



SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

MODERN HISTORY

ATAR YEAR 12

UNIT 4 – ELECTIVE 2: AUSTRALIA’S ENGAGEMENT WITH ASIA SINCE 1945

Acknowledgement of Country

Kaya. The School Curriculum and Standards Authority (the SCSA) acknowledges that our offices are on Whadjuk Noongar boodjar and that we deliver our services on the country of many traditional custodians and language groups throughout Western Australia. The SCSA acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We offer our respect to Elders past and present.

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Any resources such as texts, websites and so on that may be referred to in this document are provided as examples of resources that teachers can use to support their learning programs. Their inclusion does not imply that they are mandatory or that they are the only resources relevant to the course. Teachers must exercise their professional judgement as to the appropriateness of any they may wish to use.

Sample course outline

Modern History – ATAR Year 12

Semester 2 – Unit 4 – The modern world since 1945

This outline is based on elective 2: Australia’s engagement with Asia since 1945.

The development of historical skills is intrinsic to the teaching of this unit. (This content is shown beneath this table.)

The impact of the following forces should be considered, where appropriate, throughout the unit:

- economic
- international relations
- leadership
- political
- social.

Week	Syllabus content	Suggested teaching points
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the origins and developments of Australia’s engagement with Asia by 1949, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the political and social impact of the war with Japan on Australia ▪ the increasing regional involvement of the United States ▪ movements towards decolonisation • the evolving nature and role of Australia as a peacekeeping nation, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ post-World War II Japan • the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period • the role of significant individuals during the period • the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decolonisation ▪ Nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Curtin’s response to the Fall of Singapore and its impact on Australia’s shifting foreign policy alliance from the UK to USA • impact of the alliance with the USA, including interactions with American military in Australia and the Pacific theatre of war • social attitudes in Australia towards Japan as a consequence of the experience of war for those serving in the Asia-Pacific and those on the home front • Australia’s leadership in the Commonwealth Occupation Forces for post-war Japanese reconstruction • influence of the White Australia Policy on Australian social attitudes to Asia and the reasons for the introduction of Populate or Perish immigration strategies • Herbert Evatt’s role in the establishment of the United Nations (UN) and support for the aspirations of colonised nations • Ben Chifley’s government’s attitude to Indonesia’s claims for independence 1945–49, and impact on Australian perspectives of Indonesia, and relationship with Indonesian leadership
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reasons for, and impacts of the formation of formal alliances, treaties and forums, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Colombo Plan (1951) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons for the establishment of ANZUS Treaty and the defensive nature of the Treaty • Australia’s involvement in the establishment of the Colombo Plan, political and economic motives, and social impacts

Week	Syllabus content	Suggested teaching points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australia, New Zealand and the United States Treaty (ANZUS) ▪ Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) ▪ the influence of the significant concepts of powerful friends and regional security • the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's position in SEATO and ideological motives of the Treaty Organisation
4–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of the policy of forward defence and the leadership of Robert Menzies on the nature of Australia's response to key developments in international relations, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the success of the Communists in China ▪ the Korean War ▪ the Malayan Emergency • the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period • the role of significant individuals during the period • the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communism ▪ Nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issues leading to success of Robert Menzies in the 1949 election, including the impact of the Forgotten People broadcast, Chifley's programme of nationalisation and the coal miner's strike, and the success of the Communists in China • threat of communism as a significant political force in Australia and its impact on electoral outcomes, including the Communist Party Dissolution Bill, High Court challenge and subsequent referendum, the Petrov Affair, 1954 election and 1955 Australian Labor Party/Democratic Labor Party split • division in Korea and the subsequent United Nations action, Australia's geographical proximity in Japan as a support to Australia's early engagement in the Korean War • reasons for the outbreak of conflict in Malaya, Australia's role in the Far East Strategic Reserve, and further proximity for and response to the <i>Konfrontasi</i> • establishment of Australia as a leading nation in the region working for regional security
6–7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of the policy of forward defence and the leadership of Robert Menzies on the nature of Australia's response to key developments in international relations, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Vietnam War • the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period • the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communism ▪ Decolonisation ▪ Nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long- and short-term causes of the Vietnam War (Second Indochinese War), including the role of Ho Chi Minh and Vietnamese nationalism, the events and outcomes of the First Indochinese War (Geneva Accords), and American involvement in South Vietnam • nature of warfare in Vietnam, including the use of chemical weapons, media coverage, 'hearts and minds' strategy • reasons for Australia's engagement in Vietnam, including fear of communism, geopolitical proximity, ANZUS, regional security and the impact within Australia of the debates over whether Australia was

Week	Syllabus content	Suggested teaching points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role of significant individuals during the period 	<p>‘requested to support the USA under ANZUS, or asked the USA to participate’, and the alignment between the USA and Australia established and confirmed by Holt and Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of the war in Australia, including development of the protest movement, treatment of returned servicemen, attitudes towards Vietnam/Asia and changed attitudes towards communism, as well as significant economic costs to Australia of engagement in the war <p>Task 5 – Source analysis: Political engagement with Asia (Week 7)</p>
8–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evolving nature and role of Australia as a peacekeeping nation, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodia East Timor/Timor-Leste the reasons for, and impacts of the formation of formal alliances, treaties and forums, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the influence of the significant concepts of powerful friends and regional security the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarianism Asylum and exclusion Communism Decolonisation Nationalism the role of significant individuals during the period 	<p>Task 7 Part A – Historical inquiry: Social engagement with Asia (Issue: Week 8)</p> <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> overview of the causes (decolonisation), events and impacts of the Khmer Rouge regime and genocide Australia’s response to the Khmer Rouge regime and genocide, including in SEATO, ASEAN and the UN Australia’s response to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia 1978 and changing perspectives after that on the significance of the Vietnamese-led government, including debate in the United Nations over occupation of Cambodia’s seat Australia’s leadership through changed perspectives on Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge, and in SEATO, ASEAN and the UN leadership of Gareth Evans through the Cambodian Peace Process <p>East Timor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> overview of the relationship between Australia and Indonesia 1945–1975, including Australia’s response to the Indonesian incorporation of West New Guinea Australian government’s response to the Balibo 5, and motives/influence of the Timor Gap Treaty on Australia’s relationship with Indonesia 1974–1998

Week	Syllabus content	Suggested teaching points
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons for movement for independence in East Timor, response of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands • John Howard’s diplomacy to encourage Indonesian steps to independence for East Timor • Australia’s support for the UN following the elections in 2001, including the leadership of Peter Cosgrove, the International Force East Timor (INTERFET) and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) • impact and significance for Australia of the 1995 Bilateral Security Agreement with Indonesia <p>Task 6 – Explanation: Australia as a peacekeeping nation (Week 9)</p>
10–11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significance of Australia’s policy of multiculturalism to regional relationships, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the transition from the White Australia Policy to multiculturalism ▪ the leadership of successive governments ▪ the acceptance of refugees from Asia ▪ family reunions ▪ debates on Asian immigration • the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period • the significant ideas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humanitarianism ▪ Asylum and exclusion • the role of significant individuals during the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of the White Australia Policy 1901–1948 on Australian demographics and attitudes towards Asia and migration • events in the gradual deconstruction of the White Australia Policy, including the Colombo Plan, Japanese War Brides, Australian Citizenship, introduction of the visa system, Migration Act 1958 • leadership of Robert Menzies, Al Grassby and Gough Whitlam, Malcolm Fraser, Robert Hawke, Paul Keating, Bill Hayden, John Howard, Tony Abbott, Phillip Ruddock in legislating changes, supporting the migrant experience, promoting the transition to multiculturalism • humanitarian response of Australia to Indochinese refugees, Chinese students post-Tiananmen Square • influence of Geoffrey Blainey, Charles Perkins, Stephen Fitzgerald, Pauline Hanson on debates over multiculturalism, Australian identity and immigration

Week	Syllabus content	Suggested teaching points
12–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the changing nature and importance of Australia’s trade with Asia • the reasons for, and impacts of the formation of formal alliances, treaties and forums, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ▪ Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) • the political impacts in Australia of changing regional relationships throughout the period • the role of significant individuals during the period 	<p>Task 7 Part A – Historical inquiry: Social engagement with Asia (Submit: Week 12)</p> <p>Task 7 Part B – In-class validation: Social engagement with Asia (Week 12)</p> <p>Social engagement with Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bretton-Woods Agreement and its impact on changing trade relationships • 1950s balance of payments crisis and identification of Asia as a beneficial source of trade • Menzies turn to China as a source of economic profitability for Australia • 1955–57 establishment and impact of Commerce Agreement with Japan, including impact for changed political relationship and post-war relational repair • role of Fraser, Whitlam and Hawke in establishing, developing and promoting beneficial trade relationship with China, leading to changed political relationship, including recognition • policy shifts and strategic focus of successive governments including engagement, regional dialogue, foreign aid • leadership in the development of APEC, ASEAN forums • Asian Financial Crisis and the rise of the Asian Tigers
15	Task 8 – Semester 2 examination: Unit 3 and 4 content	

Historical Skills

The following skills will be developed during this unit.

Chronology, terms and concepts

- identify links between events to understand the nature and significance of causation, continuity and change over time
- use historical terms and concepts in appropriate contexts to demonstrate historical knowledge and understanding

Historical questions and inquiry

- frame questions to guide inquiry and develop a coherent research plan for inquiry
- identify, locate and organise relevant information from a range of primary and secondary sources
- acknowledge and reference sources, as appropriate

Analysis and use of historical sources

- identify the message, origin, purpose and context of historical sources
- analyse and synthesise evidence from different types of historical sources
- evaluate the reliability and usefulness of historical sources

Perspectives and interpretations

- analyse and account for the different perspectives of individuals and groups in the past
- evaluate different historical interpretations of the past and how they are shaped by the historian's perspective
- evaluate the significance of ideas, events and people

Explanation and communication

- develop texts that integrate appropriate evidence from a range of sources to explain the past and to sustain an argument
- communicate historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms