# TONGA GOVERNMENT
# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

## TONGA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
## 2014
## 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**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION 1:</th>
<th>√</th>
<th>International Cooperation</th>
<th>30 Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unification and Resolution</td>
<td>20 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>20 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Economics Development</td>
<td>20 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTION 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>20 Marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Check that this booklet contains pages **2 - 41**.

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

**TOTAL MARKS** 70
QUESTION 1

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- LEAGUE OF NATIONS
- UNITED NATIONS
- COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (7 MARKS)

Resource A

THE ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations was to be based in Geneva, Switzerland. This choice was natural as Switzerland was a neutral country and had not fought in World War One. No one could dispute this choice especially as an international organisation such as the Red Cross was already based in Switzerland.

If a dispute did occur, the League, under its Covenant, could do three things - these were known as its sanctions:

1. It could call on the states in dispute to sit down and discuss the problem in an orderly and peaceful manner. This would be done in the League’s Assembly - which was essentially the League’s parliament which would listen to disputes and come to a decision on how to proceed.

2. If the states in dispute failed to listen to the Assembly’s decision, the League could introduce economic sanctions. This would be arranged by the League’s Council. The purpose of this sanction was to financially hit the aggressor nation so that she would have to do as the League required.

3. If this failed, the League could introduce physical sanctions. This meant that military force would be used to put into place the League’s decision.

Adapted from History Learning Site, League of Nations – (http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/leagueofnations.htm)

Resource B

UNITED NATIONS STRUCTURE

Adapted from United Nations at 60 (http://www-personal.umich.edu/~graceyor/un60/structure.html)
Use the Resources A and B and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. CIRCLE the letter of the BEST answer.

1. Why was Geneva, Switzerland chosen as the League of Nations headquarter?  
   A. time  
   B. The safest country at the time  
   C. A loyal country at the time.  
   D. A neutral country at the time

2. Which organ of the League were the permanent members under?  
   A. Security Council  
   B. General Assembly  
   C. Secretariat  
   D. Permanent Court of International Justice

3. When a dispute is first brought to the League for orderly and peaceful discussion, which major organ would have dealt with it?  
   A. Security Council  
   B. Secretariat  
   C. General Assembly  
   D. Court of International Justice

4. According to Resource A, which major organ had the right to impose economic sanctions?  
   A. General Assembly  
   B. Secretariat  
   C. Security Council  
   D. Court of International Justice

5. In Resource B, which UN Specialized Agency is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realised?  
   A. UNESCO  
   B. UNICEF  
   C. UNIFEM  
   D. ILO

6. In Resource B, which major organ has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security?  
   A. General Assembly  
   B. Trusteeship Council  
   C. International Court of World Justice  
   D. Security Council

7. Which organ represents all member states and in which they have one vote?  
   A. General Assembly  
   B. Trusteeship Council  
   C. International Court of World Justice  
   D. Security Council
B. SHORT ANSWERS (8 MARKS)

Resource C

**Excerpts from the Commonwealth Day 2014 Message**

... Many of us are following closely the news of the baton relay as it passes through the 70 countries and territories whose teams will gather for the Games. The images bring vividly to life what we mean by the Commonwealth family: it is wonderful to see the warmth, shared endeavour and goodwill as the baton is passed through the hands of many thousands of people. Affinities of history and inheritance from the past are strong, yet we are bound together by a sense that the Commonwealth is a powerful influence of good for the future. People of all ages from different cultures are weaving an ever-growing network of links which connect us in our diversity and our common purpose. It is this unity that is expressed in this year’s theme, Team Commonwealth.

...For all of us this is now captured in the Commonwealth Charter which sets out the values and principles which guide and motivate us. This year, more children and young people are participating in **Commonwealth Day** celebrations...


Resource D

**Differences in the League and United Nations**

The United Nations, unlike the League of Nations, had a number of effective Secretary Generals. An energetic and determined Secretary-General did much to ensure the success of the organisation.

The League suffered from the absence of key nations. By the mid 1990s, most states across the world were members of the United Nations. It expanded in the 1960s and 1970s when former colonies gained their independence and again in the 1990s after the Soviet Union broke up.

*Compiled and edited from various textbooks.*
Use Resources C and D and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.


____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

2. Which city recently hosted the Commonwealth Games in July?

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

3. Who is the Head of the Commonwealth who delivers the Commonwealth Day Message every year?

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

4. Commonwealth Day is celebrated on which date?

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

5. According to Resource D, why did membership in the UN increased after the breakup of the Soviet Union?

________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

6. According to Resource D, the League suffered from the absence of key nations. Name ONE key nation that was never a member of the League.

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

7. Name the current United Nations Secretary General.

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

8. Identify ONE duty of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)
C. ESSAY ITEM (15 MARKS)

Use the resources below and your own knowledge to write an essay of approximately 300 – 350 words on the following topic.

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the major aims for the establishment of any TWO of the above organisations. Discuss the major difficulties that they encountered in trying to achieve their aims.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAGUE OF NATIONS</th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS</th>
<th>COMMONWEALTH OF NATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>DIFFICULTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Promotion of good governance, human rights, democracy, free trade, and peace  
- Eliminate poverty, diseases and illiteracy  
- Prevent environmental disasters. | - Territorial disputes  
- Cold War  
- Terrorism  
- Racial Apartheid  
- Human rights abuse  
- Conflicts  
- Food Crises  
- Environmental Concerns  
- Diseases |
A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS

Resource A

*Life in Guomindang - China*

The civil war re-started soon after the war against the Japanese was over. Mao had carefully cultivated support in the areas he controlled, whereas, the Guomintang, lead by Chiang Kai-shek, had a different view on how China should be ruled.

Chiang did not believe in democracy. He supported the view that society was best served by one supreme leader supported by the military. He had his secret police to enforce law and order. Their job was to hunt down communists and to develop a spying system that would allow them to infiltrate the communists. They tended to brutalise society into obedience.

(adapted from Brooman, J, 1998, China since 1900, Longman Group UK Limited)

Resource B

*Population of Palestine, 1918–1947.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number of Jews</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>% of Jews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>60 000</td>
<td>700 000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>175 000</td>
<td>1 036 000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>429 000</td>
<td>1 500 500</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>650 000</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted and compiled from Demographics of Israel –
(http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Society_Culture/israel_palestine_pop.html)
Use the **Resources A** and **B** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the letter of the **BEST** answer.

1. In reference to **Resource A**, which two sides fought in the first Civil War?
   - A. Guomindang and Blueshirts.
   - B. Blueshirts and Cities.
   - C. Red Army and Communists.
   - D. Communists and Guomindang.

2. Mao and his communists supporters were more successful in the war mainly because ________________________.
   - A. the US pulled out from supporting the Nationalist
   - B. the peasants supported them
   - C. they had more advanced weapons
   - D. nationalist had been defeated by Japan

3. Chiang Kai-shek **secret police** was commonly known as the ____________.
   - A. Red Army
   - B. Blue Shirts
   - C. Blue Army
   - D. Red Shirts

4. With reference to **Resource B**, the statistics given is BEST supported by which statement below?
   - A. Jewish immigration to Palestine increased Arab population growth.
   - B. The British government allowed Jewish immigration to Palestine.
   - C. Jewish immigration to Palestine helped to create a Palestinian state.
   - D. The Second World War slowed down the Jewish immigration to Palestine.

5. The pledge to encourage the establishment of Palestine as a home for the Jewish people was the ________________.
   - A. Balfour Declaration
   - B. British Mandate
   - C. UN Partition Plan
   - D. Camp David Accord
B. SHORT ANSWERS (5 MARKS)

Resource C

The Sino-Japanese War

Source – Form 5 History Study Guide – ESA Publication

Resource D

State of Israel 1948 and 1967

Adapted from Bernstein, V, 1990, World History and You, Steck-Vaughn Company.
Use **Resources C and D** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

1. The Japanese invasion of China shown in **Resource C** did not spark any international response, only Russia gave support at the time. Name the treaty they signed in 1937.

   ________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

2. With reference to **Resource C**, describe the outcome of the war for Japan.

   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

3. According to **Resource D**, the new state of Israel was formed in 1948. Why was it rejected by the Palestinian Arabs?

   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

4. As a result of the war in 1967, name TWO territories from **Resource D** that Israel obtained after the war.

   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

5. Explain what Israeli victory in the 1967 War meant for Palestinian nationalism.

   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________ (1 mark)
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 250 – 300 words on ONE of the following topics.

SECTION A: CHINA 1921 – 1949

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe how the external threats between 1931 – 49 made an impact on Chinese unification?

To what extent were these threats successful?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THREATS</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Japanese invasions</td>
<td>- Strong leaderships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- CCP vs KMT</td>
<td>- Peasants support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Civil Wars</td>
<td>- Loyal troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- World War II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communist victory**

By 1948, the PLA was large enough to abandon guerilla tactics and the fight the Guomindang head on. The two sides fought the massive Battle of Huai-Hai in which the Guomindang lost more than half a million men and huge amounts of equipments.

On 1 October 1949, the Communists were able to proclaim the existence of a new kind of China – the People’s Republic of China.

*Once all struggle is grasped, miracles are possible*

Mao Zedong
SECTION B: PALESTINE / ISRAEL 1945 – 1967

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the events that led to the establishment of the State of Israel from 1945 to 1949.

Discuss the reactions of the Arab countries to the new state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENTS</th>
<th>REACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- World War II</td>
<td>- Military action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- British policy</td>
<td>- War of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNSCOP</td>
<td>- Refusal to accept new state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The creation of Israel, 1948</td>
<td>- Refugee camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Illegal Jewish immigration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the reasons for bitterness between the Jews and Palestinian Arabs was the crucial issue of immigration. From 1923 to 1939 the British government supported Jewish settlement in Palestine as agreed by the terms of the League of Nations Mandate. The Arabs became increasingly alarmed at the growth of Jewish immigration and that their lands and livelihoods would be at risk.

From a British history textbook, 1987.

I was in Auschwitz when I realized that the only hope of survival for the Jews would be a state of our own, a country where we could live and work, a country that could protect us. If I survived, I decided I should be a very dedicated Zionist.

A Jewish survivor of a Nazi concentration camp speaking of his hopes for the future.

A photograph of the Jewish refugee ship ‘Theodor Herzl’ arriving at the port of Haifa in April 1947.
### QUESTION 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>USA 1945 – 1963</th>
<th>USSR 1924 – 1957</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (5 MARKS)

**Resource A**

*US fear of Soviet expansion*

Adapted from [http://wg-apush.wikispaces.com](http://wg-apush.wikispaces.com)

**Resource B**

*European Recovery Programme*
1. In **Resource A**, the USA is represented by the man looking at the bear. What was the policy that the US used to stop the USSR from spreading further?
   
   A. Detainment  
   B. Containment  
   C. Domino Theory  
   D. Appeasement

2. Two ways in which the tension suggested in **Resource A** between the United States and the USSR were expressed in
   
   A. Nuclear and atomic bombs.  
   B. Revolution and insurgencies.  
   C. Space and Arms race.  
   D. Weapons and bombs.

3. In **Resource B**, the Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine were part of the European Recovery Programme. This represented the attempts by the United States to deal with the
   
   A. Increase in National debt.  
   B. Increase in the Arms race.  
   C. Spread of communism.  
   D. Spread of further war.

4. The USSR had their own economic recovery plan which was known as the
   
   A. Stalin Plan.  
   B. Five Year Plan.  
   C. Soviet Recovery Plan.  
   D. Communist Pact.

5. **Resources A** and **B** suggest that the actions of the USSR and USA caused them to
   
   A. cooperate in halting the spread of communism.  
   B. colonise Africa and Asia.  
   C. compete economically and militarily.  
   D. protect human rights.
Resource C

Over the garden wall
A cartoon published in Britain, 17th October 1962.

Resource D

Purges
Use **Resources C** and **D** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

1. Which countries do the men in **Resource C** represent?
   __________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

2. Describe the incident that happened in 1962 which made the men in **Resource C** look tense and restless.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

3. Name the man shown in **Resource D**.
   __________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

4. The pictures on the wall in **Resource D** show the true nature of the man. Explain the tactics that he used to show his true nature.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________ (1 mark)

5. Give ONE effect of those tactics on his people.
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________ (1 mark)
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 250 – 300 words on ONE of the following topics.

SECTION A: USA 1945 – 1963

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the major issues that the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations faced between 1953 and 1961.

How successful did they deal with the problems encountered?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUES</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Cold War</td>
<td>- New Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Communism</td>
<td>- Fair Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vietnam War</td>
<td>- New Frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Space Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Civil Rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

President Kennedy's Policies

President Kennedy's dedication to domestic policy initiatives that made him an extremely popular president.

His perseverance was instrumental in securing a limited nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

Under John F. Kennedy's administration, laws were put in place to end segregation in interstate travel facilities.

Eisenhower's success story:

He Kept America at Peace.

Eisenhower was confronted with major Cold War crises every year he was in office: Korea, Vietnam, Formosa, Suez, Hungary, Berlin, and the U-2. While more than once America seemed on the brink of war and those around him clamored to drop the Bomb, Eisenhower always kept a level head. He dealt calmly and rationally with each situation, always finding a solution that avoided war without diminishing America's prestige.
ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the major challenges that the Stalin-led government faced between 1945 – 1953?

How successful did the government deal with these challenges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>WAYS OF DEALING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Purges</td>
<td>- Berlin Blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- World War 2</td>
<td>- De-Stalinisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Five Year Plans</td>
<td>- Korean War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cold War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eastern Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stalin Role in Russia’s Development**

- Second World War victory against Germany, as the USSR was under the firm control of Stalin.

- He sought to destroy his enemies while transforming Soviet society with aggressive economic planning, in particular a sweeping collectivization of agriculture and rapid development of heavy industry.

- Stalin consolidated his power within the party and the state to degree of the personality cult.

- Stalin’s brutal methods in achieving his goals, which included party purges, and forced collectivization have led to millions of deaths.
QUESTION 4

|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (5 MARKS)

Resource A

**Japanese Colonialism**

The invasion of Manchuria had two important side effects; first it raised the prestige of the Japanese army and second, made possible for the Army to pressurize the Japanese government to undertake a policy of armed expansion.

After the defeats of China and Russia, Japan began conquering and colonizing East Asia to expand its power. The Japanese military committed a number of atrocities in China and Korea and in World War II in the name of the emperor. The conventional wisdom has traditionally been that Emperor Hirohito was a puppet of the military rulers, who ruled Japan from the late 1930s through World War II.

*Tony Howarth, Twentieth Century History (1979).*

Resource B

**Tonga’s first trade policy review by the World Trade Organisation completed**

At the conclusion of Tonga’s first World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Policy Review (TPR), carried out by the General Council, which is the WTO’s highest decision-making body, sitting as the Trade Policy Review Body, Member States commended the Tongan Government for maintaining its focus on policy goals to modernize the economy through encouraging investment and business development.

...Tonga continues to face market access constraints for its agricultural products, and the need to build up its productive capacities and physical infrastructure for exports. With regards to fisheries, Tonga is currently strengthening its licensing regime and enforcement capacities to maximize potential in a sustainable way...

*Adapted from the WTO web site ([http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp391_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp391_e.htm))*
1. According to Resource A, which Japanese Emperor supported Japanese expansion in the 1930s?
   A. Kamikaze
   B. Hirohito
   C. Akishino
   D. Yamamoto

2. What was the significance of the invasion of Manchuria for the Japanese army?
   A. It allowed them more freedom to do what they want.
   B. It consolidated their power to acquire more colonies in the region.
   C. It made them the largest army in history.
   D. It gave them power to take over the rest of China.

3. What was the policy that Japan adopted to expand the boundaries of their empire?
   A. Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.
   B. Greater Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.
   C. National Asia and Japan Co-prosperity Sphere.
   D. National Japan Economic Co-prosperity Sphere.

4. What were the economic policy goals that the Tongan government focused on in Resource B?
   A. More investment plans and implementations.
   B. Modernize economy and trade.
   C. Business development and opportunities.
   D. Investments and business developments.

5. According to Resource B, TWO factors that still hinder Tonga’s economic development are
   A. weak economic policies and implementations.
   B. limited market access and low production capacities.
   C. low production capacities and high market access.
   D. strong economic policies and weak investment.
B. SHORT ANSWERS (5 MARKS)

Resource C

Impact of Japanese earthquake on regional production networks


Resource D

Tourism Sector Vision

By 2020 Tourism will be the most significant economic sector in Tonga, recognised within the region as providing a memorable experience, underpinned by partnerships and the delivery of quality products which enhance the unique culture and environment of Tonga.

The Vision for the sector needs to be owned by the stakeholders in the sector and reflected in the actions being undertaken to support development.

In addition to the Vision, a number of principles for tourism development were developed at the National Tourism Forum in 2010. These principles have been reviewed to reflect current government policy in key areas and developed to establish a number of sector goals to facilitate guide future policy initiatives.

Use **Resources C** and **D** and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

1. According to **Resource C**, describe how production networks are important in the economic development of countries.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
(1 mark)

2. Suggest ONE solution to minimize the huge costs to businesses when natural disasters happen.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
(1 mark)


______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
(1 mark)

4. According to **Resource D**, what is Tonga’s vision for the tourism sector?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
(1 mark)

5. Explain ONE strategy that the tourism sector can do to achieve their vision by 2020.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
(1 mark)
C. **ESSAY ITEM**

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

Use the resources below and your own knowledge to write an essay of approximately **250 – 300 words** on **ONE** of the following topics.

**SECTION A: JAPAN 1929 - 1975**

**ESSAY TOPIC:** Describe the changes to the Japanese economy between 1940 – 1975.

What was the effect of these changes on the work force?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGES</th>
<th>EFFECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Economic planning</td>
<td>- Company loyalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transition to 'high tech' consumer goods</td>
<td>- Company benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Investment and education</td>
<td>- Trade Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Japanese government and businesses have cooperated with each other</td>
<td>- Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Well regulated and organized businesses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1937 and 1945, during the war years, Japanese economy received rapid development.

- Production indices showed increases of 24 percent in manufacturing, 46 percent in steel, 70 percent in nonferrous metals, and 252 percent in machinery.

- Much of the increasingly militarized economy was diverse and sophisticated in ways that facilitated conversion to peacetime activity. On the automobile industry, for instance, of the 11 major auto manufacturers in postwar Japan, ten came out of the war years: only Honda is a pure product of the postwar period.
SECTION B: TONGA 1930 to Present Day

ESSAY TOPIC: Describe the major challenges faced by the Tongan economy.

To what extent has regional and international trade partners helped in overcoming these challenges and facilitate economic development?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Inflation</td>
<td>- SPARTECA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trade policy</td>
<td>- PACER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tariff</td>
<td>- PICTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Small productive base</td>
<td>- WTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Limited market opportunities</td>
<td>- EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- FFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- FAO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2013 Tonga recorded a trade deficit of 321.2 million pa'anga. When compared with the 2012 deficit of 316.0 million pa'anga, teh 2012 deficit was 1.6% lower. The 2013 deficit was the result of excess Imports of 351.6 million pa'anga over the Total Exports of 30.4 million pa'anga. Of the Total Exports, Domestic Exports was 21.8 million pa'anga and Re-exports was 8.6 million pa'anga.

Imports increased by 8.9 million pa'anga (2.6%) whereas total exports also increased by 3.7 million pa'anga (13.7%) compared to 2012. The increase in total exports was driven by an increase of 5.4 million pa'anga in re-exports due to the inclusion of fuel re-exported to visiting aircrafts and vessels from 2013, as a consequence of methodological improvement to the compilation of international merchandise trade statistics in Tonga.

Foreign Trade Report, Statistics Department

The Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG) says ongoing negotiations for the controversial free trade agreement known as PACER-Plus are creating an unbalanced agreement against the interests of the Pacific Islands.

"Australia and New Zealand are again using PACER-Plus to get what they want out of the Pacific, this despite the constant rhetoric from the region's biggest neighbours that this is a development agreement for the Pacific," commented PANG's Trade Justice Campaigner Adam Wolfenden.

"The Pacific Island Countries have long argued that Labour Mobility and Development Assistance are the two areas of possible benefit to them under PACER-Plus and yet those are the areas that Australia and New Zealand are showing practically no flexibility on," added Mr Wolfenden.
QUESTION 5  INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II 1919 – 1941 TONGA SINCE 1946

A.  MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS  (5 MARKS)

Resource A

Peace Treaties 1919 - 1922

Adapted from (https://ashweetha.wordpress.com/2012/05/07/treaty-of-versailles-cartoon-analysis-3/)

Resource B

Major events from 1928 - 1941

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nazi-Soviet Pact</td>
<td>Operation Barbarossa</td>
<td>Kellogg-Briand Pact</td>
<td>Rome-Berlin Axis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. The treaties that the patients (Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria – Hungary) in **Resource A** signed are as follow
   
   B. St. Germain, Neuilly, Sevres, Trianon.
   D. Neuilly, Sevres, Locarno, Trianon.

2. Name the Big Four responsible for the treatment of the patients in **Resource A**.
   
   A. Britain, France, Italy and Japan
   B. Britain, US, France and China
   C. US, France, Italy and Japan
   D. USSR, China, Germany and Britain

3. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the elements in the Treaty of Versailles that angered Germany?
   
   A. The infamous “guilt clause”.
   B. Amount of reparations it had to pay.
   C. Loss of territory it sustained.
   D. High tariffs enacted by the allies.

4. The harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped lay the foundations for
   
   A. Rise of Fascism in Germany.
   B. Uprisings during the French Revolution.
   C. Division of Korea along the 38th parallel.
   D. Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

5. Study **Resource B** carefully and rearrange the events in their correct chronological order as they happened in history.
   
   A. 1, 2, 3, 4
   B. 2, 1, 4, 3
   C. 3, 4, 1, 2
   D. 4, 3, 2, 1
B. SHORT ANSWERS (5 MARKS)

Resource C

*Munich Agreement*

![Image](http://www.proprofs.com)

Resource D

*Australia provides emergency supplies to Tonga following Cyclone Ian*

The relief supplies arrived in Tonga on Saturday 8 February following an official request for assistance from the Government of Tonga to help fill outstanding emergency shelter needs.

Cyclone Ian passed over the Ha'apai island group in Tonga’s north as a Category 5 storm on Saturday 11 January. It was the strongest storm on record experienced by the Pacific island nation. This additional assistance builds on Australia’s initial emergency response in the aftermath of Cyclone Ian. This included $50,000 in emergency supplies through the Tonga Red Cross Society and assistance to transport relief supplies under the bilateral Defence Cooperation Program. Australia has provided early and well-targeted support to the disaster-affected areas through its existing bilateral aid program.

Use Resources C and D and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

1. According to Resource C, the two women are trying to keep the baby quiet by giving him the drink he needs. What is the term used to describe this policy?

___________________________________________(1 mark)

2. Name the countries that signed the Munich Agreement Formula which the baby is happily drinking.

___________________________________________(1 mark)

3. Outline what happened when the baby finished the bottle in Resource C.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

(1 mark)

4. Explain what is meant by bilateral agreement as it appears in Resource D.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

(1 mark)

5. Give evidence from Resource D that having a bilateral agreement with Australia is beneficial to Tonga.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

(1 mark)
**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 **250 – 300 words** on **ONE** of the following topics.

**SECTION A:** ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II 1919 – 1941

**ESSAY TOPIC:** Describe the aggressive actions that threatened world peace in the 1930s and eventually led to the beginning of the war.

Discuss the effectiveness of the attempts to deal with these actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Manchurian Crisis</td>
<td>- Appeasement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Abyssinian Crisis</td>
<td>- Sanctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Spanish Civil War</td>
<td>- Pacts</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Economic Depression</td>
<td>- Peace Treaties</td>
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<td>- Rearmament</td>
<td>- Disarmament</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Anschluss</td>
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<td>- Munich Conference</td>
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</table>

Chamberlain’s visit to Hitler today may bring things to a head or may result in a temporary postponement of what looks to me like an inevitable conflict within the next five years.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
ESSAY TOPIC: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages that Tonga faced since becoming a member of both regional and international organisations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
<th>DIFFICULTIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Aid</td>
<td>- Trade restrictions</td>
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<td>- Economic co-operation</td>
<td>- Aid conditionality</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Independence</td>
<td>- Over dependent on foreign aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>- International recognition</td>
<td>- Loan repayments</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Free trade</td>
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Regional and multilateral links

Tonga’s foreign policy seeks to maintain friendly relations with all countries and in particular with the major powers. Tonga has foreign missions Beijing, Tokyo, New York, and Canberra.

Tonga is a member of the Pacific Islands Forum, and hosted the Leaders’ Meeting in October 2007. Tongan membership of other regional bodies includes the Forum Fisheries Agency, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission, University of the South Pacific, and the Pacific Community. Tonga is a signatory to the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (although not signatory to the SPREP Convention itself).

Tonga was admitted as a member of the United Nations (UN) at the UN General Assembly on 14 September 1999. Tonga is a member of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, World Intellectual Property Organization and World Trade Organization (WTO). In 1996, Tonga signed the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. It has ratified the Law of the Sea Treaty. In June 2000, Tonga signed the EU/ACP successor agreement to Lome IV Convention in Cotonou, Benin.
TONGA SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
2014  
HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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