



## Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination 2011

# MODERN HISTORY

## Stage 3

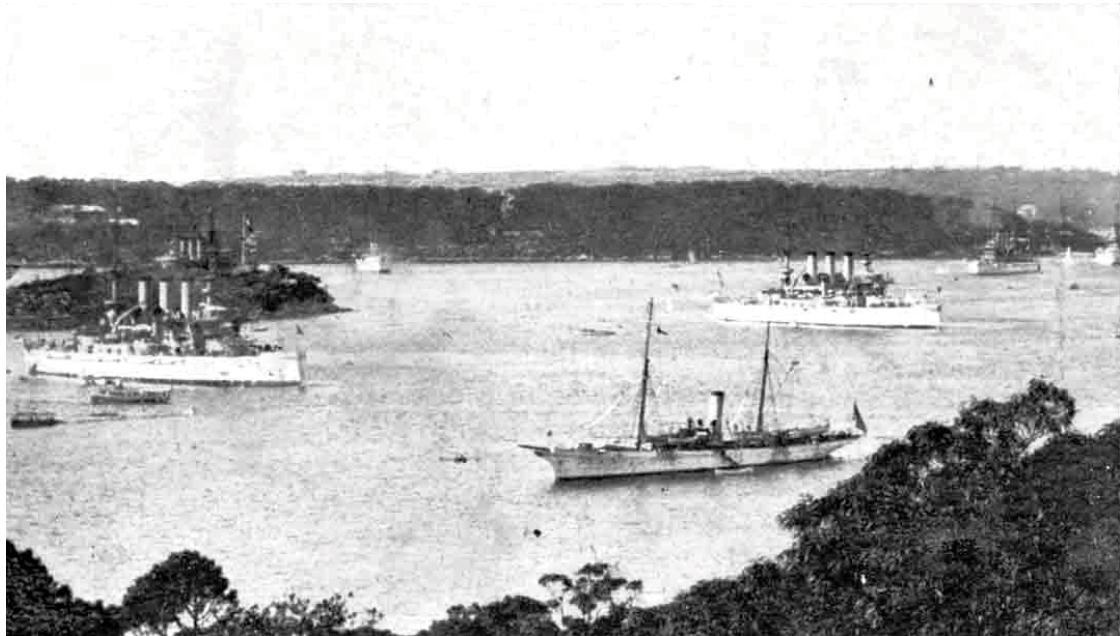
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## Document Set 1: Australia 1880s–1920s

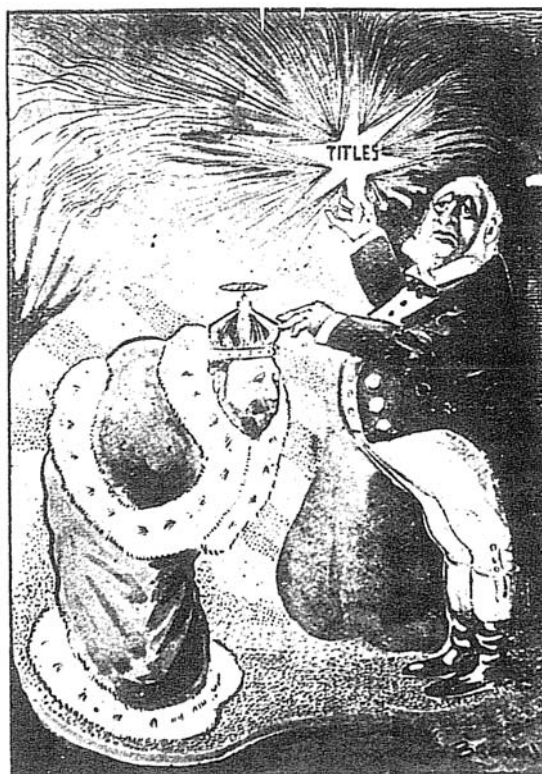
### Source 1

*(View of part of the Great White Fleet from the USA in Sydney Harbour in 1908.)*



### Source 2

*(Cartoon published in The Bulletin in 1901 referring to the Australian decision to retain the British imperial system of knighthoods and other honours.)*



See next page

**Source 3**

*(Extract from a speech given by the trade unionist and Labor politician W.G. Spence in the Australian House of Representatives in September 1901.)*

Let us say at the birth of the nation that we are going to adopt that course which is calculated to give our people the best possible opportunity ... [If] we keep the race pure, and build up a national character, we shall become a highly progressive people of whom the British Government will be proud ... I do not think that the Imperial authorities would hesitate to give their assent to a straight-out proposal to close the door to those people who would degrade our national character, lower the standard of the energy and capacity of our people, and thus weaken the Empire itself. The Hindoos have shown themselves to be friends of England; and some of our best fighting material has come from India. But I refuse to believe that if these coloured men were living here they would maintain our present living wage.

**Source 4**

*(The table shows the number of British immigrants to Australia between 1880 and 1919 and is adapted from a study of 'The British Contribution to the Australian Population, 1860–1919'.)*

British immigration into Australia 1880–1919

	Total immigration	Government-supported Immigration	Government immigration as % of total
1881–1890	339 943	155 566	45.8%
1891–1900	100 624	13 140	13.1%
1901–1905	63 687	3 021	4.7%
1906–1910	114 568	40 820	35.6%
1911–1915	293 801	149 543	50.9%
1916–1919	17 231	2 597	15.1%

Total immigration into Australia from 1881 to 1919: 929 854

Percentage of immigrants arriving from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland: 93.9%

Percentage of immigrants arriving from countries other than the United Kingdom: 6.1%

**Source 5**

*(Extract from a section entitled 'Colonists in Arms' in Australia: A Concise Political and Social History, published in 1992.)*

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**Source 6**

(Cartoon published in *The Bulletin* in February 1902, shortly after the signing of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The caption underneath is spoken by Britannia.)



“Now, my good little son, I've got married again; This is your new father.  
You must be very fond of him.”

**Source 7**

(Selected from a general history of Australia in the first four decades of the twentieth century written by an Australian historian.)

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century [Australia's relationship with Britain] ... had mostly been taken for granted ... In 1899 each of the colonies was able to select contingents from hosts of volunteers ... A crowd of a quarter of a million saw the New South Wales volunteers depart ... [However] the war mood was ephemeral<sup>1</sup> ... [and] began to dissipate<sup>2</sup> ... during the drawn-out operations ... to wipe out Boer resistance. The soldiers returned to crowds much smaller than had seen them off.

New circumstances called for new measures ... From 1905 the custom began of marking the late Queen Victoria's birthday, 24 May, as Empire Day ... [at the schools] lessons were put to one side for the day to allow politicians to go from school to school [and speak] ... of the deeds that had won the Empire and of the need to uphold its ideals ... The Empire League [had] put the proposal to celebrate Empire Day in Australia ... in 1903 ... [but] had to wait until 1905, when ... Japan's defeat of Russia in the war of that year had awakened Australian anxieties ... [and even then] it was denounced<sup>3</sup> in the *Bulletin* and Labor press as ... an occasion for [Australians] to celebrate the glories of a country that was not their own.

<sup>1</sup>ephemeral – lasting for a very short time

<sup>2</sup>dissipate – disintegrate

<sup>3</sup>denounced – publicly declared to be wrong

**See next page**



**Document Set 2: Australia 1920s–1950s****Source 1**

*(Photograph of Australian Prime Minister Stanley Melbourne Bruce taken at the Imperial Conference in November 1926. Bruce is centre back and King George V is seated directly in front of him.)*

**Source 2**

*(Cartoon by Norman Lindsay published following the discussions of the possible renewal of the alliance between Britain and Japan in 1920.)*



**The Anglo-Jap Alliance**

"You don't mind me being friendly with this little lady, do you, my son?"  
"No – but you ain't going to give her the run of the house, Dad?"

**See next page**

**Source 3**

*(An extract from a parliamentary speech by the Attorney-General, Robert Menzies, on sanctions against Italy during the Abyssinian Dispute in 1935.)*

It has been said repeatedly on behalf of both Great Britain and Australia that action taken to support the Covenant [of the League of Nations] must be combined action and not sporadic or individual action, ... let me emphasise that what we are here dealing with possesses an economic and not a military character. This Commonwealth [Australia], like Great Britain, neither desires nor contemplates war with Italy or any other country. [Australia's] adherence to the policy of sanctions is based upon its profound belief that collective action will be productive, not of war, but of the prevention or limitation of war. In common with other members of the League, we say to Italy – 'We seek not war but peace. Our past associations with you over many years cry out against the very thought of war. But the way to peace is along the path of negotiation and binding agreement. Our great desire is that you should tread that path with us'.

**Source 4**

*(The table shows the direction of Australia's merchandise exports to selected countries, 1920–1951.)*

Country	1920–1921 A\$'000	1930–1931 A\$'000	1940–1941 A\$'000	1950–1951 A\$'000
Japan	6 235	19 001	10 728	123 100
United States	19 938	5 862	92 938	297 660
China	656	6 702	7 028	1 700
New Zealand	15 562	5 956	15 386	40 530
United Kingdom	135 039	106 965	115 165	641 210
Germany	2 914	10 623	0	55 476
Malaysia*	4 242	1 645	8 317	16 486
Italy	5 096	6 990	21	98 028
France	12 820	13 496	25	179 640

\* 'Malaya' until 1963

**Source 5**

*(Extract from a recent introduction to Australian foreign policy referring to Australia's relations with Britain in the 1920s and 1930s.)*

... In some ways post [World War 1] Australia was more British than ever, for the war had fatally weakened that radical stream of opinion which wanted a separate and uniquely egalitarian destiny for Australia, free of the constraints of the Old World. The war conservatised the country. All state governors, and most generals, admirals, professors, Anglican bishops and Protestant school headmasters in the interwar period were Englishmen. With one notable exception in the person of Sir Isaac Isaacs ... all governors-general of Australia were also Englishmen. Until the late 1930s Australian governments hardly interested themselves in foreign affairs – except on trade matters – and it was not until the Labor Party was in office in 1942 that Australia bothered to ratify the Statute of Westminster ... Apart from its representatives at the League of Nations and a single Counsellor appointed to the British Embassy in Washington in 1937, Australia had no diplomatic representatives in a foreign country between the wars. Australia was content to let London represent it.

**Source 6**

(Cartoon published in *The Bulletin* on 14 April 1948 featuring Dr H.V. Evatt, the Minister for External Affairs.)

**Tales of a Grandfather**

“What did you do in the Cold War, Grand-dad?”  
“I got cold feet<sup>1</sup>, my boy.”

<sup>1</sup>cold feet – a reluctance to take action

**Source 7**

(Excerpt on Australian foreign policy during the late 1940s from a general history of Australia.)

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## Document Set 3: Australia 1950s–1990s

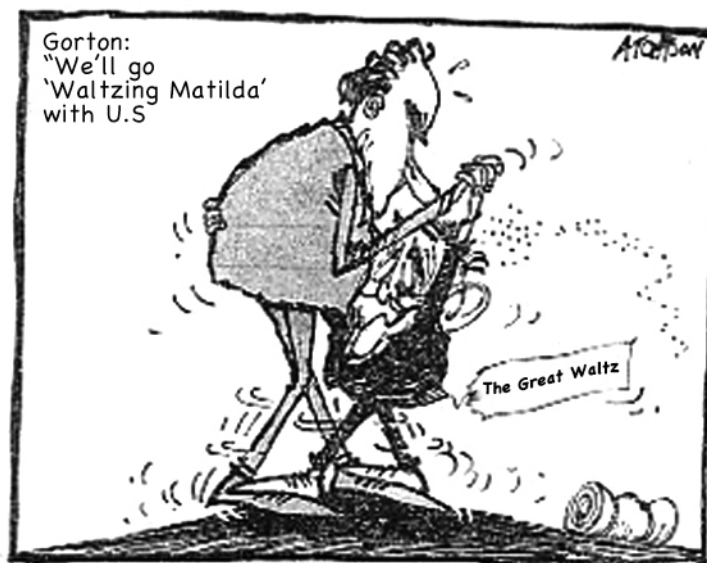
### Source 1

*(Photograph taken in 1973, during Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's trip to China.)*



### Source 2

*(Cartoon from the Adelaide Advertiser, 9 May 1969. President Nixon on the left is depicted dancing with Prime Minister Gorton.)*





**Source 3**

*(Extract from a speech about the threat posed by communism, given by Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies to the House of Representatives in April 1955.)*

There was a time when we permitted ourselves to think ... that any great war would be thousands of miles away from us. But that day has gone ... I call upon all Australians to realise the basic truth ... that if there is to be war for our existence, it should be carried on by us as far from our soil as possible. It would be a sorry day for the security of Australia if we were driven to defend ourselves on our own soil, for that would connote<sup>1</sup> the most disastrous defeats abroad and the most incredible difficulties for our friends and allies desiring to help us.

Two things are unbelievable. One is that any responsible Australian should think that we could be effectively defended either by our own efforts within our own borders or by resolution of the United Nations rendered impotent by the Communist veto. The simple English of this matter is that with our vast territory and our small population we cannot survive a surging Communist challenge from abroad except by the cooperation of powerful friends, including in particular the United Kingdom and the United States ...

<sup>1</sup>connote – imply (in this sense that something has occurred)

**Source 4**

*(The table shows the direction of Australia's exports to selected countries 1950–1991.)*

Country	1950–1951 A\$'000	1960–1961 A\$'000	1970–1971 A\$'000	1980–1981 A\$'000	1990–1991 A\$'000
Japan	123 100	322 976	1 197 145	5 221 647	14 378 460
United States	297 660	144 948	519 424	2 107 002	5 777 911
China	1 700	79 714	63 277	670 878	1 347 502
United Kingdom	641 210	463 182	493 847	700 842	1 796 435
Indonesia	6 486	11 811	39 076	356 158	1 462 287
France	179 640	102 144	103 043	364 923	773 630
India	44 528	28 084	38 031	176 386	667 422
Malaysia*	16 428	23 986	66 494	437 177	984 990

\* 'Malaya' until 1963.

**Source 5**

*(Australian historian commenting in 1999 on Australia's international role in the late 1980s.)*

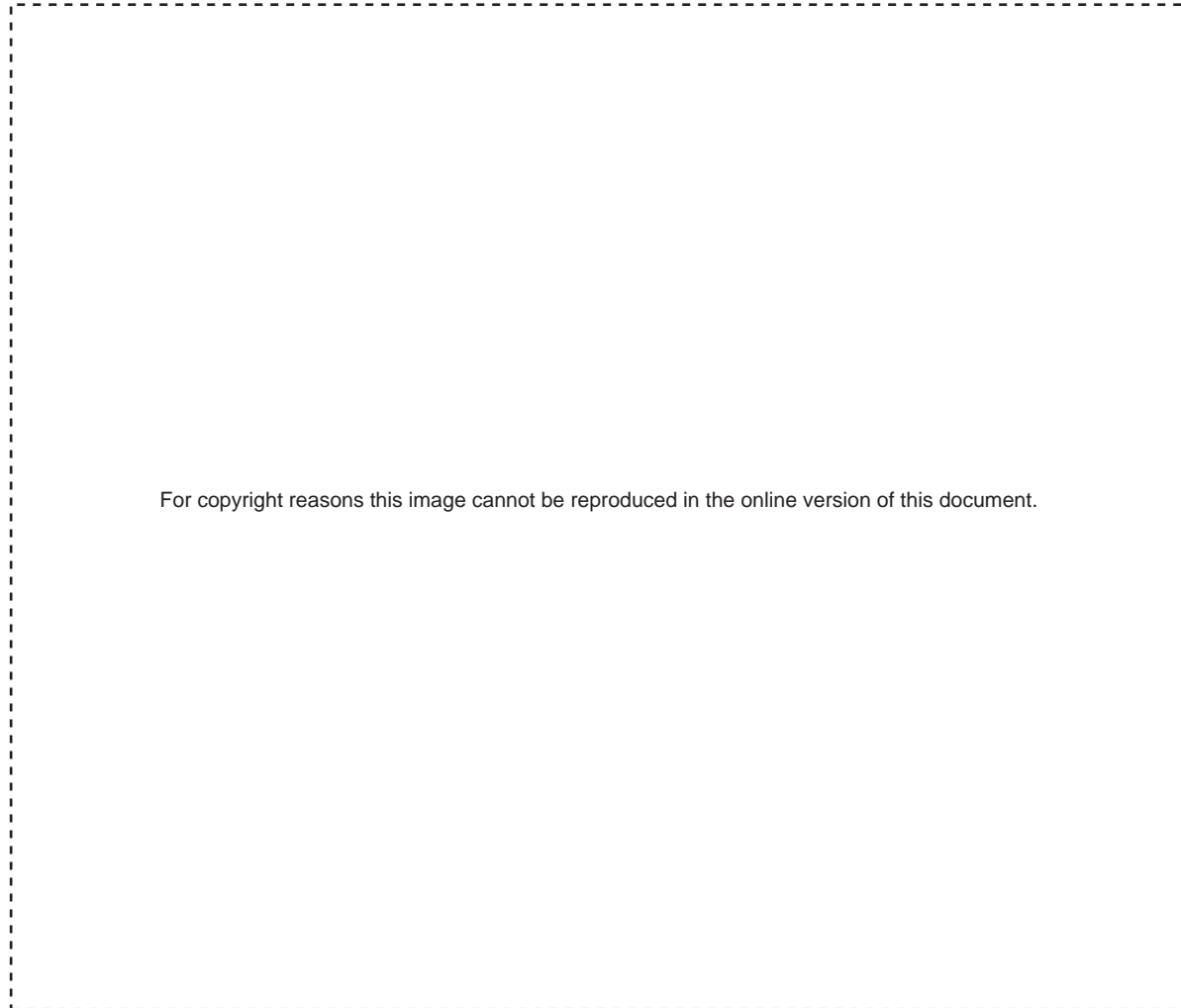
The desire to fashion an independent role saw Australian initiatives both in the region and beyond it. The foreign minister after 1987, Gareth Evans, was as active in international forums as Evatt, his predecessor forty years earlier. He promoted a settlement in Cambodia, sent peace-keeping forces there and to other local conflicts, pushed for nuclear disarmament, and generally played the reforming role of an international good citizen ... [These endeavours however were] always constrained by the Hawke government's absolute commitment to the western alliance, which in the last phase of the Cold War meant uncritical support of the United States ... The American communication bases in Australia ... were therefore sacred. The right of American warships to enter local ports, regardless of whether they were carrying nuclear weapons, was inviolable<sup>1</sup> ... ANZUS remained vital, not as a guarantee of Australian security ... but because it provided membership of the western alliance and thus afforded access to American technology and intelligence. Such were the burdens of a middle power.

<sup>1</sup>inviolable – not able to be violated

**See next page**

**Source 6**

*(Cartoon in The Bulletin, 1954)*



**Source 7**

*(Australian political commentator writing about Australia's 'Great and Powerful Friends' in 2001.)*

Australia's transition into an independent, multicultural nation which negotiated its own way with Indonesia, Japan, China and other Asian countries was the major step in its new maturity. This was a choice about national destiny and a response to the changing priorities of Britain and America as they retreated from global entanglements.

Australia seems now to have reached a stage of national maturity defined as accepting responsibility for its own fate and place in the world ... Australia's aim is to integrate its old relations with its new relations – to ensure that it never has to choose between past and future, between the European connection and Asian engagement, between America and China. In short, it seeks to have the best of all options in a shrinking globe.

John Howard [argued] that Australia has a unique vantage point – its European tradition, its strong links to America and its new engagements with Asia. Malcom Fraser, a pessimist, [said] that Australia will be forced eventually to choose between Asia and America, and that its answer must be Asia. Bob Hawke and Paul Keating [were] optimists; they believe[d] that Australia [could] be enduringly international – engaged in Asia, but deeply linked with Europe and North America.

**Document Set 4: Ideas that shaped the Russian Revolution****Source 1**

*(Bolshevik propaganda poster published in 1920.)*



‘Before: One with the plough, seven with a spoon.  
Now: He who does not work shall not eat.’

**Source 2**

*(British historian writing in 1993 about the famine in Soviet Russia during the early 1930s.)*

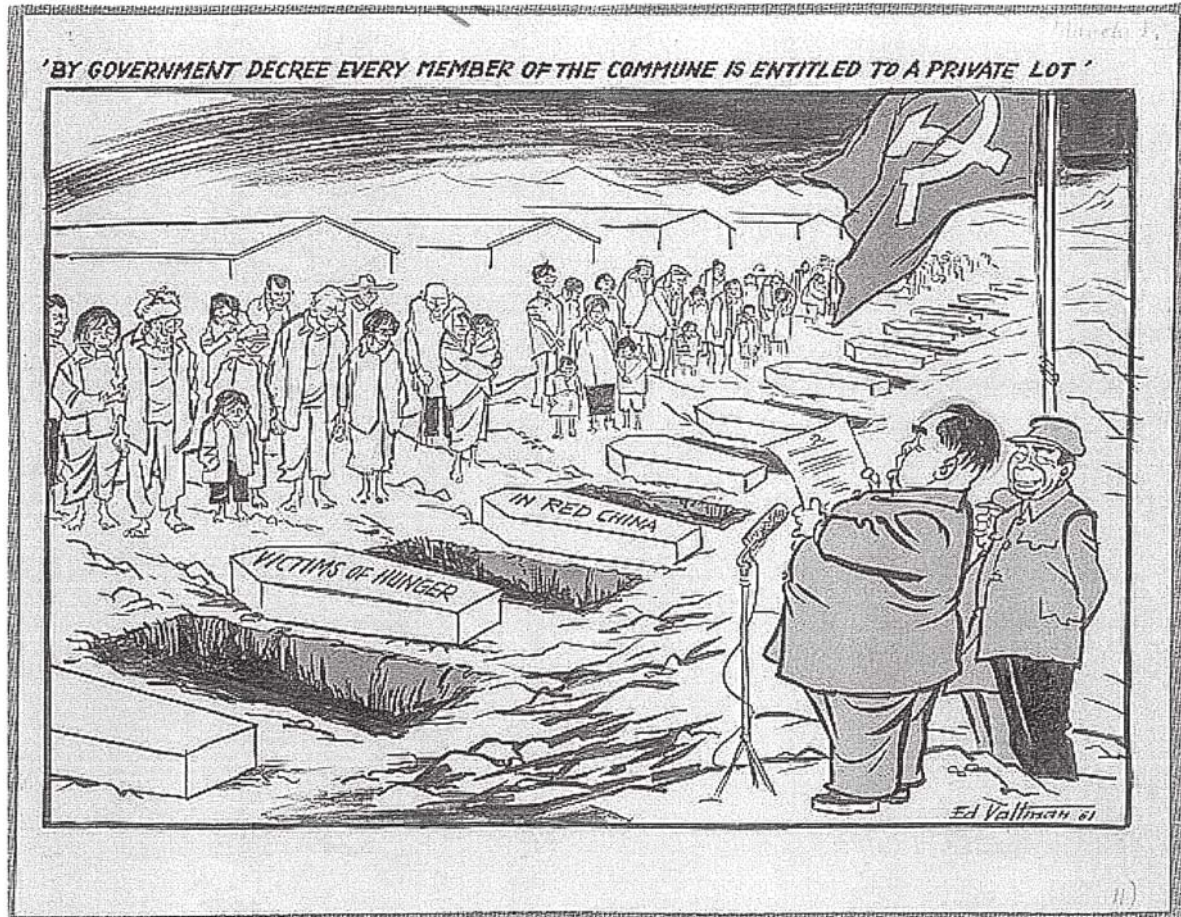
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## Document Set 5: Ideas that shaped the Chinese Revolution

### Source 1

*(Comment by an American cartoonist on the results of Mao Zedong's policies, published in the Hartford Times, 9 March, 1961.)*



### Source 2

*(Description of events during the Cultural Revolution, written in 1998 by a European historian.)*

With the logistical support of the PLA, a series of huge Red Guard rallies was held in Beijing from August to November of 1966. Most rallies had over a million attendees, and the largest one had almost two and a half million participants.

In a few weeks, all of Mao's major opponents in the Party had been denounced and driven from public life, and government offices throughout China were occupied by gangs of Red Guards declaring themselves to be 'Chairman Mao's little soldiers'. Government bureaucrats and politicians at all levels were called in for 'revolutionary self-criticism and struggle sessions'. These sessions could take any form from a midnight debate in the culprit's house with a few Red Guards to a humiliating public show-trial attended by thousands. The fate of those called out for 'struggle sessions' varied considerably. Some were let off with a caution after making a suitably abject<sup>1</sup> apology for their ideological misdeeds, while others were sent into internal exile or imprisoned ... The Chinese government itself admits that over 35,000 people were killed in incidents of mob violence from 1966 to 1968, but some Western analysts have placed the number at more than 400,000.

<sup>1</sup>abject – humble



## Document Set 6: Ideas that shaped the Cold War in Europe

### Source 1

*(German cartoonist addressing the issue of friction between the Soviet Union and the United States that threatened to slow down the European recovery process from 1947 onward.)*

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### Source 2

*(Extract from an address given by American Secretary of State George Marshall at Harvard University on 5 June 1947 on postwar Europe and the economic problems it faced.)*

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist ... It would be neither fitting nor efficacious<sup>1</sup> for this Government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program designed to place Europe on its feet economically. This is the business of the Europeans. The initiative, I think, must come from Europe. The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number, if not all, European nations.

An essential part of any successful action on the part of the United States is an understanding on the part of the people of America of the character of the problem and the remedies to be applied. Political passion and prejudice should have no part. With foresight, and a willingness on the part of our people to face up to the vast responsibility which history has clearly placed upon our country, the difficulties I have outlined can and will be overcome.

<sup>1</sup>efficacious – effective as a remedy

## Document Set 7: Ideas that shaped conflict in the Middle East

### Source 1

*(Cartoon which appeared in a British newspaper on 31 July 1956. Dmitri Chepilov who is shown with a fishing line on the banks of the Suez Canal was the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time. The flag being waved has 'Arab Nationalism' printed on it.)*

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### Source 2

*(Extract from speech by Anwar Sadat to the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic (Egypt) on 19 November 1970, shortly after the death of President Nasser.)*

Brothers we have to prove now that all that we have done since the Birth of the Revolution and until the day of its leader's departure was not an accident but a link in the continuous chain of the Egyptian people's vigilance and struggle and their legal and sound aspirations for the freedom of the land ...

Our anti-imperialism is in line with independence, nationalism and political and social freedom but is in fact one [of] our war fronts against imperialism—a war resulting from our stand on independence, nationalism, and political and social freedom.

Our friendship with the Soviet Union is not alignment with it. It is alignment with independence, nationalism and political and social freedom. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is, at the same time, an attitude of solidarity among all anti-imperialism forces.

Likewise the Soviet Union's aversion for Israel, for its aggressive and expansionist ambitions, and for its terrorist role in the area, and the Soviet Union's friendly attitude towards us, is a stand against imperialism and its tools.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Document Set 1:

- Source 1** *View of Sydney Harbour from North Sydney, showing the entire American Fleet and Auxiliaries* [Photograph]. (n.d.). Retrieved February 4, 2011, from [www.greatwhitefleet.info/](http://www.greatwhitefleet.info/).
- Source 2** Cartoon from *The Bulletin*, 1901. In Coleman, P., & Tanner, L. (Eds.). (1973). *Cartoons of Australian history*. Melbourne: Thomas Nelson, p. 67.
- Source 3** Extract from: Crowley, F.K. (Ed.). (1973). *Modern Australia in Documents. Volume 1, 1901-1939*. Melbourne: Wren, p. 15.
- Source 4** Table from: Crowley, F.K. (1958, July). The British contribution to the Australian population 1860–1919. *University studies in history and economics*, 11(2), p. 84.  
Extract from: Crowley, F.K. (1958, July). The British contribution to the Australian population 1860–1919. *University studies in history and economics*, 11(2), p. 87.
- Source 5** Clarke, F.G. (1992). *Australia: A concise political and social history* (2nd ed.). Sydney: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, pp. 144–145.
- Source 6** Cartoon from *The Bulletin*, February 1902. Coleman, P., & Tanner, L. (Eds.). (1973). *Cartoons of Australian history*. Melbourne: Thomas Nelson, p. 191.
- Source 7** Adapted from: Macintyre, S. (1986). *The Oxford history of Australia: (Volume 4: 1901–1942: The succeeding age)*. Melbourne: Oxford University Press, pp. 129–133.

### Document Set 2:

- Source 1** *Imperial Conference* [Photograph]. (1926). Retrieved January 10, 2011, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ImperialConference.jpg>.
- Source 2** Cartoon. In Williams, M. (1988). *Australia: We remember, the twenties and thirties*. Frenchs Forest, NSW: PR Books.
- Source 3** Extract from: Australian Government. (1935, October 31). *Commonwealth of Australia Parliamentary Debates, House of Representatives*, 147, pp. 1212–1213.
- Source 4** *Directions of Australia's merchandise exports* [Table]. (n.d.). Retrieved January 16, 2011, from [www.dfat.gov.au/publications/stats-pub/one-hundred-years-of-trade-1901-2001.pdf](http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/stats-pub/one-hundred-years-of-trade-1901-2001.pdf).
- Source 5** Extract from: Firth, S. (2005). *Australia in international politics: An introduction to Australian foreign policy* (2nd ed.). Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin, p. 26.
- Source 6** Cartoon. In Edwards, P., & Pemberton, G. (1992). *Crisis and commitments: The politics and diplomacy of Australia's involvement in Southeast Asian conflicts, 1948–1965*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin, p. 18.
- Source 7** Excerpt adapted from: Bolton, G. (1996). *The Oxford History of Australia (Volume 5: 1942–1995: The middle way)* (2nd ed.). Melbourne: Oxford University Press, pp. 52–53.

### Document Set 3:

- Source 1** *Gough Whitlam's trip to China* [Photograph]. (1973). Retrieved February 25, 2011, from [www.vrroom.naa.gov.au/print/?ID=25432](http://www.vrroom.naa.gov.au/print/?ID=25432).
- Source 2** The Great Waltz [Cartoon] from the *Adelaide Advertiser*, May 9, 1969. In Edwards, P. (1997). *A nation at war: Australian politics, society and diplomacy during the Vietnam War 1965–1975*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.

- Source 3** Extract from: Australian Government. (1955, April). *Commonwealth of Australia Parliamentary Debates, House of Representatives*, 6. Retrieved February 12, 2011, from <http://content.jacplus.com.au/secure/resources/0731409957/PDF/Chapter/Chapter%206.pdf>.
- Source 4** *Directions of Australia's merchandise exports by country* [Table]. (n.d.). Retrieved January 12, 2011, from [www.dfat.gov.au/publications/stats-pub/one-hundred-years-of-trade-1901-2001.pdf](http://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/stats-pub/one-hundred-years-of-trade-1901-2001.pdf).
- Source 5** Extract from: Macintyre, S. (1999). *A concise history of Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 249–250.
- Source 6** Peace [Cartoon] from The Bulletin, 1954. In *Historicus*, Sep/Oct 1987, p.53.
- Source 7** Extract from: Kelly, P. (2001). *100 Years: The Australian story*. Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin, p. 241.
- Document Set 4:**
- Source 1** Moor, D. (1920). *Before: One with the plough, seven with a spoon. Now: He who does not work shall not eat* [Poster]. Retrieved January 19, 2011, from [http://dl.lib.brown.edu/Views\\_and\\_Reviews/item\\_views/date\\_itemlevel\\_1918-25.php?id=110&view\\_type=date\\_index](http://dl.lib.brown.edu/Views_and_Reviews/item_views/date_itemlevel_1918-25.php?id=110&view_type=date_index).
- Source 2** Extract from: Conquest, R. (1993). *Stalin: Breaker of nations*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, p. 164.
- Document Set 5:**
- Source 1** Valtman, E. (1961). *By government decree every member of the commune is entitled to a private lot* [Cartoon]. Retrieved July 22, 2011, from [www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/valtmann/presentation.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/valtmann/presentation.html).
- Source 2** Extract from: Train, B.R. (1998). *The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution*. Retrieved August, 2011, from <http://www.islandnet.com/~ltmurnau/text/cultrev.htm>.
- Document Set 6:**
- Source 1** Lang, E.M. (1947). *Tante Europa: "Man hat's nicht leicht, wenn zwischen zwei sehr aktiven Nachbarn wohnt"* [Cartoon]. Retrieved January 7, 2011, from [www.ena.lu/cartoon\\_post\\_war\\_europe](http://www.ena.lu/cartoon_post_war_europe).
- Source 2** Marshall, G. (1947, June 5). *Speech at Harvard University*. Retrieved January 20, 2011, from [www.ena.lu/speeches](http://www.ena.lu/speeches).
- Document Set 7:**
- Source 1** Low, D. (1956, July 31). *The colossus of Suez* [Cartoon]. Retrieved January 7, 2011, from [www.ena.lu/cartoon\\_low\\_suez\\_crisis\\_31\\_july\\_1956-02-24262](http://www.ena.lu/cartoon_low_suez_crisis_31_july_1956-02-24262).
- Source 2** Sadat, A. (1970, November 19). *Statement to the third ordinary session of the National Assembly*. Retrieved March 10, 2011, from [www.sadat.umd.edu/archives/speeches.htm](http://www.sadat.umd.edu/archives/speeches.htm).

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