

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

Expanding Contacts – Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples, Colonisation and Contact History

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

In what year were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults given the option to vote in federal elections?

- A. 1988.
- B. 1901.
- C. 1929.
- D. 1962.

Question 2



Batman's treaty at Port Phillip District. Source: <https://aboriginalhistoryofyarra.com.au/4-treaty/>

In which modern-day state was the Port Phillip District located?

- A. Western Australia.
- B. South Australia.
- C. Victoria.
- D. New South Wales.

Question 3

The topic of the 1967 Australian _____ was to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Australian _____.

The appropriate words in the gaps are respectively

- A. Constitution, electoral roll
- B. referendum, census
- C. referendum, electoral roll
- D. Constitution, census

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (6 marks)**

- a.** Fill in the blanks in the paragraph. There are eight options in the word bank to choose from, but only four are correct. 4 marks

Gold; Botany Bay; Christian; Queensland; Albany Island;
Pearl; Jewish; New South Wales

The first European settlement in the Torres Strait was on _____ in 1863. Shortly after, a ‘_____ Rush’ encouraged many more foreigners to visit the Islands. Missionaries arrived with the aim of spreading the _____ faith to indigenous peoples, which was relatively successful and accepted by the Torres Strait Islanders along with their existing beliefs. In the 1870s, the _____ government began claiming the Torres Strait Islands as British territory.

- b.** Which state government passed the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1939*? 1 mark

- c.** Describe one impact of the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1939*. 1 mark

Question 4 (4 marks)

Source: <https://australianstogether.org.au/discover/australian-history/colonisation/>

Discuss two negative effects (not including the impact of disease) of British arrival in Australia on the First Nations peoples and their culture.

2022 Year 8 History**Expanding Contacts – Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples, Colonisation and Contact History****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	D
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	A
6	D
7	B
8	D
9	C
10	A

Question 1

In 1962, an amendment to the Commonwealth Electoral Act finally granted Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples the right to vote in federal elections. However, unlike for non-indigenous people, it was not compulsory, merely an option to enrol.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

Port Phillip District is located in modern-day Victoria. It was originally an administrative division of the New South Wales colony, before splitting from that colony to become the Colony of Victoria in 1851.

Answer is **C**.

Question 3

The topic of the 1967 Australian **referendum** was to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Australian **census**.

Answer is **B**.

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)**Question 1 (5 marks)**

- Marks are awarded largely up to the examiner's discretion.
- Students must refer to what is meant by 'Stolen Generations' as seen in the source, and the lasting impacts of related policies.

Answer can include:

1. Description of what 'The Stolen Generations' refers to: the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders children from their families under the pretence of 'protection' from the Australian colonial governments; how the 'Board of Protection' were the legal guardians of Indigenous children, not their biological parents; the effects of the *Aborigines Protection Act 1901* allowing authorities to provide 'custody, maintenance and education' for indigenous children.
2. Impact of these protectionist laws on First Nations peoples: loss of identity and culture, social impacts and despair from losing children, forcing a new culture and assimilation onto children, trying to extinguish Aboriginal culture and way of life.
3. Referring to the source: may discuss modern-day attempts to reconcile harm done – such as Kevin Rudd's apology speech, Paul Keating's Redfern speech, etc.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

Expanding Contacts – Mongol Expansion

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

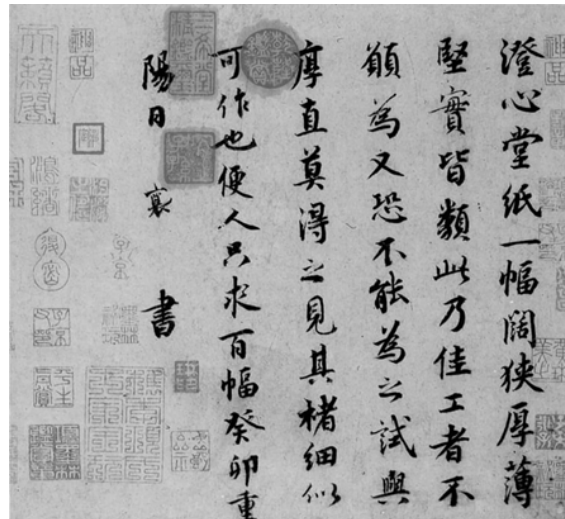
SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Which of the following statements about the life during the Yuan Dynasty is **correct**?

- A. There were only two classes – the Mongols and the non-Mongols.
- B. Most Mongols worked in low-paying agricultural jobs during the Yuan Empire.
- C. The Mongols were considered to be the elite class who generally received the important government jobs and land and did not have to pay taxes.
- D. The Northern and Southern Chinese were treated very well compared to non-Chinese allies and foreign mercenaries.

Question 2



Ancient Chinese Calligraphy c. 11th Century, National Palace Museum Taiwan. Source: <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/7423/calligraphy-by-cai-xiang/>

What are the 'Three Perfections' in Chinese culture?

- A. Calligraphy, dancing and singing.
- B. Pottery, calligraphy and block printing.
- C. Pottery, sewing and calligraphy.
- D. Poetry, calligraphy and painting.

Question 3

Which statement about religion in the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan is most accurate?

- A. Genghis Khan was very tolerant of religion, and many religions were practiced freely in the Mongol Empire.
- B. Genghis Khan practiced Confucianism, and anybody who did not follow his religion was harshly punished.
- C. Genghis Khan was a Shamanist, and anybody who did not follow Shamanism was harshly punished.
- D. Genghis Khan was tolerant of most religions except Daoism, whose followers had to pay heavy taxes in order to practice their religion.

Question 3 (5 marks)

Fill in the blanks in the paragraph. There are eight options in the word bank to choose from, but only five are correct.

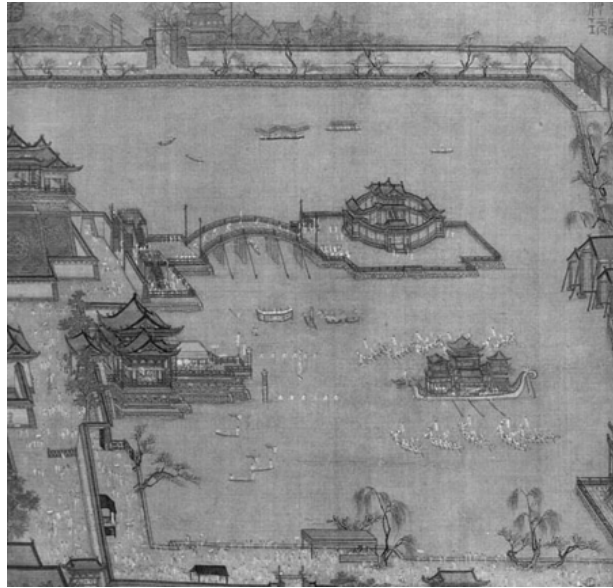
Yurt; Arban; Camels; Genghis Khan; Tumen; Yasa; Horses; Kublai Khan

_____ is well-known for reorganising the Mongol army into different units, such as the _____ – 10 soldiers who all originated from different clans, ordered to show loyalty to one another. Soldiers faced harsh penalties for certain acts on the battlefield, such as death for failing to rescue fellow soldiers. These penalties were governed under the strict discipline known as the _____ principle. _____ were an invaluable asset to Mongol warriors, and many Mongolians were trained from young to use bows while riding. _____ led the second major invasion of China in 1268, where he successfully conquered Song territory in southern China.

Question 4 (6 marks)

- a.** Describe living conditions in the Song dynasty under emperor Tai Zu. You may wish to refer to daily life, societal structure, trade and/or roles of different members of society.

3 marks



Silk scroll painting depicting the imperial garden in Kaifeng, first capital of the Song dynasty. by Chinese Song artist Zhang Zeduan (1085-1145 CE). Source: <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/10114/imperial-garden-kaifeng/>

- b.** Which peoples drove the Song dynasty out of northern China in 1126, forcing them to settle in Linán (modern-day Hangzhou)?

1 mark

- c.** State two institutional religions that were practiced during the Song dynasty.

2 marks

2022 Year 8 History
Expanding Contacts – Mongol Expansion
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	C
2	D
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	B
8	B
9	D
10	A

Question 1

A, B and D are incorrect because (reasons listed respectively): there were four main classes – Mongols, non-Chinese allies/mercenaries, northern Chinese and southern Chinese; most Mongols had the high paying, government jobs; the northern and southern Chinese were treated the harshest e.g. had to pay highest taxes.

Answer is **C**.

Question 2

The Three Perfections are poetry, calligraphy and painting in Chinese culture.

Answer is **D**.

Question 3

A is the most correct as Genghis Khan was generally highly tolerant of different religions. As option C suggests, he was a Shamanist, but other religions were not persecuted or discriminated against according to available evidence.

Answer is **A**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Term	Definition
Mutton	One of the main food sources and a staple part of the Mongol diet.
Tribute	An offering or gift given (e.g. precious metals, silk), often in order to avoid conflict. Carried out by many opponents of Genghis Khan.
Ambassador	An authorised representative/messenger. Marco Polo was one of these to Kublai Khan.
Siege	A military tactic where one army surrounds the other's base, cutting off supplies. The Mongols used this tactic against the Song dynasty.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

Question 2 (5 marks)**a.**

2 marks

- Full marks should be awarded for responses with two distinct and detailed points.

Women were in charge of the following duties: managing the camp and yurt; herding livestock; caring for children; cooking; sewing; primarily domestic activities (*award 1 mark for each of these and other reasonable answers*)

b.

3 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for reference to what the quda principle is and its significance.
- The quda principle need not be discussed, however student must have three distinct and accurate points about marriage in Mongol society.

Answer may include:

1. How marriages occurred – arranged, clan leader would be involved.
2. Men could have multiple wives, the significance of yurt placement relative to the husband showing status of the wives.
3. Married women wore a special headdress.
4. If husband were to die, youngest son or brother was to care for the wives.
5. Quda is a marriage tie, used as a strategy by Genghis to tie rival clans together.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

Expanding Contacts – The Black Death in Asia, Europe and Africa

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Where do historians say the Black Death originated from?

- A. The Sahara Desert
- B. Spain
- C. France
- D. Mongolia

Question 2



"Portrait of seven noble physicians", published by Lewen Stein 2019, source: <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/10465/portrait-of-seven-notable-greek-physicians--botani/>

Which of the following people is an ancient Greek physician whose influence on medical science helped during the Black Death?

- A. Pythagoras
- B. Euclid
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Galileo

Question 3

In what year did the Black Death reach the city of Caffa?

- A. 150 BCE
- B. 909 CE
- C. 1536 CE
- D. 1346 CE

Question 8

Historians believe that _____, which was used extensively in the 14th century as a trade route between Asia and other continents, played a large role in the rapid spread of the Black Death.

The appropriate phrase in the gap is

- A. The Silk Road
- B. The Red Sea
- C. Indian Ocean Trade
- D. The Mediterranean Sea

Question 9

Which of the following statements about hygiene in the Middle Ages is most accurate?

- A. The Black Death spread quickest in barren areas that lacked vegetation, such as the Sahara Desert.
- B. Developments in hygienic practices got far worse after the Black Death.
- C. Hygiene was taken far more seriously after the Black Death, with local health boards being established in villages to ensure greater sanitation.
- D. Hygiene and sanitation, particularly in public places such as the marketplace, was strictly monitored and standardised.

Question 10

Woodcutting – Doctors attending man with the plague. *Pestbuch*, a 16th Century CE medical treatise by Hieronymus Brunschwig (c. 1450-1512 CE). Source: <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/12034/three-doctors-attend-a-man-with-the-plague/>

Which of the following was not a medical treatment used in Europe to treat people with the Black Death?

- A. Surgery and amputation
- B. Herbal treatments
- C. Blood letting
- D. Acupuncture

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)**Question 1 (5 marks)**

Discuss one of the following statements:

1. Compare and contrast the Christian and Muslim perception of the Black Death.
2. How different religious groups responded to the effects of the Black Death.
3. The impact of the Black Death on the Catholic Church.

2022 Year 8 History**Expanding Contacts – The Black Death in Asia, Europe and Africa****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	D
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	D

Question 1

The Sahara Desert is an example of an area not badly affected by the Black Death, as the desert land and lack of vegetation provided an unsuitable environment for the disease to spread. The plague is said to have originated in the Asian/Mongolian region.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

Hippocrates is a Greek physician known for his influence on Medieval medical science, contributing to the notion that quarantining and social distancing will help slow the spread of the plague.

Answer is **C**.

Question 3

The Black Death reached the city of Caffa in 1346, when the Tartars invaded the major shipping port, infecting many Venetians and other traders.

Answer is **D**.

Question 3 (5 marks)

The Black Death was at its peak destructive phase in the **14th century**. It originated in the continent of **Asia**, subsequently spreading to **Europe**, and finally reaching the coast of **North Africa** from Alexandria. Among other factors, **trade** facilitated the rapid spread of the Black Death.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (in bold).

Question 4 (6 marks)**a.**

2 marks

- Award 1 mark for 'labour shortage'
- Award 1 mark for reasoning – response should include reference to depopulation, especially in peasant population.
- Award 1 mark for other reasonable responses.

b.

2 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for a short-term impact, based on detail and accuracy.

Answer may include:

Mortality rates, cessation of wars, trade slump (any of these points including elaboration can earn full marks).

c.

2 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for a long-term impact, based on detail and accuracy.

Answer may include:

The Statute of Labourers, Protestant reformation, end of feudalism, labour and wages, challenging the authority of the Church (any of these points including elaboration can earn full marks).

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

Expanding Contacts – The Spanish Conquest of the Americas

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Which of the following statements about Aztec religion is **incorrect**?

- A. The Aztecs were monotheistic – meaning they only worshipped one God – Mictlantecuhtli.
- B. The Aztecs were polytheistic – they worshipped hundreds of gods.
- C. The Aztecs were resistant to Christianity which was introduced by the Spanish.
- D. Mictlantecuhtli was worshipped as the god of the dead.

Question 2



Which of the following civilisations was not conquered by the Spanish?

- A. Aztec.
- B. Maya.
- C. Babylon.
- D. Inca.

Question 3

Which two states signed the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494?

- A. Spain and Britain.
- B. Spain and Portugal.
- C. Britain and France.
- D. Spain and France.

Question 3 (4 marks)

- a. Did slavery exist in the Aztec civilisation before the Spanish arrival? If yes, who did the Aztecs take as slaves? 3 marks

- b. Which religion did the Pope say the people of the New World (e.g. the Aztecs) had to convert to if they wished to avoid forced labour/slavery? 1 mark

Question 4 (4 marks)

"Painting by Christian Krogh depicting Leif Erikson". Published in 2018 by Nasjonal galleri et Oslo, worldhistory.org

Did Christopher Columbus really discover the Americas? Refer to the historical figure Leif Eriksson above in your response.

2022 Year 8 History**Expanding Contacts – The Spanish Conquest of the Americas****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	A

Question 1

Mictlantecuhltli is one example of a god worshipped in the Aztec religion, however they were a polytheistic religion that worshipped hundreds of Gods. Others include Quetzalcoatl – the god of knowledge, and Tlaloc – the god of rain.

Answer is **A**.

Question 2

The Aztec, Maya and Inca civilisations are all situated in the Americas, while the Babylonian empire was situated in Mesopotamia and was conquered by the Persians.

Answer is **C**.

Question 3

The Spanish and Portuguese empires signed the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 with the aim of reducing clashes between the two over land disputes in the New World.

Answer is **B**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Term	Definition
Christianisation	The Pope's desire to convert people in Spanish colonies to Christianity.
Colony	A place that has been occupied and under partial or full political control by foreigners.
Conquistadors	A term for the Spanish explorers and invaders who colonised the Americas.
Tenochtitlan	The capital of the Aztec Empire, now in present-day Mexico city.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

Question 2 (4 marks)

a. 2 marks

- Award 1 mark for identifying the 16th (c. 1521) century as when the Encomienda system was established.

- Award 1 mark for description of the Encomienda system as the name for New Spain's administration system. Similar/reasonable answers should be accepted based on marker's discretion.

b. 2 marks

- Award up to 2 marks for details on the Spanish's aims and objectives under the Encomienda system.

Answer may include:

1. Regulating labour and tax in the indigenous civilisations.
2. Regulating behaviour of the indigenous population.
3. Spreading and converting indigenous peoples to Christianity.

Question 3 (4 marks)

a. 3 marks

- Award 1 mark for evidence of student answering 'yes' to the first part of the question.

- Award up to 2 marks for the identity of slaves in Aztec civilisation – often they were prisoners of war (POWs), or people who had committed wrongdoings/religious mistakes; slaves were not hereditary like in Europe.

b. 1 mark

- Award 1 mark for 'Christianity'.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

The Asia-Pacific World – Angkor and The Khmer Empire

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

Which social class in the Khmer Empire was the largest?

- A. Artisans.
- B. The ruling class.
- C. Slaves.
- D. Peasants.

Question 2

In order to avoid conflict, which northern Empire did the Khmer pay tribute to in 1283?

- A. The Chinese Empire.
- B. The Mongol Empire.
- C. The Tai Empire.
- D. The Babylonian Empire.

Question 3



“Angkor Wat temple complex”, published by Radek Kucharski, 2020. <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/11887/angkor-wat-temple-complex/>

Which statement about the city of Angkor is **incorrect**?

- A. Angkor Wat, one of the most famous religious monuments worldwide, was built in Angkor.
- B. Before the industrial age, Angkor was the largest city in the world.
- C. The word Angkor is derived from Sanskrit and means ‘temple’ in English.
- D. Angkor is located in the Siem Reap province in Cambodia’s north.

Question 4

How many capitals did Jayavarman II establish in his kingdom during his reign?

- A. None
- B. Four
- C. Ten
- D. Seven

Question 4 (5 marks)

a. Which country did Hinduism and Buddhism originate from?

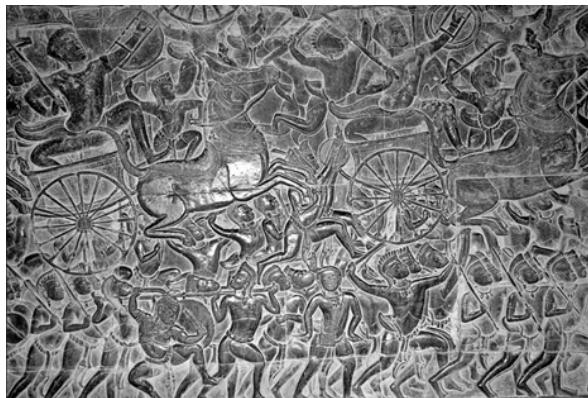
1 mark

b. Which ruler introduced Theravada Buddhism to the Khmer Empire in c.1295?

1 mark

c. Describe the impact of Hinduism on the Khmer Empire. You may wish to discuss the art and architecture inspired by Hinduism, as seen in the image below.

3 marks



"Ramayana Battle Scene, Angkor Wat". Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/10186213@N07/2919732260>

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)**Question 1 (5 marks)**

There are numerous theories regarding the reason for the fall of the Khmer Empire in 1431.

Discuss at least two of these theories and the evidence surrounding them. Which do you think is most convincing and why?

2022 Year 8 History**The Asia-Pacific World – Angkor and The Khmer Empire****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	A

Question 1

The peasants were the most populous social class in the Khmer empire.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

The Mongol Empire, which conquered China during the 13th and 14th century (establishment of the Yuan dynasty under Kublai Khan), was extremely powerful and posed a great threat to the Khmer Empire.

Answer is **B**.

Question 3

Angkor is indeed derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nagana', but it means city, not temple. Wat (as in Angkor Wat) means temple (thus 'city temple' = Angkor Wat).

Answer is **C**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (7 marks)****a.**

4 marks

The Khmer Empire was founded in the 9th century by self-proclaimed God-King, **Jayavarman II**. After a number of successors such as Yasovarman I and Jayavarman V, the ruling class was locked in a power struggle, until **Suryavarman II** finally came to power (1113-1150), extending the Khmer Empire into South-West Thailand and overseeing the construction of the *Angkor Wat*. In 1177, the **Champa** Kingdom invaded, inciting a vicious war that lasted over two decades, until the Cham were defeated by king **Jayavarman VII**.

- The words in bold correspond to the word bank on the question sheet.
- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

b.

3 marks

- Marks are awarded up to the examiner's discretion.
- Award full marks for three distinct, accurate and reasonable points.
- Deduct marks for responses that discuss Jayavarman II or VIII instead – the focus should be on Jayavarman VII's achievements.

Answer may include:

1. The Khmer Empire was at the peak of its power/largest territory during the reign of Jayavarman VII.
2. Led the Khmer army against the Chams, honourable fighting (which has been inscribed on various notable temples e.g. Bayon in Angkor Thom).
3. Successfully drove away the Chams, proceeded to conquer Champa Kingdom's land after over two decades of fighting.
4. Social and public work programs – buildings, reservoirs, Angkor Thom, largely benefitting the public.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Term	Definition
Nirvana	A Buddhist concept that represents a state free of desire and craving.
Ramayana	An important Hindu text, written in Sanskrit, which heavily influenced art and architecture in the Khmer Empire.
Angkor Thom	The last capital city before the fall of the Khmer Empire.
Reincarnation	The concept that your spirit is reborn into another body after death.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

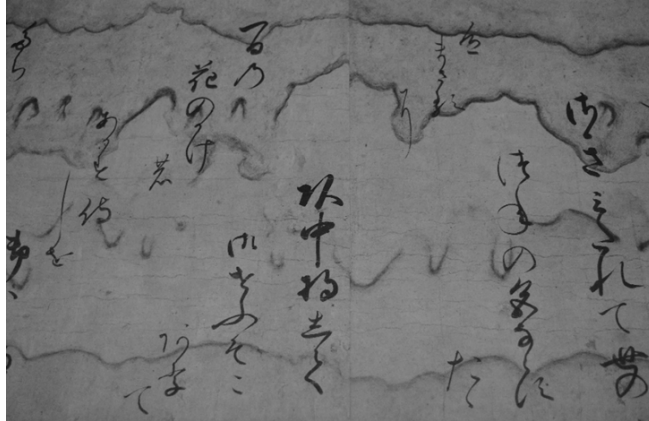
The Asia-Pacific World – Japan under the Shoguns

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



“The Tale of the Genji” scroll, written by Murasaki Shikibu, published by James Wiener on worldhistory.org, 2017

Which Japanese art form is pictured in the image above?

- A. Ink painting
- B. Calligraphy
- C. Woodblock printing
- D. Origami

Question 2

_____ were exclusively women, trained to entertain clients through activities such as playing music, tea ceremonies, and dancing.

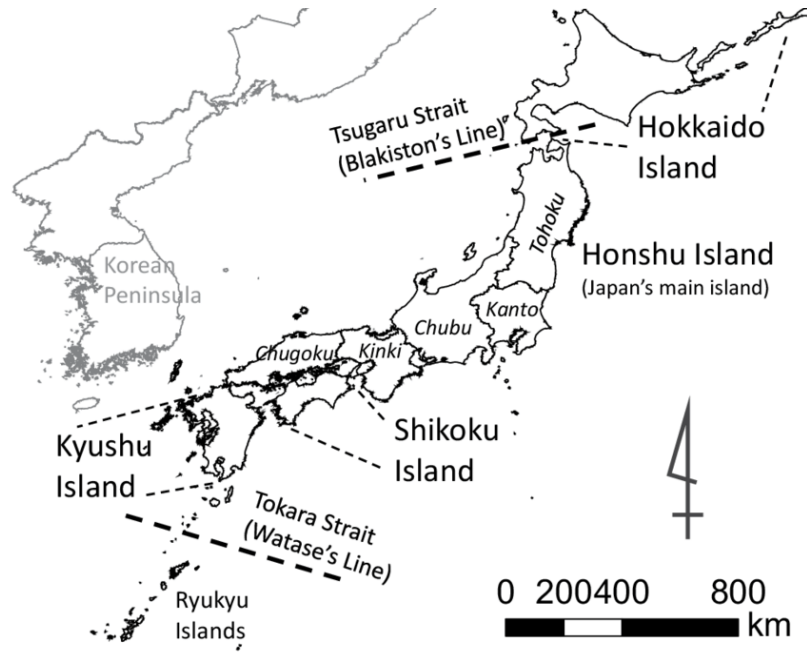
The appropriate word in the gap is

- A. Ronins
- B. Shamans
- C. Washis
- D. Geishas

Question 3

Which social class in Shogunate Japan made up the bulk of the population?

- A. Peasants
- B. Daimyo
- C. Artisans and merchants
- D. Samurai

Question 8

"Map of the Japanese Archipelago", published by Keita Fukasawa and Takumi Akasaka in 2019, https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-the-Japanese-archipelago-showing-the-Chugoku-Kanto-Kansai-Kyushu-and-Tohoku_fig1_334630180

Japan is considered to be an archipelago. What does this mean?

- A. It means that Japan has many high mountain ranges, ideal for planting crops and rice.
- B. It means that Japan is made up of a single island.
- C. It means that Japan is a country close to the Earth's equator.
- D. It means that Japan is made up of many different islands.

Question 9

Which of the following was not a popular religion practiced in Shogunate Japan?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Judaism
- C. Christianity
- D. Shinto

Question 10

What is the modern-day name for the city Edo, of which the Edo period (1603-1867) was named after?

- A. Nagasaki
- B. Osaka
- C. Tokyo
- D. Nara

Question 4 (4 marks)

Describe the role of samurai in Shogunate Japan, including details about their relationship to other social classes. You may refer to the source below in your answer.



16th century print: "Samurai on Horseback". Published in 2017, <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/6478/samurai-on-horseback/>

2022 Year 8 History
The Asia-Pacific World – Japan under the Shoguns
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	B
2	D
3	A
4	D
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	D
9	B
10	C

Question 1

Calligraphy is the art of using a pointed brush dipped in ink on high quality, handmade paper to write poems, letters and religious scrolls. It is embedded in Japanese culture and has Chinese influences. The image depicts “The Tale of the Genji”, a notable work of Japanese literature written during the Heian period.

Answer is **B**.

Question 2

Geishas is the appropriate word in the gap. Washi is a special type of paper used in calligraphy, shamans were people who talked to spirits, and Ronins were a class of samurai.

Answer is **D**.

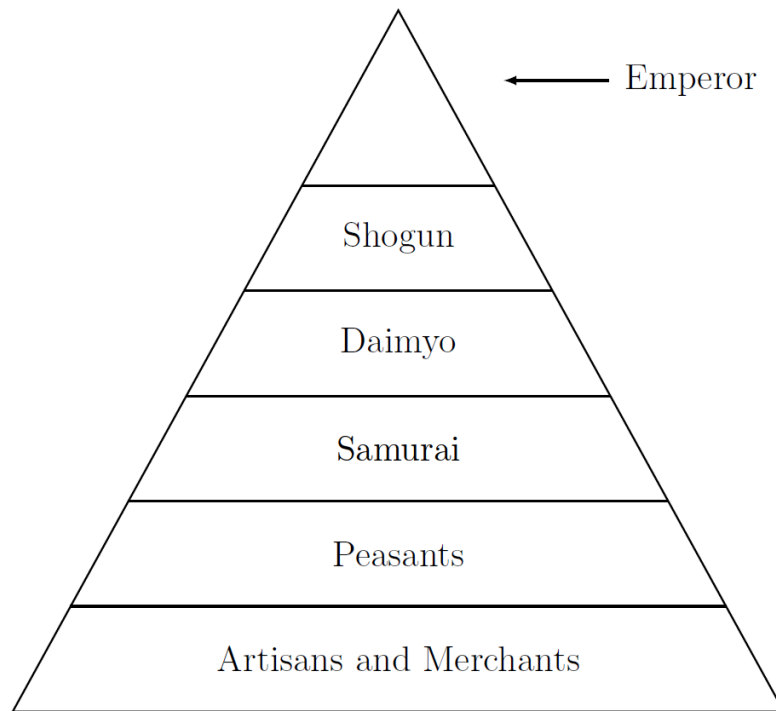
Question 3

Peasants made up the bulk of the Japanese population – approximately 90% of people were peasants.

Answer is **A**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (7 marks)****a.**

4 marks



- Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Emperor and Shogun are provided in the question.

b.

3 marks

- Up to the examiner's discretion regarding marks awarded. Detail and accuracy, along with 3 distinct points, is a favourable full mark response.

Answer may include:

1. How the emperor had to rely/place a lot of trust on the shogun to conduct affairs honestly and effectively
2. Shogun had 'effective' or 'actual' control over state's affairs, the role of the emperor transitioned into a more figurehead, ceremonial role.
3. Shogun had considerable power over the military forces, which by extension, had power over security of the state and protection of the emperor and their family.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

The Asia-Pacific World – Polynesian Expansion across the Pacific

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



Source: <https://www.larskrutak.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/tepano.jpg>

Which of the following statements about *tatau* (Polynesian skin decoration) is correct?"

- A. In traditional society, high ranking men were usually tattooed on their chest and necks.
- B. *Tā moko* is the name specific to Māori tattooing and was used to express a person's rank and/or tribe.
- C. The British adopted the sacred tradition of *tatau* into their own culture when they first arrived in Aotearoa/New Zealand.
- D. *Tatau* was merely decorative and did not carry any cultural or religious significance.

Question 2

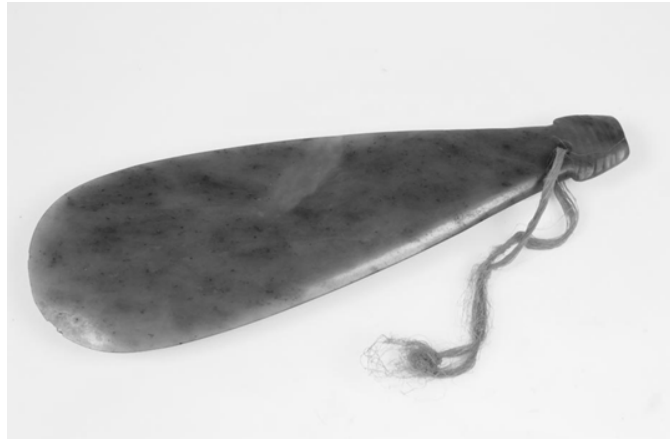
Which of the following activities did not occur at the *marae* (courtyard) in Māori society?

- A. Transporting *Moai*.
- B. Holding celebrations.
- C. Mourning the dead.
- D. Greeting and welcoming guests.

Question 3

Why is Rapa Nui also known as Easter Island?

- A. Captain Cook named the island Easter Island because he arrived at Rapa Nui on Easter Sunday.
- B. Captain Cook named the island Easter Island because the island is east of the United Kingdom.
- C. Jacob Roggeveen named the island Easter Island because he arrived at Rapa Nui on Easter Sunday.
- D. Jacob Roggeveen named the island Easter Island because it is east of Australia, which he had just journeyed from.

Question 4 (5 marks)

Greenstone Patu (club), photographed from the National Army Museum. Source: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/greenstone-patu>

- a.** *Pounamu*, a precious material known as greenstone, was difficult to acquire. Why was it so difficult, and what would the Māori people do to obtain it? 2 marks

- b.** Describe the uses and importance of *pounamu* in Māori culture, including details about the social class one had to be in order to wear or carry it. 3 marks

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)**Question 1 (5 marks)**

One of the most important legends in Māori culture is that of the *Great Fleet*, which explains how Polynesians first migrated to Aotearoa (modern day New Zealand). The movement of Polynesians can be seen below.



Migration patterns of the Polynesians. Source: <https://teara.govt.nz/en/map/1772/the-direction-and-timing-of-settlement>

Describe the legend of the Great Fleet, including information about the number of canoes, where the Great Fleet came from, and the importance of this legend in Māori culture and identity.

2022 Year 8 History**The Asia-Pacific World – Polynesian Expansion across the Pacific****Total marks: 35 marks****SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)**

Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	A

Question 1

The British were not accepting of many of the Māori /Polynesian sacred traditions. In fact, the outlawed the practice of *tatau* as ‘the devil’s art’, until the revival of the tradition in the 1900s.

Answer is **B**.

Question 2

Transporting Moai did not occur at the Māori marae. Moai was created on the island of Rapa Nui, which is not on Aotearoa.

Answer is **A**.

Question 3

Rapa Nui has been named by many different civilisations. The name Rapa Nui came from a Tahitian visitor, meaning ‘Big Rapa’. The island is also called Te Pito o te Henua, meaning ‘end of the land’, given the remoteness of the island. Finally, when Jacob Roggeveen, a Dutch explorer, came to the island, he named it Easter Island because he arrived on Easter Sunday.

Answer is **C**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Māori Terms	English meaning and Time Period
Ngā kakano	‘The Seeds’, c.800-1200
Te Tipunga	‘The Growth’, c. 1200-1500
Te puawaitanga	‘The Classical Period/The Flowering’, c.1500-1800
Te Huringa	‘The Turning Point’, 1800 onward

- Award 1 mark for each correct Māori term identified.

Question 2 (4 marks)**a.**

2 marks

- Award 1 mark for reference to the moa being a bird (may give details e.g. flightless bird, native to Aotearoa).
- Award 1 mark for reasonable answer referencing the significance of the moa bird (e.g. one of the main food sources for the Māori people, easy prey, valuable trading good, bones used to make ornaments).

b.

2 marks

- Award 1 mark for reference to the extinction of the moa bird around the 15th century.
- Award 1 mark for a reasonable answer commenting on the effects of the extinction of the moa (e.g. loss of food source, migration to other areas of land, cultivation of other food sources e.g. aruhe, impact of the Haast eagle, theory that the extinction initiated the Māori Classical Period).

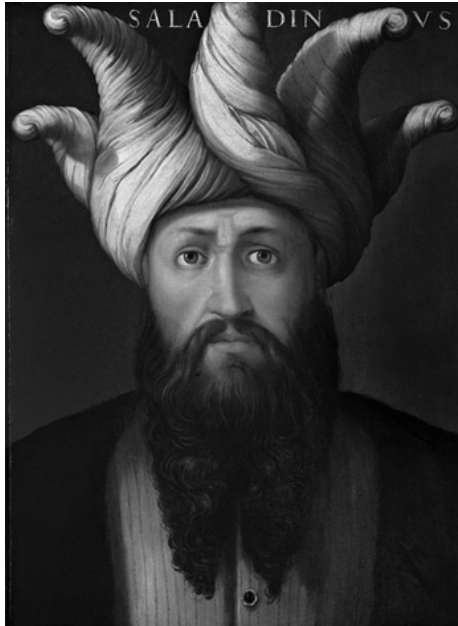
2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

The Western and Islamic World – Medieval Europe

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



Saladin, Painted by Cristofano dell'Altissimo, c. 1525-1605 CE, Uffizi Gallery, Florence. Published on worldhistory.org, 2018

Which of the following statements about the Crusades is **incorrect**?

- A. One of the objectives of the Christian crusaders was to take Jerusalem back from Muslim control.
- B. The First Crusade ended in a staggering defeat for the Western Christians, who failed to take Jerusalem from the Turk's control.
- C. The Crusades were fought between the 11th and 13 century CE.
- D. Saladin was a Turkish leader who conquered Jerusalem in 1187, sparking the beginning of the Third Crusade.

Question 2

In what year was the final Roman Emperor Romulus Augustulus deposed, contributing to the fall of the Roman Empire?

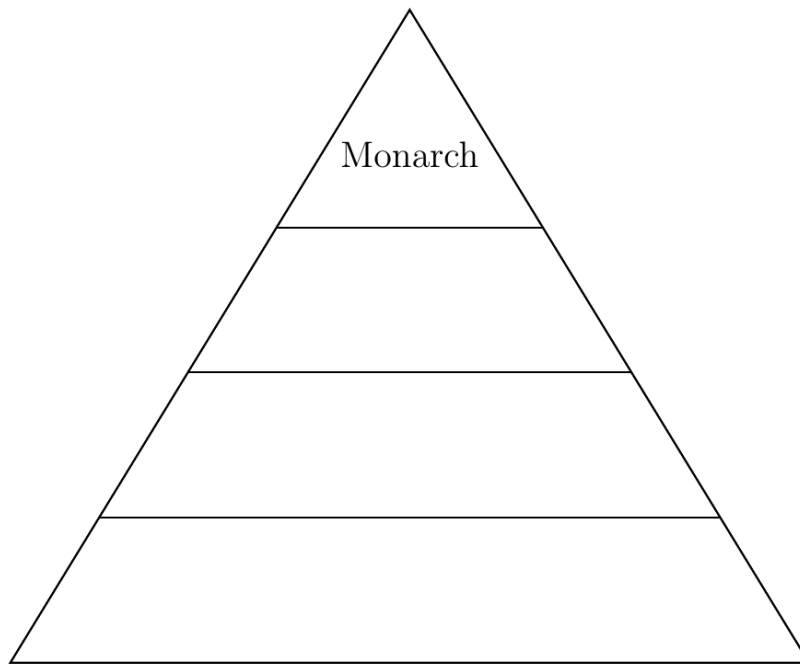
- A. 476 CE
- B. 376 CE
- C. 1000 CE
- D. 476 BCE

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (7 marks)**

- a.** Fill in the sections of the European feudal system below, using the words provided below.
One section has been completed for you.

3 marks

Peasants/Serfs; Sub-tenants/Knights; Tenants-in-Chief/Lords and Bishops



- b.** What powers did the Monarch have under the feudal system?

4 marks

2022 Year 8 History
The Western and Islamic World – Medieval Europe
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	D
4	A
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	D
10	B

Question 1

B is the incorrect statement/correct answer because the Crusaders did initially defeat the Turks, however this did not last long, the Crusades continued and Jerusalem was being repeatedly lost and recovered by each side.

Answer is **B**.

Question 2

Most students will likely answer either option A or B, however, should be aware of the general time frame of the fall of the Roman Empire, and not opt for the BCE option nor the 1000 CE option.

Answer is **A**.

Question 3

In terms of 'i', the black death actually had the opposite effect – the plague affected people indiscriminately, weakening people's perceptions of the Catholic Church. 'ii' is correct; for example, Joan of Arc was labelled a heretic and was subsequently punished by death.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Due to changes in morality and societal practices, punishment methods were very different in Medieval Europe compared to modern times. There were different types of trials, such as **Trial by Jury** in the Manorial Court, and **Trial by Ordeal** if a person committed a more serious crime. **Religion** played a large role in punishment methods in Medieval Europe. For example, **heretics** (people who publicly opposed the Catholic Church's teachings) and people accused of witchcraft would have been seriously punished, even by death.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (answers are in bold).

Question 3 (5 marks)

a. 2 marks
 - Award up to 2 marks for discussion of everyday life for women, e.g. their domestic-centred roles such as raising children (especially sons) and cooking/running the household activities.

b. 3 marks
 - Award up to 3 marks for reasons why men and women did/did not have equal rights ('no' would be favourable)

Answer may include:

1. How women were viewed as 'property' of men.
2. Differences in everyday lifestyle (student may refer to part a of the question, compare with men's lifestyle e.g. focused predominantly outside on farms (this further depends on the social class)).
3. Regardless of a woman's class they had very few rights, e.g. women could not own property unless they became widowed.
4. Arguments for similarities between men and women: a very small percentage of both men and women in the lower classes (peasants/serfs) were educated; both girls and boys married at a very young age (however boys often married slightly older).

Question 4 (4 marks)

- Award up to 3 marks for discussion of treatments in Medieval Europe, depending on detail and accuracy.
- Award up to 2 marks for discussion of Hippocrates' contribution to medical science.

Answer may include:

1. Relevance of Hippocrates – an Ancient Greek physician who determined that illnesses were not a product of a curse from the gods but was something that was treatable and preventable.
2. Hippocrates contributed to the study of anatomy, along with another Greek physician Galen.
3. Medieval doctor's belief in 'humours' as markers of a person's health.
4. Use of leeches to suck out blood to restore balance in the body, other herbal/traditional remedies.
5. Surgeries performed, may reference the unhygienic and low success rate of these surgeries.
6. Influence of religion and prayer – common methods of 'curing' a person's disease.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

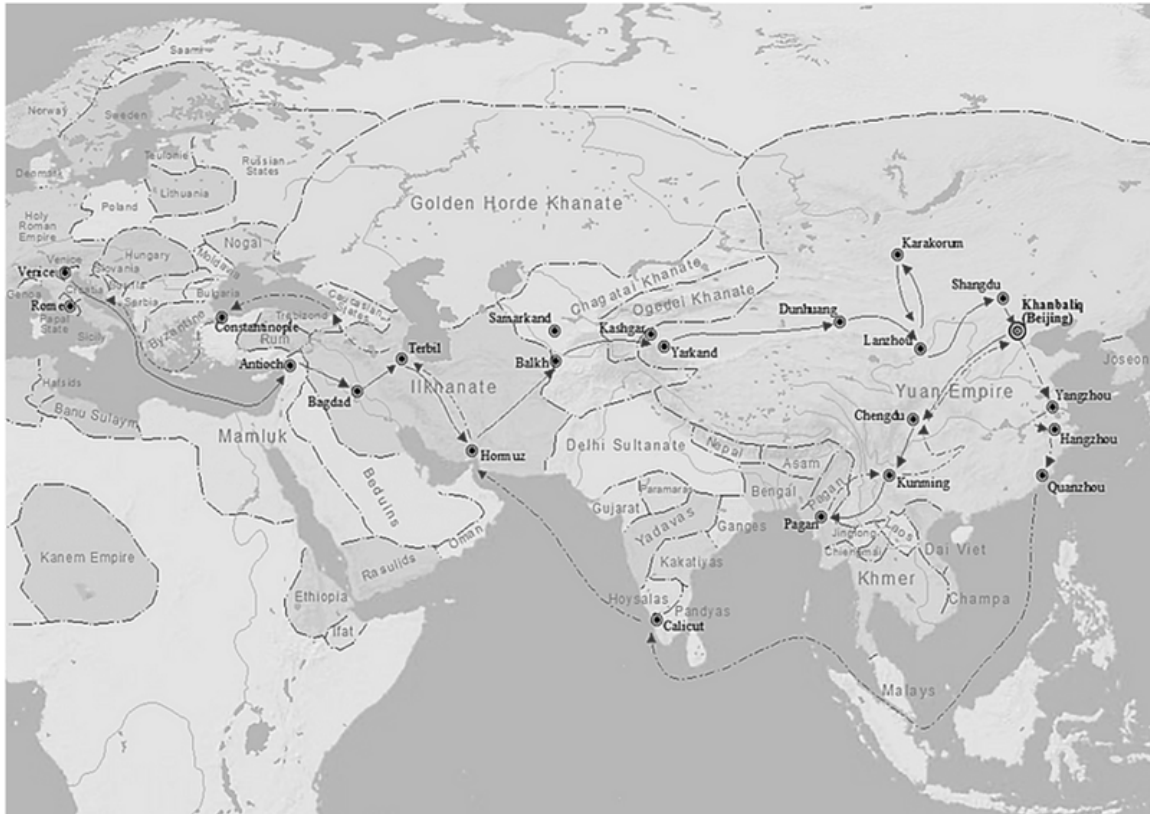
The Western and Islamic World – Renaissance Italy

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1



"The Route of Marco Polo's Journey", adapted from <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/10041/map-of-marco-polos-travels/>, 2019

Which of the following statements about Marco Polo is **incorrect**?

- A. Marco Polo was a famous Neapolitan traveller.
- B. Marco Polo conducted his travels during the 13th and 14th centuries.
- C. Marco Polo spent 17 years in China after travelling along the Silk Road.
- D. Marco Polo conducted expeditions to many areas of the world, such as the Middle East and Asia.

Question 2

When did England separate from the Roman Catholic Church, thus creating the Church of England?

- A. 929 BCE
- B. 1600 CE
- C. 1534 CE
- D. 1423 CE

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (5 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

The Roman Inquisition; Heretic; Arsenalotti; Republic

Write down the correct term from the list above for each of the following definitions.

Term	Definition
	Someone whose views or actions contradicted the views of the Catholic Church.
	Venetian craftsmen whose occupation was to build ships.
	A state that has an elected representative as opposed to a dictator or monarch, often associated with power being vested in the people.
	A censorship period during the 16 th and 17 th century where the Roman Catholic Church prosecuted and accused people of being heretics.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Fill in the blanks in the paragraph. There are nine options in the word bank to choose from, but only five are correct.

William Shakespeare; Northern Renaissance; Catholicism; Scandinavian; Leonardo Da Vinci;
English Renaissance; Judaism; Russia; China

The Italian Renaissance influenced other European countries north of the Alps such as France and the _____ region. This movement is known as the _____. For example, French King Francis employed famous painter _____ to paint for his kingdom, and King Ivan of _____ employed many Italian architects. Religion, particularly _____, also gained influence during this time.

Question 5 (4 marks)

How did Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) contribute to the arts and culture of Renaissance Italy? You may reference the source below, as well as at least one another invention or artwork.



Photograph of the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo Da Vinci c. 1506. Published by Centre for Research and Restoration of the Museums of France, 2020, via <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/12640/mona-lisa/>

2022 Year 8 History
The Western and Islamic World – Renaissance Italy
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	A
7	C
8	D
9	B
10	C

Question 1

Marco Polo was a Venetian expeditioner, not Neapolitan. His Asian travels, detailed in *The Travels of Marco Polo*, spanned from 1271 to 1295.

Answer is **A**.

Question 2

The Church of England separated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534, when Henry VII declared he was the head of the English Church, not the Pope, following the Pope's refusal to grant him a divorce.

Answer is **C**.

Question 3

The Inquisition began in Portugal, 1536. Notable Italians, such as Giordano Bruno, was declared a heretic and executed under the Roman Inquisition.

Answer is **D**.

Question 3 (3 marks)

- Award up to 2 marks for commentary on the messages contained in 95 Theses.
- Award up to 2 marks for the influence and impact of the Martin Luther's text.
- Award 1 mark for a reasonable reference to the source, such as its religious roots, mention of indulgences and connecting that to Martin Luther's ideology.

Answer may include:

1. Martin Luther's viewpoint that the Catholic Church sold indulgences, and pledged chastity despite not following the doctrine themselves.
2. Wrote the 95 Theses to spread the message of anti-indulgences, the supremacy of the Bible and God's word, equality between Christians (e.g. not putting the Pope and priests on a pedestal) etc.
3. Impact – Argument that his words sparked, or heavily contributed, to the Protestant Reformation.
4. Led to Martin Luther being excommunicated by the Catholic Church.

Question 4 (4 marks)

a.

1 mark

- Award 1 mark for 'Florence was a Republic' or similar/reasonable answers.

b.

3 marks

- Award up to 3 marks for the requirements for politicians.

Answer may include:

Requirements for politicians – award 1 mark each for the following:

1. male
2. taxpayer
3. citizen
4. guild member e.g. lawyer, merchant, banker

Question 5 (4 marks)

- Award up to 3 marks for details about Da Vinci's notable achievements and contributions to the arts and culture during Renaissance Italy. 4 reasonable and distinct points are favoured, up to the examiner's discretion.
- Award up to 2 marks for discussion of Da Vinci's most famous work, the Mona Lisa, pictured in the source.

Answer may include:

1. Reference to Da Vinci's contributions to other parts of culture, not just art – e.g. astronomy, invention of the glider and diving suit, mathematics, music and anatomy.
2. His contribution to our understanding of the time period through his records and notebooks.
3. How Da Vinci's work was not as appreciated by his contemporaries compared to the modern day – notebooks and instructions were only publicised centuries after his death.
4. His influence in the rest of Europe – commissioned to do work for kings in France e.g. King Francis.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

The Western and Islamic World – The Ottoman Empire

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

- i. The complex of buildings which surrounded mosques were known as the *Seljuk*.
- ii. Geometric patterns and blue, white and red colours were often used in Ottoman art and architecture.

Which of the options below correctly matches with the above statements?

A.	i: True	ii: True
B.	i: True	ii: False
C.	i: False	ii: False
D.	i: False	ii: True

Question 2

Which of the following is not a religion that was practiced in the Ottoman Empire?

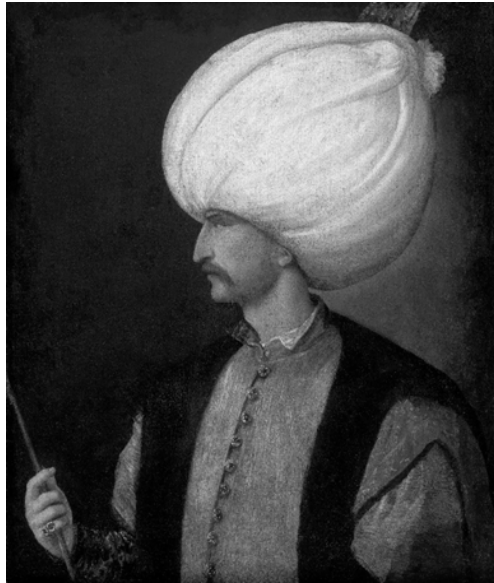
- A. Islam
- B. Shinto
- C. Christianity
- D. Judaism

Question 3

_____ was commonly used by Sufis in religious ceremonies to keep them awake, such as during the 'Remembrance of God' ceremony.

The appropriate word in the gap is

- A. Tea
- B. Music
- C. Coffee
- D. Tobacco

Question 3 (5 marks)

"A 16th-century CE portrait of the Suleiman I the Magnificent" (r. 1520-1566 CE). Published on worldhistory.org, by Kunsthistorisches Museum, 2020.

a. What role did Suleiman the Magnificent have in the Ottoman Empire?

1 mark

b. Describe Suleiman's achievements, particularly in relation to territorial expansion.

4 marks

2022 Year 8 History
The Western and Islamic World – The Ottoman Empire
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	C
6	A
7	C
8	A
9	B
10	C

Question 1

The Seljuk were actually a branch of the Oghuz Turks, not the complex of buildings which surrounded mosques – these were known as the *Kulliye*.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

Although Christians and Jews did exist in the Ottoman Empire, it was officially an Islamic Caliphate, meaning that they were subject to great amounts of discrimination. However, Shinto is almost exclusively practiced in Japan.

Answer is **B**.

Question 3

Coffee houses rose to prominence in countries in the Ottoman Empire around the early 17th century and used in religious ceremony.

Answer is **C**.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Term	Definition
Sultan	Synonymous for King in the Ottoman Empire.
Caliph	Successors of the prophet Mohammed who were the chief Islamic religious leaders.
Eunuch	Castrated males who were usually employed to serve the Sultan.
Harem	A term for the women in a Muslim household (e.g. wives, slaves, concubines) and the area they occupied.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer

Question 2 (4 marks)

a.

1 mark

- Award 1 mark for 'Islam/Muslim faith'

b.

3 marks

- Marks are awarded largely up to the examiner's discretion. Three distinct, detailed points, with reference to the Millet system (what it was, how it benefitted Christians/Jews) should be granted full marks.

Answer may include:

1. Despite differences in specifics, large similarities between the three faiths ('people of the book') made assimilation of Christians and Jews under Muslim rule slightly easier.
2. According to many sources, while harsh treatment and discrimination was occasional, most were allowed to practice their faith.
3. Jewish/Christian communities were given the option of semi-autonomy – known as the Millet system (Millet being 'nation' in Turkish).
4. Had some legal autonomy aside from serious criminal offences or crimes involving Muslim people.
5. Jews/Christians were protected under Ottoman law so long as they kept peace and paid taxes, known as *dhimmi*.

2022 Year 8 History Topic Test

The Western and Islamic World – The Vikings

Time allowed: 1 hour
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question 1

What period came after the Migration Period and before the Viking Age?

- A. The Golden Age.
- B. The Stone Age.
- C. The Bronze Age.
- D. The Vendel Era.

Question 2



Map of Scandinavian area, c.979 CE

Which modern-day nation did the Vikings not come from?

- A. Denmark
- B. Russia
- C. Sweden
- D. Norway

Question 3

Which statement about Viking religion is the least accurate?

- A. Before the introduction of Christianity, Vikings were considered pagans.
- B. Vikings were polytheists, meaning that they believed in many gods and goddesses.
- C. Christianity was introduced into Viking culture near the end of the Viking Age.
- D. Vikings were monotheists, meaning that they believed in only one God.

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWERS (4 questions, total 20 marks)**Question 1 (4 marks)**

Pagan; Knarrs; Asgard; Berserker

Write down the correct term from the list above for each of the following definitions.

Term	Definition
	A special type of Viking ship designed for trading and holding large amounts of goods.
	In Viking religion, this term refers to where the gods resided.
	A term for the most brutal of Vikings, who were said to wear nothing but animal skins.
	A term for a group who do not follow one of the main religions/faiths (e.g. Christianity), such as the Vikings in the early Viking Age.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Painting by Christian Krogh depicting Leif Eriksson, published in September 2018 by Naskonalgalleriet Oslo, worldhistory.org.

a. Who was Leif Eriksson and what did he accomplish in approximately 1000 CE?

2 marks

b. What were runes and what were they used for?

3 marks

SECTION C – LONG ANSWERS (1 question, total 5 marks)**Question 1 (5 marks)**

Describe the events and significance of the Battle of Hastings (1066) in regard to the Viking era and culture.

2022 Year 8 History
The Western and Islamic World – The Vikings
Total marks: 35 marks

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 questions, 1 mark each)

Question	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	A
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	C
10	C

Question 1

A, B and C are incorrect because (reasons listed respectively): the Golden Age refers to a period from approximately 70BC to 20CE in Greek and Roman culture, the Stone Age and Bronze Age were also during the BC era.

Answer is **D**.

Question 2

Sweden, Norway and Denmark are all Scandinavian countries in which the Vikings resided. Russia was invaded/raided by the Vikings during the Viking Age.

Answer is **B**.

Question 3

Vikings were not monotheists, they followed many gods such as Odin, the chief God, and Thor, the god of thunder and lightning.

Answer is **D**.

Question 3 (6 marks)**a.**

1 mark

- Award one mark for '3/three'.

b.

2 mark

- Award 1 mark for 'thralls were the slave class in Viking society' or similar answers.

- Award 1 mark for 'they were usually captured in raids or invasions, or born into slavery' and similar answers.

- Award marks for other reasonable details e.g. were treated as property, lacked many rights, could not own land or move freely etc.

c.

3 marks

- Award marks based on detail and accuracy, favouring three distinct and reasonable points.

Answer may include:

1. Comparison to other civilisations during the time – Viking women had comparatively more rights/authority.
2. Would oversee the farm work; most people during Viking Age were farmers; dealt with business activity (e.g. wives if husbands were away on raids).
3. Had some property and marriage rights e.g. option to divorce.

Question 4 (5 marks)

The Vikings are known for their skilled boat craft and technological advancements which allowed them to conduct their raids and invasions. In particular, **longships** were designed to make long ocean journeys and were up to **30** metres long. Boats often had **dragon** figureheads, a symbolic creature in Viking mythology. The first known Viking raid took place in Wessex, England in **787CE**, after which the Vikings began to expand into more of Europe and establish **permanent** settlements.

- Award 1 mark for each correct answer (in **bold**).