

STUDENT NUMBER

									Letter
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

HISTORY: AUSTRALIAN HISTORY

Written examination

Monday 7 November 2022

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

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	4	2	50
B	4	1	20
			Total 70

- 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 28 pages, including **assessment criteria for Section B** on page 28
- Sources book for Section A
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

Instructions

- 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 sources book.

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

THIS PAGE IS BLANK

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION A**Instructions for Section A**

Answer **two** of the following questions in the spaces provided.

Historical investigation	Pages
Question 1 – From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE – 2010)	4–7
Question 2 – Creating a nation (1834–2008)	8–11
Question 3 – Power and resistance (1788–1998)	12–15
Question 4 – War and upheaval (1909–1992)	16–19

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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 28.

Question 1 (20 marks)**From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE – 2010)**

‘Australians, since 1950, have firmly believed that the benefits of the mining industry to Australia far outweigh the environmental impacts.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 2 (20 marks)**Creating a nation (1834–2008)**

‘Australian society was repeatedly divided by competing perspectives on the intake of refugees from the 1970s until 2008.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)**Power and resistance (1788–1998)**

‘Between 1957 and 1998 Australia created, through legislation, a more equal and fairer society.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 4 (20 marks)**War and upheaval (1909–1992)**

‘After 1950, Australia’s armed forces became more accommodating of people of different races, genders and sexualities.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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
- application of historical thinking concepts such as cause and consequence, continuity and change, and/or historical significance
- use of sources as evidence to support a historical argument, including a range of primary sources, perspectives and historical interpretations

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2022**

HISTORY: AUSTRALIAN HISTORY
Written examination

Monday 7 November 2022

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

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

SOURCES BOOK

Instructions

A question and answer book is provided with this sources book.

Refer to the sources in this book for each question in Section A, as indicated in the question and answer book.

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

From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE – 2010)

Sources 1–4 relate to Question 1.

Source 1

A painting of a group of Aboriginal men hunting waterbirds to eat, Hunter River, New South Wales, c. 1817



Source: J Lycett, *Aborigines Hunting Waterbirds*, New South Wales, 1817, National Library of Australia

Source 2

A perspective, first published in 1861, on the impact of the shooting of waterbirds for sale in the food markets of Melbourne

I do not believe that any country in the world is better adapted by nature as a home for the water-fowl than Australia. Dreary swamps¹ ... lagoons ... creeks and water-holes, completely hidden from the view ... afford unmolested² shelter and breeding-places ... [A] few years ago, when the sound of a gun was rarely heard ... the country around Melbourne must have literally swarmed³ with wild fowl ... But this did not last long. The duck-shooters of that day, like the diggers, never heeded the morrow⁴, and not one laid up for a rainy day⁵. As the birds became scarcer, the shooters increased, and prices fell, till at the present day duck-shooting is not worth following within fifteen miles of Melbourne.

Source: HW Wheelwright, *Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1979, pp. 66 and 67

¹**dreary swamps** – gloomy, low-lying areas where water collects

²**afford unmolested** – provide unharmed

³**swarmed** – filled with large numbers

⁴**heeded the morrow** – planned for the next day or the future

⁵**laid up for a rainy day** – put things aside for more difficult times

Source 3

Two historians' interpretation of the growth in interest in the environment

The upsurge of interest in the environment during the 1960s coincided with an increased vigour¹ by the forestry industry and government forestry commissions to knock down native forests for the more productive pine plantations ... Sand-mining was also providing a serious threat to sensitive coastal areas ... and the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission had virtually completed its preparations for the damming of Lake Pedder by 1973 ...

Source: D Hutton and L Connors, *A History of the Australian Environment Movement*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1999, p. 145

¹**vigour** – intensity

Source 4

A historian's interpretation of developments in the Australian anti-nuclear movement

[The] Australian anti-nuclear movement was gearing up. Although there was no dramatic building program of nuclear reactors to rail against¹, as was the case in Germany, Australia was in the process of becoming one of the earth's largest uranium producers and exporters. In 1975, Friends of the Earth (FoE) became increasingly vocal and active in their anti-nuclear campaign ... In 1976 and 1977 up to fifty thousand people gathered in mass rallies in Australian cities, and in June 1977 anti-uranium protestors tried to stop the ship *ACT 6* from exporting yellowcake² from the Lucas Heights reactor³ ...

Source: T Doyle, *Environmental Movements in Majority and Minority Worlds: A Global Perspective*, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey, 2005, p. 151

¹**rail against** – protest against

²**yellowcake** – concentrated uranium powder

³**Lucas Heights reactor** – a nuclear reactor based in the Sydney suburb of Lucas Heights

Creating a nation (1834–2008)

Sources 5–8 relate to Question 2.

Source 5

A newspaper editor's perspective in 1850 on the use of funds from government land sales to assist the immigration of Irish orphan girls

[It] is down-right robbery to withhold our funds from decent, eligible, well-brought-up girls, who would make good servants to-day, and virtuous, intelligent wives to-morrow, and lavish it upon¹ a set of ignorant creatures, whose whole knowledge of household duty barely reaches to distinguishing the inside from the outside of a potato, and whose chief employment hitherto², has consisted of ... occasionally trotting across a bog³ to fetch back a runaway pig. Our money ought to be expended upon the rosy cheeked girls of England ... upon the braw lasses of bonnie Scotland⁴, or upon the better description of the bright-eyed daughters of Erin⁵, instead of being wasted upon these coarse, useless creatures, whose very *personel*⁶, with their squat, stunted figures, thick waists, and clumsy ankles, promises but badly for the *physique* of the future colonists of Victoria.

Source: 'Female orphan immigration', *The Argus*, 24 January 1850, p. 2

¹**lavish it upon** – give generous amounts to

²**hitherto** – up till the present day

³**trotting across a bog** – running across a muddy field

⁴**braw lasses of bonnie Scotland** – fine-looking young girls of beautiful Scotland

⁵**Erin** – Ireland

⁶**personel** – body

Source 6

Emily Skinner's perspective on the difficulties she faced as a young mother on the Beechworth goldfields in the 1850s and early 1860s

Sometimes in lonely places where no other woman was within reach, perhaps sick and weak, I had to sit down beside the tub to do the necessary washing or attend to the children. At another time, finding myself on the floor with the poor child crying beside me, I was dimly¹ conscious of having fainted away from weakness. How one longed for mothers and sisters at such times, and envied the poorest woman at home who in sickness generally have some relative near.

Source: E Duyker (ed.), *A Woman on the Goldfields: Recollections of Emily Skinner 1854–1878*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1995, p. 84

¹**dimly** – slightly

Source 7

An interpretation of the outcomes of the *Aboriginal Protection Act 1869* (Victoria)

In 1869, the Victorian Parliament passed ‘An Act to Provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria,’ ... This Act gave the ... Board, made up of unelected volunteers, substantial formal powers over Aboriginal people. As the title of the Act hinted, this was ‘protection’ through the coercive¹ ‘management’ of Aboriginal people ... The Act ... formed a model for subsequent Protection Acts which would be passed across Australia from the late nineteenth century. Residential reserves and missions would be the primary technology² through which this protective governance was enforced.

Source: J Cruickshank and P Grimshaw, *White Women, Aboriginal Missions and Australian Settler Governments: Maternal Contradictions*, ‘Studies in Christian Mission’ series, vol. 56, 2019, Brill, Leiden, the Netherlands, pp. 50 and 51

¹**coercive** – forcefully persuasive

²**technology** – means

Source 8

A photograph from 1949 of the Carroll family, British immigrants from Manchester, on board the MV *Georgic*, chartered by the Australian Government to bring British immigrants to Australia



Source: SC King, ‘2000 migrants out to make good’, *Pix*, 2 April 1949, p. 17; Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

Power and resistance (1788–1998)

Sources 9–12 relate to Question 3.

Source 9

An extract from a letter by James Blair, Magistrate at Portland, 13 August 1853

Messrs. Whyte Brothers were the only settlers I heard of being annoyed by the aborigines as early as 1840, but they tracked those gentlemen on their route from Melbourne, and harassed them in every way—setting fire to the grass round them, throwing spears at their shepherds, and stealing their sheep. It was not, however, till 1841 and 1842 that aboriginal aggressions became of frequent occurrence. Shepherds were then constantly murdered, and their sheep driven off sometimes 50 or 60 miles, and, as they were usually found with their legs broken, they were valueless to their owners.

Source: J Blair, 'James Blair, Portland, 13 August 1853', in TF Bride, *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*, Lloyd O'Neil Pty Ltd, South Yarra, 1983, pp. 177 and 178

Source 10

Historian Henry Reynolds's interpretation of the Frontier Wars

The landmass was huge. Much of it was hostile to European endeavour. Although officially sanctioned¹, the settlement was often undertaken by small parties of private venturers. No government could ever have effectively policed the Australian frontier. Pioneers and Aborigines were left to fight out on their own the questions of who was to control the land and whose laws were going to prevail².

Source: H Reynolds, *Forgotten War*, NewSouth Publishing, Sydney, 2013, p. 50

¹**sanctioned** – allowed

²**prevail** – be accepted

Source 11

Letter to the editor of the *Northern Argus*, 1894, on women's suffrage

Sir—I see the Clare¹ females have a petition for signatures for [women's suffrage] to present it to Parliament when the House meets, and now, Mr. Editor, should we ever get women's franchise I say God help us. If women are placed on the same footing as the males, what will become of the colony? I sincerely hope that it will never become law. Why, if women were allowed to go to the polling-booth there would be nothing but quarrelling, and before the franchise was law four years you would see women walking down the street with a black bag in one hand and a gold-knobbed cane in the other, and where would the poor husband be? Why "home," doing the house work and minding the baby! No, Mr. Editor. God forbid that it ever will become law. I consider that women were created as a companion for man, and her place is at home ... My advice to all good women is to stay at home, and not meddle with² political matters. They can find plenty to do mending their children's clothing in place of attending the polling-booth.

Source: 'Women's suffrage', letter to the editor, *Northern Argus*, 8 June 1894, p. 2

¹**Clare** – a town in South Australia

²**meddle with** – get involved in

Source 12

A photograph taken after the Whitlam dismissal in 1975



Source: I Frykberg, '40 years on: The Whitlam dismissal',
Sydney Morning Herald, 10 November 2015;
Photo: Michael Rayner/*The Age* (1975);
by permission of Nine Fairfax Media Publications

War and upheaval (1909–1992)

Sources 13–16 relate to Question 4.

Source 13

An interpretation of the roles of Australian women during World War I

An integral aspect of Red Cross women’s war work included the formation of Voluntary Aid Detachments (VADs). These were women and girls (largely) who worked in a voluntary capacity, either full-time or part-time, carrying out a range of domestic and quasi-nursing¹ duties in hospitals and convalescent homes² ...

... A majority of women attracted to Red Cross VA work were younger and of “independent means” who did not necessarily have or need a paid job. Following social mores³ of the day, occupations for young women were limited, with their main role as wives and mothers. Gender precluded them⁴ from actively participating in the war as only fully trained nurses were required by the military.

Source: M Oppenheimer, ‘Shaping the legend: The role of the Australian Red Cross and Anzac’, *Labour History*, no. 106, May 2014, pp. 130 and 131

¹**quasi-nursing** – work that resembled nursing

²**convalescent homes** – places where people who are ill can recover from their illness

³**social mores** – customs and codes of behaviour of a society

⁴**precluded them** – made them ineligible

Source 14

Prime Minister John Curtin’s words to the nation in a newspaper announcement in February 1942

“The enemy thunders at our very gates. Everything we cherish¹ is in immediate peril².”

“As Australia’s leader I can no longer wait to argue with you, appeal to you or reason with you. There is no time: the danger is too great.

“Strikes, lockouts, provocation, profiteering and exploitation increase our national danger. They must cease. What we have done, or are doing, is not as good as what we can do—should do—and must do.

“You must make complete sacrifice for Australia or become a complete sacrifice to the enemy.

“It’s fight, work—or perish³.”

Source: ‘It’s fight, work or perish’, *Herald*, 13 February 1942, p. 2

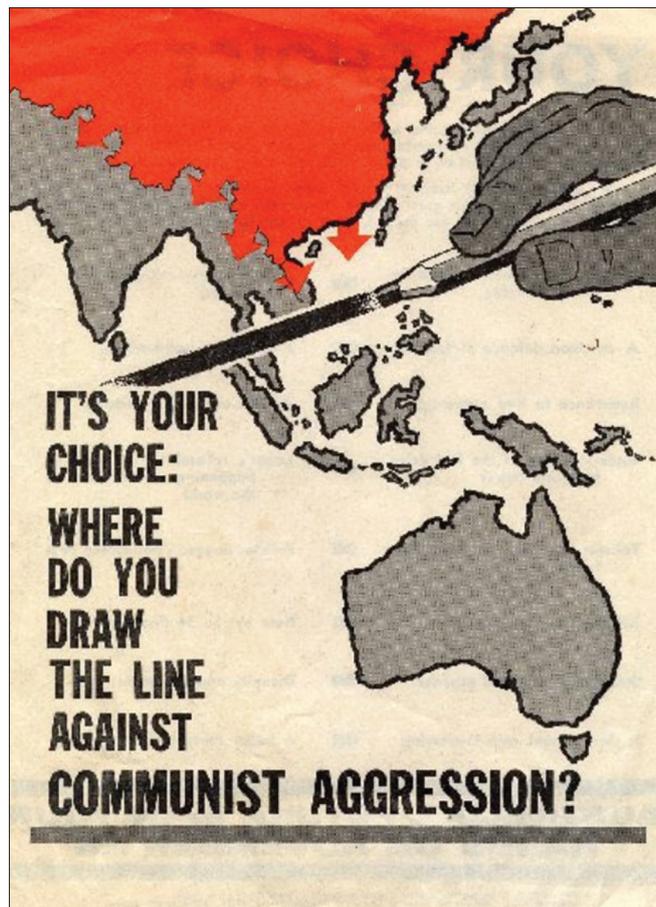
¹**cherish** – care very much for

²**peril** – danger

³**perish** – be destroyed

Source 15

Election material prepared by the Liberal Party during the 1966 federal election



Source: adapted from 'It's your choice: Where do you draw the line against Communist aggression?', election material, Liberal Party of Australia, Canberra, 1966

Source 16

A newspaper article titled 'S.O.S For Sons, Conscripts', published in 1965

CANBERRA: Among those who attended the Peace Vigil here on Thursday were eight members of a new organisation called Save Our Sons (SOS).

They consist of mothers of sons conscripted or eligible for conscription, who feel that the conscription of under-age boys for overseas service is morally wrong.

On Thursday some of the women who came to Canberra obtained an interview with Army Minister Forbes¹ and stated their objections to overseas service for conscripts.

...

The convenor of the movement is Mrs. Joyce Golgerth, of Pennant Hills, Sydney, who has a son in the first batch of conscripts.

In a press statement she said: "Mothers resist all sorts of pressures [in order] to bring up their children as useful citizens, to look forward to useful careers and serve the community. Then suddenly their lives are disrupted.

"These boys are healthy, strong, on the threshold² of their lives, and they could come home maimed³, blinded or they could die in a war which has been described as a bottomless pit of violence and horror."

Source: 'S.O.S. For Sons, Conscripts', *Tribune*, 26 May 1965, p. 9

¹**Army Minister Forbes** – Jim Forbes, Minister for the Army, who was responsible for the introduction of the *National Service Act 1964*

²**threshold** – point at which something starts to happen

³**maimed** – wounded or injured

