

STUDENT NUMBER Letter

HISTORY: AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

Written examination

Friday 5 November 2021

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	1	1	20
B	2	1	20
C	2	1	20
D	5	2	20
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 24 pages, including **assessment criteria for Section B** on page 24
- Detachable insert for Sections A and C in the centrefold
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Detach the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- You may keep the detached insert.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

This section is based on ‘Making a people and a nation 1890–1920’.

Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.

Your response will be assessed according to the assessment criteria set out on page 24.

Question 2 (20 marks)

‘Federation created a society that primarily benefited white males.’

To what extent do you agree?

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)

‘The political and sectarian outcomes of the conscription debates that occurred during World War I challenged the visions underpinning the new nation.’

To what extent do you agree?

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**END OF SECTION C
TURN OVER**

SECTION D**Instructions for Section D**

This section is based on ‘Voices for change 1965–2000’.
Answer **two** of the following questions in the spaces provided.

Question 6 (10 marks)**Australia’s involvement in the Vietnam War**

To what extent did the Moratorium Movement contribute to Australia’s withdrawal from the Vietnam War? Use evidence to support your response.

Question 7 (10 marks)**Aboriginal land rights**

To what extent was legislation effective in achieving land rights for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities? Use evidence to support your response.

Question 8 (10 marks)**Equality for women**

To what extent were feminist writings influential in advancing the debate about equality for women? Use evidence to support your response.

Question 9 (10 marks)**New patterns of immigration**

To what extent was the *Migration Act 1966* influential in changing Australian attitudes to immigration? Use evidence to support your response.

Question 10 (10 marks)**A global economy**

To what extent did the promotion of a social wage allow for change to be achieved in Australian workplace relations in the 1980s? Use evidence to support your response.

Assessment criteria for Section B

The essay in Section B will be assessed against the following criteria:

- construction of a coherent and relevant historical argument that addresses the specific demands of the essay question
- demonstration of historical knowledge that is accurate and appropriate for the essay question
- use of historical thinking concepts
- use of primary sources and historical interpretations as evidence

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK



Insert for Sections A and C

Please remove from the centre of this book during reading time.

SECTION A

Source 1

Extract from a Melbourne newspaper article, 4 June 1851

The farmer should, however, bear in mind, that so long as they are able to work their farms, no matter how much gold may be found at the mines, or how dull business may be for a few months in other parts of the colony, a rich harvest is coming round for them. The thousands who will arrive in the colonies, and the thousands who will forsake¹ their present occupation, will cause such a demand for provisions of all kinds, that the agriculturalists will eventually be satisfied that it is more easy and more comfortable, and in nineteen cases out of twenty, more profitable, to attend to the business of their farms, than to go hunting for the 'shining devil'² ...

Source: *The Argus*, 4 June 1851, p. 2

¹forsake – abandon

²'shining devil' – gold

Source 2

Painting from the 1850s depicting a scene between Prince's Bridge and South Melbourne



Source: *Canvas Town, between Prince's Bridge and South Melbourne in 1850s*, State Library of Victoria, H25127

Source 3

Journal entry from a British traveller describing the countryside he travelled through in Port Phillip District

The alluvial¹ banks of the river ... are the prettiest piece of country I have seen since leaving the Murrumbidgee² [sic], very thinly timbered, indeed in many parts clear, with here and there interspersed a few trees or a clump or a belt³, the soil sound and good; this part of the bank of the river is indeed, in my opinion, more beautiful than any country I have seen; there is little or no fallen timber about; the sward⁴ close, the ground undulating⁵, gently swelling, plenty of back water too, the whole being intersected by lagoons: it is quite like a gentleman's park in England. The river winds exceedingly, and a considerable portion of good land is included in some of the bends, and might be enclosed by comparatively very little fencing.

Source: Thomas Walker, *A month in the bush of Australia: journal of one of a party of gentlemen who recently travelled from Sydney to Port Philip: with some remarks on the present state of the farming establishments and society in the settled parts of the Argyle country*, J Cross, London, 1838, p. 34

¹**alluvial** – soil left by flood

²**Murrumbidgee** – Murrumbidgee River, a river north of the Murray River

³**a clump or a belt** – a patch or a strip of trees

⁴**sward** – lawn-like ground

⁵**undulating** – going up and down

SECTION C

Refer to Sources 4, 5 and 6 if you choose to respond to Question 4.

Source 4

Extract from a Melbourne newspaper report describing the Wall Street Crash of 1929

WALL STREET COLLAPSE.

FRENZIED TRADING.

RECORD FALL IN VALUES.

Banks Try to Check¹ Decline.

Heavy Loss on Leading Stock.

NEW YORK. Oct. 28.

The New York stock market crashed again on Monday ...

Thousands of millions of dollars in value 'went overboard' as the stock market plunged downward ... Banking support, which came in to protect the market last week, was unable to prevent a disastrous break today. It was accompanied by frenzied trading.

Source: *The Argus*, 30 October 1929, p. 7

¹**check** – stop

Source 5

A historical interpretation of the Australian economy in 1929

Australia's internal weaknesses and mismanagement may well have contributed to its misfortune; the severity of the crisis in Australia was certainly pronounced. But as a trading economy that was still developing its resources, and accustomed to borrowing freely in order to do so, Australia could hardly have avoided the effects of the most severe capitalist crisis to afflict¹ the world economy during the twentieth century.

Source: Stuart Macintyre, *The Oxford History of Australia, Volume 4, 1901–1942: The Succeeding Age*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1990, pp. 253 and 254

¹**afflict** – damage

Source 6

A historical interpretation of the effects of the Great Depression

People were forced into all sorts of tricks and expediencies¹ to survive, all sorts of shabby and humiliating compromises. In thousands and thousands of respectable homes fathers deserted the family and went on the track, or perhaps took to drink. Grown sons sat in the kitchen day after day, playing cards, studying the horses and trying to scrounge² enough for a threepenny³ bet, or engaged in petty crime ...

Source: Wendy Lowenstein, *Weevils in the Flour: oral record of the 1930s depression in Australia*, Scribe Publications Pty Ltd, Victoria, 1989, p. 2

¹**expediencies** – practical strategies

²**scrounge** – find

³**threepenny** – a small amount of money

Refer to Sources 7, 8 and 9 if you choose to respond to Question 5.

Source 7

A historical interpretation of Curtin's economic policies

Curtin had four main hopes for his austerity campaign. First, he wanted people at home to curtail¹ expenditure as much as possible, to save money and to divert their savings to the war loans ... Second, Curtin wanted to limit civilian consumption of goods, foodstuffs in particular, to divert those goods to the fighting forces ... Third, Curtin had to increase productivity in Australia; simply put, workers had to work harder and strike less. This was a cultural change that Curtin wanted to impose on Australians ... Fourth, Curtin wanted to provoke a sense of equality of sacrifice between soldiers and civilians ...

Source: Michael McKernan, *The Strength of a Nation: six years of Australians fighting for the nation and defending the homefront in WWII*, Allen & Unwin, NSW, 2006, pp. 301 and 302

¹**curtail** – cut back on

Source 8

A poster depicting the threat to Australia during World War II



Source: *He's Coming South/Stop Lockouts Stop Strikes War Production Must Be Increased*, Princeton University Posters Collection, Archives Center, National Museum of American History

Source 9

Extract from a newspaper article, 1943, reporting on Queensland miners threatening to join the strike action of New South Wales (NSW) miners

300 NSW MINERS ON STRIKE Protest Against Butter Rationing

... About 300 miners at the Excelsior mine, on the South Coast, ceased work today as a protest against butter rationing. The mine produces 900 tons of coal a day.

Mr G. Grant, general secretary, Miners' Federation, received a telegram from Mr J. Donald, secretary, Queensland miners, today advising that the men were threatening a stoppage because of butter rationing, and asking that Senator Keane, Trade and Customs Minister, be interviewed.

Mr Grant appealed to Queensland miners to remain at work while the rationing position was being investigated.

Source: *The Argus*, 10 June 1943, p. 3

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