



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2012

MODERN HISTORY

Stage 3

DOCUMENT BOOKLET

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Document Set 1: Australia 1880–1929

Source 1

(Cartoon published in *The Worker*, January 1900, and entitled 'The workers' design for a triumphal arch.')



The Worker, January 1900, State Library of Queensland

The flag on the left reads 'The Crimson thread of Kinship'. The flag on the right reads 'One People one Destiny'. The two men bent over and supporting the arch are blindfolded.

Source 2

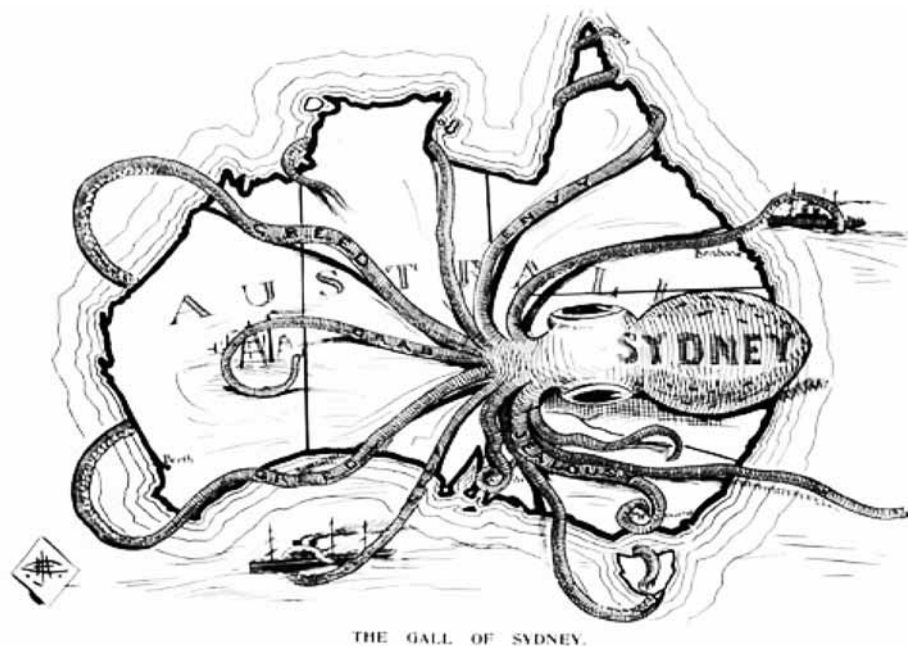
(An excerpt from a speech by Henry Parkes at the Federal Convention in Sydney, March 1891.)

I shall not tonight attempt to point out the advantages that would flow from the federation of Australia. I would only point out the signs of the times. I would only add that if the foundation stone is laid, then the superstructure must rise. I would point out that the seed is sown and that it must spring up to maturity. No power on earth can throw back the cause of the Australian federation ...

Now I should like to ask those who doubt the wisdom of the cause in which we are engaged. I should like to ask whether they are prepared to go on forever as we are going now. Would they go on forever with New South Wales divided from Victoria by a narrow stream and a line of customs-house officers? Would they go on forever with another line of customs-house officers dividing South Australia from Victoria? Would they go on forever with all these causes of irritation? I do not believe there are any intelligent men in all this country who would say he would go on forever accepting all these things. If no, when are we to try and turn over a new leaf and start on a new mission. I say the time is now.

Source 3

(A cartoon published in the South Australian newspaper, The Critic, in March 1899 and entitled 'The gall¹ of Sydney'.)



The words written on the tentacles include jealousy, greed, envy and grab.

¹ **gall** – irritation.

Source 4

(Election results for the House of Representatives 1901 to 1922, adapted from Parliamentary Library statistics.)

Year	Political parties	Number of seats
1901	Protectionists	31
	Free Traders	28
	Australian Labor Party	14
1903	Protectionists	26
	Free Traders	25
	Australian Labor Party	23
1906	Anti-Socialists	27
	Protectionists	16
	Australian Labor Party	26
	Independents	4
	WA Party	2
1910	Liberals	31
	Australian Labor Party	43
	Independent	1
1913	Liberals	38
	Australian Labor Party	37
1914	Liberals	33
	Australian Labor Party	42
1917	Nationalist Party	53
	Australian Labor Party	22
1919	Nationalist Party	37
	Country Party	12
	Australian Labor Party	26
1922	Nationalist Party	26
	Australian Labor Party	30
	Country Party	14
	Liberals	5
	Independent	1

Source 5

(An historian's view on politics of the 1900s, published in 1999.)

White Australia, Alfred Deakin stated in 1903, 'is not a surface, but it is a reasoned policy which goes to the roots of national life, and by which the whole of our social, industrial and political organisation is governed'. He spoke as leader of the Protectionist Party, which held government with the support of the Labor Party. There were three parties in the national parliament until 1909, Protectionist, Free Trade and Labor, and none commanded a majority. Except for a brief interval, the Protectionists and Labor alternated in office with the qualified support of the other ... The social, industrial and political forms of the new Commonwealth were therefore worked out by a consensus that spanned the manufacturing interests and progressive middle-class followers of protectionist liberalism with the [collective action] of the organised working class.

Source 6

(Poster published by the No Conscription Council Campaign Committee in 1917.)

**THE DEATH BALLOT.**

Polling Day, December 20.

Vote "NO"

Source 7

(Extract from an article in Labour History by N. Kirk, published in 2006.)

In contrast to the electoral domination of the Australian Labor Party (ALP) between 1910 and 1916 and notwithstanding the continued strength of trade unionism and industrial militancy for much of the 1920s, the Right achieved political supremacy in 1917 and maintained its electoral control [for most of the 1920s]. This was most marked at the federal level ...

The ... anti-ALP propaganda between the federal elections of 1917 and 1922 was shaped by key events of the war and post-war years. These [events] included ... the departure from the ALP of pro-conscription and pro-British leaders, and the subsequent involvement of some of the most prominent, such as W.H. Hughes and W.A. Holman, with Liberals in the 'Win-the-War' Nationalist Party, formed in 1917. Of equal importance were the ALP's formal adoption, in 1918, of an anti-war stance, the massive upsurge in industrial militancy and political radicalism from ... 1917 onwards, and the leftward shift of the post-war labour movement, including the ALP Anti-British sentiment was fuelled ... by the suppression of the Easter Rising of 1916 ... [and] the return from abroad ... of soldiers and sailors ... into a domestic society profoundly divided about the war and its own future direction, added to the charged atmosphere.

See next page

Document Set 2: Australia 1920–1959

Source 1

(‘According to Plan’, cartoon published in the Labor Daily in 1931, portraying Sir Otto Niemeyer and Sir Thomas Bavin, the former non-Labor Premier of New South Wales, who was defeated by J. T. Lang in 1930.)

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Source 2

(Extract from a speech by Dr Earle Page, Leader of the Country Party in the House of Representatives in February 1923, explaining his actions following his party’s withdrawal of support for the Hughes Nationalist Government and the formation of the coalition Nationalist–Country Party Bruce–Page Government.)

In my policy speech I ... asserted that there was no possibility of working with the Nationalists under Mr Hughes ... The agreement with Mr Bruce had preserved ... the separate entity of the [Country] party ... From the formation of a Ministry drawn from both parties by each of us, such a Ministry should be able to give practical effect to a very great deal of the policy that the Country Party stands for. [In particular] I felt that control of certain departments were vital to our progress ... I am not sufficient of an optimist to expect that we shall be able to get everything we desire ... [but] I am satisfied that we can get more from being inside the Ministry ... than in the corner simply exercising pressure from without.

Source 3

(Cartoon published in *The Bulletin* 1920, following the formation of the Country Party in federal politics. The person on the left is Prime Minister Hughes and the person on the right is Frank Tudor, leader of the Australian Labor Party.)



Hat on the boy says 'Farmers' Party'.

Source 4

(Number of members elected representing each party, Australian House of Representatives elections 1925–1943.)

	1925 Nov	1928 Nov	1929 Oct	1931 Dec	1934 Sep	1937 Oct	1940 Sep	1943 Aug
ALP	22	31	46	14	18	29	32	49
Lang Labor	-	-	-	4	9	-	4 ¹	-
Nationalist (UAP ² from 1931)	38	29	14	40	33	28	23	13
Country Party	14	14	11	16	14	16	14	11
Others and Independents	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	1
Total	74	75	75	75	74	74	74	74

¹ Known as the Non-Communist Labor Party in 1940

² UAP – United Australia Party

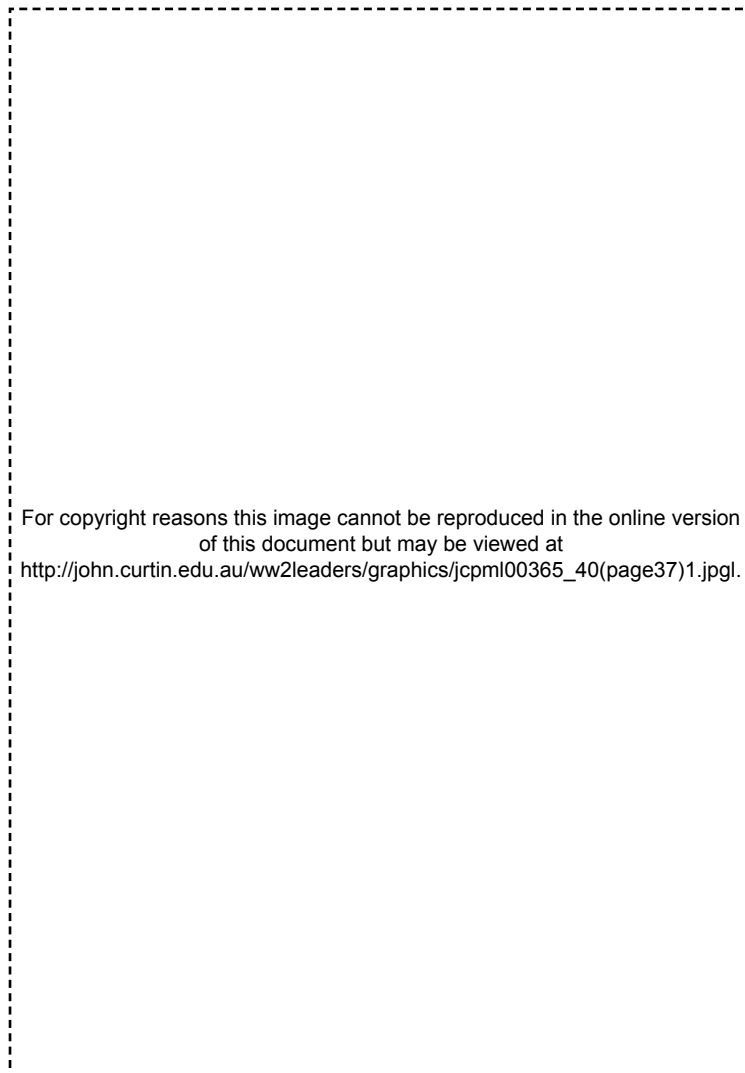
Source 5

(Extract from an account of the life and career of Joseph Chifley published in 2000 in Australian Prime Ministers.)

[A] challenging issue for Prime Minister Chifley was the 1949 coal strike ... Chifley readily acknowledged the hardships of a miner's life, but concluded that such a strike at such a time was unjustified. He felt it smacked of ingratitude after what his government had done for the miners, and also of calculated communist-inspired disruption ... [and certainly] the Communist Party did involve itself in this strike more fully than it had in any previous large Australian dispute ... Special legislation was introduced, which led to jail sentences for miners' union leaders and other prominent communist unionists. Many Labor enthusiasts were appalled, but by consulting widely Chifley kept ALP dissent within acceptable limits, even after the decision to send in the army to revive coal production. This highly controversial decision - the use of the armed forces in industrial disputes was specifically forbidden in the ALP platform ... was justified as unique action in unique circumstances to counter a political strike engineered by enemies of Labor. Soon afterwards the strike collapsed ... Two months later Chifley called an election ... [and the] result was a devastating defeat for Chifley and his government.

Source 6

(Poster produced in support of the ALP in the federal election campaign, August 1943.)



Source 7

(Extract from the editor's introduction in Australian Prime Ministers an account of the careers of all the prime ministers since 1901, edited by an Australian journalist and political commentator and published in 2000.)

The next clutch of leaders, those in office between World War I and the end of World War II, had to confront national crises on a scale not experienced by any of their successors. World War I took a huge toll of young Australian manhood, while forging the Anzac tradition. Conscription split the country ... with Hughes the dividing force, and fractured the Labor Party. World War II – the first and only time Australia has faced the threat of invasion – saw an often traumatised Curtin agonising over decisions with life and death implications for thousands of Australian fighting men, but this time Labor was able to manage the conscription debate. In between, Scullin's prime ministership was destroyed, in bitterness and desperation, by a depression that brought misery and economic wrangling, a time ... [of] unemployment, poverty and suffering ... Some [prime ministers] had the easier years of this gruelling generation: Bruce oversaw the 1920s but lost office (and his seat) ... just as the Depression hit. Lyons' 1930s period saw the nation climb out of the economic pit, but his leadership was under threat when he died.

Those who governed [after] the end of World War II ... were confronted with ... changing the social face of a country that continued to place a high value on being one people [and] ... the Chifley Government, and later Menzies, oversaw the transformation of Australia under mass migration.

Document Set 3: Australia 1950–1999

Source 1

(Cartoon by John Firth entitled 'Party Unity?' about the Australian Labor Party Split, published in The Herald, March 1955.)



Its title Doctor? They call it "Party Unity."

**During the Hobart Labor Conference
Dr Evatt visited the Art Gallery.**

Source 2

(Opening words of Gough Whitlam's speech at Blacktown Civic Centre, November 1972.)

Men and women of Australia!

The decision we will make for our country on 2 December is a choice between ... the habits and fears of the past, and the demands and opportunities of the future. There are moments in history when the whole fate and future of nations can be decided by a single decision. For Australia, this is such a time. It's time for a new team, a new program, a new drive for equality of opportunities ... time for a new vision of what we can achieve in this generation for our nation and the region in which we live. It's time for a new government - a Labor government.

Our program has three great aims. They are: to promote quality, to involve the people of Australia in the decision-making processes of our land, and to liberate the talents and uplift the horizons of the Australian people.

We want to give a new life and a new meaning in this new nation to the touchstone of modern democracy - to liberty, equality, fraternity.

See next page

Source 3

(Cartoon published in the Sydney Morning Herald, 1975.)



'I was the greatest'

Source 4

(Adapted table listing the prime ministers between 1949 and 1999, and their time in office for that period.)

Prime Minister (and year they entered office)	Political Party	Time in Office
Menzies 1949	Liberal	16 years
Holt 1966	Liberal	2 years
McEwen 1967	Country Party	1 month
Gorton 1968	Liberal	3 years
McMahon 1971	Liberal	1 year
Whitlam 1972	Labor	3 years
Fraser 1975	Liberal	8 years
Hawke 1983	Labor	8 years
Keating 1991	Labor	5 years
Howard 1996	Liberal	4 years continued until 2007 (12 years)

See next page

Source 5

(Extract from a general Australian history text published in 2009, discussing Malcolm Fraser and Bob Hawke.)

After the chronic political instability that marked the conservative collapse and then the feverish pace of the truncated Whitlam regime, the years afterward present an outward appearance of equilibrium. Between 1975 and 1991 there was just one change of government, and two prime ministers held office for roughly equal terms. Both in their own ways were striving for the security the electorate desired, and both held to the middle ground ...

Both leaders endeavoured to find solutions to pressing national problems, for with the end of the golden age governments faced challenges rather than opportunities ... In the absence of older certainties, governments sought to restore national cohesion and purpose.

Source 6

(A Liberal Party advertisement for the 1954 Federal election, in The Melbourne Age, May 19, 1954.)

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See next page

Source 7

(An article in The Melbourne Herald, in September 1951 by Professor Walter Murdoch.)

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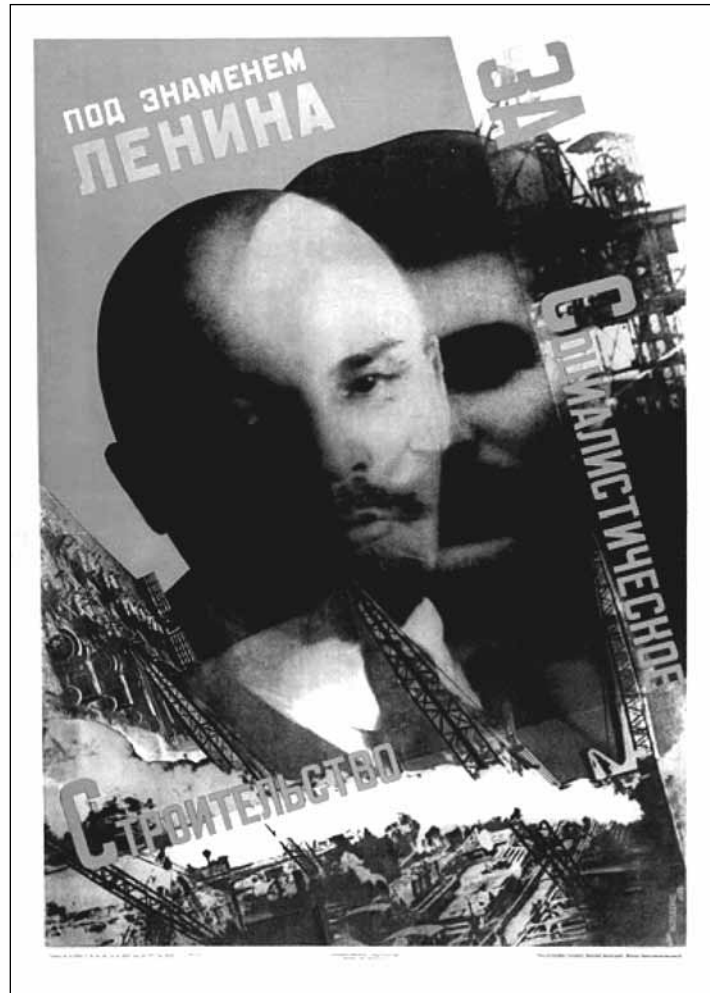
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Document Set 4: Ideas that shaped the Russian Revolution

Source 1

(Poster published in the USSR in 1930 that reads 'Under the banner of Lenin for socialist construction'.)



Source 2

(A comment by historian Alan Bullock on Stalin's role in the Great Terror, published in 1991.)

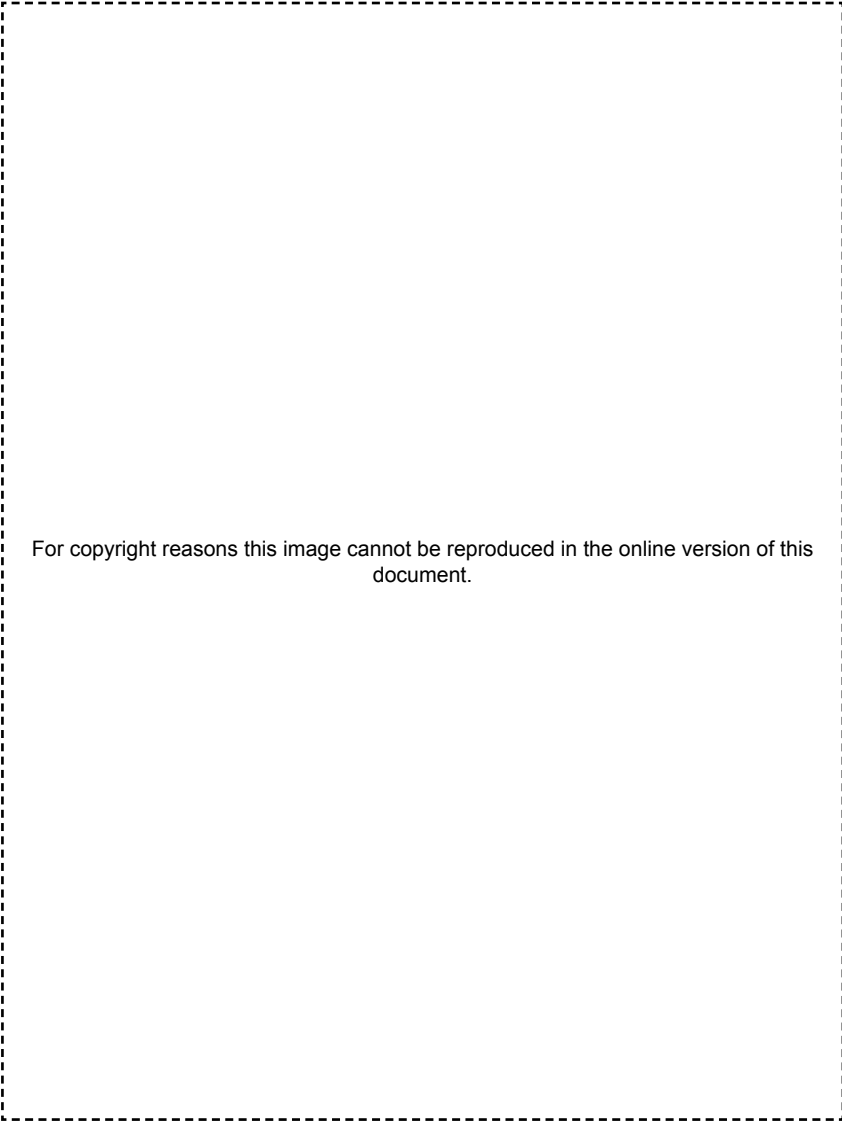
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Document Set 5: Ideas that shaped the Chinese Revolution

Source 1

(Poster published in China in 1950 entitled 'The Chairman leads the building of the new China'.)



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Source 2

(Excerpt from a general history of eastern Asia by Colin Mackerras, published in 1997.)

At the time it set up the PRC [People's Republic of China], the CCP [Chinese Communist Party] was a highly revolutionary party. Apart from strengthening its control over the whole of China, its first tasks lay in implementing measures for revolutionary socioeconomic change. Among these, the most important were land reform, which involved the destruction of the landlords and rich peasants as classes, and the takeover of the major foreign-controlled industries ... In addition, the CCP instituted marriage reform ... to move towards equality between the sexes.

... the CCP's first years also saw some major successes. Inflation was controlled and the economy stabilised. The social fabric which had been torn apart by wars and invasions lasting intermittently for well over a century was undergoing renewal. A new political system was set up.

See next page

Document Set 6: Ideas that shaped the Cold War in Europe

Source 1

(Extracts from US President Ronald Reagan's inaugural address to the American people on the commencement of his second term in office, January 21, 1985.)

...Today, we utter no prayer more fervently than the ancient prayer for peace on Earth. Yet history has shown that peace does not come, nor will our freedom be preserved, by good will alone. There are those in the world who scorn our vision of human dignity and freedom. One nation, the Soviet Union, has conducted the greatest military buildup in the history of man, building arsenals of awesome offensive weapons ...

There is only one way safely and legitimately to reduce the cost of national security, and that is to reduce the need for it. And this we're trying to do in negotiations with the Soviet Union. We're not just discussing limits on a further increase of nuclear weapons; we seek, instead, to reduce their number. We seek the total elimination one day of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

Now, for decades, we and the Soviets have lived under the threat of mutual assured destruction -- if either resorted to the use of nuclear weapons, the other could retaliate and destroy the one who had started it. Is there either logic or morality in believing that if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people our only recourse is to threaten killing tens of millions of theirs?... We will meet with the Soviets, hoping that we can agree on a way to rid the world of the threat of nuclear destruction.

Source 2

(American cartoon published in 1970, commenting on the reasons for SALT 1.)



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Document Set 7: Ideas that shaped conflict in the Middle East

Source 1

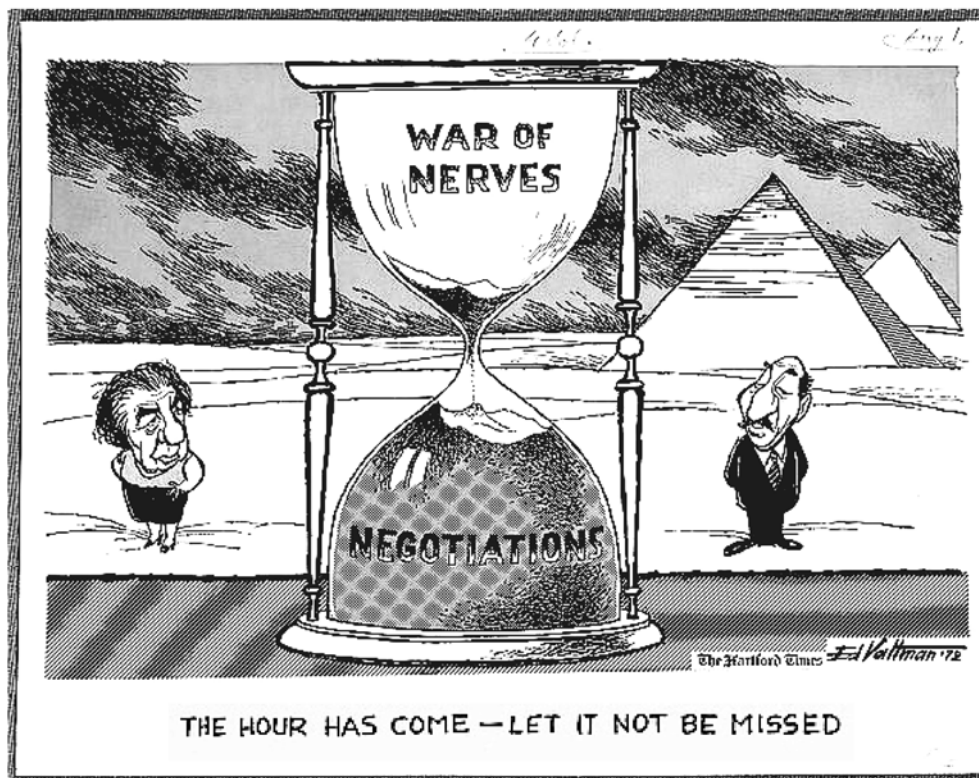
(Extracts from a speech by President Nasser to the Egyptian National Assembly on May 29, 1967 shortly before the outbreak of the Six-Day War.)

The circumstances through which we are now passing are in fact difficult ones because we are not only confronting Israel but also those who created Israel and who are behind Israel. We are confronting Israel and the West as well - the West, which created Israel and which despised us Arabs and which ignored us before and since 1948 ... now that the time has come ... we must be ready for triumph and not for a recurrence of the 1948 comedies. We shall triumph, God willing.

Preparations have already been made. We are now ready to confront Israel ... We are now ready to deal with the entire Palestine question. The issue now at hand ... is the aggression which took place in Palestine in 1948 with the collaboration of Britain and the United States. It is the expulsion of the Arabs from Palestine, the usurpation of their rights, and the plunder of their property. It is the disavowal of all the UN resolutions in favour of the Palestinian people ... We are not afraid of the United States and its threats ... or of the entire Western world and its partiality to Israel ... [T]he States that champion freedom and peace have supported us ... [and] I thank the people of the USSR for their great attitude which is the attitude of a real friend.

Source 2

(Cartoon by American cartoonist Edmund Valtman, published in the Hartford Times in August 1972 by depicting Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.)



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Document Set One

- Source 1** The workers' design for a triumphal arch [Cartoon] from *The Worker*, January 1900. State Library of Queensland. Retrieved March 1, 2012, from <http://moadoph.gov.au/learning/resources/getting-it-together-from-colonies-to-federation/>.
- Source 2** Extract from: Parkes, H. (1891, March). *Speech to the toast 'One people, one destiny' at the Federal Convention in Sydney*. Retrieved March 1, 2012, from www.parkesfoundation.org.au/Parkesspeech.htm.
- Source 3** The gall of Sydney [Image] from the *Critic*, March 1899. Retrieved March 5, 2012, from www.slsa.sa.gov.au/federation/slides/1/5gall_of_sydney.htm.
- Source 4** Data source: Highlights [Table]. *Federal election results 1901–2010 (Research Paper no. 6 2011–12)*. Canberra: Parliament of Australia. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Australia licence. Retrieved 22nd February 22, 2012, from http://aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/.
- Source 5** Macintyre, S. (1999). *A concise history of Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 148–149.
- Source 6** Marquet, C. (1917). *The death ballot* [Cartoon]. (Museum of Victoria Reg. No. HT 219163). Retrieved March 1, 2012 from <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/1769514/>.
- Source 7** Extract from: Kirk, N. (2006, November). Australia for Australians. *Labour History*, 91, paragraph 2. Retrieved March 6, 2012 from www.historycooperative.org/journals/lab/91/kirk.html.

Document Set Two

- Source 1** Finey, G. (1931). According to plan [Cartoon]. In P. Coleman & L. Tanner (Eds). (1973). *Cartoons of Australian history* (new enl. ed.). Melbourne: Thomas Nelson, p. 41.
- Source 2** Extract from a speech by Dr Earle Page, Leader of the Country Party. (1923, February). In F.K. Crowley. (1973). *Modern Australia in documents, Volume 1, 1901–1939*. Melbourne: Wren, pp. 371–372.
- Source 3** Drat that boy! [Cartoon] from *The Bulletin*, 1920. In P. Coleman & L. Tanner (Eds.). (1973). *Cartoons of Australian history*. Melbourne: Thomas Nelson, p. 37.
- Source 4** Hughes, C.A., & Graham, B.D. (Eds.). (1968). *A handbook of Australian government and politics, 1890–1964*. Canberra: Australian National University Press, pp. 337–369.
- Source 5** Extract from: Grattan, M. (Ed.). (2000). *Australian Prime Ministers*. Sydney: New Holland, pp. 264–266.
- Source 6** *For effective war effort, vote Labor* [Image]. (1943, August). Retrieved March 14, 2012, from [http://john.curtin.edu.au/ww2leaders/graphics/jcpml00365_40\(page37\)1.jpg](http://john.curtin.edu.au/ww2leaders/graphics/jcpml00365_40(page37)1.jpg).
- Source 7** Extract from: Grattan, M. (Ed). (2000). *Australian Prime Ministers*. Sydney: New Holland, 2000, pp. 13–14.

Document Set Three

- Source 1** Firth, J. (1955, March). Party unity? [Cartoon] from the *Herald*. Retrieved January, 2012, from <http://moadoph.gov.au/exhibitions/online/frith/theherald-03.html>.
- Source 2** Extract of: *Speech by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, November 1972, at Blacktown Civic Centre*. Retrieved January 1, 2012, from http://whitlamdismissal.com/speeches/72-11-13_it%27s-time.shtml.
- Source 3** Pickering, L. (1975). I was the greatest [Cartoon] from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In B. Cohen. (1998). *Ideals and reality: A documented history of Australia since 1900: Book 2, 1945–1990*. South Melbourne: Addison Wesley Longman, p. 154.
- Source 4** Table adapted from: Cohen, B. (1998). *Ideals and reality: A documented history of Australia since 1900: Book 2, 1945–1990*. South Melbourne: Addison Wesley Longman, p. 190.
- Source 5** Extract from: Macintyre, S. (2009). *A concise history of Australia* (3rd ed.). Port Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, pp. 243–245.
- Source 6** You know! [Image] from the *Age*. (1954, May 19). In R. Darlington, L. McGinnis, & S. Mirams. (2001). *Unity and diversity: Australia since 1850*. Port Melbourne: Heinemann, p. 185.
- Source 7** Extract from: Murdoch, W. (1951, September). Article in the *Herald*. In R. Darlington, L. McGinnis, & S. Mirams. (2001). *Unity and diversity: Australia since 1850*. Port Melbourne: Heinemann, p. 183.

Document Set Four

- Source 1** Klutskis, G. (1930). *Under the banner of Lenin for socialist construction* [Image]. Retrieved 25 February, 2012, from http://dl.lib.brown.edu/Views_and_Reviews/item_views/date_itemlevel_1926-40.php?id=44&view_type=date_index.
- Source 2** Bullock, A. (1991). *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel lives*. London: HarperCollins, p. 558.

Document Set Five

- Source 1** Junsheng, Y. (1950). *The Chairman leads the building of the new China* [Image]. (PC-1950-002). (1950). Retrieved 2012, from <http://chineseposters.net/themes/early-industrialization.php>.
- Source 2** Extract from: Mackerras, C. (Ed.). (1997). *Eastern Asia: An introductory history* (2nd. ed.). Melbourne: Addison Wesley Longman, p. 330.

Document Set 6

- Source 1** Extract from: *Inaugural speech by President Ronald Reagan, 21 January 1985*. Retrieved December 30, 2011, from www.reagan.utexas.edu/archives/speeches/1985/12185a.htm.
- Source 2** Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [Cartoon]. In S. Dixon & V. Greer. (1998). *Understanding the modern world*. Port Melbourne: Heinemann, p. 132.

Document Set 7

- Source 1** Extract from: Nasser, G. (1967, May 29). *Speech to The Egyptian National Assembly before the outbreak of The Six-Day War*. Retrieved February 7, 2012, from www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/NasserNationalAssembly67.html.
- Source 2** Valtman, E.S. The hour has come – let it not be missed [Cartoon] from the *Hartford Times*. (1972, August). Retrieved 2012 from www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/valtman/images/valt07.jpg.

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