



BOARD OF STUDIES  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2003  
SCHOOL  
CERTIFICATE  
TEST**

**11 November**

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

**SECTION 2**

**50 marks**

## **Directions for Section 2 — Australian History, Civics and Citizenship**

- 1 Allow about 1 hour to answer this section
- 2 This section has **THREE** parts

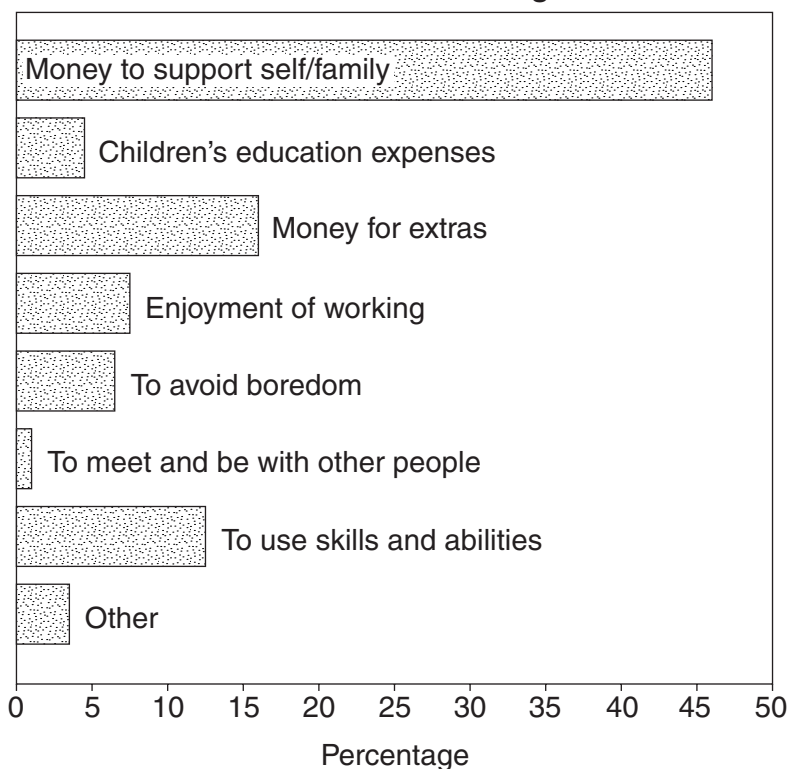
Part A	Questions 25–44	(20 marks)
Part B	Question 45	(5 marks)
Part C	Questions 46–48	(25 marks)
- 3
  - Complete your answers to Questions 25–44 on the separate Answer Sheet
  - Write your answers to Questions 45–48 in the spaces provided

## PART A

Complete your answers to Questions 25–44 on the separate Answer Sheet.

## Source G

Reasons for married women returning to work in 1970



Department of Labour and National Service, Melbourne, 1971

Merritt, Allan and O'Brien, Carolyn, 1995, *Questions and Issues in Australian History*, Thomson Learning Australia, South Melbourne. Further copying, reproduction of any kind will need the permission of Thomson Learning Australia.

- 25 According to Source G, what was the main reason for married women returning to work in 1970?
- (A) Money for extras  
 (B) To use skills and abilities  
 (C) Money to support self/family  
 (D) To meet and be with other people
- 26 What is the Australian Constitution?
- (A) A state law  
 (B) A parliamentary body  
 (C) An Act of the British Parliament  
 (D) Rules by which the nation is governed

- 27 What is the correct chronological order for these events?
- (A) Federation, the introduction of the White Australia Policy, WWII, Vietnam War
  - (B) The introduction of the White Australia Policy, Federation, Vietnam War, WWII
  - (C) Vietnam War, WWII, the introduction of the White Australia Policy, Federation
  - (D) WWII, Vietnam War, Federation, the introduction of the White Australia Policy

Questions 28 and 29 refer to Source H.

Source H

After the war (World War II) the men quite expected their obedient little wives to drift back into their homes. A lot of us didn't want to do that and a lot of us didn't do it. We had gained independence, financial independence, sexual independence and we liked and thoroughly enjoyed it and we weren't going to give it up.

GWEN CHAUMONT, *Interview*, 1981

McMurphy, Megan, Oliver, Margot & Thornley, Jeni, 1981, *For Love or Money*, Penguin Books Australia, Melbourne.

- 28 Which statement describes Gwen Chaumont's understanding of women's expectations after World War II?
- (A) They wanted to keep their independence.
  - (B) They wanted to return to their home duties.
  - (C) They wanted to meet and be with other people.
  - (D) They wanted money to pay for children's education expenses.
- 29 According to Gwen Chaumont, how did the attitudes and roles of men and women change after World War II?
- (A) Men expected women to remain in the workforce.
  - (B) Men encouraged women to become more independent.
  - (C) Men's attitudes had not changed but women's roles had.
  - (D) Men's attitudes had changed but women's roles had not.

30 Equal pay for equal work laws were introduced in Australia in the 1970s.

What did these laws attempt to achieve?

- (A) Women would be paid more than men, for the same work.
- (B) Women would be paid as much as men, for the same work.
- (C) Men would be paid more than women, for the same work.
- (D) Both men and women would be paid more, for the same work.

31 What was the main purpose of the Tent Embassy?

- (A) It was a demonstration for land rights in Australia.
- (B) It was a protest for educational equality in Australia.
- (C) It was a demonstration of the significance of the Australian flag.
- (D) It was a statement against democracy as a form of government in Australia.

Questions 32 and 33 refer to Source I.

Source I

**Attitudes to Asian immigration 1956–65 (%)**

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Keep Asians out	51	55	45	34	33	32	30	34	22	16
Allow Asians in	42	36	44	55	59	57	64	58	78	77
Undecided	7	9	11	11	8	11	6	8	–	7

Adapted from information collected by the Roy Morgan Research Centre

Merritt, Allan and O'Brien, Carolyn, 1995, *Questions and Issues in Australian History*, Thomson Learning Australia, South Melbourne. Roy Morgan Research Centre was the information provider. Further copying, reproduction of any kind will need the permission of Thomson Learning Australia.

32 In which year was the Australian population most accepting of Asian immigration?

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1964

33 Which statement indicates the trend in Australian attitudes towards Asian immigration between 1956 and 1965?

- (A) Australian attitudes to Asian immigration did not change.
- (B) The majority of Australians were undecided about Asian immigration.
- (C) Australians increasingly wanted to allow Asian migrants into Australia.
- (D) Australians increasingly wanted to keep Asian migrants out of Australia.

- 34 Women achieved voting rights in federal elections after 1902. Why did women achieve these rights?
- (A) Women were becoming more educated.
  - (B) Britain had given women the right to vote.
  - (C) There were more women in Australia than men.
  - (D) To bring the federal government into line with some states.
- 35 How did Federation affect Australia's links with England?
- (A) Australia became a colony of England.
  - (B) Australia remained in the British Empire.
  - (C) Australia withdrew from the British Empire.
  - (D) Australia moved closer to the United States of America.
- 36 Which of the following statements describes why Australia was considered a 'working man's paradise' by 1914?
- (A) Only men were able to work, not women and children.
  - (B) Australians were better workers than those in other countries.
  - (C) All people were happy with the working conditions in Australia.
  - (D) Working conditions in Australia were considered to be better than overseas.
- 37 What was the intention of the Protection Policy for Aboriginal peoples up to 1914?
- (A) To help Aboriginal peoples obtain the vote
  - (B) To supervise all matters affecting Aboriginal peoples
  - (C) To encourage the traditional lifestyle of Aboriginal peoples
  - (D) To support Aboriginal peoples in managing their own affairs

Questions 38–40 refer to Sources J and K.

**Source J**

To the editor, *The Argus*

Sir,

I write to protest against your Custom House regulations.

I and my wife were passengers on the express from Adelaide last Thursday and on arrival in Melbourne on Friday we were subjected to the insult of having our boxes etc. searched . . .

What is the use of talking about federation when I cannot travel from South Australia to New South Wales without having my luggage searched?

Yours

Indignant

Adapted from a letter to *The Argus* newspaper,  
2 February 1887

Mason, James, 2002, *Experience of Nationhood*, 4th edn, McGraw-Hill Australia Pty Ltd, Sydney.

**Source K**

If the Australian colonies had to rely at any time solely on their own resources . . . their position would be one of great danger. The defence forces should at once be placed on a proper footing, but this is, however, quite impossible without a federation of the forces of the different colonies.

Adapted from the report of MAJOR GENERAL J.B. EDWARDS, 1889  
New South Wales Legislative Assembly,  
Published in *Votes and Proceedings*, 1889

Mason, James, 2002, *Experience of Nationhood*, 4th edn, McGraw-Hill Australia Pty Ltd, Sydney.

- 38 Who is the intended audience of the letter in Source J?
- (A) The Custom House
  - (B) The readers of *The Argus* newspaper
  - (C) The editor of *The Argus* newspaper
  - (D) The Australian Government
- 39 Why might a historian use Source K as evidence?
- (A) It shows a particular perspective.
  - (B) It is an example of government policy.
  - (C) It is a biased account of parliamentary proceedings.
  - (D) J.B. Edwards was a well-known historian.
- 40 What can be concluded from Sources J and K as some of the reasons for Federation?
- (A) Customs and defence
  - (B) Defence and nationalism
  - (C) Nationalism and railways
  - (D) Railways and customs
- 41 Which of the following government policies resulted in the setting up of Aboriginal reserves in the early 1900s?
- (A) Assimilation
  - (B) Integration
  - (C) Paternalism
  - (D) Protectionism
- 42 One of the features of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901 (White Australia Policy) was the dictation test. How did the dictation test affect patterns of migration?
- (A) It stopped poor people migrating to Australia.
  - (B) It allowed only English speakers to migrate to Australia.
  - (C) It stopped non-white people migrating to Australia.
  - (D) It allowed only educated non-white people to migrate to Australia.

Questions 43 and 44 refer to Source L.

Source L

The morals of the modern generation, with the exception of a small minority, have nearly reached an all time low, and 'rock and roll' has done nothing to improve them.

Strongly opposed by most leading musicians, both modern and classical, 'rock and roll' represents a serious threat to the community.

Recollections of Lizzie Baker, 1957

Howitt, Bernie, 1992, *My Generation*, Longman Cheshire Pty Ltd, Melbourne (internet reproduction limited to teachers and students; otherwise permission must be sought from Pearson Education Australia).

43 What was Lizzie Baker's attitude towards rock and roll in 1957?

- (A) Rock and roll had improved morals.
- (B) Rock and roll was a threat to the community.
- (C) Rock and roll attracted only a small minority.
- (D) Rock and roll was liked by modern classical musicians.

44 Why would Lizzie Baker's recollections be useful to a historian studying the influence of American popular culture on Australian society?

- (A) She was born in 1957.
- (B) She is an expert in popular culture.
- (C) She is a primary source of evidence.
- (D) She was opposed to rock and roll.

End of Part A

Go on to Part B

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**PART B**

Write your answer in the space provided.

**Question 45 (5 marks)**



Bill White, conscientious objector, is arrested by police in 1972.

Using the photograph and your own knowledge, outline the impact on Australians of Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War.

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**End of Part B**  
**Go on to Part C**

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**PART C**

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

**Question 46 (5 marks)**

Outline ONE way in which Australia's relations with Asia have changed since World War II.

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**Please turn over**

**Question 47 (5 marks)**

Describe the importance of ONE of the following events in Australia's history.

- 1901 Federation
- 1916–1917 conscription debate
- 1975 constitutional crisis
- 1999 republican debate

Name of event .....
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**Question 48 (15 marks)**

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

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

Explain one or more changes that have taken place in the rights and freedoms of ONE of the following groups since 1901.

Women

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Migrants

In your answer, identify:

- the change(s);
- the cause of the change(s);
- the effect of the change(s).

NOTE: You do not need to cover the whole time period in your answer.

Name of group .....
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**Question 48 continues on page 32**

