



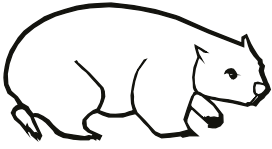
**BLACKLINE
MASTERS**

AUSTRALIA

**HISTORY,
IDENTITY
& ISSUES**

*Human Society &
Its Environment*

BURRA BOOKS



*BLACKLINE
MASTERS*

AUSTRALIA



*Human Society &
Its Environment*

BURRA  **BOOKS**

Australia ~ History, Identity & Issues

written by Greg Porich

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“Human Society and Its Environment K-6 Syllabus”

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BUR-950



INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made with this publication to introduce all of the topics covered in the glossary of “Human Society & Its Environment K-6 Syllabus” © Board of Studies, NSW, 1998.

Due to the size limitations on our publication, we stress that the material contained in this book is intended as a guide or introduction only. The use of these Blackline Masters does not constitute total treatment of a topic and is intended to be an adjunct only.

The contents have been arranged into three broad topic areas and a vocabulary section. Some of the topics treated here deal with issues which may be upsetting to some students and therefore should be used and presented with sensitivity and consideration.

Most of this book contains cloze exercises. Many of the answers rely on basic grammar or spelling for completion. This was done to maximize the legibility of the passages to the students. Many of the treated topics concern complicated ideas, thoughts and issues which are suitable for advanced students only. We suggest that the teacher read through these exercises with the students supplying the answers, then allowing the students to fill in the blanks. The passage can be read through again and corrected if necessary. The students can complete the other research questions, exercises and puzzles if required.

The vocabulary section has been included to deal with all of the words and expressions that students need to be clear on. Each is simply listed with its explanation in a cloze format.

Pages which are directly concerned with Aboriginal topics have been marked in the top right corner with an icon depicting an Aboriginal flag.

There is a page of answers at the end of each section.

CONTENTS

PEOPLE

- ⇒ Aborigines
- ⇒ Maybanke Anderson
- ⇒ Arabanoo
- ⇒ Aung San Suu Kyi
- ⇒ Edmund Barton
- ⇒ Caroline Chisholm
- ⇒ James Cook
- ⇒ Alfred Deakin
- ⇒ John Flynn
- ⇒ Vida Goldstein
- ⇒ Francis Greenway
- ⇒ Richard Johnson
- ⇒ Peter Lalor
- ⇒ Mary Lee
- ⇒ Abraham Lincoln
- ⇒ Elizabeth Macarthur
- ⇒ Macassans
- ⇒ Lachlan Macquarie
- ⇒ Nelson Mandela
- ⇒ Henry Parkes
- ⇒ Pemulwuy
- ⇒ Pericles
- ⇒ Arthur Phillip
- ⇒ Mary Reiby
- ⇒ George Reid
- ⇒ James Ruse
- ⇒ Rose Scott
- ⇒ Catherine Spence

ISSUES AND EVENTS

- ⇒ 1967 Referendum
- ⇒ Aboriginal Deaths in Custody
- ⇒ Anzac Day
- ⇒ Australia Day
- ⇒ Australia Day 1938
- ⇒ Clean Up Australia Day
- ⇒ Community Associations
- ⇒ The First Fleet
- ⇒ Freedom Rides
- ⇒ The Goldrush
- ⇒ Human Rights
- ⇒ Magna Carta
- ⇒ Naidoc Week
- ⇒ Referendum
- ⇒ Shared History
- ⇒ Snowy Mountains Scheme
- ⇒ Stolen Generations
- ⇒ Survival Day
- ⇒ White Australia Policy

RELIGION AND BELIEFS

- ⇒ (the) Dreaming
- ⇒ Chinese New Year
- ⇒ Hinduism
- ⇒ Diwali
- ⇒ Buddhism
- ⇒ Vesak
- ⇒ Islam
- ⇒ Ramadan / Feast of Eid
- ⇒ Judaism
- ⇒ Hanukkah
- ⇒ Christianity
- ⇒ Christmas
- ⇒ Easter
- ⇒ Religions Around the World

VOCABULARY

- ⇒ Vocabulary 1
[Aboriginal, Aboriginal nation, Anti-discrimination legislation, citizenship].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 2
[Chronological, Civic, Civic action, Colonisation, Community, Constitution].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 3
[Culture, Custom, Democracy, Displacement, Dispossession, Ecological community, Ecological sustainability, Ecology].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 4
[Ecologically sustainable development, Ecosystems, Esperanto, Expansion].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 5
[General Religious Education, Geography, Global, Heritage, History].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 6
[Identity, Institution, Interdependence, Invasion, Land rights, National Trust].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 7
[Natural environment, Occupation, Pacific Rim, Perspective, Primary source, Secondary source, Reconciliation].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 8
[Religion, Rite of passage, State Emergency Service, Social cohesion, Social justice, Social/cultural environment, Sustainable, Synthesising].
- ⇒ Vocabulary 9
[System, Technology, Terra nullis, Traditions, Unsung heroes].

AUSTRALIA



Name: _____

List some of Australia's first white explorers.

ON THE BACK



Aborigines - The First Explorers



S E N I G I R O B A B U S H J K
T N E N I T N O C L K C C D Q Y
S R E L T T E S E X P L O R E D
G N I V A E L P E R S O N M Q K
X S O T R H R G C U E E T I H W
Z S E G A U G N A L A I C E P S

ABORIGINES
BUSH
CONTINENT
EXPLORED
LANGUAGES
LEAVING
PERSON
SETTLERS
SPECIAL
WHITE

Find the answers in the puzzle and place them into the passage.

The indigenous people of Australia are the Aborigines (in their own _____ they are called Koori (meaning 'our people'), Yolngu, Anangu, Nyunga and Nugga). Their history is told orally from person to _____ and generation to generation. This history points back to a life that began over two million years ago.

In Aboriginal mythology, ancestral beings and spirits from the earth travelled across the land creating places, features, people, plants and animals as they went. Some of these places are very _____ and sacred to both men and women in Aboriginal society. These sacred places are spread over the whole _____ and they are proof that Aborigines explored, settled and learned to live in harmony with the Australian land many, many years before any _____ people did.

When white explorers were dying in the harsh Australian outback country they would sometimes be seen by _____, who may have left them alone, or attacked them or helped them. Aborigines did not try to alter the harsh _____ conditions to suit themselves, but learned to live as part of the environment, living from the land but _____ it undamaged.

All areas of Australia have been _____ and settled by Aborigines, from the tropical north to the inland deserts or snow-capped mountains of the south. Aborigines were Australia's first inhabitants and first explorers, living in harmony with the land that European _____ have not yet achieved.

Name: _____

Draw a time line showing the important events in her life.



RESEARCH

Maybanke Anderson

- How many different types of schools are there in Australia? Make a list of some of them.
- Are they free? How do they get their money?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Maybanke Anderson (1845–1927) was _____¹ in England. In 1854 she migrated to Sydney, _____² she trained as a _____³. In 1867 she married Edward Wolstenholme, a _____⁴ merchant, with whom she had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. In 1884 Anderson's unemployed alcoholic husband _____⁵ her. She started Maybanke College for girls, was foundation vice-president of the Womanhood Suffrage _____⁶ of New South Wales in 1891 (later president), and was foundation president of the Kindergarten _____⁷ that opened its first free kindergarten in 1896.

When the divorce _____⁸ was extended in 1892, she divorced Wolstenholme for desertion. She continued voluntary work, campaigning to _____⁹ women the right to be elected to local _____¹⁰.



1 borne bourn born	2 were where wear	3 teecher teachur teacher	4 modem timber plastic	5 deserted desserted married
6 League Leegue Leigue	7 Onion Union Uneon	8 lore loor law	9 stop force allow	10 government gouvernment guverment

Name: _____

Draw a map showing where Arabanoo's clan lived.

ON THE
BACK

RESEARCH

Arabanoo



- Can you list any other epidemics of disease that have killed a lot of people?
- Where would the smallpox germ have come from?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Arabanoo was a _____¹ of an Aboriginal northern Sydney _____² clan. He was _____³ at Manly on the 31st of December 1788 by order of Governor Phillip, who wanted to use Arabanoo as an intermediary to _____⁴ relations between the Aboriginal peoples and the colonists, and as a _____⁵ of information. Arabanoo was taken across the harbour to Sydney Cove, the Cadigal clan lands of the Eora. Here he was kept in Phillip's house. _____⁶ recorded that he learnt much about Aboriginal _____⁷ and language from Arabanoo. When a severe _____⁸ epidemic swept the Aboriginal community, Arabanoo helped to care for those _____⁹ into Sydney. _____¹⁰ contracting the disease himself, Arabanoo died on or about 18 May 1789.

Smallpox has been known for many centuries. The characteristic "pocks" produced by the smallpox virus gave their name to all forms of infectious disease: "a dose of the pox". It first appeared in China and the Far East at least 2000 years ago. Smallpox reached Europe in 710 A.D. and was transferred to America by Hernando Cortez in 1520. 3,500,000 Aztecs died in the next 2 years. Smallpox reached plague proportions in the cities of 18th century Europe and was a highly feared scourge. Edward Jenner is known as the "father of smallpox vaccination". Perhaps rightly so, for he dedicated his life, money and reputation to spreading the use of vaccination. Jenner first used vaccination on a boy called James Phipps in 1796. Smallpox has now been eradicated. The last naturally occurring outbreak was in Somalia on 26th October 1977.

1 member meember momber	2 Harbor Harbur Harbour	3 released captured exploded	4 reprove improve prove	5 sauce sorce source
6 Philip Phillip Fillup	7 customs customers custodians	8 bigpox smallpox mediumpox	9 brought bought bough	10 Before While After

Name: _____

Draw a picture of Myanmar's flag.



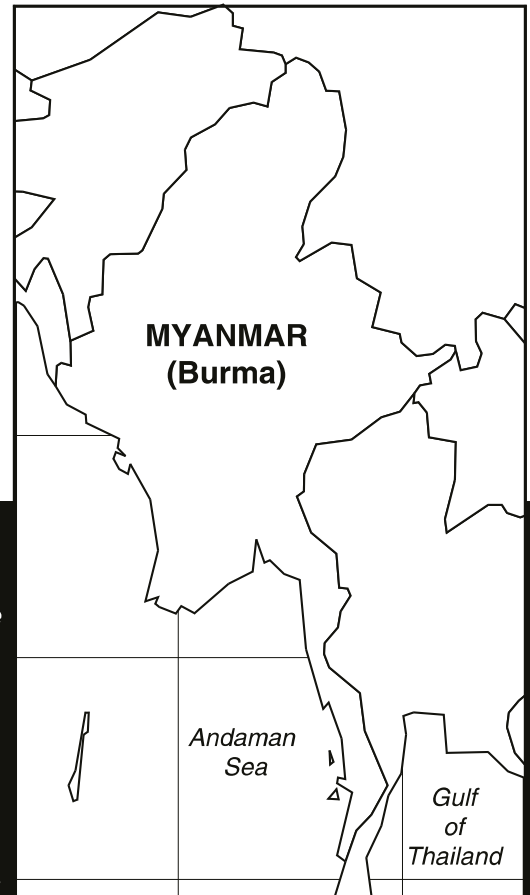
RESEARCH

Aung San Suu Kyi

- What are the good points about living in a country with a democratic system of government?
- Name three famous people who have lived in exile.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Aung San Suu Kyi (born in 1945) was placed _____¹ house arrest by the Burmese ruling _____² junta in 1989 for _____³ a pro-democracy uprising. She was _____⁴ in 1995. In 1988 she _____⁵ to found the National League for Democracy, _____⁶ won a _____⁷ victory two years later. However, the junta _____⁸ the party from forming _____⁹. Instead, the junta offered her freedom if she agreed to go into exile. She refused this offer and remained under _____¹⁰ arrest.



Burma is a country relatively rich in natural resources from precious stones to oil, but is one of the poorest, least developed nations in the world. Burma has become one of the three poorest countries in Asia and run by a regime whose record on human rights is among the world's worst. A change of name - the title Union of Myanmar was officially adopted in 1989 - has not changed the political complexion of a desperate nation.

Colour the map and add Rangoon, Mandalay and Moulmein.

1 under over through	2 military milletry military	3 leding leading leeding	4 released relesed realeased	5 aided helped formed
6 witch wich which	7 landslide tornado volcano	8 indented invented prevented	9 government goverment gouvernment	10 home house shed

Name: _____

What does 'reading for the bar' mean?



RESEARCH

Edmund Barton

- What year did Edmund Barton become Prime Minister?
- What was the White Australia Policy?
- Who was Australia's second Prime Minister?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Edmund Barton (1849-1920), a Federationist, was the _____¹ Prime Minister of Australia. He also served as a Member of the New South Wales _____² and was Speaker from 1883 to 1885. Barton was born in Sydney, the _____³ of a financial agent and stockbroker. He was educated at Fort Street Model _____⁴, Sydney Grammar and Sydney _____⁵, obtaining a Master of Arts degree _____⁶ reading for the Bar. He was the leading advocate for Federation in New _____⁷ Wales following the death of Henry Parkes. As Prime Minister, he was _____⁸ for the establishment of the machinery of government and the White Australia Policy. He resigned from _____⁹ in 1903 to take up the position of senior High Court judge, a position he held _____¹⁰ his death.



Our old ten shilling paper note featured Parliament House on the reverse.

1 last first fourteenth	2 Parliment Parliament Parliament	3 sister son daughter	4 Skool Shool School	5 University Univeresity Universitty
6 before prior instead	7 North West South	8 irresponsible repossibile responsible	9 politics car racing astronomy	10 after during until

Name: _____

What is the difference between an emigrant, migrant and immigrant? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Caroline Chisholm

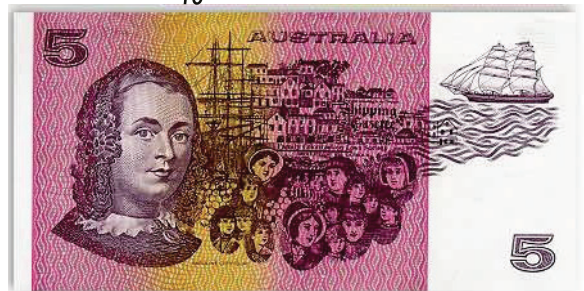
- Caroline Chisholm found jobs and homes for about 11,000 migrants, most of them young women. What social organisations are in place today to help people who are homeless or without a job?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Caroline Chisholm (1808–1877) was known as ‘the emigrant’s _____¹’. She earned this title for her _____² with poor migrants to Australia last _____³. Caroline was one of this country’s most _____⁴ women. Her portrait was on the _____⁵ dollar note for more than twenty years.

Born in _____⁶ Northampton, England, Caroline Chisholm emigrated to Australia in 1838, settling in Windsor, New South Wales. She founded an immigrants’ home for unemployed _____⁷ in 1841 and was instrumental in _____⁸ the conditions on immigrant ships. Caroline Chisholm became Australia’s first female _____⁹, publishing her report, Female Immigration. She returned to England to persuade the government to give the families of convicts free passage to _____¹⁰. She later toured the Australian goldfields to study _____¹⁰ social conditions, eventually retiring from public life in 1859 due to ill health.

Of all the pioneers that disappeared with the advent of our new plastic notes, Caroline Chisholm was the only one that was missed enough for complaints to be made when she went from the reverse of our old five dollar note.



1 enemy friend woman	2 work mining singing	3 week century decade	4 tallest outstanding greyest	5 five ten twenty
6 girls dogs pensioners	7 worsening improving fumigating	8 musician artist author	9 England Australia Pakistan	10 they're there their

Name: _____

How did James Cook die?

ON THE
BACK

RESEARCH

James Cook



- What was the ‘transit of Venus?’
- What is a chronometer?
- Name some places that have been named by Captain Cook.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

James Cook (1729–1779) was a _____¹. The son of a labourer, he was _____² to a coal shipper of Whitby, later transferring to the navy. As a result of his work in surveying the coast of Newfoundland and the _____³ of a solar _____⁴, he was sent to the South Seas to observe the transit of Venus. He also had secret _____⁵ to determine the existence of the imagined large southern _____⁶. Cook discovered that _____⁷ was not part of a southern continent and was comprised of two islands. He then _____⁸ west to find and chart the east coast of New Holland (Australia). He took formal _____⁹ of both New Zealand and the eastern half of New Holland, naming it New South Wales. Without a chronometer, he charted 8000 _____¹⁰ of coast with unusual accuracy.



Captain Cook’s most famous ship is the Endeavour, in which he sailed on his First Voyage round the world. On his Second Voyage he sailed in the Resolution accompanied by the Adventure. And on his Third Voyage he sailed in the Resolution, again, accompanied this time by the Discovery.

1 navigator navigator navigater	2 apprenticed apprentised aprenticed	3 obversation conversation observation	4 eclair eclipse eclips	5 retractions destructions instructions
6 continent country city	7 Tasmania Australia New Zealand	8 drove sailed flew	9 possession possession possession	10 kilometers kilometres killermeters

Name: _____

Who was Prime Minister
after Alfred Deakin?



RESEARCH

Alfred Deakin

- What are the major parties in Australian politics today?
- Why do many politicians join political parties instead of running as independents?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Born in Victoria, Alfred Deakin (1856–1919) was a barrister, journalist and three times Prime Minister of _____¹ between 1903 and 1910. Deakin _____² for the bar as an evening student at the _____³ of Melbourne and was called to the bar in 1877. He did not enjoy _____⁴ law so he became a journalist for the _____⁵ Age Newspaper. He then joined the Protectionist Party and obtained a _____⁶ on the Victorian Parliament in 1880. In 1883 Deakin became the _____⁷ for Public Works and Water Supply. As Australia's first Attorney-General, he was responsible for developing the foundation _____⁸ and policies of the Commonwealth and the establishment of the High Court. His other _____⁹ achievements were assisting the Federation of Australian Colonies and establishing immigration, conciliation and arbitration _____¹⁰.

The High Court is the highest court in the Australian judicial system and was established in 1901. It is located in Canberra and the functions of the High Court are to interpret and apply the law of Australia; to decide cases of special federal significance including challenges to the constitutional validity of laws and to hear appeals, by special leave, from Federal, State and Territory courts.

1 Austria Australilia Australia	2 read red reed	3 Pre-school High School University	4 practising practicing practissing	5 Melborne Melboune Melbourne
6 lounge seat table	7 Minister Monster Minster	8 machinary mechinery machinery	9 minimum major depressing	10 lores lows laws

Name: _____

Will the Flying Doctor always be needed? Why? **ON THE BACK**

John Flynn

RESEARCH

- Does the Royal Flying Doctor Service still operate?
- Which Australian banknote featured the Reverend John Flynn?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

John Flynn (1880–1951) was educated in Melbourne. He was a member of the _____ staff of the Victorian Education Department from 1899¹ until 1903, when he _____ the Home Mission staff of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria². He was ordained as a minister in 1911.

Aviation was still a new and wondrous _____ in the years after WWI. Flynn began a _____ to buy some aircraft for the AIM (Australian Inland Mission). He met Hudson Fysh, a WWI fighter _____ who founded Qantas, and together they developed the idea further. By 1926, Qantas had imported a Fox Moth aircraft, suitable for _____ doctor work in the Outback. Only the major _____ of communication remained.

John Flynn met Alf Traeger and soon employed him as a radio expert and _____. Traeger went on to develop the pedal _____ which allowed people to contact the Flying Doctor. The first official flight of the Aerial Medical Service got off the ground on May 17th 1928 and later became known as the Royal Flying _____ Service.

1 teeching teaching teething	2 joined separated posted	3 endeavour endavour endeavour	4 campayn campaign campayne	5 pilot driver flyer
6 walking running flying	7 benefit problem activity	8 sculptor dancer electrician	9 wireless shoeless mindless	10 Nurse Doctor Snake

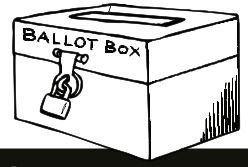
Name: _____

Name some other suffragists from Australia's past.



RESEARCH

Vida Goldstein



- What is a suffragist?
- What is a pacifist?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Vida Goldstein (1869–1949) was a Victorian suffragist. She opened a coeducational preparatory _____¹ and later came to prominence as a social worker, _____² for equal rights and equal pay for women. In 1903 she launched the Women's Federal Political Association, aimed at encouraging _____³ to vote and educating them in electoral processes, procedures and issues. Goldstein _____⁴ for election in 1912, 1914 and again in 1917, but was unsuccessful. Following the _____⁵ of war in 1914, she declared herself a pacifist, which probably lost her _____⁶ in her election campaign. She was also co-founder and first president of the Women's _____⁷ Army.

Brought up by enlightened parents to think for _____⁸ and to be concerned for the poor and helpless, Vida also campaigned with great energy for equal pay, children's courts, and reform of the marriage and divorce laws. A warm, caring and intelligent woman, she was loved by many and _____⁹ even by her opponents.

The southern Melbourne Electorate of Goldstein is named after Vida Goldstein, the first _____¹⁰ candidate at a national parliamentary election in the British Empire.

1 school vehicle tower	2 campayning campaining campaigning	3 men women children	4 stood crawled hopped	5 inbreak outbreak break
6 notes boats votes	7 Piece Peace Peece	8 herself himself themselves	9 requested respected ejected	10 male female child

Name: _____

Who designed the Sydney Opera House?

ON THE BACK

RESEARCH

Francis Greenway



- What is your favourite building? Where is it located?
- What would be the advantages of progress payments?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Francis Greenway (1777–1837) was an English architect convicted of _____¹ a financial document and sentenced to death. His _____² was later commuted and he was transported for 14 years, _____³ in Australia in 1814. He arrived in Sydney as a ‘gentleman convict’ and immediately impressed Governor Macquarie, who allowed him to set up Australia’s first private architecture _____⁴, which was in George Street.

He was soon advising the government and was given a ticket of _____⁵. He was appointed civil architect and assistant engineer in 1816, designing the _____⁶ for Governor Macquarie’s building program. He was granted a _____⁷ pardon in 1818 after completion of the Macquarie Lighthouse, and went on to _____⁸ many of Sydney’s buildings including the Female Factory in Parramatta, Hyde Park Barracks, the District Courts, Queen’s Square, St James Church in Sydney and the brilliant St Matthews at Windsor.

Greenway also introduced the first Australian _____⁹ of progress payments for work completed. He was dismissed in 1822 and gained _____¹⁰ work after that.

1 forging foraging forestring	2 letter word sentence	3 leaving immigrating arriving	4 practise practice prastice	5 stay leave bus
6 vehicles books buildings	7 empty full nothing	8 design dezine desine	9 symbol system cistern	10 big little miniature

Name: _____

If you wrote a book **ON THE BACK** what would you call it?

RESEARCH

Richard Johnson

- In which town in Australia did Richard Johnson build the first church?
- How many different types of religion can you list?



Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Born in Yorkshire, England, Richard Johnson (1753–1827) was ordained as a clergyman in 1784. He was appointed Australia's first chaplain to the penal colony in New South Wales. Johnson built the first church at his own expense in 1793, supervised schools, acted as a magistrate and also became a farmer. He returned to England in 1800 and wrote the first book published expressly for Australia.

How many different types of jobs did Richard Johnson do? What were they?

.....
.....

What is a penal colony?

.....
.....

N O S N H O J B H H M Q M R
 N I A L P A H G O L O N Y E
 M A G I S T R A T E C Y U M
 L A N E P U B L I S H E O R
 P E S C H O O L S R B V N A
 R B X C K O O B W R O T E F



BOOK
CHAPLAIN
CHURCH
COLONY
FARMER
JOHNSON
MAGISTRATE
PENAL
PUBLISHED
SCHOOLS
WROTE

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

magistrate:.....
chaplain:.....
ordained:.....

Name: _____

Do you think that the miners did the right thing? **ON THE BACK**

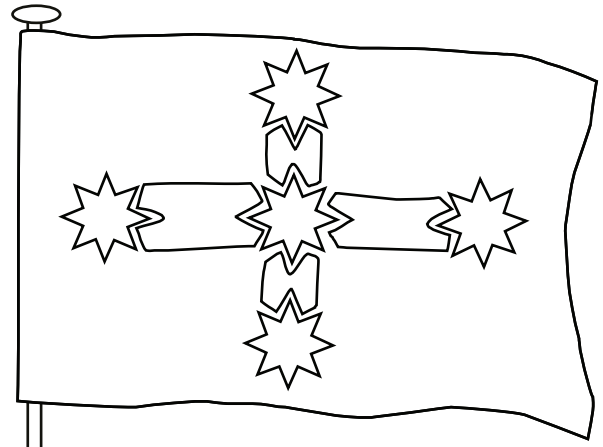
RESEARCH

Peter Lalor

- Approximately 500 troops attacked 150 miners. Around 50 miners and 3 soldiers were killed. Who won?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Born in Ireland, Peter Lalor (1827–1889) migrated to Australia in 1852. Lalor became _____¹ of the goldminers in Victoria _____² their resistance at the Eureka Stockade. The _____³ resented the fact that they had few rights as citizens, were not represented in State Parliament and had to pay large amounts for the _____⁴ to mine gold. They began _____⁵ in 1854. When the Victorian Government sent _____⁶ to the Ballarat _____⁷ to quell the disturbances, the miners appointed Lalor as their leader and built the Eureka Stockade. On 3 December 1854, troops attacked the _____⁸, killing about 30 miners. The _____⁹ eventually granted the miners representation in parliament, with Lalor beginning his political _____¹⁰ in 1855 as their representative in the Legislative Council.



The Eureka Flag was reported to have been designed by a Canadian named Ross, for the diggers to use at the time of the stockade at Eureka. It was a most colourful emblem, with its blue background, surmounted by a white cross with a star at each point and in the centre.

1 leeder leder leader	2 during while because	3 minors miners minars	4 right left middle	5 skipping sneezing rioting
6 troupes troops troups	7 coalfields silverfields goldfields	8 stockade stackode stickade	9 goverment government gouvernement	10 career carrer carreer

Name: _____

How old was Mary when she died?



RESEARCH

Mary Lee

- Do you think that Mary Lee was a good mother?
- Why was it important for women to be given a vote and included on electoral rolls?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Mary Lee (1821–1901) was a suffragist born in Ireland. Well educated, she _____¹ seven children and left for South Australia as a widow with her _____² Evelyn in 1879 when she was already 58 years old. Her _____³ reason for doing so was to look after her son, who had migrated previously and was very sick in Adelaide. After he died in 1880, both Mary and Evelyn stayed on as they _____⁴ not have enough money for the return _____⁵.

Mary became involved with the progressive reform movement and devoted the rest of _____⁶ life to the improvement of social and political _____⁷ for those who suffered the most, in particular those which affected women. She played a major part in the political history of _____⁸ Australia, achieving the formation of women's trade unions and the vote for women, achieved in 1894 (the first colony in Australia and one of the first _____⁹ in the world to do so). Due to the fact that the women in South Australia and Western Australia could vote, all women _____¹⁰ included on the Commonwealth electoral roll.

1 has had have	2 daughter dauther daugher	3 mane main mayne	4 didn't don't did	5 fare fair feare
6 his its her	7 conditions canditions conditians	8 North East South	9 communities comunities comunitees	10 where we're were

Name: _____

List some other American presidents who have been assassinated.



RESEARCH

Abraham Lincoln

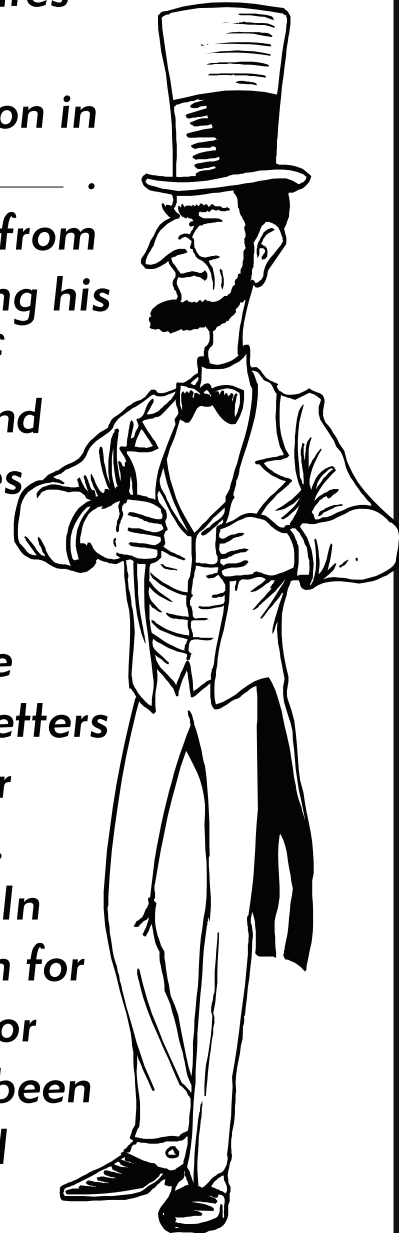
- Who was fighting during the American Civil War?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

As the sixteenth President of the United States (1861–1865), Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) is remembered especially for _____¹ the Union in the American Civil War and abolishing _____². Lincoln helped keep the American _____³ from splitting _____⁴ during the war, thus proving his belief that _____⁵ can be a lasting form of government. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, second inaugural _____⁶ and many of his speeches and writings are _____⁷ statements of democratic beliefs and goals.

Lincoln once worked as a postmaster and he developed a distinctive habit -- that of carrying letters in his hat. The custom of using his hat as a letter basket or _____⁸ persisted for many years.

He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. In Washington, Lincoln's body was placed on a train for a 2 680 km trip to his hometown of Springfield for burial. The _____⁹ of his son William had been disinterred from a Georgetown _____¹⁰ and travelled in the same funeral car.



1 saveing saving serving	2 slavery slavry selavery	3 Onion Youion Union	4 together before apart	5 democracy damocracy democrasy
6 adress address adres	7 classic nice okay	8 bread slicer briefcase paint tin	9 coughing koffen coffin	10 sementry cemenry cemetery

Name: _____

Name some other types of sheep bred in Australia.



RESEARCH

Elizabeth Macarthur



- List some of Australia's main recent exports.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Elizabeth Macarthur (1766–1850) was born in Devonshire, England, she married John _____¹ in 1788 and arrived in Sydney in 1790.

History books tell us John Macarthur was “the father of the Australian _____² industry”. But it was really his wife, Elizabeth Macarthur, who developed the wool _____³ in Australia. During her husband’s absences from the colony (1801–1805, 1809–1817), Elizabeth Macarthur _____⁴ resourcefulness and initiative, increasing her _____⁵ of Merino sheep at Parramatta. The Macarthur’s bought Merino sheep from Spain. This _____⁶ was well known for its excellent wool. The Merinos thrived in Australia because the dry, hot climate was very _____⁷ to Spain’s. The Macarthur’s saw a big _____⁸ for Merino wool and started to sell it overseas creating Australia’s wool _____⁹ industry.

Elizabeth controlled farm operations, introducing many improvements. Governor Macquarie granted her property in 1816 in recognition of her agricultural and rural improvements.

Elizabeth Macarthur commanded the respect, loyalty and obedience of the farm’s convict labourers, which was a remarkable _____¹⁰ for a woman at the time.



1 Smith M ^c Woolly Macarthur	2 soap wool computer	3 industry socks radio	4 shewed shuwed showed	5 swarms flocks schools
6 breed bred bread	7 the same humid similar	8 past present future	9 export import overseas	10 feat feet fete

Name: _____

Find or draw a picture of some trepang.



RESEARCH

Macassans

- Would Macassans be allowed to visit Australia to fish today?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The people of Macassar (Macassans or Makassins) in the Celebes (Indonesia) visited the _____¹ coast of Australia from at least 1675 to 1907. Every November or December, a _____² of small Indonesian vessels _____³ arrive on the northern coast of Australia to fish for and process trepang or sea slugs, which were gutted, boiled in large _____⁴ cauldrons and then smoked in bamboo smokehouses. In March or April, when the wind turned, they would _____⁵ with their cargo, which was then used for trading in China.

Kakadu _____⁶ Park contains art which includes recent images of Macassan and European items and people. This art shows _____⁷ between Aboriginal and Macassans from the 17th century onwards. The Macassan influence can be seen today by loanwords incorporated into Arnhem Land languages, in rock _____⁸ depicting prahus (boats), in emblems used in ceremonies, in the exotic tamarind tree growing along beach fronts and in dug out canoes.

The _____⁹ difference between Macassan and European contact was that the latter _____¹⁰ to be permanent.



Trepang can grow to be 40 cms long and 9 cms wide.

1 north south Tasmanian	2 fleat fleet flete	3 would wood weld	4 plastic cotton iron	5 leave leaf leeve
6 International National Notational	7 contract condone contact	8 books paintings magazines	9 majar major major	10 were where was

Name: _____

List some places named after Lachlan Macquarie. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Lachlan Macquarie

- What explorations were undertaken by Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Lachlan Macquarie (1762–1824) was a Scottish military officer. He served as Governor of _____ South Wales from 1810 to 1821, replacing Bligh after the _____ Rebellion.

Macquarie restored order and worked to develop New South Wales into a thriving colony. During his governorship, land under cultivation _____, as did exploration (such as that of Blaxland, Wentworth and _____). He undertook an ambitious road-building and public works program, overhauled government _____, established townships, banks and education facilities. His Aboriginal policies showed sympathy, _____ and a conciliatory attitude. Macquarie encouraged convicts to reform, assuring them a place in _____ after serving their sentences or _____ pardons. Ex-convicts became magistrates (Simon Lord, Andrew Thompson), architects (Francis Greenway) and public servants. His humanitarian attitude _____ him into conflict with sections of the local society, notably the judiciary and regimental officers.

After an investigation of his administration by the British Government, Macquarie resigned and returned to _____, embittered and ill.

1 Old New Ancient	2 Rum Cordial Water	3 decreased increased disappeared	4 Smith Steinberg Lawson	5 departments cars fax machines
6 consern concern consarn	7 society saucity sawsiety	8 recieving receiving receiving	9 brought bought bough	10 Arabia Ireland Scotland

Name: _____

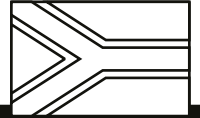
How many years did Nelson Mandela spend in prison?



RESEARCH

Nelson Mandela

- When did Nelson Mandela receive the Nobel Prize?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

As a lawyer and organiser of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela (born 1918) led the black _____¹ against the policies of the _____² minority government of South Africa. These policies included denying blacks the right to vote in national and provincial _____³ and enforcing a form of racial segregation called apartheid. Convicted of treason and sentenced to _____⁴ imprisonment in 1962, he was released in 1990 and became President of the ANC in 1991. He became President of South _____⁵ from 1994 to 1999.

Mandela accepted the Nobel Peace Prize as an accolade to all people who have worked for _____⁶ and stood against racism. It was as much an _____⁷ to his person as it was to the ANC and all South Africa's people.

Nelson Mandela has never wavered in his devotion to democracy, _____⁸ and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he has never answered racism with racism. His life _____⁹ been an inspiration, in South Africa and throughout the world, to all who are oppressed and deprived, to all who are opposed to _____¹⁰ and deprivation.

“Our ideas could not be silenced since they were the ideas of humanity,” he said.



1 protes protest protast	2 white red green	3 ellections eiecktions elections	4 weekend life mental	5 America Australia Africa
6 peace piece peece	7 prize certificate award	8 equality equalety equalaty	9 was has is	10 expression oppression impression

Name: _____

What will our present Prime Minister be remembered for? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Henry Parkes

- Who was Australia's first Prime Minister?
- Where is Henry Parkes buried?
- Henry Parkes published a book in 1892. What was it called?

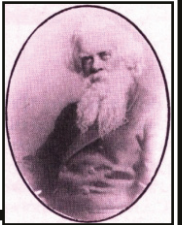
Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Henry Parkes (1815–1896) was a famous journalist and politician. His formal _____¹ was in his own words, 'very limited and imperfect'. When he _____² a boy he had to help in supporting the family, he worked as a road _____³ and in a brickpit and rope-walk, before _____⁴ apprenticed to a bone and ivory turner.

He migrated to Sydney as a bounty immigrant in _____⁵ and worked as a toymaker, a labourer and a journalist. Henry Parkes was Premier of New South _____⁶ on five separate occasions. He was self-educated and entered politics in 1854 when only ministers were _____⁷. Apart from some short breaks he served until 1894. He is remembered for fostering the Federation movement and for public education. He introduced compulsory _____⁸ education, and withdrew all state aid and subsidies to church _____⁹ in 1880. He also organised local government bodies, and started hospital reforms.

Parkes is _____¹⁰ as 'The Father of Federation'.

Parkes was an able speaker and somewhat of an actor. His long white hair and flowing beard gave him the look of a missionary.



1 edjucation education edukation	2 were was where	3 labrador laborer labourer	4 being been bean	5 1739 1839 1939
6 Whales Victoria Wales	7 payed paid paide	8 free three fried	9 skools skulls schools	10 nown known knewn

Name: _____

List some other people who fought for their people's freedom.



RESEARCH

Pemulwuy



- How would the British settlers have affected the food supply of the Aborigines?
- Did other Aborigines resist the invasion of their lands?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Pemulwuy (Pemulwhy) was an Aboriginal _____¹ of Eora descent. In December 1790, in retaliation for the shooting of many Aboriginal people, Pemulwuy _____² and killed John McIntyre, a stock-keeper. This was justified under Aboriginal law. In response, Arthur Phillip ordered the troops to _____³ Pemulwuy and bring back a _____⁴ of Aboriginal heads. Pemulwuy was _____⁵ captured.

From this point on the Eora began a long war _____⁶ the British invasion. Attacks on homesteads, cattle and sheep and burning _____⁷ and crops were part of this war. A major reason for this was that the food supply of the Eora people was being _____⁸ by the clearing and farming of the Europeans.

A price was put on Pemulwuy's head. In 1802 he was stalked and killed by two settlers. His head was cut off and sent to England with the _____⁹ that the Eora were now "more friendly than ever."

From 1790 until he was shot in 1802, he led a campaign of active and successful resistance against the invasion and the _____¹⁰ of Western Sydney.

1 warrior warrier worrier	2 speered speared appeared	3 lose hide find	4 word number sentence	5 not knot naught
6 for against about	7 computers buildings radios	8 destroyed planted provided	9 massage missage message	10 occupation occuppation occupation

Name: _____

In what modern country is the city of Athens? **ON THE BACK**

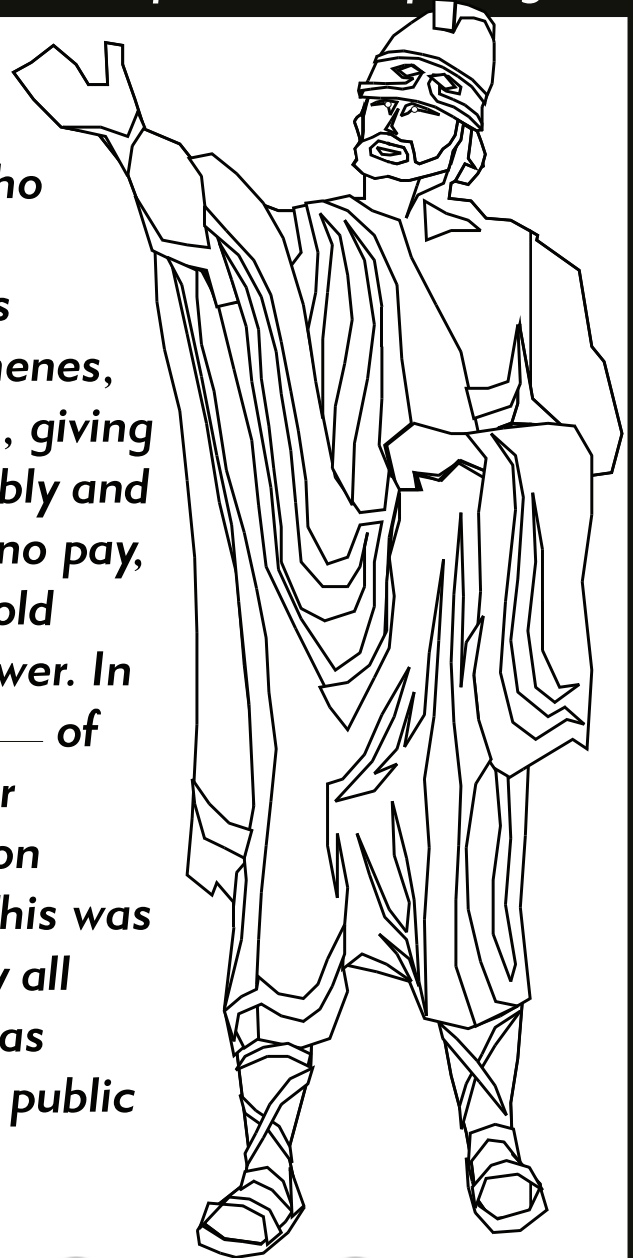
RESEARCH

Pericles

- How many years has it been since Pericles was born?
- Locate and mark Athens on a map of the world.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Pericles (c 490–429 BCE) was an Athenian political _____¹ who was educated by the _____² philosophers of his _____³. His mother was a _____⁴ of Cleisthenes, who made many democratic reforms, giving governing _____⁵ to the assembly and popular courts. As officials received no pay, the poor could not _____⁶ to hold office, so prominent citizens held power. In 457 BCE Pericles became _____⁷ of state and introduced _____⁸ for elected officials, allowing the common people to serve in any state office. This was his greatest _____⁹. Eventually all government officers were paid, with as many as 20 000 _____¹⁰ on the public payroll.



1 leeder leader leder	2 greatest smallest stupidest	3 night day lunchtime	4 nephew uncle niece	5 power electricity gas
6 efford ifford afford	7 head toe armpit	8 celeries salaries selleries	9 deform perform reform	10 peoples persons animals

Name: _____

How long was the voyage
of the First Fleet?



RESEARCH

Arthur Phillip

- What are some of the things that Phillip would have been looking for when he selected Port Jackson as the most suitable site for the first European settlement?

*It was Arthur Phillip who, in 1788, coined the word **gum tree** for the Australian eucalypt.*

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Arthur Phillip (1738–1814) was the _____¹ of Jakob Phillip, a _____² teacher from Frankfurt who emigrated to England, and Elizabeth Breach. He _____³ a sailor by the age of 16 and retired from the navy at 25³ years of age before enlisting himself for active _____⁴ after a failed marriage.

Phillip served as a _____⁵ with the Portuguese navy, transporting convicts to Brazil before being selected by Lord Sydney to command the First Fleet. During the voyage there were some troubles. Convicts on the vessel Scarborough attempted a mutiny which failed. There was also a second attempt of mutiny later in the voyage which also failed. Captain Arthur Phillip, who _____⁶ in charge of the Fleet on its 24 000 _____⁷ voyage, reported that there were only 23 deaths on the journey.

Port Jackson was _____⁸ by Captain Arthur Phillip as the most suitable site for the first European settlement in Australia in 1788. He named the place after the British Prime Minister at the time: Lord _____⁹. He was the founding Governor of New South Wales from 1787–1792. Phillip eventually _____¹⁰ Australia due to ill health.

1 daughter son grandmother	2 langage langwage language	3 were where was	4 duty judy jury	5 driver captain pilot
6 was were is	7 kilometer kilameter kilometre	8 selected raffled banned	9 Sidney Sydeny Sydney	10 right middle left

Name: _____

Name a modern Australian entrepreneur. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Mary Reiby

- What good things do business people do for the community?
- Why do we need entrepreneurs?
- Would you like to be a business person? Why?

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

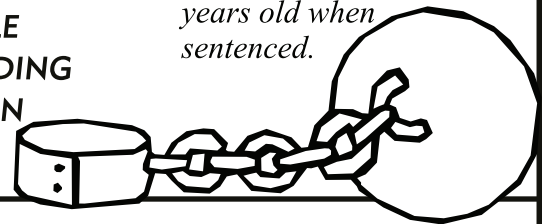
Mary Reiby (1777–1855) was originally convicted as a man, ‘James Borrow’ (and transported as Molly Haydock) for stealing a horse at the age of 13. Well educated, she arrived in Sydney in 1792. She became Australia’s first female entrepreneur, owning much of lower George Street, Sydney and becoming an extremely wealthy citizen. Reiby was also a founding member of the Bank of New South Wales (now Westpac).



When arrested she was dressed as a boy and used an alias, however her identity was revealed during the trial. She was 13 years old when sentenced.

R	U	E	N	E	R	P	E	R	T	N	E
L	D	L	C	Z	F	E	M	A	L	E	N
A	G	A	F	O	U	N	D	I	N	G	A
E	D	E	T	R	O	P	S	N	A	R	T
T	S	S	E	N	I	S	U	B	W	O	S
S	F	I	C	O	N	V	I	C	T	E	D
Z	B	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	P	G	C
Y	H	T	L	A	E	W	V	E	F	A	C

- REIBY
- BUSINESS
- ENTREPRENEUR
- TRANSPORTED
- GEORGE
- WEALTHY
- CONVICTED
- FEMALE
- FOUNDING
- CITIZEN
- STEAL



Should wealthy people be responsible to the community?

Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

entrepreneur:.....

citizen:.....

Name: _____

What is a depression? **ON THE BACK**

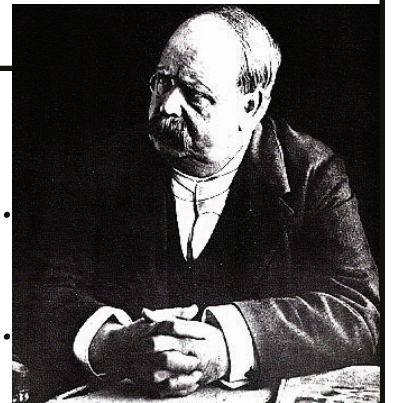
RESEARCH

George Reid

- What things would you try to change if you were the Prime Minister?
- In what year did the Federal Commonwealth begin?

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

George Reid (1845–1918) served as Premier of New South Wales, Prime Minister of Australia and High Commissioner to Britain. The youngest of five sons of a Presbyterian minister, he emigrated from England to Melbourne as a young child. He worked initially as a clerk, then a public servant, before reading Law and entering politics. He was particularly influential in having secondary and technical education measures passed, and pulled NSW out of the 1890's depression by means of brilliant financial measures including the first annual budgets. His contribution to Federation was also significant.



Who was Australia's first Prime Minister?

.....

Who is Australia's present Prime Minister?

.....

Who is the present Premier of New South Wales?

.....

What was George Reid's first job?

.....

In which city did he grown up as a child?

.....

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

politics:.....

budget:.....

secondary:.....

Name: _____

What would you need to be self-sufficient?



RESEARCH

James Ruse

- James Ruse's land grant was the first in the colony and his farm was named 'Experiment Farm'.
- What are the latest farming experiments about?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

James Ruse (1759–1837) was convicted of _____¹ and entering in 1782, and _____² to seven _____³ transportation. He arrived on the First _____⁴ with 18 months of his sentence to serve.

Ruse _____⁵ to Governor Phillip for a land grant, stating that he had been '_____⁶ to farming'. Governor Phillip, _____⁷ to make the colony self-sufficient, allocated Ruse an allotment at Rose Hill (Parramatta), _____⁸ he proved himself industrious and showed that it was possible for a family to survive through farming. Having _____⁹ this,

Ruse received a grant of 30 acres of cleared land (Grant No 1), seed, tools and by 1793 was able to sell 600 _____¹⁰ of maize. He later exchanged this grant for more fertile land on the Hawkesbury. Ruse never built on his initial success.



1 smashing breaking bending	2 sentenced sentanced centensed	3 days weeks years	4 Fleat Fleet Flete	5 applied applied applied
6 bred breed bread	7 desparate desperate despirate	8 where were wear	9 did done do	10 bushells bushels bushals

Name: _____

Why were men and women treated differently 100 years ago?



RESEARCH

Rose Scott

- Do you think that men and women in modern society are treated equally? Why?



Federation Day Parade ~ 1 January 1901

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Rose Scott (1847–1925) was a feminist and suffragist. The daughter of a pastoralist, Scott had independent means and devoted herself to improving women’s lives. She was foundation secretary of the Women’s Suffrage League of New South Wales and she campaigned vigorously for separate prisons for women. She strongly opposed Federation. Rose Scott was secretary of the Womanhood Suffrage League, 1891-1902, president of the Women’s Political Educational League, 1902-10, president of the Peace Society of New South Wales, 1908-17, and International Secretary of the National Council of Women of New South Wales until 1921.

When was she secretary of the Womanhood Suffrage League?

.....

When was she president of the Peace Society?

.....

What is a pastoralist?

.....

T S I L A R O T S A P B C E
 V Y P P R E S I D E N T S U
 X N Q G X I M P R O V I N G
 B C O U N C I L V O L A O A
 G T S I G A R F F U S R S E
 C A M P A I G N E D I A I L
 P E A C E S E C R E T A R Y
 F W O M E N S J F U K N P M

- CAMPAIGNED
- COUNCIL
- FEMINIST
- IMPROVING
- LEAGUE
- PASTORALIST
- PEACE
- PRESIDENT
- PRISONS
- SECRETARY
- SUFFRAGIST
- WOMEN

Name: _____

Are there many women in politics today?



RESEARCH

Catherine Spence

- Catherine Spence's first novel was called "Clara Morrison" and it was a woman's view of colonial life. If you wrote a novel what would you write about?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Catherine Helen Spence (1825–1910) was _____¹ in Scotland. She migrated to South Australia in 1839. She was _____² a governess, then a novelist from 1854 to 1889. From 1872 she also worked for _____³ and destitute children. In 1880 she wrote the first social _____⁴ textbook used in Australian schools. In 1878, after many _____⁵ of writing anonymously, she was appointed a _____⁶ contributor to the South Australian Register. Her articles promoted her chosen causes — in particular, electoral reform _____⁷ the introduction of proportional representation. Promoting this, she unsuccessfully stood for _____⁸ in the 1897 Federal Convention, becoming Australia's first female political _____⁹. She was vice-president of the Women's Suffrage League of South Australia. After 1894 she supported campaigns in New South _____¹⁰ and Victoria.



1 borne born bourne	2 thirst first fyrst	3 orphaned wealthy rich	4 studyies studies studys	5 minutes seconds years
6 payed paied paid	7 threw through thorough	8 ellection election election	9 candidate candydate kandidate	10 Wails Whales Wales

ANSWERS

Aborigines		Maybanke Anderson		Arabadoo		Aung San Suu Kyi	
1. languages	6. Aborigines	1. born	6. League	1. member	6. Phillip	1. under	6. which
2. person	7. bush	2. where	7. Union	2. Harbour	7. customs	2. military	7. landslide
3. special	8. leaving	3. teacher	8. law	3. captured	8. smallpox	3. leading	8. prevented
4. continent	9. explored	4. timber	9. allow	4. improve	9. brought	4. released	9. government
5. white	10. settlers	5. deserted	10. government	5. source	10. After	5. helped	10. house
Edmund Barton		Caroline Chisholm		James Cook		Alfred Deakin	
1. first	6. before	1. friend	6. girls	1. navigator	6. continent	1. Australia	6. seat
2. Parliament	7. South	2. work	7. improving	2. apprenticed	7. New Zealand	2. read	7. Minister
3. son	8. responsible	3. century	8. author	3. observation	8. sailed	3. University	8. machinery
4. School	9. politics	4. outstanding	9. Australia	4. eclipse	9. possession	4. practising	9. major
5. University	10. until	5. five	10. their	5. instructions	10. kilometres	5. Melbourne	10. laws
John Flynn		Vida Goldstein		Francis Greenway		Richard Johnson	
1. teaching	6. flying	1. school	6. votes	1. forging	6. buildings	1. The first church was built in Sydney.	
2. joined	7. problem	2. campaigning	7. Peace	2. sentence	7. full	2. Six. Clergyman, builder, teacher, magistrate, farmer and author.	
3. endeavour	8. electrician	3. women	8. herself	3. arriving	8. design	3. A penal colony is a place of punishment for convicts.	
4. campaign	9. wireless	4. stood	9. respected	4. practice	9. system	4. <u>magistrate</u> : Decides questions.	
5. pilot	10. Doctor	5. outbreak	10. female	5. leave	10. little	5. <u>chaplain</u> : A clergyman.	
						6. <u>ordained</u> : Invested as a priest.	
Peter Lalor		Mary Lee		Abraham Lincoln		Elizabeth Macarthur	
1. leader	6. troops	1. had	6. her	1. saving	6. address	1. Macarthur	6. breed
2. during	7. goldfields	2. daughter	7. conditions	2. slavery	7. classic	2. wool	7. similar
3. miners	8. stockade	3. main	8. South	3. Union	8. briefcase	3. industry	8. future
4. right	9. government	4. did	9. communities	4. apart	9. coffin	4. showed	9. export
5. rioting	10. career	5. fare	10. were	5. democracy	10. cemetery	5. flocks	10. feat
Macassans		Lachlan Macquarie		Nelson Mandela		Henry Parkes	
1. north	6. National	1. New	6. concern	1. protest	6. peace	1. education	6. Wales
2. fleet	7. contact	2. Rum	7. society	2. white	7. award	2. was	7. paid
3. would	8. paintings	3. increased	8. receiving	3. elections	8. equality	3. labourer	8. free
4. iron	9. major	4. Lawson	9. brought	4. life	9. has	4. being	9. schools
5. leave	10. was	5. departments	10. Scotland	5. Africa	10. oppression	5. 1839	10. known
Pemulwuy		Pericles		Arthur Phillip		Mary Reiby	
1. warrior	6. against	1. leader	6. afford	1. son	6. was	1. See teacher.	
2. speared	7. buildings	2. greatest	7. head	2. language	7. kilometre	2. <u>entrepreneur</u> : One who organises and manages any enterprise.	
3. find	8. destroyed	3. day	8. salaries	3. was	8. selected	3. <u>citizen</u> : A member of a state or nation.	
4. number	9. message	4. niece	9. reform	4. duty	9. Sydney		
5. not	10. occupation	5. power	10. persons	5. captain	10. left		
George Reid		James Ruse		Rose Scott		Catherine Spence	
1. Edmund Barton.		1. breaking	6. bred	1. From 1891 to 1902.		1. born	6. paid
2. John Howard.		2. sentenced	7. desperate	2. From 1908 to 1917.		2. first	7. through
3. Bob Carr.		3. years	8. where	3. A person who grows cereal crops in addition to raising livestock, usually on a large property.		3. orphaned	8. election
4. A clerk.		4. Fleet	9. done			4. studies	9. candidate
5. Melbourne.		5. applied	10. bushells			5. years	10. Wales
6. <u>politics</u> : Profession in government.							
7. <u>budget</u> : A sum of money allocated for a particular purpose.							
8. <u>secondary</u> : After primary.							

AUSTRALIA



Name: _____

What should our next referendum be about?



RESEARCH

1967 Referendum



- Why do we need referendums?
- What was our last referendum about?
- Are all people in Australia treated equally?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

In 1967 the Australian _____¹ voted overwhelmingly for two _____² to the Australian _____³. Section 51 was amended as _____⁴:

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good _____⁵ of the Commonwealth with respect to:—

(xxvi) the people of any race, ~~other than the aboriginal race in any State~~, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special _____⁶:

and Section 127 was _____⁷ removed:

127. In reckoning the _____⁸ of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

This effectively allowed the _____⁹ Parliament to make laws for Aboriginal peoples and to ensure that Aboriginal peoples were counted in the national _____¹⁰.

Douglas Ralph Nicholls (1906-88) speaking at a meeting of supporters of the 1967 referendum on Aboriginal rights.



1 Aborigines people politicians	2 changes notices extras	3 Constitution Constituton Contitution	4 befores afters follows	5 goverment goverment government
6 lores laws lures	7 nearly entirely invisibly	8 numbers words reading	9 State City Federal	10 senses cencus census

Name: _____

Which state has the most Indigenous people in prison?



RESEARCH

Aboriginal Deaths in Custody



- Why is there a greater proportion of Indigenous people in our gaols than others?
- Why do you think that 'deaths in custody' occur?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

In October 1987, the Royal _____ into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody was established to find out why so many Aboriginal people were _____ in prison - 99 between _____ 1980 and May 1989 alone. It was a national inquiry that _____ reasons for the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in _____ and particularly Aboriginal deaths in custody. The Royal Commission was a comprehensive _____, examining the repercussions of disadvantage for Aboriginal people.

Despite the Royal Commission's 339 recommendations, (there are 11 recommendations that _____ specifically to education), _____ people are still 14 times more likely to be imprisoned than non-Indigenous Australians. Since the commission, unfortunately, there have been more deaths.

In July 1991, the Commonwealth, States and Territories agreed to develop a National Response to the recommendations. That _____ was to include full consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, their community organisations and national peak _____.

1 Comision Commission Comission	2 living working dying	3 January January Januray	4 examined examened examned	5 custedy custody custidy
6 enquiry inquiry anquiry	7 reffer reefer refer	8 Indigenous Indiganous Indiginous	9 question response trouble	10 bodys bodies bodeys

Name: _____

Find and label Turkey on a world map.



RESEARCH

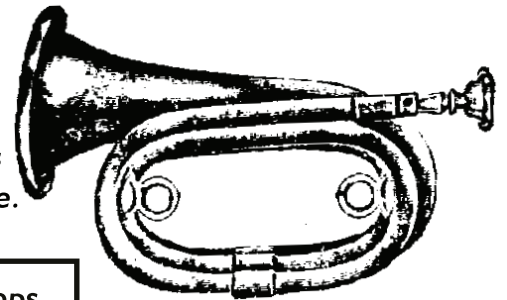
Anzac Day

- When did the First World War begin and finish?
- Are there any original Anzac soldiers left alive today?
- Why was the recipe for Anzac biscuits first developed?

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Occurring on April 25, Anzac Day is probably Australia's most important national occasion. It marks the anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) troops at Gallipoli, Turkey, in 1915. On this day each year, there is a public holiday and Australians remember those who suffered or lost their life during wars involving Australian defence personnel. Memorial services are held that help us remember the people who fought in the war.

"The last post" is the trumpet or bugle call sounded in barracks and other military installations at 10 pm each night to mark the end of the day's activities. It is also sounded at military funerals and commemorative services to indicate that the soldier's day has drawn to a final close.



The great loss of life at Gallipoli which cost 42 000 Allied troops in World War I, has now been largely blamed by some historians, on the poor quality of the maps used by officers.

For the Fallen
by Laurence Binyon

They shall not grow old,
As we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them,
Nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun,
And in the morning,
We will remember them

Anzac Biscuits

- 1 cup flour
- 155 grams butter
- 1 cup rolled oats
- 1 level teaspoon bicarbonate soda
- 1 cup coconut
- 1 tablespoon golden syrup
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons water

Combine flour, oats, coconut and sugar. Add melted butter. Mix syrup, bicarb soda and hot water and add to other ingredients. Mix well. Drop in small pieces on greased tray. Bake in slow to moderate oven 10 - 20 minutes. Allow to cool slightly on tray before removing.



Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

- bugle:.....
- personnel:.....
- condemn:.....
- defence:.....

Name: _____

Write some facts about the First Fleet. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Australia Day

- When did the First Fleet arrive in Australia?
- List some things that the first settlers would have found in Australia that they had never experienced before.

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Australia Day celebrations have been held on 26 January since about 1803. 1838 appears to be the first year on which a public holiday was held on this day. Officially gazetted as a public holiday in the 1870s, it was called Anniversary Day prior to Federation. The name was changed to Australia Day to celebrate European arrival in Australia, with the States retaining their own foundation days. (See also Survival Day).

Flag-raising ceremonies, citizenship ceremonies, barbecues, fireworks and regattas are just a few of the events which take place. For indigenous Australians, however, 26 January is not a day of celebration but one of mourning and protest. For indigenous Australians, the founding of the modern Australian nation led to the disruption of their traditional way of life, to death, disease and dispossession.

Why was it so hard for the first settlers to set up a new colony?.....

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Draw an Australian flag.

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

regatta:.....

ceremony:.....

survival:.....

traditional:.....

Name: _____

Why do we celebrate
Australia Day?

ON THE
BACK

RESEARCH

Australia Day 1938



- What does Australia Day celebrate?
- How should Australia Day be celebrated each year?
- What is the Aboriginal role in Australia Day?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Australia Day _____¹ in 1938 in NSW featured many major events around the state. The showpiece of the official celebrations in Sydney was a re-enactment of the _____² of Captain Phillip complete with the putting to flight of a party of twenty-six Aborigines, who had _____³ brought to Sydney from poverty-stricken settlements in Menindee and Brewarrina when their city counterparts _____⁴ to take part.

Several hours before the re-enactment on the morning of the 26 January, Aboriginal activists _____⁵ to hold a 'Day of Mourning' conference _____⁶ at securing national citizenship and _____⁷ status for Aborigines. A manifesto titled 'Aborigines Claim Citizen Rights' was distributed by the committee formed _____⁸ organise the protest and soon after Australia Day 1938 the Committee for Aboriginal Citizen Rights was _____⁹ in Sydney.

William Ferguson and Jack Patten organised the 1938 Australia Day Protest and led a _____¹⁰ to the then Prime Minister J A Lyons to seek full civil rights for Aboriginal people.

1 celebrations celebrations selerbrations	2 take off landing digging	3 bean been being	4 refussed refuse refused	5 met meat meet
6 aimed aim aims	7 equal lower upper	8 to too two	9 farmed firmed formed	10 delegation delingation delergation

Name: _____

Why do we need to have a Clean Up Australia Day? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Clean Up Australia Day

- What types of common rubbish can be recycled?
- Why are discarded syringes dangerous to humans?
- What things can be recycled in your home?

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Clean Up Australia Day Occurs on the first Sunday in March. Ian Kiernan, a yachtsman, began 'Clean Up Sydney Harbour' in 1989, after noticing pollution in the oceans. This grew to become Clean Up Australia Day in 1990. Volunteers clean up their own community, including parks, rivers, beaches and roadways. Clean Up the World Day takes place in September.

How long does it take for rubbish to break down?

- orange and banana peel up to 2 years
- cigarette butts 1 - 5 years
- wool socks 1 - 5 years
- plastic coated paper 5 years
- plastic bags 10 - 20 years
- plastic film containers 20 - 30 years
- nylon fabric 30 - 40 years
- leather up to 50 years
- tin cans 50 years
- aluminium cans and tabs 80 - 100 years
- glass bottles 1 million years
- plastic bottles indefinitely

Source: Australian Marine Conservation Society

More than 470,000 students in 1900 schools took part in the last Friday Clean Up Day.

What things can you do at school on Friday Schools Clean Up Day?

.....

.....

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.....



What precautions do you need to take when assisting with the Clean Up Australia Day campaign?

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

- pollution:.....
- environment:.....
- polystyrene:.....
- recycle:.....

Name: _____

Name some other Community Associations. 

RESEARCH

Community Associations

- How do these Associations help the community?
- Do you know anybody who belongs to a community association such as these? Make a list.

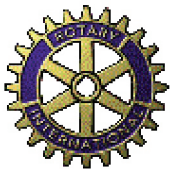
Read the following passage and answer the questions.



Apex is an Australian association devoted to community service, with the ideals of citizenship, fellowship and service. Apex clubs work for their local communities, on national projects, and sometimes provide aid to developing countries.



The Country Women's Association (CWA) was formed in 1945 to give a voice to women in rural areas. The association performs charity work and is active in many country towns and rural regions.



Rotary is a non-political, non-sectarian international association of businesses and professionals with the aim of promoting ethical standards in business and professional life and encouraging voluntary community service. Members of each club are representative of the main businesses and professions in an area.

Are there any projects in your local area which have been undertaken by a Community Association?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

sectarian:.....

voluntary:.....

charity:.....

fellowship:.....

Name: _____

What were the conditions like for the passengers on the ships? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

The First Fleet

- Write the names of the eleven ships in the First Fleet.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The First Fleet was the name given to the 11 ships that sailed to New South Wales _____¹ the command of Captain (later Governor) Arthur Phillip to establish a _____². The ships, the largest being smaller than an old Manly ferry, carried between them 1487 persons — 759 convicts, 13 children of convicts, 252 marines, their _____³ and children, 20 officials, 210 seamen of the Royal Navy and 233 merchant sailors. Supply ships carried _____⁴, tents, temporary buildings, furniture, livestock, plants, tools and spare clothes. 1030 persons remained in the colony when the ships left. Despite their differences in size, the ships kept in _____⁵ of each other throughout the voyage of 252 days.

Crisis threatened at once. Botany Bay was _____⁶ in soil and water and even as a harbour. Phillip therefore sailed northward on January 21 and entered a superb _____⁷, Port Jackson, which Cook had marked but not explored. He moved the fleet there; the _____⁸ was hoisted on _____⁹ 26 and the formalities of government begun on February 7. Sydney Cove, the focus of settlement, was deep within Port Jackson, on the southern side; around it was to grow the city of _____¹⁰.

1 through under over	2 colony country continent	3 wives wyves wives	4 provisions provizions provisuns	5 site sight slight
6 pour pore poor	7 harbor harbore harbour	8 barrel flag sail	9 January February March	10 Brisbane Melbourne Sydney

Name: _____

How has South Africa's attitude changed towards colour?



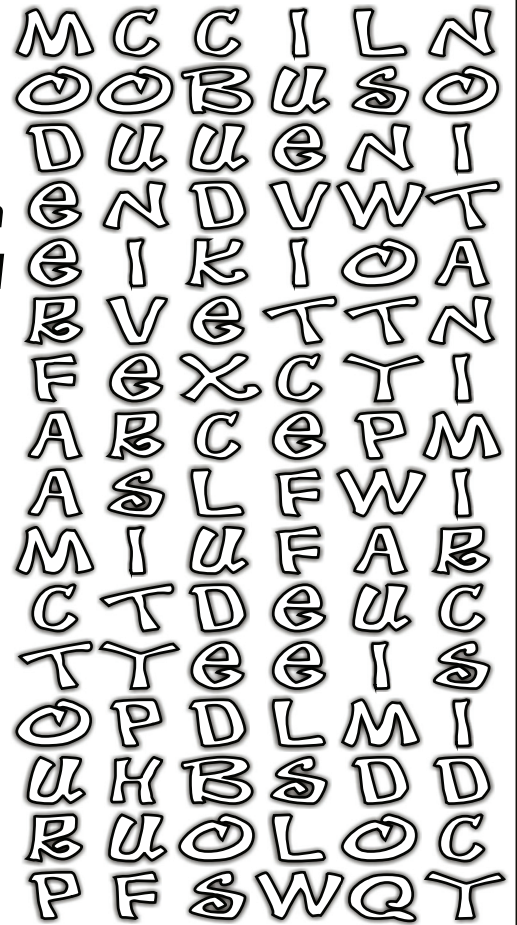
Freedom Rides



- Do you think that there is any discrimination against people of different colour in Australia today? Why?
- List some countries where large numbers of people of different colour live together. Are they treated equally?

Find the underlined words in the wordsearch puzzle.

The 'Freedom Rides' took place in 1965, when a group of university students (two of whom were Aboriginal people) undertook a 3200 km bus tour of northern New South Wales towns to investigate and protest discrimination against Aboriginal people. They uncovered an informal but effective colour 'bar' in many towns. Aboriginal people were excluded from public swimming pools, confined to separate sections of cinemas and banned from hotels and clubs. The tour focussed media and public attention on such discrimination.



Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words.

discrimination.....

 informal.....

 excluded.....



Name: _____

What were the conditions like for the miners on the goldfields? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

The Goldrush



- Why is gold regarded as such a valuable metal?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Several small amounts of gold were discovered in New South Wales as early as 1823, but public _____¹ of this was suppressed until _____² the discovery of the Californian goldfields. An exodus of population to California and a series of bad seasons led to greater exploitation of _____³ resources.

E H Hargraves was credited with discovering gold in Australia, and the first rush soon followed in 1851, when rich deposits were found in the Ballarat and Bendigo _____⁴ of Victoria. These strikes drew _____⁵ to Victoria's chief town, Melbourne, from all over Australia and England until the early 1860s.

While the _____⁶ found in North America was usually in the form of dust or very fine grains, it was commonplace in Australia to find _____⁷ of gigantic size and value. The largest of these, the "Holtermann Nugget," weighed more than 75 kg.

The discovery of gold had far-reaching _____⁸: the population trebled in the 1850s, _____⁹ were improved, railway construction started, the convict element in the population was swamped by immigrants, self-government was accelerated, and the foundations were laid for the White _____¹⁰ Policy.

1 knowledge knowlege knowledge	2 before after under	3 animal vegetable mineral	4 regions fun parks countries	5 digers diggers diggars
6 bauxite silver gold	7 nugets nuggets nugetts	8 affects effects defects	9 roads monorails airports	10 Austrian Australian American

Name: _____

What does the Amnesty International logo look like? 

RESEARCH

Human Rights

- Make a list of some of the rights that you should have when you are at school.



Amnesty International is a worldwide voluntary activist movement working towards the observance of all human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international standards.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Human rights are those _____¹ possessed by individuals. They are _____² (possessed by all human _____³) and are inalienable (they cannot be over-ridden by the public interest). Examples of human rights _____⁴ freedom of _____⁵ and religion, and _____⁶ before the law.

The first _____⁷ statement of human rights was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, developed by the United _____⁸ in 1948. Information about human rights can be obtained from the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. Human Rights Day is dedicated _____⁹ recognising human rights _____¹⁰ and achievements.

Amnesty International (AI), is an international organization with its headquarters in London, that seeks to inform public opinion about violations of human rights, especially the abridgments of freedom of speech and of religion and the imprisonment and torture of political dissidents, and which actively seeks the release of political prisoners and the relief, when necessary, of their families. In 1977 Amnesty International was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Amnesty International: Better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.

1 writes rites rights	2 universal univerzal univarsel	3 beans beings beens	4 declude include reclude	5 speech talk listening
6 equalaty equality equality	7 internal external international	8 Countries Nations Continents	9 to too two	10 ishews issues isues

Name: _____

Why is the Magna Carta still relevant today?



RESEARCH

Magna Carta

- Download a copy from:
http://www.library.adelaide.edu.au/etext/vt/119/magna_ca.txtgz
- Is it easy to understand? Rewrite some points in modern English.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The Magna Carta was the charter of English liberties that King John of England was forced to _____¹ by his barons in 1215. He agreed to _____² demands and authorized that handwritten _____³ of the Magna Carta be prepared on parchment, affixed with his _____⁴, and publicly read throughout the realm.



Photo of a surviving copy.

Thus he bound not only _____⁵ but his “heirs, for ever” to grant “to all freemen of our kingdom” the rights and _____⁶ the great charter described. With the Magna Carta, King John placed himself and England’s _____⁷ sovereigns and magistrates within the rule of law.

It provided for people to be tried by their peers, freedom from arbitrary arrest and _____⁸ of private property. For succeeding generations it became the symbol and battle cry against oppression. It forms the basis of our _____⁹ system. King John was born in 1167. He was forced to sign the Magna Carta. There are _____¹⁰ surviving copies: two held by the British Museum, one by Lincoln Cathedral (now on display at Lincoln Castle) and one by Salisbury Cathedral.

1 sine sign signed	2 they're there their	3 copys copies coppies	4 seal seel seil	5 hissself herself himself
6 liberties libertys liberteys	7 past future ancient	8 infection protection detection	9 justise juctise justice	10 three four five

Name: _____

What does ATSC stand for?



RESEARCH

NAIDOC Week



- List some other special weeks or days we celebrate in Australia. Write the month that each is celebrated in.
- What is 'The International Day of the World's Indigenous People?'

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

National Aboriginal and Islander Day of Celebration (NAIDOC) Week had its origins in 1957, commencing as NADOC Day, a day for Australians to focus _____ attention on Aboriginal communities. The focus _____¹ extended in 1975 to a _____² celebration of Aboriginal culture and heritage. In 1989³ the word 'Islander' was _____⁴ to form NAIDOC Week. It is now also _____⁵ as National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Week.

During NAIDOC Week indigenous Australians throughout the country come together to _____⁶ the survival of Aboriginal peoples, the continuation of Aboriginal _____⁷ and also to demonstrate the contribution that indigenous Australians make to the nation. It is also a _____⁸ for non-indigenous Australians to participate in and become aware of the culture of Australia's original peoples. All Australians are _____⁹ to join in the NAIDOC celebrations. The festivities commence in July and last from _____¹⁰ Sunday to the next Sunday.

1 they're there their	2 were was where	3 week's year's decade's	4 aded added adedd	5 nown none known
6 celebrate cellabrate sellerbrate	7 kulture culture cluture	8 day hour time	9 envited invited unvited	10 one two three

Name: _____

What would happen if there were no referendums?



RESEARCH

Referendum

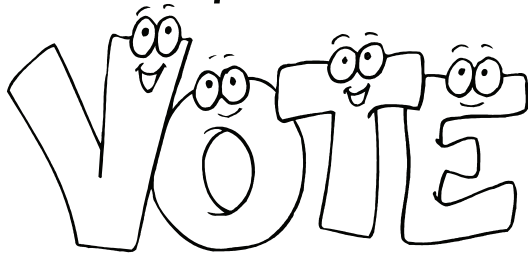
- Name some of the other songs that were voted on in the 1977 referendum.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

A referendum is the tool used by a _____¹ to formally seek the _____² of the people on a particular issue. There are _____³ kinds of referendums.

A constitutional referendum _____⁴ binding — the government must attend to the wishes of the people. The 1967 referendum (refer to the 1967 referendum page) was a constitutional referendum. This was a yes/ _____⁵ vote. For the Australian Constitution to be changed, a referendum must be carried by a _____⁶ of people in a majority of States. An advisory referendum (also _____⁷ a plebiscite) is not binding — the government can seek the opinion of the people on an _____⁸, but does not have to attend to their wishes.

The _____⁸ 1977 referendum for a national _____⁹ was an advisory referendum. Voting was preferential in this case, with 'Advance Australia Fair' being most _____¹⁰ after the distribution of preferences.



1 government government govement	2 opinion onion opinone	3 two three four	4 is was are	5 yes no maybe
6 minority majority most	7 cald cold called	8 issue issue ishew	9 dance poem song	10 favoured favored favered

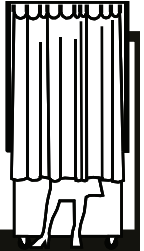
Name: _____

List ten countries that are republics.



RESEARCH

Republic Referendum



- Do you feel that Australia should become a republic?
- What is a sovereign citizen?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The Australian Constitution, as it now stands, states that the Commonwealth of _____¹ is established 'under the Crown of the United _____² of Great Britain and Ireland'. The Australian Republican Movement _____³ that this is inappropriate in the Constitution of an independent nation and that Australians _____⁴ be sovereign citizens rather than subjects of an hereditary, sectarian monarch.

A republic is a country which _____⁵ have a King or Queen but has a head of state who is elected by the people, either directly or _____⁶.

On the 6th of November 1999, the Australian people voted 'no' to becoming a _____⁷, and therefore 'yes' to Australia remaining a constitutional monarchy and keeping the Queen as our _____⁸ of state.

Before the referendum, newspaper and TV surveys showed the _____⁹ of Australians did want to replace the Queen, so why didn't this republic win? Many think a lot of people voted 'no' because they don't want this particular republic model. They wanted a different _____¹⁰ altogether, allowing people to directly elect the president.

1 Austria Australilia Australia	2 Princedom Queendom Kingdom	3 believes beleves beeleaves	4 don't should are	5 didn't don't doesn't
6 indirectly undirectly endirectly	7 republick rebuplic republic	8 arm leg head	9 majority majority magority	10 one two three

Name: _____

Draw a timeline showing some events from Aboriginal history. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Shared History



- Why haven't Aboriginal people always been recognised as the original inhabitants of Australia?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Shared history _____¹ to 'the fact that Australia has an Aboriginal _____² and Aboriginal viewpoints on social, _____³ and historical matters' (this was recommendation 290 from the National Report: Overview and Recommendations of the Royal Commission _____⁴ Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, AGPS, 1991). Shared _____⁵ recognises that Australia's history began _____⁶ before 1788 and that, since then, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians have occupied the _____⁷ country and share a _____⁸ based on recognising and respecting the _____⁹ of all Australians, beginning with Aboriginal people as the _____¹⁰ inhabitants.



1 refers reffers refers	2 history novel dance	3 clutural cultural culturel	4 into onto unto	5 herstory history ourstory
6 short long medium	7 same some our	8 desteny destany destiny	9 wrongs rights laws	10 latest original last

Name: _____

Name some other of Australia's great engineering projects.



RESEARCH

Snowy Mountains Scheme

- Why has the Snowy River changed from being a great and mighty river to a mere trickle of a stream?
- When did the Snowy Mountains Scheme begin?



Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The Snowy _____¹ Hydro-Electric Scheme is the official name of the hydro- _____² and irrigation scheme of south-eastern New South Wales. The Scheme supplies the peak power demands of New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT. The Snowy Scheme is an engineering _____³ of the modern world, with seven _____⁴ stations (two are underground), 16 dams and over 140 _____⁵ of tunnels, it is truly one of Australia's greatest achievements.

Apart from the size of the project, the Scheme is also recognised for the _____⁶ of workers who migrated to Australia as members of the project's workforce _____⁷ its construction. The Scheme was completed in _____⁸ and is a part of our modern Australian identity. It is an amazing engineering achievement - a _____⁹ of what can be achieved through hard work and determination, representing Australia's ability _____¹⁰ plan large infrastructure projects which are visionary in scale and heroic in execution.

1 Valleys Hills Mountains	2 gas electricity water	3 wander wonder wunder	4 power railway monorail	5 centimetres metres kilometres
6 number words sentences	7 while during after	8 1772 1872 1972	9 cymbal symbol drum	10 to too two

Name: _____

Why were the children taken from their families?



RESEARCH

Stolen Generations



- What should we do today about the 'stolen generations'?
- How would the children that were forcibly removed from their families have felt?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The term 'stolen generations' is used to describe the significant _____¹ of Aboriginal children who were forcibly removed from _____² families. While _____³ of Aboriginal children from their families had taken place from the time of colonisation, the most _____⁴ and extensive of the removals took place in the _____⁵ century.

The removal of Aboriginal _____⁶ from their families was government policy in all Australian States. The policy has had an _____⁷ damaging legacy on the self-esteem and identity of those who were subjected to it. From the earliest days of British occupation, governments had allowed the removal of Aboriginal children from their families, particularly so-called 'half-caste' children. The stolen children were _____⁸ in institutions or fostered out to white families 'for their own good'.

The 'Bringing Them Home' report concluded that, in the period from 1910 to 1970 when the practice was at its peak, between 10 and 30 _____⁹ of Indigenous children were forcibly _____¹⁰ from their families and communities.

1 word number picture	2 their they're there	3 separation seperation seperetion	4 dameging damaging damajing	5 seventeeth eighteenth nineteenth
6 grandparents children adults	7 exteremely extremely extreemly	8 lowered raised schooling	9 parts lots percent	10 removed worked ejected

Name: _____

Do you feel that Australia Day should be moved to another date? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Survival Day



- What other countries has Britain colonised?
- Does it still have any colonies?
- The effects of change can be both good or bad? Why?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Survival Day is celebrated within Aboriginal communities on 26th January. _____¹ Day is an acknowledgement of the cultural, physical and spiritual survival of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples since _____² colonisation in 1788.

Colonization imposed changes on the Aborigines because they _____³ people who lived in areas that were being _____⁴ by the Europeans. They were _____⁵ off their land as towns and farms were developed.

The sort of changes that took place usually commenced with explorers _____⁶ the area of a tribe and being challenged by the people for trespassing on _____⁷ land. The Europeans often responded by _____⁸ at the people. Many were killed. When settlers followed the explorers, and began felling trees and building farms, they restricted the ability of the Aborigines to move freely _____⁹ their land. They also destroyed their traditional food sources.

Contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans varied from cooperation, _____¹⁰ and avoidance to confrontation and conflict.

1 Survival Survival Survivel	2 British Irish Scottish	3 where we're were	4 settle settled settling	5 welcomed resting forced
6 entering exiting elevating	7 there their they're	8 reading dancing shooting	9 under around into	10 tolerance tolerence tolarance

Name: _____

Are all racial groups in Australia treated equally?



RESEARCH

White Australia Policy

- Name some other countries that have had racial laws which restrict the rights of some groups.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The 'White Australia Policy' was an immigration policy designed to _____¹ the entry of 'non-white' _____² into Australia. The first Immigration Restriction Act was _____³ in Victoria in June 1855 when a _____⁴ of ten pounds was imposed on every Chinese new arrival and immigration was limited to one Chinese new arrival for every ten tons of shipping. Similar Acts were passed in South Australia (1857), New South Wales (1861) and _____⁵ (1876). The practice of excluding Chinese people during the 1890s broadened into a Federal _____⁶ Australia Policy in 1901, with a dictation test in a European language (_____⁷ could be varied to suit the occasion) given to intending immigrants.

Popular support for White Australia was bolstered at the Paris Peace _____⁸ in 1919 when the Australian delegation led the fight to defeat a Japanese-sponsored racial-equality amendment to the League of Nations Covenant. From about 1950 on, the policy became less stringent, first under Liberal governments and also under _____⁹, from 1972 to 1975. The policy _____¹⁰ gradually discontinued and abandoned in 1975.

1 increase restrict decease	2 animals buildings people	3 past parsed passed	4 tax G. S. T. ticket	5 Kingsland Princeland Queensland
6 White Black Yellow	7 witch wich which	8 Conference Conferense Conferents	9 Labour Labor Labore	10 was is were

ANSWERS

1967 Referendum		Deaths in Custody		Anzac Day		Australia Day	
1. people	6. laws	1. Commission	6. inquiry	1. World War One 1914-1918.		1. The First Fleet arrived at Botany Bay on January 18, 1788. Because of poor soil and water Phillip sailed northward on January 21, and entered Port Jackson (previously unexplored). The fleet moved here and hoisted the flag on January 26.	
2. changes	7. entirely	2. dying	7. refer	2. Anzac biscuits were developed as a long-lasting high energy food for troops.			
3. Constitution	8. numbers	3. January	8. Indigenous				
4. follows	9. Federal	4. examined	9. response				
5. government	10. census	5. custody	10. bodies.				
Australia Day 1938		Clean Up Australia Day		Community Associations		The First Fleet	
1. celebrations	6. aimed	1. <u>pollution</u> - environmental contamination with man-made waste.		1. <u>sectarian</u> - about sects.		1. under	6. poor
2. landing	7. equal	2. <u>environment</u> - Climate, soil & living things that surround us.		2. <u>voluntary</u> - doing something by your own choice.		2. colony	7. harbour
3. been	8. to	3. <u>polystyrene</u> - a polymer.		3. <u>charity</u> - a gift for the relief of the poor.		3. wives	8. flag
4. refused	9. formed	4. <u>recycle</u> - to go through a series of changes and treatments again.		4. <u>fellowship</u> - a group of equal friends.		4. provisions	9. January
5. met	10. delegation					5. sight	10. Sydney
Freedom Rides		The Goldrush		Human Rights		Magna Carta	
1. <u>discrimination</u> - two things which are different in some way, being treated differently.		1. knowledge	6. gold	1. rights	6. equality	1. sign	6. liberties
2. <u>informal</u> - ordinary, casual.		2. after	7. nuggets	2. universal	7. international	2. their	7. future
3. <u>excluded</u> - prevented or restricted access to a place.		3. mineral	8. effects	3. beings	8. Nations	3. copies	8. protection
		4. regions	9. roads	4. include	9. to	4. seal	9. justice
		5. diggers	10. Australian	5. speech	10. issues	5. himself	10. four
NAIDOC Week		Referendum		Republic Referendum		Shared History	
1. their	6. celebrate	1. government	6. majority	1. Australia	6. indirectly	1. refers	6. long
2. was	7. culture	2. opinion	7. called	2. Kingdom	7. republic	2. history	7. same
3. week's	8. time	3. two	8. issue	3. believes	8. head	3. cultural	8. destiny
4. added	9. invited	4. is	9. song	4. should	9. majority	4. into	9. rights
5. known	10. one	5. no	10. favoured	5. doesn't	10. one	5. history	10. original
Snowy Mountains Scheme		Stolen Generations		Survival Day		White Australia Policy	
1. Mountains	6. number	1. number	6. children	1. Survival	6. entering	1. restrict	6. White
2. electricity	7. during	2. their	7. extremely	2. British	7. their	2. people	7. which
3. wonder	8. 1972	3. separation	8. raised	3. were	8. shooting	3. passed	8. Conference
4. power	9. symbol	4. damaging	9. percent	4. settled	9. around	4. tax	9. Labor
5. kilometres	10. to	5. nineteenth	10. removed	5. forced	10. tolerance	5. Queensland	10. was

AUSTRALIA



Name: _____

Draw the
Rainbow Serpent.

ON THE
BACK

RESEARCH

(the) Dreaming



- Find and write another story from the Dreaming.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

There is a spiritual link to the land that is in every man, woman and child regardless of what Aboriginal _____¹ people or language group they are from.

The Dreaming is the embodiment of Aboriginal creation that gives meaning to _____²; the essence of Aboriginal belief about creation, and spiritual and physical _____³. It establishes the rules governing relationships between people, the land and all things for _____⁴ peoples. The Dreaming extends from the _____⁵ of time to the present and _____⁶ the future.

The Rainbow Serpent story explains the creation of the land and its people. As it _____⁷ the length and breadth of this country it created the mountains by pushing the land into many ranges and isolated areas. During its journey _____⁸ and under the land, it created rivers, _____⁹, lakes and also left many areas flat.

When it was finished it came to a point in Central Australia where it stopped making any more land forms. From its inside, spirit _____¹⁰ came out and began to move all over this country to create many different lifestyles, speak many languages and evolve in their own Dreaming home lands.

1 tribe tribel tribal	2 everything something nothing	3 existance existence existince	4 aboriginal Aborigines Aboriginal	5 ending beginning middle
6 into unto undo	7 traveled travelled travalled	8 under near over	9 vallies valleys vallieys	10 people smoke trees

Name: _____

What is Nirvana?



RESEARCH

Hinduism

- BCE stands for Before the Christian Era. What do these other acronyms mean: BC, AD, a.m., p.m., ETA and EST?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

One of the _____¹ of the five major _____² religions, Hinduism was founded in India around 2000 BCE. It has an estimated worldwide following of more than 700 million. Hindus _____³ a variety of gods, such as Brahma (the creator of the universe), Vishnu (its preserver) and Shiva (its destroyer). Hindus _____⁴ in Samsara, the cycle of rebirth of souls. This is influenced by the _____⁵ of karma, the consequences of one's actions, either _____⁶ or bad. Life consists of many reincarnations, each being _____⁷ upon one's _____⁸ in a previous life form. A person with enough good karma can _____⁹ Samsara and be at one with Brahma for the rest of eternity. The temple is a _____¹⁰ of worship for Hindus.



Brahma

In Indian sacred writings the definition of Brahma is eternal, conscious, irreducible, infinite, omnipresent, spiritual source of the universe of finiteness and change.

1 ancientist oldest major	2 world continent country	3 worshipp worship whorship	4 beleive beleve believe	5 principal principle principle
6 good bad average	7 dependent rely foundation	8 kahma kharma karma	9 escape eksape eskape	10 statue god place

Name: _____

Make a Diwali greeting card to give to a friend. 

RESEARCH

Diwali ~ The Festival of Lights

- This is a major festival which honours the Goddess Lakshmi. During this time merchants open fresh accounts. Festivities include visiting, exchanging gifts, decorating houses, feasting and wearing new clothes.
- Find out about some other Hindu festivals which are held throughout the year.

Find the twenty two underlined words in the wordsearch puzzle.

Diwali is the Hindu New Year Festival of Lights which occurs in late October/early November. It is held in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of success. The festival lasts for five days and is celebrated with passion and fun. It is celebrated by young and old, rich and poor, all throughout the country.

The people show how happy they are by lighting earthen lamps, exploding fire crackers and inviting friends and relatives into their houses for special feasts. Children rise early at 3:00 am to a traditional oil bath then put on their festive clothes before lighting little oil lamps and candles (which will be used to light their crackers and sparklers).

The lights are a way of thanking God for all of the good things in their lives, to ward off the darkness and welcome the lights of happiness into their lives. Diwali binds people together irrespective of their caste, creed or ethnic identity.

I	M	H	S	K	A	L	F	Y	P	F	E	S	T	I	V	A	L	O	F	L	I	G	H	T	S
L	E	T	S	A	C	G	N	I	T	I	S	I	V	D	I	D	E	N	T	I	T	Y	O	P	U
A	L	I	G	H	T	J	H	A	P	P	I	N	E	S	S	E	L	D	N	A	C	L	F	D	P
W	P	Y	O	U	N	G	N	I	T	S	A	E	F	W	V	E	X	P	L	O	D	I	N	G	T
I	F	I	R	E	C	R	A	C	K	E	R	S	U	N	O	I	S	S	A	P	V	I	Q	W	Y
D	F	R	I	E	N	D	S	U	C	C	E	S	S	P	R	O	O	P	I	E	H	C	I	R	U

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

caste:.....

traditional:.....

feast:.....

Name: _____

RESEARCH

Buddhism

- Mark the countries on a world map where most of the world's Buddhists can be found.
- What is reincarnation?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Buddhism is one of the five major _____¹ religions, it was founded in _____² in approximately 500 BCE by Siddharta Goutama, later _____³ as the Buddha. There are between 150–300 _____⁴ Buddhists worldwide, most living in Sri Lanka, South-East Asia and Japan. Buddhists believe that life is suffering and that by following four noble truths one can overcome and remove suffering. At this point _____⁵ has achieved Nirvana, which is a state of being at peace by becoming one with the _____⁶. Buddhists believe in reincarnation, _____⁷ by the state of one's karma in a previous life. An individual _____⁸ the reincarnation _____⁹ once they have achieved Nirvana (but this is quite rare). The _____¹⁰ is a place of worship for Buddhists.



1 city country world	2 Antarctica India Tasmania	3 nown none known	4 hundred thousand million	5 one two three
6 youniverse universe unyverse	7 determined detarmined ditermined	8 creases ceeses ceases	9 cicycle cykle cycle	10 tempal temple tempel

Name: _____

Make a card with a picture of a lotus on it.



RESEARCH

Vesak

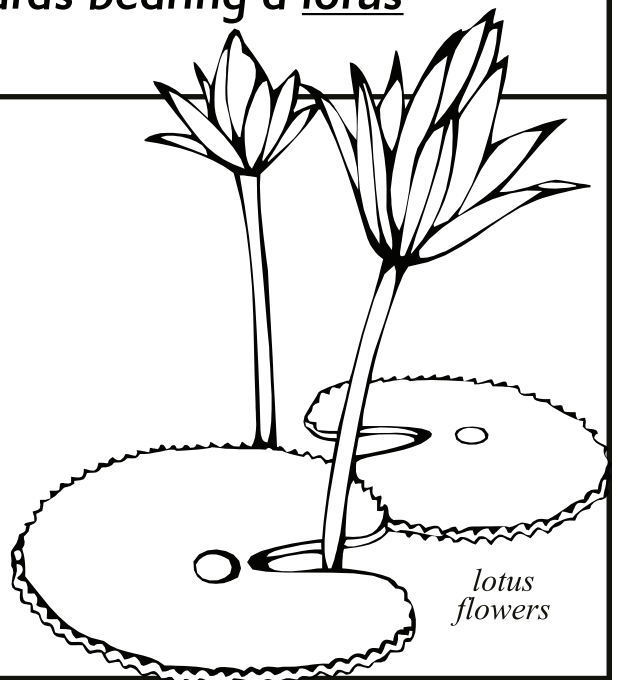
- The Vesak Celebration brings Buddhists together once a year to meditate on the Buddha's essential message: Avoid evil, do good — and purify the body, mind and spirit.
- Find out about some other Buddhist festivals which are held throughout the year.

Find the sixteen underlined words in the wordsearch puzzle.

Vesak (Wesak) is the main Buddhist festival, held in April/May subject to the lunar calendar. Buddhists celebrate the life, death and teachings of Buddha on this day by various services and devotions, especially those supposed to confer religious merit, such as freeing captive birds or donating alms to monks. Many Buddhists visit temples and leave offerings of fruit and flowers, and light lanterns and incense sticks in front of a statue of Buddha during Vesak.

Paper lanterns and flowers decorate the streets, festival processions are made, and greeting cards bearing a lotus exchanged by people.

T S I H D D U B V Z Y T S T
 A H D D U B B K O F J E R I
 T D F X E T A T I D E M E U
 I N C E N S E R A B Y P W R
 R I E R E S U T O L F L O F
 E M E V S P I R I T M E L W
 M C E L E B R A T E R S F D



Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

merit:.....
 purify:.....
 incense:.....

Name: _____

List some countries that have Islam as their major religion. **ON THE BACK**

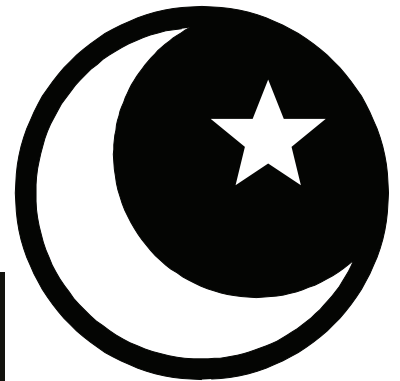
RESEARCH

Islam

- All devout Muslims attempt a pilgrimage, or hajj, to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. Because it is sacred, only Muslims are allowed to enter the city. Mark it on a map.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

One of the five major world religions, Islam was founded in Arabia by the _____¹ Muhammed between 610 and 632 CE (Christian Era). Islam has an estimated _____² following of 1 billion. Followers of Islam are called Muslims (Moslems). Islam is the dominant _____³ in Africa, the Middle _____⁴ and sections of Asia and Europe. Indonesia is the _____⁵ with the largest population of _____⁶ in the world. Muslims believe they must submit to the one true God, Allah. They obey Allah's commands set out in the Koran (Qur'an) by his prophet Muhammed and in the Islamic sacred law (Shari'a). There are five _____⁷ of faith that Muslims practise to demonstrate their submission to Allah: declaration that Allah is the only God and Muhammed is his prophet; prayer (usually five _____⁸ a day facing Mecca); almsgiving; _____⁹; and pilgrimage to Mecca. The mosque is a place of _____¹⁰ for Muslims.



The crescent moon, with or without an additional star or stars, has become the accepted official symbol of Islam.

1 phrophet prophet profit	2 townwide countrywide worldwide	3 religion religian relegion	4 North West East	5 country continent city
6 Christians Muslims pilots	7 pilars pillers pillars	8 times tones bends	9 slowing fasting stopping	10 worshipp worship wership

Name: _____

Where do Muslims make pilgrimages to? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Ramadan / Feast of Eid

- As part of their Islam religion Muslims have five duties they must perform: Shahada (affirmation), Salat (prayer), Zakat (almsgiving), Siyam (fasting) and Hajj (pilgrimage). These are called the Five Pillars of Faith.
- Find out some more information about one or more of these.

Find the twenty underlined words in the wordsearch puzzle.

Ramadan is a Muslim 30-day fasting festival occurring during the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is during this month that Muslims observe the Fast of Ramadan. Lasting for the entire month, Muslims fast during the daylight hours and in the evening eat small meals and visit with friends and family. It is a time of worship and contemplation. A time to strengthen family and community ties. Every Muslim is required to fast between the hours of sunrise and sunset. During Ramadan, special focus is given to reading the Koran (Qur'an) and prayer.

The Feast of Eid is a celebration that occurs at the end of the Ramadan fast. Following prayer, a special breakfast is eaten to break the fast. The celebration continues for three days. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim calendar.

N	T	T	i	S	i	V	S	L	A	E	M	U	S	L	i	M	i	D	U	Q
F	Z	W	S	P	R	A	Y	E	R	C	N	H	F	R	i	E	N	D	S	U
U	A	X	V	A	E	Z	J	M	F	E	A	S	T	O	F	E	i	D	A	S
Y	L	i	M	A	F	J	F	L	P	H	R	B	U	M	L	Z	A	K	A	T
E	W	J	T	R	A	M	A	D	A	N	O	i	T	A	R	B	E	L	E	C
M	O	N	T	H	R	E	E	D	T	P	K	X	R	S	i	Y	A	M	R	K
X	N	U	N	O	i	T	A	L	P	M	E	T	N	O	C	T	N	N	B	H

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

fasting:.....
 pilgrimage:.....
 alms:.....

Name: _____

In what year did the State of Israel begin?



RESEARCH

Judaism

- List some of the countries that share a border with Israel.
- Collect some facts on one major Jewish festival.
- Who persecuted the Jews during the Second World War?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Judaism is one of the _____¹ major world religions and the first to _____² the belief in one God. Both Christianity and Islam developed from Judaism. Judaism has an estimated following of approximately 13.5 _____³ worldwide. There are five books _____⁴ contain the basic laws and teachings of Judaism — The Torah, which is part of the Old Testament.

The basic teaching of Judaism is that there is one God who wants people to do what is just and merciful. A person serves God by _____⁵ the scriptures and practising what they teach. Major _____⁶ include Passover, Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement. The synagogue is a place of _____⁷ for Jews.

As elsewhere in the world, Jews in Australia come from many different _____⁸ and cultures. The first Jewish settlers were from _____⁹ with about 1000 British Jews arriving as convicts. The largest numbers _____¹⁰ arrived since the 1930's, escaping religious and social persecution in Europe and, more recently, the former USSR and South Africa.

1 shortest oldest fattest	2 teaching taught teach	3 million hundred people	4 witch which witsh	5 studing studding studying
6 festivals fastivels festervils	7 wership worship warship	8 cities towns countries	9 Antarctica Britain Greenland	10 has were have

Name: _____

What are the Maccabiah Games?



RESEARCH

Hanukkah

- This holiday is also called the Festival of Lights or the Feast of the Maccabees.
- Can you name some other religious holidays?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Hanukkah (Chanukah-Dedication) is the Jewish Feast of Lights. Normally _____¹ in December, it commemorates the freedom _____² more than 2100 _____³ ago by Judah and his brothers, the Maccabis, to _____⁴ the Jewish people from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes (ruler of Syria). This ruler ordered pagan _____⁵ in the Temple in Jerusalem. When _____⁶ was won, it was found that a small quantity of _____⁷ lamp oil in the Temple, although only sufficient for one day, had lasted eight. Hence the lighting of the Menorah (an eight-candle candelabra), often by _____⁸ - one candle on the first night, another on the second and so on, until eight _____⁹ are lit on the last night. Psalms and blessings are _____¹⁰.



Each candle in the menorah represents one day, with a ninth taper - called a shamas - used to light the others each evening.

1 dangled held sang	2 struggel struggal struggle	3 weeks months years	4 free three imprison	5 sacrifises sacrifices sackrifices
6 vicktory vicktory victory	7 saycreed sacred saycred	8 children turtles frogs	9 Menorahs candles lamps	10 recited resited resighted

Name: _____

How many different religious groups are represented in your classroom? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Christianity

- Do you follow a religion? What is it? Why do you belong to that particular religion?
- What are the world's five major religious groups?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Christianity is the _____¹ of the five major world religions, with over 1.7 _____² adherents worldwide. It is based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who is believed to be God's promised messiah. Christians _____³ in one God (who can exist in _____⁴ forms — Father, Son, Holy Spirit) who created the universe and _____⁵ humans in His image, with freedom of choice.

God came to _____⁶ in the form of Jesus Christ, who was without sin. Christians believe that _____⁷ is a result of people's choice not to obey God. The central belief of Christianity is that Jesus Christ was crucified, suffering this death as the punishment for the sins of all humanity. Those who believe this can be forgiven for their sins and receive _____⁸ life with God.

The Holy Bible is the sacred text of Christianity and believed to be the _____⁹ of God. Since European settlement, Christianity has been the dominant _____¹⁰ within Australian society. The church is a place of worship for Christians.

1 longest largest widest	2 thousand million billion	3 beleive beleve believe	4 two three four	5 maid made mayed
6 Earth Mars Jupiter	7 skin sin swing	8 internal external eternal	9 word sentence paragraph	10 relligion relegion religion

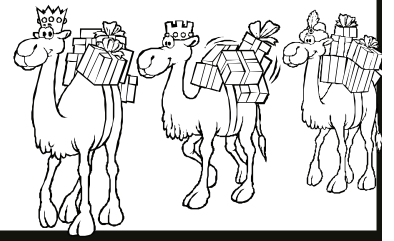
Name: _____

What do you like best about Christmas? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Christmas

- What are the origins of Santa Claus?
- What are some other Christian celebrations?
- List some popular Christmas foods?

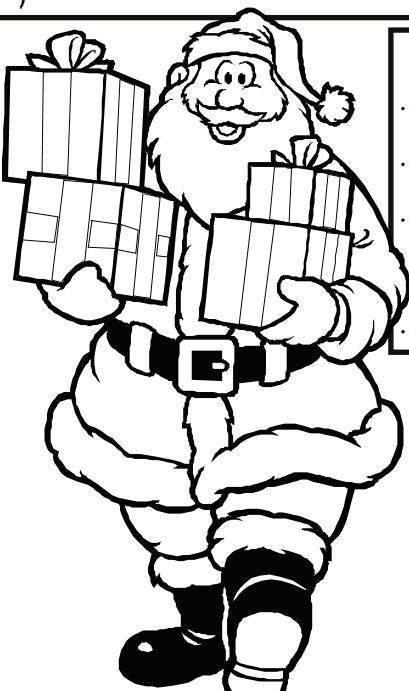


Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Christmas is the annual festival of the Christian Church commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, celebrated on 25 December. Christmas has its origins in the Roman midwinter festival, Saturnalia. The Romans feasted, exchanged presents and decorated their homes. In later times these decorations included an evergreen tree and ivy and holly wreaths to remind them of the coming spring. Still later, Christians added the remembrance of the birth of Jesus Christ to this festival.

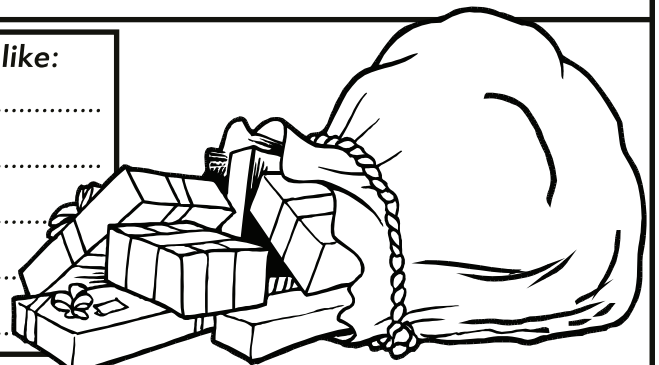
Find out how to say 'Merry Christmas' in four different languages:

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....



Next Christmas I would like:

.....
.....
.....
.....



Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

- evergreen:.....
origins:.....
wreaths:.....
annual:.....

Name: _____

Make an Easter card. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Easter

- List some other Christian festivals.
- How is Easter celebrated in some other countries around the world?



Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Easter is an annual Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. It occurs in March/April, lasting four days, including two public holidays, in Australia. Easter began as a celebration of spring in the northern hemisphere. Eggs were exchanged and cakes were baked for Eostre, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring. Later Christians added the remembrance of the death of Jesus Christ on the cross to this festival. Greek Easter usually occurs a week later.

In what season does Easter take place in Australia?

.....

What does Easter commemorate?

.....

Why are Easter eggs exchanged?

.....

.....

F Z L Z E Q L A V I T S E F A V
 N A I T S I R H C T S A U U W J
 E C N A R B M E M E R E T S A E
 S S E D D O G Y L X M U K E E G
 B O E T A R O M E M M O C A H J
 X J E G G S P R I N G Z K T C M

AUTUMN
CAKES
CHRISTIAN
COMMEMORATE
EASTER
EGGS
FESTIVAL
GODDESS
JESUS
REMEMBRANCE
SPRING

Use a dictionary to find meanings for these words:

hemisphere:.....

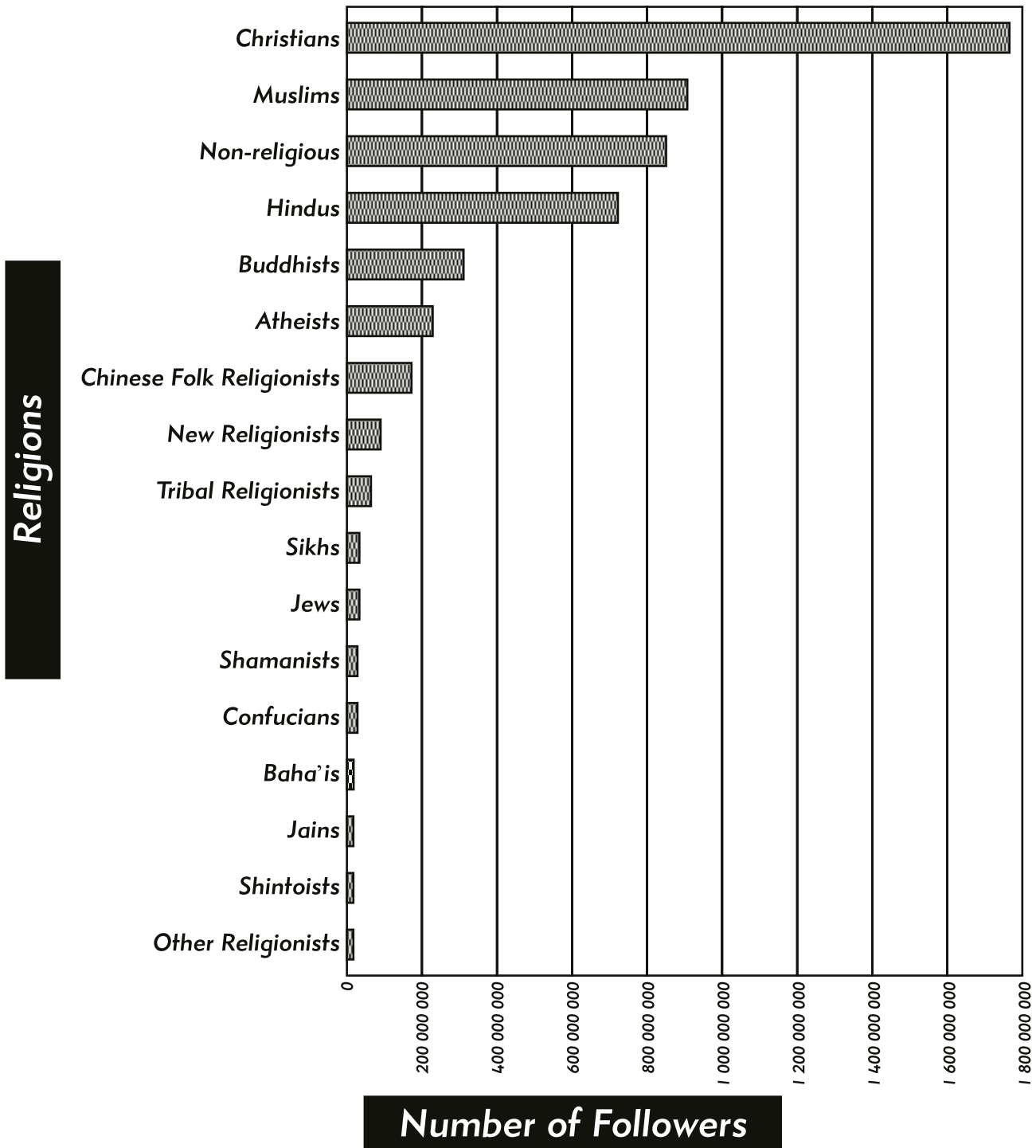
resurrection:.....

celebration:.....

Name: _____

Make a class graph of different religions. **ON THE BACK**

Religions Around the World



Most religions are practised in fairly specific world regions. The spread of religions occurred mainly due to human migration and missionary work. The chart above shows the number of believers of each of the world religions in thousands. Over one-third of the world's population adheres to a form of Christianity. Latin America has the largest number of Christians, most of whom are Roman Catholics. Islam is practised by nearly one-fifth of the world's population, most of whom live in parts of Asia and the Middle East. Judaism, though a major world religion, has fewer followers than Hinduism, Buddhism, and various other religions practised primarily in Asia. Atheists and those who consider themselves non-religious make up more than one-fifth of the world's population.

Information taken from Microsoft Encarta.

ANSWERS

(the) Dreaming		Chinese New Year		Hinduism	
1. tribal	6. into	1. Dragons scare away bad spirits.	1. oldest	6. good	
2. everything	7. travelled	2. Red is a lucky colour.	2. world	7. dependent	
3. existence	8. over	3. <u>celebrate</u> : Assign great social importance to.	3. worship	8. karma	
4. Aboriginal	9. valleys	4. <u>parade</u> : A ceremonial procession including people marching.	4. believe	9. escape	
5. beginning	10. people	5. <u>dragon</u> : Mythological creature.	5. principle	10. place	
		6. <u>ancestor</u> : Someone from whom you are descended.			
Diwali		Buddhism		Vesak	
1. <u>caste</u> : Social status or position conferred by a system based on class.		1. world	6. universe	1. <u>merit</u> : Any admirable quality or attribute.	
2. <u>traditional</u> : Pertaining to time-honoured orthodox doctrines.		2. India	7. determined	2. <u>purify</u> : Declare holy or pure or free from sin.	
3. <u>feast</u> : A ceremonial dinner party for many people.		3. known	8. ceases	3. <u>incense</u> : A substance that produces a fragrant odour when burned.	
		4. million	9. cycle		
		5. one	10. temple		
Islam		Ramadan/Feast of Eid		Judaism	
1. prophet	6. Muslims	1. <u>fasting</u> : Going without food.	1. oldest	6. festivals	
2. worldwide	7. pillars	2. <u>pilgrimage</u> : A journey to a sacred place.	2. teach	7. worship	
3. religion	8. times	3. <u>alms</u> : Voluntary contributions to aid the poor.	3. million	8. countries	
4. East	9. fasting		4. which	9. Britain	
5. country	10. worship		5. studying	10. have	
Hanukkah		Christianity		Christmas	
1. held	6. victory	1. largest	6. Earth	1. Refer to Burrabooks "Christmas - Primary Unit" BUR-122 for a list of 60 different countries.	
2. struggle	7. sacred	2. billion	7. sin	2. <u>evergreen</u> : A plant that remains green throughout the year.	
3. years	8. children	3. believe	8. eternal	3. <u>origins</u> : Where something begins.	
4. free	9. candles	4. three	9. word	4. <u>wreaths</u> : Circular band of flowers.	
5. sacrifices	10. recited	5. made	10. religion	5. <u>annual</u> : Occurring once a year.	
Easter		Religions Around the World			
1. Autumn.		See teacher.			
2. The resurrection of Jesus.					
3. To celebrate spring (in the northern hemisphere).					
4. <u>hemisphere</u> : Half of the globe.					
5. <u>resurrection</u> : Revival from inactivity.					
6. <u>celebration</u> : Occasion to mark some happy event.					

AUSTRALIA



Name: _____

What is dual citizenship?



RESEARCH

Vocabulary I

- Do you think that you have ever been discriminated against? Why?
- Is everybody who lives in Australia, an Australian citizen?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The word 'Aboriginal' is used as an adjective in reference to the _____¹ inhabitants of Australia. The term may be associated with people, _____² of view, cultures and communities. This term should always _____³ with a capital 'A', eg Aboriginal language group, _____⁴ peoples.

An Aboriginal nation is the area of land, river and sea that is the _____⁵ land of each Aboriginal language group or community.

Anti-discrimination legislation laws are _____⁶ by a government that are used to _____⁷ unfair practices whereby individuals or groups are treated either _____⁸ or worse than others.

The term 'citizenship' has both a legal and a social meaning. In a legal sense, citizenship is that _____⁹ of rights and responsibilities granted to people in recognition of their attachment to a particular country. In a social sense, citizenship refers to the participation of people in their community as they fulfil and debate _____¹⁰ rights and responsibilities.

1 tallest youngest original	2 points paints pants	3 finish commense commence	4 aboriginal Aboriginal Aborigines	5 teaditonal traditional treditonal
6 past paste passed	7 oppose propose porpoise	8 better worse same	9 seat set sett	10 they're there their

Name: _____

How can a constitution be changed?



RESEARCH

Vocabulary 2

- Name some countries that have been colonised?
- Why do some countries colonise other countries?
- Place some events from your life into chronological order.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Chronological means according to time _____ 1 .

A chronology places events and dates in _____ 2 order.

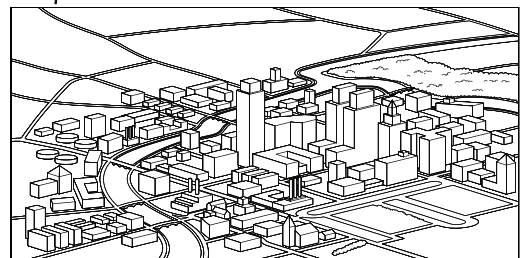
Civic means _____ 3 to a town/community or to citizenship.

Civic action is what an individual or _____ 4 does in the interest or perceived interest of the community.

Colonisation is the _____ 5 occupation of land by a _____ 6 country.

Community is a term used to _____ 7 a social grouping whose members share space and social organisation. 'The community' can refer to _____ 8 a small group or a large population.

The constitution of a country, state or organisation comprises the stated principles that are used by _____ 9 elected or appointed to govern. These principles are generally recorded in a document _____ 10 as 'The Constitution'.



1 sequins sequence sequewnce	2 hysterical historical hestorical	3 relating plating inflating	4 groop group gruop	5 unintentional intentional mistaken
6 foreign foriegn foreen	7 describ desribe describe	8 either neither other	9 these those theese	10 nown known gnome

Name: _____

What is an unusual custom from another country?



RESEARCH

Vocabulary 3

- What are some other types of government?

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Culture is the body of beliefs, attitudes, skills and tools by which communities structure their _____¹ and interact with their environments.

A custom is a term used to _____² a habit or practice common to people within a social/cultural group in particular circumstances.

A democracy is a form of government where the decision-making power is vested in the _____³. In a democracy, the people or their elected representatives determine policy and/or laws. Equality of _____⁴ is a principle of democracy.

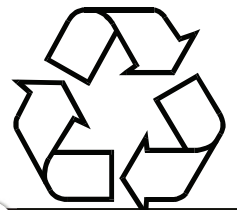
The forced movement of people from the area or _____⁵ in which they live is called displacement.

Dispossession is the removal of a _____⁶, particularly land.

An ecological community is a group of _____⁷ things that have overlapping relationships with each other in a particular _____⁸ and are interdependent. (See also ecosystems.)

Ecological sustainability is the capacity to maintain the quality of _____⁹ and environments.

Ecology is the study of the relationship between living things and _____¹⁰ environment.



1 lifes lives lies	2 describe besrcibe decried	3 people pople people	4 wrongs lefts rights	5 country pool party
6 obsession possession procession	7 dead living sick	8 environment invironment enviroment	9 societys societes societies	10 they're there their

Name: _____

Draw a simple food chain. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Vocabulary 4

- Make a list of ten different languages.
- Underline the languages that you have actually heard spoken.
- Circle any languages that are spoken by people in your class.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Ecologically sustainable development refers to practices that use, conserve and enhance _____¹ so that ecological processes are maintained and quality of life for both _____² and future generations is increased. Sustainable development is a pattern of activities that _____³ the needs of the current generation without prejudicing the ability of future generations to meet _____⁴ own needs.

All things are interconnected and share the _____⁵ resources from the _____⁶ and the earth. Ecosystems refer to communities of living things and their surroundings. Ecosystems contain a _____⁷ of overlapping relationships called 'food webs', _____⁸ are dependent on simpler food chains. (See also ecological community.)

Esperanto is a language invented for international use. Esperanto uses _____⁹ bases derived from the main European languages.

Expansion is the policy of extending a nation's territory or its sphere of influence, often at the expense of _____¹⁰ nations.



1 resources resourses resauces	2 gift present card	3 meats meets metes	4 they're there their	5 same some sime
6 son sun asteroids	7 cistern system sistem	8 witch which wytch	9 word picture movie	10 another own other

Name: _____

Which religion is the most popular in your community?



RESEARCH

Vocabulary 5



- Write some brief points about the history and geography of your local area.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

General Religious Education (GRE) involves learning about religions (eg Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism) and _____ importance for individuals and communities. GRE is distinct from special _____ education, which involves _____ educated in a particular faith.

Geography studies the topographical _____ of a region. It also refers to the subject _____ in which students study the character, arrangement and interrelations of climate, soil, _____, population, land _____, industries and states.

Global means worldwide. It is often used to describe trends, circumstances or situations that exist in _____ across the globe.



A heritage is something that belongs to an individual, group, community or _____ as a result of birth, inheritance or membership.

History is the branch of knowledge dealing with past events and combined past events. It also refers to the subject area in which students study _____ events, peoples, periods and individuals.

1 they're there their	2 religious craft sport	3 been bean being	4 feetures fewtures features	5 area earea airea
6 vegatation vegetation vegetation	7 youse use ewes	8 clouds countries cars	9 nation international notion	10 passed past pasta

Name: _____

Are there any National Trust buildings near where you live? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Vocabulary 6

- Make a list of some things that are interdependent.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

An identity is the quality or condition of being a specified person, _____¹ or thing. The identity of a person, place or thing is determined by its characteristics, _____² or circumstances.

An institution is an _____³ organisation, law or custom. It is usually used to refer to a _____⁴ public organisation with established structures and practices.

Interdependence is the condition wherein two or more things rely on each _____⁵ for their survival.

Invasion is the act of entering an area for the specific purpose of _____⁶ possession.



Land rights concerns the evolving struggle of Aboriginal people for the absolute legal and moral acknowledgment of prior ownership of this land and recognition of all the accompanying _____⁷ and obligations that flow from this association.

The National Trust is an organisation founded in 1945 to acquire, conserve and present significant lands and _____⁸ for public benefit, establishing registers of places of _____⁹ importance. It maintains the oldest register of heritage items. The Trust has a large _____¹⁰ of members, many of whom work voluntarily to maintain and supervise the many buildings it owns.

1 person place thing	2 features feetures fetures	3 astablished istablished established	4 microscopic large minaturised	5 another other each
6 giving leasing taking	7 rights lefts middles	8 pools buildings sheds	9 historic hysteric history	10 word number paragraph

Name: _____

Name five more Pacific Rim countries.



RESEARCH

Vocabulary 7

- Give some examples of occupation of places.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

The natural environment includes water, air, living things, _____¹ and sunlight.



Occupation is the appropriation of a _____² for settlement, farming, military or other _____³.

Pacific Rim is the collective term _____⁴ to describe all countries with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean. Japan, the United States of America, Australia, New _____⁵ and the Philippines, for example, are all Pacific Rim _____⁶.

A perspective is a standpoint; a point of view.

A primary source refers to an original text that may be read, listened to or viewed. The diary of an explorer, a recount by a witness and a photograph of an event are primary _____⁷.

A secondary source refers to text that comments on, or bases its position on, one or _____⁸ primary sources. The biography of an explorer based on her or his memoirs _____⁹ be secondary source material.

The process of reconciliation aims to improve relations between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and other Australians, through increasing understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history, cultures, _____¹⁰ dispossession and present disadvantages.

1 planet earth world	2 place tree mountain	3 porpoises purposes perposes	4 used unused new	5 Zeeland Zealand Zeland
6 continents cities countries	7 sauces soorces sources	8 none more one	9 would wood wode	10 passed past parsed

Name: _____

What type of emergencies do the SES attend? **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Vocabulary 8

- Give some examples of something that is sustainable.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

Religion is the system of _____¹ values that recognises spiritual or transcendent dimensions in life.

Rite of passage is a ritual that transports individuals from _____² state of social life to another, eg bar mitzvah, bat mitzvah, _____³, funeral, marriage.

The State Emergency Service (SES) is a voluntary workforce of people who leave their _____⁴ employment, study or other duties _____⁵ offer assistance in emergencies.

Social cohesion means relative unity within society.

Social justice is a value that favours measures _____⁶ at decreasing or eliminating inequities.

Our social/cultural environment is _____⁷ part of the greater environment involving human practices and processes, e.g. technological, political, economic, aesthetic and religious elements _____⁸ with individuals, groups and institutions.

If something is sustainable then it is able to be kept going. It possesses the _____⁹ resources to maintain or improve its current state.

Synthesising means bringing together parts or elements of an inquiry to form a complete _____¹⁰ of the situation or events.



1 human hewman huwoman	2 one two three	3 christening chrisening chrisning	4 payed paid payde	5 to too two
6 aimed aimmed aymed	7 this that there	8 together togather together	9 nesessary necessary necessery	10 piktore piture picture

Name: _____

Name some recent major advances in technology. **ON THE BACK**

RESEARCH

Vocabulary 9

- Give some examples of traditions in your family.

Select the best answer for each of the blank spaces in the passage.

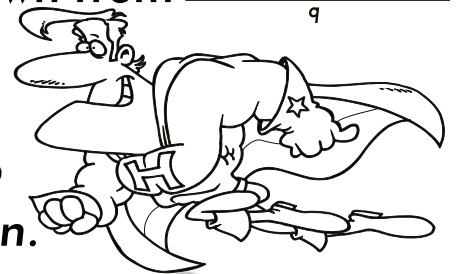
A system is a collection of things that form a whole. A system can be simple, involving a few _____¹ and interconnected parts (eg the transport system of a town), or complex, involving an assemblage of many elements (e.g. the _____² system).

Technology is concerned with the purposeful and creative use of _____³ in an effort to meet perceived needs and goals. It extends beyond the tools and technical _____⁴ of a society and involves the application of human _____⁵, knowledge, techniques and processes to expressive and practical problem-solving situations in _____⁶ aspects of human life.

Terra nullius is Latin for 'land of no one'. In international law, territory _____⁷ by peoples whose social or political organisation was not recognised was considered terra nullius. Sovereignty (rule) over territory was established by effective occupation by a _____⁸ state.

Traditions are knowledge, beliefs, customs, actions, practices, texts, artefacts and so on that are handed down from _____⁹ generation to the next.

Unsung heroes are individuals who have performed a significant achievement but who are yet to _____¹⁰ widespread recognition.



1 konnected connected conected	2 economic ecomonic econamic	3 resaurces resources resurces	4 enventions inventions intontions	5 skulls skolls skills
6 eel ill all	7 inhabit inhabited inhabiting	8 sovereign sovriegn soveriegn	9 one two three	10 achieve acheive achief

ANSWERS

Vocabulary 1		Vocabulary 2		Vocabulary 3	
1. original	6. passed	1. sequence	6. foreign	1. lives	6. possession
2. points	7. oppose	2. historical	7. describe	2. describe	7. living
3. commence	8. better	3. relating	8. either	3. people	8. environment
4. Aboriginal	9. set	4. group	9. those	4. rights	9. societies
5. traditional	10. their	5. intentional	10. known	5. country	10. their
Vocabulary 4		Vocabulary 5		Vocabulary 6	
1. resources	6. sun	1. their	6. vegetation	1. place	6. taking
2. present	7. system	2. religious	7. use	2. features	7. rights
3. meets	8. which	3. being	8. countries	3. established	8. buildings
4. their	9. word	4. features	9. nation	4. large	9. historic
5. same	10. other	5. area	10. past	5. other	10. number
Vocabulary 7		Vocabulary 8		Vocabulary 9	
1. earth	6. countries	1. human	6. aimed	1. connected	6. all
2. place	7. sources	2. one	7. that	2. economic	7. inhabited
3. purposes	8. more	3. christening	8. together	3. resources	8. sovereign
4. used	9. would	4. paid	9. necessary	4. inventions	9. one
5. Zealand	10. past	5. to	10. picture	5. skills	10. achieve