

History

1. Australians in WW2

The main reason for Australia's involvement in WW2 was the British declaration of war against Germany. This war was very different from WW1, with the introduction of new fighting machines, namely tanks and planes.

The treaty of Versailles was a treaty that severely **punished** Germany for 'starting' WW1.

Blame The Germans were blamed for WWI, causing many Germans to feel uneasy

Reparations The Germans were ordered to pay large reparations, crippling their economy

Army The German army was disbanded and downsized

Territories Germany lost large parts of its Western sections and some of its territory was now separated by the new state: Poland

Tobruk was a pivotal battle, with 3 of our best forces working to take control of the crux of the Suez Canal.

After WW1, the Japanese were ambitious, lusting for more land and natural resources. They started a rapid expansion across the Pacific and bits of China.

To stop the Japanese from taking Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Australians employed a 96 km track, the Kokoda Track, to defend PNG. With PNG being so close to Australia, it was vital it was defended.

The Australians faced a technologically superior rival well-hidden with camouflage and the ability to determine the engagements. While the Australians work khaki suited for the desert but had better logistic and support from the natives. The constant threat of battle from a camouflaged threat, proved a physiological torment for many.

The only main attacks on Australia were the Darwin bombing (236 casualties); and the Sydney submarine attacks and Newcastle attacks (50 casualties together).

According to the Geneva convention Prisoners of War (POWs) should be treated with care and attention. Instead, the Japanese subjected them to great trauma through physical (building railways and poor conditions) and mental (poor conditions) means. The Japanese way of no surrender, lead to their cruel treatment of POWs.

Women were used on the home-front to perform clerical (truck drivers), nurses and in factories. After a shortage of recruits, the Australians forces accepted over 3000 Indigenous soldiers who fought alongside their fellow Australians.

To bolster their warfront, the Australian Government implemented conscription to fight the Japanese threat.

Censorship was used to limit the spread of vital information that could threaten the warfront.

Propaganda was used to bolster war support and to create mass amounts of emotions.

The Australian Government interned those it deemed as threats to national security, over 7 thousand of them.

The start of the end was with the American 'Doolittle Raids', which struck fear into the Japanese, as they now knew that America could bomb them.

The fall of Japan was with the battle of Midway, where the American used broken Japanese codes to ambush them. Over the course of 6 months, Allied forces hopped from island to island, slowly defeating the Japanese. Japan was forced to surrender with the use of two atomic weapons.

WWII made Australia realise that it now had to look after itself after the UK failed to support them.

Australia implemented a range of policies to assimilate and integrate servicemen back into civilian life through grants and loans.

Australia encouraged the migration of almost 2 million to make sure it could protect itself.

2. The Holocaust

A **belief** is a collectively held and accepted idea, usually without proof.

An **opinion** is one's perspective drawn from understandings, that comes with inherent bias.

Anti-Semitism or anti-Jewish has existed for over 2000 years. Tracing its origins to Christians blaming the Jews for putting Jesus to death. The early church casted Jews as agents of the devil and this excluded them from most occupations.

Ghettos evolved as a place to separate Jews from the rest of society by isolation.

In the 1900s, fake media was used to spread ideas that Jews were using their intelligence and money to manipulate the West, these ideas were used to support murderous pogroms.

To ease the public into vile acts, the Nazi regime used the Pyramid of Hate to slowly normalise negative perceptions, discrimination and violence.

The Nazi ideology appealed to many as it channel the German anger into political support. It provided convenient scapegoats: the Jews and communists.

Nationalist laws like Nuremberg Laws made it hard for Germans and Jews to have relations.

Kristallnacht were state- 'sanctioned' riots after the murder of a German diplomat, which provided a reason for the German government to blame the Jews and send them to concentration camps.

Burning of the Books	Widespread suppression of 'un-German' ideas, limiting minorities.
Night of the Long Knives	A purge of the SA ranks to prevent a coup.
Berlin Olympics	An effective global propaganda opportunity to show both Aryan and German superiority.
Reichstag Fire	A burning of the German parliament which helped reduce opposition and promote anti-democratic legislation. Paving the way for Nazi <u>dictatorship</u> .

Night of the Long Knives was a burning of the German parliament which helped reduce opposition and promote anti-Democratic legislation.

Propaganda was used to cement the Nazi message in the German psyche.

The youth were particularly susceptible as they were naïve and easy to manipulate.

From 1939, the Nazis rounded up Jews from across their occupied territories into *ghettos*. These ghettos had terrible living conditions. Then they were sent to concentration camps where they worked for the Nazi state.

The *Final Solution* emerged to deal with the 'Jewish problem', a mass scale coordination murder of Jews with extermination camps, those who were deemed unfit were the first to be exterminated, as those with skills were rounded up.

When the Germans realised that they would lose the war, they began the process of covering up their extermination camps by exhuming and cremating bodies. Death marches were also used to evacuate the Jews away from the advancing Russians, killing 250 000.

The Nuremberg Trial (in the birthplace of Nazism) began to reveal the horrors of Nazi rule to the world, with 1416 being found guilty.

A variety of media has been created to remind people about the Holocaust. This media must be careful to balance accessibility with sensitivity.

3. Rights and Freedoms

The UN Declaration was the first universal declaration of rights to be created and signed universally.

There have been several historic influences including the Magna Carta.

With 370 million Indigenous people, their rights have often been neglected – the UN passed the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous People which 4 former British colonies were the only ones to vote against (NZ, AU, US and CA).

The day of mourning is a tradition held on every Australia day since 1938 to protest discrimination.

Several policies affected the rights of First Nations peoples:

- Protectionism – the direct involvement of government to determine and control Indigenous lives to turn them 'white'
- Assimilation – passive process of social merging as policies encouraged 'white' thinking for Indigenous people

The Stolen Generations was a 60-year period where the Australian government removed Indigenous children from their homes to turn them white.

With systemic racism dating back to slavery, America was a country full of racism. *Jim Crow laws* institutionalised segregation with the policy of 'separate but equal'. With black facilities often neglected compared to white ones.

There were several movements and people promoting equal rights:

- *Martin Luther King Jr.*: Civil Rights activist who promoted **peaceful** disobedience and resistance
- *Malcolm X*: radical activist who saw protest as the only way to achieve freedom and equality
- *Rosa Parks*: considered to be the person who started the whole Civil Rights movement after refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus starting a series of bus boycotts

Racism has become imbedded in society, becoming *systemic*, as white people have historical wealth that give them a 'leg up'.

<i>Brown vs Board of Education</i>	The Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were 'unconstitutional'.
<i>Little Rock Nine</i>	Were 9 black students who enrolled in a traditionally all white schools, because of their academic performance. They were protected from protestors by the National Guard sent by President Eisenhower.
<i>Greensboro Four</i>	4 black students sat a segregated lunch counter starting a series of 'sit-ins' across the country.
<i>Ruby Bridges</i>	White families protested the integration of black pupils in their school, causing a boycott and leaving only 3 white families remaining in the school.

The US Civil rights movement inspired similar in Australia, like the Freedom Rides which exposed racist attitudes in the countryside to the whole nation.

In the 1900s, Indigenous Australians were subject to poor conditions, poor pay and mistreatment.

1959 They start to get welfare payment, albeit through a 3rd party.

1962 They are given the right to vote.

1967 Counted in the census, now federal law governs them allowing for equal treatment and rights across Aus.

1968 Equal pay

Wave Hill walk-off was a 7-year protest over pay, conditions and land ownership. The PM in 1967 recognised their land rights as he recognised the inequalities.

There was referendum in 1967, which constitutionalised equality and giving Indigenous people the status of humans.

The *Land Rights Movement* was a series of protests to allow Indigenous people to regain access to their ancestor's land.

<i>Terra Nullius</i>	Was the idea that land is occupied by no one, disqualifying Indigenous claims	
<i>Yirrkala Bark Petition</i>	A petition to give a land allocated for mining back to its Indigenous owners	1963
<i>Tent Embassy</i>	Demanded the recognition of Indigenous land rights and compensation	1966
<i>Land Rights Act</i>	Gave Indigenous people full ownership and mining rights for their traditional lands	1976
<i>Mabo Decision</i>	TS Islanders had claim to land taken from them, these applied to Crown Land and overturned the principle of <i>Terra Nullius</i>	1992
<i>Native Title Act</i>	Indigenous people could claim land that they had an unbroken connection to through a tribunal.	1993
<i>Wik Decision</i>	The Government decided that pastoral leases took priority over Indigenous rights, effectively ending native title through this amendment	1996

Sources

"the Negro's great stumbling block [is] ... the white moderate, who is more devoted to 'order'" – MLK

"A man who believe in freedom will do anything under the sun to acquire ... or preserve his freedom" – MX

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race," – UNHCR A2