

BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2002
SCHOOL
CERTIFICATE
TEST**

SPECIMEN

**AUSTRALIAN
HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY,
CIVICS AND
CITIZENSHIP**

SECTION 1

50 marks

General Test Instructions

- Reading time: 10 minutes
- Working time: 2 hours
- The supervisor will tell you when to begin the test
- This test has TWO sections
- Attempt ALL questions
- Write using black or blue pen
- Do NOT write in pencil
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of pages 13, 15, 17, 31, 33 and 37

Directions for Section 1 — Australian History

- 1 Allow about 60 minutes to answer this section
- 2 This section has THREE parts

Part A	Questions 1–20	(20 marks)
Part B	Question 21	(5 marks)
Part C	Question 22	(10 marks)
	Question 23	(15 marks)
- 3
 - Complete your answers to Questions 1–20 on the separate Answer Sheet
 - Write your answers to Questions 21–23 in the spaces provided

Instructions for answering multiple-choice questions

- Complete your answers in either black or blue pen.
- Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
An arrow points from the word "correct" to the B option.

PART A

Complete your answers to Questions 1–20 on the separate Answer Sheet.

- 1 What was a result of the 1967 Referendum?
 - (A) Aboriginal people were given land rights.
 - (B) Aboriginal people were given the right to vote.
 - (C) Aboriginal people could serve in the Australian Armed Forces.
 - (D) Aboriginal people were counted as part of the Australian population.

- 2 What did the policy of assimilation expect Aboriginal people to do?
 - (A) Move to major cities
 - (B) Make their own decisions
 - (C) Take pride in their Aboriginality
 - (D) Give up their culture and traditions

- 3 What was one of the goals of the Women’s Liberation Movement in the late 1960s?
 - (A) Equal pay for women
 - (B) Voting rights for women
 - (C) Access to higher education for women
 - (D) The right of women to stand for parliament

- 4 By what process is the Australian Constitution changed?
 - (A) By the people voting in a referendum
 - (B) By the Prime Minister directing Cabinet
 - (C) By the Governor General consulting the Queen
 - (D) By both Houses of Parliament agreeing to the change

- 5 Which statement best summarises the reason given by the government for Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War?
- (A) To preserve the 'White Australia Policy'
 - (B) To support the leadership of Ho Chi Minh
 - (C) To stop the spread of communism in South East Asia
 - (D) To oppose America's military action in South East Asia
- 6 During the Vietnam War, what did National Service mean?
- (A) Working in ammunition factories
 - (B) Volunteering for the Australian Armed Forces
 - (C) Registering for a national charity supporting the war effort
 - (D) Having to spend a period of time in the Australian Armed Forces
- 7 Consider the following statements about various groups' responses to Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War:
- I. During the late 1960s groups such as Trade Unions, student organisations and the Australian Labor Party opposed the war.
 - II. During the late 1960s groups such as the Returned Services League of Australia (RSL), the Australian Liberal Party and the Country Party supported the war.
- (A) Both statements are true.
 - (B) Both statements are false.
 - (C) Statement I is false and statement II is true.
 - (D) Statement I is true and statement II is false.
- 8 Consider the following statements:
- I. Conscripted soldiers fought in Vietnam.
 - II. All Australians supported the policy of sending conscripts to Vietnam.
- (A) Both statements are true.
 - (B) Both statements are false.
 - (C) Statement I is false and statement II is true.
 - (D) Statement I is true and statement II is false.

- 9 Which statement best summarises the influence of American popular culture on post-war Australia to the 1970s?
- (A) American popular culture had little significant influence on Australian society.
 - (B) American popular culture influenced Australian society through film, advertising and music.
 - (C) American popular culture influenced Australian society through American treaties with Australia.
 - (D) American popular culture had a decreasing influence on Australian society throughout the period.

Questions 10 and 11 refer to Source A.

Source A

'POPULATE OR PERISH'

One of the most important initiatives of the Chifley Labor government was to begin a massive immigration policy bringing migrants to Australia from Britain and from war-torn Europe. This initiative has been referred to as 'Populate or perish'. The Labor government believed that Australia needed to expand its population and began the process that would change the nature of Australian society in the second half of the twentieth century.

- 10 The term 'Populate or perish' in Source A refers to which government initiative?
- (A) Expanding multiculturalism in the 1970s
 - (B) Increasing the birth rate after World War I
 - (C) Encouraging migrants to come to Australia after World War II
 - (D) Reducing the number of migrants from Asia to Australia in the 1960s
- 11 What was one change to Australian society resulting from the 'Populate or perish' initiative?
- (A) There was a sharp increase in unemployment.
 - (B) Australian society became increasingly diverse.
 - (C) There was a steady decline in the standard of living of Australians.
 - (D) Australian society became increasingly influenced by American culture.

Questions 12 and 13 refer to Sources B and C.

Source B

Pino Bosi remembers his experiences as a migrant to Australia after World War Two

When we went back home we found something ... had been lost by us. We didn't say this to our relatives and friends back home. We never told them how frustrated we were to walk down the street and hear sounds we could not understand. ... We didn't tell them that our children came home crying often enough, saying they had been called one name or another. We didn't tell them we lived in a small place, cut away, cut off from the main stream of life. We didn't tell them we were a minority and that we were nobodies really, second class, third class, fourth class citizens.

Source C

An excerpt from 'A Boy's Life' by **Jack Davis**

Moore River Native Settlement was full of waifs and strays, mostly part Aboriginal children forcibly removed from their tribal parents. ... When these children were dumped in the settlement, if their name was too hard for white people to pronounce it would be anglicised or they would be given another name, thus losing their identity.

- 12 What is the writer of Source B speaking about when he says "... something ... had been lost by us"?
- (A) The sense of being part of a community
 - (B) The right to become an Australian citizen
 - (C) The opportunity for his children to attend school
 - (D) The opportunity to have a high standard of living
- 13 Which of the following can be concluded from Source B and from Source C?
- (A) Aboriginal peoples and migrants had similar lifestyles.
 - (B) Aboriginal peoples and migrants both experienced discrimination.
 - (C) Aboriginal peoples and migrants were accepted into mainstream Australia.
 - (D) Aboriginal peoples and migrants received the same kinds of government support.

Questions 14 and 15 refer to Source D.

Source D

The record of voting patterns at the referenda on the issue of Federation				
	1898 referendum (Percentage of population that voted: 45%)		1899 referendum (Percentage of population that voted: 60%)	
	YES vote %	NO vote %	YES vote %	NO vote %
New South Wales	52	48	57	43
Victoria	82	18	94	6
Queensland	No referendum held		55	45
South Australia	67	33	79	21
Western Australia	No referendum held		69	31
Tasmania	81	19	94	6

14 What can be concluded from Source D?

- (A) The YES vote was higher than the NO vote in both 1898 and 1899.
- (B) The percentage of people voting in NSW was greater in 1898 than in 1899.
- (C) Western Australia and Queensland played no part in the Federation debate.
- (D) The percentage of Australians voting on the issue of Federation was higher in 1898 than in 1899.

15 Which statement best describes Source D?

- (A) It is a table containing detailed facts about the effects of Federation on the states.
- (B) It is a table containing information on how the states voted at two referenda.
- (C) It is a table containing information about why people voted at two referenda.
- (D) It is a table containing information advising people how to vote at two referenda.

Questions 16 and 17 refer to Source E.

Source E

A website containing information about the first 20 years of Australia as a nation.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing the URL <http://www.towardsfuture.org.au/harvester.b.light.htm>. The main heading is "Towards the Future" in a large, bold, serif font. Below the heading is a sub-heading "The first 20 years of federation" in a smaller, italicized serif font. A horizontal navigation menu contains five buttons: "Home", "Federation", "National Identity", "First World War", and "Working Conditions". The main content area contains three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph is a section header "The Sunshine Harvester case." followed by a paragraph describing H.V. McKay's invention of the Sunshine Harvester in the 1880s. The second paragraph describes McKay's opposition to wage regulation and the 1907 Harvester judgement by Justice H.B. Higgins. The third paragraph states that this judgement became the Basic Wage for Australian workers.

<http://www.towardsfuture.org.au/harvester.b.light.htm>

Towards the Future

The first 20 years of federation

[Home](#) [Federation](#) [National Identity](#) [First World War](#) [Working Conditions](#)

The Sunshine Harvester case.

In the 1880s H.V. McKay, a farmer from central Victoria, invented a machine that revolutionised wheat farming. The machine, called the Sunshine Harvester, was manufactured at McKay's factories in Victoria and his farm machinery was sold internationally. By 1904 the Sunshine Harvester factories were modern and efficient and they employed a large number of workers.

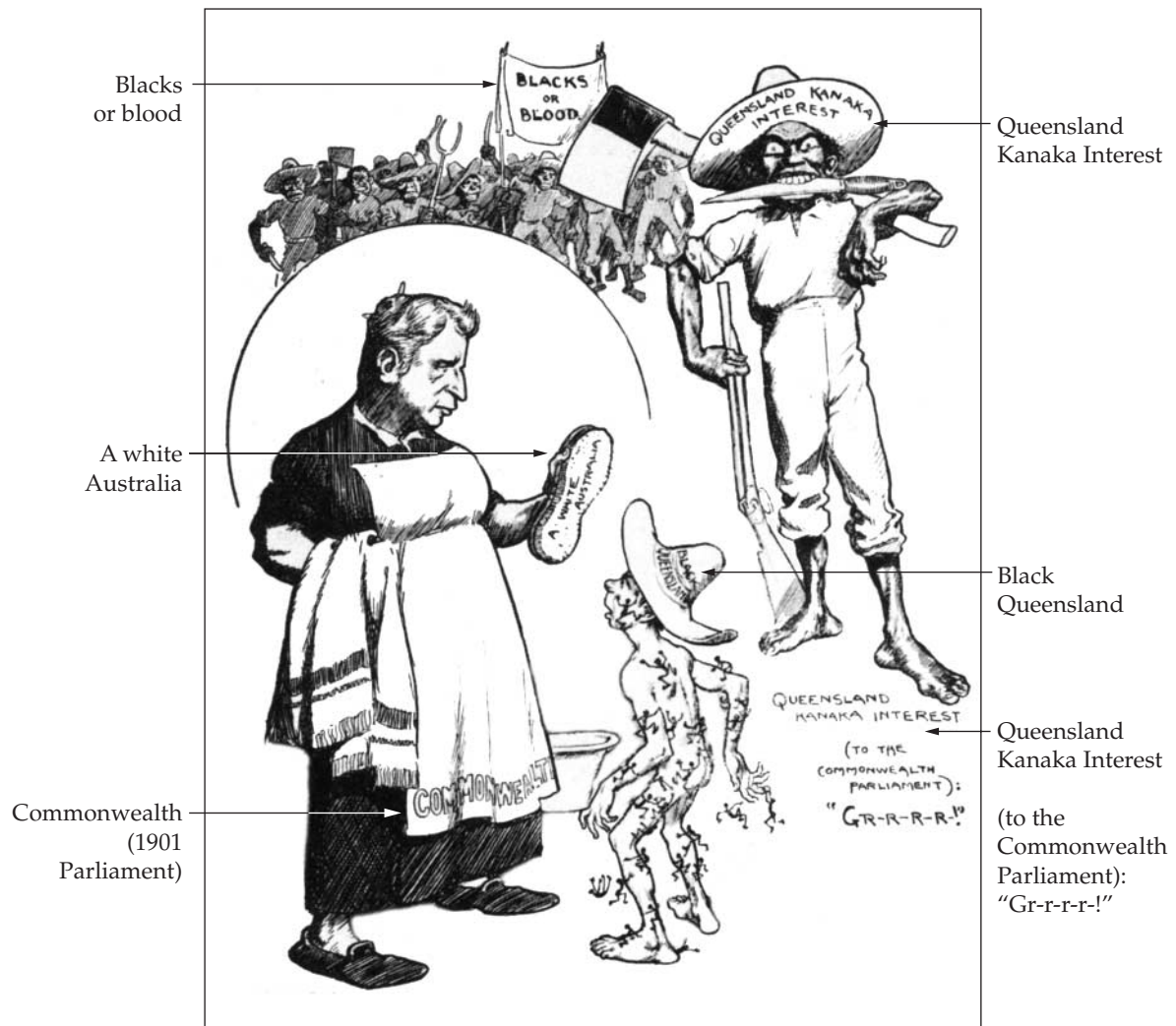
Although McKay organised picnics, newsletters and funds for workers, he was opposed to wage regulation and in conflict with trade unions. In 1907 McKay was involved in a famous court case which became known as the Harvester judgement. Justice H.B. Higgins, the president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, declared that an unskilled labourer should receive a minimum of 42 shillings (\$4.20) for a six day week, enough to ensure that a worker could keep his wife and children in simple comfort.

Adjusted over time, this became the Basic Wage, the basis for the pay of most Australian workers for the next sixty years.

- 16 Why is 'The Sunshine Harvester Case' included in the 'Towards the Future' website?
- (A) It was an important court decision explaining in detail how a worker could look after his family.
 - (B) The Sunshine Harvester was the most important twentieth century Australian invention.
 - (C) It was an important decision leading to improving the working conditions of Australians.
 - (D) The Sunshine Harvester factory employed many workers who had a good relationship with their employer.
- 17 Why can Source *E* be considered a reliable source about 'The Sunshine Harvester Case'?
- (A) The information is on the Internet.
 - (B) The information can be checked against official documents.
 - (C) The information is presented from the point of view of Justice H.B. Higgins.
 - (D) The information contains details about farming practices in Australia in 1907.

Questions 18–20 refer to Source F.

Source F



Bulletin, 19 October 1901

- 18 Who were the Kanakas referred to in Source *F*?
- (A) Members of the Queensland parliament prior to 1901
 - (B) The owners of sugar plantations on the Queensland coast
 - (C) Pacific Islanders who worked on Queensland sugar plantations
 - (D) Members of the Queensland police force maintaining law and order
- 19 Why is the figure representing the 1901 Commonwealth Parliament scrubbing 'Black Queensland'?
- (A) Queensland did not want to join the Commonwealth.
 - (B) The Commonwealth wanted to create a white Australia.
 - (C) The Commonwealth had a responsibility to look after Queensland.
 - (D) Queensland wanted weapons from the Commonwealth Government.
- 20 Why would historians find Source *F* useful?
- (A) It is a secondary source that highlights tensions in Queensland in 1901.
 - (B) It is a primary source that portrays Commonwealth immigration procedures in 1901.
 - (C) It is a secondary source that shows a perspective on the immigration issue in Queensland in 1901.
 - (D) It is a primary source that shows differences between state and Commonwealth interests.

End of Part A

Go on to Part B

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PART B

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Question 21 (5 marks)

You have been asked to debate the claim: Australia, up to 1914, was a ‘working man’s paradise’.

Outline an argument FOR *or* AGAINST this claim.

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End of Part B

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PART C

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Marks

Question 22 (10 marks)

In your studies you have considered how the rights and freedoms of various groups within Australian society have changed.

- (a) Outline TWO restrictions placed on the rights and freedoms of Aboriginal people from 1901 to 1967. **4**

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Question 22 continues on page 16

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Question 23 (15 marks)

In your answer to this question you will be assessed on your ability to:

- organise and communicate your knowledge and understanding effectively
 - support your ideas with relevant examples
 - use historical terms appropriately
-

How has ONE of the following significant events or policies affected Australian society?

Choose ONE from the following list:

- Federation
- Multiculturalism
- The Gallipoli campaign
- Land rights and native title
- The dismissal of the Whitlam government

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Question 23 continues on page 18

