



ATAR course examination, 2017

MODERN HISTORY

SOURCE BOOKLET

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

(Cartoon published in the newspaper, Worker (Brisbane) on 27 August 1930.)

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Source 2

(Adapted estimated Australian unemployment statistics 1911 to 1965 derived from annual Commonwealth Year Book statistics.)

Year	Percentage
1921	9.6 per cent
1933	25.8 per cent
1939	12.0 per cent
1945	2.6 per cent
1947	3.3 per cent

See next page

Source 3

(Extract from a speech by Prime Minister John Curtin broadcast nationally from Canberra on 28 July 1943.)

The Government pledges itself to ensure that every man and woman of the forces who, on discharge, is in need of employment, will be provided with reasonable opportunities for such employment ... Our energy, ingenuity and power will be devoted to ensuring that the manhood of this country will not rot in unemployment as it did after the last war ... This government's policy of full development of resources, full employment of man power and full provision for social security is a basis not only for Australian reconstruction, but for a stable and peaceful commonwealth of nations ... In banishing want, we shall have gone far to free the world from fear ...

I give you the Labour Government's policy in a phrase—victory in war, victory for the peace. On that we stand inflexible, for a lost peace would be marked by horrors of starvation, unemployment, misery and hardship no less grievous than the devastation of war ... Our country has now withstood the direst¹ trials; it has lived through its darkest hour ... And now we know that the time has come when a preserved Australia can once again advance.

¹ direst – worst

Source 4

(Extract from Australia and the Great Depression written by C. B. Schedvin a senior lecturer in economic history at the University of Sydney and published in 1970.)

[Particularly striking was] the effect of the depression on the Australian economy. A brief comparison of the situation in 1928 and 1937 will serve to illustrate the point. Although real income per head in the two years was approximately the same, there had occurred a major shift in the way this income was derived. The uneven prosperity of 1928 depended heavily on the international economy [and in particular] on exports of primary products, and on wool and wheat exports in particular ... By 1937 [by contrast] there had occurred a substantial withdrawal from the international economy ... Governments had learned to live without overseas capital ... [and the] economy had also learned to live on a substantially reduced diet of imported supplies; as a proportion of national product, imports were reduced to about 13 per cent in 1937. The proportion of exports was, however, much the same as in 1928. The place vacated by imports had been more than fully occupied by manufacturing ... The depression thus provided a powerful stimulus to Australian industrialization [while] removing the excessive dependence on overseas capital that developed in the 1920s ...

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

(Political poster drawn by Russian cartoonist Viktor Deni, a Communist political propagandist, in 1921.)



“Bread power. Kulak-bloodsucker: What do I care about the hungry?!”

Source 2

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See next page

Source 3

(Extracts from a speech by Stalin to Industrial Managers in February 1931 about the need for the Five-Year Plan.)

It is sometimes asked whether it is not possible to slow down the tempo somewhat, to put a check on the movement. No, comrades, it is not possible! The tempo must not be reduced! On the contrary, we must increase it as much as is within our powers and possibilities. This is dictated to us by our obligations to the workers and peasants of the USSR ...

To slacken the tempo would mean falling behind. And those who fall behind get beaten. But we do not want to be beaten. No, we refuse to be beaten! One feature of the history of old Russia was the continual beatings she suffered because of her backwardness ...

If you do not want this you must put an end to its backwardness in the shortest possible time ... That is why Lenin said on the eve of the October Revolution: 'Either perish, or overtake and outstrip the advanced capitalist countries.'

We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it, or we shall be crushed.

Source 4

(Extract from a modern history text published in 2000, addressing why the Five-Year Plans were necessary.)

Fear of invasion gave added weight to the economic reasons used to justify the Five-Year Plans. Under the NEP industrial production, although improving, remained disappointing to many in the Communist Party. By 1926 pre-war levels of production had been reached in many sectors but production was nowhere near what it could have been.

The disruption of the First World War and the civil war had damaged Russia's industrial infrastructure, and essential services such as distribution remained haphazard. Soviet production figures were still far below the modern industrial economies of Western Europe. State control under the Five-Year Plan would enable the government to direct the economy and ensure the adequate production and distribution of essential materials including the food needed to support industrial and urban growth. With government direction and control the economic resources of the Soviet Union could be maximised. Since the communist takeover in 1917, trade with the rest of the world had been severely reduced. The Soviet Union would have to rely on its own resources. State control would ensure that the full potential of those resources would be realised, so as to bring about rapid industrialisation.

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

(A Chinese comic strip from 1950 comparing the hardship and injustice of life in pre-liberation China with that of the 'New China' under the leadership of the Communist Party.)

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Source 2

(Chinese Government statistics: The First Five-Year Plan gross industrial output in millions of tonnes, 1952–1957.)

Commodity	1952 Actual Output	1957 Target Output	1957 Actual Output
Coal	63.5	113.0	124.0
Pig-iron	1.9	4.7	5.8
Steel	1.3	4.1	5.2
Oil	0.4	2.0	1.4
Cement	2.6	6.0	4.6
Fertiliser	0.2	0.6	0.7

See next page

Source 3

(Extracts from a speech by Mao Zedong at the Supreme State Conference on 28 January 1958.)

... After the great airing of views, blooming and debating, our problems and tasks have been clarified: we shall catch up with Britain in about fifteen years; the publication of the Forty Point Programme for Agricultural Development has given great encouragement to the masses ...

... we shall produce forty million tons of steel annually — now we produce only just over five million tons; we shall have a generating capacity of 450,000 million kWh. of electricity — at present we can generate only 40,000 million kWh., which means increasing our capacity ten times, for which we must increase hydro-electric production and not only thermo-electric. We still have ten years to carry out the Forty-Point Programme for Agricultural Development, but it looks as if we shall not need ten years. Some people say five years, others three. It would seem that we can complete it in eight.

... On the question of cooperativization some people advocate more speed, others a more gradual approach. I believe that the former method is correct. It is better to strike while the iron is hot and to get it done in one go than to spin it out.

Source 4

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

Source 1

(Extracts from The General Secretary, Leonid Brezhnev's Radio and Television Address to the American People on 24 June 1973.)

Dear Americans:

I highly appreciate this opportunity of directly addressing the people of the United States ... I would like ... to convey to all of you the greetings and friendly feelings of millions of Soviet people who are following with great interest my visit to your country and our talks with President Nixon, and who are looking forward to this new Soviet-American summit meeting making a fruitful contribution to better relations between our countries and stronger universal peace ... It is ... of no little significance that our countries have agreed on the main principles of further work to prepare a new agreement on strategic arms limitation, a broader one this time and for far longer duration. This means that the exceptionally important job begun in May 1972 in Moscow is continuing. It means that political détente is being backed up by military détente ... [it] is a concrete embodiment of the policy of peaceful coexistence in modern conditions ...

Dear Americans, please accept my wishes for well-being and happiness to all of you.

Source 2

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See next page

Source 3

(Extract from a book written by an Australian historian, H. Russell Cowie and published in 1994.)

Mikhail Gorbachev (1931–) attained power as the leader of the USSR in 1985. He boldly set out to reform Soviet society and to defuse the Cold War. He failed in his attempt to achieve a reconstruction of the society of the USSR under the guidance of a reformed Communist Party. His policies and his actions instead caused the collapse of the former satellite empire of the USSR, the dissolution of the Soviet Communist Party and, in turn, the dismemberment of the USSR itself.

Nevertheless he was the catalyst of change. George Kennan, one of the USA's major cold war theoreticians, stated that '[in this] age of change ... Gorbachev has made himself its angel and its instrument'. The consequences of Gorbachev's successes and failures were so wide-reaching that future historians may well assess him as the most influential person of the second half of the twentieth century.

Source 4

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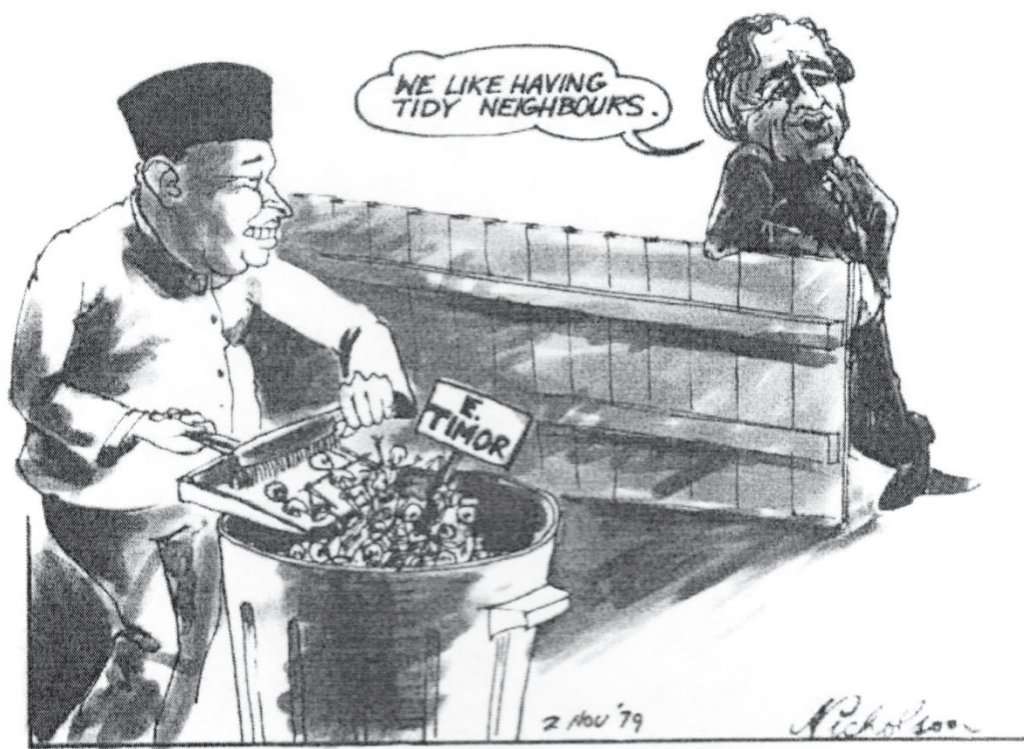
Set 5: Elective 2: Australia's engagement with Asia**Source 1**

(Extract from a speech by Prime Minister Menzies in the Federal House of Representatives in 1964.)

The range of likely military situations Australia must be prepared to face has increased as a result in the growth of communist influence and armed activity in Laos and South Vietnam. If these countries collapsed, there would be a grave threat to Thailand and the whole of South-East Asia would be put at risk. The effectiveness of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation as a guarantee of mutual security would be seriously jeopardised. Australia is in SEATO, not only because of goodwill towards the nations concerned and a desire to help protect them against communist aggression, but also because the further communist powers are kept away from Australia, the greater the feeling of security. Australia is with Malaysia not only because it is a well-governed and friendly Commonwealth country, but also because it is willing to resist the communists. It is also important to Australia that Indonesia should not become communist, but retain its independence under a government serving only the good of the Indonesian people.

Source 2

(Cartoon by Peter Nicholson, published in The Australian in 1979 and showing the Australian Foreign Minister, Andrew Peacock, and Indonesian President Suharto. Suharto is sweeping skeletons into a rubbish bin.)



'We like having tidy neighbours', 2 November 1979.

Source 3

(Extract from a history text written by an Australian political commentator in 2009.)

... Keating felt that the end of the Cold War created a new opportunity for Australia. He pursued a grand strategy based on two ideas—to entrench Australia in the rising economic dominance of the Asia – Pacific and to integrate the US Alliance into Australia’s Asian future. He pursued them with passion and with remarkable consequences ...

Keating’s grand strategy did not deliver its full potential. APEC¹ is a vital instrument but will never become a central mechanism for America’s role in Asia ... Keating’s vision was often egocentric. Yet he got results and created new Asia–Pacific mechanisms that served Australia’s interests. He led from the front by refusing to tolerate second-best results. He envisaged the region not only as it existed but as it should exist. Above all, he popularised the idea of a grand Australian strategy—seeking to integrate ties with the United States and East Asia. His ‘engagement with Asia’ is a national project that will have no end.

¹ APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Source 4

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

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Source 2

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See next page

Source 3

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Source 4

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End of booklet

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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Used under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 licence.
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- Source 4** Associated Press. (1991, December 26). Western leaders praise Gorbachev. *Deseret News*. Retrieved April, 2017, from <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/201008/WESTERN-LEADERS-PRAISE-GORBACHEV.html?pg=all>

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

- Source 1** Menzies, R. (1964). [Speech in House of Representatives]. In K. J. Mason. (2002). *Experience of nationhood: Modern Australia since 1901* (4th ed.). Macquarie Park, NSW: McGraw-Hill Australia, p. 254.
- Source 2** Nicholson, P. (1979). We like having tidy neighbours [Cartoon]. In B. Hoeppe, J. Hennessey, P. Brown, D. Henderson, M. Mills & O. Walton. (2005). *Global voices: Historical inquiries for the 21st century*. Milton, Qld: Jacaranda, p. 65.
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Set 6: Elective 3: The struggle for peace in the Middle East

- Source 1** Sadat, A. (1977, November 20). *Egypt-Israel relations: Address by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the Knesset*. Retrieved April, 2017, from <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/address-by-egyptian-president-anwar-sadat-to-the-knesset>
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