



2012 HSC Modern History 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I — World War I 1914–1919

Part A

Question 2

Answers could include:

- The time (September to December 1914)
- Location (home front and war front)
- Knowledge of the front not reaching home/experience

Question 7

Answers could include:

Source A shows the similarities and differences between London and Berlin in the early months of the war. In particular it shows the excitement and pro-war enthusiasm.

In London there was an atmosphere of restless excitement, displays of national flags and appeals to enlist. There was high animosity against all things German. In Berlin businesses with English names were destroyed and Cassel describes the beginning of a war psychosis.

In Source C Russell reports that there was primitive barbarism and anti-German attitudes in London. People were rejoicing in reading about the death and slaughter of innocent young men. Clearly his view is an anti-war attitude from early in the war where he blames the government and officials for the death of civilisation.

Other attitudes towards the war changed over time because of the brutality of the Somme and other battles. Conscientious objection became more common and peace movements developed in all countries. The war poets demonstrated the change from an attitude of enthusiasm to one of despair.

Section I — World War I 1914–1919

Part B

Question 8

Answers could include:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Perspective</i>	<i>Reliability</i>	<i>Usefulness</i>
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary source containing two separate primary sources. Describing London and Berlin in 1914 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary commentary places in context the two contemporary accounts Reliable in that it contains eyewitness accounts Specific example of the nature and impact of propaganda and some methods of recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary view of metropolitan areas in relation to the impact of recruitment and propaganda in the early months of the war Source A provides a wide range of detail for the historian
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official British propaganda poster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary source from during the war though its reliability will be impacted upon by the date of publication and the fact that it is official government propaganda with a distinct purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an example of a British propaganda poster The historian would need to further consult German sources in their study The historian may also seek to discover if the image may or may not impact on the usefulness of the source.