.

SL 1

46. Describe the event that led to the Amritsar massacre.

SL 2

47. Explain THREE reasons behind the actions of General Dyer.

SL 3

48. Discuss the effects of the Amritsar massacre on the Indians and the British.

SL 4

PART B: TEXT EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 49 – 53.

“The First Simla Conference ... failed primarily because the British Government and the Congress refused to recognize the Muslim League as the sole representative body of Indian Muslims. Similarly, the League rejected the claim of the Congress to represent all communities especially the Muslims of India. The only way left for Wavell was to hold elections to testify their claims. If on one hand, the Simla Conference brought about instability in the country, the unexpected developments outside India, like the landslide victory of the Labour Party in England and the sudden end of the war with Japan accentuated the considerably, viceroy’s problems in India...”

Source: http://www.nihcr.edu.pk/Latest_English_Journal/SimlaConference.OiqbalChawla.pdf

49. State the year of the first Simla Conference.

SL 1

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50. Name the British Viceroy who participated in the first Simla Conference.

SL 1

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51. Identify the two Indian political parties that were invited to take part in the Simla Conference.

SL 2

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52. Describe the purpose of the first Simla Conference.

SL 2

53. Discuss the main reasons for the failure of the first Simla Conference.

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SL 4

PART C: ESSAY

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

Discuss the reasons for the Partition of India, the events that led up to it and the effects of this partition on India.



Muslims fleeing India for Pakistan, September 1947. Photograph: AP

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/from-the-archive-blog/2017/aug/14/india-partition-pakistan-independence-70-1947>

FAREWELL AND HAIL

End of the Indian Empire: Birth of Two Dominions

INDIA & PAKISTAN CELEBRATE

British rule in India ended at midnight last night, after 163 years. To-day the new Dominions of India and Pakistan are in being.

At midnight in Delhi, capital of India, Lord Mountbatten ceased to be the Viceroy and became Governor General of India. It is announced in London that an earldom has been conferred on him. At midnight in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah became Governor General of Pakistan.

The Pakistan Constituent Assembly met yesterday afternoon and Lord Mountbatten was there to say farewell: not an absolute parting, he said, but a parting among friends. The Indian Constituent Assembly held an independence meeting at midnight; the hour, said Mr. Nehru, the Indian Premier, when the world sleeps and India wakes to life and freedom.

The United States announced yesterday that it is giving full diplomatic recognition to Pakistan. China is doing the same, and Egypt is to establish diplomatic relations with India and Pakistan.



“Partition created the independent nations of Muslim-majority Pakistan and Hindu-majority India, separating the provinces of Bengal and Punjab along religious lines, despite the fact that Muslims and Hindus lived in mixed communities throughout the area, Satia says.

Although the agreement required no relocation, about 15 million people moved or were forced to move, and between half a million to 2 million died in the ensuing violence...”

Source: <http://alhaqeeqa.org/trauma-of-partition-haunts-india-and-pakistan-today/>

Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/modern/partition1947>.

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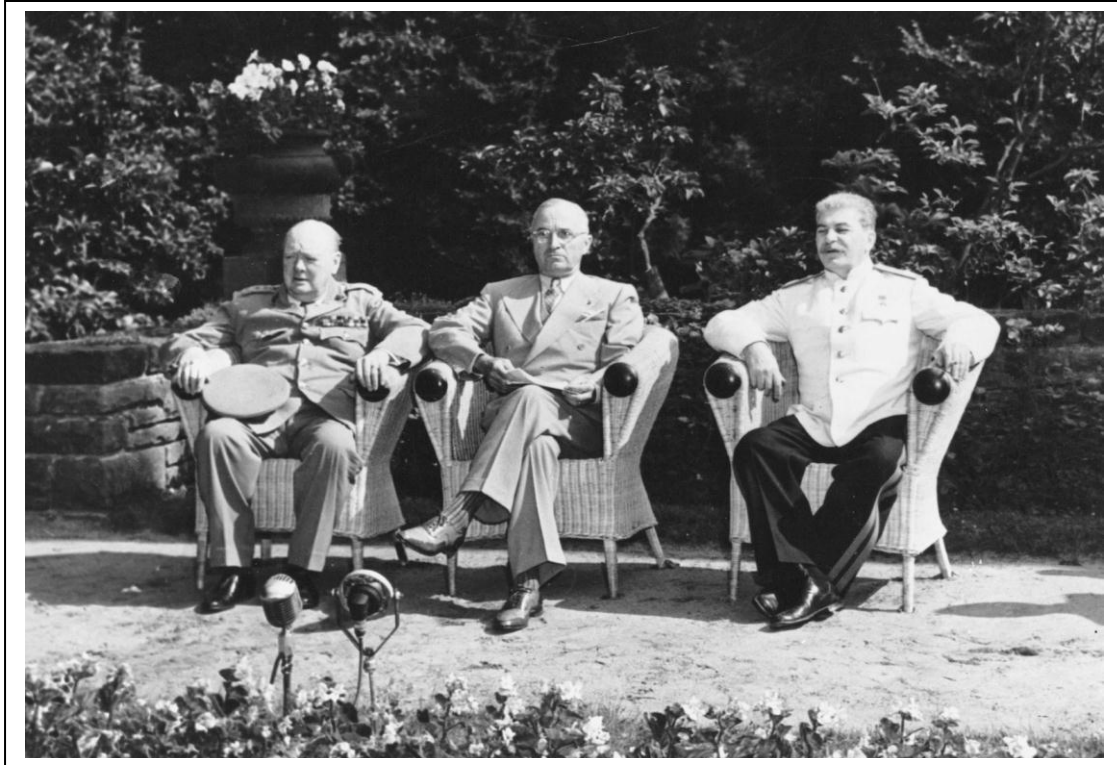
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For Scorers use ONLY

Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Students response				

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 58 – 62.



Source: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Potsdam-Conference>

58. State the year of the Potsdam Conference.

SL 1

59. Name the country where the Potsdam Conference was held.

SL 1

60. Describe the purpose of the Potsdam conference.

SL 2

61. Name any TWO main political leaders and the countries they represent who attended the Potsdam conference.

SL 2

62. Discuss TWO successes and TWO failures of the Potsdam conference.

SL 4

PART B: TEXT EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 63 – 66.

“The history of the multinational is linked with the history of colonialism. Many of the first multinationals were commissioned at the behest of European monarchs in order to conduct expeditions. Many of the colonies not held by Spain or Portugal were under the administration of some of the world's earliest multinationals. One of the first arose in 1660: The East India Company, founded by the British. It was headquartered in London, and took part in international trade and exploration, with trading posts in India. Other examples include the Swedish Africa Company, founded in 1649, and the Hudson's Bay Company, which was incorporated in the 17th century.”

Source: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/multinationalcorporation.asp>

63. Define Multinational Companies.

SL 1

64. Give TWO examples of multinational companies in Samoa.

SL 2

65. Describe THREE features of multinational companies.

SL 3

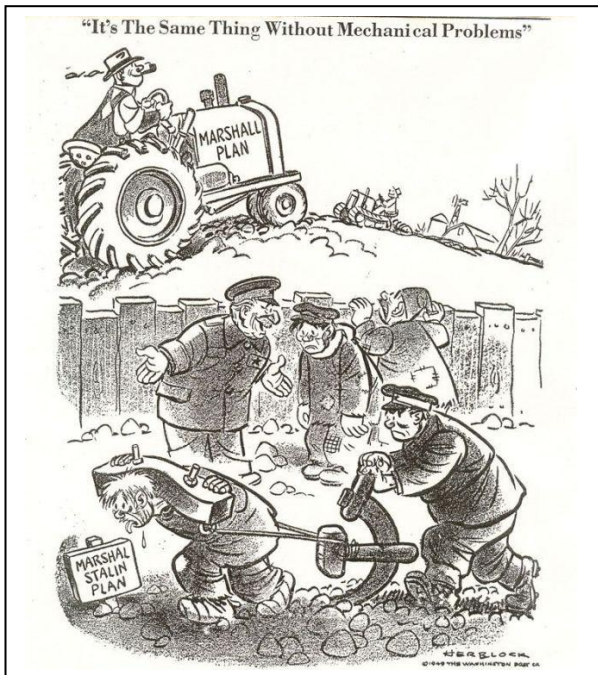
66. Discuss the influence of multinational companies on the governments and countries they have branches located in.

SL 4

PART C: ESSAY

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

Discuss the impact of the Marshall plan on Europe. In what ways did the Marshall plan contribute to Europe's economy? Use specific examples in your answer.



Source: <https://warinsights.wordpress.com/2016/05/13/cold-war-which-side-are-you-on/>



Source: <https://history.howstuffworks.com/history-vs-myth/marshall-plan2.htm>

"The reconstruction coordinated under the Marshall Plan was formulated following a meeting of the participating European states in the latter half of 1947. Notably, invitations were extended to the Soviet Union and its satellite states.

However, they refused to join the effort, allegedly fearing U.S. involvement in their respective national affairs.

President Harry Truman signed the Marshall Plan on April 3, 1948, and aid was distributed to 16 European nations, including Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Norway.

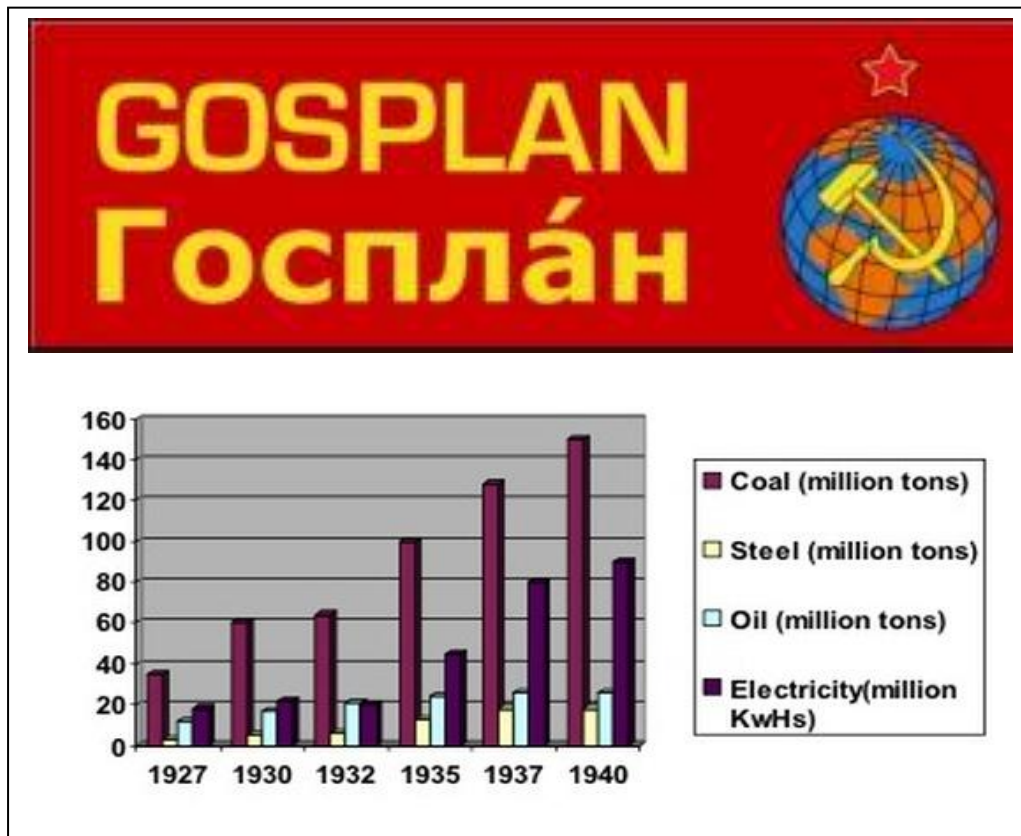
To highlight the significance of America's largesse, the billions committed in aid effectively amounted to a generous 5 percent of U.S. gross domestic product at the time..."

Source: <https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/marshall-plan-1>

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PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resources and your knowledge to answer Numbers 71 – 75.



Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Five-Year-Plans>

71. Name the host country of the Gosplan.

SL 1

72. State the year the Gosplan was set up.

SL 1

73. Describe the main purpose of the Gosplan.

SL 2

74. Describe TWO reasons for the rapid industrialization in Russia in the 1920s.

SL 2

75. Discuss the methods that Gosplan used to ensure rapid industrialization.

SL 4

PART B: TEXT EVALUATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Numbers 76 – 79.



Source: <https://www.inc.in/en/congress-sandesh/politics/130-years-of-the-indian-national-congress>

76. Name the year the Indian National Congress was established.

SL 1

77. Outline the TWO main goals of the Indian National Congress

SL 2

- 78.** Explain the demands that the Indian National congress wanted to be introduced into Indian government.

SL 3

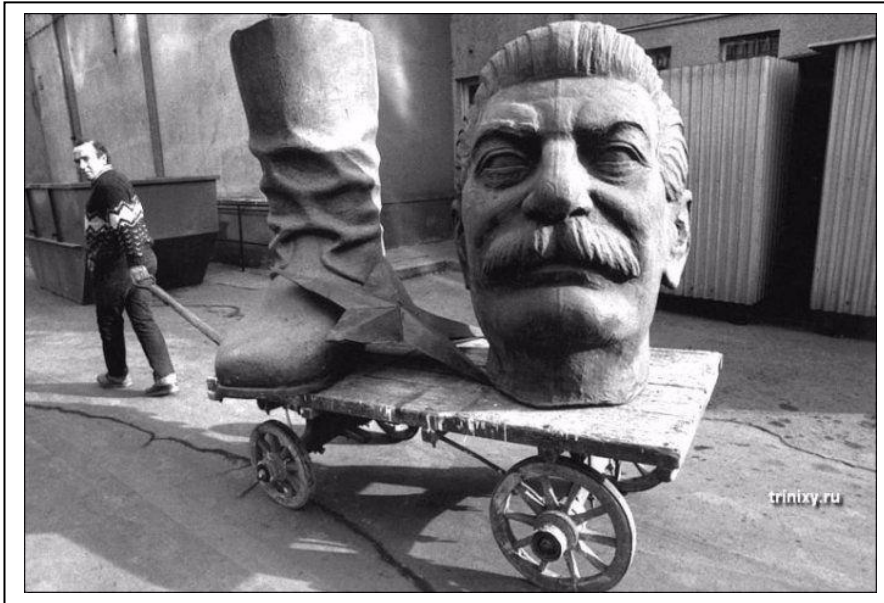
- 79.** Discuss the roles the Indian Congress Party and Mahatma Gandhi had in winning independence for India.

SL 4

PART C: ESSAY

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

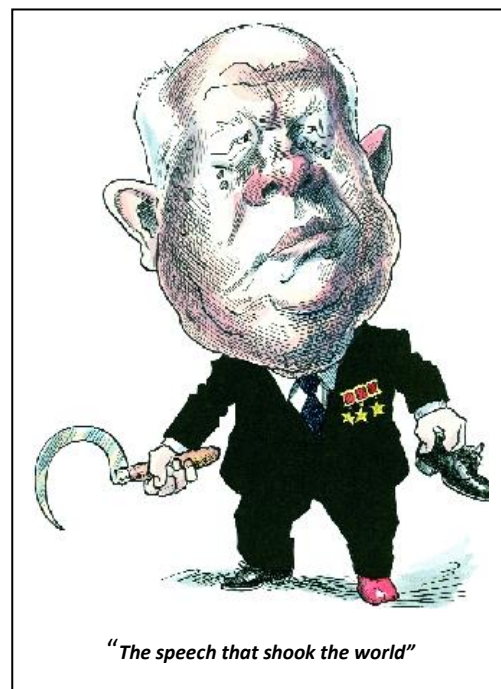
Discuss the impact of the De-Stalinization process on Russia and its satellites. Explain the main events and the methods that replaced Stalin's methods.



Source: <https://www.sutori.com/story/reform-and-de-stalinization>

"De-Stalinization, political reform launched at the 20th Party Congress (February 1956) by Soviet Communist Party First Secretary *Nikita Khrushchev* that condemned the crimes committed by his predecessor, *Joseph Stalin*, destroyed Stalin's image as an infallible leader, and promised a return to so-called socialist legality and Leninist principles of party rule. This caused profound shock among communists throughout the world—who had been taught to admire Stalin—severely damaged the *prestige* of the *Soviet Union*, generated serious friction in the international communist movement, and contributed to uprisings in 1956 in Poland and Hungary."

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/event/de-Stalinization>



Source: <https://www.hoover.org/research/speech-shook-world>

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For Scorers use ONLY

Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Students response				

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

HISTORY

2019

(For Scorers only)

CURRICULUM STRANDS	Weighting	Scores	Chief Scorer
COMPULSORY STRAND: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	40		
OPTIONAL STRAND 1: MIGRATION	30		
OPTIONAL STRAND 2: IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NATIONALISM AND DECOLONISATION	30		
OPTIONAL STRAND 3: CONFLICT	30		
OPTIONAL STRAND 4: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	30		
OPTIONAL STRAND 5: SYSTEMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY	30		
TOTAL	100		