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Candidate Number

CRANBROOK SCHOOL

2009

TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION

MODERN HISTORY

- * 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 A only. What was to be confiscated?

(1 mark)

(b) Use Source B only. List TWO achievements of the German army during the four years of war.

(2 marks)

(c) Use Source C only.

(i) According to Clemenceau what type of warfare was first begun by the Germans

(1 mark)

(ii) Name ONE group named by Clemenceau who deserves justice as a result of German action.

(1 mark)

Question 2 (10 marks)

Use Source A and Source B and your own knowledge.

Explain the German surrender in 1918.

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) In what ways did the changes in Australia's immigration patterns in the period 1945 to 1983 transform Australian society by 1983?

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

Either

- (a) In what ways did both the Guomindang (GMD) and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) have national unification as their major goal in the period 1927 to 1937?

Or

- (b) Assess the reasons for the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War.

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

Either

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

Or

- (b) In what ways did the Nazi Party create changes in German society in the period 1933 to 1939?

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

Either

(a) In what ways did British imperialism in India change in the period 1919 to 1947.

Or

(b) Assess the responsibility of the All-India Muslim League 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) In what ways was the Indonesian army responsible for the Suharto regime's failure to address political and social challenges.

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

Either

(a) In what ways did the pursuit of territorial expansion undermine 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) In what ways were developments in Russia/Soviet Union between 1917 and 1934 shaped by leadership conflicts and differing visions for the country?

Or

(b) Assess the purpose and impact of collectivisation and industrialisation in the Soviet Union between 1928 and 1941.

Question 11 - Option H: South Africa 1960-1994 (25 marks)

Either

(a) In what ways did apartheid fail to stop social change in South Africa?

Or

(b) Assess the importance of international responses in bringing about the collapse of apartheid.

Question 12 - Option I: United States of America 1919-1941 (25 marks)

Either

(a) Assess the impact of industrialisation on American society in the 1920s and 1930s.

Or

(b) In what ways did Roosevelt's New Deal successfully address with the problems created by the Great Depression in the period 1929 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) Outline the major events in the background and rise to prominence of the personality you have studied.

(10 marks)

(b)

“There has never yet been a man in our history who has led a life of ease
whose name is worth remembering.”
(Theodore Roosevelt)

With this statement in mind, discuss why your personality is “worth remembering”.

(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	Isoroku Yamamoto
J. Edgar Hoover	Ian Paisley	Zhu De (Chu Teh)

Section IV - International Studies in Peace and Conflict

25 marks

Attempt EITHER Question 17 (a) or Question 17 (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 14 - Option A: Anglo-Irish Relations 1968-1998 (25 marks)

Either

- (a) Assess the impact of Irish nationalism on the growth of conflict in Northern Ireland in the period 1968 to 1995.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of new approaches by Tony Blair and Bertie Ahearn on attempts at peacemaking.

Question 15 - Option B: Conflict in Europe 1935-1945 (25 marks)

Either

- (a) To what extent was the collapse of collective security the main cause of the conflict in Europe?

Or

- (b) Assess the impact of the conflict in Europe on civilians in Britain AND EITHER Germany OR the Soviet Union.

Question 16 - Option C: Conflict in Indo-China 1954-1979 (25 marks)

Either

- (a) To what extent was nationalism a cause of conflict in Indo-China in the period 1954 to 1968?

Or

- (b) Account for the communist victory in the Second Indo-China War.

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

Either

(a) In what ways did nationalism contribute to the growth of tensions in the Pacific region between 1937 and 1941?

Or

(b) Why did Japan, Britain and America go to war in 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