

Contents

Curriculum links 2

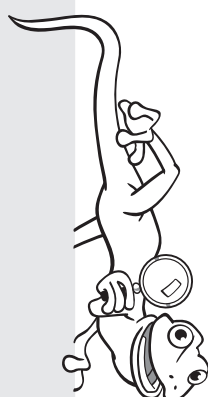
Background information
for teachers 3

Resources 4

Inquiry Learning
activities 6

Worksheets 11

Resource sheets 28



Heroes and Villains

*Who were the significant people
that shaped the Australian colonies?*

Samantha Frappell

Heroes and Villains inquiry overview

Big-picture questions

- What do we know about the lives of people in Australia's colonial past? How do we know these things?
- What were the significant events and who were the significant people that shaped the Australian colonies?



Key understandings

- Women and men have made substantial contributions to Australian society.
- Many people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds have contributed to Australian society, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and European, Asian, Middle Eastern and Polynesian peoples.
- People have contributed to Australian society in different ways: as explorers, farmers, entrepreneurs, artists, writers, humanitarians, religious leaders and political leaders.
- There are different interpretations of some people's contributions.
- We can learn about the people of the past through libraries, museums, the internet and our own family histories.

Further reading for teachers

Atkinson, A, *Dictionary of Famous Australians*, Allen and Unwin, 1995

Australian Dictionary of Biography, <http://adb.anu.edu.au>

Flannery, T, *The Explorers: Stories of Discovery and Adventure from the Australian Frontier*, Grove Press, 2000

Karskens, G, *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, Allen and Unwin, 2009

Newbury, PW, *Aboriginal Heroes of the Resistance*, Action for World Development, 1999

Reading for students: nonfiction

Annear, R, *Fly a Rebel Flag: The Battle at Eureka*, Black Dog Books, 2007

Boxer, C, *Ned Kelly: Gangster Hero of the Australian Outback*, Short, 2001

Bursztynski, S, *Crime Time: Australians Behaving Badly*, Ford Street, 2009

Drummond, A, *Aussie Notables* (series), Green Barrow Publishing, 2010

Fisher, J, *Caroline Chisholm to the Rescue*, Little Red Apple Publishing, 2008

Guile, M, *Stories From Australia's History: Captain Bligh and the Rum Rebellion*, Macmillan Education Australia, 2012

Reading for students: fiction

Baillie, A, *Riding with Thunderbolt: The Diary of Ben Cross*, Northern New South Wales, 1865, Scholastic Press, 2004

A boy joins Captain Thunderbolt's gang

Golds, C, *The Mostly True Story of Matthew and Trim*, Penguin, 2005

The story of Matthew Flinders and his cat Trim

Masson, S, *The Hunt for Ned Kelly*, Scholastic Press, 2010

Children hunt Ned Kelly, hoping for a reward

Masson, S, *Ned Kelly's Secret*, Scholastic Press, 2012

A child encounters Ned Kelly as a boy

Wheatley, N, *A Banner Bold: The Diary of Rosa Aarons, Ballarat Goldfields*, 1854, Scholastic Press, 2011

A story relating to the Eureka stockade

Websites

Australian Explorers

<http://gutenberg.net.au/explorers.html>

A Project Gutenberg resource, with links to primary and secondary sources on Australian explorers

Australian History

<http://www.australianhistory.org/colonisation>

Biographies of famous Australians, plus other historical information

Australian Stamp and Coin Company

<http://www.australianstamp.com/coin-web/feature/history>

Includes a list of famous Australians who are featured on Australian coins

Bells Falls Gorge: an interactive investigation

http://www.nma.gov.au/education-kids/classroom_learning/multimedia/interactives/bells_falls_gorge_html/cabinet_items

An online display relating to Windradyne

Culture Victoria

<http://www.cv.vic.gov.au/stories/ned-kelly>

Numerous visual and textual resources on Ned Kelly

Famous Aboriginal people and role models

<http://www.creativespirits.info/aboriginalculture/people/famous-aboriginal-people-role-models>

Information on Indigenous role models

Famous Australians

<http://www.abc.net.au/schoolstv/australians/austs.htm>

Profiles on a variety of famous Australians, including Ned Kelly, Caroline Chisholm, Truganini and Henry Lawson

Famous Australians

<http://www.aussieeducator.org.au/reference/general/famousaustralians.html>

Biographies on a wide variety of famous Australians

It's an Honour

http://www.itsanhonour.gov.au/honours/awards/medals/bravery_medal.cfm

Information on the Bravery Medal and its recipients

Monument Australia

<http://www.monumentaaustralia.org.au>

Details on various monuments around Australia

Museum of Australian Currency Notes

<http://www.rba.gov.au/Museum/>

Displays/1988_onwards_polymer_currency_notes

Information on polymer currency notes from 1988 onwards

Reibey Institute

<http://www.reibeyinstitute.org.au/about/mary-reibey>

Information on Mary Reibey

Scrapbook—Caroline Chisholm, circa 1844–1861

<http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/289732/scrapbook-caroline-chisholm-circa-1844-1861?createComment=True#commentform>

An online exhibition of Caroline Chisholm's scrapbooks

Taking Action, Keeping Safe

www.schools.nsw.edu.au/media/downloads/schoolsweb/studentsupport/studentwellbeing/antibullying/takingaction.pdf

A resource for student leaders to counter bullying

Interactive resources

Make Your Verdict: Ned Kelly

http://www.nma.gov.au/education-kids/classroom_learning/multimedia/interactives/make_your_verdict

Audiovisual resources

John Macarthur—Rogue or Hero?

<http://dl.nfsa.gov.au/module/1623>

Ned Kelly's Armour

<http://dl.nfsa.gov.au/module/1596>

Note: Films on the National Film and Sound Archive website are available as a free download.

Excursions

Excursions could include monuments, memorials and the cemeteries in which historical figures are buried.

Australian Capital Territory

Museum of Australian Democracy (Peter Lalor)

18 King George Terrace, Parkes

<http://explore.moadoph.gov.au/people/64-lalor-peter->

National Museum of Australia

(Windradyne, Peter Lalor, Ned Kelly, William Farrer, and Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth)

Lawson Crescent, Acton Peninsula

<http://www.nma.gov.au>

New South Wales

Australian Museum (Truganini)

6 College Street, Sydney

<http://australianmuseum.net.au>

Historic Houses Trust

(John and Elizabeth Macarthur)

Elizabeth Farm, Alice Street, Rosehill

<http://www.hht.net.au>

Mary MacKillop Place

7–11 Mount Street, North Sydney

<http://www.marymackillopplace.org.au>

Powerhouse Museum (William Farrer)

500 Harris Street, Ultimo

<http://www.powerhousemuseum.com>

South Australia

Mary MacKillop Centre

19 Phillips Street, Kensington

<http://www.sosj.org.au>

Victoria

Mary MacKillop Heritage Centre

362 Albert Street, East Melbourne

<http://www.mmhc.org.au>

Museum Victoria (Lawrence Hargrave)

11 Nicholson Street, Carlton

<http://museumvictoria.com.au>

Helping students find sources

Some of the lessons, worksheets and assessments in *Heroes and Villains* require that students find their own sources, such as those listed below.

Pictorial sources

The National Archives of Australia website is an excellent place to start looking for Australian images. Other images can be found at online newspaper archives, image archives such as Getty Images or at the websites listed above. Images can also be found using your preferred search engine, but make sure these images can be identified with a date and a title. Nonfiction books, such as those listed above, may also contain useful pictorial sources.

Text sources

Primary sources

An online search of a hero's or villain's name plus the word 'diary' or 'letter' will find numerous primary text sources. Nonfiction books may also contain excerpts from diaries, letters and various other documents.

Secondary sources

Libraries, and the websites and nonfiction books listed above contain a lot of useful information. Ensure that students consult relatively recent publications (if possible), as older texts may contain attitudes and perspectives that are no longer current in mainstream Australia. You may need to explain this issue to students and show them how to check publication dates to identify up-to-date resources.

Artefacts

Museums such as those listed above contain interesting artefacts relating to colonial heroes and villains.

Time-travelling journalist

What would happen if you met a hero or villain?

Imagine you are a journalist who can travel in a time machine.

Choose a time and place to interview a hero or villain.

- ☐ 1878, at the Kelly gang's Stringybark Creek camp.
Near the campfire sits Ned Kelly, the hero of the Irish farmers
- ☐ 1870, outside the house of Peter Lalor, the hero of the Eureka Stockade
- ☐ 1830, at Elizabeth Farm, home of the famous John Macarthur

The time machine
whirred faster and faster,
until—zap! I was back in ...



Write a description of the person.

I was intrigued.
I wanted to know
why he had been such
a villain, when he could
have easily been
a colonial hero.



Write his reply to this statement.

Write your response.

With that,
I climbed back into
my time machine and
set a course for the
21st century.



Ned Kelly

Ned Kelly was born in Victoria in 1855. He was the eldest son of Irish immigrants. His father, John, had arrived in Australia as a convict in 1841. His mother, Ellen, had come to Australia as an immigrant the same year. The family lived on poor farming land and struggled to make enough money. This was a common situation for many Irish immigrants during the 19th century. John Kelly died in 1866, leaving Ellen with six children, including 11-year-old Ned.

In 1878, a police officer named Alexander Fitzpatrick went to Ned's house to arrest his brother Dan for stealing horses. Fitzpatrick said that, while he was there, Ned shot him in the wrist and escaped, and that Ned's mother threatened him with a spade. She was sentenced to three years' gaol for attempted murder. Ned would later claim that he was not at the house at the time and that the police were harassing his family.

Ned and Dan went into hiding, where they were later joined by Joe Byrne and Steve Hart. Together, they formed the Kelly Gang. Four police officers tracked them down and found their camp at Stringybark Creek. The Kelly Gang ambushed the police and shot three of them.

The gang continued to run amok for another two years, stealing livestock and robbing banks. Some of the local Irish farmers fed and hid Ned while he was on the run. They were glad that he was robbing banks, because they were poor and most of them owed money to the banks. In 1879, Ned wrote a long letter (known as the Jerilderie Letter) in which he claimed that he had been forced into a life of crime. He argued that the police had targeted him and his family because they were Irish.

In June 1880, the Kelly gang took over the Glenrowan railway station. They took the station staff to the Glenrowan Inn, where the gang held them and inn guests hostage. Police arrived and surrounded the inn. There was a long shoot out, during which Ned ran and hid in the bush. The next morning, he came back wearing his famous armour and shot at police. A police officer managed to shoot Kelly in the legs. Kelly was arrested and condemned to death for his crimes. Over 60 000 people thought he had been treated unfairly and signed a petition to have his sentence reviewed. Nevertheless, he was hung on 11 November 1880.