

Sangam SKM College Nadi – 2021

Year 13 History

Worksheet 1 – Week 2 - Answers

1. Define the following terms:

i. Empire

an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority.

ii. Imperialism

a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

iii. Colonialism

the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.

iv. World Power

a country that is powerful enough to affect the entire world by its influence or actions.

2. State the old name of Kiribati.

Gilbert islands

3. In which year did Kiribati become a protectorate?

1892

4. Name the first Resident Commissioner of Kiribati.

Charles Swayne

5. State another name for Ocean islands.

Banaba

6. Why was the WPHC established?

Over time, the British created different administrative groups to govern the region. One was called the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC) which controlled all the Pacific Island territories except for Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Another was called the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colonies (GEIC).

7. State the old name of Tuvalu.

Ellice Islands

8. Name the first European discoverer of Tuvalu and the year of discovery?
Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira
9. What is “black birding”?
Kidnapping of islanders and forcing them into slavery.
10. Why Kioa Island was purchased by Tuvaluan government?
The island was bought by the people of Vaitupu in Tuvalu in 1946 due to overcrowding.
11. Define the term “sphere of influence”.
A country or area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority.
12. How many islands make the region of Tokelau?
Tokelau, formerly known as the Union Islands, is a territory of New Zealand in the South Pacific Ocean that consists of three tropical coral atolls (from the northwest Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu; as well as Swains Island which is governed as part of American Samoa.
13. Name the first European discoverer of Tokelau and the year of discovery?
European discovery of the islands was spread over some 60 years, from Commodore Byron’s visit to “Duke of York’s Island” (Atafu) in 1765.
14. How was the Tokelauan society organized before the arrival of the Europeans?
Social organization of Tokelau was typical of that of the Polynesians.
15. Which year Britain took over Tokelau and why?
In June 1889 and officially raised the British flag, declaring the group a British protectorate due avoid the islands falling victim to black birding.
16. What happened in 1925 in Tokelau?
Tokelau was removed from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand in 1925. This step meant that that New Zealand took over administration of Tokelau from the British on 11 February 1926.

Answers for the Review Questions for Week 1:

- (i) In your opinion does “decolonization” and “independence” mean the same thing? If you think these two terms are different then explain what is the difference?
Decolonization could be termed as the whole process when a colonial power withdraws from its former colonies. This will involve a time span which will actually see the events where there is transference of sovereignty from the colonial rulers to the people of the colony, whereas independence could be classified as the actual act of becoming free from colonial rulers. E.g. Fiji became independent on 10th October 1970 but the period of decolonization is marked with a series of events throughout the 1960’s.
- (ii) Why do you think the process of decolonization mostly happened after World War 2?
Decolonization was mostly motivated by the United Nations which wanted to facilitate former colonial subjects in gaining their political autonomy from their colonial rulers. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960.
Also colonial powers were feeling exhausted after World War 2 and wanted to get rid of their colonies since it was getting too costly to maintain it.
- (iii) Differentiate between “Active Resistance” and “Passive Resistance” by stating examples from this lesson.
Passive Resistance involves non-violent opposition to authority and the use of peaceful means instead of force to bring about political or social change while Active Resistance involves violent opposition to an invading, occupying, or ruling power.
Forms of active resistance include revolts and rebellions by individuals or groups.