



History 2022

▼ Causes of World war 2

The main causes of WW2 include but not limited to:

- Isolationism
- Nationalism
- Militarism
- Appeasement
- Anti-Communism
- Economic Depression
- Japanese Expansion
- Rise of Hitler and the Nazi party
- Rise of fascism in Italy
- Treaty of Versailles

▼ Japanese Expansion

- In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria for raw materials.

- The same year, Japan began to attack China, with full-scale war breaking out in 1937 in the Sino-Japanese war
- In 1938, war broke out between Japan and the Soviet Union, known as the Soviet-Japanese Border wars
- Under communism, all means of production are controlled by the government, as are property, the media, and all other aspects of society.
- The 1930s saw the rise of many totalitarian regimes; but most people chose fascism over communism.
- Hitler exploited people's fear of a communist takeover in Germany to rise to power in 1933.
- Appeasement is the act of giving in to an enemy's demands in hopes of avoiding further conflicts.
- In 1938, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia cede the Sudetenland to Germany. He claimed that the German population living there was being mistreated.
- The British and French prime ministers agreed to Hitler's demands without consulting Czechoslovakian leaders, in the hopes that this would avoid a war in Europe.
- The glorification of war, in which a nation strengthens its military and stockpiles weapons in preparation for war.
- An important aspect of militarism is that the glorification of war is incorporated into all levels of society, including education of the nation's youth.
- Militaristic societies have existed throughout human history.

Nationalism is the belief in the superiority of one's own nation over all others. In the extreme, it can lead to major conflicts between nations. Hitler, Mussolini and Japan's Tojo each touted their own nation's ability to dominate all others in the years leading up to WW2.

The failure of peace efforts such as the Kellogg Briand Treaty during the 1920s disillusioned many Americans about the international involvement.

The U.S. was in a major depression throughout the 1930s and was mostly concerned with its own problems.

▼ Australia's Declaration of War

In 1938, Neville Chamberlain, the British prime minister signed a pact with Adolf Hitler called The Munich Agreement. It allowed Hitler to keep territory in Czechoslovakia, and Hitler claimed he would not take anymore territory.

In 1939, Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with the Soviet Union. Secretly, the pact stated that Poland would be divided up between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Hitler invaded Poland on 1st September 1939. Poland surrendered to Germany.

Australia was one of the first countries to declare war on Nazi Germany. On 3 September 1939.

Britain's declaration of war against Germany led immediately to Australia's declaration of support. Australia had cultural and historical ties with Britain.

Japanese aggression in the Asia-Pacific became a realistic threat to the shore of Australia when Singapore was defeated in February 1942.

Menzies' announcement did not come as a surprise to Australians, says Dr John Knott, a historian at the ANU in Canberra. He says a fear of war had been building since Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

Group	Reaction Summary	Discuss the reliability of this to an understanding of wartime reactions
The Australian Labour party (led by John Curtin)	Reluctant but agree.	Political terminology Political promises Opposition
Newspaper reactions	Good for the industry as it helps promote their channel through important information given asap.	Profits + Possible fake news
Communist Party of Australia	Pack with Russia (rise of ideology)	Motives/Element of benefit towards the party
The Church	Mixed but more towards war.	Religion/politics. This boosts enlistment

Group	Reaction Summary	Discuss the reliability of this to an understanding of wartime reactions
Business	Anti war = Need people for it to prosper	Profits
Women's Organisations	Supporting and also Anti as people would lose their loved ones	Compensation from the government if a soldier loses their life

▼ Enlistment in WW2 and Manpower regulations

The reasons for and the rate of volunteering varied according to the perception of urgency of the situation in relation to Australia.

The highest rate of recruiting for the Second AIF occurred after the German invasion of France in May 1940.

A key event that saw a dramatic growth in enlistment was Japan's entry into the war in 1942.

Despite increased enlistment, the urgent need for manpower even relaxed some prejudices.

In 1941, a Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion was formed and sent overseas in 1943 to Dutch New Guinea.

Enlistments would also fall slowly after 1943, when it was perceived that the danger of invasion from Japan had dissipated.

During the course of the war certain occupations were classified as reserved occupations.

People employed in these industries could not enlist because their occupations were deemed to be too important.

Occupations that fell under this category were medical practitioners and certain types of miners and engineers essential for the supply of equipment for the war.

▼ Malaysian - Japanese interaction

Japan had been at war with China for 4 years and needed resources. Malaya was the source of resources - 40% of the world's rubber and 60% of the world's tin and most of this supply went to the USA, Japan's potential Pacific enemy. Japan needed

oil and they needed to import it. The Japanese navy needed 400 tons of oil an hour to maintain its war readiness. Malayan oil production was small but the peninsula was a perfect staging point to launch and support further invasion for the oil rich islands of Borneo, Java and Sumatra. In June 1941, the USA, Britain and the Netherlands refused to supply Japan with oil. Japan had an “outline plan for the execution of the empire’s national policy”, a plan to expand the outer perimeters of their empire so wide that their enemies would not be able to attack by air against the home islands. This perimeter extends from the Kuril islands down to Wake, Guam, the East Indies, Borneo, Malaya and up to Burma.

▼ Why was Singapore significant to Australia?

British colony and strong hold in Asia. The British said they would defend Australia from here because Australia was off defending the British in Western Europe. It was critical for Japan to use as a strategic base, as a sign of power over the British/Australian alliance and as a stepping stone to Australia (or so they thought).

▼ Why did the Allies lose Singapore?

1. Identify the British strategy for defence at Singapore.

The British planned to reinforce the military in the North-East assuming that the Japanese would invade from there.

1. Outline what the Japanese military strategy was.

The Japanese had planned to invade all the other parts of Malaysia as they would be less defences that would provide less resistance.

1. Why was losing Bukit Timah so significant?

Bukit Timah was a significant place as it held the majority of rations needed for the British and due to its hilly terrain, it provided the Japanese new vantage points to attack Singapore from

1. Give reasons for the allied loss at Singapore.

There were a lot of casualties caused by the Japanese forcing the British to do nothing but surrender Singapore and lead to the Japanese Occupation.

1. Explain how the fall of Singapore would have affected Australia and her international relationships.
2. Explain how you think the fall of Singapore affected the course of the war (the future of the war) for: Britain, America, Australia and Japan. In your response consider the significance of the fall of Singapore to each nation.

▼ The fall of singapore

It took away the only Asia-Pacific base of Britain, so now Britain was unable to come to Australia's aid.

Australia left without the 8th Division, without a forward base away from the midland and without a major ally in Asia.

▼ Holocaust

The holocaust, also known as the Shoah was a genocide in which Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany and its collaborators killed about 6 million Jews.

Genocide: The act or process used to kill an entire ethnic group or race.

Anti-Semitic: Prejudice against, hatred of, or discrimination against Jews as an ethnic, religious, or racial group.

The large scale swift genocide has not been seen before in European history, however, prejudice against Jewish people was not new.

▼ Life in Germany

Repression: Political opponents placed in concentration camps, Gestapo(secret police), SS

Education: Jewish students were heavily bullied by peers and teachers, Jewish teachers were fired, The Youth movement taught students to identify Jews and encouraged them to abuse, Textbooks were modified to depict Jews as evil.

Hitler took control of all forms of media: Independent newspaper companies shut down, Cinemas and theatres presented anti-jewish material.

All opposition of the Nazi party were eradicated

▼ History of Hiroshima

The town of Hiroshima developed with a close connection to the army, so it was called a military city. Moreover, as many schools were established, it was also called an educational city.

- Potsdam conference in July 1945
- 'Prompt and utter destruction'
- The Battle of Okinawa bloodiest battle in the pacific
- Late 1944 USA - major firebombing, devastated 67 Japanese cities and killed 500,000 Japanese civilians.
- Refusal to surrender

The road that led to the atomic bombing

- 0:25 am: Air-raid warning issued
- 2:10 am: Air-raid warning cleared
- 7:09 am: Yellow air-raid warning issued
- 7:31 am: Yellow air-raid warning cleared
- 8:15 am: The atomic bomb was dropped just before the broadcasting of an air-raid warning was about to begin.

On August 6, 1945 the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima by a B-29 bomber. 'Little Boy'.

When the bomb exploded

- The building now called "Atomic bomb Dome" was formerly the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall.
- To the west of the building there is a unique T-shaped bridge
- This bridge is located in the centre of Hiroshima City and even at present plays an important role as a bridge linking the east and west of the city with the southern area.
- This bridge was the potential target

- Research shows that the bomb exploded at an altitude of 600 meters above the Shima hospital.
- The hypocenter is the area directly below the spot where the bomb detonated in the air. The fireball formed was about 10 times brighter than the sun.
- From the fireball, intense heat rays and radiation were emitted in all directions. With the heat, the surrounding air greatly expanded and spread out as a blast. Thirty-five percent of the total energy which caused damage with the explosion was thermal radiation, 50% blast pressure and 15% radiation.

Vietnam War

- What was the Vietnam War?
 - Why did Australia become involved?
 - Was this a popular decision?
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▼ Introduction

With the end of World War 2 in 1945, the world was left divided between two superpowers holding very different political beliefs and goals - the communist Soviet Union and the capitalist and democratic United States. This period in world history is known as the Cold War.

The rivalry of the Cold War era threatened world peace and security and challenged the Australian way of life. Australia looked increasingly to the United States to contain communism in our region. This era was a time of great change for Australia.

Communism	Capitalism
A system of rule in which the state controls most of the health of the nation and where ownership of private property is limited.	Is an economic system that allows private ownership of property and is driven by a free market idea.
In theory it is a classless society, where everyone is considered equal and shares the nation's wealth.	In a democracy, the citizens of the nation have the right and freedom to elect their own government.
In a communist state, there is only one political party. This restricts the rights and freedoms of the individuals.	A capitalist society can allow class decisions to develop and democracy can allow the majority to rule over the minority.

▼ The Vietcong - Guerrilla Warfare

▼ When were the tunnel networks dug?

They were built in the late-1940s to hide from enemies

▼ What did the tunnel system feature?

Hospital, storage, kitchen

▼ Define guerilla warfare.

Irregular waves of attack to vanquish.

▼ Who were the tunnel rats?

These were men from America, Australia, Vietnam and other countries and they helped keep the tunnels clear

▼ What were the physical requirements to become a tunnel rat?

5'6" or under and they should manage being in a claustrophobic environment.

▼ What types of booby traps were in the tunnels?

Poison gas, Punji stakes, released snakes or wasps

5 examples of booby traps

Punji stakes: Bamboo rods hammered into a shallow hole which was covered by tarp. **Spike board:** A catapult-like mechanism that launches spikes at high speed. **Trap Bridge:** A canal coated with spikes and supported by a bridge that would break upon carrying the weight of the soldiers. **Venus fly-trap:** Rods hammered to the side and would inflict damage if they tried to get out. **Side-closing trap:** Trap that would squeeze and impale its victims **Bear trap:** Trap that would be mainly focused on the feet and would immobilise troops **Tiger trap:** Falling spiked board **Mace trap:** Coconuts laced with spikes **Door traps:** Spikes armed at doors of houses and would kill intruders **Bamboo whip trap:** Spiked flexible stick that could be adjustable to any height **Snake pits:** Small holes that housed snakes which would be released through any trigger switch **Hornet trap:** Boxes filled with hornets and would sting troops. This is often combined with the punji stakes. **Arrow trap:** Hidden arrow which would be shot at great speed and would stab its victim **Booby trap markers:** Markers for the Vietcong that would help them not fall into their own trap

The Stolen Generation

▼ Early Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activism

2. What was the Day of Mourning?

The Day of Mourning was a protest organised by Patten and Ferguson from the NSW APA and Cooper, from the AAL of Victoria. Its underlying message was that for 150 years Aboriginal people had been denied basic human rights, enduring 'degradation' and 'misery'.

3. Outline the wishes/demands of "the Aborigines progressive association"

The Aborigines wanted society to treat them as equals and receiving the same rights as other people in their community

- The voices of indigenous people were heard, we are speaking about them now
- It showed that there were multiple perspectives to the debate.
- It framed a debate still lasting to this day

US Civil War

- Describe the legacy of slavery
- Outline the Jim Crow laws
- Make comparison between the experiences of Aboriginal peoples and African Americans prior to the Civil Rights era

▼ Understanding context: African Americans prior to 1945

Concepts	Aboriginal People	African Americans	Comparative Statement
Movement of people			
Government policy and response			
World War 1 and World War 2			
Early Activism			

▼ US Civil Rights Movement

The Law	Year	What did it achieve?	Assess the extent to which this act brought about change.
Civil Rights Act	1964	Outlawed discrimination based on race/sex/religion	essentially made racism or whatever illegal thereby giving African Americans the ability to go/do things previously unavailable to them on the pretence of race.
Voting Rights Act	1965	Ensure African Americans get the right to vote in elections.	African Americans got the opportunity to vote freely according to their political views instead of being fined

- **What were the aims and methods of the US Civil Rights Movement**

The US Civil Rights Movement aimed to abolish the 'Jim Crow' laws, enabling African Americans and other minority groups equal rights, and employed protests in the form of boycotts, and freedom rides, additionally using the Supreme Court to achieve equal rights.

- **What were the 'Jim Crow' laws? How did they affect the African Americans?**

The 'Jim Crow' laws were laws that allowed segregation given that equal facilities are given to both the white and black. The introduction of these laws increased segregation in the community and led to the disruption of the lives of many African Americans.

- **Describe what happened with the Bus Boycotts? What was the aim of the Bus Boycotts?**

- **What role did television play in helping the Civil Rights Movement**

Television enabled a wider broadcast and spread of the Civil Rights Movement, and let it grow.

- **More radical Black Power groups started to form in the North America.**
Outline the organisations, what they wanted and their activist methods.

▼ Infographic

Person: John Lewis

Biography: Born in 21 February 1940, Alabama. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Religion and Philosophy. Since his childhood, John was heavily interested in the Civil Rights Movement.

What happened to them: Died in 17 July 2020 due to pancreatic cancer after 8 months of struggle

Why did this happen: Old age

How did they influence the US Civil Rights Movement: John was the Chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee which was responsible for sit-ins and other activities of the students in the struggle for Civil Rights.

Big six: Martin Luther, James Farmer, Philip Randolph, John Lewis, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young

▼ Looking further at Native Title

Find 5 recent examples where land has been given back

Who	Vincent Lingiari
What	Strike for better working and pay conditions at the Wave Hill cattle station in the Northern Territory. The strike soon became more than just about working conditions. Lingiari insisted that the land they were working on was the land of his people and demanded that it be returned
When	1966-1972
Where	Northern Territory
Why	Because he wanted workers to have better working and pay conditions.

▼ Land Rights and Mabo

1. How did Captain Cook justify his claim to Australia's east coast in 1770?

The claim to Australia's east coast was justified, as it was believed the lands belonged to no one and were *terra nullius*.

2. What goal did the Gurindji and Yirrkala peoples share with the creators of the Tent Embassy?

All of the above were concerned with the recognition of the native title of Indigenous Australians.

3. On what grounds was Prime Minister McMahon willing to lease land to Indigenous peoples? What makes these ground discriminatory?

Prime Minister McMahon was only willing to lease land for 'worthwhile' economic or social purposes. This ground was discriminatory as the final judgment would be decided solely by the government, and was open to discrimination.

4. Why was the Aboriginal Embassy created?

The embassy was created to show disagreement for the government's native title and land right policies.

5. Explain why the Mabo decision was a turning point in the history of land rights claims in Australia.

The Mabo decision was the first to overturn the legal doctrine of *terra nullius* in court, recognised that the Indigenous Peoples had lived on Australia prior to the arrival of the British, and provided legal precedent (though difficult to execute in reality) for Indigenous Peoples to claim their lands.

6. Explain why it would be difficult for Indigenous Australians to claim land as a result of the Mabo decision.

The court decision was based on the fact that Indigenous Peoples lived and performed traditions continuously on the land and that the land was not legally sold or granted by the government to others. To claim land based on this legal process, both of the above conditions would need to be satisfied, and was rather difficult due to the discriminatory policies prior to this point in time.

7. Explain the legal difference between *land rights* and *native title*.

Land rights refer to the legal ownership of land, usually granted by the government directly or indirectly. Native title instead refers to the continuous inhabitants and practices of Indigenous Peoples on a land, and therefore may grant Indigenous Peoples land rights.

▼ **Uluru**

What is the statement calling for?

The Aborigines are calling out their rights to the sacred land
