



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2002**

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Figures										Letter	
Words											

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Written examination

Tuesday 19 November 2002

Reading time: 1.30 pm to 1.45 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 1.45 pm to 3.45 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Suggested time</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	3	3	12 minutes	10
B	3	3	28 minutes	24
C	3	1	40 minutes	33
D	3	1	40 minutes	33
				Total 100

- 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 18 pages.
- A script book is available from the supervisor if required.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page and on the front cover of any script book used.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- If a script book is used, place it inside the front cover of this question and answer book.

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

SECTION A – Short-answer questions**Question 1**

State **two** important characteristics of the Cold War.

i.

ii.

2 marks

Question 2

Nation states enter into agreements with other nation states for a wide variety of reasons.

a. Name **one** post–World War II agreement made between two or more nation states.

1 mark

b. State **one** aim that any one of the participating nation states hoped to achieve by making this agreement.

Nation state _____

Aim _____

1 mark

c. Explain the extent to which this aim was achieved.

2 marks

Question 3

Explain **two** of the following terms as used in the study of international relations.

Sovereignty

Trade liberalisation

Nationalism

Containment

Communism

2 + 2 = 4 marks

SECTION B – Short-answer questions

Question 1

In your course this year you studied some competing perceptions of national interests within one Asia-Pacific nation state (other than Australia). In the space provided below, name the nation state you studied, and then answer the following questions using examples from the nation state you specified.

Name of nation state _____

- a. Name **two** groups that have (or had) competing perceptions of the national interests of their nation state, **and** briefly describe these competing perceptions.

Group 1 _____

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Group 2 _____

1 + 2 = 3 marks

- b. Explain the way in which any **one** of the perceptions you have listed above affected the foreign policy directions of that nation state.

4 marks

Question 2

Power grows out of the barrel of a gun. (Mao Zedong)

- a. Give **one** example of the direct use of military power in the Asia-Pacific region in the past twenty-five years.

_____ 1 mark

- b. Describe how effective the military action was in settling the issue.

_____ 3 marks

- c. Name **one** non-military instrument of foreign policy.

_____ 1 mark

- d. Give **one** example, over the past twenty-five years, where a non-military instrument was used in an attempt to settle a specific issue in the Asia-Pacific region. Explain how effective the instrument was.

_____ 3 marks

Question 3

Name any **two** regional or global organisations and explain their role and influence **in the Asia-Pacific region** since 1945.

Name of organisation _____

Explanation _____

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Name of organisation _____

Explanation _____

1 + 2 = 3 marks

SECTION C – Essay

Conflict

Space is provided to answer this question following this section.

Question 1

During the Cold War, ideology was the underlying factor in most conflicts. In more recent years, issues such as ethnicity and nationalism have had far more influence.

Discuss this statement with reference to **at least one** Cold War conflict and **at least one** post–Cold War conflict.

OR

Question 2

The methods used to resolve international conflicts have changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War.

Discuss this statement in regard to **one** Cold War conflict and **one** post–Cold War conflict.

OR

Question 3

Conflict was simpler to understand during the Cold War period: one side was clearly right, and the other clearly wrong. Situations are more complex today.

Discuss this statement with reference to **at least one** Cold War conflict and **at least one** post–Cold War conflict.

33 marks

SECTION D – Essay**Australian foreign policy**

Space is provided to answer this question following this section.

Question 1

Globalisation has meant that Australian foreign policy is now driven primarily by concerns about markets and resources.

Evaluate the importance of globalisation in comparison with other factors that have influenced Australian foreign policy over the last twenty years.

OR

Question 2

Recent events have reconfirmed the value to Australia of its alliance with the USA.

Has the US alliance served Australia's national interest in the past, and does it continue to do so?

OR

Question 3

Self-interest has been the main determinant of the general direction of Australia's foreign policy decisions.

Discuss Australian foreign policy over the past twenty years in the light of this statement.

33 marks

END OF SECTION D

