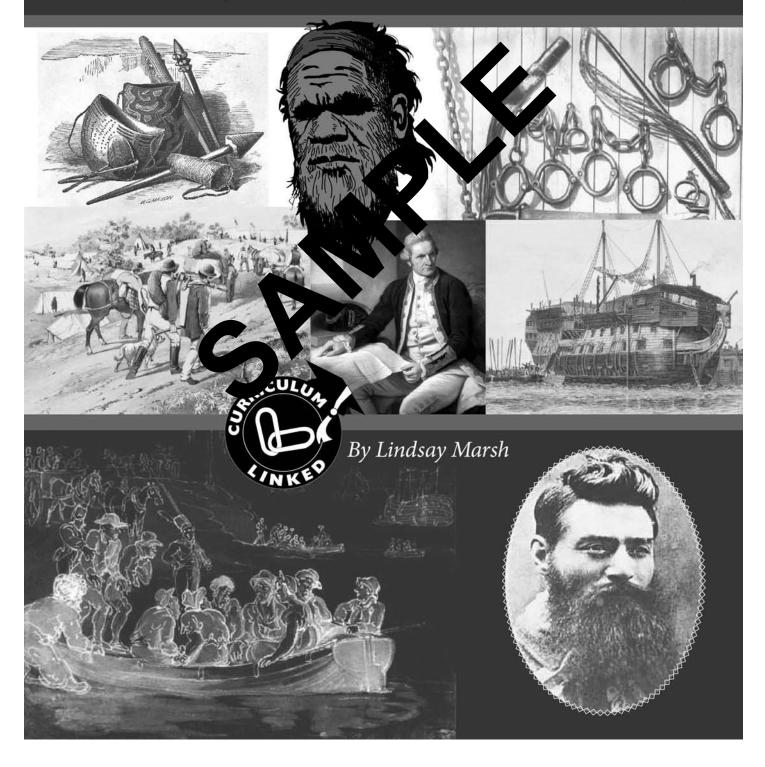


Age 10-13 years





Understanding what makes Australia the place it is today



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Answers

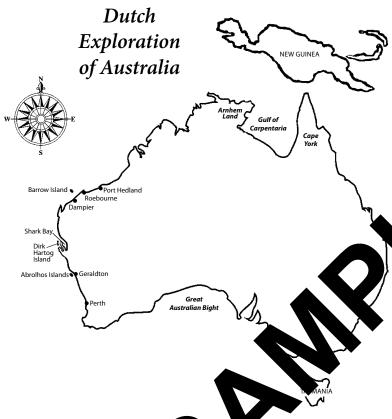
63-68

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Early Dutch Maritime Explorers of Australia

In the 1600s many ships were sent from Holland to look for a faster way to reach the East Indies (Indonesia) because at this time Holland traded goods with the people there. This is how the Dutch first came across Australia.



- The first Dutch explored a see a stralia was William Jansz in 160 mer alored the Gulf of Carpentana which he thought was part of Neurannea.
- In 1616 Dirk Hartog landed on the west coast of Australia at Shark Bay. Hartog spent three days exploring the islands in this area. When he left he fixed a pewter plate to a post to show that he had been there. Dirk Hartog Island is named after him.
- In 1619 Frederick de Houtman explored some of the coastal parts of Western Australia. He began at the area which is now Perth and worked his way north. He visited the Houtman Abrolhos (known more informally as the Abrolhos Islands) off the coast of Geraldton.

• Jan Carstensz was the next Dutch explorer to visit Australia. On April 12th, 1623 he made the first known recorded contact with Aborigines when vedin Cape York.

• No coordination of the shores of Austral of the ship Gulden Zeepaert which sailed along the meat Australian Bight 10, r627 from east to west.

• In 1628 the ship *Vyanen* sailed along the north-west coast of Australia for about two hundred miles sighting what are now known as Barrow Island, Dampier, Roebourne and Port Hedland.

- On June 4th, 1629 the Batavia was wrecked on the Houtman Abrolhos, off the coast of Western Australia.
- In 1636 Gerrit Tomaz Pool sailed along the coast of Arnhem Land.
- In 1642 Abel Tasman sighted Tasmania as he explored the area for trade routes to the East Indies. He returned to the north of Australia in 1644 and named the land New Holland. This name remained in use for 180 years. In 1824 the land became officially known as Australia. It was Matthew Flinders, a British explorer, who first referred to the land as Australia after his first visit there in 1795.

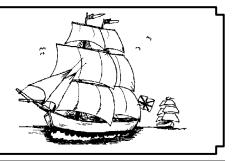


William Dampier

► Activity Page



William Dampier landed in Australia in a ship named the Cygnet in 1688. He returned to Australia a second time in 1699.



The following sentences summarise Dampier's two voyages. Using the information on page 9, number the sentences below from 1 to 8 to show the correct order of events.

Dampier spent two months looking around.

He was placed in command of his own ship, the Roe-Buck.

He landed and explored the north west coast and named <u>Shere Pay</u>.

He documented his thoughts or the sings in exciting interest who will exist.

The success of Dampier's first voyage and high teresting descriptions encouraged English officials to sponsor him for a sector trip to Australia in 1699.

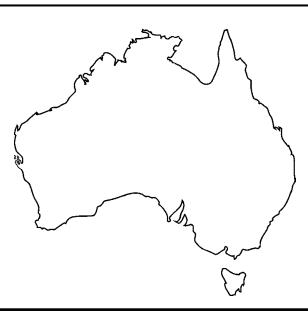
Winnam Dampier landed on the coast of Western Australia at <u>King Sound</u> in a ship known as the Cygnet.

Some places were named after this explorer, such as the town of <u>Dampier</u> and <u>Dampier Archipelago</u>.

Dampier was a pirate who inhabited the waters of South America and the Pacific.



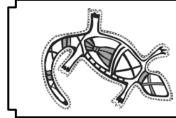
On the map be the barrow Dampier's two voyages of Australia. Label the places that are underlined above.





Ideas in Aboriginal Art

► Activity Page

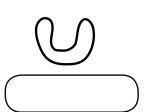


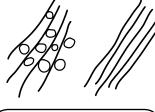
Aboriginal art is used to express beliefs and tell stories to future generations. Art such as rock carvings, cave paintings, designs cut into trees, and wooden articles such as boomerangs, have allowed traditional Aboriginal myths and legends to be passed on.

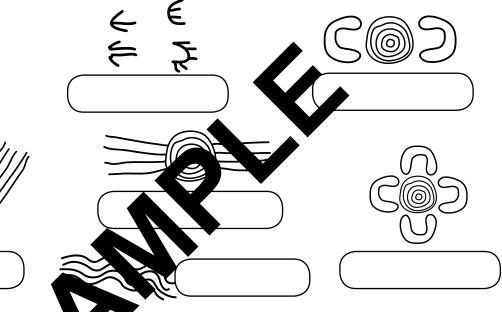


Visit www.aaia.com.au, click on Aboriginal Culture and answer the following.

Write down the meanings of the following shapes and markings in Aboriginal art.

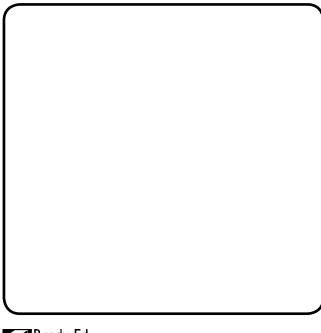








Find two precess of Akariginal art on the Internet. Print them out and paste them in the pace pelow. On the back of this sheet, write down what ideas or stories each prince is expressing.





≫ History of Australia ∞

The Three Fleets

Read the information on pages 28 and 29 then complete the following. Whose idea was it to send convicts to Australia? 1. 2. Why did the government agree? _____ On what date did the First Fleet land at Port Jackson? 3. How many people arrived with the First Fleet? 4. How many of those were convicts? _____ 5. What were their crimes?_____ 6. 7. How many months did it take the First Fleet to reach Australia? How many ships were in the three fleets? 8. Why was the Second Fleet called the 'Death Fleet'? 9. **10.** Explain Australia Day. _____ **11.** Who were free settlers? ____ **12.** When did convicts stop being sent to nd why? **Using different coloured** dots, mark the First Fleet's stopovers on the map. (You may use an atlas or the Internet) KEY **O***Portsmouth* (England) North Americ **Tenerife** (Canary Islands) \bigcirc Rio de Janeiro (South America) **Cape of Good Hope** (South Africa) Africa **Botany Bay** (Australia) South Afric Mark the First Fleet's

Mark the First Fleet's route by joining the dots.

Australia

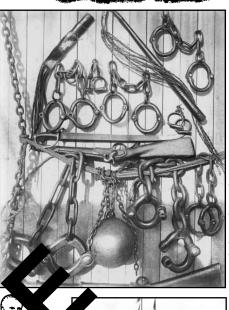
Antarctica

Convict Life

While the vast majority of convicts in Australia were English and Welsh (70%), Irish (24%) and Scottish (5%), the convict population began to develop a multicultural flavour when convicts were sent from various British outposts, such as India and Canada. Maoris from New Zealand, Chinese from Hong Kong and slaves from the Caribbean also arrived. There are many websites which allow you to check if any of the convicts were your ancestors!

Visit > www.convictcentral.com

Initially Governor Philip founded a system whereby people, whatever their crime, were employed according to their skills - as bricklayers, carpenters, nurses, servants, cattlemen, shepherds or farmers. Educated convicts were employed as record-keepers. Female convicts were assumed to be most useful as wives and mothers, and marriage freed a female convict from her servitude



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as a source of adoour advance and develop Europea onies by building public facilities such as roads, causeways, bridges, courthouses and hospitals. Convicts also worked for free settlers and small land holders. By 1821 there was a growing number of freed convicts who were appointed to positions of trust and responsibility as well as being granted land. In the mid-1830s only around six per cent of the convict population were locked up. In some colonies though, such as Port Arthur and Norfolk Island, convicts were often subject to cruelties such as wearing leg-irons and were given the lash. They were made to work long hours with little or no rewards.

Good behaviour meant that convicts rarely served their full sentences, because they qualified to apply for a Ticket of Leave, a Certificate of Freedom, a Conditional Pardon or even an Absolute Pardon. These allowed convicts to earn their own livings and live independently. Convicts sentenced to seven years of transportation could normally qualify for a Ticket of Leave after four years, while those serving 14 year sentences could expect to serve between six to eight years. 'Lifers' could qualify for their 'Ticket' after about 10 or 12 years.

