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

Activity 1.1 The twentieth-century world

- 1 a** Capitalism: an economic system in which individuals or companies produce, distribute and exchange goods for monetary gain; the system requires individuals and companies to be competitive in order to be profitable
- b** Economic depression: when the monetary system of a country collapses and the individuals within that country go through a period of hardship and strife
- c** Communism: a theory or system of government where society is organised on the basis of equality, and where ownership is ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state
- d** Globalisation: the political, social and economic integration of the world, especially in terms of the extension of international economic ties, trade and investment
- e** Multiculturalism: also known as cultural pluralism, a term describing the coexistence of many cultures in a locality, without any one culture dominating the region; by making the broadest range of human differences acceptable to the largest number of people, multiculturalism seeks to overcome racism, sexism and other forms of discrimination
- f** Cold War: the term given to the shifting struggle for power and prestige between the Soviet Union and the United States of America between 1945 and 1989; it is regarded as a 'cold' war due to the absence of any direct fighting between the two main belligerent nations
- g** Socialism: a political and economic government system where the state owns, produces, organises and manages the main industries and services for the overall good of society

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- h Civil rights: the entitlements that should be afforded to every citizen of a nation; the Civil Rights Movement of the twentieth century was where people fought for these rights against governments that refused them
 - i Feminism: the movement for social, political and educational equality for women (with men)
 - j Recession: an economic downturn in industry and agriculture that has many causes and varying impacts; generally characterised by a downward cycle involving reduced industrial production, unemployment and lower household income and spending
- 2 a** Student responses will vary. However, students should select words that have a clear and accurate connection to what they feel the twentieth century was about.
- b** Students will need to refer to the explanation from the previous question.
- c** Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

The Cold War was integral to the way that the second half of the twentieth century evolved. The Cold War was a political, social and economic battle that involved tumultuous conflicts such as the Korean and Vietnam wars. Though it was fought between the two superpowers of the United States and Soviet Union, it had a far reaching affect across the globe.

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

The twentieth century was period of huge development and change, which saw advances and modernisation like no other century prior. The political systems of fascism and communism came to power and collapsed. Wars were fought and peace treaties forged. Economic booms were enjoyed and depressions endured. Social advances were made as female and racial rights were secured, but more remained to be done; technology sped unrestrained forward with innovations and inventions from the mass-produced car to the television to the iPod.

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

The twentieth century was a period of immense change and modernity, which saw the world and its peoples fight, make peace, develop, modernise, debate and progress.

- c** Students will need to refer to the explanation from the previous question.

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Activity 1.2 A changing world

1

Technology	Environmental sustainability	Civil rights
Skype founded in 2003	Sierra Club in the USA founded to preserve open spaces	Fred Maynard formed the first Aboriginal political rights group, 1926
Colour TV developed, 1951	Wilderness Preservation Society of Australia created in 1909	The Australian Aborigines Progressive Association (founded in 1924) grew to 500 members and 11 branches
First modem invented in 1958	The ground-breaking book <i>Limits to Growth</i> was published in 1972, explaining how growth was not sustainable	Group of Sydney University students took a 'Freedom Ride' on a bus through northern New South Wales, challenging segregation, 1965
First credit card made, 1950	OPEC crisis illustrated the world's dependence on non-renewable sources, 1973	Referendum voted to include Aboriginal people in the national census, and to allow the Federal Government to make laws regarding Indigenous people, 1967

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Flight recorder 'black box' invented in Melbourne in 1958	Rachel Carson's book <i>Silent Spring</i> pointed out the danger of the insecticide DDT, 1962	Aboriginal Tent Embassy erected on Australia Day 1972 on the lawn opposite Parliament House
First ATM designed in 1969	Breeding programs and conservation schemes set up to save endangered species such as the corroboree frog in New South Wales	Aboriginal Land Rights Act passed, 1976
First PC invented 1981 and first Apple Mac made in 1984	Kyoto Protocol set up to combat global warming, 1997	High Court ruled in favour of Eddie Mabo and four other Murray Islanders, overturning assumptions on land ownership, 1992
Power board invented in Australia in 1972	Al Gore releases the film <i>An Inconvenient Truth</i> on the impacts of global warming, 2006	<i>Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka</i> decision made in the USA ended segregation in schools, 1954
1970s the 3D MRI scan developed	The Toyota Prius became the first mass-produced fully hybrid electric car delivered to the commercial market, 1997	Large demonstrations took place in the US capital and Martin Luther King Jr give his famous 'I have a dream' speech, 1963

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

The greatest advances in society were made in technological terms during the twentieth century. Unlike any other area or facet of human life, technology leaped forward, surpassing anything that had been achieved in centuries prior to this point. Whether in electrical, medical, transport, virtual, visual, audio or invisible, technology has equipped humans of the twentieth century with items and aids that are beyond anything imagined even in the 1800s. From refrigerators to broadband internet, technology has been pushed forward by research and commercial enterprise for the last hundred years. New inventions and technological advances now serve us in almost every area of our daily lives; sometimes knowingly, sometimes completely without our conscientious thought. In the last century, incredible individuals and inventors have gone to new boundaries and broken through, so that we can move faster and more comfortably, live more easily and enjoyably, be treated for illnesses more efficiently and successfully, and communicate more quickly and more vividly.

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

Alternatively, the advances made in terms of political civil rights are equally impressive and arguably more important. Since World War I, there have been huge achievements made across the globe in terms of developing civil rights for different races. In the USA and in Australia, there have been incredible advances due to the activism and movements of those courageous enough to stand up to the injustices in society. Most famously in the USA the black American Civil Rights Movement, symbolised by the work of Dr Martin Luther King Jr and many others, pushed heroically for change and was able to achieve changes to make society fairer and more equal. Similar moves have been made in Australia, where Aboriginal rights have advanced since World War II. The Mabo case represents the most prestigious and important breakthrough for Aboriginal land rights and has paved the way for a more just society.

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

With the astounding advances in technology and political rights, the progress made in environmental terms can be underestimated. Since World War I, the world has changed

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and developed rapidly. Suddenly the impacts of long-term and recent rapid industrialisation across the globe have visibly begun to take their toll on the planet. Researchers and scientists across the world have begun to study the negative impact that the human race can have upon the habitats in which we live. Their studies have highlighted the issues of global warming, ozone deterioration and carbon footprints. Publicised by many groups, and famously by Al Gore in his film *An Inconvenient Truth*, the issues of sustainability and conservation have come to the fore for many eco-friendly and forward-thinking politicians, personalities and environmental groups. The concern over conserving the planet has led to a greater awareness to reduce carbon emissions, and protect the environment and endangered species. The Kyoto Protocol of the 1990s stands as a clear pillar of the worldwide endeavour to address environmental sustainability issues across the globe. Though the advances have been huge – companies now measure their carbon footprints, agencies protect our National Parks, environmental groups guard our animals and the public begin to take up basic routines such as recycling – there remains much more to be done.

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Activity 1.3 War and conflict

1 World War I:

- 1 More than 10 million people died in the conflict.
- 2 People from Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia and North America participated in the war.
- 3 The war saw the end of the German, Ottoman (Turkey) and the Austro-Hungarian Empires in Europe. The British Empire reached its maximum point in 1918.
- 4 The strains of war contributed to the Russian Revolution in 1917, which saw the end to the old autocratic monarchical rule of the Russian Tsar and the beginning of the new communist regime.
- 5 The Treaty of Versailles, signed after the war, set up a list of punitive terms, which it placed upon Germany.

World War II:

- 1 The war began in 1939 as a result of the uncontrollable expansionist aims of Hitler in Nazi Germany and the inability of the world to appease or manage him.
- 2 War broke out in September 1939 after Hitler's invasion of Poland. The conflict saw Britain and France (and, in 1941, the USA) allied against Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Stalin's Russia and the Empire of Japan.
- 3 In 1941, Hitler turned on his ally Stalin and invaded the Soviet Union.
- 4 War ended in Europe in May 1945 after the success of the D Day landings of the British and American forces in June 1944, and the advance of the Soviet Red Army in the East through 1944–5. The war against Japan ended three months later in August 1945, on VP Day, after the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- 5 After the failure of the League of Nations to secure lasting peace, the nations of the world came together in San Francisco in June 1945 to draw up and sign the United Nations charter.

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Korean War:

- 1 North Korea was communist and South Korea was capitalist. In 1950, North Korea invaded the south with the aim of uniting the country under a communist system.
- 2 Led by the USA, the UN passed a resolution requesting all member states to aid the defence of South Korea and expel the invaders. The Americans led the UN forces in forcing the North Korean forces back and went as far as invading the North in the process. This served to provoke the communist Chinese regime to join forces with North Korea and push the Allied forces back to the 38th parallel
- 3 Around three million people died in the conflict before the ceasefire in 1953.
- 4 Australian forces were part of the UN coalition and Australia lost 340 troops in the conflict.
- 5 After the war, Korea remained divided: capitalist South and communist North.

Vietnam War:

- 1 The Vietnam War was one of the most extended and symbolic conflicts of the Cold War. After World War II, Vietnam remained under the colonial rule of France (as French Indochina). Despite French attempts to retain control of the colony, in 1954 France withdrew, unable to deal with the growing Vietnamese nationalistic movement. Vietnam was divided into communist north and capitalist south.
- 2 Since World War II, America had intervened in Vietnam first to help France retain control and then after 1954 in an attempt to shore up the democratic and capitalist government in South Vietnam.
- 3 The USA went from giving financial aid to South Vietnam, to sending advisors, to eventually sending American troops in order to support the democratic regime there.
- 4 Australian forces were a part of the coalition fighting in Vietnam. In total, 60 000 Australians served in the conflict at one point or another, and 521 Australians died.
- 5 Between the start of the Vietnam War and the evacuation of Saigon in 1975, after the eventual loss to the North Vietnamese forces, there were huge protests and demonstrations against the war in both the USA and Australia.

Gulf War:

- 1 Between 1980 and 1988 Iran and Iraq had fought in a territorial border dispute known as the Iraq–Iran War. The end of the conflict was a stalemate that left both nations unsatisfied.

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- 2 In 1990, Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.
- 3 In 1991, a coalition of nations joined together to aid the Kuwaiti government in repelling the Iraqi attack; this was known as the Gulf War.
- 4 Codenamed Operation Desert Storm, the UN alliance of 34 nations was successful in removing Iraqi forces from Kuwait.
- 5 The coalition, which included troops from Australia, lost 392 troops in the conflict.

War in Afghanistan:

- 1 In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in support of a communist Afghani government in the country. The draining conflict lasted 10 years and saw the Soviet forces continually attacked by an Islamic fundamentalist group called the Taliban.
- 2 The USA gave some support to the Taliban during the conflict, hoping to defeat the formation of a communist regime in Afghanistan.
- 3 Twenty-two years after the end of the Russian engagement in Afghanistan, the terrorist organisation al-Qaeda hijacked commercial aeroplanes and crashed two of them into the World Trade Center and one into the US Defence Ministry at the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked plane crashed in a paddock in Pennsylvania after passengers overpowered the hijackers.
- 4 In response, the US and its allies invaded Afghanistan, where al-Qaeda was based.
- 5 The war in Afghanistan was extended to Iraq in 2003. Australian forces were committed to both conflicts. Final removal of troops and an end to the conflict is due to occur by 2014.

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

WWI and the Vietnam War:

Between 1918 and 1975, there was a staggering development in the way in which wars were fought. World War I was the first modern war; one of machine guns, new age artillery, newly invented tanks and mass killing. It was a giant step forward from conflicts of the 1800s. It was a conflict fought on a wider scale than those that had occurred prior, over vastly differing terrain and in various strained and unbearable conditions. Though the technology of World War I had advanced to a level never seen before, often the tactics and strategies had not been modernised. Many officers remained loyal to old

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tactics of cavalry charges and had to develop and improvise in the new conditions, especially the trench warfare of the western front.

In comparison, the Vietnam War was completely different. The style of war was no longer static trench warfare, but a guerrilla war between a technologically advanced nation and a tactically savvy force that exploited its knowledge of the terrain. The Vietnam War saw a lightly armed North Vietnamese force take on the overwhelmingly superior US and allied force of artillery, infantry firearms, air support and chemical weaponry. Whereas in World War I the victims were mainly the soldiers at the front, in the Vietnam War the Vietnamese people themselves suffered hugely – approximately a quarter of a million civilians died.

While World War I saw shelling and daily casualty levels unlike any conflict that had gone before, the Vietnam War has been remembered for use of chemical warfare, such as the use of Agent Orange (dropped to remove vegetation used by North Vietnamese forces to hide), which caused devastation and harm to the civilian population.

Finally, World War I was generally supported by the public in each belligerent country, whereas the Vietnam conflict was notable for the dissent and protests against its waging.

Activity 1.4 Peacekeeping

- 1
 - The League of Nations drew up the Treaty of Versailles, which Germany considered to be a 'diktat', or dictated peace.
 - The resentment in Germany towards the Treaty of Versailles was huge. This resentment underlay the whole period of post-war reconstruction in Germany and was quick to vocalise itself in the face of economic collapse during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
 - The Treaty was a compromise between Britain, France and the USA. Many of the terms reflected the immediate desires of the victorious nations, who wished to take the spoils and punish Germany after the conflict.
 - US President Woodrow Wilson drew up a set of 14 points to secure peace for the future. He hoped the terms of the Treaty of Versailles would adhere to his proposals. Sadly, his hopes for a just or fair peace were largely ignored and only a few of his points were put into action.
 - The French approach to the discussions over the treaty was stubborn and adamant. This was due to the huge French losses and the devastation caused to French land. The French Government was keen to see Germany suffer and be crippled by punitive measures.
 - The Treaty set up an exorbitant reparation bill that the Allies insisted Germany paid them, to compensate them for the war.
 - Germany was blamed solely for the beginning of World War I, in what was known as the 'war guilt clause'. This was another reason for German resentment, as many nations actually held responsibility for the growing tensions that had culminated in the outbreak of war in 1914.
 - The Treaty also required Germany to relinquish its colonies as well as large swathes of North, West and East Germany to other European nations.
 - The German armed forces were also reduced. The army was set at no more than 100 000, the navy was restricted to six battleships and the country was forbidden to have an air force. This further added to German anger, as it felt embarrassed and defenceless.
 - The League of Nations was a weak and bureaucratic organisation unable to deal with major problems and conflicts. Despite proposing the League, the USA failed to

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ratify the Treaty and therefore did not join the League. This meant that one of the largest and strongest nations in the world at the time did not lend its support to the organisation.

- 2 a** Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.

‘To maintain international peace and security’

- b** Students will need to refer to the explanation from the previous question. However, responses might follow the example below.

This line sums up the essence of what the UN aimed to achieve. From its beginning in 1945, the UN’s most crucial aim has been to act as an organisation to retain peace across the globe. Though many of its other aims are important, above all else the UN stands as major agency striving to maintain peace and avoid conflicts such as World War II ever occurring again.

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

The UN is crucial in today’s modern world because it provides peacekeeping missions, electoral supervision, military protection and provision of humanitarian aid to struggling nations.

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3

Australia and the United Nations:

Years of Involvement: 1945–present

Conflicts involved in (with date):

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

Troops/staff committed to each deployment:

Indonesia: approx. 100 Australian personnel

Korea: up to 100

India-Pakistan-Kashmir: approx. 25

Cyprus: 1000 federal police in total

Somalia: approx. 1500

Rwanda: 600

Cambodia: approx. 1300

East Timor: approx. 7000

Australia's role in the United Nations today:

Australia is the 12th-largest contributor to the United Nations and has contributed defence personnel or Australian Federal Police (sometimes both) to many conflicts across the globe depending on the mission and the need.

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

The UN has faced a vast array of problems and conflicts since its inauguration in 1945. Border disputes have been one obvious and reoccurring area of conflict and resolution, from India and Pakistan to Turkish and Greek Cyprus. The UN has also been involved in truce supervision, law and order enforcement, engineering aid, election and referendum

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regulation, weapons inspection, management and distribution of humanitarian aid, and, of course, the provision of military protection. The UN continues to face these issues and problems even today, from Afghanistan to Haiti. Each different mission throws up its own complexities and requirements. Therefore the UN will need to continue to develop and monitor the modern world and continue to address the wide reaching problems and conflicts that require their international involvement.

Activity 1.5 Rights and freedoms

- 1 Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the example below.
 - a The *Brown vs Board of Education Topeka* decision was crucial moment, which was to have a great bearing on the Civil Rights Movement. It was the first major legal victory against segregation in schools.
 - b The 'Freedom Rides' of 1961 in the USA were an important display of protest from a mixed group of activists against the practice of segregation on interstate buses. It led to further Freedom Rides being taken throughout the southern states.
 - c One of the most famous and important people of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement was Dr Martin Luther King Jr. He used nonviolent resistance and boycotts to force the issue of black American rights. During the huge March on Washington in 1963, he delivered his famous 'I have a dream' speech to the 200 000 civil rights supporters congregated. The speech resonated around the world.
- 2 The US Civil Rights Movement influenced the civil rights movement in Australia as the actions in the USA spurred protests against the treatment of Australian Indigenous peoples. Reflecting the US 'Freedom Rides' of the early 1960s, a group of university students from Sydney took their own 'Freedom Ride', challenging segregation by travelling on a bus through northern New South Wales. Similar to the US movement, this display of protest against Aboriginal discrimination gained huge publicity and put the Australian Civil Rights Movement on the political agenda. The gains made by both civil rights movements were also similar. In Australia, the extensive campaigning by Aboriginal rights leaders and groups led to a positive federal referendum which meant that the Commonwealth Government could legislate for Aboriginal people and that Aboriginal people should be included in the national census.
- 3 The *Mabo vs Queensland* case (leading to what is commonly known as 'Mabo decision') was a landmark High Court of Australia decision recognising native title in Australia for the first time. The High Court rejected the doctrine of *terra nullius* in favour of the common law doctrine of Aboriginal title over land in Australia. It was crucial in advancing

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the cause of the Aboriginal community in the debate over land title and ownership. It has led to a move for the determination of land titles and thrown up question marks over the permissibility of future development of land affected by native title.

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

a We apologise for the laws and policies of successive parliaments and governments.

This line is crucial as it contains the word ‘apologise’ and represents the Australian government decision to apologise for the mistreatment of the Australian Aboriginal population.

We apologise especially for the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, their communities and their country.

This line is also important because the Australian government directly apologises for the previous government policy of removing Aboriginal children from their families, which had a devastating impact on the Aboriginal communities at the time and ever since.

For the pain, suffering and hurt of these stolen generations, their descendants and for their families left behind, we say sorry. To the mothers and the fathers, the brothers and the sisters, for the breaking up of families and communities, we say sorry.

This line further reinforces the government apology. It refers directly to the term ‘stolen generations’, for which the Australian government was responsible. It is an admittance and recognition of the hugely negative impact that the government policy had upon the families and communities of Aboriginal Australians.

b This speech clearly demonstrates the dramatic advances made in Australian society to the position of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. The political ramifications of this apology are that the government accepts responsibility for the racist policies of the past, and is accountable for the heartache and suffering caused. It also shows the desire to rebuild and unite the country, accept the blemishes on our history, right the wrongs of the past and move forward with confidence as a nation into the future.

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Activity 1.6 Population, the environment and sustainability

- 1 Major problems that have arisen due to the rapid population growth during the twentieth century:
 - The population of the world has increased by two billion people between 1987 and 2011
 - A direct impact on food supplies and other resources
 - Great damage to the natural environment
 - Chinese political policy and cultural beliefs lead to large numbers of female babies being abandoned

- 2 Three major environmental movements that have arisen during the twentieth century: many to choose from, amongst them:
 - Wilderness Preservation Society of Australia
 - Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reacted to military developments in the Middle East by cutting oil supplies to the West
 - The Sierra Club
 - Greenpeace
 - Friends of the Earth
 - Tasmanian Wilderness Society
 - ‘Save the Barrier Reef’ campaign
 - The Australian Greens Party
 - The anti-whaling movement
 - World Wildlife Foundation
 - Club of Rome

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

Dear _____,

Introduction:

The dramatic increase in the world's population has had an equally dramatic impact on the environment, and the pressure on the world for resources, food and housing has come at a cost to the environment around us. There is a need for more sustainable projects to combat this and preserve our planet for future generations.

Main body:

Population growth has led to a vast increase in the need for resources such as energy. The carbon footprint of people around the globe has grown and there has become a need to observe and even regulate the growing world industrialisation.

Greenpeace is an organisation committed to sustainable trade, and argues that free trade leads to consumption of resources on a scale that the Earth cannot keep up with. Organisations like Greenpeace need support in order to convince governments that there should be an internationally agreed set of environmental standards for trade.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the rapid growth in population and its impacts has meant that the need for the human race as a whole to develop more sustainable approaches to living has become vital.

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Activity 1.7 Technology and advertising

1 a Three things that each of these advertisements does well include:

- Displays the car brand clearly
- Shows the full length of the car, so that the viewer can appreciate its appearance
- Makes the car seem desirable, either visually or by using a slogan

b Advertising became more and more vital to the development and success of industry and commercial trade. Companies and their employees realised the power of advertising in publicising their product and influencing the consumer to buy it. As a plethora of products became available for the consumer to buy, companies began to rely more on advertising in order to stand out in a crowded market. Originally, advertising was simple and stated key information about the product – it was not an industry separate from the product. During the twentieth century advertising remodelled itself into an industry of its own, creating a wide range of increasingly clever techniques.

c Ways that the automobile has advanced technologically since the time of the Model T Ford:

- The Model T was a three gear car
- The Model T could run off kerosene, ethanol or gasoline
- The Model used a hand crank to get the car started
- The Model T had the fuel tank situated under the driver's seat
- The Model T was rear drive
- The Model T had wooden wheels and balloon
- The Model T had three pedals
- The Model T was made on the newly innovated Ford production line of the 1920s
- Cars of today have a number of features that make driving easier, such as automatic gear changing, power steering and cruise control. They also have safety features such as airbags, and features for the comfort of the passengers such as air-conditioning and stereos.

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

- a** International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) was founded in 1911.
- b** IBM was a merge of three companies who adopted the name IBM in 1924. During the twentieth century IBM began its life designing various technological items, including the tabulating device, but became hugely financially successful after creating the first commercial home computer, the IBM personal computer (PC), in 1981. During its lifetime IBM has garnered reams of technology and innovation awards as well as four Nobel Prizes. It is credited for inventing the floppy disc, the hard drive, the ATM and the magnetic stripe card.
- c** Since 1981, IBM has competed with Microsoft and Apple for the computer and software market. Though it has sold off its 'Thinkpad' to Lenovo it remains second to Apple in this competition.
- d** Responses should follow the guidelines below.
 - Display an understanding of products from today and earlier in the twentieth century
 - Outline how these products have changed
 - Describe what advertising strategies have been used to sell the products
 - Analyse how advertising strategies have changed

Activity 1.8 Boom and crash

1 Industry boomed in America following World War I due to many factors:

- The US economy was not devastated following WWI, unlike many other European countries.
- Many new technologies and new industries were developed. These companies expanded as demand for products grew, more jobs and product were created, and more money came in.
- Cars such as Ford's 'Tin Lizzie' or Model T were produced efficiently on production lines and sold at affordable prices.
- The Republican governments of the 1920s allowed businesses huge freedom to make money unregulated. They reduced taxation and put up tariffs on imports into the USA.
- The desire for consumer goods, to fit with the new evolving modern life, grew rapidly. Radio became a new exciting technology of the day and the film industry expanded. These were just three of many industries that 'boomed' in production and distribution during the roaring twenties.

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

The Wall Street Crash occurred in October 1929 when the New York Stock Exchange, located on Wall Street, collapsed. This involved the plummeting of share prices as dealers and speculators scrambled to sell and get out of the market. This frantic selling was caused by a simple loss in confidence that spread viciously around Wall Street, but was spurred by the truth that the American boom of the roaring twenties was unsustainable.

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

From South America to Europe, the Wall Street Crash sent shock waves around the globe and led to a global economic depression known as the Great Depression. Despite its own tariffs, America still had huge amounts invested around the globe and its export trade reached far and wide. The most notable impact was in Germany. In the aftermath

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of the crash, the USA recalled loans that it had granted to Germany during the 1920s. This sudden withdrawal of US money led to a crash in Germany, leading to massive unemployment and the closure of the main five banks. In the turmoil of depression, Germans voted for what they thought was a strong leader to provide jobs, and Nazism was able to take a footing in German politics.

- 4 a** A swagman was an itinerant worker. They were called swagmen because of the ‘swag’ normally carried by such persons. A person’s swag comprises their worldly belongings, wrapped in a blanket and formed into a backpack. People were in this position in the early twentieth century largely because of the unemployment caused by the Great Depression.
- b** In the second verse the ‘squatter’ (land owner) and the police approach the swagman. They question him about the ‘jumbuck’ (sheep) in his bag and arrest him for stealing it.
- c** The life of a swagman was hard work. The song outlines the desperation the men had for food; that they would steal a ‘jumbuck’ to feed themselves.
- d** Swagmen became more visible as the 1930s progressed because the Great Depression became more widespread, leading to more and more unemployment. As more lost their jobs in the towns and cities, there became a greater number of itinerant workers; i.e. men travelling on foot from farm to farm seeking work or food.

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Activity 1.9 Female rights and liberation

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

Women participated in both World War I and World War II; not as soldiers, but in a huge range of different occupations and roles that assisted the war effort.	The Women's Liberation Movement of the 1960s was referred to as the Second Wave, and was inspired by a number of female publications, including Australian Germaine Greer's celebrated text <i>The Female Eunuch</i> .
Enfranchisement means to give someone the right to citizenship or the right to vote.	What were the terms of the Sex Discrimination Act 1984?

- 2 a As part of the Second Wave of the Women's Liberation Movement, many women wished to highlight the issues of inequality. Though the movement had many broader aims aside from equality, this source shows that women wanted to make a clear stand against the sexism that was rife in society. Bognor and Thornton's protest was a direct demonstration against a men-only bar in Toowong, but the point was to go further than just the audience of that bar in Brisbane and to highlight and gain publicity for the movement throughout the country. They wanted this to be just one protest to symbolise all the similar incidents of similar sexual division and discrimination in society at the time.
- b This source shows that the status of women in the 1960s was unacceptable. Women were considered inferior to males within society and treated as such, in their careers, throughout the workplace and in the social environment in general. It also shows that women were willing to actively challenge this perception, and that they wanted recognition and political change to boost their positions within society.
- c Student responses will vary. However, responses might follow the examples below.

Effective: This method was extremely effective in convincing people to change their views towards the position of women in Australia. It was an incredibly simple statement of intent and roused a great deal of publicity for the Women's Liberation

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Movement, from which – having gained the country’s attention – they could begin the debate and discussion towards more political rights.

Not effective: This method was detrimental to the cause of women’s rights. It was a small demonstration that changed little and only enflamed negative publicity upon the women’s movement. Instead, the movement would have been better to approach the campaign with a more formal stance of political negotiation rather than reverting to publicity stunts.

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

One of the most effective techniques of bringing about change to the position of women was the publication of female authors in the 1960s and 1970s. From Freidan to Greer, feminist books and texts opened up the debate and put new issues and on the agenda and challenged taboos. These authors managed to push the debate for greater women’s rights through the written word and made people open up – sometimes for the first time – to issues such as sexual inequality.

- e** The ‘Second Wave’ of the Women’s Liberation Movement was extremely important in advancing the position of women in Australia in the twentieth century. The movement brought many crucial issues to the top of the political agenda and achieved a series of victories including the legalisation of abortion, criminalisation of rape in marriage and the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*, which prohibited the discrimination of women in work; accommodation; education; the provision of goods, facilities and services; the activities of clubs and the administration of Commonwealth laws and programs. This advance was due to the publicity gained through the literature of writers such as Betty Freidan, Robin Morgana and Germaine Greer; the demonstrations such as that of Thornton and Bognor in the source; and many more examples of pressure and negotiation throughout the century. In addition, the work of Jackie Huggins highlighted issues for Aboriginal women, who felt marginalised by the mainstream of the women’s movement. Huggins won an Australia Medal for her work in pointing out that, for advances in Aboriginal female rights to occur, first there needed to be an advance in Aboriginal rights as a whole.

Activity 1.10 The Cold War: rise and fall of the Berlin wall

1 What caused the Cold War?

- The paranoia and fear that the other superpower had the intentions for domination
- The expansionist intentions of the communist Soviet Union after WWII caused huge tension
- President Truman issuing his 'Doctrine' in 1947, which enflamed the situation, saying he would aid and support all governments threatened by communist takeover either internally or externally
- Winston Churchill's speech in 1949 decreeing that an 'iron curtain' had descended across Europe dividing Europe between communist east and democratic west
- The dropping of the nuclear bomb on Japan in 1945, which started a nuclear arms race as the Soviet Union sought to neutralise American dominance

Why did the Cold War End?

- The reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev
- Gorbachev's instigation of the policy of openness (*glasnost*), which meant that the Soviet Union would allow more political freedoms for their people
- The Soviet Union's economy inability to sustain the expenditure required to continue the 'arms race' of nuclear weapons
- The beginning of Eastern European countries' fight for independence, leading to an uprising in Poland, and revolution spreading across the Communist Bloc
- The collapse of the Soviet Union as a superpower

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2

The major events of the Cold War

Other major events

1945

End of WWII and beginning of Soviet/American dominance

1945, tensions began, United Nations is founded

Truman Doctrine announced, 1947

1949, Mao Zedong forms the communist People's Republic of China

Berlin Airlift, 1948

Soviet Union develops the atomic bomb, 1949

1949, NATO formed

The Korean War, 1950–3

1957, The Soviet Union launches first satellite, 'Sputnik'

Berlin Wall erected, 1961

1961, Russian Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space

Bay of Pigs Disaster and Cuban Missile Crisis, 1961 and 1962

1963, JFK assassinated and march on Washington during the US Civil Rights Movement

The Vietnam War, 1965–75

1967, Federal referendum vote to allow Commonwealth Government to legislate for Aboriginal people and to include Aboriginal people in national census

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