

HOW TO USE AND QUOTE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS IN SHORT ANSWERS AND ESSAYS...

Year 10 History

Using and quoting both Primary and Secondary source documents is a critical skill. You must be able to do this in the School Certificate and HSC.

Follow these 3 simple rules:

- 1. Never write out long slabs of quoted text in an answer or essay. Just quote 2 or 3 words from the document and blend these words into your own sentences.**
- 2. Mention the source document or the author you are quoting in your answer, or put the name of the source you use at the end of the paragraph. (This avoids plagiarism!) Additionally underline the source or author so that it is easily identified within your response.**
- 3. Never use the word 'Quote' in your answer or essay. A better way to introduce some quoted evidence is to use the word 'noted' or 'stated'. Or you can use the phrase: According to Jones..... or Jones noted in Source Q that there were many ".....". Also use the words: According to.... For example: According to Summons,.....**

For Example:

Question: It has been stated that the Australian POW's who worked on the construction of the Burma railway showed remarkable courage and an unselfishness, which has never been exceeded. Explain this statement using Source B.

....Australian POW's showed "fortitude" and courage whilst working on the Burma railway. They worked tirelessly despite enduring problems with "cholera, dysentery, malnutrition" and many other illnesses which left "almost every man broken in health". As *noted* by W. Summons in Source B, he never "saw an Australian refuse to go out (to work) in another man's place", nor did they let their spirit break until the time of their death.

This therefore explains the above statement, and why Summons concluded that the POW's actions to help their fellow man in times of desperation despite their own illness, showed an "unselfishness that has never been exceeded." (Source B, The Burma Railway– W. Summons, *Twice their Prisoners.*).....

→ Now turn over the page and highlight the words in Source B, that were quoted above. Then answer the questions on the next sheet.

WWII- Australian Prisoners of War: Source Documents

Source A: A German Camp– J. Borrie, *Despite Captivity*.

Our reception barrack rooms were grim, each double-ended block housing two hundred men in three-tiered bunks, on or under which we stowed gear. In the middle of the block was a concrete washroom with cold water taps and no glass in the window-frames. At night the windows were tightly shuttered outside and urine tubes placed in the porches at each end. There were five such barrack blocks per compound.....There's an issue of mint leaf tea each morning, and soup and spuds at noon; at night we get bread, marg, sugar and sausage.

Source B: The Burma Railway– W. Summons, *Twice their Prisoners*.

'The rations, working hours, and general conditions cannot be easily described. That year of 1943 is just a nightmare of starvation, disease and death. We had a dreadful problem with cholera, dysentery, malnutrition, malaria and tropical ulcers, finishing the railway with almost every man broken in health. I can genuinely say that the A.I.F outworked and outsuffered any nationality on that accursed Thailand River Kava Noi and the lads...showed fortitude beyond anything I could have believed possible. I saw them flogged to work reeling with sickness and I've carried them to the engineers lines when they could no longer stand up, to do more work sitting down. But through that long ordeal with sick parades going on in pouring rain into the late hours of the night I never saw an Australian refuse to go out in another man's place when the necessity arose nor a man's spirit break until the time came to turn his face to the wall and die. They showed an unselfishness that has never been exceeded. '

Source C: Japanese Brutality– W. Summons, *Twice their Prisoners*.

The guards were consistently obnoxious, beatings becoming quite common, and feelings were stirred on many occasions by particularly brutal incidents. It is almost impossible to describe the brutality of the Japanese. If detailed accounts of atrocities are given, words such as beatings, torture, kicking, used to indicate the nature of the cruelties, lose their force and people are apt to consider the descriptions as exaggerated. I can but say in this respect that all published reports and stories of atrocities are not distorted in any way, and that the Japanese excelled in the use of fiendish methods.

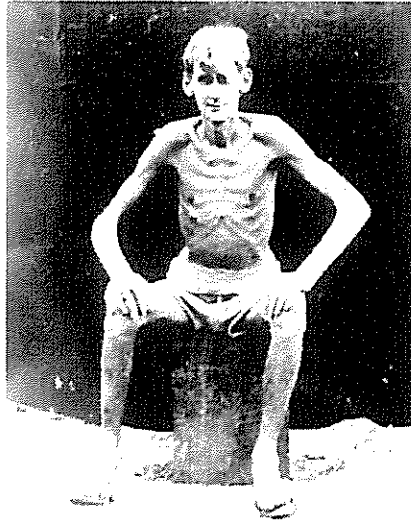
Source D: Statistics– C. Fallows, *War, 2005*.

In all, 30 560 Australians were imprisoned by the Japanese and the Germans. Those taken prisoners by the Japanese endured terrible privations, and about 36 per cent died in captivity. The Japanese massacred prisoners, including women and children, they starved them and forced them into hard labour. Prisoners of the Japanese had no mail from home and no Red Cross parcels, unlike those held by the Germans and Italians.

The Germans and Italians gave the names of their prisoners to the Allies but the families of many of those captured by the Japanese did not know whether their son, brother or husband had survived until after the war. It was not until 1944 that news leaked out about the treatment the Japanese meted out to their prisoners.

In January 1946, General MacArthur established the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, and there followed a series of trials and executions...of Japanese war criminals.

Source E: Photo of an Australian POW from a Japanese camp. The effects of malnutrition are clearly evident as was typical for many Allied prisoners of the Japanese.



World War II: Australian Prisoners of War

Answer the following questions using the 3 rules:

1. It has been stated that the "Australian POW's who worked on the construction of the Burma railway showed remarkable courage and an unselfishness". How accurate is this statement? Use **Source B** in your answer.
2. Using the evidence from the sources, describe the differences between the German and Japanese prisoner of war camps. Note in particular the photographic evidence in Source E.
3. W. Summons believed that the Japanese excelled in using fiendish methods against their prisoners of war. Do you think Summons is correct in his assessment? Use the sources to justify your response.

(Remember to use the 3 rules for using sources, see above.

Also never write 'I think...', use terms like: 'there is evidence to suggest that...' or 'It could be argued that...')



1. Label all the different places where Australians fought between 1900 and 1914.
2. Label and highlight or colour in, all of the different places where Australians fought during WW1.