



Victorian Certificate of Education 2013

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures

Words

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HISTORY: Australian History

Written examination

Monday 11 November 2013

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	2	1	20
B	1	1	20
C	3	1	20
D	1	1	20
			Total 80

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 22 pages. There is a detachable insert for Sections A and D in the centrefold.
- Additional space is available at the end of the book if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Detach the insert from the centre of this book during reading time.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION A**Instructions for Section A**

Section A is based on Unit 3 Outcome 1: A new land: Port Phillip District/colony of Victoria 1830–1860.

This section contains two documents – Document A and Document B. You will find these documents on page 1 of the insert. **Select either Document A or Document B.** If you select Document A, answer all parts of Question 1. If you select Document B, answer all parts of Question 2.

Question 1 (20 marks)

Refer to Document A on page 1 of the insert.

- a.** Identify from the document **two** ‘push’ factors for migration.

2 marks

- b.** Using **two** examples from the document, explain what ‘young gentlemen’ hoped to achieve by migrating to the Port Phillip District/colony of Victoria.

4 marks

- 6 marks

[illegible]

- d.** Evaluate to what extent this group of ‘gentlemen and professional men’ was typical of the migrants who came to the Port Phillip District/colony of Victoria up to 1860.

Use evidence to support your answer.

8 marks

[illegible]

OR

Do not attempt Question 2 if you have completed Question 1.

Question 2 (20 marks)

Refer to Document B on page 1 of the insert.

- a.** Identify from the document **two** ways that Thomson responded to the Aboriginal people in his early contact with them in the Port Phillip District. 2 marks

- b.** Explain, based on the document, why Thomson believed that ‘in ten years more there will not be one alive’. 4 marks

- c. Explain **two** measures, apart from those described in the document, introduced by the Europeans and/or the government that aimed to improve the welfare of the Aboriginal people in the Port Phillip District/colony of Victoria up to 1860.

6 marks

- Use evidence to support your answer.

8 marks

[illegible]

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Section B is based on Unit 3 Outcome 2: Nation, race and citizen 1888–1914.

Answer all parts of this section. You must support your views with specific information and evidence.

Question 3 (20 marks)

- a. Identify and explain the role of **two** individuals and/or groups who were influential in the movement towards Federation.

4 marks

- 6 marks

[illegible]

- c. Evaluate the extent to which legislation passed after 1901 was motivated by a desire to create a new society that was free from the ills of the old world. 10 marks

[illegible]

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SECTION C

Instructions for Section C

Section C is based on Unit 4 Outcome 1: Testing the new nation 1914–1950.

In essay form, answer Question 4, Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Question 4 (20 marks)

‘The call to arms for King and country brought Australians closer together during World War I.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 5 (20 marks)

‘The economic and social responses of the Australian governments were inadequate in helping Australians deal with the crisis of the Depression.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 6 (20 marks)

‘Australians struggled to deal with the significant changes that were brought about by the crisis of World War II.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Question No.

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SECTION C – continued
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[illegible]

SECTION D

Instructions for Section D

Section D is based on Unit 4 Outcome 2: Debating Australia's future 1960–2000.

This section contains four representations – **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**. You will find these representations on pages 2–4 of the insert. Select **one** representation.

Question 7 (20 marks)

Refer to pages 2–4 of the insert.

Analyse **one** of the representations in the insert.

Your response should include

- identification of the attitudes reflected in the representation. Use evidence from the representation to support your comments. 4 marks
- evaluation of the degree to which the representation reflects attitudes about the issues that you have studied at that particular point in time. 8 marks
- analysis of changing attitudes in relation to this issue. To support your comments, use evidence from the other point in time that you have studied. 8 marks

A., B., C. or D.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION D – Question 7 – continued
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[illegible]

Clearly number all responses in this space.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A script book is available from the supervisor if you need extra paper to complete your answer. Please ensure you write your **student number** in the space provided on the front cover of the script book. **At the end of the examination, place the script book inside the front cover of this question and answer book.**

Insert for Sections A and D

Please remove the insert from the centre of this book.

The insert is to be used for

- Section A: Question 1, Document A **or** Question 2, Document B
- Section D, Question 7: Representation A., B., C., **or** D.

SECTION A

Section A is based on Unit 3 Outcome 1: A new land: Port Phillip District/colony of Victoria 1830–1860.
Choose either Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Question 1, Document A

... the real moving cause was the 'plebeian hope'¹ of being able to better my worldly condition'. England seems to have been suffering from a glut of young gentlemen without financial prospects, without the ability to make a career in the professions open to them, and unwilling to accept the social declassification still involved in accepting employment in trade or industry. Now they had a golden opportunity to live the life of leisured gentlemen – in England, for to them Victoria was only a means to an end.

However, many of the gentlemen and professional men were migrating in full seriousness of purpose. Clearly, there was also 'a superfluity'² of ingenious³ and educated men' who, such was the competition, would be fortunate to make the most of their talents in England ... Some were attracted to migration as an easier road to riches, some because they saw they could make more of their talents in a wider field, some because they knew they were not first-rate men but could be big fish in a colony.

Source: G Serle, *The Golden Age: A history of the colony of Victoria, 1851–1861*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1977, p. 49

¹**plebeian hope** – ordinary person's hope

²**superfluity** – oversupply of

³**ingenious** – clever

OR

Question 2, Document B

On my first journeys into the country I was very much surprised to find so few natives, and thought they were keeping out of the way ... On better acquaintance I found their number really very small ...

In December 1836 I was at great pains to muster all that were in the Geelong district, and gave each a blanket; they were Buckley's tribe, and he assured me I had mustered the whole of them, amounting to only 279. They were always friendly; I was well known amongst them, and wherever I went they received me kindly. But, alas! the decrease has been fearful, chiefly from drinking, and exposure to all weathers bringing on pulmonary¹ complaints. Since their connexion with the whites there has been little increase. When I first numbered them they had several children amongst them, but they decreased every year, and now in this tribe we have only 34 adults, and only two children under five years. The men now living were all children when I arrived, and are beginning to look old, so that in ten years more there will not be one alive.

Every attempt to civilize them has signally failed. I have had several in my family for years, and taught them to read and go to church with the family; but after a time the other youths would threaten them and carry them off, when they again got fond of a savage life. I am convinced that no plan, except one based on entire isolation, will succeed with these poor degraded people.

Source: A Thomson, 'Aborigines', 20 March 1854, in TF Bride, *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*, Lloyd O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, pp. 131 and 132

¹**pulmonary** – relating to the lungs

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SECTION D

Question 7

Section D is based on Unit 4 Outcome 2: Debating Australia's future 1960–2000.

Choose **one** of the representations (**A.**, **B.**, **C.** or **D.**) to answer Question 7. Make sure that you read the instructions on page 16 of the question and answer book before you begin to analyse the representation that you have chosen.

A. Attitudes to Indigenous rights



Photograph: Fairfaxphotos

Photo of Bill Onus, President of the Victorian Aborigines' Advancement League, takes part in the march for the Aboriginal Rights referendum, Melbourne, 29 May 1967.

Source: National Museum of Australia

OR

B. Attitudes to the Vietnam War

This Government, as previous governments, has approached this question in the spirit which was crystallised in one sentence by ... Mr Calwell ... when he was Leader of the Opposition. That sentence is:

The overriding issue which this Parliament has to deal with at all times ... must be judged by this one crucial test: What best promotes our national security, what best guarantees our national survival.

The Government believes that judged on this standard, our engagement in Vietnam is right and that it does best promote our national security ... The one consistent thread of principle – that small nations are best rendered secure if other small nations are not allowed to be overrun – has distinguished our policy through the post-war years. That is why we are in Vietnam, and that we should be there is a proposition supported by three of the significant political parties in Australia and opposed by one – the Labor Party. I put it to the House that Australian security is bound up with seeing that aggression does not succeed. I put it to the House that it is immoral to launch aggression but not immoral to resist it. This is a proposition which has been twisted and turned inside out by those who cry that this is an immoral war. So it is – but the immorality is in those who began it, who continue to invade, who will not negotiate for peace, who are bent on conquest and nothing but conquest.

Source: Australia, House of Representatives 1970, *Hansard*, Vietnam Ministerial Statement, Mr Gorton (Member for Higgins, Prime Minister), no.17, 22 April 1970, pp. 1456 and 1457

OR

C. Attitudes to the environment

Everyone except the organisers and the participants seemed sceptical of the success of the blockade, but after a month of action it has remained peaceful and is achieving its aim of drawing national and international attention to the damage being wrought¹ to this latest addition to the World Heritage List. Over 1400 people from all over Australia are intending to participate and 600 have already been arrested, mostly on charges of trespassing or obstructing police or public officers. Relationships with police and H.E.C. workers continue to be mostly good, while the extent of media coverage has been staggering. This has been Australia's biggest, peaceful, direct action campaign and has solicited² unprecedented support from the Australian public ...

Perhaps the least noticed repercussion of the blockade is the indirect political pressure that has now been exerted by the public and media reaction. Since ordinary, working Australians are prepared to devote their spare time to peacefully protesting against an unnecessary dam and even go to gaol for it, politicians have been forced to take the issue seriously: the blockade has become another tool to try to get the Federal Government to act to save the South West as it is legally entitled to do. If the Government continues to procrastinate over intervention, then the role of the blockade in maintaining political pressure is obvious.

Source: Extract from VNPA *Park Watch* magazine no. 132, Autumn 1983, courtesy Victorian National Parks Association; www.vnpa.org.au

¹wrought – done

²solicited – gained

OR

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D. Attitudes to immigration

Australia is being forced to hard decisions about its future. More than 3500 war refugees from Southeast Asia have sailed to northern Australia in the past two years. About 2500 fled to Darwin harbor from East Timor after the invasion by Indonesia in 1976, and more than 1000 Indochina refugees have trickled down to Australia's north coast in twenty-nine small boats ...

What is new is that Australia has become a country of 'first asylum' for Asian refugees. While Australia has a good record of hospitality to refugees, the real question Australia faces is that of its own internal ethnic balance. Australia has only fourteen million people, and they are overwhelmingly European in origin. So the country cannot take large numbers of Asian refugees without changing the ethnic ratios of its migrant intake. The old 'White Australia' policy has gone, but Australia is still moving cautiously...

In sum, then, the arrival of the 'boat people' has prompted some deep rethinking about Australia's immigration program. In the long term this may mark a major shift toward a multiracial society that includes significant and growing numbers of Asians.

Source: BF Duncan, 'Australia and the "Boat People"', *Worldview*, May 1978, pp. 15–18