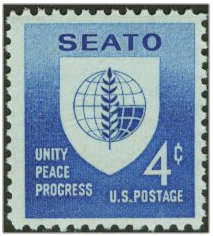
Australia’s response to the threat of communism in Asia after WWII

**Sequence the following events in Australia’s response to the threat of Communism in Asia after WWII.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Write letter**  **of event** | **Event** |
| 1949 December |  | **A** - Australia increased the size of its force in South Vietnam to a task force of two battalions. National servicemen were required to serve in the war. |
| 1950 April |  | **B** - Harold Holt’s ‘All the Way with LBJ’ speech in Washington. |
| 1950 July |  | **C** - Australian troops joined the United Nations forces in Korea. |
| 1951 March |  | **D** - Australia sent thirty military instructors to South Vietnam. |
| 1951 September | **BB** | **E** - Most Australian forces left South Vietnam. |
| 1951 September |  | **F** - National Service was reintroduced in Australia. |
| 1954 February |  | **G** - Australian forces in South Vietnam reached their highest level at 8300 men. |
| 1954 September | **K** | **H** - The Vietnam moratorium movement came to Australia. |
| 1955 April |  | **I** - Australia committed troops to Malaya. |
| 1962 July |  | **J** - Save Our Sons (SOS), a movement opposing conscription, was formed. |
| 1964 November |  | **K** - The formation of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO). |
| 1965 April |  | **L** - The government altered the National Service Act to provide for imprisonment for men who refused to register for National Service. |
| 1965 May |  | **M** - President Lyndon Johnson visited Australia. |
| 1966 March |  | **N** - The Communist Party Dissolution Bill was introduced into parliament. |
| 1966 May |  | **O** - The second moratorium march in Australia. |
| 1966 July |  | **P** - An opinion poll in the Australian showed 64 per cent support for the war in Vietnam. |
| 1966 August |  | **Q** - Australia recognised North Vietnam. |
| 1966 October |  | **R** - The election of the Whitlam Labor government. National Service was abolished. Australia recognised the People’s Republic of China. |
| 1966 November |  | **S** - The High Court declared the Communist Party Dissolution Bill unconstitutional. |
| 1967 October |  | **T** - Federal elections: the Holt government was returned to power with a large majority |
| 1968 May |  | **U** - The first Australian national serviceman was killed in action in the war. |
| 1969 January |  | **V** - John Zarb became the first man to go to prison for refusing to obey the National Service law. |
| 1969 October |  | **W**- Robert Menzies led the Liberal–Country Party coalition to government. |
| 1970 May |  | **X** - Australia sent its first combat troops to South Vietnam. |
| 1970 September |  | **Y** - Australia increased the size of its force in South Vietnam. |
| 1971 August |  | **Z** - Australia announced the withdrawal of all its forces from South Vietnam. |
| 1971 December |  | **AA** - A referendum to ban the Australian Communist Party failed. |
| 1972 December |  | **BB** - Australia, New Zealand and the United States signed the ANZUS Pact. |
| 1973 February |  | **CC** - The Petrov spy scandal. |

**Explain the purpose of the ANZUS Treaty.**



**Explain the purpose of the SEATO Alliance.**