

2011 MODERN HISTORY

Tuesday 15 November: 9 a.m.

Time: 3 hours

Pages: 6
Questions: 45

Examination material: one 6-page question booklet
one 16-page script book
one single-sided sheet of sources
one SACE registration number label

Approved dictionaries may be used.

Instructions to Students

1. You will have 10 minutes to read the paper. You must not write in your script book or question booklet or on your sheet of sources during this reading time but you may make notes on the scribbling paper provided.
2. This paper is in three parts:
 - Part 1: Thematic Study** (Questions 1 to 24)
This part consists of essay questions on Topics 1 to 6.
You must answer **one** question from Part 1.
 - Part 2: Depth Study** (Questions 25 to 44)
This part consists of essay questions on Topics 7 to 11.
You must answer **one** question from Part 2.
 - Part 3: Sources Analysis** (Question 45)
You must answer **all** parts of the question in Part 3.
Refer to the separate sheet of sources when answering this question.
3. You should spend an equal amount of time on each part of the paper.
4. Attach your SACE registration number label to the box on the front cover of your script book.

PART 1: THEMATIC STUDY (Questions 1 to 24)

Answer **one** essay question from this part.

Topic 1. Pain and Gain: Modernisation and Society since c. 1700 (Questions 1 to 4)

In your answer, refer to **one** continent you have studied.

1. 'Political stability was a feature of traditional societies.'
How valid is this statement?
2. Evaluate the view that modernisation arose from the needs of the people.
3. To what extent did modernisation destroy traditional societies?
4. 'Political systems changed drastically in response to modernisation.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.

Topic 2. Intruders and Resisters: Imperialism and Its Impact since c. 1500 (Questions 5 to 8)

In your answer, refer to **one or more** colonial powers you have studied.

5. 'Strengthening the colonial power was an important reason for imperial expansion.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.
6. To what extent did traditional societies embrace change before imperial intrusion?
7. 'Discontent was the key feature of traditional societies under imperialism.'
How valid is this statement?
8. Evaluate the view that responses to imperialism led to instability.

Topic 3. Revolutions and Turmoil: Social and Political Upheavals since c. 1500 (Questions 9 to 12)

In your answer, refer to **one or two** revolutionary periods you have studied.

9. Evaluate the view that pre-revolutionary governments were isolated from the people.
10. To what extent was armed force necessary for revolutionaries to seize power?
11. 'The revolutionaries struggled to consolidate their power after the revolution.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.
12. 'Internal opposition forced the revolutionary government to adopt different policies.'
How accurate is this statement?

Topic 4. A Sense of Belonging: Groups and Nations since c. 1500 (Questions 13 to 16)

*In your answer, refer to **one or more** case studies you have studied.*

13. 'Economic hardship bred nationalism.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.
14. Evaluate the view that nationalism was driven by political factors.
15. To what extent did leaders deal effectively with obstacles to the nation-forming process?
16. 'Society changed for the worse as a result of nation-forming.'
How accurate is this statement?

Topic 5. The Captives, the Unwanted, and the Seekers: Forced and Free Migration since c. 1500 (Questions 17 to 20)

*In your answer, refer to **one or more** case studies you have studied.*

17. 'Poverty motivated people to migrate.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.
18. To what extent were migrants oppressed in their country of origin?
19. Evaluate the view that migrants received a hostile reception in their new lands.
20. 'Migration had a positive social impact on the receiving country.'
How accurate is this statement?

Topic 6. Slaves, Serfs, and Emancipation: Forced Labour since c. 1500 (Questions 21 to 24)

*In your answer, refer to **one or more** examples of forced labour you have studied.*

21. To what extent did a desire for economic gain lead to the introduction of forced labour?
22. 'Family life was the only positive experience in the daily lives of forced labourers.'
How valid is this statement?
23. Evaluate the importance of ideas in the emancipation process.
24. 'Emancipation produced few favourable changes in society.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.

PART 2: DEPTH STUDY (Questions 25 to 44)

Answer **one** essay question from this part.

Topic 7. Public and Private Lives: A Social and Political History of Women since c. 1750 (Questions 25 to 28)

- 25. To what extent was suffering a feature of the working lives of women?
- 26. Evaluate the view that educational opportunities made new choices possible for women.
- 27. 'Women have benefited from their increased participation in public life.'
How valid is this statement?
- 28. 'Technological change failed to make the lives of women easier.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.

Topic 8. The War to End All Wars: The First World War and Its Consequences, c. 1870–1929 (Questions 29 to 32)

- 29. 'Nationalist tensions in 1914 led to the outbreak of the First World War.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
- 30. To what extent did the actions of leaders determine the nature of the First World War?
- 31. 'Destruction and devastation.'
How accurate is this description of the impact of the First World War?
- 32. Evaluate the view that the post-war peace treaties were successful up to 1929.

Topic 9. An Age of Catastrophes: Depression, Dictators, and the Second World War, c. 1929–45 (Questions 33 to 36)

- 33. Evaluate the view that the Wall Street Crash led to the Great Depression.
- 34. 'Dictators rose to power because of the weaknesses of their opponents.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.
- 35. 'Dictators managed to seize control over all of society.'
How accurate is this statement?
- 36. To what extent was the Second World War in either Europe or Asia characterised by new military tactics?

Topic 10. Postwar Rivalries and Mentalities: Superpowers and Social Change since c. 1945
(Questions 37 to 40)

- 37. To what extent did aggression cause the Cold War?
- 38. Evaluate the importance of ideology in determining the nature of the Cold War.
- 39. 'Economic change was the key feature of society after the Second World War.'
How valid is this statement?
- 40. 'The role of the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, was essential to the collapse of Soviet-style communism.'
Do you agree? Argue your case.

Topic 11. Persecution and Hope: Power and Powerlessness in Society since c. 1500
(Questions 41 to 44)

- 41. To what extent did poverty contribute to persecution in the society you have studied?
- 42. 'Social consciousness shaped movements for the rights of the oppressed and persecuted.'
How valid is this statement for the society you have studied?
- 43. Evaluate the role of protest groups in challenging the power structures of the society you have studied.
- 44. 'The political aspirations of oppressed and persecuted individuals were achieved.'
Do you agree? Argue your case with reference to the society you have studied.

PART 3: SOURCES ANALYSIS (Question 45)

45. Refer to the separate sheet of sources when answering this question.

Examine the sources carefully.

Answer **all** parts of the question.

- (a) Examine Source 1. Identify *two* aims of the hippie movement. (1 mark)
- (b) What *two* conclusions can be drawn from Source 2(a) and Source 2(b) about hippie culture?
Give evidence from *both* sources to support your conclusions. (2 marks)
- (c) In what ways can Source 3 be considered biased?
Give evidence from the source to support your opinion. (2 marks)
- (d) To what extent do the images in Source 5(a) and Source 5(b) support the views expressed in Source 4?
Give evidence from *each* source to support your argument. (4 marks)
- (e) Examine Sources 5 (a) and (b) and Source 6. With reference to content and reliability, assess the usefulness and limitations of these sources for historians studying the hippie movement. (5 marks)
- (f) 'The goal of the hippie movement can be summed up in one word – peace.'
Evaluate this statement with reference to *all* the sources. (6 marks)