



## ATAR course sample examination

# MODERN HISTORY

## SOURCE BOOKLET

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1	Elective 1: Australia 1918–49	1
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6	Elective 3: The struggle for peace in the Middle East since 1945	11

**Set 1: Elective 1: Australia 1918–49****Source 1**

*(Photograph of Stanley Melbourne Bruce (back centre) with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and King George V (front, seated) at the 1926 Imperial Conference in London.)*

**Source 2**

*(Extract from an article entitled 'Chifley: Extinguishing the light on the hill' published in 2022 in the online journal 'Marxist Left Review'.)*

Chifley was determined to teach both the miners and the Communist Party a lesson. He feared that if the miners broke through, their gains would quickly flow on the wide sections of the working class. In the sharply intensifying Cold War atmosphere, Chifley was also determined to demonstrate that Labor was tough on the Reds. He introduced draconian legislation to seize strike funds, jailed the miners' union leaders, and ordered police raids on Communist Party offices. But it was not simply repression that broke the strike. Chifley rallied the ACTU and the other key union leaders behind him, and the miners were left isolated, to be starved back to work. Chifley floated the threat of destroying the miners' union by bringing in AWU members as scabs. To emphasise his determination, he became the first Labor leader in peacetime to send in troops to break the strike by working some of the open-cut mines. After seven weeks the miners, with their backs to the wall folded and returned to work ... Chifley, like the overwhelming majority of Labor politicians before and after him, increasingly came to identify the with interests of the Australian capitalist nation state rather than with the interests of workers.

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**Source 3**

*(Cartoon by Ted Scorfield published in the Bulletin, in 1949, with the caption 'Going my way – on a full tank of petrol?')*

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<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-551909270/view?sectionId=nla.obj-553187269&partId=nla.obj-551910098#page/n4/mode/1up>

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**Set 2: Elective 2: Russia and the Soviet Union 1914–45****Source 1**

(*Photograph of former Tsar Nicholas II in custody following his abdication.*)

**Source 2**

(*Extract from 'Revolutionary Russia, 1891-1991' by Orlando Figes, published in 2014.*)

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in this document but may be found in Figes, O. (2014). *Revolutionary Russia, 1891-1991*. Penguin Books, page 267, paragraph 2, sentence 6 to the end of the first sentence in paragraph 3 and page 268, paragraph 1 from "but the great terror to the end of the second paragraph.

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**Source 3**

*(A 1936-37 painting by Vasiy Yefavou entitled 'An Unforgettable Meeting with Stalin' of a 1936 event depicting leaders of the Party and the Government at the 'Presidium of the All-Union Conference of Wives of Economic Persons and Engineering and Technical Workers of Heavy Industry' in the Kremlin.)*

For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in this document but may be viewed online at the following link <https://www.bridgemanimages.com/en/yefanov/the-unforgettable-meeting-reproduction-in-soviet-painting-1939-colour-litho/colour-lithograph/asset/178360>

**Set 3: Elective 3: China 1945–89****Source 1**

*(Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek [Jiang Jieshi] in Chongqing, China, in September 1945, toasting the victory over Japan.)*

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**Source 2**

*(As China looks back over 30 years of economic reform, spearheaded in 1978 by late former supreme leader Deng Xiaoping in the wake of the political turmoil of the Cultural Revolution {1966-76}, a former top official in the ruling Communist Party explores why this move was needed. Bao Tong, former aide to ousted late premier Zhao Ziyang, wrote this anniversary essay from his Beijing home, where he has lived under house arrest since his release from jail in the wake of the 1989 student movement.)*

Hua and Deng agreed ahead of the Third Plenum that it would look forwards rather than backwards and avoid getting tangled up in ‘problems left over by history.’ ... They decided that what was needed was ‘unity to face the future.’ ...

We were looking ahead to modernisation. But after Chen Yun and Hu Yaobang caused trouble, the members of the Party Central Committee kicked up a fuss en masse, overturning Hua and Deng's planned framework. Pretty soon, everyone had turned their attention to talking about the past, and then the debates came thick and fast.

But from the point of view of those Party Central Committee delegates sitting in the hall, it was the revolution they had never had. At least, it was the first taste they had had of liberation since Mao Zedong became the ‘core’ of the Party, ...

Finally, they were able to debate the rights and wrongs of Mao Zedong, and to put the case of the ordinary Chinese people without fear or shame. This was where the true creativity and life-force of the Third Plenum lay! This was how it differed utterly from previous meetings—those scripted presentations upon which the deadening of spirit lay so heavy. Finally, they had forced Deng Xiaoping to go along with this new turn of events and adapt to the change that was in the air. So Deng tossed aside the old script that had been written for him by Hu Qiaomu and asked Hu Yaobang and Yu Guangyuan to write new scripts titled ‘The Liberation of Our Thought’ and ‘Making Full Use of Democracy,’ and he sat up and took notice. The hubbub of the Third Plenum and Deng's ability to follow the mood of the meeting is worthy of study by later generations in the Communist Party, and it is a tradition that should continue.

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**Source 3**

*(Cartoon depicting Deng Xiaoping, published in The New York Times, June 1989)*

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

(Cartoon entitled 'Jekyll & Hyde – Russian Translation' published in Canada, 1956.)

**Source 2**

(Extract from a Time Magazine article entitled 'What Nixon Brings Home from Moscow', June 1972, commenting on the Moscow summit where the SALT agreement was signed.)

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in this document but may be viewed online at the following link <https://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,905946,00.html> Paragraphs 4 to 8

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**Source 3**

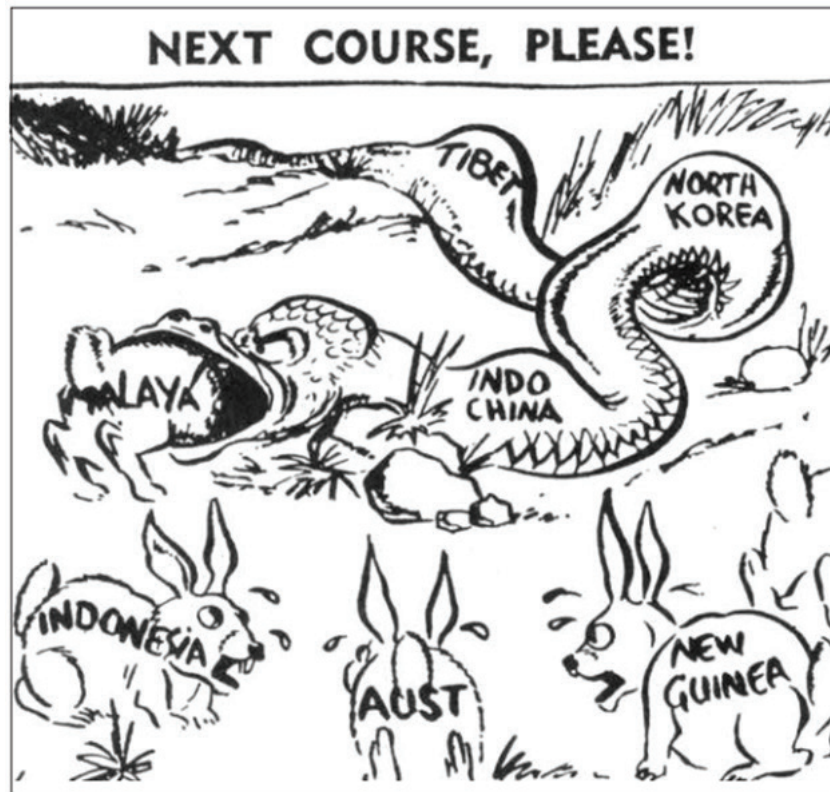
*(Extract from 'The Cold War' by J.L' Gaddis, published in 2004.)*

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in this document but may be found in Gaddis, J. L. (2007). *The Cold War*. Penguin Books, page 225, last sentence through to page 226, paragraphs 1 and 2.

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**Set 5: Elective 2: Australia's engagement with Asia since 1945****Source 1**

(Cartoon published in the *Catholic News-weekly*, 1954.)

**Source 2**

(Extract from a speech by Geoffrey Blainey, 1984.)

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in this document but may be viewed online at the following link <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41110843> Preview text ""The pace of Asian immigration..." through to "it may be more beneficial""

See next page

**Source 3**

*(Extract from an article published on the Australian Institute of International Affairs website in 2014.)*

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in this document but may be viewed online at the following link <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/welcome-to-australia-the-fraser-governments-approach-to-refugees/> Paragraph 1, and paragraph 2 finishing at "... Australia and how they came."

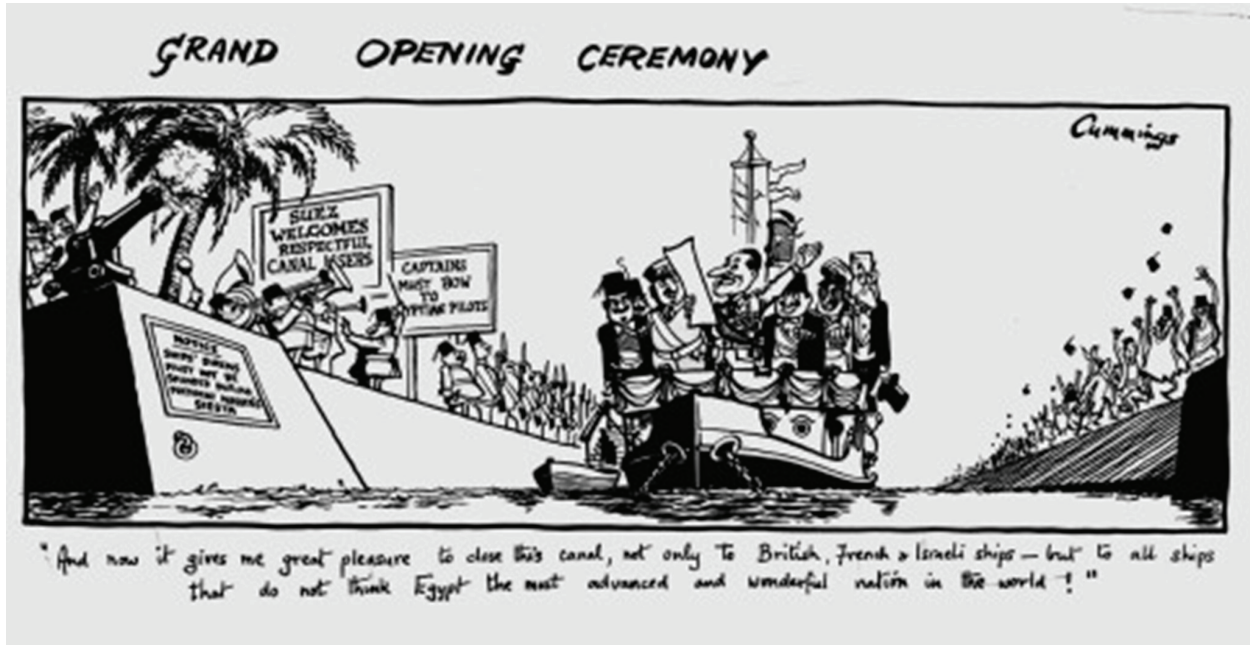
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## Set 6: Elective 3: The struggle for peace in the Middle East since 1945

### Source 1

(Cartoon published in the British Daily Express newspaper, 11th February 1957.)

Note: the caption reads: 'And now it gives me great pleasure to close this canal, not only to the British, French & Israeli ships – but to all ships that do not think Egypt the most advanced and wonderful nation in the world'



### Source 2

(Extract from a speech by Mr Tomeh, Syrian representative to the UN, to the Security Council during the 1967 debate on the adoption of Resolution 242.)

A mere review of the events which took place after the Israel aggression of 5 June would show the rightness of our, position vis-à-vis the grave situation obtaining in the Middle East and the reasons which compel my delegation not to accept the present draft resolution submitted for our consideration ...

The draft resolution under consideration ... contents itself with a mere, vague call on Israel to withdraw its armed forces and is completely silent on the systematic violation of the Council's cease-fire resolutions and the rejection by Israel of the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the status of Jerusalem and the return of the new refugees since 5 June 1967. It is inconceivable to Syria that this draft resolution be accepted because it ignores the roots of the problem, the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the Palestine question and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and goes further than that; it crowns all those failures by offering to the aggressors solid recognition of the illegitimate truths of their wanton aggression when it speaks of "secure and recognized boundaries".

While the Arabs are being asked to surrender, the Israelis, who ought to withdraw their forces, on the contrary are consolidating more and more their grip on the occupied territories.

**Source 3**

*(Extract from a CIA research paper produced in 1986 entitled 'Soviet Policy towards the Middle East'.)*

Nasser's death in September 1970 marked the beginning on the decline in Soviet influence in Egypt and in the Arab world in general. His successor, Anwar Sadat, did not share his view of the importance of soviet support for Egypt and resented Moscow's intrusive presence in the country ...

Over the next few years, Sadat made a decisive break with Moscow, and threw Egypt's lot in with the United States. He sent most of the Soviet military personnel stationed in Egypt home in July 1972, and deprived the Soviets of the use of Egyptian air basis and most naval facilities. Although Soviet weapons enabled Egypt to score early gains in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Sadat turned to Washington at the end of the fighting to obtain a settlement with Israel. Soviet-Egyptian relations steadily deteriorated as the United States brokered Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreements in 1974 and 1975. The process culminated in Sadat's abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty in 1976 and his decision a year later to seek a separate peace with Israel using the United States as a middleman. Within a short span, the Soviets saw their premier relationship in the Middle East – one that had taken 15 years and extensive military and economic aid to build -crumble and Washington pick up the pieces, and they were unable to do anything to prevent it.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Set 1

- Source 1:** [Photograph of King George V and his Prime Ministers at the 1926 Imperial Conference]. (1926). Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ImperialConference.jpg>
- Source 2:** Armstrong, M. (2022, Winter). Chifley: Extinguishing the Light on the Hill. *Marxist Left Review*, No. 24. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://marxistleftreview.org/articles/chifley-extinguishing-the-light-on-the-hill/>

### Set 2

- Source 1:** [Photograph of Czar Nicholas II taken after his abdication]. (1917). Retrieved October, 2023, from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nikolaus\\_II.\\_\(Russland\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nikolaus_II._(Russland).jpg)

### Set 3

- Source 2:** Tong, B. (2008, December 29). *A Pivotal Moment for China*. Radio Free Asia. Retrieved June, 2024, from <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/thirdplenum-12272008165259.html>

### Set 4

- Source 1:** Collins, J. (1956). *Jekyll and Hyde-Russian Translation* [Cartoon]. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://collections.musee-mccord-stewart.ca/en/objects/25975/il-ne-faut-pas-se-fier-aux-apparences>

### Set 5

- Source 1:** *Next course, please!* [Cartoon]. (1954). In V. Wall. (n.d.). Australia and the Cold War: Some possible reasons for entering the Vietnam conflict. Retrieved May, 2016, from <https://studyingthehumanities.wordpress.com/2013/07/14/australian-and-the-cold-war-some-possible-reasons-for-entering-the-vietnam-conflict/>

### Set 6

- Source 1:** Cummings, M. (1957). *Grand Opening Ceremony* [Cartoon]. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://archive.cartoons.ac.uk/GetMultimedia.ashx?db=Catalog&type=default&fname=MC0277.jpg>
- Source 2:** Extract from: Tomeh, G. (1967, November 22). *The Question of Palestine: Mideast Situation – SecCo Debate, Vote (S/RES/242) – Verbatim Record*. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/auto-insert-186124/>
- Source 3:** *Soviet Policy Toward the Middle East*. (1986). Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP87T00787R000400440001-4.pdf>

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