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## Year 10 History Class test 2014 – Assessment 2

Time: 45 minutes

Section 1: Multiple Choice (30 Marks)

Section 2: Short Responses (10 Marks)

Section 3: Longer Response (10 Marks)

- Please answer all sections of the exam in the time given
- Please answer all Multiple Choice Questions on the Multiple Choice answer sheet
- Please answer the short and longer response questions in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- Please write your name on both this booklet and the multiple choice answer sheet.

## Section 1 – Multiple Choice (30 Marks)

### Australia to 1914

1. Which of the following is generally true for Australia around 1900?
  - a. Most richer people lived in the cities – close to their work.
  - b. Most poorer people had to travel on public transport to the city for work.
  - c. Most richer people lived out in the suburbs and took public transport to work.
  - d. Most poorer people lived in the city but travelled to the suburbs to work.
  
2. Which of the following occupations had more women than men working in it in 1900?
  - a. Domestic work
  - b. Commercial work
  - c. Industrial work
  - d. Agricultural work
  
3. The six colonies that existed in 1901 were:
  - a. Canberra, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, NSW and Tasmania
  - b. Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, NSW and Tasmania
  - c. Western Australia, Canberra, Victoria, Queensland, NSW and Northern Territory
  - d. Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, NSW and Northern Territory
  
4. One of the economic advantages that was argued in favour of Federation was:
  - a. A stronger Australian Dollar compared to the British Pound
  - b. Federal taxes would exist so the government could get more money
  - c. Tariffs between the states would be removed
  - d. All of the above
  
5. In what year did Federation occur in Australia?
  - a. 1899
  - b. 1898
  - c. 1900
  - d. 1901

6. In Australia's constitution, the Judiciary is essentially what?
- The Governor-General
  - The Parliament
  - The High Court
  - The Senate
7. Which of the following is the correct order in which a Bill (or law) is passed through parliament?
1. Senate 2. House of Representatives. 3. Governor General
  1. House of Representatives. 2. Senate 3. Governor General
  1. Senate 2. Governor General. 3. House of Representatives
  1. Governor General. 2. Senate. 3. House of Representatives
8. Which level of government has the primary responsibility for Australia's Defence?
- Federal Government
  - State Governments
  - Local Councils
  - No one, we just assume the Americans will defend us.
9. Which of the following is true at the time of Federation?
- Only men could vote in elections
  - Only men who owned land could vote in elections
  - Men and Women could vote in elections unless they were Aboriginal
  - all those who had voting rights in State Elections had voting rights in Federal elections, even Aborigines and Women.
10. Many Australians feared Asian immigration because they believed the migrants would:
- take Australians' Jobs
  - bring diseases
  - contaminate the racial purity of Australians
  - All of the above

### Australia and WW1

11. Turkey was aligned with which major power?
- France
  - Serbia
  - Germany
  - Russia

12. ANZAC Day is held on 25th April which is the day that:

- a. Australians and New Zealanders left Gallipoli
- b. Australians first landed at Gallipoli
- c. Australians and New Zealanders first played two up
- d. World War 1 ended

13. ANZAC stands for:

- a. Australia and New Zealand Assistance Corps
- b. Australians need zealous active conscripts
- c. Australia and New Zealand Army Corps
- d. Nothing, we just took the name from the distinctly Australian ANZAC cookies

14. The Home Front is?

- a. Your front yard
- b. All the other answers are correct
- c. The term used to express the idea that back at home was also a 'front' because it was very focused on helping the war effort
- d. A term that expresses the idea that even at home you were not safe from the war

15. No man's land was?

- a. The area between the two trench lines
- b. An area where no soldiers were willing to go
- c. An area that no man was able to get to and fight effectively
- d. An area that was not worth fighting for

16. Conscription for WW1 in Australia began in which year?

- a. None - it never happened for WW1
- b. 1914
- c. 1915
- d. 1916

17. The 5 major European powers at the time of the war were:

- a. Austria-Hungary, Britain, Italy, Germany, France
- b. Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey
- c. Britain, Italy, Germany, France, Russia
- d. Austria-Hungary, Britain, Germany, France, Russia

18. The Gallipoli land campaign was preceded by what?

- a. A diversionary attack on Constantinople
- b. A massive bombardment of shells
- c. A propaganda campaign
- d. A naval campaign

19. AIF stands for:

- a. Australian Imperial Fighters
- b. Australian Imperial Force
- c. Australia's Infantry Force
- d. Australians in France

20. The plan of the Germans to attack France through Belgium and come around the back of Paris is known as what?

- a. The Schlieffen Plan
- b. The Hindenburg Plan
- c. Plan 17
- d. The Dardanelles Plan

21. Which of the following is generally true?

- a. Both the Labour party and Billy Hughes were pro conscription
- b. The labour party was anti conscription but its leader Billy Hughes was pro conscription
- c. The labour party was pro conscription but its leader Billy Hughes was anti conscription
- d. Both the Labour party and Billy Hughes were anti conscription

22. The Western Front of WW1 was predominately in which country?

- a. Britain
- b. France
- c. Belgium
- d. Germany

23. The Germans were in an alliance with which other major power?

- a. Austria-Hungary
- b. Russia
- c. Britain
- d. France

## Australia and WW2

24. The policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France in the mid to late 1930's meant:

- a. Taking a strong stand against Hitler's actions
- b. Speaking out against the Aggression of Hitler but pulling back from violent engagement
- c. Giving in to Hitler's demands in an attempt to avoid war
- d. Doing nothing on the assumption that Hitler was not strong enough to be worried about

25. After the German invasion of which country, did Britain and France declare war on Germany?

- a. Poland
- b. Austria
- c. France
- d. Belgium

26. Britain's naval base at which location gave Australians a feeling of safety until it was taken by the Japanese?

- a. Port Moresby
- b. Thailand
- c. Darwin
- d. Singapore

27. The first attack by the Japanese on the USA was the:

- a. Battle of Midway
- b. Attack on Pearl Harbor
- c. Battle of the Coral Sea
- d. Kokoda campaign

28. The primary Goal of the Japanese in Papua New Guinea was to control:

- a. Port Moresby
- b. Kokoda
- c. Milne Bay
- d. Gona

29. The terrain that the Australians fought in in Papua New Guinea can best be described as:

- a. Dry and mountainous
- b. Cold and flat
- c. Mild temperatures with constant rain
- d. Rainforest and mountainous

30. The introduction of conscription in Australia in WW2 was much easier than WW1 because:

- a. The constitution had changed to allow conscription
- b. All Australians believed that all men should be fighting to defend Australia.
- c. Australians wanted to be like the rest of the world by having conscription
- d. As we were defending Australian territory the law was already in place to allow conscription



## Section 2 – Short Answer (10 Marks)

### Source A – The Gallipoli Campaign



Using the source above and your own knowledge, outline the primary purpose of the Gallipoli campaign. (5 Marks)

- The original plan was a naval attack through the Dardanelles.
- The plan was to take Constantinople
- To Knock Turkey out of the War
- To open up a supply line to Russia
- To open up another front from which they could attack the Austro-Hungarians

### Source B – The Fall of Singapore

"The fall of Singapore was one of the largest defeats of the British Empire and a very dark day in Australia's history," says military historian Dr Lachlan Grant at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

"POW stories are central to Australia's history in World War Two," Lachlan says. "Prisoners of war accounted for half of our combat losses and 1-in-3 POWs died." In total around 22,000 Australians were taken prisoner by the Japanese during the war and 8,000 of them died in captivity.

After the battle, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin predicted that "the battle for Australia" would soon follow.

As a result of Britain's subsequently diminished military presence in Southeast Asia and their inability to effectively fight the Japanese (who by the 19th were bombing the Australian mainland), Curtin placed Australian forces under the command of US General Douglas MacArthur.

This marked a drastic shift in Australian foreign policy, turning away from Britain and focussing on strengthening ties with America, forming a diplomatic rapport that lasts to this day.

<http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/blogs/on-this-day/2012/02/on-this-day-the-fall-of-singapore>

Using source B and your own knowledge, outline the impact of the fall of Singapore on Australia. (5 Marks)

- Australians now believed they were directly threatened by the Japanese
- There was a great fear of being invaded as evidenced by the Brisbane Line
- There was a need to bring troops home from the war in Europe and Africa
- A number of POW's were taken
- This was a major part of the shift in our allegiance from Britain to the USA

### **Section 3 – Longer Response (10 Marks)**

Why were the Australians fighting in the Kokoda campaign and how successful were they? (10 Marks)

- You could have outlined the Japanese WW2 plans
- Part of those plans was to gain Port Moresby as a Southern base for their empire
- Australians perceived that this was part of a plan to take over Australia and therefore we needed to defend our homeland by stopping the Japanese in Papua New Guinea.
- This part of Papua New Guinea was in fact Australian territory so there was some belief that we needed to defend our own land though our real fears were around the mainland being invaded.
- Ultimately we were very successful as we forced the Japanese to retreat and to leave Papua New Guinea.
- However, this came through some difficult fighting and cost the lives of a number of Australians.
- Individually, some Australians were fighting because they had been conscripted to fight in Papua New Guinea while others were volunteers.