

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S2 Final Examination (2020-2021)
History
(1 Hour)

Date: 7th June 2021

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

Instructions to Candidates:

1. The full mark of this paper is **100**.
 2. Write **ALL** answers on the answer sheets provided.
 3. Hand in both the question paper and the answer sheets at the end of the examination.
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Part A Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)

Choose the best answers.

1. Which of the following was **not** a cause of the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. Decline in European population
 - B. Decline of feudalism
 - C. Growth of world trade centred on Europe
 - D. Accumulation of capital
2. Which of the following descriptions related to the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain was **incorrect**?
 - A. Britain had abundant natural resources and raw materials.
 - B. The British government supported technological innovations.
 - C. Landlords in Britain carried out the Enclosure Movement.
 - D. Britain received financial support from the United States.
3. Who invented the Power Loom?
 - A. Cartwright
 - B. Arkwright
 - C. Hargreaves
 - D. Crompton

4. Who invented the battery?
 - A. Edison
 - B. Volta
 - C. Watt
 - D. Stephenson

5. Which of the following countries was the largest opium exporter to China before the outbreak of the First Anglo-Chinese War (1839-1842)?
 - A. France
 - B. The United States
 - C. Britain
 - D. Spain

Part B Fill in the Blanks (10 marks)

Fill in the blanks with the words provided in the boxes below.

Self-Strengthening Movement	Astrolabe	<i>Treaty of Nanjing</i>	Hundred Days' Reform
Seclusion	1911 Revolution	Compass	Monarchical rule
Britain	Guangzhou	Nagasaki	Portugal

1. The Industrial Revolution started in (a) , and then spread across Europe.

2. Before the Voyages of Discovery, Europeans learnt from the Arabs how to use (b) and (c) and draw more accurate maps.

3. The Qing government was forced to sign the (d) after its defeat in the First Anglo-Chinese War.

4. China carried out the (e) between 1861 and 1895 in order to stop Western expansion.

5. Emperor Guangxu carried out the (f) in 1898, but it failed after about a hundred days.

6. After the (g) , the Qing government was overthrown. It also ended the (h) and set up a republic in China.

7. In the early 19th century, Japan adopted a policy of (i) . Only a few Dutch, Korean and Chinese merchants were allowed to live and trade in (j) .

Part C Matching (6 marks)

Match Column A with Column B. Write the correct letters on the answer sheets.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1. Workers were assigned to different specialized production process.	A. Factory system
2. Production was done in factories using bigger and heavier machines.	B. Socialism
3. Production was done at home using simple hand tools or basic machines.	C. New Imperialism
4. It advocates that the means of production should be owned privately.	D. Domestic system
5. It advocates that the means of production should be owned publicly.	E. Division of labour
6. It refers to the tide of colonial expansion started in the 18 th century.	F. Capitalism

Part D Map Study (4 marks)

Name the navigators of sea routes A, B, C and D shown on the map below.

Diaz	da Gama	Columbus	Magellan
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Part E Identification (6 marks)

Identify the following historical figures with the names provided in the boxes below.

Empress Dowager Cixi	Sun Yixian	Emperor Meiji
Commodore Perry	Emperor Guangxu	Yuan Shikai

<p>A.</p> 	<p>B.</p> 
<p>C.</p> 	<p>D.</p> 
<p>E.</p> 	<p>F.</p> 

Part F Data-based Questions (34 marks)

1. Study Source A.

SOURCE A

An extract about the development of industrial towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

Before the Industrial Revolution, more than half of the British people lived in rural areas. During the Industrial Revolution, more than half of the population lived in towns.

With the increase in factories and houses, urban infrastructure, such as water supply and sewage systems, became inadequate. Workers could only live in slums in cities.

City-dwellers quickly realized that they were forced to become low-paid, overly worked factory workers.

- (a) According to Source A, state the changes in rural-urban population of Britain before and during the Industrial Revolution. (1+1 marks)
- (b) According to Source A, what problems did people face when they migrated to industrial towns? (2 marks)
- (c) To which social class did the workers belong during the Industrial Revolution? (1 mark)
- (d) Why could the workers only live in slums in cities during the Industrial Revolution? (2 marks)
- (e) With reference to your own knowledge, what were the living conditions of the slums? (1+1 marks)

2. Study Source B.

SOURCE B

An extract about European trade in the 15th century.

Goods from Asia such as silk, porcelain, tea and spices were in great demand in Europe. However, Europeans could only buy Asian goods indirectly. Both land and sea trade routes were controlled. With high trade taxes and trade monopolization in the Mediterranean region, Asian goods became more expensive.

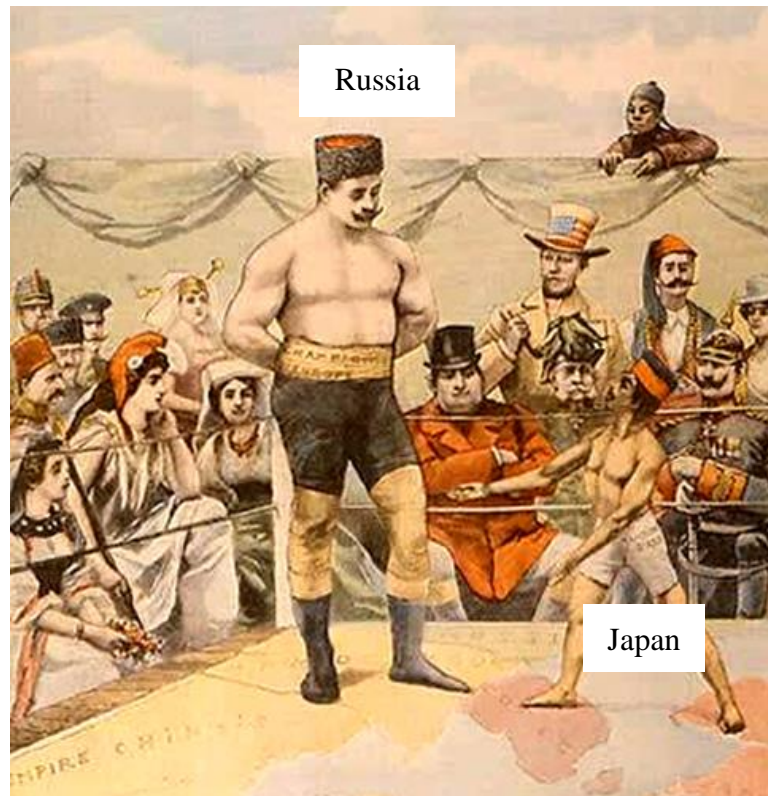
Later, Portugal, Spain, Britain successively sent explorers to find new sea routes to Asia. They wanted to trade with Asian traders directly at lower costs.

- (a) According to Source B, give **three** examples of Asian goods traded in the 15th century. (1+1+1 marks)
- (b) With reference to your own knowledge, who controlled the land and sea trade routes in the 15th century? (2+1 marks)
- (c) According to Source B, why did Asian goods become more expensive in the 15th century? (2+2 marks)
- (d) According to Source B and with reference to your own knowledge, why did the European countries successively send explorers to find new sea routes to Asia? (2+2 marks)

3. Study Source C.

SOURCE C

A cartoon published in 1904.



- (a) Identify the historical event represented by the ‘boxing competition’ shown in Source C. Cite **one** clue to support your answer. (1+1 marks)
- (b) What was the view of the cartoonist towards the strength of the two boxers? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (1+2 marks)
- (c) Did the result of the ‘boxing competition’ match the prediction of the cartoonist? Explain your answer with relevant historical fact. (1+1 marks)
- (d) With reference to your own knowledge, explain how this ‘boxing competition’ affected Japan’s international status. (2+2 marks)

Part G Long Questions (30 marks)

In this part, the contents carry 27 marks and the format of presentation carries 3 marks. Candidates are required to use complete sentences to answer *all* questions.

1. Describe any *three* ways of Western expansion in Asia. (9 marks)
2. Explain the *positive* and *negative* impacts of Western expansion on Asia. (9 marks)
3. Describe any *three* aspects of the reform programmes of the Meiji Reform in 1868-1912. (9 marks)

END OF PAPER