



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2014

MODERN HISTORY

Stage 3

DOCUMENT BOOKLET

| Document Set | Area of Study | Related Questions |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Australia 1880–1929 | 1 |
| 2 | Australia 1920–1959 | 1 |
| 3 | Australia 1950–1999 | 1 |
| 4 | Ideas that shaped the Russian Revolution | 5 |
| 5 | Ideas that shaped the Chinese Revolution | 5 |
| 6 | Ideas that shaped the Cold War in Europe | 5 |
| 7 | Ideas that shaped conflict in the Middle East | 5 |

Document Set 1: Australia 1880–1929

Source 1

(A cartoon published in a Victorian newspaper The Ant, on 14 January, 1892. The man from Sydney has 'G.H. Reid' written on his pants. The words on the flag to the left read 'Pauper Labor', The words on the flags to the right read 'Imports' and 'Foreign Manufactured Goods'.)

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Source 2

(A speech by Alfred Deakin delivered in Ballarat, Victoria, on 17 October, 1906.)

The question arises then, who is to deal with the questions involved? Are they to be in the hands of timid protectionists or free-trade reactionaries or in the hands of men who place Australia and Australian industries first? When I entered into an agreement with Mr. Reid it contained the condition that he with his half – and – half Government was to announce its fiscal policy before May last. ..., [but] we[have] washed our hands of him and his tactics.

We propose to deal with the fiscal issue on lines of scientific national protection. Scientific because it will be a careful adjustment to meet the needs of each industry. A national policy because it will take into account all classes of the community. We have introduced on to the Statute Book the new protection. We have not simply protected the maker, but have provided that the wages must be paid ... We hope to see Australian labour and capital united in building up Australian industries, to supply the Australian markets, to protect ourselves against the tyrannies of American trusts.

Source 3

(A cartoon from Labor Call, published in March 1920. The sack on Capitalism's shoulder is titled 'Interest on Loans'.)



THE WORKERS' BURDEN

Source 4

(The beginning of the Trans-Australian railway line, 1912.)



A September 14, 1912 ceremony at Port Augusta, where the first sod was turned on the Trans-Australian rail project by the Governor-General, Lord Thomas Denman.

See next page

Source 5

(Adapted from *Australian Merchandise Trade Statistics with selected countries 1901–1921.*)

Direction of Australia's merchandise imports, by country

| Country | 1901 (A\$000) | 1910 (A\$000) | 1920–21 (A\$000) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Canada | 662 | 1,299 | 8,857 |
| China | 319 | 159 | 2,069 |
| Germany | 5,599 | 7,557 | 114 |
| India | 2,368 | 5,338 | 14,626 |
| Indonesia | 1,876 | 1,163 | 17,598 |
| Japan | 576 | 1,437 | 10,406 |
| South Africa | 14 | 139 | 1,068 |
| United Kingdom | 50,473 | 73,293 | 153,700 |
| United States of America | 11,708 | 12,990 | 72,236 |

Direction of Australia's merchandise exports, by country

| Country | 1901 (A\$000) | 1910 (A\$000) | 1920–21 (A\$000) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Canada | 75 | 201 | 310 |
| China | 258 | 228 | 656 |
| Germany | 5,105 | 14,681 | 2,914 |
| India | 1,092 | 3,071 | 4,386 |
| Indonesia | 409 | 795 | 5,137 |
| Japan | 247 | 1,314 | 6,235 |
| South Africa | 12,648 | 3,652 | 6,099 |
| United Kingdom | 50,390 | 75,379 | 135,039 |
| United States of America | 6,748 | 3,198 | 19,938 |

Sources: Overseas Trade – C.S.S. Dept of Trade and Industry, 1903; 1913; 125-26; 1938-39; 1646-47; 1654-55; 1964-65 and 1974-75. ABS data stored on the DFAT database.

Source 6

(An extract from an Australian history book on Federation published in 2001.)

There is no doubt that the lot of ordinary people improved significantly over the two decades or so to World War One ... A striking example is the decline in infant mortality rates which fell from 107 deaths per thousand live births in 1902 to 71.7 in 1912; a rate nearly half that of England and Wales at the time. Perhaps much of this can be attributed to the economic recovery [from 1909-1910] and the improvements in the material standards of living which followed ... and by a systematic state-led effort to ensure that the weaker segments of the community shared in the benefits of economic progress.

This spreading of benefits derived from ... Commonwealth and state arbitration and wages board jurisdiction to industrially weak areas of the workforce ...; from legislation controlling hours of work and shop opening ...; from efforts to establish a 'fair wage' system guided by the principle that none should have to live as second class citizens; and from the establishment of an old-age and invalid pension system directed to those without the private means to provide for themselves in retirement.

Source 7

(An extract from a university paper entitled Australian Economic Growth in Historical Perspective.)

Australia's (modern) economy was formed as part of the first globalisation, dating from the 1820s. Further, it was a settler economy – or European offshoot – where growth was at first primarily extensive in nature. As the natural resource base was discovered, the complementary factors of labour and capital were attracted in significant (if volatile) flows. The institutional framework for the economy was also imported, then adapted to local conditions, and proved to be predominantly growth enhancing ... The essential driver of this development was, at first, international demand for wool, gold, and other agricultural and mineral products. The combination of resource abundance ... and strong foreign demand encouraged specialisation in production and ensured international competitiveness and hence high levels of productivity. This underpinned extraordinarily high per capita [per person] incomes from a very early stage.

For how long these initial conditions persisted and continued to underpin growth ... is an important question. The severe depression of the 1890s does not seem to have fundamentally shifted the nature of the growth process: reliance on rural development and commodity exports continues up to the first world war, and, despite quickening manufacturing development, resumes in the early 1920s.

Document Set 2: Australia 1920–1959

Source 1

(Cartoon published in the Australian Worker in 1932.)

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Source 2

(Extract from a newspaper article in Melbourne in April 1925, reporting on a speech by the Australian Prime Minister, Stanley Melbourne Bruce, to the Royal Agricultural Society in Sydney.)

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Source 3

(Cartoon published in 1937, referring to government concern about the declining birth rate in Australia. The label on both babies reads 'To Australia'.)

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Source 4

(Relief workers re-laying the tram tracks in St Kilda Road, Melbourne in 1931.)



Re-laying the tram tracks in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, 1931. For the few who could get it, relief work of this type provided some hope

Source 5

(Export, wool and wheat prices in Australia by month from 1928 to 1938.)

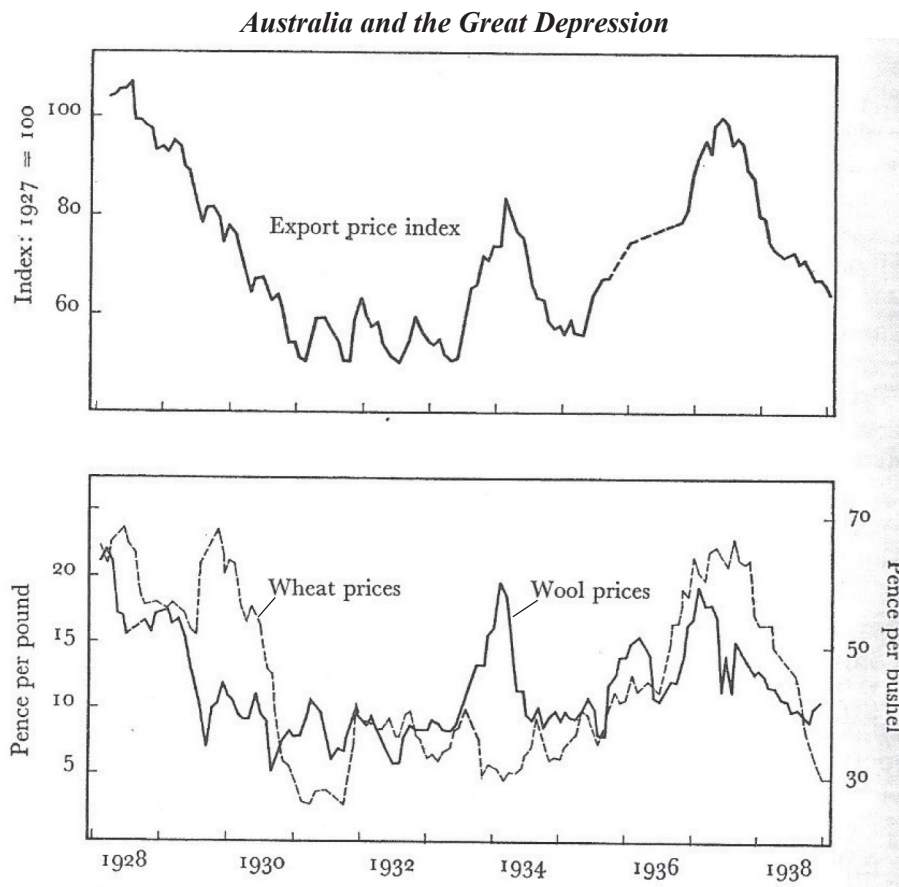


Fig. 14: EXPORT, WOOL AND WHEAT PRICES, MONTHLY, 1928-38

¹bushel – a unit to measure weight

Source 6

(Adapted from an official war history written by two leading economists and published in 1977.)

The events which led to acceptance by the Government of the General Motors-Holden offer to build an Australian car represent one of the most extraordinary and intriguing episodes of the war period ... At the beginning of 1944 when postwar plans were taking shape, the Government was determined to go ahead with motor vehicle manufacture in order to create employment ... By early 1945 when the Government's acceptance of the General Motors-Holden offer was announced ... [all other considerations] had been discarded in favour of one overriding concern – employment ... The General Motors-Holden proposal ... was, by about 1947, to produce 20,000 units a year of a medium-sized and priced [car] ... of specifically Australian design ... The normal procedure would have been to wait for other proposals (it was known that a submission by the Ford Motor Company was in the pipeline) [but the Prime Minister was apparently persuaded] that for the sake of post-war employment no time should be lost in accepting the General-Motors Holden proposal ...

[Certainly] no other manufacturing industry received the same attention as the motor vehicle industry, and the great majority made the transition from war to peace without direct government intervention.

See next page

Source 7

(An extract from Turning Points in Australian History, edited by two Australian historians and published in 2009.)

The adoption of the Premiers' Plan had dramatic consequences. Debate over the plan dominated federal and state politics for more than two years and ... had far-reaching consequences for the rest of the decade ... The Plan significantly reduced economic activity in the public and private sectors. Its deflationary approach generated unemployment on a scale not seen in Australia since the 1890s and produced widespread homelessness and a housing crisis ...

The crucible¹ of Depression unemployment, made worse by the Plan, was a turning point in the lives of many. It was also a turning point in national political history, witnessing the emergence of new policy priorities such as full employment and state housing. The spectre of the Depression haunted public policy for decades ... The long era under Prime Minister Menzies, with steady change underpinned by economic growth, evoked a reassuring stability driven by a desire to escape the chaos ... of the Depression ... [and] as an important moment in Australian history, the Depression loomed large because of its effects on the lives of so many ordinary people. It disrupted and curtailed working lives ... It made beggars out of earners ... And while historians grapple with its extent and influence, it is still alive to us.

¹crucible – a severe trial

Document Set 3: Australia 1950–1999

Source 1

(Cartoon published in The Bulletin in 1950. The beer glasses are labelled 'High Wool Prices' and 'High Wages'.)

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Source 2

(Extract from a speech by Les Bury, Minister Assisting the Treasurer, to the Institute of Management in Canberra on 25 July, 1962.)

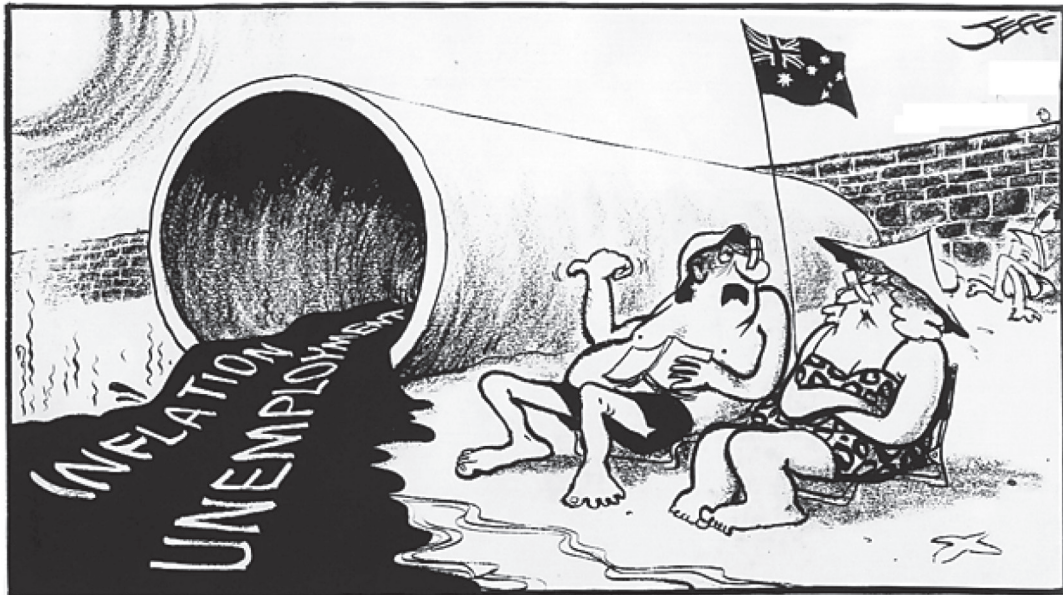
It is often said that Australia must look increasingly to Asia for its future outlet. As far as trade is concerned I believe that income rather than geographical location is likely to be the main determinant and that our future lies in trading with countries of high income wherever they may be found. High income countries, of course, include Japan which seems likely in the not distant future to become our largest market. Ease of communication is already such that countries outside the Iron Curtain¹ are being drawn very much more closely together wherever they may be situated geographically. This process is likely to be speeded up so that in future people in Australian cities will find it almost as quick and simple to travel to the United States and Europe as to Indonesia or Thailand.

As I said at the beginning, it is necessary to view the Common Market issue as part of something very much bigger. Any material fears we may have are relatively trivial. The potential gains from the process, although now intangible, may become clearly apparent in the years to come.

¹Iron Curtain – the physical, political and ideological barrier dividing Europe in two created after World War Two.

Source 3

(Political comment by cartoonist Jeff Hook, 31st January 1983.)



'Well, At Least it's Australian Made!'

Source 4

(Photograph of a miner at Peak Downs coal mine in 1977.)



See next page

Source 5

(Table showing destination of Australian exports from the 1950s to the 1990s – Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

| Country of destination | % of Exports for year ended June | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1951–2 to 1954–5 | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
| Japan | 8 | 26.3 | 26 | 27.4 | 26.5 |
| EEC (excluding UK) | 27* | 9.3 | 13.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| USA | 7 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11 | 9.5 |
| ASEAN countries | 6** | 7.7 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| New Zealand | 4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| UK | 36 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Republic of Korea | - | 3.9 | 5 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| *In this period there was no European Economic Community (EEC). Figures refer to Europe excluding the United Kingdom (UK). ** Listed as East Asia at this time. | | | | | |

Source 6

(Extract from an Australian history text published in 2011.)

By the mid-1980s there was growing concern over the malaise¹ of the Australian economy. There had been huge borrowings of overseas money, much of which was used to finance unproductive corporate takeovers by high-flying and unprincipled business entrepreneurs. Their activities raised the national debt to unacceptable levels. Unemployment remained high, and when the value of the Australian dollar on overseas markets declined rapidly in 1986, with a corresponding increase in the level of debt, it became clear that a radical overhaul of the economy was necessary.

That Australia was not the only nation with economic problems became apparent in October 1987 when a worldwide share market collapse suddenly occurred.

A discreditable feature of the period was the inevitable collapse of the largely 'paper' investment empires of a number of 'corporate cowboys', but not before the high-profile entrepreneurs concerned had raided the tills, usually transferring their ill-gotten gains into foreign banks before themselves departing to overseas destinations.

¹malaise – problems such as an economy that is stagnant or in recession

Source 7

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See next page

Document Set 4: Ideas that Shaped the Russian Revolution

Source 1

(A Soviet propaganda poster published in 1932.)

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Source 2

(An extract from a speech by Stalin, given at the All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites on 17 November, 1935.)

... indeed, look at our comrades, the Stakhanovites, more closely. What type of people are they? They are mostly young or middle-aged working men and women, people with culture and technical knowledge, who show examples of precision and accuracy in work, who are able to appreciate the time factor in work, and who have learned to count not only the minutes, but also the seconds. The majority of them have taken the technical minimum courses and are continuing their technical education. They are free of the conservatism and stagnation of certain engineers, technicians and business executives; they are marching boldly forward, smashing the antiquated technical standards and creating new and higher standards; they are introducing amendments into the designed capacities and economic plans drawn up by the leaders of our industry, ... they often teach them and impel them forward, for they are people who have completely mastered the technique of their job.

Document Set 5: Ideas That Shaped the Chinese Revolution**Source 1**

(A Chinese propaganda poster published in 1958 highlighting the diversity of the people of China across all regions marching together under the red flag.)



The caption on the poster reads: 'Take steel as the key link, for a leap forward in all fields.'

Source 2

(An extract from Li Zhisui's memoirs on Mao Zedong's response to the Hundred Flowers Movement of 1957. Li Zhisui was Mao's personal doctor from 1954 to 1976.)

Mao knew the intellectuals felt betrayed. 'Now some of the rightists are saying I plotted against them,' he said after the June 19 version of his speech was published. 'They say that I urged them to participate in the blooming and contending campaign and then retaliated when they did as I said. But I haven't hatched any 'secret plot'. I did it openly. I told the rightists to criticise us in order to help the Party. I never asked them to oppose the Party or to try to seize power from the Party. I told them from the very beginning not to make trouble. 'It won't be good for you to make trouble,' I warned them. 'Just try to be helpful to the Communist Party.' Some of them listened. But most of them didn't. Mao, I know now, was being disingenuous¹. His strategy of using the intellectuals to criticise his foes within the Party had backfired.

¹disingenuous – dishonest

Document Set 6: Ideas that shaped the Cold War in Europe

Source 1

(Extract from an address by Nikita Khrushchev to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956.)

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Source 2

(Cartoon published in Britain on 20th March, 1949. Note that the words 'Atlantic Pact' are spelt out in the barbed wire.)

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Document Set 7: Ideas that shaped conflict in the Middle East

Source 1

(Extracts from letters from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO, to Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and from Yitzhak Rabin to Yasser Arafat, signed in Oslo, Norway, on 9 September 1993.)

Mr Prime Minister

The signing of the Declaration of Principles marks a new era ... I would like to confirm the following PLO commitments. The PLO recognises the right of Israel to exist in peace and security, the PLO accepts United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO commits itself ... to a peaceful resolution of the conflict between the two sides and declares that all outstanding issues relating to permanent status will be resolved through negotiations ... The PLO renounces the use of terrorism and other acts of violence and will assume responsibility over all PLO elements and personnel in order to assure their compliance, prevent violations and discipline violators ... the PLO affirms that those articles of the Palestinian Covenant which deny Israel's right to exist, and the provisions of the Covenant which are inconsistent with the commitments of this letter are now inoperative and no longer valid ...

Yasser Arafat, Chairman, the Palestine Liberation Organisation

Mr Chairman

In response to your letter of September 9, 1993 I wish to confirm to you that, in light of the PLO commitments included in your letter, the Government of Israel has decided to recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and commence negotiations with the PLO within the Middle East peace processes.

Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel

Source 2

(Cartoon published in the British Daily Telegraph newspaper on 2 September 1993; the dog collars read 'Israeli Hardliners' and 'Palestinian Hardliners'.)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Source 2** Deakin, A. (1906, October 17). [Election speech]. In Museum of Australian Democracy, (n.d.), *Australian federal election speeches*. Retrieved May, 2014, from <http://electionspeeches.moadoph.gov.au/speeches/1906-alfred-deakin>
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