



Times gone by (p. 19)

- 1 The trauma from the war had turned many soldiers against their own government, causing many of them to oppose their leaders, and turn their backs on the country that had sent them to war.
- 2 The radicals caused political upheaval during the 1920s and 1930s. Along with the Great Depression, this period in history was full of economic difficulties and social unrest.



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Chapter 1: Overview: the modern world and Australia (1918–present) – Textbook suggested responses

Activity 1.1 (p. 19)

1 States where fascist governments came to power in the 1930s include:

- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Japan.

2 The Treaty of Versailles caused great resentment in Germany due to the harsh punitive measures placed upon that country. The excessive bill of reparations, reduction in military forces, confiscation of land and the hated ‘war guilt clause’ made many Germans feel unjustifiably blamed and punished for World War I. This underlying hatred for the Treaty, combined with the difficult economic years that followed in the 1920s, meant that many Germans were keen to reinstate German pride and nationalism in the 1930s.

3 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the examples below.

Yes – Germany should have been made to make the reparations detailed in the Treaty because it held a large responsibility for World War I. Germany was one of the main belligerents, which sought out conflict and confrontation for its own imperialistic desires. In addition, Germany’s aim had been to make its enemies pay for its war expenses if Germany had been victorious, and therefore it seems fair that Germany should pay after its defeat. The German treatment of the Russians after the Russian surrender in 1917 was extremely harsh and therefore the Treaty of Versailles only reflected Germany’s unsympathetic dealings. Furthermore, Germany still retained large areas of industrial land post-World War I and therefore had the resources with which to pay the reparations bill laid before it. It was not a harsh Treaty – it was payable and it was justified due to Germany’s major role in starting the war.

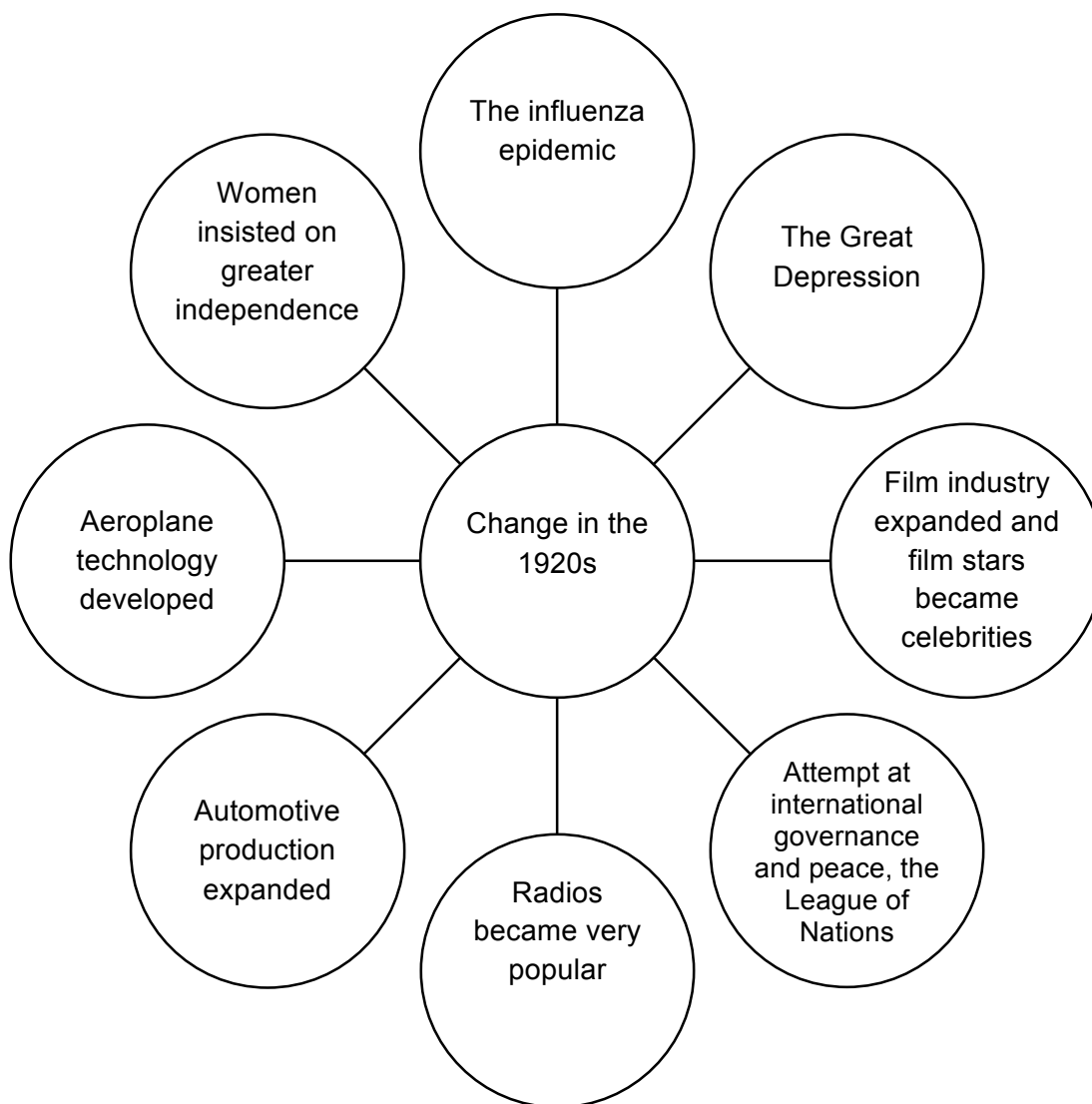
Or

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No – Germany should not have been made to pay the reparations detailed in the Treaty because it was only partly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. Other nations of Europe also held responsibility for the beginning of the conflict. The figure decided on by the Reparations Commission was far beyond the capabilities of Germany to pay. Germany's economy was struggling in 1918; it had paid for its war effort on loans and was unable to pay them back from the beginning. Even the renowned economist John Maynard Keynes walked out of the Treaty talks in protest of the harshness of the costs placed upon Germany. Furthermore, if the reparations bill had been set at a feasible and agreeable level it may have caused less resentment and less economic hardship, and left Germany less vulnerable to the Wall Street Crash of 1929. Without these factors, the nationalistic sentiments of the Nazi Party may not have been able to take advantage of the catastrophe, and World War II may not have unfolded as it did.



Note this down (p. 22)



Activity 1.2 (p. 24)

1 UN peacekeeping missions in which Australia has participated include:

- Indonesia, 1947–51
- Korea, 1950–present
- India-Pakistan-Kashmir, 1950–present
- Cyprus, 1964–present
- Somalia, 1992–5
- Rwanda, 1994
- Cambodia, 1989–93
- East Timor, 1999–present
- Solomon Islands, 2003–present.

2 Benefits of peacekeeping for the country in which the intervention is taking place:

- Monitoring ceasefire agreements
- Overseeing independence struggles
- Ensuring borders are protected
- Distribution of humanitarian aid
- Medical personnel deployment
- Rebuilding countries following great disasters
- Providing security

Benefits of peacekeeping missions from the perspective of the participating country:

- Fulfilling international obligations to other countries and the UN
- Advances the country's national security and global interests
- The display of the notion of responsible global citizenship

3 Goals of the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands:

- Protecting the safety and security of Solomon Islands
- Repairing and reforming the government, especially in its responsibility to its citizens and in the delivery of services in urban and rural areas

- Improving the government's economic abilities and strengthening the government's financial systems
- Helping restore the economy and support sustainable growth
- Building resilient and peaceful communities.

Achievements of the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands include research into any of the following:

- Police
- Law and justice
- Military
- Strengthening the media
- Gender equality
- Anti-corruption practice
- Improving government
- Improving the economy
- Building long-term skills and capacity of Solomon Islanders

- 4 The League of Nations had some successes in the 1920s, but ultimately failed to stand up to the nationalist threats of Italy, Japan and, most notably, Germany. In comparison, the United Nations has far outlived its predecessor, and contributed to a multitude of interventions and peacekeeping projects from its inception to the present day.
- 5 a The UN Secretary-General term length is five years. At present, Ban Ki-moon has been elected for his second term in the position. The President of the General Assembly position is a one-year term and is presently held by Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (2012). Rotation of President of the Security Council position takes place monthly in alphabetical order of the member states' official United Nations names in English.

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b Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

- Refer to the United Nations homepage.
- Identify relevant and current issues.

c Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the examples below.

The UN website is a great insight into current world events. The site gives detailed case-by-case information on all the missions and operations in which the UN is involved, from large scale deployments to smaller scale negotiations. Though it does not give us the whole picture of day-to-day world events, a mere glance at the website shows the involvement of the UN in 17 major operations worldwide. These missions are often top issues on the agenda of world events and news, and vary from political resolution to social aid.

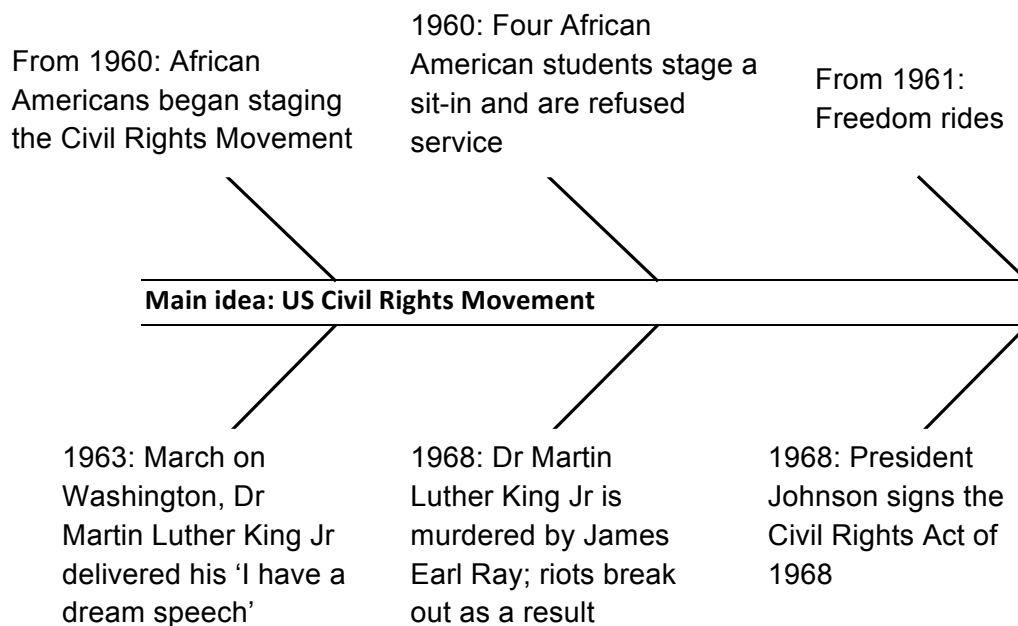


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Chapter 1: Overview: the modern world and Australia (1918–present) – Textbook suggested responses

Note this down (p. 25)

Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.



Activity 1.3 (p. 32)

- 1 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

The attacks were shocking for a number of reasons. First and foremost the attacks were shocking for the amount of death and suffering caused. Nearly 3000 people died in the attacks and many more were affected by the atrocities in the short and long term. The attacks were the first direct attack on American soil since Pearl Harbour in 1941 during World War II. Furthermore, they were shocking as they were designed and carried out by religious extremists who sought to attack the American and western way of life. They were an attack on a global financial district intending to cause mayhem to the system of government in the United States and have an impact on the capitalist system around the globe. In many ways the attacks were also shocking for the sheer devastation caused and the visual remembrance of the collapse of the two towers.

- 2 *Perestroika* means economic restructuring, and refers to the policy of Mikhail Gorbachev in Russia in the 1980s, in which the government aimed to reorganise the Russian economy to be more productive and competitive. It did not wish to end the communist system, but rather help run the economy more efficiently and to better meet the needs of the Russian consumer.

Glasnost means 'openness', and refers to the Gorbachev policy of government transparency in the 1980s, which opened up the government ministries and their activities to public scrutiny.

- 3 Student responses will vary. However, student should follow the example below.

Source 1.19 shows the Berlin Wall coming down in 1989. People had gathered to watch the wall fall. The emotions shown are those of joy at this momentous event. These emotions would have waned as the process of reunification occurred. East Berlin had been living a communist way of life and with that came restrictions on wealth, employment and lifestyle; while West Berlin had been enjoying democracy and

capitalism and its accompanying freedoms. These social, political and economic differences caused much confusion.

- 4 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

China's economy and military has grown at a rapid pace since the end of the Cold War as it has adopted many capitalist ideals while remaining a communist country. India is the world's largest democracy and has also become a great global economic force. Australia's involvement with the initiation and running of the Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum has meant that Australia has also become aligned with these two global economic giants, thus helping to secure Australia's economic and social future.

Research 1.1 (p. 34)

Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

- Address who invented the technology.
- Mention the time period the technology is from.
- Describe how the technology is used and what it does.
- Discuss how it has changed people's lives.
- Outline the positive and negative effects of the technology.

Research 1.2 (p. 38)

Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

- Display an understanding of the chosen species.
- Include statistics.
- Explore the threats to the existence of the chosen species.
- Discuss the actions being taken to protect the chosen species.
- Mention any organisations that work to protect the species.
- Discuss what more could be done to protect the existence of the species.



End-of -chapter questions

Multiple choice

- 1 C
- 2 D
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 D

Short answer

- 1 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

The Great Depression was initiated by the Wall Street Crash of 1929. This was when the price of stocks plummeted on the New York Stock Exchange, as many tried to sell after years of boom. Many people tried to withdraw their savings to pay for their debts and the banks were unable to cope. Upwards of 5000 banks closed between 1929 and 1933. In conjunction with this, the boom of the 1920s became unsustainable. The market had become saturated and the boom in many industries had begun to plateau and even decline. To remain profitable, many industries reduced wages and eventually many workers were made redundant. Therefore, simultaneously with the stock exchange crash, there was a trade and manufacturing crisis and mass unemployment. Unemployment in the USA reached 14 million by 1933. The Depression that hit in America had a chain-reaction effect across the globe, impacting the economies of South America to Europe; most notably having a catastrophic impact in Germany.

- 2 The main aims of the United Nations when it was established in 1945 were to:
- maintain international peace and security
 - collectively take measures to remove threats to peace
 - suppress acts of aggression by peaceful means
 - settle international disputes
 - develop friendly relations among nations

- take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace
- achieve international cooperation
- promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
- be a centre for harmonising actions.

3 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

The ‘First Wave’ feminist movement fought for political and legal rights in the post-World War I period. The ‘First Wave’ achieved the enfranchisement of women in many countries. The feminist movement of the post-World War I period was about equal rights and opportunities for women, as well as the right to citizenship and the right to vote. In comparison, the ‘Second Wave’ Women’s Liberation Movement of the 1960s and 1970s had a broader agenda that included issues of women’s sexual pleasure, racial equality, lesbian and homosexual rights, domestic violence and rape; as well as continuing the fight for further political and social equality that was begun in the ‘First Wave’,

4 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

A series of dramatic events in 1989 led to the end of the Cold War. In the 1980s, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev reformed the country, with his new policies of openness and economic freedom. The Soviet Union also withdrew its forces from the entanglement in Afghanistan. In keeping with these progressions he also made it clear that the nations of Eastern Europe would be allowed to follow their own political and economic paths. In essence Gorbachev relinquished the iron tight communist control of Eastern Europe and began to allow elections in these countries to decide on their new political systems. Throughout 1989, a series of peaceful revolutions took place as Poland, East Germany and Hungary overturned the long period of communist rule. On 9 November 1989, with the world watching, the people of Berlin took the first steps to dismantle the Berlin Wall. Long seen as the symbol of division between capitalism and communism, the wall came down amid jubilation in the German capital.

- 5 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

Changing technology since World War I has had a dramatic effect on the way that we live our lives and the ways we work. The innovations and inventions since the war have meant that we can trade more widely, communicate more efficiently, travel more quickly and live more comfortably. Our homes are now filled with appliances from televisions to refrigerators to flushing toilets, all requiring us to be connected to electrical and water systems. Equally, places of work have become more and more dependent on computer systems, and factories have become increasingly reliant on machines and robots. The number of private cars has increased dramatically and therefore so has the requirement for an infrastructure to support this. Transnational technologies of manufacturing and transportation have invaded our everyday lives so that now we can purchase consumer goods, from Apple Macs to Kindles, from around the globe, and have them delivered within days.

Source analysis

- 1 Conclusions that can be drawn about the conditions Aboriginal people faced in 1938:
 - Aboriginal people were seen as objects for study.
 - They were treated as inferior and subordinate citizens.
 - Aboriginal children did not have the same opportunities in education.
 - Aboriginal workers did not earn equal pay with their white counterparts.
 - Aboriginal people did not have the same property rights as others.
- 2 In 1938 the Australian Aborigines Progressive Association was ‘mourning’ 26 January 1788 – the day the British First Fleet landed on Australian shores 150 years prior. The day was being ‘celebrated’ by white Australians, while the Australian Aborigines Progressive Association was mourning the lack of Aboriginal rights and freedoms.
- 3 In later years, Indigenous Australians and others working for the advancement of Indigenous rights were encouraged by the US Civil Rights Movement. The general principals of the movement were the basis for many actions and protests. In 1965 a group of Sydney University students took a ‘Freedom Ride’ through northern New South

Wales to challenge the poor treatment of Aboriginal people. This was modelled on the US Civil Rights Freedom Rides.

Extended response

Student responses will vary. However, response should follow the guidelines below.

Possible key points student could address include:

- Democracy
 - » The Soviet Union had been an undemocratic one-party state. Its collapse meant a symbolic victory for democracy as the Russian people pushed for political representation.
 - » Only five self-declared communist states remain in the world today: China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and North Korea. These are the only examples of communist one-party state rule with no democratic elections, though in reality they are not the only countries dominated in such a way.
 - » Almost all of the remaining countries around the world follow the system of democracy. This clearly shows the success of the system.
 - » Despite this, in many countries the democratic system is still exploited and corruption is rife in many governments around the world.
 - » The Arab Spring of 2011 was a display of public dissatisfaction with government rule in a series of Arab nations across the Middle East and Africa. In Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, governments were overthrown and many more experienced public demonstrations and protests. The Arab Spring shows that the desire for democracy remains vibrant throughout the world and dictatorial rule is open to continuous threat.
- Capitalism
 - » The collapse of the Soviet Union saw the end of a major communist regime and left the USA as the dominant capitalist superpower in the world.
 - » Post-Cold War, Russia has shifted to a capitalist system reflecting the victory of the free market.

- » Also, one of the major economies in the world – China – has shifted to a capitalist style system despite pledging ongoing allegiance to communism.
- » Indeed, the Chinese economy has expanded so rapidly, and its international export trade become so successful, that it sits second behind only the USA in terms of top economies in the world.
- » The recent rapid industrialisation of countries such as Brazil, India and large parts of South-East Asia further enhances the argument that capitalism has been the greatest victor since 1989.
- » India, the world's largest democracy, has had one of the highest growth rates, yet this does hide great economic disparity within the country.
- » The development and spread of globalisation has pushed the capitalist system to every corner of the globe.
- » The success of the free market capitalist system is reflected in its wide reaching appeal and through the uptake of the system by the majority of nations across the globe.