BAULKHAM HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

HSC TRIAL EXAMINATION

2023

MODERN HISTORY

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen
- A Source Booklet is provided with this paper

Total marks: 100

Section I – 25 marks

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

Section II – 25 marks

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

Section III – 25 marks

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

Section IV – 25 marks

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

Section I – Power and Authority in the Modern World 1919-1946

25 marks
Attempt Questions 1-4
Allow about 45 minutes for this section.

Refer to the Source Booklet to answer Questions 1-4.

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

Extra writing space is provided on page 8 of this booklet. If you use this space, clearly indicate which question you are answering.

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 (3 marks)

Outline THREE features of Nazi ideology.

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Question 2 (4 marks)

Account for the perspective of Source *A*.

Question 3 (6 marks)

How valuable are Sources *B* and *C* to a historian studying the various methods used by the Nazi regime to exercise control?

Question 3 continues on page 5

Question 3 (continued)

Question 4 (12 marks)

To what extent did the Nazi regime impact various groups within German society?
In your response, integrate relevant evidence from Sources *D, E* and *F*.

End of Section I

Modern History

Section II – National Studies

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

Answer 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 1918-1949 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the impact of nationalism on foreign policy in Australia to 1949. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of John Curtin on Australian society. **25**

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

(a) Assess the impact of communism on political stability in China to 1949. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of Mao Zedong on Chinese society. **25**

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

(a) Assess the impact of post-independence visions on India to 1984. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of Indira Gandhi on Indian society. **25**

Question 8 – Option D: Indonesia 1945-2005 (25 marks)

(a) Assess the impact of nationalism on foreign policy in Indonesia to 2005. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of Suharto on Indonesian society. **25**

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

(a) Assess the impact of nationalism on imperialism in Japan to 1937. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of Hirohito on Japanese society. **25**

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

(a) To what extent was the USSR economically and politically transformed under Stalin? **25**

OR

(b) To what extent did ideology influence Soviet foreign policy in the period 1917 to 1941? **25**

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

(a) Assess the impact of industrialisation on the USA to 1941. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of FDR on US society. **25**

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

(a) Assess the impact of nationalism on Iran to 1989. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the impact of Khomeini on Iranian society. **25**

Section III – Peace and Conflict

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

Answer 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 13 – Option A: Conflict in Indochina 1954-1979 (25 marks)

(a) To what extent did the Tet Offensive impact on the Second Indochina War? **25**

OR

(b) Explain the most important factor in spreading the conflict in Indochina to neighbouring countries. **25**

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

(a) To what extent did the Battle of Midway impact on the course of the Pacific War? **25**

OR

(b) Explain the most important factor in ending the conflict in the Pacific. **25**

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

(a) To what extent did the air war impact on the course of the European War? **25**

OR

(b) Explain the most important factor in ending the conflict in Europe. **25**

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

(a) To what extent did the policy of Containment and the Domino Theory contribute to the development of the Cold War to 1968? **25**

OR

(b) Assess the impact of Geopolitical developments on the Cold War. **25**

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

(a) To what extent was the defeat of Saddam Hussein impacted by the 1991 uprisings? **25**

OR

(b) Explain the most significant factor in the transition of Iraq from 2003-2011. **25**

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

(a) To what extent did the role and objectives of the superpowers lead to war in the Middle East? **25**

OR

(b) Explain the most significant factor in the Arab-Israeli peace process. **25**

Section IV – Change in the Modern World

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

Answer 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 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the impact of the civil war on Burma. **5**

(b) With reference to Source *F,* how accurate is this statement in regard to the leadership of Aung San Suu Kyi? **8**

Source *F*

'There are only two ways to influence human behaviour; you can manipulate it, or you can inspire it.' – *PLACEHOLDER QUOTE*

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) Evaluate the role of religion in the pro-democracy movement in Burma. **12**

Question 22 – Option B: The Cultural Revolution to Tiananmen Square 1966-1989 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the impact of the Great Leap Forward. **5**

(b) Explain the role of competing versions of Marxism and anti-revisionism on the state of Sino-Soviet relations. **8**

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) To what extent did Mao Zedong achieve his aims in the Cultural Revolution? **12**

Question 19 – Option C: Civil Rights in the USA 1945-1968 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the methods employed by the civil rights movements in the USA. **5**

(b) With reference to Source *H,* how accurate is this statement in regard to the leadership of Malcolm X? **8**

Source *H*

'There are only two ways to influence human behaviour; you can manipulate it, or you can inspire it.' – *PLACEHOLDER QUOTE*

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) Evaluate the role of the Civil Rights Act on the US Civil Rights Movement. **12**

Question 19 – Option D: The Changing World Order 1945-2011 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the impact of the dissolution of the USSR on Eastern Europe. **5**

(b) With reference to Source *I,* how accurate is this statement in regard to the leadership of Vladimir Putin? **8**

Source *I*

> 'There are only two ways to influence human behaviour; you can manipulate it, or you can inspire it.' – *PLACEHOLDER QUOTE*

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) Evaluate the role of the United Nations as an international peacekeeper. **12**

Question 19 – Option E: The Nuclear Age 1945-2011 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the impact of nuclear tests on local Aboriginal people. **5**

(b) With reference to Source *J,* how accurate is this statement in regard to the leadership of Harry Truman? **8**

Source *J*

> 'There are only two ways to influence human behaviour; you can manipulate it, or you can inspire it.' – *PLACEHOLDER QUOTE*

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) Evaluate the role of Chernobyl in revealing the risks of the Nuclear Age. **12**

Question 19 – Option F: Apartheid in South Africa 1960-1994 (25 marks)

Answer parts (a) and (b) of the question on pages 18-20 of the Writing Booklet.

(a) Describe the impact of Apartheid on the South African population. **5**

(b) Explain the role of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in the development of the resistance to apartheid. **8**

Answer part (c) of the question on pages 21-24 of the Writing Booklet.

(c) Assess the significance of the Sharpeville Massacre. **12**

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Modern History

Source Booklet

Instructions Detach this Source Booklet

Sources ***A-F***

Source A (page 18)
Source B (page 18)
Source C (page 18)
Source D (page 19)
Source E (page 19)
Source F (page 20)

Source *A*

Extract from *SOPADE* Report on Mood Amongst the Workers,* September 1938. SOPADE reports were compiled by the Social Democrats, in exile in Prague in Czechoslovakia, based on information from informants inside Germany.

> Central Germany, September 1938: Among industrial workers there are many who do not give a damn about the successes of the Hitler system and have only scorn and contempt for the whole show. …Naturally, there are also many who have become unpolitical. In particular, a large number of the skilled workers who were unemployed for a long time are not enthusiastic Nazis… [But] they are all scared of losing their jobs. The years of unemployment have not been forgotten.

**SOPADE* – the name of the board of directors of the exile organisation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)

Source *B*

Extract from *Germany 1918-1945,* Anne McCallum, 1992.

> Informal detention centres were set up immediately when the Nazis gained power, and the first government-operated camps opened the same month. Eight main camps and their subsidiaries were set up in Germany and one in Austria before the outbreak of war in 1939. Every kind of opponent of the regime was subject to protective custody… Inmates were beaten, starved, worked to death or executed. After the camps were taken over by the SS they were run in a more bureaucratically regulated but just as brutal a manner.
>
> Until the war ended, hundreds of thousands of Germans were held without trial and sent to concentration camps for months or even years.

Source *C*

A 1936 poster promoting the low-cost people's radio. The poster reads, *'All Germany can hear the Fuhrer with the People's Receiver.'*



Source *D*

Nazi cartoon, 1933. The caption reads: *"The German Sculptor"*



Source *E*

German women and Youth Maidens participating in a 1935 harvest festival.



Source *F*

*SOPADE** Report, July 1938 – The Social Democrats, from exile in Prague, prepared reports about the mood in Germany based on information provided by party members.

> The general mood in Germany is characterised by a widespread political indifference. The great mass of the people is completely dulled and does not want to hear anything more about politics. Thus, for example, the Anschluss with Austria did not produce anything like enthusiasm and lasting effect as the reintroduction of conscription three years before. One should not be misled by the general grumbling. Nowadays people grumble everywhere about everything, but nobody intends this grumbling to represent a hostile attitude to the regime. One can now experience grumbling in public: in trams, in restaurants etc. and in general nobody is prepared to defend the regime. But it is also generally true that no one regards the grumbling as an attack on the regime itself, as a political statement against the dictatorship.
>
> People and regime do not identify themselves with one another. People feel themselves to be objects of the present form of government and no longer have the idea that one day they could again be subjects. The attitude of the western power has made a decisive contribution to this general depoliticization.

**SOPADE* – the name of the board of directors of the exile organisation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)