



2007

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

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Centre Number

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Student Number

Modern History

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen
- A source booklet is provided at the back of this paper
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of this page and pages 3 and 5

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 2–6

25 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section II Pages 7–9

25 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 4–12
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section III Page 10

25 marks

- Attempt BOTH parts of Question 13
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section IV Pages 11–13

25 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 14–20
- Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Section I — World War I 1914–1919

25 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Refer to the source booklet to answer Questions 1–3.

	Marks
Question 1 (5 marks)	
(a) Using Source <i>A</i> :	
(i) Name ONE of the towns regained by the Allied forces in July and August 1918.	1
.....	
(ii) Name ONE of the Allies involved in counter-attacks in August 1918.	1
.....	
(b) Using Source <i>B</i> :	
List THREE reasons why Ludendorff's Offensive 'had already failed'.	3
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Centre Number

Section I (continued)

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Student Number

Question 2 (10 marks)

To what extent was the failure of Ludendorff's Offensive responsible for Allied victory and the German collapse?

Use Sources *A* and *B* and your own knowledge to answer this question.

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Question 2 continues on page 4

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End of Question 2

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Centre Number

Section I (continued)

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Student Number

Question 3 (10 marks)

Assess how useful Sources C and D would be for a historian studying the changing attitudes of Allied and German soldiers to the war.

In your answer, consider the perspectives provided by the TWO sources and the reliability of each one.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Question 3 continues on page 6

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– 6 –

Modern History

Section II — National Studies

25 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 4–12

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question
 - support your answer with relevant, accurate, historical information
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
-

Marks

Question 4 — Option A: Australia 1945–1983 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent was immigration responsible for changes in Australian society in the period 1945–1983? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of communism on Australian politics during the Menzies era. **25**

Question 5 — Option B: China 1927–1949 (25 marks)

- (a) Evaluate the view that nationalism was the dominant historical force in China in the period 1927–1949. **25**

OR

- (b) To what extent was the Long March responsible for the ultimate victory of the Chinese Communist Party? **25**

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question
 - support your answer with relevant, accurate, historical information
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
-

Marks

Question 6 — Option C: Germany 1918–1939 (25 marks)

- (a) Explain how and why German social and cultural life changed in the period 1923–1939. **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of Nazism on German foreign policy in the period 1933–1939. **25**

Question 7 — Option D: India 1919–1947 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent did imperialism influence the nature of independence and partition in India in the period 1919–1947? **25**

OR

- (b) How significant were Gandhi's ideas in shaping Indian nationalism in the 1920s? **25**

Question 8 — Option E: Indonesia 1959–1998 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent was regionalism an obstacle to achieving stability in Indonesia in the period 1959–1998? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the role of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in the 1965 coup. **25**

Question 9 — Option F: Japan 1904–1937 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent was Japanese foreign policy in the period 1904–1937 shaped by imperialism? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of modernisation and urbanisation on Japanese society in the 1930s. **25**

Question 10 — Option G: Russia and the Soviet Union 1917–1941 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent was communist theory put into practice in Russia in the period 1917–1941? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of Stalinism on Soviet foreign policy in the period 1929–1941. **25**

Question 11 — Option H: South Africa 1960–1994 (25 marks)

- (a) Assess the impact of *apartheid* on rural and urban communities in South Africa in the period 1960–1994. **25**

OR

- (b) To what extent were international responses to *apartheid* a reaction to South African government repression? **25**

Question 12 — Option I: USA 1919–1941 (25 marks)

- (a) How significant was consumerism in changing US society in the period 1919–1941? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of government intervention in ending the Great Depression in the USA. **25**

Section III — Personalities in the Twentieth Century

25 marks

Attempt BOTH parts of Question 13

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question
 - support your argument with relevant, accurate, historical information
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
-

Marks

Answer BOTH parts of this question in relation to ONE of the twentieth-century personalities listed below.

Write the name of the personality you have studied on the front of your writing booklet(s) under your student number.

Question 13 (25 marks)

- (a) Describe the role played by the personality you have studied in national AND/OR international history. **10**

- (b) ‘Events shape people more than people shape events.’ **15**

How accurate is this statement in relation to the personality you have studied?

The personalities prescribed for study are listed below.

1 Yasser Arafat	10 Mohammed Ali Jinnah	19 Leni Riefenstahl
2 Joseph Benedict Chifley	11 Alexandra Kollontai	20 Eleanor Roosevelt
3 Herbert Evatt	12 Douglas MacArthur	21 Albert Speer
4 Mikhail Gorbachev	13 Nelson Mandela	22 Achmad Sukarno
5 Emperor Hirohito	14 Golda Meir	23 Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)
6 Ho Chi Minh	15 Robert Gordon Menzies	24 Leon Trotsky
7 Kita Ikki	16 Bernard Law Montgomery	25 Woodrow Wilson
8 William Randolph Hearst	17 Jawaharlal Nehru	26 Isoruku Yamamoto
9 J Edgar Hoover	18 Ian Paisley	27 Zhu De (Chu Teh)

Section IV — International Studies in Peace and Conflict

25 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 14–20

Allow about 45 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question
 - support your argument with relevant, accurate, historical information
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
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Question 14 — Option A: Anglo-Irish Relations 1968–1998 (25 marks)	Marks
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|---|-----------|
| (a) Assess the impact of differing forms of terrorism on Northern Ireland and the British mainland in the period 1968–1983. | 25 |
|---|-----------|

OR

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (b) To what extent did widespread dissatisfaction with the culture of violence cause the conflicting groups to change their tactics in the Anglo-Irish conflict in the period 1985–1998? | 25 |
|--|-----------|

Question 15 — Option B: Conflict in Europe 1935–1945 (25 marks)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Evaluate the view that Operation Barbarossa was the major turning point of the European war. | 25 |
|--|-----------|

OR

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (b) To what extent did Allied and Axis strategies during World War II affect civilians? | 25 |
|---|-----------|

In this section you will be assessed on how well you:

- present a sustained, logical, well-structured answer to the question
 - support your argument with relevant, accurate, historical information
 - use historical terms and concepts appropriately
-

Marks

Question 16 — Option C: Conflict in Indochina 1954–1979 (25 marks)

- (a) Assess the consequences of the Vietnamese victory against the French for Indochina in the period 1954–1964. **25**

OR

- (b) To what extent was the rise to power of Pol Pot's regime a consequence of the spread of the Vietnam War to Cambodia? **25**

Question 17 — Option D: Conflict in the Pacific 1937–1951 (25 marks)

- (a) Evaluate the view that the Battle of the Coral Sea was the major turning point in the course of the Pacific War. **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of the war on civilians in territories occupied by Japan in South-East Asia. **25**

Question 18 — Option E: Arab–Israeli Conflict 1948–1996 (25 marks)

- (a) To what extent were the superpowers responsible for the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the period 1948–1978? **25**

OR

- (b) Assess the impact of the Israeli settler movement on the peace process in the Middle East in the period 1967–1996. **25**

Question 19 — Option F: The Cold War 1945–1991 (25 marks)

- (a) Assess the significance of the Truman Doctrine for the origins and development of the Cold War. **25**

OR

- (b) To what extent were Soviet attitudes and policies under Gorbachev responsible for ending the Cold War? **25**

Question 20 — Option G: The United Nations as Peacekeeper 1946–2001 (25 marks)

- (a) Assess the impact of international tensions on the formation and development of the United Nations in the period 1946–1973. **25**

OR

- (b) To what extent was the United Nations an effective international peacekeeper in any TWO of the following conflicts in the period 1991–2001? **25**
- the Gulf War and its aftermath;
 - the former Yugoslavia;
 - Somalia and Rwanda;
 - East Timor.

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