



BOARD OF STUDIES  
NEW SOUTH WALES

# 2002 SCHOOL CERTIFICATE TEST

12 November  
Start 12.50 pm

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, 27, 29 and 31

## Directions for Section 1 — Australian History

- 1 Allow about 1 hour 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.

- **Multiple choice**

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   
correct  
↑

## PART A

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

Questions 1 and 2 refer to Source A.

### Source A

**Mum Shirl remembers the Freedom Ride in 1965 ...**

‘Charlie ... began talking about a ‘freedom ride’, and when I asked him what it meant, he told me it was to challenge racism and discrimination up the North Coast. Then I didn’t see him for a while and the next thing I knew, Aboriginal people everywhere started talking about the Freedom Ride being on. Almost all the young Blacks supported him and agreed with what he was doing, but the older Aboriginal people were very frightened. They thought he might shake things up and the white people would get very angry and come down hard on Aborigines.’

– from S. Smith, *Mum Shirl*

- 1 What was the Freedom Ride challenging?
  - (A) The right to travel freely
  - (B) Racism and discrimination
  - (C) The safety of Aboriginal people
  - (D) The attitudes of older Aboriginal people
  
- 2 Who supported the Freedom Ride in 1965?
  - (A) All Australians
  - (B) All Aboriginal people
  - (C) All older Aboriginal people
  - (D) Most young Aboriginal people

- 3 What is a referendum?
- (A) A vote by state parliament to change the constitution
  - (B) A vote by federal parliament to change the constitution
  - (C) A vote by the people of Australia to change the constitution
  - (D) A vote by the High Court of Australia to change the constitution
- 4 Consider the following two statements about reasons for Federation.
- I. A common immigration policy would ensure a white Australia.
  - II. The removal of tariffs between the states would ensure free trade and lower costs.
- (A) Both statements are true.
  - (B) Both statements are false.
  - (C) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
  - (D) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- 5 During the 1950s, what was the place of origin of most migrants coming to Australia?
- (A) Asia
  - (B) Europe
  - (C) America
  - (D) New Zealand
- 6 Which statement best describes the consequences of the 1901 White Australia Policy?
- (A) Non-European migration to Australia was stopped.
  - (B) Non-European migration to Australia was restricted.
  - (C) Non-European migration to Australia was introduced.
  - (D) Non-European migration to Australia was encouraged.

Question 7 refers to Source B.

**Source B**

<b>Results in the 1967 referendum</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Yes vote</b>	<b>No vote</b>
New South Wales	1 949 036	182 010
Victoria	1 525 026	85 611
Queensland	748 612	90 587
South Australia	473 440	75 383
Western Australia	319 823	75 282
Tasmania	167 176	18 134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 183 113</b>	<b>527 007</b>

*Experience of Nationhood, 4th edition, 2002 ©, James Mason.*  
Reproduced with the permission of McGraw-Hill Australia Pty Limited.

- 7 Which of the following statements best describes the results in the 1967 referendum?
- (A) The 'Yes' vote was higher than the 'No' vote in every state.  
 (B) The 'Yes' vote in South Australia was equal to the 'No' vote.  
 (C) The 'Yes' vote was narrowly defeated by the 'No' vote in every state.  
 (D) The 'Yes' vote in New South Wales was higher than the combined 'Yes' vote in all other states.
- 8 What were the Vietnam War Moratoriums in Australia?
- (A) Large anti-war protests that attracted support  
 (B) Small gatherings of radical anti-war protesters  
 (C) Meetings of the mothers of the Save Our Sons (SOS) organisation  
 (D) Meetings of the Returned Services League of Australia (RSL) after the Vietnam War
- 9 What was the main way American popular culture reached Australia in the 1960s?
- (A) Through tourism  
 (B) Through film and television  
 (C) Through government policy  
 (D) Through mobile phones and the internet

Questions 10–12 refer to Source C and Source D.

**Source C**

**A description of the living conditions in Sydney, 1901**

Those who faced the greatest hardship were the working class who were forced to live in the inner-city areas close to their places of employment . . . many families lived in great poverty. Working class families rarely owned their home and had to pay rent for often sub-standard housing. Families at the beginning of the century tended to be larger and many working class families found it hard to make ends meet.

*Experience of Nationhood, 4th edition, 2002 ©, James Mason.  
Reproduced with the permission of McGraw-Hill Australia Pty Limited.*

**Source D**



Slums in an inner suburb of Sydney, 1901

- 10** According to Source C and Source D, what were living conditions like in Sydney in 1901?
- (A) They were neat and clean.
  - (B) They were the best in the world.
  - (C) They were crowded and below standard.
  - (D) They were suitable for workers to live in.

- 11 Using Source *C*, which statement best explains why the working class faced hardship in Sydney at the turn of the century?
- (A) Many working class people did not want to work.
  - (B) Many working class people wanted to live close together.
  - (C) Many working class people were buying their own homes.
  - (D) Many working class people supported large families on a low income.
- 12 What can be concluded from Sources *C* and *D* about social conditions in Sydney?
- (A) Sydney was a 'working man's paradise' with good living and working conditions.
  - (B) Sydney provided opportunities for the improvement of all living and working conditions.
  - (C) Sydney was a classless society with equal opportunities for living and working conditions.
  - (D) Sydney had limited opportunities for the improvement of people's living and working conditions.
- 13 Why did the Australian Government want to increase the Australian population in the late 1940s?
- (A) The Government wanted to increase cultural diversity.
  - (B) The Government wanted to attract more tourists to Australia.
  - (C) The Government wanted to develop closer relations with Asia.
  - (D) The Government wanted to improve defence and create more jobs.
- 14 Which statement best describes the way Aboriginal people were treated by the Government up to 1914?
- (A) Aboriginal people were treated as equal citizens.
  - (B) Aboriginal people were treated better than non-Aboriginal people.
  - (C) Aboriginal people were treated as if they needed government protection.
  - (D) Aboriginal people were treated as people who were able to make their own decisions.

Questions 15–17 refer to Sources *E* and *F*.

**Source E:** An extract from the website [www.ccentre.wa.gov.au/html/1970.html](http://www.ccentre.wa.gov.au/html/1970.html)

Another organisation formed in the early 1970s was the Women's Electoral Lobby. The Lobby aimed to give women power, challenge the male monopoly on public decision making, obtain private and public equality for women, educate political candidates on women's issues, and obtain workplace reforms such as maternity leave and child care.

**Source F**



Women protesters in Sydney in the 1960s  
© Russell McPhedran/Fairfax Photo Library

- 15 Using Source *E*, what was one aim of the Women's Electoral Lobby?
- (A) Women having the right to work
  - (B) Women having the right to free speech
  - (C) Women having the right to child care
  - (D) Women having the right to vote in federal elections

- 16 What women's liberation issue is presented in Source *F*?
- (A) To obtain the same pay as men
  - (B) To educate political candidates
  - (C) To be provided with free child care
  - (D) To obtain access to paid maternity leave
- 17 Why would historians find Sources *E* and *F* useful?
- (A) They provide evidence of the existence of free child care from the late 1960s.
  - (B) They provide evidence that women were successful in achieving their goals from the late 1960s.
  - (C) They provide evidence of men's willingness to share political decision making from the late 1960s.
  - (D) They provide evidence about the actions of the women's liberation movement from the late 1960s.
- 18 Consider the views expressed in the following two statements about migrants in Australia in the 1950s.
- I. Migrants were generally only considered suitable for work in unskilled employment.
  - II. Cultural differences were encouraged and celebrated.
- In the 1950s how did most Australians respond to the above views?
- (A) They accepted both views.
  - (B) They rejected both views.
  - (C) They accepted the first view and rejected the second view.
  - (D) They rejected the first view and accepted the second view.

- 19 Which of the following is a feature of the Australian constitution?
- (A) It proposes an Australian Republic.
  - (B) It sets out the powers of government.
  - (C) It justifies the White Australia Policy.
  - (D) It outlines how the Governor General is elected.
- 20 How did the federal government respond to the threat of communism in Australia?
- (A) It ignored the growth of communism in Australia.
  - (B) It strengthened Australia's relationship with the United States.
  - (C) It passed a law that led to the imprisonment of Australian communists.
  - (D) It supported the communists and encouraged Australians to vote for the Communist Party.

**End of Part A**

**Go on to Part B**

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

**CENTRE NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--

**STUDENT NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

---

**PART B**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**Question 21** (5 marks)

Outline the process by which Australian women achieved the right to vote in federal elections.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**End of Part B**

**Go on to Part C**

BLANK PAGE

**CENTRE NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--

**STUDENT NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

---

**PART C**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**Marks**

**Question 22** (10 marks)

In your studies you have considered significant events in Australia’s social and political history.

- (a) Outline ONE change to Australia’s immigration policy since World War II that has affected migration to Australia. **4**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Question 22 continues on page 16**



**CENTRE NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--

**STUDENT NUMBER**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

---

**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

---

Explain the impact ONE of the following has had on Australia’s relationship with the rest of the world.

Choose ONE from the following list:

- Federation
- World War I
- World War II
- Popular culture
- The Vietnam War

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Question 23 continues on page 18**

