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Write your **student number** in the boxes above.

Letter

History: Australian History

Question and Answer Book

VCE Examination – Monday 18 November 2024

- Reading time is **15 minutes**: 11.45 am to 12 noon
- Writing time is **2 hours**: 12 noon to 2.00 pm

Materials supplied

- Question and Answer Book of 28 pages
- Sources Book for Section A

Instructions

- Use the additional space at the end of this book if you need extra space to complete an answer.

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

Contents	pages
Section A (2 of 4 questions, 50 marks)	3–19
Section B (1 of 4 questions, 20 marks)	20–24
Assessment criteria for Section B	28

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Section A

Instructions

- Answer **two** of the following questions in the spaces provided.
 - Write your responses in English.
-

Historical investigation

pages

Question 1 – From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE–2010) _____ 4–7

Question 2 – Creating a nation (1834–2008) _____ 8–11

Question 3 – Power and resistance (1788–1998) _____ 12–15

Question 4 – War and upheaval (1909–1992) _____ 16–19

Section B

Instructions

- Write an essay on **one** of the following questions in the space provided.
 - Write your response in English.
 - Your response will be assessed according to the assessment criteria set out on page 28.
-

Question 1 (20 marks)

From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE–2010)

'Up until 1901, European colonisation caused more change to the Australian landscape than to Aboriginal custodianship and culture.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 2 (20 marks)

Creating a nation (1834–2008)

'Imperialism was the most influential idea in developing attitudes to migration between 1834 and 1913.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 3 (20 marks)

Power and resistance (1788–1998)

'Up until 1913, the most significant change to the exercise of power was in the broadening of rights for all Australians.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

OR

Question 4 (20 marks)

War and upheaval (1909–1992)

'The Australian experience of participating in World War I and World War II demonstrated that Australians remained loyal to Britain and committed to maintaining the security of Empire.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Assessment criteria for Section B

The essay in Section B will be assessed against the following criteria:

- construction of a coherent and relevant historical argument that addresses the specific demands of the essay question
 - demonstration of historical knowledge that is accurate and appropriate for the essay question
 - application of historical thinking concepts such as cause and consequence, continuity and change, and/or historical significance
 - use of sources as evidence to support a historical argument, including a range of primary sources, perspectives and historical interpretations
-

History: Australian History

Sources Book

VCE Examination – Monday 18 November 2024

Contents	pages
From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE–2010) _____	2–4
Creating a nation (1834–2008) _____	5–6
Power and resistance (1788–1998) _____	7–9
War and upheaval (1909–1992) _____	10–11

You may keep this Sources Book.

From custodianship to the Anthropocene (60 000 BCE–2010)

Sources 1–4 relate to Question 1.

Source 1

Newspaper report on the establishment of the Royal National Park, published in 1879

It is indeed somewhat strange that so large an area of Crown land¹, possessed of such natural beauties, within fourteen miles of a populous city, should have remained so long unknown, unvisited, and unappropriated² ...

... Between the creek and the sea is a coast range of the usual sandstone formation ... The park therefore will contain a great variety of grand and beautiful features ... it has the sandstone slopes, with their peculiar forms and vegetation, with which the travellers on the Blue Mountains are now familiar. It has in the valleys one attraction, no longer to be found in the well-known gulleys³ of the Blue Mountains, namely, splendid specimens of Australian timber.

Source: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 April 1879, p. 4

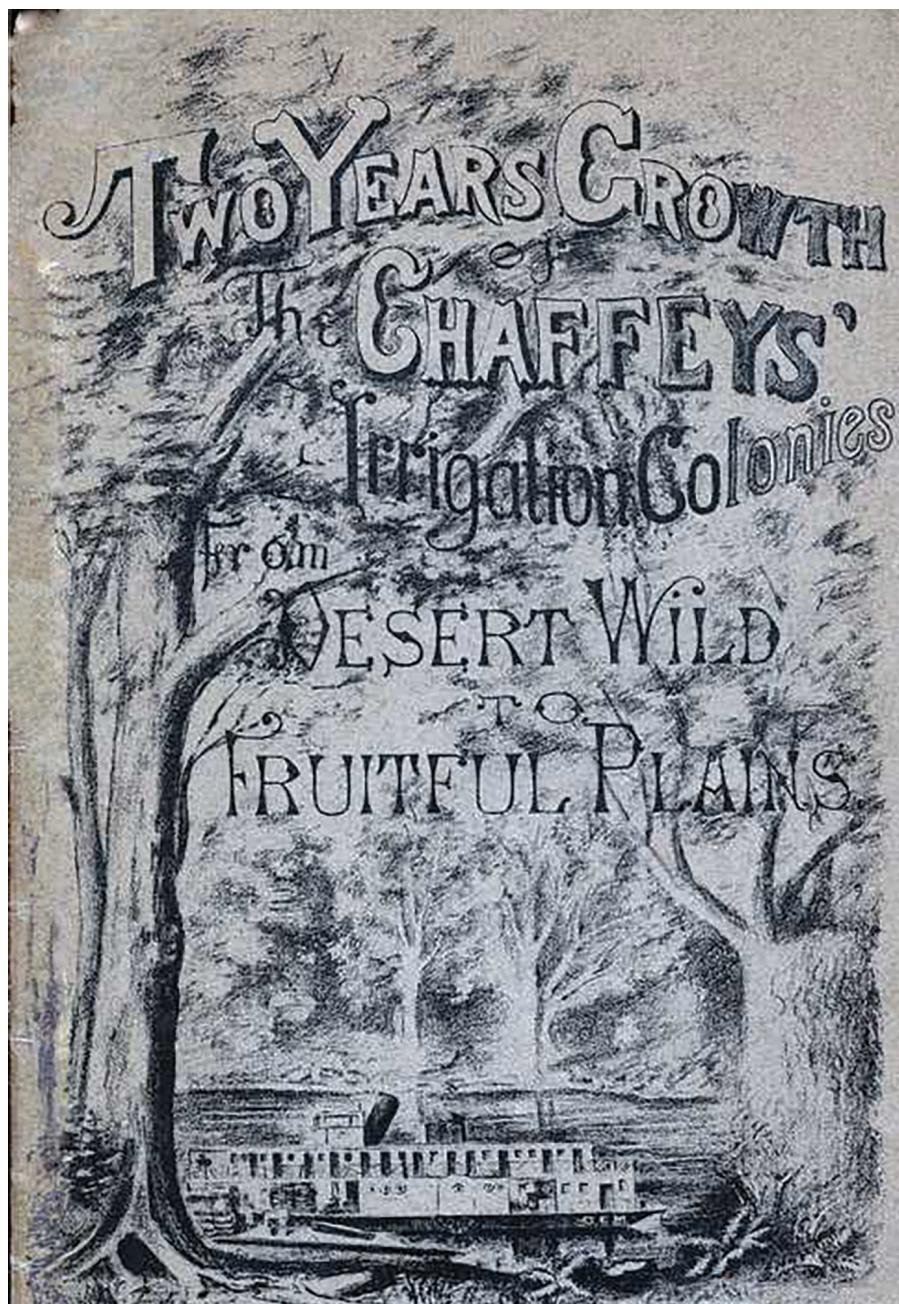
¹**Crown land** – land set aside for the government

²**unappropriated** – not set aside for a specific use

³**gulleys** – narrow valleys with steep sides

Source 2

Front cover of pamphlet about irrigation colonies along the Murray River, produced in 1890



Source: Adapted from R St John Hall, *Australian irrigation colonies* (Chaffey Bros. Limited):
The growth of the colonies, pamphlet, Sands & McDougall, Adelaide, 1890

Source 3

A historian's interpretation of how settlers justified moving into Aboriginal land

A normal justification for settlers in moving onto Aboriginal lands was a reference to the Bible, and in particular to God's Old Testament instruction to go forth and multiply and subdue¹ the earth, as quoted by the *Herald*² in the wake of the Myall Creek trials³. The Aborigines had failed to subdue the earth and thus left it open to those who were willing to. Christopher Hodgson, a parson's⁴ son who had farmed the Darling Downs west of Brisbane, wrote of his years in Australia, 'Thus far the creator of the universe is just, in that He allows the superiority of civilisation over barbarism⁵, of intellect over instinct or brutish⁶ reason ... the world was made for man's enjoyment and created not as a beautiful spectacle, or spotless design, but as a field to be improved upon.'

Source: T Keneally, *Australians: Origins to Eureka*, vol. 1, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2009, p. 406

¹**subdue** – conquer

²**Herald** – newspaper from the period

³**Myall Creek trials** – trials for the massacre of Indigenous Peoples by 12 colonists in 1838

⁴**parson** – religious minister

⁵**barbarism** – savagery

⁶**brutish** – uncivilised

Source 4

A submission by an Australian scientific body regarding the human impact on the Australian environment

The human impact on the environment is a function not only of population, but also of lifestyle, organisation and technology ... Any rise in population will increase the necessity and urgency to do what already needs to be done to enhance Australia's population 'carrying capacity'¹. Resource and infrastructure issues, especially regarding water and energy use and waste disposal, already require more attention if Australia is to achieve an ecologically sustainable² way of life. If these issues are not adequately addressed, Australia can expect further degradation of land and water resources in certain regions of the coastal zone and on inland river systems, compromising its quality of life – even at current population levels.

Source: The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), *Australia's Population 'Carrying Capacity': One Nation – Two Ecologies*, report, House of Representatives Standing Committee for Long Term Strategies, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1994, p. 95

¹**carrying capacity** – the maximum population size that can be sustained by a specific environment

²**ecologically sustainable** – maintaining the long-term balance of the environment

Creating a nation (1834–2008)

Sources 5–8 relate to Question 2.

Source 5

A perspective on migration to Australia written by immigrant RJ Mann in 1849

The Australian colonies present an almost boundless field for the industry¹ of man. All who are willing and able to work may live, and live well, there. The country is in most places in a state of natural pasture, growing food sufficient for flocks and herds without limit. A large proportion of it is fertile open land, fit for the plough, where a man with a hoe², and the labour of a few days, may 'chip' into the earth sufficient maize³ or Indian corn to sustain him for the entire year. Starvation is unknown in Australia.

Source: RJ Mann, *Mann's Emigrant Guide to Australia*, W Strange, London 1849, p. 76 in R Broome, *The Colonial Experience: The Port Phillip District/Victoria 1834–1860*, Latrobe University History Program, Melbourne, 2009, p. 12

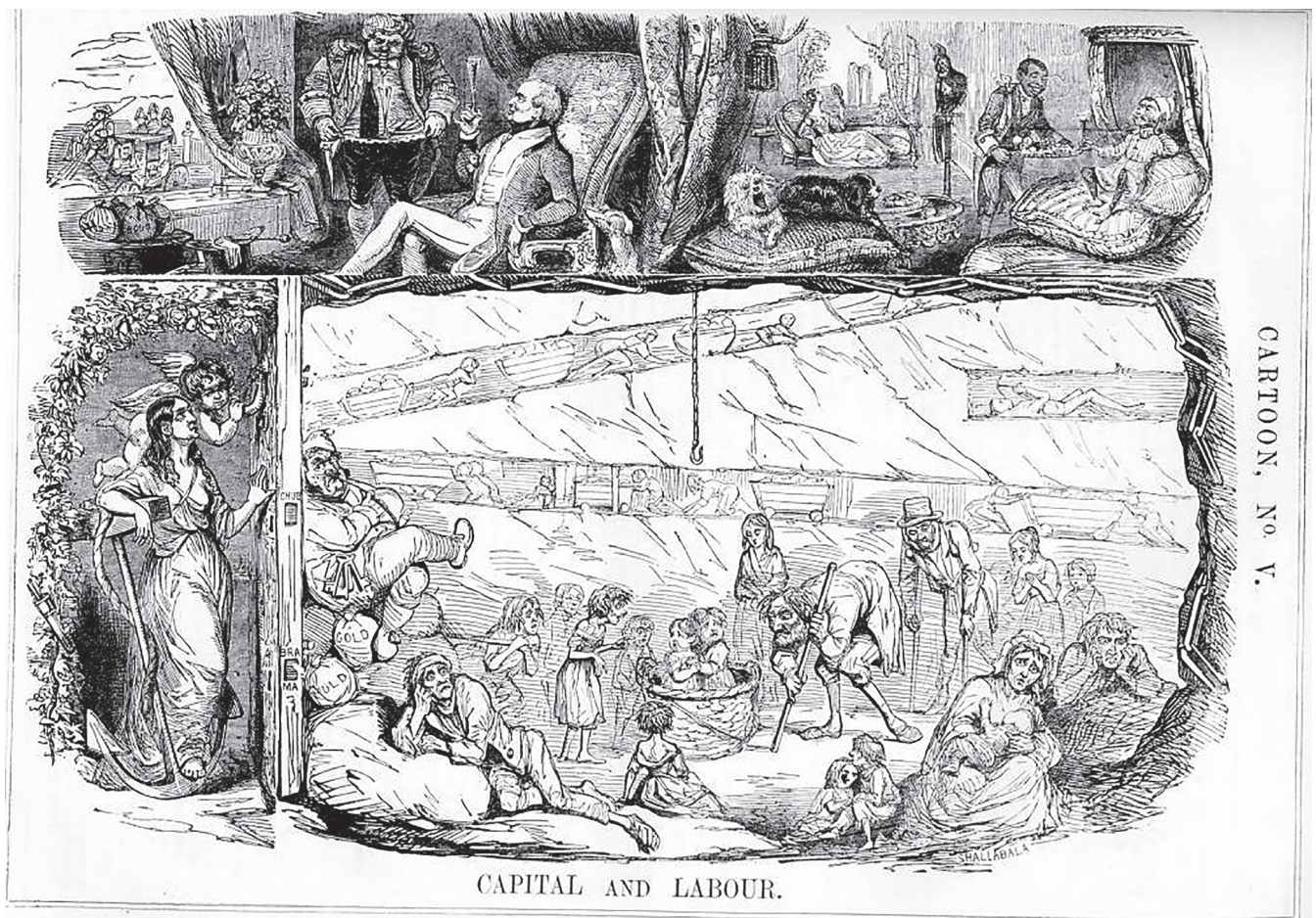
¹industry – work and production

²hoe – a gardening tool

³maize – type of corn

Source 6

A cartoon depicting social classes in Great Britain, published in 1843



Source: RJ Hammerton, 'Capital and Labour', cartoon, *Punch*, or *The London Charivari*, vol. 5, 1843, p. 49

Source 7

A historical interpretation of the cause and effect of government legislation on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

The influence of racial ideas and attitudes, which cast Aborigines as a primitive, childlike race that was doomed to 'disappear', deepened in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, and discriminatory legislation was introduced by several mainland colonies or States ... which was similar to an Act previously passed in Victoria (1869). These Acts established agencies upon which these governments gradually conferred¹ greater regulatory powers, and so they increasingly determined the lot² of a growing number of Aborigines in settled areas.

Source: B Attwood and A Markus, *The Struggle for Aboriginal Rights: A Documentary History*, Allen & Unwin, NSW, 1999, p. 8

¹conferred – gave

²lot – status

Source 8

Extract from a Canberra newspaper article on Vietnamese refugees, published in 1975

A further 170 Vietnamese refugees are expected to arrive in Australia within the next 10 days from refugee camps in Hong Kong.

An Immigration Department official in Canberra said yesterday that arrangements were being made for Qantas to fly the refugees to Australia.

He said that three Australian immigration officials were in Hong Kong processing applications from refugees wishing to come to Australia.

There was no information as to how many more applications had been approved.

Source: *The Canberra Times*, 14 June 1975, p. 3

Power and resistance (1788–1998)

Sources 9–12 relate to Question 3.

Source 9

Principles of the Ballarat Reform League in the lead up to the Eureka Stockade

At a Meeting held on Bakery Hill in the presence of about ten thousand men on Saturday November 11th, 1854 the following were adopted as the principles and objects of the “Ballarat Reform League”.

That it is the inalienable¹ right of every citizen to have a voice in making the laws he is called upon to obey – that taxation without representation is tyranny².

That, being as the people have been hitherto³, unrepresented in the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria, they have been tyrannised over, and it becomes their duty as well as interest to resist, and if necessary to remove the irresponsible power which so tyrannises over them.

That this Colony has hitherto been governed by paid Officials, upon the false assumption that law is greater than justice because, forsooth⁴, it was made by them and their friends, and admirably suits their selfish ends and narrow minded views. It is the object of the “League” to place the power in the hands of responsible representatives of the people to frame wholesome laws and carry on an honest Government.

Source: The Ballarat Reform League, *Charter*, 11 November 1854, Public Record Office Victoria

¹**inalienable** – cannot be taken away

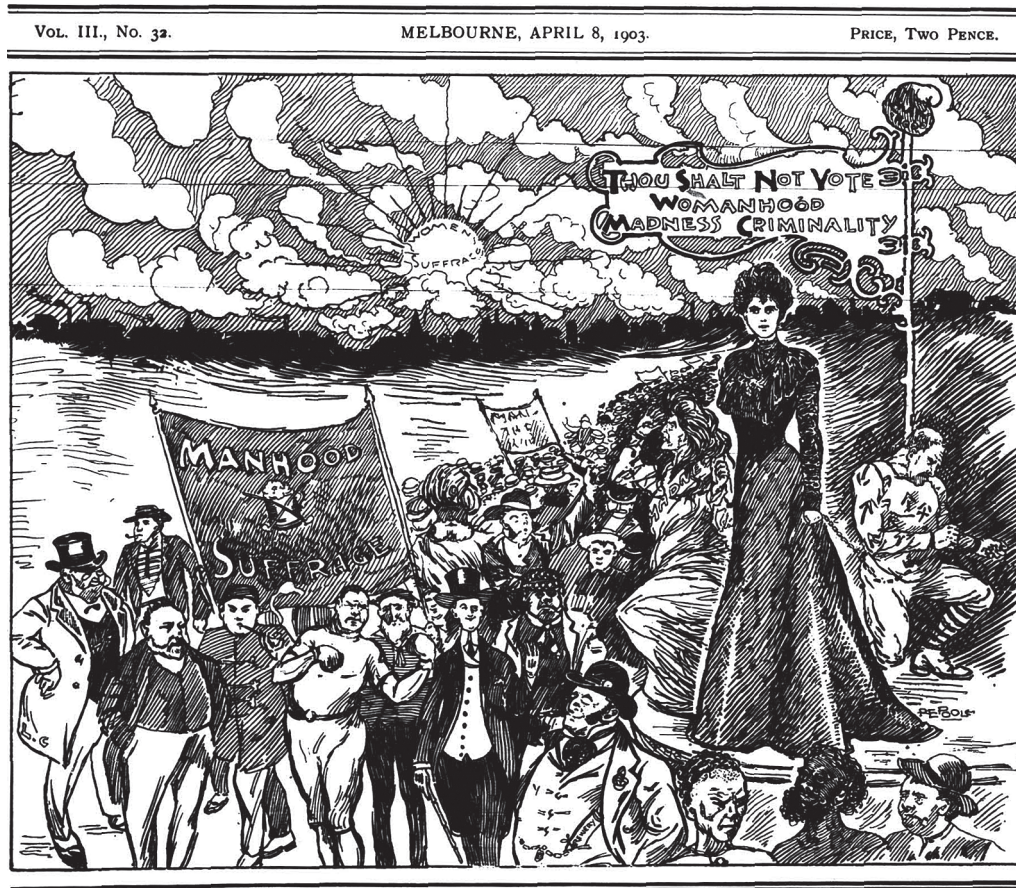
²**tyranny** – cruel and unfair government rule

³**hitherto** – to this time

⁴**forsooth** – in truth

Source 10

Illustration from *The Australian Woman's Sphere*, published in 1903



Source: *The Australian Woman's Sphere*, vol. III, no. 32, Melbourne, 8 April 1903

Source 11

A historical interpretation of the expansion of new unionism

During the 1880s Australian trade unionism underwent a substantial expansion. Whereas trade unionism had been considered primarily the preserve of¹ skilled tradesmen, it spread in the 1880s amongst previously unorganised semi and unskilled workers, notably the shearers, metal miners, and railwaymen ... it was labelled the 'new unionism' ... [and] became associated with the other major phenomena² of the labour movement at this time, the apparent heightening of class consciousness and the establishment of the Labor Party in the 1890s.

Source: R Markey, 'New Unionism in Australia, 1880–1900', *Labour History*, no. 48, May 1985

¹the preserve of – reserved for

²phenomena – events

Source 12

Petition to Governor-General, Lord Casey from four Gurindji leaders, written in 1967

We, the leaders of the Gurindji people, write to you about our earnest¹ desire to regain tenure² of our tribal lands in the Wave Hill-Limbunya area of the Northern Territory, of which we were dispossessed in time past, and for which we received no recompense³.

Our people have lived here from time immemorial⁴ and our culture, myths, dreaming and sacred places have evolved in this land. Many of our forefathers were killed in the early days while trying to retain it. Therefore we feel that morally the land is ours and should be returned to us.

Source: *Petition to Lord Casey, Governor-General of Australia from four Gurindji spokesmen*, April 1967, National Library of Australia, Frank Hardy Papers

¹**earnest** – deeply felt and genuine

²**tenure** – ownership

³**recompense** – compensation or payment

⁴**time immemorial** – a time so long ago in the past that people have no memory of it

War and upheaval (1909–1992)

Sources 13–16 relate to Question 4.

Source 13

An extract from *The Argus*, a Melbourne newspaper, after the declaration of war, 6 August 1914

In an incredibly short time after the first copy had been sold, everyone in the street seemed to have heard the news of the declaration of war. Some were enthusiastic, some evidently gratified¹; some seemed overweighted² by the import³ of the news, some were openly pessimistic⁴. But the general feeling was one of relief that the terrible waiting and uncertainty of the last few days was over, and that, whatever the issue might be, Great Britain had made her voice known in the quarrel⁵ of the nations.

Source: 'War News Relieves Tension', *The Argus*, 6 August 1914, p. 6

¹**gratified** – pleased or satisfied

²**overweighted** – stressed

³**import** – importance

⁴**pessimistic** – negative about the future

⁵**quarrel** – argument

Source 14

A leaflet from the Council of Women of Victoria on the Conscription Referendum, produced in 1917



Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, C964495

Source 15

A historian's interpretation about life on the home front during World War II

Labor had introduced so many rules designed, no doubt, to save resources and equalise hardship, but in themselves often petty and irksome¹. Shoppers, for example, discovered that only parcels above a specified size and weight might be delivered while even the butcher's boy on his pushbike could make deliveries only on approved days. Almost every area of homefront life suffered from similar regulations and rules ...

...

Throughout 1944 and 1945 the determination to prosper out of the war grew and, if some people still worked devotedly for patriotic causes, others turned to racecourses or the black market. Commentators were dazed by the pursuit of pleasure and the large sums of money some people would spend for poor quality alcohol or still dreary² meals ...

... Rationing and austerity³, strict regulation of the workforce and questions of morality all turned on perceptions of how well-off the other fellow was.

Source: M McKernan, *Australians at Home: World War II*, The Five Mile Press, Scoresby, 2014, pp. 144 and 145

¹**irksome** – irritating or annoying

²**dreary** – plain

³**austerity** – living in a simpler manner to conserve resources

Source 16

Sir Robert Menzies's perspective on Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War, given at a press conference in Canberra, 13 July 1965

The Communists themselves from Hanoi and from Peking describe this as a war of liberation ... This is the grandiloquent¹ ... name they give to a series of military operations which are obviously designed to overthrow the Government of South Viet Nam, to convert South Viet Nam into a Communist state and to extend the boundaries of Communist influence so many miles, so many miles, hundreds of miles nearer to us.

Source: P Cook and C Manning, *Australia's Vietnam War in History and Memory*, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, 2002, pp. 14 and 15

¹**grandiloquent** – pompous or pretentious

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