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Modern History General course

The USA between the wars 1918-1941

Externally set task 2019



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX

WA student number: In

In figures



In words



Before starting this task **check** that you have:

- black or blue pen, 2B pencils
- sharpener
- eraser
- highlighters
- · correction fluid/tape.

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Total time for the task: 50 minutes Total marks: 23 marks

Weighting: 15% of the school mark

Use the **three** sources provided to answer the questions that follow.

Source 1

(Cartoon entitled 'Seein' things', published in The Brooklyn Eagle, 1919.)



Source 2 (Extract from speech made in Washington by Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, August 1919.)

I have never had but one allegiance¹ - I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to the mongrel banner invented for a league. Internationalism, illustrated by the Bolshevik² and by the men to whom all countries are alike provided they can make money out of them, is to me repulsive. National I must remain, and in that way I like all other Americans can render the amplest service to the world. The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter³ her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence. Leave her to march freely through the centuries to come as in the years that have gone. Strong, generous, and confident, she has nobly served mankind. Beware how you trifle with your marvellous inheritance, this great land of ordered liberty, for if we stumble and fall freedom and civilization everywhere will go down in ruin.

¹ allegiance – loyalty

²Bolshevik – a supporter of communism, anti-capitalist

³ fetter – to restrict a person or nation or stop them from making progress

Sour	ce 3
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(Front page of	an American newspaper published in 1924.)
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Question 1 (4 marks	s)
Describe the historical context of Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate relevant event/s significant person/people key idea/s in the source.	e:
	_
	_
	_
	_

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Question 2	(3 marks)
Identify whether Source 2 is a primary or a secondary sour response.	ce. List two reasons to support your

Question 3 (4 r	narks)
Identify and explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.	

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Question 4	
 Explain how useful Source 3 is as historical evidence. You should consider: strengths of the source weaknesses of the source. 	

Qı	uestion 5	(8 marks)
Di •	scuss 'change' in American society during this period. In your response you must: identify two political changes shown in the sources identify two other major changes that occurred in society explain the importance of political and other major changes, using evidence or example support your explanation.	(2 marks) (2 marks) nples to (4 marks)
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Question 5 (continued)	
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Supplementary page	
Question number:	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Source 1 Artist unknown. (1919). 'Seein' Things' [Cartoon]. *Brooklyn Eagle*.

Retrieved October, 2018, from

https://www.historyonthenet.com/authentichistory/1914-1920/3-

lon/index.html

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Source 2 Excerpt from speech: Lodge, H. C. (1919, August 12). Opposes The

League of Nations. Retrieved October, 2018, from

http://www.speeches-usa.com/Transcripts/henry cabot lodge-

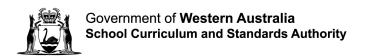
league.html

Source 3 Immigration Bill is Signed by President; Japanese Ban Becomes

Effective on July 1. [Photograph] (1924, May 26). In The Day.

Retrieved October, 2018, from

http://www.rarenewspapers.com/view/560225



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Modern History General course

The USA between the wars 1918-1941

Externally set task 2019 Marking key

Total marks for this task: 23

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Question 1 (4 marks)

Describe the historical context of Source 1. You should consider the following where appropriate:

- relevant event/s
- significant person/people
- · key idea/s in the source.

Description	Marks
Describes the historical context of Source 1.	4
Provides some details about the historical context of Source 1.	3
Makes general comments about the historical context of Source 1.	2
Identifies an aspect/s of the historical context of Source 1.	1
Total	4

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

- the source is focused on the debate within American politics about possible involvement in the League of Nations after the end of the Great War, particularly in the Senate
- the source illustrates that the US Senate was wary of further involvement in the international community, shown by the dove of peace referred to as a 'horrible vulture'.
- President Wilson, having led America into the war, believed that the USA needed to play
 a role in constructing a 'just peace', in the belief that the level of sacrifice involved in the
 war required an outcome that made such sacrifices worthwhile
- Wilson's 14 points represented an idealistic view of how the post-war world should be remade along the lines of nation-states, freedom of trade, open agreements and democracy
- at the Paris Peace conference, Wilson had championed relatively 'gentle' treatment of Germany, but was effectively overruled by the French in particular (and, less enthusiastically, the British), who sought to punish Germany
- the League of Nations was seen by supporters as an instrument of international relations that could form the basis for resolving disputes between nations, thereby ensuring peace
- Wilson's desire for the USA to be part of the League was opposed by many American politicians, on the Republican side in particular, who believed that America, having 'saved' Europe, needed to resume its isolationist foreign policy position, and wanted no involvement in European affairs
- Americans in general also simply wanted their soldiers to 'come home'
- Wilson campaigned strongly throughout the USA in 1919 to gain support for the Treaty, but suffered a stroke which impacted on his campaign; this contributed to the Senate failing to pass the Treaty legislation in 1920
- when the Senate ultimately voted against ratifying the Treaty, the USA never joined the international League, which considerably weakened its power and influence.

Question 2 (3 marks)

Identify whether Source 2 is a primary or a secondary source. Lists **two** reasons to support your response.

Description	Marks
Identification of source	
Identifies Source 2 correctly as a primary source.	1
Subtotal	1
Reasons to support the response	
Lists two reasons to support the response.	2
Lists one reason to support the response.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	3

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

- the source is primary as it is an extract or quote from a speech by a politician, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, at the time (1919)
- the speech was made in Washington, and comments on a political issue being debated at that time (whether the USA should ratify the Treaty of Versailles and join the League of Nations)
- the source outlines the reasons why, in the view of Cabot Lodge, America needs to stay out of the Treaty in order to be an example for the world and return to isolationism and presents one side of the debate at the time.

Question 3 (4 marks)

Identify and explain the message/s of Source 2. Provide evidence from the source in your response.

Description	Marks
Identifies and explains the message/s of Source 2 and provides relevant evidence from the source.	4
Identifies the message/s of Source 2 and provides evidence from the source.	3
Makes general comments in relation to the message of Source 2. Provides limited evidence from the source.	2
Identifies a message of Source 2.	1
Total	4

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

- Source 2 conveys the message of how the USA Senate perceived the Treaty of Versailles
- the message of Cabot Lodge is that he is a patriotic American who, despite seeing America as a beacon to the world, is reluctant to get involved in the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations e.g. 'tangle her in the intrigues of Europe'
- Source 2 depicts the Senate as opposed to the Treaty of Versailles, and the associated American entry into the League of Nations
- it could also be argued that Source 2 sees America as having a positive role to play in the world, as a nation that is uninvolved, and therefore able to act as an example to the world
- Source 2 sees the 'Internationalism' reflected in the League as being communist in nature, which would prevent the USA from being able to act effectively in her own and the world's best interests
- Source 2 sees the League as a trap being promoted by internationalists such as Bolsheviks which would negatively affect the USA.

Question 4 (4 marks)

Explain how useful Source 3 is as historical evidence. You should consider:

- strengths of the source
- weaknesses of the source.

Description	Marks
Explains how useful the source is as historical evidence based on identified strengths and weaknesses.	4
Makes some relevant comments about how useful the source is as historical evidence based on some identified strengths and weaknesses.	3
Identifies a strength and a weakness of the source in relation to it being useful as historical evidence.	2
Identifies a strength or a weakness of the source in relation to it being useful as historical evidence.	1
Total	4

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

Strengths:

- the source is useful as historical evidence as it is a headline article from an American newspaper published in 1924 during the debate on US immigration
- it's an official article and as a reliable primary source it shows the immigration restrictions being imposed on the Japanese at the time e.g. 'Exclusion provisions'
- it also conveys the President's (Coolidge) disapproval of 'the actions of Congress', highlighting the significance of this decision
- an additional article 'ready for bonus payment' adds to the strength of the source as historical evidence as this was also introduced at the time (to grant benefits to veterans of WWI) and reflects accurately, the context of political change within the 1920s.

Weaknesses:

- the name of the newspaper is not visible making the reliability of the source questionable
- the newspaper may have an anti-government bias or an anti-Japanese bias.

Question 5 (8 marks)

Discuss 'change' in American society during this period. In your response you must:

- identify **two** political changes shown in the sources
- identify two other major changes that occurred in society

(2 marks) (2 marks)

 explain the importance of political and other major changes you identified, using evidence or examples to support your explanation.

(4 marks)

Description	Marks
Political changes shown in the sources	
Identifies two political changes shown in the sources.	2
Identifies one political change shown in the sources.	1
Subtotal	2
Two other major changes in society	
Identifies two other major changes.	2
Identifies one major change.	1
Subtotal	2
Explanation of the importance of political and other major changes, using evidence examples to support the explanation	or
Explains the importance of political and other major changes, using relevant supporting evidence/examples.	4
Outlines the importance of political and other major changes, using mostly relevant evidence/examples.	3
Provides some relevant points about the importance of political and other major changes, using some evidence/examples.	2
Makes general comments about political and/or other major change/s without evidence/examples.	1
Subtotal	4
Total	8

Note: This question invites the student to write what they know about change during the whole period of study. Students should explain the importance of political and other major changes, and how society changed as a result.

Answer(s) could include some of the following:

Political changes shown in the sources include:

- the attempt by Wilson to engage the USA in international relations through the League of Nations is shown in Sources 1 and 2, providing both supporting and opposing perspectives
- the return to 'Isolationism' reflected in Source 3 as the USA Government restricted immigration, specifically on Japanese e.g. 'Japanese Ban'
- the bonus payment was a popular political change to pay benefits to USA veterans of WWI.

Explanation of other major changes, with supporting evidence/examples could include:

- social/cultural changes such as those that were experienced in the 1920s for women, and in terms of popular culture, values and morality
- changes in the role and position of groups such as farmers, immigrants or African Americans in society
- changes in government policies from a laisses-faire approach reflected in the policies of Republican governments of the 1920s and early 1930s, to the more interventionist approach represented by Democrat President FDR's New Deal in the 1930s
- changes in production, mass marketing and consumerism, particularly reflected in the economic boom of the 1920s.