



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER

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Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate

HISTORY

2024

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.
4. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you need more papers for answers, ask the Supervisor.
5. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number each question. Attach the extra sheets to the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Pages	Time (min)	Weighting
CORE STRAND	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	2-11	80	40
OPTIONAL STRAND 1	MIGRATION	12-20	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 2	IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NATIONALISM AND DECOLONISATION	21-29	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 3	CONFLICT	30-37	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 4	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	38-45	50	30
OPTIONAL STRAND 5	SYSTEMS OF POWER AND AUTHORITY	46-54	50	30
TOTAL			180	100

Check that this booklet contains pages 2 - 55 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 below and your knowledge to answer Questions 1 to 4.



Source: <https://www.prints-online.com/ww1-allies-united-stand-14379806.html>

1. Name the **country** that formed an alliance with the three countries in the given resource, together with the **year** that the alliance formed.

SL 2

2. Explain how the alliance system amongst countries contributed to an environment where wars would begin in Europe.

SL 3

3. List **TWO** factors that contributed to the arms race and led to World War I.

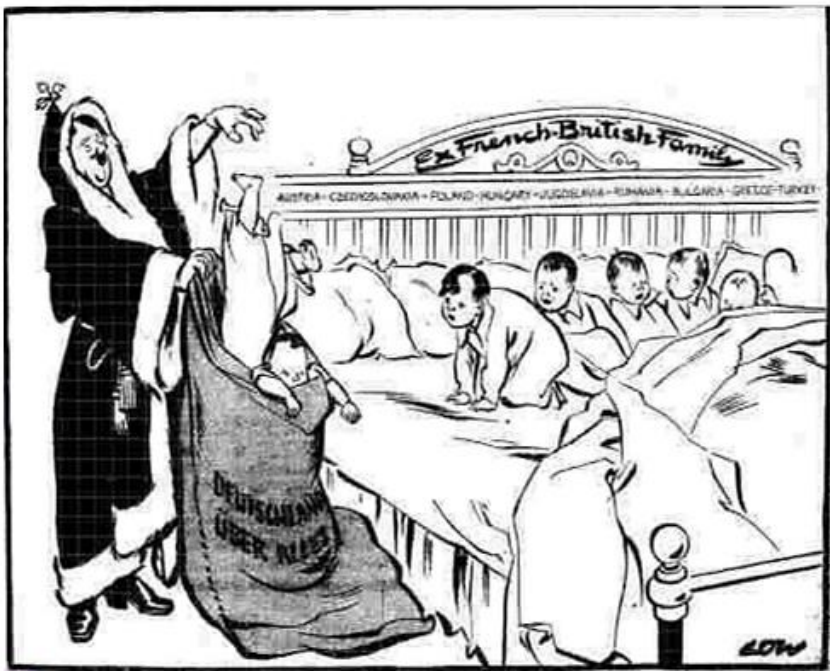
SL 2

4. Discuss how the alliance system promoted diplomacy in Europe. Use examples to support your answer.

SL 4

PART B: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 5 to 9.



Source: <https://subjectoftorment.files.wordpress.com/>

For Questions 5 and 6, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

5. What is the main goal of appeasement in a political context?
- A. To provoke conflicts and wars.
 - B. To promote peace and avoid conflicts.
 - C. To assert dominance and control over other nations.
 - D. To promote a policy of isolationism and non-intervention.

	SL 1

6. Fascism is a governing system that is:

- A. Democratic.
- B. Totalitarian.
- C. Monarchic.
- D. Communist.

☐

SL 1

7. Describe how collective security can prevent war.

SL 2

8. Explain how the British Prime Minister applied the policy of appeasement that led to Nazi German expansion in 1937 – 1939.

SL 3

PART C: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 10 to 14.



Source: <https://brainly.com/question/30083123>

For Questions 10 to 12, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

10. The two main countries in the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact are:

- A. Britain and France.
- B. Britain and Russia.
- C. France and USA.
- D. France and Germany.

SL 1

11. One country that signed the 1925 Locarno Pact was:

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

SL 1

12. A founding country to the Anti-Comintern Pact was:

- A. USA.
- B. Japan.
- C. Russia.
- D. Bulgaria.

SL 1

PART D: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: Discuss how the functions of the United Nations determined the responsibilities it would have to respond to any challenges that it may face.

In the end, it comes down to values [...] We want the world our children inherit to be defined by the values enshrined in the UN Charter: peace, justice, respect, human rights, tolerance and solidarity.

António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General

Source: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us>

The flag of the United Nations, and the emblem of the United Nations (which is part of the UN flag design) have become symbols of the Organization as it carries out its work. With a pair of olive tree branches and a map of the world, the emblem and the flag on which it rests are also aspirational symbols for people all over the world, for they speak to their hopes and dreams of peace and unity. The emblem and flag of the United Nations have the practical effect of identifying the Organization in areas of trouble and conflict, to any and all parties concerned.

Source: <https://shorturl.at/gyzGZ>



Source: <https://www.un.org/nl/file/109944>



Source: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/>

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This image shows a full page 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.

For Scorers use ONLY

	15.	16.	17.	18.
Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Student's Response				

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 19 to 22.

In the years between 1949 and 1961, about 2.5 million East Germans had fled from East to [West Germany](#), including steadily rising numbers of skilled workers, professionals, and [intellectuals](#). Their loss threatened to destroy the economic viability of the East German state. In response, East Germany built a barrier to close off East Germans' access to West Berlin and hence West Germany. That barrier, the Berlin Wall, was first erected on the night of August 12–13, 1961, as the result of a decree passed on August 12 by the East German Volkskammer ("Peoples' Chamber"). The original wall, built of [barbed wire](#) and cinder blocks, was subsequently replaced by a series of concrete walls (up to 15 feet [5 meters] high) that were topped with barbed wire and guarded with watchtowers, gun emplacements, and mines. By the 1980s that system of walls, electrified fences, and fortifications extended 28 miles (45 km) through Berlin, dividing the two parts of the city, and extended a further 75 miles (120 km) around West Berlin, separating it from the rest of East Germany.

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

19. Describe **ONE** event that contributed to German Reunification.

SL 2

22. Explain how Germany's political policies influenced the Jewish diaspora.

This image shows a blank 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.

SL 3

PART B: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 23 to 26.

After [World War II](#) Germany received more than 12 million refugees and expellees from former German territory east of the Oder and from areas with substantial German ethnic populations in central and eastern [Europe](#). These numbers were swollen by the ranks of “displaced persons”—non-Germans unwilling to return to their former homelands.

After Germany was partitioned in 1949, the [demographic](#) histories of the two parts of the country diverged, with [West Germany](#) becoming the prime target of continuing migration flows. Although immigrants, principally ethnic Germans, continued to drift in from the east, their numbers were overshadowed by a mass desertion of some two million people from [East Germany](#).

Because these immigrants from East Germany were mostly young and highly skilled, their arrival was a major gain to the booming West German economy but a grievous loss to the much smaller East Germany

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Germany/Demographic-trends>

For Question 23, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

23. What is demography?

- A. The study of the physical environment and its impact on human populations.
- B. The study of the size, structure, and distribution of human populations.
- C. The study of the economic and political systems of a country.
- D. The study of the history of a particular region or culture.

SL 1

24. One common issue after the World Wars is the displacement of persons who became refugees. Describe how policies after the world wars addressed this issue.

SL 2

PART C: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: After the World Wars, policies were developed that promoted economic recovery and job creation across Europe. Discuss how the development of this key policy area impacted other policies that provided the ideal socio-economic context for European migrants after the World Wars. Use examples to support your answer.

Post-war scramble

The end of World War Two brought in its wake the largest population movements in European history. Millions of Germans fled or were expelled from Eastern Europe. Hundreds of thousands of Jews, survivors of the genocide perpetrated by the Nazis, sought secure homes beyond their native lands. And other refugees from every country in Eastern Europe rushed to escape from the newly installed Communist regimes.

At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, British, American and Russian leaders agreed to '... recognise that the transfer to Germany of German populations ... remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken.' They also specified that '... any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.' The expulsions were, in fact, conducted in a ruthless and often brutal manner.

Source: https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/refugees_01.shtml

"When this ghastly war ends," Franklin D. Roosevelt predicted in October 1939, "there may be not one million but ten million or twenty million men, women, and children... who will enter into the wide picture—the problem of the human refugee." Eleanor Roosevelt echoed her husband's forecast six years later, when she personally became involved in aiding the postwar refugee crisis. "A new type of political refugee is appearing," she observed in January 1946, "people who have been against [their] present governments and if they stay at home or go home will probably be killed."

Source: <https://www.nationalww2museum.org>



Source: <https://time.com/4029800/world-war-ii-refugee-photos-migrant-crisis/>

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 31 to 35.



Source: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/balkan-troubles-cartoon>

For Question 31, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

31. Which country was part of the Balkan region from 1900 to 1914?

- A. Austria
- B. Greece
- C. Bulgaria
- D. Hungary

SL 1

32. Describe the relationship between countries in the Balkan region, during the years 1900 to 1914.

SL 2

33. Explain the difference between imperialism and colonialism.

SL 3

35. Explain how outside forces influenced the independence of the Baltic States.

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SL 3

PART B: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 36 to 38.



Source: <https://jordanhistorytwelve.weebly.com/the-hungarian-uprising-1956.html>

36. Describe **ONE** reason for the beginning of the Cold War.

SL 2

37. Describe the Hungarian uprising which motivated Russian satellite states to demand independence.

SL 2

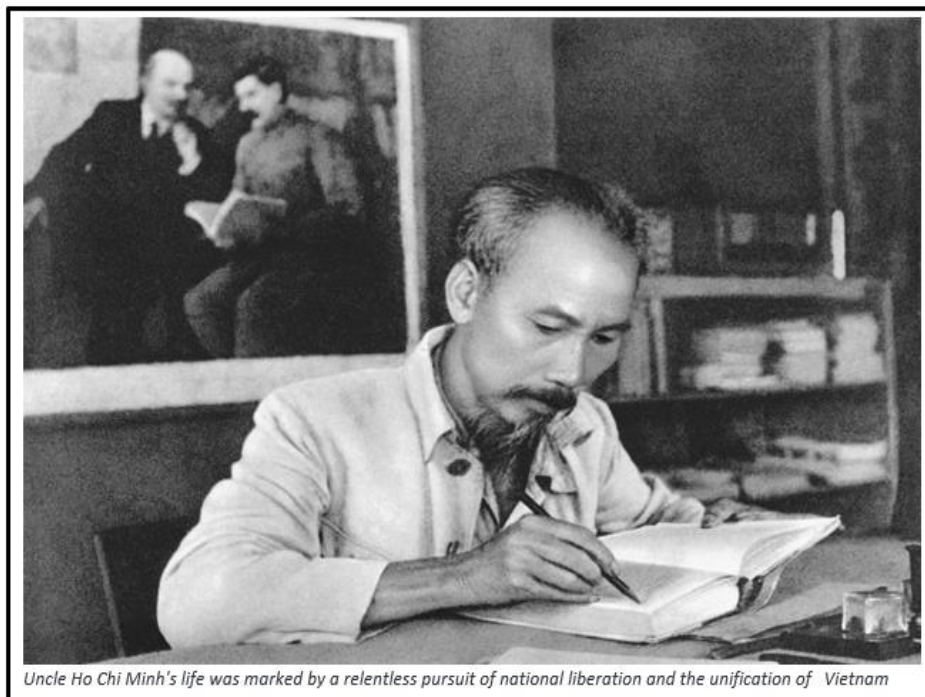
PART C: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: Discuss the impact of Ho Chi Minh's struggles for unification in relation to the Vietnamese independence movement. Use specific examples in your answer.

Ho Chi Minh first emerged as an outspoken voice for Vietnamese independence while living as a young man in France during World War I. Inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution, he joined the Communist Party and traveled to the Soviet Union. He helped found the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 and the League for the Independence of Vietnam, or Viet Minh, in 1941. At World War II's end, Viet Minh forces seized the northern Vietnamese city of Hanoi and declared a Democratic State of Vietnam (or North Vietnam) with Ho as president. Known as "Uncle Ho," he would serve in that position for the next 25 years, becoming a symbol of Vietnam's struggle for unification during a long and costly conflict with the strongly anti-Communist regime in South Vietnam and its powerful ally, the United States.

Source: <https://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/ho-chi-minh-1>



Source : <https://vinpearl.com/en/who-is-ho-chi-minh>

[illegible]

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For Scorers use ONLY

	39.	40.	41.	42.
Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Student's Response				

PART A : RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your own knowledge to answer Questions 43 to 46.



Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com/colonial-india-in-cartoons-195499>

43. Describe **ONE** event that contributed to the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 – 1859.

SL 2

44. Describe the nature of British foreign policy in colonial India.

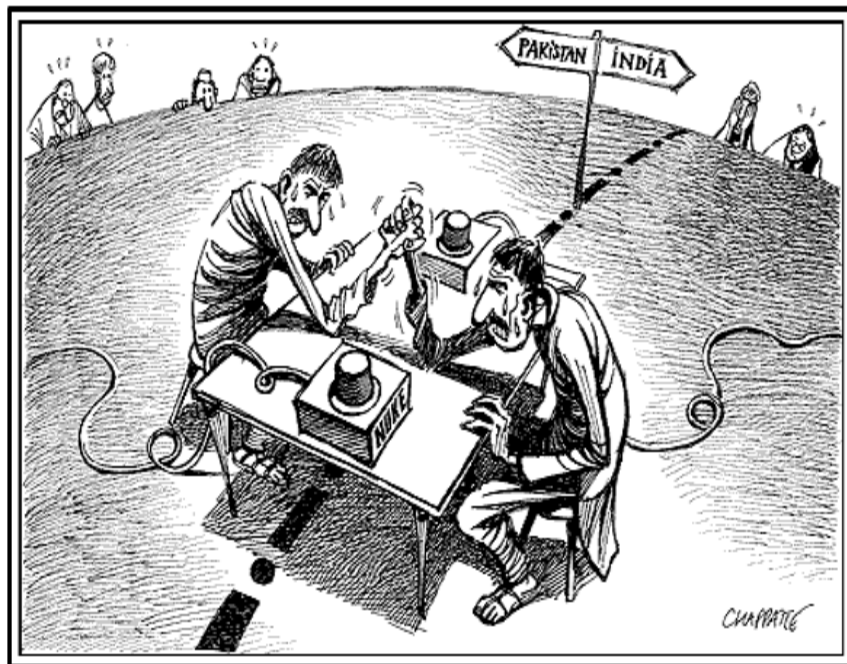
SL 2

45. Explain **TWO** effects of the Sepoy Mutiny on India and its people.

SL 3

PART B: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 47 to 50.



Source: <https://kallahistory12.weebly.com/india.html>

For Question 47, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

47. In which year was the state of Pakistan created?

- A. 1950
- B. 1949
- C. 1948
- D. 1947

SL 1

48. List **TWO** reasons that led to the Muslim League becoming a political party during British rule in India.

SL 2

49. Explain how the Muslim League's campaign for Pakistan influenced British control.

[illegible]

SL 3

50. Explain the social impact of India's partition on the people of India.

[illegible]

SL 3

PART C: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: Discuss how the economic policies of British India fueled nationalism.
Use examples to support your answer.

The main aim of the British was to transform India into a consumer of British goods. As a result, textile, metal work, glass and paper industries were soon out of work. By 1813, the Indian handicrafts lost both their domestic as well as foreign market. Indian goods could not compete with the British factory-made products where machines were used. These markets were now captured and monopolized by Britain by means of war and colonization. From an exporter India became an importer of these goods. They extracted money from the Indian rulers, merchants, zamindars and even the common people. Added to this drain were the profit made through trade and also the salaries of the officials. It was evident that their economic policies were meant to serve the interests of the East India Company and later the British Empire.

Source: <https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/SecSocSciCour/English/Lesson-05.pdf>

Prior to Indian independence, the Indian National Congress was a champion of moderate reform, although during the 1920s and '30s it transitioned to a focus on independence through nonviolent civil disobedience. Since independence, the party has traditionally supported socialist economic policies within a mixed economy, although in the 1990s it supported more conservative economic reforms. Its social policies have included secular government and equal rights, irrespective of caste.

Source: <https://shorturl.at/wLUW3>

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SSLC | History

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 55 to 59.



Source: <https://rb.gv/f5vikz>

For Question 55, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

55. In which year was the Potsdam Conference held?

- A. 1942
- B. 1945
- C. 1943
- D. 1944

SL 1

56. List **TWO** key figures (persons) that attended the Potsdam Conference.

SL 2

57. Describe **ONE** outcome from the Potsdam Conference.

[illegible]

SL 2

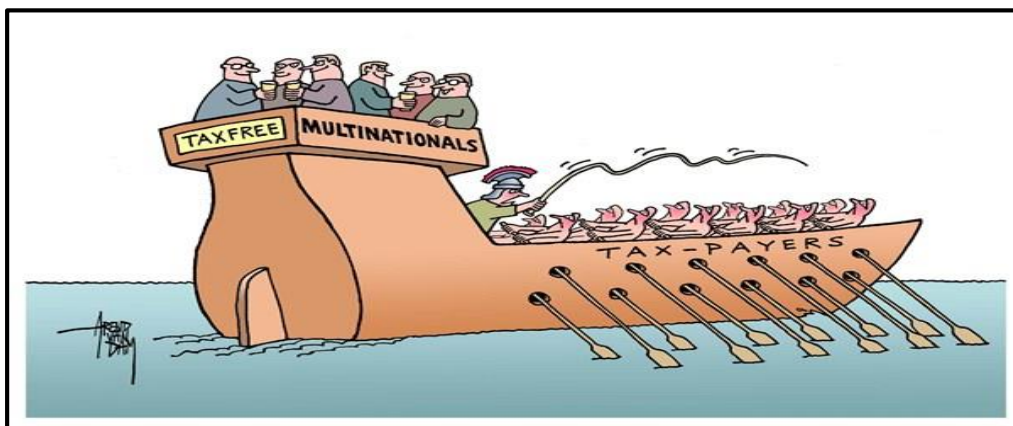
58. Explain the difference between communism and capitalism as political systems.

[illegible]

SL 3

PART B: RESOURCE EVALUATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 60 to 62.



Source : <https://anticap.wordpress.com/tag/multinational-corporations/>

60. Describe **ONE** feature of multinational companies.

SL 2

61. Explain how globalization negatively affects the development of countries.

SL 3

PART C: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: Discuss the success of the 1945 Yalta Conference in promoting global stability. Use specific examples in your answer.



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/Yalta_Conference_1945

Days were spent in discussing these momentous matters, and we argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end on every point unanimous agreement was reached. And more important even than the agreement of words, I may say that we achieved a unity of thought and a way of getting along together. We know, of course, that it was Hitler's hope and the German war lords' hope that we would not agree – that some slight crack might appear in the solid wall of allied unity, a crack that would give him and his fellow gangsters one last hope of escaping their just doom. That is the objective for which his propaganda machine has been working for many months. But Hitler has failed. Never before have the major allies been more closely united- not only in their war aims but also in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be, to be united with each other – and with all peace-loving nations – so that the ideal of lasting peace will become a reality.

Source: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/cold-war-on-file/roosevelt-on-yalta/>

[illegible]

For Scorers use ONLY

	63.	64.	65.	66.
Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Student's Response				

PART A: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource and your knowledge to answer Questions 67 to 71.



Source: <https://rb.gy/egst12>

1928-1938: Rapid industrialization

In the late 1920s Stalin instigates a series of five year plans to turn the Soviet Union into a modern industrialized country. He is afraid that if the Soviet Union does not modernize then Communism will fail, and the country will be destroyed by its capitalist neighbors. He achieves huge increases in coal, oil, and steel productivity and the country sees massive economic growth. His plans are ruthlessly enforced – factories are given strict targets which many workers find impossible to fulfil. Those who fail are scapegoated by many as wreckers and saboteurs and imprisoned or executed as enemies of the state.

Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/articles/zhv747h>

For Question 67, choose and write the LETTER of the correct answer in the box provided.

67. Which of the following is a characteristic of totalitarianism?

- A. Freedom
- B. Equality
- C. Control
- D. Choice

SL 1

68. Describe **ONE** way that Joseph Stalin promoted socio-economic development in the Soviet Union.

SL 2

69. Describe **ONE** way Stalin affected the communist leadership system in the Soviet Union.

70. Explain the difference between how Gandhi and Stalin promoted political stability in India and the Soviet Union.

PART B: RESOURCE INTERPRETATION

Use the resource below and your knowledge to answer Questions 72 to 74.

Between 1928 and 1932, Stalin's Five Year Plan was targeted at collectivizing agriculture and developing heavy industry. This was the first of four so-called plans, which took place in 1928-32, 1933-37, 1938-42 and 1946-53. After a period of relative economic liberalism Stalin decided that a wholesale restructuring of the economy was needed, claiming that unless the Soviets caught up with the capitalist western powers they would be destroyed. Stalin famously stated: "We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make up this gap in ten years. Either we do it or they will crush us."

Source: <https://www.historyhit.com/first-five-year-plan-begins/>



Source: <https://www.milkenreview.org/articles/the-5-year-plan>

72. Describe **ONE** aim of Stalin's 1928 Five-Year Plan for the Soviet Union.

SL 2

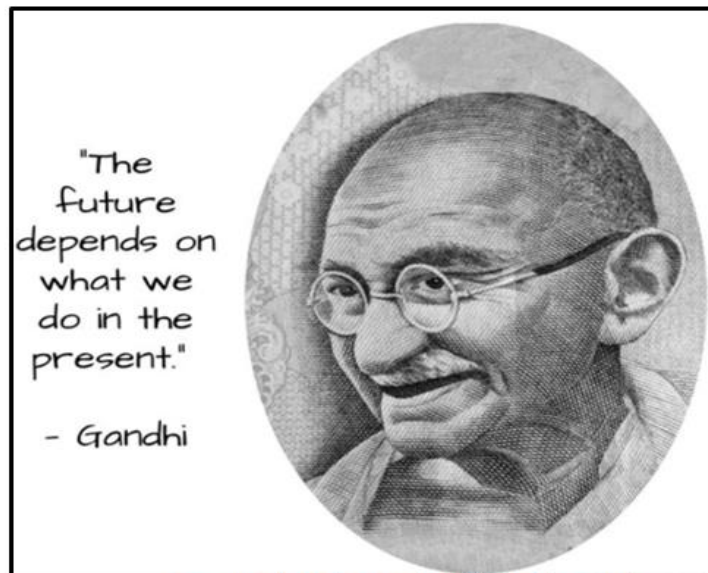
73. Explain how Stalin's practice of collectivization in the Five Year Plan attracted criticism from the people of the Soviet Union.

SL 3

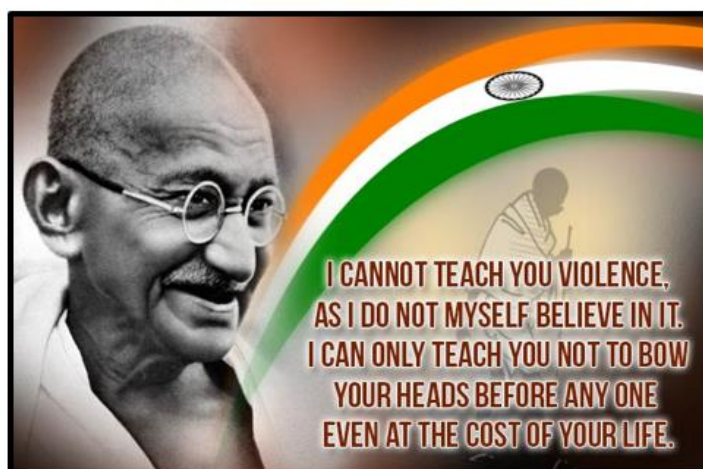
PART C: ESSAY

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

TOPIC: Evaluate Gandhi's attempts to secure India's political independence from the British colonial rulers. Was he successful? What difficulties did he face? Use specific examples in your answer.



Source: <https://parade.com/1247073/marynliles/gandhi-quotes/>



Source: <https://rb.gv/j8ocvw>

[illegible]

For Scorers use ONLY

	75.	76.	77.	78.
Skill Levels	4	3	2	1
Student's Response				

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

SSLC HISTORY

2024

(For Scorers only)

STRANDS		Weighting	Scores	Check Scorer	AED Check
CORE 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	SYSTEM OF POWER AND AUTHORITY	30			
TOTAL		100			