



## ATAR course examination, 2021

# MODERN HISTORY

## SOURCE BOOKLET

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**Set 1: Elective 1: Australia 1918–1955****Source 1**

*(A cartoon that appeared in The Bulletin on 31 December 1941.)*

**Source 2**

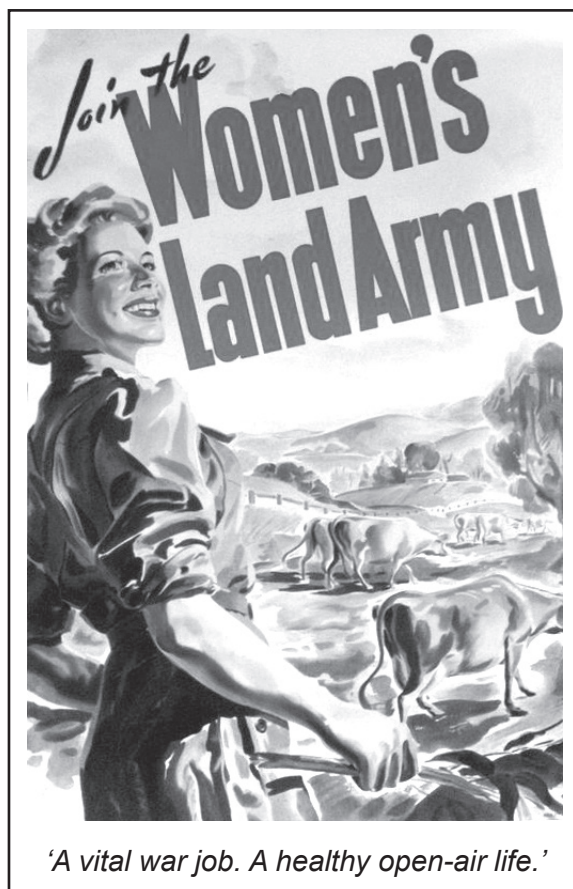
*(Extracts from a telegram sent from the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, to Prime Minister John Curtin on 29 December 1941.)*

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**Source 3**

*(A poster produced by the Australian Government in 1943.)*

**Source 4**

*(Extracts from an interview with a member of the Women's Land Army about her experience on a tobacco plantation near Pinjarra in Western Australia during World War II.)*

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**Set 2: Elective 2: Russia and the Soviet Union 1914–1945****Source 1**

*(A cartoon produced by Dr Seuss and published in the USA in August 1941. Hitler is depicted wearing the swastika shirt.)*

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**Source 2**

*(Extracts from Stalin's broadcast to the Soviet nation on 3 July 1941, 11 days after the launch of the German invasion of the USSR.)*

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**Source 3**

*(A Soviet government poster produced in 1942. The text of the poster reads: 'All for the Victory! From the Women of the USSR to the Front'.)*

For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but can be found at the following link <https://soviet-art.ru/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/All-for-Victory-to-the-Front-from-the-Women-of-the-USSR.jpg>

**Source 4**

*(Extracts from an interview with a female Soviet soldier of World War II conducted by Belarusian author Svetlana Alexievich and published in her book 'The Unwomanly Face of War.' The book was first published in the USSR in 1985. This interview appears in a later uncensored edition published in 2017.)*

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**Set 3: Elective 3: China 1935–1989****Source 1**

*(A cartoon depicting Jiang Jieshi, entitled 'Red Bugs', published in the Shanghai-based English language newspaper, North-China Daily News, in December 1934 during the period of the Long March.)*

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**Source 2**

*(Extracts from a report by Mao Zedong to the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party in December 1935.)*

What we say is that in one respect the Red Army has failed (that is, it has failed to maintain its original positions) – but in another respect, it has won a victory (that is, in executing the plan of the Long March). In one respect the enemy won a victory (that is, in occupying our original positions) – but in another respect, he has failed (that is, failed to execute his plan of 'encirclement and suppression' and of 'pursuit and suppression').

Let us ask, has history ever known a long march to equal ours? No, never. The Long March is a manifesto. It has proclaimed to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes, while the imperialists and their running dogs, Jiang Jieshi and his like, are impotent. It has proclaimed their utter failure to encircle, pursue, obstruct and intercept us.

The Long March is also a propaganda force. It has announced to some 200 million people in eleven provinces that the road of the Red Army is their only road to liberation ... The Long March is also a seeding machine. In the 11 provinces, it has sown many seeds which will sprout, leaf, blossom and bear fruit, and will yield a harvest in the future.

**See next page**

**Source 3**

*(A cartoon depicting female nurses, workers and soldiers entitled 'Sharing Equal Responsibility'. It was published by the Chinese National Salvation Cartoon Propaganda Corps in 1938 for the Guomindang during the War of Resistance against Japan.)*

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**Source 4**

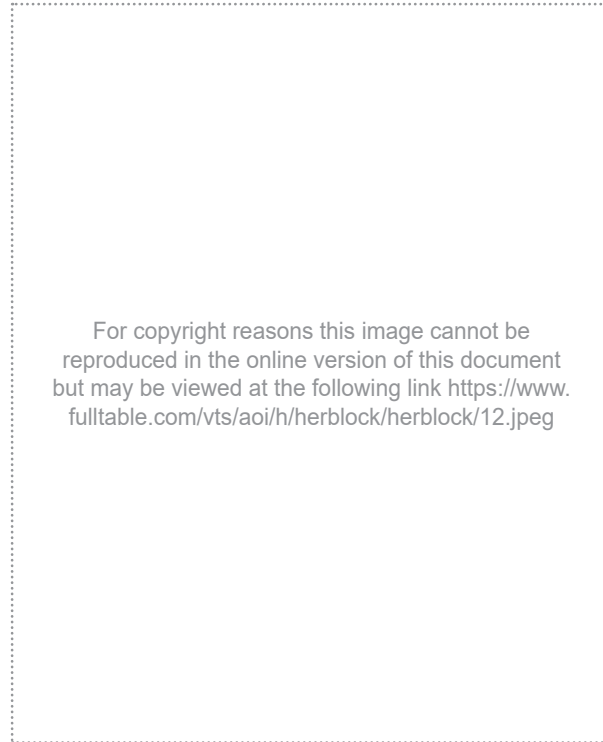
*(An extract from a personal memoir published in 1952 by the daughter of a Chinese official in southern China during the War of Resistance against Japan.)*

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**Set 4: Elective 1: The changing European world since 1945****Source 1**

*(A cartoon by Herblock (Herbert Block) published in The Washington Post in 1949. The sign in the bottom left corner reads 'Marshall Stalin Plan', and the caption states: 'It's the same thing without mechanical problems'.)*

**Source 2**

*(The opening statement (preamble) to the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957 by Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The treaty brought about the creation of the European Economic Community, or EEC.)*

DETERMINED to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe,

RESOLVED to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe,

RECOGNISING that the removal of existing obstacles calls for concerted action in order to guarantee steady expansion, balanced trade and fair competition,

ANXIOUS to strengthen the unity of their economies and to ensure their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of the less favoured regions,

RESOLVED by thus pooling their resources to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty, and calling upon the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their efforts ...

**See next page**



**Source 3**

*(Extracts from a speech by the French foreign minister, Robert Schuman in 1950, that became known as the Schuman Declaration.)*

The contribution which an organised and living Europe can bring to civilisation is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. In taking upon herself for more than 20 years the role of champion of a united Europe, France has always had as her essential aim the service of peace. A united Europe was not achieved and we had war ...

With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point. It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority ... open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe ...

The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible.

**Source 4**

*(Extracts from the 1988 speech of the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher to the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium.)*

Mr. Chairman, you have invited me to speak on the subject of Britain and Europe. Perhaps I should congratulate you on your courage ...

Europe is not the creation of the Treaty of Rome ... Nor is the European idea the property of any group or institution. We British are as much heirs to the legacy of European culture as any other nation ...

We have not successfully rolled back the frontiers of the state in Britain, only to see them re-imposed at a European level with a European super-state exercising a new dominance from Brussels ...

If Europe is to flourish and create the jobs of the future, enterprise is the key. The basic framework is there: The Treaty of Rome itself was intended as a Charter for Economic Liberty. But that it is not how it has always been read, still less applied.

The lesson of the economic history of Europe in the 70s and 80s is that central planning and detailed control do not work, and that personal endeavour and initiative do. That a State-controlled economy is a recipe for low growth and that free enterprise within a framework of law brings better results ...

**Set 5: Elective 2: Australia's engagement with Asia****Source 1**

*(A cartoon published in Australia in 1972. The representative of the Australian Wheat Board has a 60 million-dollar wheat order hanging from his bag. The sign on the door reads 'China National Cereals, Oils, Foodstuffs and Export Corp')*

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**Source 2**

*(The Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, discussing the 1957 trade agreement with Japan during a debate in the Federal Parliament.)*

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**Source 3**

*(An extract from the 1993 Asia - Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Declaration. This was the fifth meeting of APEC and was held in the USA.)*

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document, but can be found at the following link [https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/1993/1993\\_aelm](https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/1993/1993_aelm) (Paragraphs 1 (sentence 2), 6, 9 & 13 only)

**Source 4**

*(Extracts of a speech by the Australian Prime Minister, Paul Keating, in 1992, commenting on immigration to Australia and the economy.)*

Australia is a country of extraordinary achievements and equally extraordinary potential. In no small measure, this is because we are a country of immigrants. It takes imagination, ambition and courage to emigrate to a new land.

And in my view, it is precisely these qualities that have contributed to our past achievements, and will enable us to use our potential to the full in the future. During my recent visit to Asia, I stressed our country's capacity and willingness to change.

I said there, as I have said in various forums in Australia, the proof of our capacity to change is in the change we have already made.

We now see ourselves very differently, and we are starting to be seen differently by others. And we are different. Australia has opened up, both culturally and economically. We have realised that our future depends on making ourselves relevant to the rest of the world, and especially relevant to the most dynamic region of the world which sits at our front door the Asia-Pacific.

If only to take advantage of this great opportunity, the development of an export culture is a national priority for Australia. The change is already well underway.

**Set 6: Elective 3: The struggle for peace in the Middle East****Source 1**

*(A cartoon published in a German newspaper in 1956 with the caption 'The Man at the Tap'. Nasser is pictured sitting in the chair. The tank has the word 'oil' written on it and the tap has the word 'Suez'.)*

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**Source 2**

*(Extract from a speech by President Gamal Abdel Nasser at Alexandria, Egypt in July 1956.)*

This Canal is an Egyptian canal. It is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company. Britain has forcibly grabbed our rights, our 44% of its shares .... The income of the Suez Canal Company in 1955 reached 35 million pounds, or 100 million dollars. Of this sum, we, who have lost 120,000 persons, who have died in digging the Canal, take only one million pounds or three million dollars. This is the Suez Canal Company, which ... was dug for the sake of Egypt and its benefit!

Do you know how much assistance America and Britain were going to offer us over 5 years? Seventy million dollars. Do you know who takes the 100 million dollars, the Company's income, every year? They take them of course ...

We shall not let imperialists or exploiters dominate us. We shall not let history repeat itself once more. We have gone forward to build a strong Egypt. We go forward towards political and economic independence ...

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**Source 3**

*(A statement made by the ministerial council of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in October 1973, announcing the oil embargo that initiated a global oil crisis.)*

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**Source 4**

*(An extract from an article published in an academic journal in the United Kingdom in 1991 entitled: 'Why Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait'.)*

Apart from Hussein's sense of urgency and loss of patience with the Kuwaitis, the temptations of the military option must have seemed irresistible to the hard-pressed President. By adding Kuwait's fabulous wealth to the depleted Iraqi treasury, Hussein hoped to slash Iraq's foreign debt and to launch the ambitious reconstruction programs that he had promised his people in the wake of the Iran-Iraq War.

Given Iraq's historical claim to Kuwait, its occupation could lift Hussein's national prestige by portraying him as the liberator of usurped<sup>1</sup> Iraqi lands. Moreover, the campaign would engage the military in what he believed to be a riskless venture abroad, thus satisfying their yearning for national gratitude while keeping them at a safe distance from Baghdad.

Last but not least, the capture of Kuwait would make Iraq the leading power in the Arab World and give it a decisive say in the world oil market. In short, in one stroke Hussein's position would be permanently secured ... the Iraqi President probably had no intention of negotiating. His public readiness to continue a dialogue with Kuwait was merely a smoke-screen aimed at gaining international legitimacy for the impending military action.

<sup>1</sup> usurped – to take something illegally by force

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Set 1: Elective 1: Australia 1918–1955

- Source 1** Frith J. (1941, December). Shifting apron strings [Cartoon]. *The Bulletin*. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://frith.moadoph.gov.au/the-best-of/3-shifting-apron-strings/>
- Source 2** Adapted from: Churchill, W. (1941, December 29). Letter from Churchill to Curtin. In *Curtin, Churchill & Roosevelt: Wartime relations*. Retrieved July, 2021, from <http://john.curtin.edu.au/artofthepossible/documents1.pdf>
- Source 3** Adapted from: *Join the Women's Land Army* [Poster]. (ca. 1943). Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://info.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/women-in-wartime> (name of the organisation)
- Source 4** Adapted from: Ludbrook, J. (2010). *Until the boys return: A history of the Australian Women's Land Army (WA Division) 1942–1945*. Ex AWLA Association of WA, pp. 96–97.

### Set 2: Elective 2: Russia and the Soviet Union 1914–1945

- Source 1** Dr Seuss. (1941, August 6). *Communique: "The annihilation is proceeding according to schedule"* [Cartoon]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/#ark:bb3516208b>
- Source 2** Stalin, J. (1941). *Radio speech by Stalin 03-07-1941: On occasion of the German invasion, June 22nd, 1941* (A. Palthe, Trans.) [Transcript]. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://www.tracesofwar.com/articles/4628/Radio-speech-by-Stalin-03-07-1941>
- Source 3** Kokorekin, A. A. (1942). *Everything for victory! To the front, from the women of the USSR*. [Poster]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://soviet-art.ru/world-war-ii-soviet-posters/>
- Source 4** Adapted from: Alexievich, S (2018). *The unwomanly face of war*. Penguin Classics, p. 35.

### Set 3: Elective 3: China 1935–1989

- Source 1** Sapajou. (1934, December 1). Red bugs [Cartoon]. *North China Daily News*. Retrieved July, 2021, from [http://www.chinaheritagequarterly.org/022/\\_pix/fig48.jpg](http://www.chinaheritagequarterly.org/022/_pix/fig48.jpg)

**Source 2** Adapted from: Tse-tung, M. (1935). *Selected work of Mao Tse-tung: On tactics against Japanese imperialism* [Report transcript]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/mao-why-long-march-was-a-victory-1935/>

**Source 3** Baibo, L. (1938). *Sharing equal responsibility* [Cartoon]. Retrieved July, 2021, from [https://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/data/13030/m5/ft829008m5/figures/ft829008m5\\_00023.gif](https://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/data/13030/m5/ft829008m5/figures/ft829008m5_00023.gif)

**Source 4** Adapted from: Wong, S. L. & Cressy, E. H. (1952). *Daughter of Confucius: A personal history*. Farrar, Straus and Young, pp.314–315.

#### **Set 4: Elective 1: The changing European world since 1945**

**Source 1** Block, H. (1949, January 26). “It’s the same thing without the mechanical problems” [Cartoon]. *Washington Post*. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652193/>

**Source 2** Adapted from: *The Treaty of Rome, signed 25 March 1957*, p. 2. Retrieved March, 2021, from [https://ec.europa.eu/archives/emu\\_history/documents/treaties/rometreaty2.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/archives/emu_history/documents/treaties/rometreaty2.pdf)

**Source 3** Adapted from: Schuman, R. (1950). *The Schuman Declaration - 9 May 1950*. Retrieved July, 2021, from [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/europe-day/schuman-declaration\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/europe-day/schuman-declaration_en)

**Source 4** Thatcher, M. (1988, September 20). *Speech to the College of Europe (“The Bruges Speech”)* [Transcript]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://www.margarethatcher.org/document/107332>

#### **Set 5: Elective 2: Australia’s engagement with Asia**

**Source 1** McCrae, A. (1972). *I hardly knew you after all this time, but I recognised the color of your money*. [Cartoon]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-145861381/view>

**Source 2** Adapted from: Commonwealth of Australia. (1957, September 5). *Parliamentary debates - House of Representatives: Official Hansard* (Japanese trade agreement, p. 400). Retrieved July, 2021, from [http://historichansard.net/hofreps/1957/19570905\\_reps\\_22\\_hor16/#debate-31](http://historichansard.net/hofreps/1957/19570905_reps_22_hor16/#debate-31)  
Used under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Australia licence.

**Source 3** Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). (1993, November 20). *1993 Leaders’ Declaration*. Retrieved July 2021, from [https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/1993/1993\\_aelm](https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/1993/1993_aelm)

**Source 4** Adapted from: Keating, P. (1992, October 29). *Speech at productive diversity in business conference, Melbourne* [Transcript]. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://pmtranscripts.pmc.gov.au/release/transcript-8706>  
Used under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

### Set 6: Elective 3: The struggle for peace in the Middle East

**Source 1** Behrendt, F. (1956). The man at the tap [Cartoon]. In *Spass beiseite: Eine Auswahl von 63 Karikaturen*. Nebelspalter-Verlag. Retrieved July, 2021, from [https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon\\_by\\_behrendt\\_on\\_the\\_suez\\_crisis\\_1956-en-fb8835f3-5d3a-49e4-8719-a14f4c397f42.html](https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/cartoon_by_behrendt_on_the_suez_crisis_1956-en-fb8835f3-5d3a-49e4-8719-a14f4c397f42.html)

**Source 2** Adapted from: Nasser, G. A. (1956, July 26). CWW2.7 Gamal Abd al-Nasser, “Speech at Alexandria, July 26, 1956” [Transcript]. In *Cold War World lesson #2: Decolonization (p. 45)*. Retrieved July, 2021, from <https://4travellingacrosstimecom.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/cww2-decolonization-with-cuba.pdf>

**Source 3** Adapted from: United States Senate. (1975). *A select chronology and background documents relating to the Middle East (2nd ed.)* (OAPEC ministerial council statement on production cutbacks, October 17, 1973) (pp. 284–285). Retrieved March, 2021, from [https://books.google.com.au/books?id=31u\\_pW\\_D5YQC&pg=PP12&lpg=PP12&dq=OAPEC+Ministerial+Council+statement,+October+17,+1973.&source=bl&ots=uQOx9TN4zT&sig=ACfU3U3-MBThOAI8Jjs4jKQRq63GB7wuBA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjhh5Sf7IjuAhX8xzgGHVQWCVIQ6AEwB3oECAYQAg#v=onepage&q=OAPEC%20Ministerial%20Council%20statement%2C%20October%201973.&f=false](https://books.google.com.au/books?id=31u_pW_D5YQC&pg=PP12&lpg=PP12&dq=OAPEC+Ministerial+Council+statement,+October+17,+1973.&source=bl&ots=uQOx9TN4zT&sig=ACfU3U3-MBThOAI8Jjs4jKQRq63GB7wuBA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjhh5Sf7IjuAhX8xzgGHVQWCVIQ6AEwB3oECAYQAg#v=onepage&q=OAPEC%20Ministerial%20Council%20statement%2C%20October%201973.&f=false)

**Source 4** Karsh, E. & Rautsi, I. (1991). Why Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. *Survival: Global Politics and Strategy*, 33(1), p. 26. DOI: 10.1080/00396339108442571. Retrieved July, 2021, from [https://www.academia.edu/485244/Why\\_Saddam\\_Hussein\\_Invaded\\_Kuwait](https://www.academia.edu/485244/Why_Saddam_Hussein_Invaded_Kuwait)

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