



ATAR course examination, 2020

MODERN HISTORY

SOURCE BOOKLET

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

(Extract from an article that appeared in a Sydney newspaper, The Australian Worker in May 1925. A federal election took place in November of that year.)

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Source 2

(Data on net migration and unemployment rates during the period 1924–33. A negative net migration number means more people left Australia than entered the country over that particular year.)

Year	Net migration to Australia	Unemployment rate*
1924	46 069	8.9%
1925	39 801	8.8%
1926	44 783	7.1%
1927	51 580	7.0%
1928	30 054	10.8%
1929	11 820	11.1%
1930	-8 530	19.3%
1931	-10 094	27.4%
1932	-2 997	29.0%
1933	758	25.1%

* unemployment rate among members of trade unions

See next page

Source 3

(Photograph of a sustenance project in New South Wales circa 1932. The photographer, C.R. Gotts, had previously worked on such projects himself.)

**Source 4**

(Extract from a letter to the editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, February 1932.)

Surely the authorities who control the domain are lacking in a sense of fitness to allow its beautiful foreshores to be defiled by the presence of camps for unemployed people. In a few weeks the city will be ... dressed in its best for the opening of the [Sydney Harbour] bridge, and it is to be hoped that these hideous canvas humpies will be cleared away from the very doorsteps of one of the loveliest cities within the Empire. To allow them to remain there month after month, as they have done, is not only unseemly and falsely sympathetic but it is positively insanitary and unsafe for the general public. Surely the State is wide enough and empty enough for these men to find more suitable camping grounds; and, further, by what right do these people reside on the most desirable waterfrontage in Sydney?

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

(Extracts from a speech made by Stalin, entitled 'The Results of the first Five Year Plan', January 1933.)

Let us pass now to the results of the fulfilment of the five year plan. What are the results of the five year plan in four years in the sphere of *industry*? Have we achieved victories in this sphere? Yes, we have. And not only that, but we have accomplished more than we ourselves expected, more than the ardent¹ minds in our Party could have expected. That is not denied now even by our enemies, and certainly our friends cannot deny it ...

What has the Party achieved in carrying out the program of the five year plan in four years in the sphere of agriculture? Has it fulfilled this programme, or has it failed? ... The Party has succeeded in getting more than 60 per cent of the peasant farms to unite into collective farms, embracing more than 70 per cent of all the land cultivated by peasants; this means that we have *fulfilled* the five year plan *three times over*.

¹ ardent – very enthusiastic or passionate

Source 2

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Source 3

(An official Soviet photograph of a woman driving a tractor on a collective farm in Russia, 1928.)

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

(Speech by Chairman Mao to the Supreme State Conference in February 1957, entitled: 'On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People'.)

Under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the productive forces of the old China grew very slowly. For more than fifty years before liberation, China produced only a few tens of thousands of tons of steel a year ... In 1949, the national steel output was a little over 100,000 tons. Yet now, a mere seven years after the liberation of our country, steel output already exceeds 4,000,000 tons. In the old China, there was hardly any machine-building industry, to say nothing of the automobile and aircraft industries; now we have all three. When the people overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, many were not clear as to which way China should head – towards capitalism or towards socialism. Facts have now provided the answer: Only socialism can save China. The socialist system has promoted the rapid development of the productive forces of our country, a fact even our enemies abroad have had to acknowledge.

Source 2

(Industrial output data from the Chinese State Statistical Bureau and published in a British school textbook in 2016.)

Year	Coal (millions of tonnes)	Steel (millions of tonnes)
1952	66.5	1.4
1957	131	5.4
1958	230	8
1959	290	10
1960	270	13
1961	180	8
1962	180	8
1963	190	9
1964	200	10

Source 3

(Photograph of peasants using a wind box on a backyard smelting furnace in a commune in China, 1958. It was taken by an independent French photographer, who was allowed to travel throughout China to document change after the revolution.)

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Source 4

(Extract from book: Tombstone: The Great Chinese Famine 1958–1962, by Yang Jisheng. The book was banned in The People's Republic of China; however, the author still lives freely in Beijing.)

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

(Extracts from President Nixon's television address to the Soviet people that was broadcast from the Kremlin, on 29 May 1972.)

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Source 2

(Extracts from a declassified translation of a speech made in the Soviet Union by Leonid Brezhnev, in January 1977.)

No country has ever offered mankind such a sweeping, concrete and realistic programme of lessening and then fully eliminating the danger of a new war as was done by the Soviet Union ... The proposals by the Soviet Union and its friends are supported by dozens of states in the United Nations organisation, by the popular masses in all continents ...

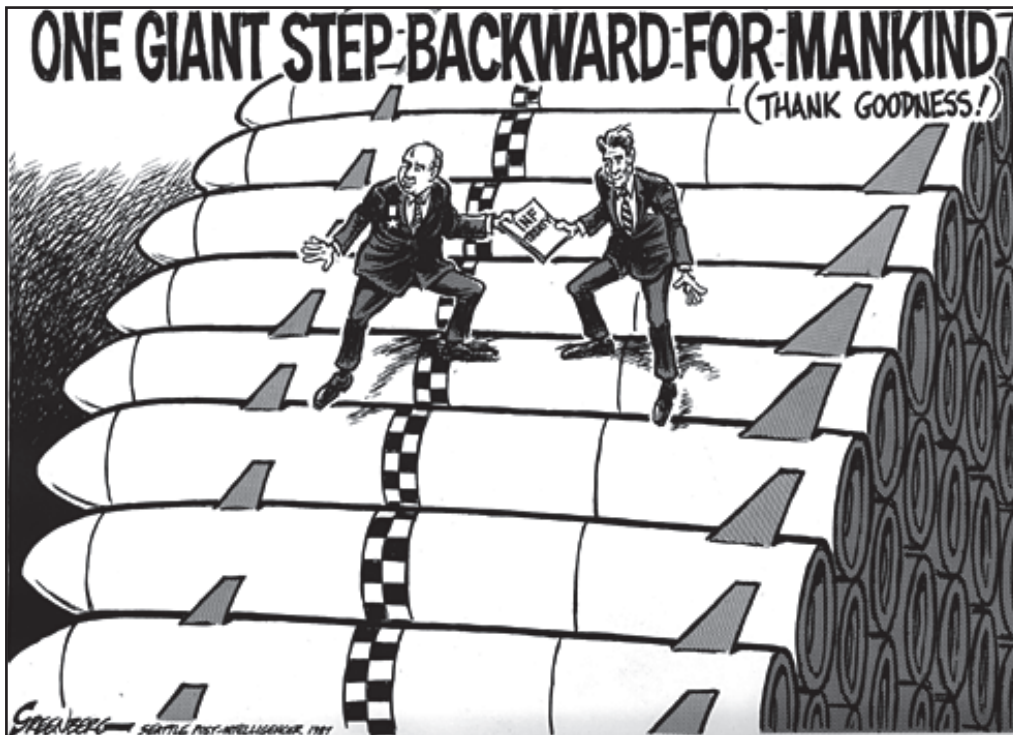
But this can be achieved only through struggle, precisely through struggle, comrades. Because our constructive proposals often encounter a mute resistance¹ and even open opposition.

For instance, when the members of the Warsaw Treaty organisation raised the question of not being the first to use nuclear weapons, NATO's reply was more or less as follows: No, this does not suit us, we must retain the possibility to threaten the Soviet Union with the use of nuclear weapons. We hope, however, that those who ultimately determine the policy of states will display a reasonable approach to our proposal.

¹ mute resistance – quiet or passive opposition to something

Source 3

(Cartoon published in the United States of America on the signing by Gorbachev and Reagan (pictured) of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in November 1987.)

**Source 4**

(Extracts from Mikhail Gorbachev's acceptance speech upon receiving the Nobel Peace prize in June 1991.)

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Set 5: Elective 2: Australia's engagement with Asia

Source 1

(A speech made in the Federal Parliament by a government Member of Parliament, Roger Dean, in 1955, discussing Australia's foreign policy in South-East Asia.)

I have referred very briefly to Australia's role in the economic sphere, and in the promotion of social wellbeing and national development in South-East Asian countries, as a result of its geographical position, and of the trust that it has been able to engender¹ in those countries over the past few years. Australia should be proud of the fact that the trust is growing ... Visitors from countries which benefit from the Colombo plan have been taken to various parts of Australia and have been entertained in the homes of the people, and by small groups and organisations of people. In that way, they have learned to know us much more easily. There is need for us to encourage greater numbers of people from South-East Asian countries to visit this country so that the flow of people across the bridge to Australia may be greater ... If it were possible for people in the countries to our near north to visit Australia, a greater number of South-East Asians would have the opportunity of seeing democracy at work in this country.

¹ engender – create or cause

Source 2

(Extracts from an article appearing in The Canberra Times in July 1967.)

Where will 'all the way' lead?

The main rationale of being in ANZUS and SEATO, in taking part in the Vietnam War, of going 'all the way', is the assumption that these actions will make it more likely that the United States will come to Australia's help if she is physically threatened: Australia is taking out an insurance premium, putting a deposit in the bank from which it may later wish to borrow, paying its 'club fees'.

Critics of the Australian government often consider the first assumption [i.e. the assumption in the first paragraph] to be insupportable. They say the United States will come to Australia's help if it is America's interest to do so, but not otherwise: and nothing that Australia does, in the Vietnam War or elsewhere, will affect the decision.

There is no way of guaranteeing the United States or any other country will under every circumstance ... be willing and able to defend Australia effectively.

Source 3

(Cartoon published in The Canberra Times commenting on the recent APEC summit held in the Philippines, in November 1996.)



¹ communiqué – the traditional ‘end product’ of this type of summit meeting, summarising what has been achieved

Source 4

(Former Prime Minister Bob Hawke reflecting on the establishment of APEC in an interview with ABC News, in 2007.)

APEC’s founding father Bob Hawke will be watching proudly today as the summit ends in Sydney.

Back in 1989 the then-Prime Minister called for an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group to be created.

“APEC has helped very much in achieving the spectacular growth in this period”, he said. “I repeat, I’m not saying it’s because of APEC, but it has been of assistance”. Mr Hawke says APEC is the only body that comes together once a year and brings together the leaders of China, the United States, Japan, Russia and other countries to talk about issues of importance in a relatively informal way.

“The example of that was in 1999 when, in the corridors, they were able to discuss the issue of Timor and make some fairly sensible arrangements about that”, he said.

The way APEC dealt with the issue of East Timor in 1999 is a famous part of the APEC lore. The leaders were able to get then US-president Bill Clinton to focus on it and to deal with Indonesia.

See next page

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

(Extract from Security Council Resolution 242, passed unanimously at the United Nations Security Council meeting of November 1967.)

1. *Affirms* that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:
 - (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
 - (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency¹ and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force

2. *Affirms further* the necessity
 - (a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
 - (b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;
 - (c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability² and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarised zones

¹ belligerency – attitude of aggression

² territorial inviolability – territorial borders than cannot be violated

Source 2

(Extract from a speech by G.J. Tomeh, representative of Syria, to the United Nations Security Council meeting of November 1967. Syria, Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic were invited to attend this session.)

If the ... resolution is adopted by the Security Council ... it is to be feared that another unjust and tragic chapter in the history of the Arab world will be begun, because more gains will be secured for Israel, to the detriment of Arab rights. That is the more so since up to the present time hardly any nation in the world has been subjected to irrational hatred and defamation as have the Arabs at the hands of world Zionism, and indeed of imperialism. Our non-acceptance of the draft resolution should be construed, therefore, as placing things in their real, true and legal context. Regrettably, in a world where values are reversed, where wreaths of glory are offered to the victor of aggression, a restoring of values to a more just perspective becomes a moral imperative¹.

¹ moral imperative – a strongly-felt principle that forces people to act in a certain way

Source 3

(A cartoon published in a British newspaper, on 2 September 1993, depicting Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat. The dog collars read 'Israeli hardliners' and 'Palestinian hardliners' respectively).

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Source 4

(Extract from an article by Avi Shlaim, an Israeli historian now living and working in Great Britain. This article was published in a British newspaper in September 2013.)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Set 1: Elective 1: Australia 1918–1955

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- Source 4** Darlington, R., McGinnis, L., & Mirams, S. (2008). *Unity & diversity: Australia since 1850*. Melbourne: Pearson Education Australia, p.103.

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

- Source 1** Extracts from: Stalin, J. V. (1933, January 1). *The results of the first five-year plan* (III). Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/stalin/works/1933/01/07.htm>
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Source 3 Universal History Archive. (1928). *Woman driving tractor on a collective farm in Soviet Union 1928* [Photograph]. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.gettyimages.com.au/detail/news-photo/woman-driving-tractor-on-collective-farm-soviet-union-1928-news-photo/629442937>

Source 4 Koestler, A. (1969). *The invisible writing*. London: Hutchinson, pp. 63–64.

Set 3: Elective 3: China 1935–1989

Source 1 Tse-tung [Zedong], M. (1957). *On the correct handling of contradictions among the people*. Retrieved June, 2020, from https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/mao/selected-works/volume-5/mswv5_58.htm#v5_100

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Set 4: Elective 1: The Changing European world since 1945

Source 1 Extracts from: Nixon, R. (1972). *President Nixon's television address to the Soviet people from the Great Kremlin Palace* [Transcript]. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.nytimes.com/1972/05/29/archives/transcript-of-nixons-television-address-to-the-soviet-people-from.html>

Source 2 Extracts from: Brezhnev, L. (1977). *Address by Leonid Brezhnev 18 Jan 1977*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP05S00365R000100020001-2.pdf#page=1>

Source 3 Greenberg, S. (1987). *One giant step backward for mankind (Thank goodness!)* [Cartoon]. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.greenberg-art.com/.Toons/.Toons,%20political/qxsgStepBackwards.gif>

Source 4 Extracts from: Gorbachev, M. (1990). *Mikhail Gorbachev - Nobel lecture*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1990/gorbachev/26100-mikhail-gorbachev-nobel-lecture-1990-2/>

Set 5: Elective 2: Australia's engagement with Asia

- Source 1** Dean, R. (1955, May 3). *Parliamentary debates: House of representatives question - Foreign affairs and defence speech*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;adv=yes;db=HANSARD80;id=hansard80%2Fhansardr80%2F1955-05-03%2F0135;orderBy=customrank;page=0;query=Id%3A%22hansard80%2Fhansardr80%2F1955-05-03%2F0090%22;rec=0;resCount=Default>
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- Source 2** Extract from: Millar, T. B. (1967, July 25). Where will 'all the way' lead? *Canberra Times*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106968452?searchTerm=ANZUS%20alliance%201951&searchLimits=>
- Source 3** Pryor, G. (1996). *This graceful, white tieless shirt is made from a traditional blend of raw silk and coconut fibre...* [Cartoon]. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-157004784/view>
- Source 4** Extract from: Dobell, G. (2007). *Hawke reflects on 18 Years of APEC*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2007-09-09/hawke-reflects-on-18-years-of-apec/664162>

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

- Source 1** Extract from: Security Council (1967, November 22). *Resolution 242 (1967)*. Retrieved June, 2020, from <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7D35E1F729DF491C85256EE700686136>
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