

Student Number: _____

ROSEVILLE COLLEGE
TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION 2001
MODERN HISTORY

TIME ALLOWED: Three Hours (Plus 5 minutes' reading time)

Section 1

Total Marks (30)

- Attempt Questions 1 – 3
- Allow about 55 minutes for this section

Section 2

Total Marks (40)

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

Section 3

Total Marks (30)

- Attempt ONE question
- Allow about 55 minutes for this section

- Write using blue or black pen

Section 1 – World War One and Its Aftermath 1914 – 1921

Total Marks (30)

Attempt Questions 1 – 3

Allow about 55 minutes for this section

Refer to the Source Booklet to answer Questions 1 – 3

Complete your answers in the spaces provided

Question 1 (10 marks)

Marks

Using Source A:

- (i) List the damage and losses experienced by Britain, France and Belgium during World War One

3

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- (ii) List the loss and suffering experienced by Germany during World War One

1

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Using Source B:

- (iii) Name FOUR total or near total disabilities suffered by British soldiers during the war.

4

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Using Source C

- (iv) Name two aspects of the Western Front that are 'awful' for Raws

2

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Section 11 – National Studies

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Total marks (40)

Attempt BOTH questions from ONE National study

Start a NEW PAGE for each question

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 change in the USA between 1920 and 1929.

20

OR

- b. Assess the extent to which migration resulted in changes to race relations, and the growth of racial tension in the USA between 1900 and 1929.

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 J Edgar Hoover's role in the FBI in the period to 1941.

10

- (ii) Evaluate Hoover's role in combatting crime and subversives in the USA in the period to 1941.

10

Section 111 – International Studies in Peace and Conflict

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Total marks (30)

Attempt ONE question

Start a NEW PAGE for each question

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
-

Option F: Conflict in Indochina 1954 - 1979**Marks****Question 23**

Assess the reasons for the growing US support for the South Vietnamese Government, and its [US] growing involvement in South Vietnam, in the period 1954 – 1968.

30**OR****Question 24**

Assess the reasons for the victory of North Vietnam in 1975.

30**End of Paper**

MODERN HISTORY 2001

SOURCE BOOKLET (please detach for easier reference)

Source A:

Extract from Merritt and O'Brien, *1914 - 1918 The World at War*, published in 1991.

Pensioners, widows, and orphans were basically cared for after the War. By March 1919 there were 190 000 British widows' pensions; 10 000 orphans' pensions and benefits to 3500 000 children whose fathers died in the War. One-quarter of the total serving Army and Navy ie. One to two million men, were entitled to disability pensions. Two-thirds were granted because of minor disabilities, for example, the loss of a finger or toes. In addition 40 000 men received total or near total disability pensions, ie. Two limbs lost; both eyes lost; both feet lost; total paralysis; permanently bedridden; or severe facial disfigurement.

Source B:

Extract from S. Johnston, *Experiences of the Great War 1914 - 1918*, published in 1987.

A brief period of post-war prosperity soon gave way to a prolonged economic depression. This brought mass unemployment (two million unemployed in 1921), short-time working, reduced strikes, and poverty. The men who have spent years in the trenches felt betrayed and angry. The disabled received particularly poor treatment from the country they had fought for. One ex-soldier later recalled 'more than anything I hated to see war-crippled men standing in the gutter selling matches. We had been promised a land fit for heroes; it took a hero to live in it. I'd never fight for my country again.'

Source C:

Two disabled officers (with face masks to hide their disabilities) playing a barrel organ in London in 1920.



Photograph adapted from *The First World War 1914-1918: War in Britain*, by Fiona Reynoldson, Heinemann, 1988

Source D:

A report by S. Ward, *Intelligence Surveillance of British ex-servicemen 1918 - 1920*

A report from the British Special Branch of Criminal Investigation Department (4 November 1918) to Cabinet warned that "even the most respectable of the ex-servicemen's associations were revealing radical tendencies ... war veterans were ... inclined towards socialist groups such as the Independent Labour Party for support ... they say that they must have some support to see that their pensions are not reduced, and that they are not thrown upon charity".