



| MARKER CODE | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| | | | |

| Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN) | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |

TONGA GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TONGA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

2015

HISTORY

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

Time Allowed : 2 ½ Hours + 10 minutes reading.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **ONLY THREE** (3) questions.

Answer **QUESTION 1** and **TWO OTHER QUESTIONS** from questions 2-5.

QUESTION 1 is **COMPULSORY**.

2. Write your **Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)** on the top right hand corner of this page and on the last page.

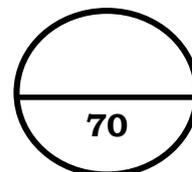
3. Write ALL your answers in the spaces provided in this Booklet. Spend no more than ONE hour on **QUESTION ONE** and no more than 45 minutes on each of the **OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| QUESTION 1: | | International Cooperation | 30 Marks |
| QUESTION 2-5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | OPTIONAL TOPICS | |
| QUESTION 2 ; | <input type="checkbox"/> | Unification and Resolution | 20 Marks |
| QUESTION 3 : | <input type="checkbox"/> | Government | 20 Marks |
| QUESTION 4 : | <input type="checkbox"/> | Economics Development | 20 Marks |
| QUESTION 5: | <input type="checkbox"/> | International Relations | 20 Marks |

4. Check that this booklet contains pages **2 -39** in the correct order.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL MARKS



| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| QUESTION 1 | INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAGUE OF NATIONS • UNITED NATIONS • COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS |
|-------------------|--|---|

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS**(7 MARKS)**

Use **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **Best** answer.

Resource A

The idea of the League was grounded in the broad, international revulsion against the unprecedented destruction of the First World War and the contemporary understanding of its origins. This was reflected in all of Wilson's Fourteen Points, which were themselves based on theories of collective security and international organization debated amongst academics, jurists, socialists and utopians before and during the war. After adopting many of these ideas, Wilson took up the cause with evangelical fervor, whipping up mass enthusiasm for the organization as he travelled to the Paris Peace Conference in January 1919, the first President to travel abroad in an official capacity.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/league>

Resource B

The term "United Nations" was then coined in 1942 by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Declaration by United Nations. This declaration was made to officially state the cooperation of the Allies (Great Britain, the United States, and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and other nations) during World War II.

The UN as it is known today however was not officially founded until 1945 when the Charter of the United Nations was drafted at the UN Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California. The conference was attended by 50 nations and several non-governmental organizations - all of which signed the Charter. The UN officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter.

The principles of the UN as explained in the Charter are to save future generations from war, reaffirm human rights, and establish equal rights for all persons. In addition it also aims to promote justice, freedom, and social progress for the peoples of all of its member states.

<http://geography.about.com/od/politicalgeography/a/unitednations.htm>

1. In **Resource A**, Wilson was the leader of which country?

- A. France.
- B. Great Britain.
- C. United States of America.
- D. Soviet Union.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. According to **Resource A**, the League of Nations was born out of:

- A. revenge for the destruction caused by WWI.
- B. a hatred of the destruction caused by WWI.
- C. the aftermath of WWII.
- D. Wilson's 14 points.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. According to **Resource A**, Wilson's Fourteen Points were based on:

- A. the Paris Peace Conference agreeing with him.
- B. securing collective security from future wars.
- C. seeking revenge for war damages.
- D. promoting Wilson's government.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. According to **Resource B**, the home of the Charter of the UN was:

- A. Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.
- B. Great Britain.
- C. United States.
- D. France.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. With reference to **Resource B**, which of the following was NOT a principle of the UN?

- A. Foster peace.
- B. Equality for all.
- C. Sharing wealth.
- D. Help member states.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

6. The Allies' main reason for their cooperation was a response to the threat posed by:

- A. the Axis Powers.
- B. the 'Big Four'.
- C. the governments of the Middle East.
- D. Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

7. In promoting the UN, Roosevelt was careful not to repeat Wilson's mistake with the League of Nations. What was this mistake?

- A. Selling the League of Nations to the Senate.
- B. Formulating the Fourteen Points.
- C. Ratifying the Treaty of Versailles.
- D. Forcing his government to accept his ideas.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

B. SHORT ANSWERS**(8 MARKS)****Resource C**

The Commonwealth was originated in the progressive dismantling of the British Empire after 1945. The Commonwealth of Nations was formerly known as the British Empire. It has no written Constitution – but members are bound together by a common sense of values and ideas, as well as by a common interest in the maintenance of Peace, Freedom and World Security.

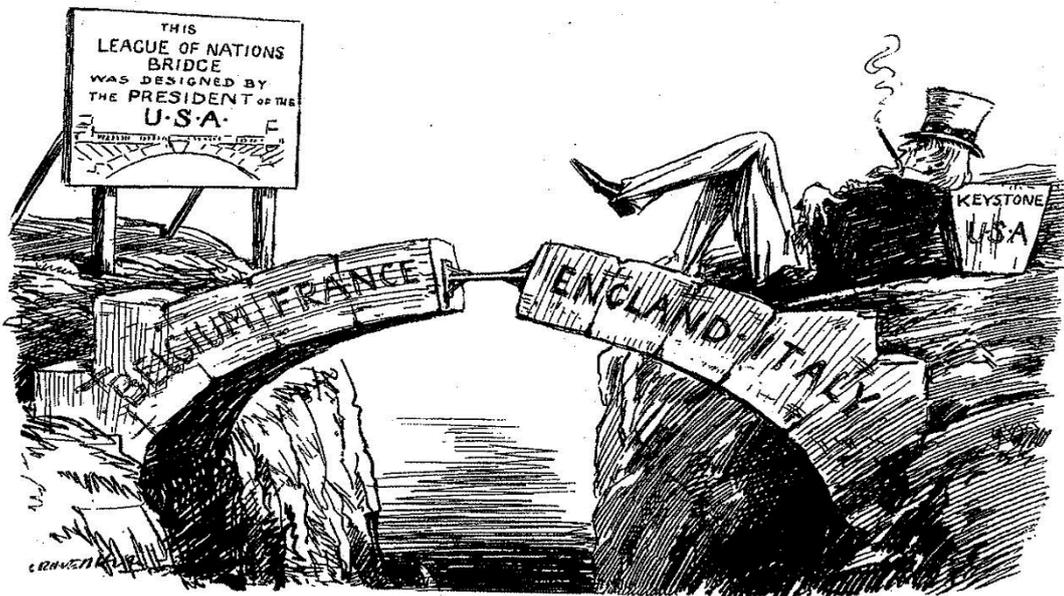
Reasons for the Commonwealth include: *Desire for social development; Desire for Equality, Desire for Economic Benefit and Desire for Independence.*

Characteristics of the Commonwealth include: 'each member nation has attained complete independence, enjoy added security and other opportunities for cultural exchanges and trades, as well as increase in the councils of the world'.

Source: Teacher notes

Resource D

**League cartoon
'The Gap in the Bridge'**



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Source One *Punch cartoon*

Use **Resources C and D** and your understanding of International Cooperation to answer the following questions.

1. Based on **Resource C**, what is the Commonwealth of Nations?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. With reference to **Resource C**, what could be ONE weakness of the Commonwealth of Nations?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. Explain one way in which Tonga has benefitted from the Commonwealth of Nations

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. a) Which Pacific Island country has repeatedly lost its membership of the Commonwealth?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

- b) Why has the Island nation in a) repeatedly lost its membership?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. With reference to **Resource D**, answer the following questions:

- a) Who might the man on the right represent?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

- b) What message is the cartoonist trying to make?

| 2 Marks | |
|---------|--|
| 2 | |
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

ESSAY ITEM**(15 MARKS)**

Using the resources below and your own knowledge, write an essay of about 350 words on the following topics.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS**UNITED NATIONS****COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS**

ESSAY TOPIC: Discuss the successes and failures of any TWO of the organizations. You may refer to the challenges encountered and the solutions they offered and whether they were successful or not.

Incidents that the LON involved in 1920s and 1930s.

- Manchuria Crisis (1931)
- Abyssinia Crisis 1935
- The Spanish Civil war 1936 – 1939.

UN Working for Peace since its establishment

- The Indonesian Dispute
- The India-Pakistan Conflict
- The Arab-Israeli War
- The Korean war
- Conflict on Cyprus
- The Congo Emergency
- The Cuban Missile Crisis
- Problem of South Africa

The Commonwealth of Nations

Main Areas of Operation

- International affairs
- Economic Affairs
- Food Production and Rural Development
- Youth
- Education, applied studies in government, science and technology, law and health.
- Organises biennial meeting of the CHOGM, annual meeting of Finance Ministers, regular meeting of Ministers of education, Law and Health.

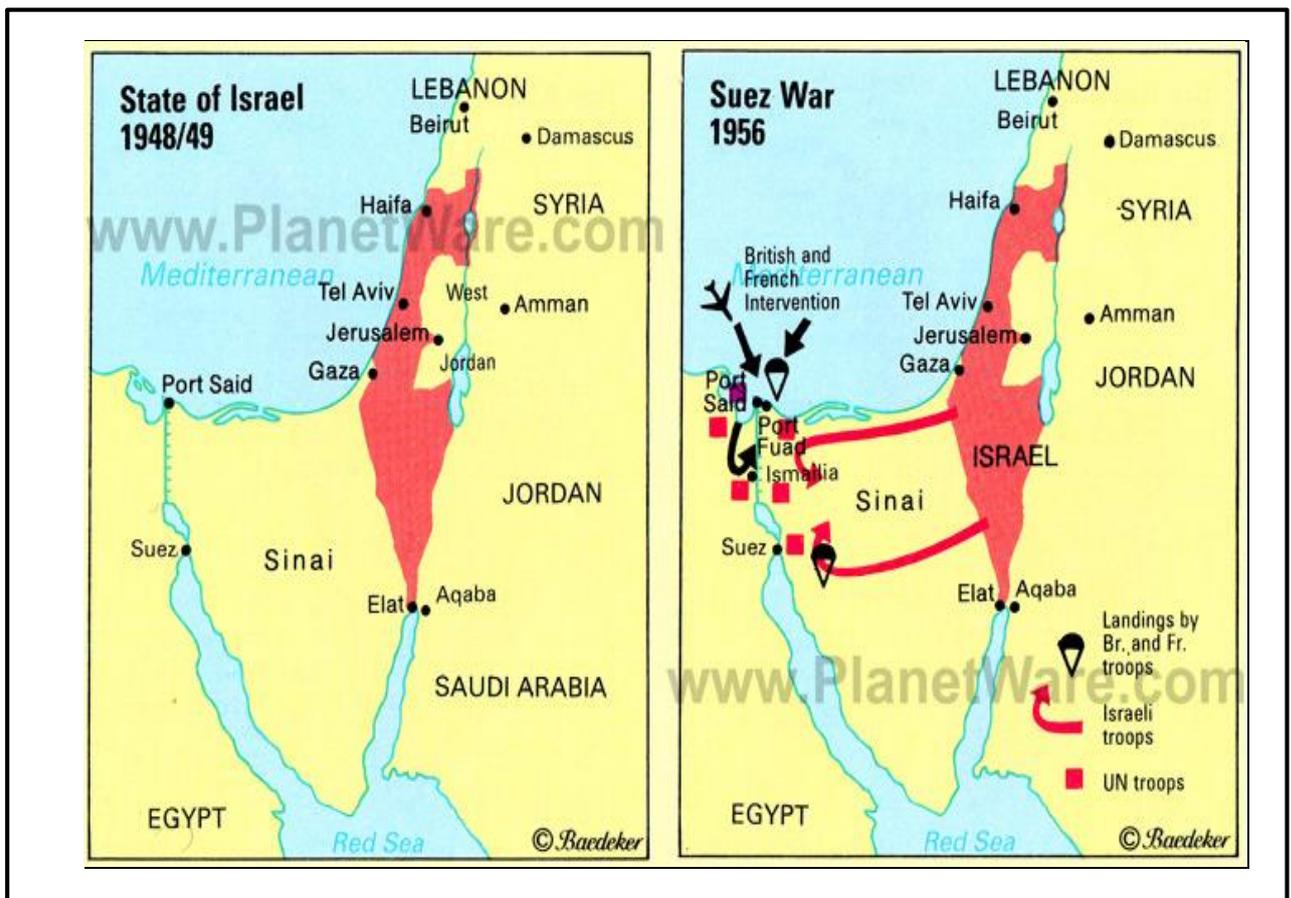
| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| QUESTION 2 | UNIFICATION AND RESOLUTION TO CONFLICT | CHINA 1921 – 1949 PALESTINE/ISRAEL 1945 – 1967 |
|------------|--|---|

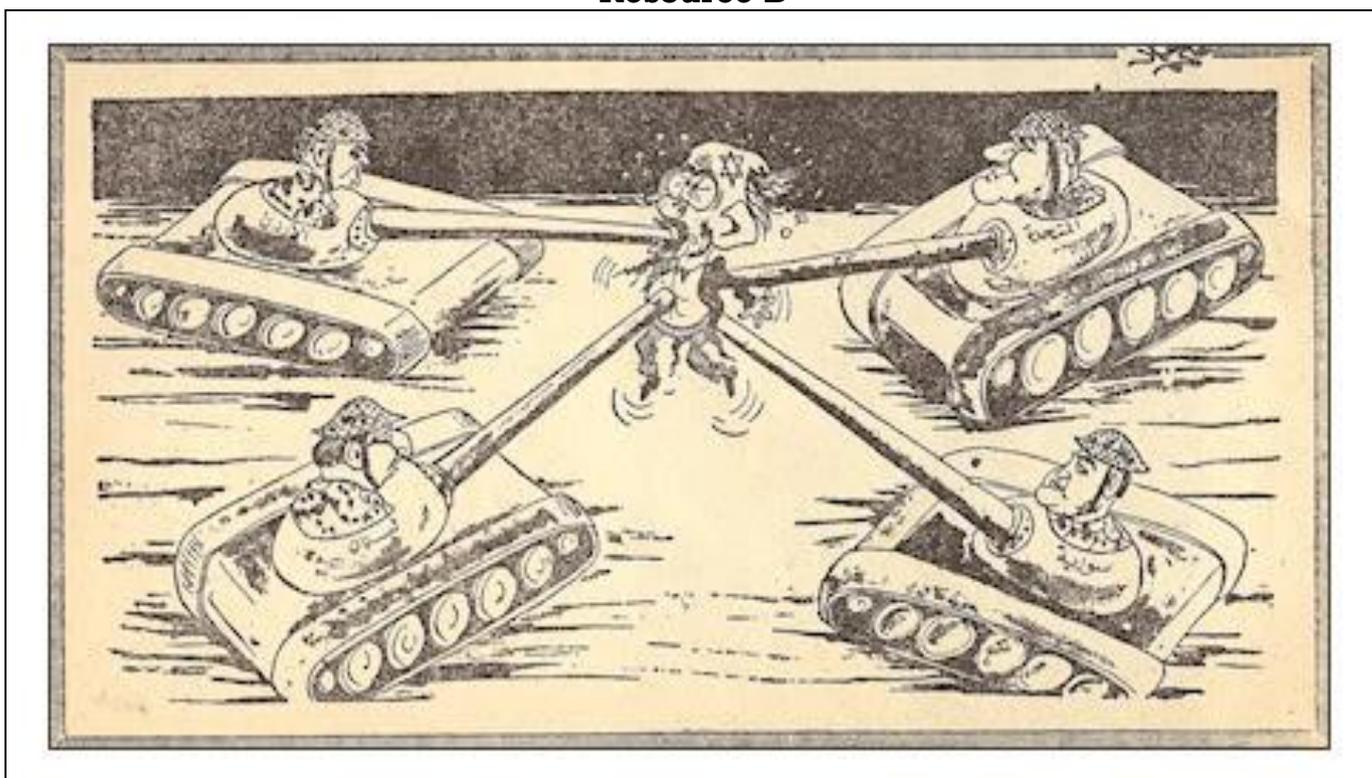
A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

(5 MARKS)

Use **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **BEST** answer.

Resource A



Resource B

Armored forces of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. Al Hayat, Beirut, May 31, 1967
Source: Google Images

1. According to **Resource A**, which two European powers intervened in the Suez War?

- A. Saudi Arabia and Egypt
- B. Britain and France
- C. Britain and Egypt
- D. France and Lebanon

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. Which of the following is a cause of the Suez War?

- A. Nasser built the dam just for Egypt
- B. Arabian countries surprisingly attacked Israel
- C. Nasser nationalizes the Suez Canal
- D. Nasser disobeyed Britain and France

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. With reference to **Resource B**, what country is represented by the man caught in the middle of the four war tanks?

- A. Syria
- B. Sinai
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Israel

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. All the countries represented in **Resource B** were at war in 1967.
What was this war?

- A. The Palestine War
- B. The Suez War
- C. The Six Day War
- D. The October War

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. What was **ONE** consequence of the war in number 4 above?

- A. Arab states suffered immense defeat
- B. Israel lost parts of its land
- C. Israel suffered huge casualties
- D. Golan Heights and West Banks secured its borders.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

B. SHORT ANSWERS

(5 MARKS)

Use **Resources A and B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

Resource A



The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution - Cindy C.

Resource B

Following the war with Japan, Chiang acquired Taiwan from Japan and renewed his struggle with the communists. However, the corruption of the KMT, as well as hyperinflation as a result of trying to fight the civil war, resulted in mass unrest throughout the Republic and sympathy for the communists. In addition, the communists' promise to redistribute land gained them support among the massive rural population. In 1949, the communists captured Beijing and later Nanjing as well. The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on 1 October 1949. The Republic of China relocated to Taiwan where Japan had laid an educational groundwork.
 Source: *Republic of China, Encyclopaedia.*

1. With reference to **Resource B**, what was one benefit of Chiang acquiring Taiwan?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. According to the **Resource B**, how did the Communist Party win the support of the people in the rural areas?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. With reference to **Resource B**, what was a weakness of the KMT?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. Briefly explain the message portrayed by **Resource A**.

| 2 Marks | |
|---------|--|
| 2 | |
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

ESSAY ITEM**(10 MARKS)**

Using the resources below and your own knowledge, write an essay of about 350 words on the following topics.

You must answer **EITHER SECTION A or SECTION B.**

SECTION A:**CHINA 1921 – 1949**

ESSAY TOPIC: Discuss Mao Zedong's and Chiang Kaishek's leadership styles in the 1930's. How successful were their styles and give clear examples to support your answer.



Chiang Kaishek



Mao Zedong

Leadership styles

- Peasant Support
- Army Discipline
- Military Tactics
- Corruption

SECTION B:**PALESTINE / ISRAEL 1945 - 1967**

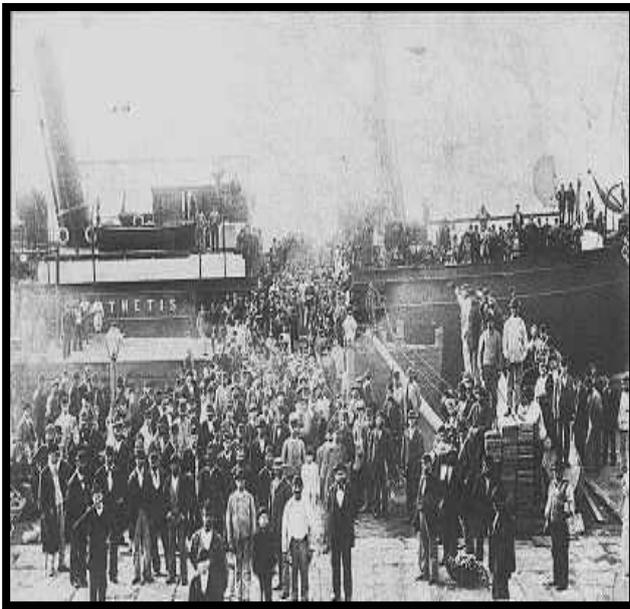
ESSAY TOPIC: What were the reasons for the increasing conflicts in Palestine between 1948 – 1956? Discuss the consequences of these conflicts.

Reasons:

- Jewish Immigration
- British Mandate
- Partition
- Proclamation of Israel
- Suez Canal

Consequences

- Territorial changes
- Thousands of Arab refugees
- New state of Israel proclaimed

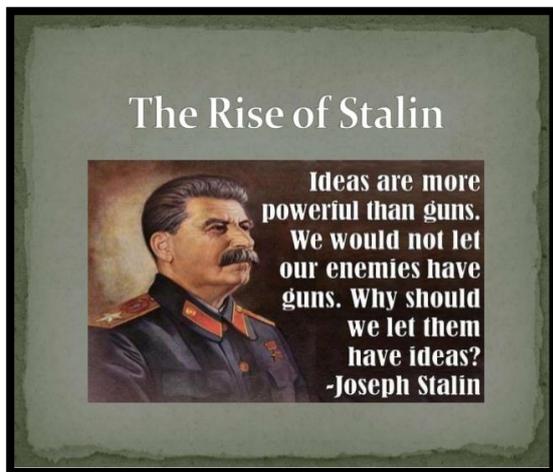


| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| QUESTION 3 | GOVERNMENT | USA 1945 – 1963 USSR 1924 – 1957 |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (5 MARKS)

Use **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **BEST** answer.

Resource A



Source: www.history.com

Resource B

Stalin was convinced that Russia risked eventual invasion by the West to destroy Communism. Industry and agriculture had to be transformed and they had to be modernised quickly. The New Economic Policy, introduced by Lenin in 1921, had outlived its usefulness. It could not bring the needed changes rapidly enough. Russia had to undergo massive and forced industrialisation and the peasants would have to be brought together in huge collective farms and taken off their tiny, privately owned plots. When Trotsky had urged this very policy in the mid 1920s Stalin had opposed him. Now Stalin was to carry out his rival's policies – but in his own much harsher way.

Source: *De Marco, N. The World this Century; Working with evidence (1989)*

1. According to **Resource A**, Stalin said that 'Ideas are more powerful than guns'. What was his ideology?

- A. Democracy
- B. Republican
- C. Communism
- D. Fascism

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. What does **Resource A** suggest about people's freedom to speak on what they think under Stalin?

- A. People had freedom of speech
- B. People did not have freedom of speech
- C. People's ideas were valued by Stalin
- D. People wanted guns, not ideas to speak about

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. With reference to **Resource B**, who was Stalin's predecessor?

- A. Lenin
- B. Trotsky
- C. Czar Nicholas
- D. Mao Tse Tung

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. What was the term used for collective farms used during Stalin's years of rule?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Collectivisation
- C. Kulaks
- D. Stalinisation

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. One can tell from both **Resources A** and **B** that Stalin's rule was :

- A. Dictatorial
- B. Democratic
- C. Popular
- D. Short Lived

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

B. SHORT ANSWERS

(5 MARKS)

Resource C

The Eisenhower Years

Foreign Policy: Containment
Strategy to enact policy: Alliance system
eg SEATO, Baghdad Pact, CENTO

Domestic Policy: weak but stood out
with Civil Rights; Little Rock School

Source: *De Marco, N. The World this Century; Working with evidence (1989)*

Resource D

KENNEDY'S GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Kennedy's greatest foreign policy failure and greatest foreign policy success both involved one nation — Cuba. In 1961, CIA-trained Cuban exiles landed in Cuba at the **BAY OF PIGS**, hoping to ignite a popular uprising that would oust Fidel Castro from power. When the revolution failed to occur, Castro's troops moved in. The incident was an embarrassment to the United States and a great victory for Fidel Castro.

In October 1962, the United States learned that the Soviet Union was about to deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy found this unacceptable. He ordered a **NAVAL "QUARANTINE" OF CUBA** and ordered Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to turn his missile-carrying boats back to the USSR. Any Soviet attempt to penetrate the American blockade would be met with an immediate military response.

Source: www.ushistory.com

1. With reference to **Resource C**, what was the main purpose of Eisenhower's foreign policy?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. According to **Resource C**, what was Eisenhower's method of carrying out his foreign policy?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. As shown in **Resource C**, Eisenhower stood out with Civil Rights. Briefly explain the Civil Rights incident that **Resource C** refers to.

| 2 Marks | |
|---------|--|
| 2 | |
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. According to **Resource D**, what was Kennedy's foreign policy success and failure?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

C. ESSAY ITEM**(10 MARKS)**

Using the resources below and your own knowledge, write an essay of about 350 words on the following topics.

You must answer **EITHER SECTION A or SECTION B.**

SECTION A:**USA 1945 - 1963**

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the major challenges that President Harry Truman faced during his years in office? Explain how he dealt with those challenges.

International Challenges

- Post War Recovery
- Cold War
- Spread of Communism
- Korean War
- Vietnam War

Dealing with Challenges

- Marshall Plan
- Containment Policy
- Truman Doctrine
- Berlin Airlift Domino Theory

SECTION B:**USSR 1924 - 1957**

ESSAY TOPIC: Discuss the challenges to Stalin's government in the years 1945 - 1953. Explain how his government dealt with these challenges.

Challenges

- Party Discontentment
- Chaos from the Public
- Protect USSR from the West

Ways of dealing

- Sino-Soviet Treaty
- Support Korean War
- Cold War
- Purges

| | | |
|------------|----------------------|---|
| QUESTION 4 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | JAPAN 1929 – 1975 TONGA 1930 - Present Day |
|------------|----------------------|---|

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

(5 MARKS)

Use **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **BEST** answer.

Resource A



Source: <https://www.google.to>

Resource B

The outbreak of the Korean War boosted Japan's economy as Japan became the supplier of goods needed for war. Payments from the US government bolstered the Japanese economy, amounting to 27 percent of Japan's total export trade. But a more permanent boost to Japan's postwar industrialization was a government ministry: the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). In 1951, MITI established the Japan Development Bank, which supplied private industry with low-cost capital for long-term growth. MITI stimulated cooperation between government and private industry. Here was government involvement in the economy that US conservatives had no taste for. MITI coordinated various industries to national production goals, and MITI had the power to promote industries it believed promising. A writer contributing to *Wikipedia* commented that, "The low cost of imported technology allowed for rapid industrial growth. Productivity was greatly improved through new equipment, management, and standardization."

Source: Adapted from *Macro History and World Timeline*

1. What message is being conveyed by the cartoonist in **Resource A**?

- A. Japan's auto industry will get tax breaks.
- B. Japan's auto industry will have a good Christmas.
- C. Japan's auto industry is the biggest in the world.
- D. Japan's auto industry has a lot going for it and does not need foreign aid.

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. With reference to **Resource A**, which of the following was NOT a measure to assist the Japanese auto industry?

- A. Subsidies
- B. Tax breaks
- C. Short term aid
- D. High dollar value

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. According to **Resource B**, what foreign event boosted Japan's economy?

- A. Korean War
- B. US payments
- C. Industrialisation
- D. MITI

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. According to **Resource B**, what was responsible for the most lasting breakthrough in boosting Japan's industrialisation after the war?

- A. US aid
- B. Korean War
- C. MITI
- D. Japan Development Bank

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. What major international event affected Japan's economy in the late 1920's to early 1930's?

- A. War with China
- B. Natural Disasters
- C. World Economic Depression
- D. Private Enterprises

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

B. SHORT ANSWERS**(5 MARKS)****Resource C**

New Zealand foreign Minister McCully addresses The Press Conference in Nukualofa about the Direction of New Zealand and Tonga's bilateral agreement under the Pohiva government on Monday February 2nd 2015
Source: www.tonganz.net

Resource D

Tonga traditionally operates a **trade deficit**, offset by large inflows of **remittances** and development assistance. New Zealand is Tonga's main source of imports, with favourable shipping links. Fiji, Japan, the United States and Australia are other significant sources of imports.

A Tonga-New Zealand Business Association was set up in Nuku'alofa in 1993 to assist in promoting bilateral trade and economic linkages. More recently (2011), the Auckland-based New Zealand Tonga Business Council was established to promote bilateral trade from New Zealand. Regional and international developments such as the negotiation of regional trade agreements (PICTA and PACER) and Tonga's WTO membership have created a forward-looking framework for the further development of trade relations.

Source:

<http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Countries/Pacific/Tonga.php>

1. Define **bilateral agreement** as it appears in **Resource C**.

1 Mark

1

0

NR

2. Explain what a **trade deficit** is as it appears in **Resource D**.

1 Mark

1

0

NR

3. With reference to **Resource D**, how do Tongan people overseas help out with Tonga's Trade Deficit?

1 Mark

1

0

NR

4. State ONE benefit of the establishment of the Auckland-based New Zealand Tonga Business Council?

1 Mark

1

0

NR

5. With reference to **Resource D**, who is Tonga's main Pacific Island trading partner?

1 Mark

1

0

NR

A. ESSAY ITEM**(10 MARKS)**

Using the resources below and your own knowledge, write an essay of about 350 words on the following topics.

You must answer **EITHER SECTION A or SECTION B.**

SECTION A:**TONGA 1930 to Present Day**

ESSAY TOPIC: Explain, and give examples of how tourism has contributed to the Tongan economy. Discuss how Tonga can continue to sustain this industry.

Contributions

- Employment
- Income
- Foreign exchange



| | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------|--------|
| CANADA | CAD | 0.9512 | 0.8883 |
| CHINA | CNY | 7.3169 | 6.0910 |
| EURO | EUR | 0.6644 | 0.6100 |
| JAPAN | JPY | 109.00 | 102.00 |
| SINGAPORE | SGD | 1.3712 | 1.2630 |
| HONG KONG | HKD | 7.0043 | 6.4072 |
| NEW ZEALAND | NZD | 1.7646 | 1.0675 |
| MYRIA | MYR | 3.2536 | 2.7818 |

SECTION B: JAPAN 1929 – 1975

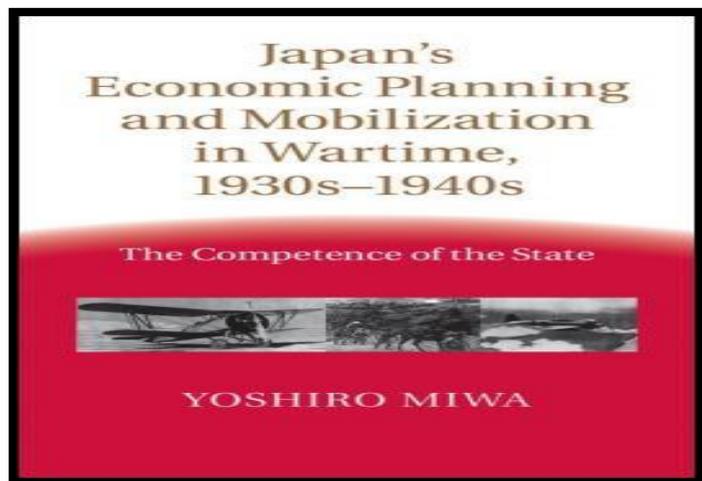
ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the changes to Japan's economy between 1940 – 1975. Discuss the effects of these changes on the workforce.

Changes

- Economic Planning
- Transition to 'High Tech' consumer goods
- Investment and education
- Government and business cooperation

Effects

- Company Benefits
- Trade Union
- Development



| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| QUESTION 5 | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | ORIGINS OF WWII 1919 – 1941 TONGA SINCE 1946 |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

(5 MARKS)

Use **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **BEST** answer.

Resource A

Resource B



27 September 2013 – Taking the podium at the United Nations General Assembly today, King Tupou VI of Tonga and Prime Minister Tuilaepa Lufesolai Sailele Malielegaoi of Samoa joined leaders of other small island developing States (SIDS) in urging that sustainable development agenda address climate change in a way that is integrated throughout its targets.

“Tonga joins SIDS in calling for the inclusion of climate change as a cross-cutting issue of sustainable development goals (SDGs),” King Tupou said in reference to the environmental and anti-poverty targets now under discussion for implementation following the 2015 deadline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

“Oceans are a thematic priority and should also be prominently featured in the SDGs and post-2015 agenda,” he added. Commending UN [Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon](#) for his initiative to convene a high-level climate change summit in 2014 and urged leadership from developed countries to “enhance their mitigation ambition.”

King Tupou VI, King of the Kingdom of Tonga. UN Photo
Source: <https://www.un.org>

Source: www.un.org

- According to **Resource A**, which international organization did King Tupou VI deliver his speech at?
 - A. Commonwealth of Nations
 - B. League of Nations
 - C. United Nations
 - D. General Assembly

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. When did Tonga join the organisation in **Resource A**?

- A. 1970
- B. 1993
- C. 1999
- D. 2000

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. How has Tonga benefitted from membership in the organisation in **Resource A**?

- A. Preservation of peace in Tonga
- B. Membership in international committees
- C. Educational & cultural funding
- D. Provision of political advice

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. With reference to **Resource B**, what resource did King Tupou VI prioritize to be included or discussed in the 2015 Millennium Development Goals?

- A. Oil
- B. Ocean
- C. Coal
- D. Gold

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

5. According to **Resource B**, what is the major issue that small island developing states are concerned with?

- A. Poverty
- B. Oceans
- C. Sustainable Development
- D. Climate Change

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

B. **SHORT ANSWERS**

(5 MARKS)

Resource C



Source: Google Images

Resource D



Source: www.Youtube.com

1. What is the Treaty that demarcated the territories shown in **Resource C**?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

2. Name Hitler's policy which drove Germany to claim back the Polish Corridor as shown in **Resource D**?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

3. Briefly explain TWO reasons why Hitler was interested in Poland.

| 2 Marks | |
|---------|--|
| 2 | |
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

4. What year did the Nazi invasion of Poland take place?

| 1 Mark | |
|--------|--|
| 1 | |
| 0 | |
| NR | |

C. ESSAY ITEM

(10 MARKS)

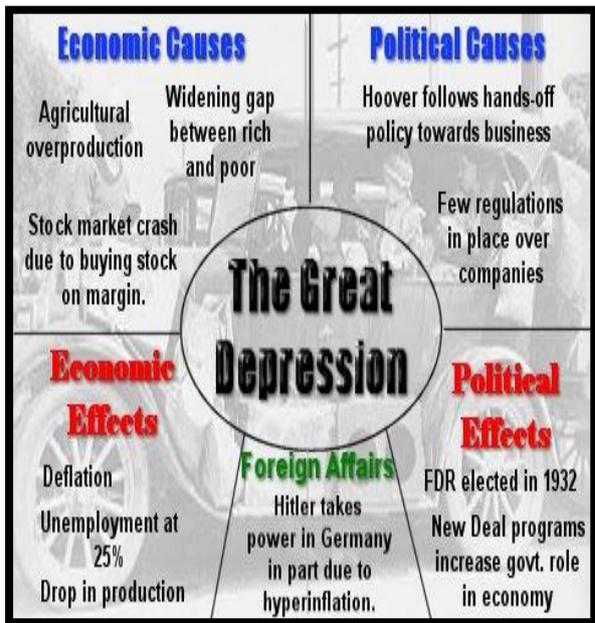
You must answer EITHER SECTION A or SECTION B.

Use the resources below and your own knowledge to write an essay of approximately 350 words on ONE of the following topics.

SECTION A: ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II 1919 – 1941

ESSAY TOPIC: What were the key events that challenged peace and stability in Europe between 1929 – 1938? How did those events contribute to the outbreak of World War 2?

- Key Events**
- Depression
 - Invasions of Czechoslovakia and other territories
 - Rise of Hitler and his Foreign Policies



SECTION B:**TONGA SINCE 1946**

**ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the steps that Tonga took to become a member of the International Community.
What benefits has she gained from this membership?**

Steps

- Independence
- Commonwealth Membership
- UN membership
- USP
- South Pacific Forum

Benefits

- Aid
- International Recognition
- Military Cooperation
- Economic Cooperation
- Social Development

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

TONGA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

2015

HISTORY

(For Markers Use Only)

| QUESTIONS | MARK | CHECK MARK | TOTAL MARKS |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| COMPULSORY | | | |
| 1 | | | 30 |
| OPTIONS | | | |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | 20 |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | 20 |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | 20 |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | 20 |
| TOTALS | | | 70 |