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Student Number



ABBOTSLEIGH

HSC TRIAL EXAMINATION
2001

MODERN HISTORY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Reading time – 5 minutes.
- Working time – 3 hours.
- Write using blue or black pen.
- Write your Centre Number and Student number at the top of this page.
- A source booklet is provided with this paper.

SECTION I

Total marks (30)

- Attempt Question 1.
- Allow about 55 minutes for this section.

SECTION II

Total marks (40)

- Attempt BOTH questions from ONE National Study.
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section.

SECTION III

Total marks (30)

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 18-24.
- Allow about 55 minutes for this section.

Student Number: _____



Modern History

August, 2001

Section I: World War 1 and Its Aftermath 1914 - 1921

Total Marks (30)

Attempt all parts of Question 1

Allow about 55 minutes for this section

Refer to the Source Booklet to answer Question 1.
Complete your answers in the spaces provided.

Question 1: (30 Marks)

(a) (i) Using Source A:

I. How many AIF battle casualties were there in August 1916?
_____ (1)

II. How many AIF battle casualties were there in the period March to December 1916?
_____ (1)

III. How many sick or injured AIF were there in September 1916?
_____ (1)

(ii) Using Source B:

I. What issues were affected by the war?
_____ (2)

II. Give an example of how war interrupted social policy
_____ (1)

III. What social issue did large-scale recruitment reveal?

_____ (1)

IV. What was probably a factor in the enfranchisement of women at the end of the war?

_____ (2)

V. What do the letters WSPU represent?

_____ (1)

(c) How useful are Sources A and D to an historian studying the impact of trench warfare on soldiers throughout the period 1914 to 1918?

In your answer, consider the type, content, motive, audience and perspectives provided by the two sources and their reliability. (10)

Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal lines.

SECTION II – NATIONAL STUDIES

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section.

Total marks (40).

Attempt BOTH questions from ONE National Study.

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

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question.
 - support your answer with relevant, accurate, historical information.
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately.
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Option A: USA 1898-1941

Marks

Attempt BOTH Question 2 and Question 3.

Question 2

- (a) Assess the significance of social and economic change in the USA between 1898 and 1921. (20)

OR

- (b) Assess the extent to which the federal government was successful in changing race relations in America in the period 1898-1941. (20)

Question 3

- (a) William Randolph Hearst
- (i) Describe the role of William Randolph Hearst in American politics and business. (10)
- (ii) Assess the influence of William Randolph Hearst's newspapers on the growth of social conservatism. (10)

OR

- (b) J Edgar Hoover
- (i) Describe the role J Edgar Hoover played in law enforcement in the USA from 1920 to 1941. (10)
- (ii) Assess the success of J Edgar Hoover in dealing with the problem of the influence of gangsters on American society from 1920 to 1941. (10)

Option D: Conflict in South Africa 1948-1994

Marks

Question 21

- (a) Evaluate the part played by external and internal factors in bringing about the collapse of apartheid in South Africa. (30)

OR

- (b) Assess the importance of differing forms of resistance to apartheid during the period 1950 to 1994 in bringing about its collapse. (30)

Option E: Arab-Israel Conflict 1948-1996

Question 22

- (a) Account for the transition from war and terrorism to political negotiations as a means of resolving the Arab-Israel conflict in the Middle East in the period 1964 to 1996. (30)

OR

- (b) Assess the importance of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours in bringing about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives in the period from 1967 to 1996. (30)

Option F: Conflict in Indochina 1954-1979

Question 23

- (a) Evaluate the importance of the Geneva Peace Conference in the development of the conflict in Vietnam to 1964. (30)

OR

- (b) Evaluate the contribution of the United States to the South Vietnamese Government between 1964 and 1972. (30)

Option G: Anglo-Irish Relations 1988-1998

Question 24

- (a) Assess the reasons for the development and continuation of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland in the period from 1968 to 1998. (30)

OR

- (b) Account for the difficulties in achieving peace in Northern Ireland between 1968 and 1998. (30)

End of Paper.



Modern History

Source Booklet

Source A:

Casualties suffered by the Australian Imperial Forces, March-December 1916

Month	Battle Casualties	Died of Disease or Injury	Sick or Injured	Total Non-Battle Casualties
March	22	-	40	40
April	282	22	1 698	1 720
May	874	19	1 648	1 667
June	1 228	34	2 114	2 148
July	16 301	31	3 572	3 603
August	13 482	22	3 449	3 471
September	2 419	18	3 714	3 723
October	1 271	22	4 823	4 847
November	4 794	28	12 131	12 161
December	1 534	103	12 165	12 268
Total	42 207	299	45 354	45 653

From A.G. Butler, *The Official History of the Australian Army Medical Services in the War of 1914 - 1918*, Vol.2 Australian War Memorial, Melbourne, 1930-43, p347.

Source B:

Society and social issues were affected by the war....In some ways the war interrupted social policy...For example, the Liberal President of the Board of Education, Pease, said that a new education bill would be introduced into Parliament in 1914. This, however, was suspended for four years and, when it resurfaced in 1918, education had to take its place on the queue of social priorities....The treatment of war-wounded placed massive strains on existing services, while large-scale recruitment had revealed the poor health experienced as a matter of course by many thousands of men....Similar problems existed with housing and unemployment insurance....The war had brought increased co-operation between the government and trade unions.

This had followed a period of unprecedented conflict in 1914. After 1918 there was a return to confrontation...The militant campaigns of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) had been suspended in 1914. But the very threat of their revival in 1918 was probably a powerful factor in the enfranchisement of women at the end of the war.

From S.J. Lee, (1996) *Aspects of British Political History 1914-1945*, Routledge, London.

Source C :

I think I have seen one of the most extraordinary sights today that anyone has ever seen. At 10 o'clock this morning I was peeping over the parapet when I saw a German, waving his arms, and presently two of them got out of their trenches and some come towards ours. We were just going to fire on them when we saw they had no rifles so one of our men went out to meet them and in about two minutes the ground between the two lines of trenches was swarming with men and officers of both sides shaking hands and wishing each other a happy Christmas.

Second Lieutenant Dougan Chater,
25 December 1914.

www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWchristmas.htm

Source D :

Dear Louise and children,

My darlings, the gods only know if I am writing for the last time. We have now been two days in the front trenches. It is not a trench, but a little ditch, shattered with shells, with not the slightest cover and no protection. We've made a hole, and there we sit day and night... We have already lost about 50 men in two days, 6 killed, the others wounded. We get nothing to eat or drink, and life is almost unendurable: Up to now I have only had a bottle of selzer. Here I have given up hope of life... to my last moment I will think of you. There is no possibility that we shall see each other again. Should I fall – then farewell...

Letter from an unknown German private, in Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War, Vol 3.*