Barker College

2019 TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Modern History

AM WEDNESDAY 7TH AUGUST

- PGM
- MZB
- KAD
- ORM
- TJS
- GXL

General Instructions:

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen
- A separate Source Booklet is also provided
- **You must answer questions from the topic you studied in class. Failure to do so will be penalised.**

Total marks: 100

Section I – 25 marks (pages 2 - 6)

- Attempt Questions 1 – 4
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section II – 25 marks (pages 7 - 9)

- Attempt ONE Question from Questions 5 - 12
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section III – 25 marks (pages 10 -11)

- Attempt ONE Question from Questions 13 - 18
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section IV – 25 marks (pages 12 - 13)

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 19 - 24
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

SECTION I – Power and Authority in the Modern World

25 marks
Attempt questions 1 – 4
Allow about 45 minutes for this section

The Source Booklet is required for this section.

Answer the questions in the spaces provided. These spaces provide guidance for the expected length of response.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
- communicate ideas and information logically
- use historical terms and concepts appropriately

Question 1 (4 marks)

Outline the intentions and authority of the United Nations.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Study **Source *A.***

How is the perspective of this source useful for learning about the ambitions of Germany in Europe?

Question 3 (6 marks)

Assess the value of **Sources *B* and *C*** to a historian studying the role of Hitler in the Nazi state.

Question 4 (10 marks)

Compare **Sources *D, E*, and *F*** as evidence for the Nazis' rise to and consolidation of power up to 1934.

Question 4 continues on page 6

Question 4 (continued)

End of Section I

Section II — National Studies

25 marks
Attempt ONE question from Questions 5 - 12
Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
- use relevant evidence and interpretation to support your response
- communicate ideas and information using historical terms and concepts appropriately
- present a sustained, logical and cohesive response

Question 5 — Option A: Australia 1945–1983 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the impact of communism on Australian foreign policy in the period 1945–1975. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the view that changes in Australia's immigration patterns in the period 1945–1983 had transformed Australian society by 1983. **25**

Question 6 — Option B: China 1927–1949 (25 marks)

(a) Evaluate the view that both the Guomindang (GMD) and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had national unification as their major goal in the period 1927 to 1937. **25**

OR

(b) Account for the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War. **25**

Question 7 — Option C: India 1942-1984 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the influence of leftist politics in India. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent was Indira Gandhi successful in dealing with India's political and social challenges between 1966 and 1977? **25**

Question 8 — Option D: Indonesia 1959–1998 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the significance of nationalism in the development of the Indonesian state in the period 1959–1975. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the view that the Indonesian army was largely responsible for the Suharto regime's failure to address political and social challenges. **25**

Question 9 — Option E: Japan 1904–1937 (25 marks)

(a) Evaluate the view that territorial expansion undermined support for internationalism in Japan in the period 1904–1931. **25**

OR

(b) Assess the impact of modernisation on Japanese society in the period 1919–1937. **25**

Question 10 — Option F: Russia and the Soviet Union 1917–1941 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent were competing visions for the USSR responsible for Stalin's emergence as the leader of the USSR by the late 1920s? **25**

OR

(b) *Soviet foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s was largely a result of Soviet ideology.*

To what extent can this view be justified? **25**

Question 11 — Option G: USA 1919–1941 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent were changes in American society in this period the result of social conservatism? **25**

OR

(b) *American foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s was largely a response to the isolationist views of the public.*

To what extent can this view be justified? **25**

Question 12 — Option H: Iran 1945–1989 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent did Islamic extremism shape Iran? **25**

OR

(b) To what extent did political and economic changes cause the rise to power of Ayatollah Khomeini? **25**

End of Section II

Section III — Peace and Conflict

25 marks
Attempt ONE question from Questions 13 - 18
Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the questions in the Writing Booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
- use relevant evidence and interpretation to support your response
- communicate ideas and information using historical terms and concepts appropriately
- present a sustained, logical and cohesive response

Question 13 — Option A: Conflict in Indochina 1954–1979 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent was communism the most significant factor influencing US policy towards Vietnam from 1954 - 1968? **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the view that the strategies and tactics employed by the US and South Vietnamese were the most significant factor in the war impacting civilians in Vietnam. **25**

Question 14 — Option B: Conflict in the Pacific 1937–1951 (25 marks)

(a) Evaluate the view that the battle of Guadalcanal was the most significant turning point in the Pacific War. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent did the US save Australia in World War II? **25**

Question 15 — Option C: Conflict in Europe 1935–1945 (25 marks)

(a) Evaluate the view that the air war was the most significant factor in the war impacting civilians in Germany and Britain between 1939 and 1945. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent were the Russian counter-offensives the most significant reason for the defeat of Germany? **25**

Question 16 — Option D: The Cold War 1945–1991 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent were Soviet policies under Gorbachev responsible for the end of the Cold War? **25**

OR

(b) To what extent was Hillary Clinton correct when she claimed that the US won the Cold War? **25**

Question 17 — Option E: Conflict in the Gulf 1980–2011 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the impact of the defeat of Saddam Hussein in 2003 on attempts at nation-building in Iraq. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the view that the second Gulf War took place because of a failure of the Bush administration to finish the first. **25**

Question 18 — Option F: The Arab–Israeli Conflict 1948–1996 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent did issues in the occupied territories ensure continuation of the Arab–Israeli conflict? **25**

OR

(b) Analyse the significance of international involvement in influencing the Intifada. **25**

End of Section III

Section IV — Change in the Modern World

25 marks
Attempt ONE Question from Questions 19 - 24
Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
- communicate ideas and information logically
- use historical terms and concepts appropriately

Question 19 — Option A: Pro-democracy Movement in Burma 1945–2010

(a) Describe the effect of the civil war on the people of Burma. 5

(b) Explain the military reaction to the rise of the pro-democracy movement in Burma to 1989 8

(c) To what extent did the rise of Aung San Suu Kyi lead to tension and conflict in Burmese society? Use Source I to support your response. 12

Question 20 — Option B: The Cultural Revolution to Tiananmen Square 1966–1989

(a) Describe the role of Deng Xiaoping in the modernisation of China. 5

(b) What was the most significant factor that contributed to the outbreak of the Tiananmen Square protests? Justify your response. 9

(c) How did the Tiananmen Square incident affect China? 11

Question 21 — Option C: Civil Rights in the USA 1945–1968

(a) Describe the extent of racial segregation and various forms of discrimination that African Americans faced in the US. 5

(b) Explain the ideas of TWO groups supporting civil rights. 8

(c) Assess the effectiveness of the methods used in the civil rights movement. 12

Question 22 — Option D: The Changing World Order 1945–2011

(a) What is the 'American Century?' 4

(b) What is the meaning of Trump? 6

(c) Discuss the view that the US was the most significant nation in the world from 1989-2011. 15

Question 23 — Option E: The Nuclear Age 1945–2011

(a) Describe the consequences of nuclear testing for Aboriginal people living at Maralinga. 4

(b) What is the influence of atomic energy on irredentism? 6

(c) Explain different perspectives about weapons testing in the period 1945 to 2011. 15

Question 24 — Option F: Apartheid in South Africa 1960–1994

(a) Describe the impact of apartheid on rural and urban communities. 5

(b) Explain the significance of the Sharpeville massacre. 8

(c) Assess the role of Mandela's leadership of the ANC to the resistance to apartheid. 12

End of Section IV

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Source Booklet

Instructions	Use this Source Booklet	
Sources *A - F*	Source *A*	(page 2)
	Source *B*	(page 2)
	Source *C*	(page 3)
	Source *D*	(page 4)
	Source *E*	(page 4)
	Source *F*	(page 4)

Source *A*:

Neville Chamberlain's account of his conversation with Hitler in September 1938 at Berchtesgaden over how to handle the status of Germans living in the Sudetenland section of Czechoslovakia.

> He said that he had from his youth been obsessed with the racial theory and he felt that the Germans were one, but he had drawn a distinction between the possible and the impossible and he recognised that there are places where Germans are where it is impossible to bring them into the Reich; but where they are on the frontier, it is a different matter, and he is himself concerned with ten millions of Germans, three millions of whom are in Czechoslovakia. He felt therefore that those Germans should come into the Reich. They wanted to and he was determined that they should come in.

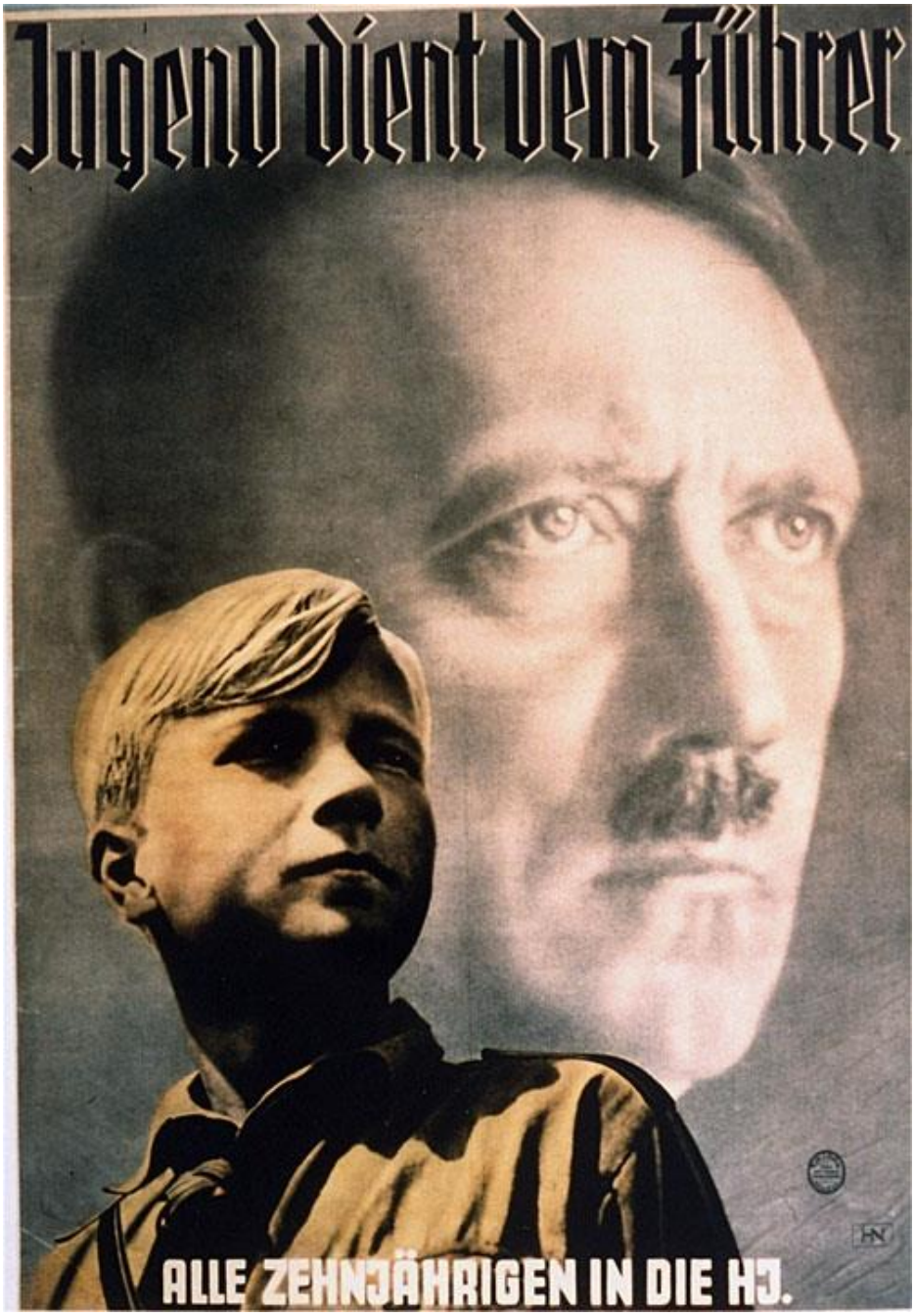
Source *B:*

Joseph Goebbels in a radio address to the German people on Hitler's birthday in April 1935.

> That one man has captured the hearts of the whole nation, despite the sometimes difficult and unpopular decisions he had to make, is perhaps the deepest, most amazing secret of our age. It cannot be explained only by his accomplishments, for it is just those who have had to make the heaviest sacrifices for him and for national reconstruction, indeed who must still bring them, who have sensed his mission in the deepest and most joyful way. They are the ones who have the most honest and passionate love for him as Führer and as a man. That is the result of the magic of his personality and the deep mystery of his pure and honest humanity.

Source *C:*

Poster: "Youth Serves the Leader: All 10-Year-Olds into the [Hitler Youth]", 1939.



Source *D*:

Lorraine Boissoneault in an article titled "The True Story of the Reichstag Fire and the Nazi Rise to Power" in *Smithsonian Magazine,* 2017.

> . . . on February 28, Hindenburg invoked Article 48 and the cabinet drew up the "Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and State." The act abolished freedom of speech, assembly, privacy and the press; legalized phone tapping and interception of correspondence; and suspended the autonomy of federated states, like Bavaria. That night around 4,000 people were arrested, imprisoned and tortured by the SA. Although the Communist party had won 17 percent of the Reichstag elections in November 1932, and the German people elected 81 Communist deputies in the March 5 elections, many were detained indefinitely after the fire. Their empty seats left the Nazis largely free to do as they wished.

Source *E*:

General Werner von Blomberg, the Defence Minister, made a statement to the German Army on the purge of the SA in the Night of Long Knives (1st July, 1934)

> The Führer with soldierly decision and exemplary courage has himself attacked and crushed the traitors and murders. The German Army... will show its gratitude through devotion and loyalty.

Source *F*:

Days lost in strikes and unemployment in Germany

Date	**Days lost in strikes (in thousands)**
1927	6,144
1928	20,339
1929	4,251
1930	4,029
1931	1,890
1932	1,130
1933	96
1934	0
1935	0
1936	0
1937	0