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Candidate Number

CRANBROOK SCHOOL

2006

TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION

MODERN HISTORY

General Instructions

- * Reading time - 5 minutes
- * Working time - 3 hours
- * Write using blue or black pen
- * You will be provided with this Examination Paper, a separate Source Booklet and three eight-page examination booklets
- * Complete the specified question from each section
- * Answer Section I in the spaces provided on this Examination Paper
- * Answer Section II, III and IV in a new eight-page examination booklet
- * Your answers will be collected in four separate bundles
- * Write your candidate number in the spaces provided on this Examination Paper and on the front of each examination booklet

Total marks - 100

Section I - pages 2-6

25 marks

- * Attempt Questions 1-3
- * Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section II - pages 7-9

25 marks

- * Attempt Question 10 (a) or Question 10 (b) ONLY
- * Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section III - page 10

25 marks

- * Attempt BOTH parts of Question 13
- * Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section IV - pages 11-12

25 marks

- * Attempt Question 17 (a) or question 17 (b) ONLY
- * Allow about 45 minutes for this section

**ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS EXAMINATION PAPER
WILL BE USED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES**

ATJ, MWM, DAT

Section I - World War I, 1914-1919

25 marks

Attempt Question 1-3

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Refer to the separate Source Booklet to answer Questions 1-3

Question 1 (5 marks)

(a) Use Source C only.

- (i) Why was the German army unable to capitalise upon the advances it made on the Western Front in the summer of 1918?

(1 mark)

- (ii) Which weapon symbolised the difference between the Allied forces and the German forces on the Western Front in 1918?

(1 mark)

(b) Use Source B only.

List the THREE areas in which German lost the most - in percentage terms - under the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

(3 marks)

Section II - National Studies

25 marks

Attempt EITHER Question 10 (a) or Question 10 (b) ONLY

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a new eight-page examination booklet. Clearly indicate your candidate number and the question number on the front of the examination booklet. Extra examination 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
-

Question 4 - Option A: Australia 1945-1983 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Assess the impact of communism on Australian foreign policy in the period 1945 to 1975:

Or

(b) Evaluate the view that changes in Australia's immigration patterns in the period 1945 to 1983 had transformed Australian society by 1983.

Question 5 - Option B: China 1927-1949 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Evaluate the view that both the Guomindang (GMD) and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had national unification as their major goal in the period 1927 to 1937.

Or

(b) Account for the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War.

Question 6 - Option C: Germany 1918-1939 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Evaluate the view that democracy was succeeding in Germany until the start of the Depression in 1929.

Or

(b) Assess the effectiveness of the Nazi Party in creating changes in German society in the period 1933 to 1939.

Question 7 - Option D: India 1919-1947 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Account for the changing nature of British imperialism in India in the period 1919 to 1947.

Or

(b) Evaluate the view that the All-India Muslim League was largely responsible for ensuring that India was partitioned in 1947.

Question 8 - Option E: Indonesia 1959-1998 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Assess the significance of nationalism in the development of the Indonesian state in the period 1959 to 1975.

Or

(b) Evaluate the view that the Indonesian army was largely responsible for the Suharto regime's failure to address political and social challenges.

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

Either

(a) Evaluate the view that territorial expansion undermined support for internationalism in Japan in the period 1904 to 1931.

Or

(b) Assess the impact of modernisation on Japanese society in the period 1919 to 1937.

Question 10 - Option G: Russia/Soviet Union 1917-1941 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Evaluate the view that Bolshevik policy was dominated by practical rather than ideological needs in the period 1917 to 1928.

Or

(b) Assess the impact of modernisation on Soviet domestic and foreign policies in the period 1928 to 1941.

Section III - Personalities in the Twentieth Century

25 marks

Attempt BOTH parts of Question 13

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a new eight-page examination booklet. Clearly indicate your candidate number and the question number on the front of the examination booklet. Extra examination 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
-

Answer both parts of this question in relation to ONE of the twentieth century personalities listed below. Clearly identify the personality at the beginning of your answer.

Question 13 (25 marks)

- (a) Describe the actions and achievements that were part of the rise to prominence of the twentieth century personality you have studied.

(10 marks)

- (b) "In order to evaluate the significance of individuals in a nation's history it is necessary to view their lives from opposing perspectives. For example, were they heroes or a villains, were they visionaries or motivated by self-interest, were they patriots or terrorists, were they practical revolutionaries or naïve idealists?"

Evaluate the achievements and significance of your personality in the light of this statement.

(15 marks)

The personalities prescribed for study are listed below:

Yasser Arafat	Mohammed Ali Jinnah	Leni Reifenstahl
Joseph Benedict Chifley	Alexandra Kollontai	Eleanor Roosevelt
Herbert Evatt	Douglas MacArthur	Albert Speer
Mikhail Gorbachev	Nelson Mandela	Achmad Sukarno
Emperor Hirohito	Golda Meir	Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
Ho Chi Minh	Robert Gordon Menzies	Leon Trotsky
Kita Ikki	Bernard Law Montgomery	Woodrow Wilson
William Randolph Hearst	Jawaharlal Nehru	Isoruku Yamamoto
J. Edgar Hoover	Ian Paisley	Zhu De (Chu Teh)

Question 17 - Option D: Conflict in the Pacific 1937-1951 (25 marks)

Either

(a) To what extent was the conflict in the Pacific a result of Japanese imperialism in the period 1937 to 1941.

Or

(b) To what extent was the conflict in the Pacific a result of British and American policies in the region in the period 1937 to 1941?

Question 18 - Option E: Arab-Israeli Conflict 1948-1996 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Assess the impact of the 1967 (Six Day) war on the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the period up to 1996.

Or

(b) Account for the failure of attempts at peacemaking to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the period 1979 to 1996.

Question 19 - Option F: The Cold War 1945-1991 (25 marks)

Either

(a) assess the effectiveness of the US policy of containment in the Cold War in the period up to 1968.

Or

(b) How significant were President Reagan's policies in ending the Cold War.

Question 20 - Option G: United Nations as Peacekeeper 1946-2001 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Assess the effectiveness of the United Nations in enforcing its resolutions in the period up to 1973.

Or

(b) with reference to TWO major conflicts, evaluate the effectiveness of the United Nations as an international peacekeeper in the period 1990 to 2001.

END OF PAPER