



**Background Information:** From 1942 to 1945 Japanese imperial forces occupied Indonesia. As well as exploiting Indonesia's natural resources, and labour force, the Japanese released nationalist leaders including Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta from imprisonment. They also allowed limited nationalist organization and military training.



**Caption:** The burnt-out car of a Brigadier A W S Mallaby on the spot where he was killed by pro-Independence Indonesian soldiers during the Battle of Surabaya on 30th October 1945. Mallaby was the commander of the 49th British India Brigade.

**Photographers:** Sergeant D Davis and Sergeant D MacTavish, of the No. 9 (British) Army Film and Photographic Unit.

**Date taken:** November 1945

**Directions:** Use the photograph to answer the question below.

**Question 1:** How is the dropping of the atomic bombs on August 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> 1945 connected to the death of Brigadier Mallaby on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 1945?

**Question 2:** How is the battle of Surabaya from October to November 1945 connected to the release of Sukarno by the Japanese military in 1942?



LEVEL	SUCCESS CRITERIA/ASSESSMENT RUBRIC
Proficient	<p>Question 1: Student identifies and explains a relevant connection between the dropping of the Atomic Bombs and the death of Brigadier Mallaby.</p> <p>Example: Bombs led to the end of the war and a Dutch attempt initially backed by the British to reestablish colonial control of Indonesia, and Mallaby was part of that effort.</p> <p>Question 2: Student identifies and explains a relevant connection of how the release of Sukarno by the Japanese in 1942 is connected to the battle of Surabaya in 1945.</p> <p>Example: Harsh Japanese treatment created a militant population ready to fight while Japanese support for nationalism such as freeing Sukarno, military training and allowing nationalist symbols meant that the Indonesians were organised and ready to fight for independence when tensions rose against the British in 1945.</p>
Emergent	<p>Question 1: Student identifies a relevant connection between the dropping of the Atomic Bombs and the death of Brigadier Mallaby, but does not provide a complete explanation of that connection.</p> <p>Example: Japanese surrender at the end of the war brought a power vacuum to Indonesia.</p> <p>Question 2: Student identifies a relevant connection of how the release of Sukarno by the Japanese in 1942 is connected to the battle of Surabaya in 1945, but does not provide a complete explanation of that connection.</p> <p>Example: The Japanese released Indonesian nationalist leaders who inspired and led the fighting at Surabaya in 1945.</p>
Basic	<p>Question 1: Student does not provide a reasonable explanation for how the dropping of the Atomic Bombs is connected to the death of Mallaby.</p> <p>Example: The British were disliked by the Indonesians.</p> <p>Question 2: Student does not provide a reasonable explanation for how the release of Sukarno by the Japanese in 1942 is connected to the battle of Surabaya in 1945.</p> <p>Example: Tenuous connection such as Sukarno wanted to fight the British</p>