

Workbook Answers

History Now 4

1 First Nations People Arrive

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 Shade: The first Australians arrived during an ice age.
- 4 Circle 12 000 years ago
- 5 In any order: walked across what is now Torres Strait, sailed from the islands of Indonesia
- 6 Hands on – for example: Most of the area currently covered with water was land during the ice age. This may have made it easier for people to walk or travel with supplies to Australia.
- 7 Hands on – for example: They would have lived close to the water so they were able to collect seafood and have access to fertile land.
- 8 Hands on

2 Australia's First Nations

- 1 map; nation; First
- 2 Hands on
- 3 Queensland; New South Wales; Victoria; South Australia
- 4 Knowledge was lost when people were forced from their lands as the British took over the land.
- 5 The exact boundaries are uncertain.
- 6 Hands on

3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

- 1 group; two
- 2 Aboriginal peoples; Torres Strait Islander peoples
- 3 Torres Strait Islanders live on more than 200 small islands.
- 4 False
- 5 True
- 6 Hands on
- 7 Hands on – for example: They lived on islands and had to sail over the ocean to trade and visit other people.

4 Gwion Gwion Rock Art Sites

- 1 a
- 2 b
- 3 False
- 4 False
- 5 c
- 6 The figures are detailed and dressed with elaborate clothing and ornaments.
- 7 Hands on – for example: People can look at art on the walls of rock shelters just like they look at art on the walls of an art gallery.

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5 Willandra Lakes

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 b
- 4 Shade: The climate became much drier.
- 5 Strangely shaped sand and clay deposits on the eastern edge of Lake Mungo.
- 6 arid: having little or no rain, very dry; evidence: proof or information indicating whether something is true.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The wetland was full of plants and animals.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Erosion over thousands of years has caused the sides of the sand and clay deposits to wear away.

6 Burrungkuy

- 1 Kakadu National Park is in the Northern Territory.
- 2 famous; First; Australia; 60 000
- 3 a False
b True
c False
d False
- 4 spirits and stories from the Dreaming; animals that were hunted; European and Asian items such as sailing ships
- 5 Hands on – for example: Some of the paintings were painted thousands of years before sailing ships arrived.
- 6 Hands on

7 What is The Dreaming?

- 1 b
- 2 b
- 3 Circle: 50 000 years ago
- 4 d
- 5 They tell us of the beliefs of the original Australians and how they lived in the past.
- 6 At first they were told as oral stories, but today they can be read in books and on the Internet.
- 7 Hands on
- 8 Hands on – for example: The Southern Cross appears on the Australian flag.

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8 Country and Place

- 1 live; Country; 500; Australia
- 2 listening to stories; learning songs; looking at art; being taken to visit special places
- 3 The Macquarie River, Lachlan River and Murrumbidgee River all flow through Wiradjuri country.
- 4 Hands on – for example: They can learn where plants bear fruit and seeds and animals gather at different times of the year.
- 5 Hands on

9 Songs and Ceremonies

- 1 In any order: victory in battle; the arrival of rain; healing of sick people
- 2 d
- 3 c
- 4 a True
b False
c True
d True
- 5 the didgeridoo
- 6 Hands on – drawing of boomerang
- 7 The player blows continuously out through the mouth while breathing in through the nose at the same time.
- 8 Hands on – for example: First Nations people speak many different languages.
- 9 They are both made from wood. They are both hit to make a sound.

10 First Nations Farming

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 Shade: building fences to keep stock from straying
- 4 wallaby
- 5 In any order: boomerang, spear
- 6 a. True
b. True
c. True
- 7 First Nations people farmed the land so they had a continuous supply of food.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Cameras had not been invented at that time.
- 9 Hands on – for example: European farming was very orderly and controlled. They grew crops and kept animals in fenced areas. First Nations farming involved fire. It helped them catch wild animals.

11 Using the Land

- 1 b
- 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 Hands on – for example: First Nations people usually lived in non-permanent shelters. Europeans lived in towns and cities. First Nations people did not have a formal written language like the Europeans.
- 5 b False
- 6 Hands on – for example:
assembled – To put or fit parts together;
plentiful – Ample supply of something;
trade – Buying, selling or exchanging
- 7 Hands on – for example: They moved with the seasons because they knew which areas provided the most food at different times of the year.
- 8 a. True
b. False
c. False
d. False

12 The Bunya Nut Festival

- 1 c
- 2 c
- 3 b
- 4 In any order: ceremonies, sports, sharing of stories, trading of goods, marriages, sharing of information
- 5 The nuts could be eaten raw or they were toasted on open fires.
- 6 Hands on – for example: It was very special because it provided a source of food that could feed many people.
- 7 Shade: rough, large, important, heavy, dangerous, sacred, useful
- 8 Hands on – for example: The cones are large and heavy. They may drop from the tree and hit you on your head, causing an injury.

13 Trade

- 1 nations; years; sold
- 2 Ochre was used for paintings and in ceremonies.
- 3 Hands on – for example: complex – intricate or complicated; surplus – the part left over when you have too much; quarry – an open mine; resources – things you need to live; excavation – a hole in the ground
- 4 Hands on
- 5 Hands on – for example: It involved trading or swapping items.

14 Trading in Trepang

- 1 sea cucumber; bêche-de-mer
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 China
- 5 The Macassans arrived every December, and stayed for three or four months.
- 6 1907
- 7 tobacco; iron tools; axes; fish hooks; canoes; glass ornaments
- 8 Hands on

15 Influence of the Macassans

- 1 Examples: Art – pictures of praus in rock art;
Materials – metal (knives and axes);
Language – balanda (white person), jama (work) and rupiah (money);
Travel – Some First Nations people travelled to Macassar.
- 2 Hands on – for example:
permanently – lasting forever;
communicate – convey meaning to another person;
depict – represent or illustrate;
grove – a stand of trees;
navigation – finding your way from one place to another
- 3 diseases; tobacco
- 4 for food; as a navigation aid
- 5 Hands on, for example – Both groups gained a benefit from the visits. First Nations people got materials and implements they would not otherwise have, and the Macassans got something they could trade with other people.

16 Matthew Flinders Meets the Macassans

- 1 He was sent by the British government to circumnavigate and chart the entire Australian continent.
- 2 a December
b Investigator
c Sydney
d Victorian coast
- 3 He spent two months in Sydney having his ship repaired.
- 4 17 February 1803 at the north-eastern tip of Arnhem Land
- 5 Shade: the Raja of Boni
- 6 a
- 7 True
- 8 Hands on – for example: They journeyed to Australia every December as they left Macassar with the north-west monsoon. The monsoonal winds would have assisted them to sail from the north to Australia. Flinders' journal provided evidence of this.

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17 Dias, da Gama and Magellan

- 1 a
- 2 d
- 3 Trading in spices from south-east Asia.
- 4 He was the first European to sail around the southern tip of Africa.
- 5 His journey opened up a sea route from Europe to south-east Asia.
- 6 2; 3; 4; 1
- 7 The dotted line shows the part of the journey after Magellan had been killed.
- 8 (Magellan was employed by the Spanish king to undertake the journey.)

18 Willem Jansz Lands in Australia

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 a
- 4 They were told that there was a vast land mass to the south-east of present-day Indonesia.
- 5 Hands on – for example: treacherous – unstable or unreliable; shallow – not deep or of little depth
- 6 a Luis Vaez de Torres
b Gulf of Carpentaria
- 7 4, 2, 1, 3
- 8 Hands on – for example: He decided the land was not suitable for settlement or trade. This was influenced by a violent skirmish he had with local people.
- 9 Hands on – for example: This happened a long time ago. It's possible other Europeans visited Australia but records of the visits have been lost.

19 Abel Tasman

- 1 a
- 2 c
- 3 Hands on
- 4 c
- 5 The trees were notched, with each notch about a metre and a half apart. Tasman thought these were steps.
- 6 A group of people were sent from the boat to the land.
- 7 It was named after the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Anthony Van Diemen.
- 8 Hands on – for example: He used those two items regularly in his job as an explorer. They tell us about his occupation.

20 Early European Contacts

- 1 a. Luis Vaez De Torres
- 2 Shade: 1600 to 1650
- 3 Shade: He was sent by the Royal Navy on a voyage of discovery.
- 4 False
- 5 Trace the line to: Western Australia
- 6 3, 2, 1, 4
- 7 He was looking for a safe place to clean and repair his boat.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Hartog wanted to mark his visit using something that would last. He wouldn't have had much to use, but would have had plates on his ship.

21 Choosing New South Wales

- 1 b
- 2 Shade: murder, theft
- 3 a
- 4 Crime was dealt with very severely. The overcrowding was a result of losing America as a penal colony.
- 5 In 1768 the British government sent James Cook on a special mission to the Pacific Ocean.
- 6 a
- 7 a
- 8 Hands on – for example: Occurring naturally in a particular area.
- 9 Hands on – for example: The British government wanted Cook to find the fabled Great South Land and claim it for Britain before any other country did.

22 James Cook – Navigator

- 1 He was born on 27 October 1728 in Yorkshire, England.
- 2 He became an apprentice to a local ship owner and spent several years learning the ways of the sea.
- 3 He joined the British Royal Navy.
- 4 c
- 5 False
- 6 True
- 7 Shade:
 - a All crew must bathe once a day;
 - c Crew must air their bed linen twice a week;
 - d The ship and its equipment must be kept clean.
- 8 It was likely he was the first European to see the east coast of Australia.
- 9 Hands on – for example: He made a number of around-the-world voyages, and had a talent for surveying and charting coastal waters.

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23 Joseph Banks – Botanist

- 1 Looking for another continent in the southern Pacific Ocean; A scientific expedition to study the southern night sky.
- 2 Daniel Solander – botanist; James Cook – ship captain; Sydney Parkinson – artist
- 3 b
- 4 He saw the large number of plants collected by Banks.
- 5 They threw spears and rocks at the sailors as they landed.
- 6 The expedition returned to England in 1771.
- 7 Cameras had not been invented.
- 8 Hands on

24 Bound for Botany Bay

- 1 c
- 2 a
- 3 c
- 4 a *Alexander*
b *Scarborough*
c *Friendship*
d *Charlotte*
e *Prince of Wales*
f *Lady Penrhyn*
g *Golden Grove*
h *Fishburn*
i *Borrowdale*
j *HMS Supply*
k *HMS Sirius*
- 5 Conditions on the ships were cramped and stifling. The air was stale and filled with the stench of illness and sewage.
- 6 Hands on – for example: To tell you about the challenging weather conditions they were faced with on the journey, and the length of time it took to reach Australia.
- 7 D, A, C, B

25 The First Australia Day

- 1 It had open scrubby forest, sand dunes and mangrove wetlands.
- 2 He believed the area was too dry and sandy to support the convict settlement.
- 3 d
- 4 b
- 5 a
- 6 a True
b True
c False
- 7 It was the date the new colony was proclaimed in Sydney Cove in 1788.
- 8 Hands on – for example: It's a central place for important records.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Sydney Cove was larger, had a stream of fresh water and was deep enough for the ships to moor quite close to the shore. The soil also looked good for crops.

26 First Fleet People

- 1 Phillip was chosen to establish the penal settlement in New South Wales in 1786.
- 2 difficulties; starvation; guide; colony; five
- 3 a False
b True
c True
- 4 the strange animals in the bush; lack of known food; fear of being killed by the Eora
- 5 The marines agreed to serve three years in New South Wales.
- 6 They could work as servants or labourers for the officers.
- 7 There were a lot of caves and rocky outcrops.
- 8 Hands on

27 Early Struggles

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 c
- 4 a *Sirius*
b *Supply*
- 5 The *Sirius* was sent to South Africa to buy food.
- 6 A second settlement was established at Rose Hill.
- 7 Hands on – answers could include images of corn, wheat or vegetables.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Early attempts at growing crops failed. The *Sirius* was wrecked on Norfolk Island's rocky coast.
- 9 Hands on – for example: It had suitable clay for brick making.
- 10 Hands on – for example: The colony only had one ship left. Both ships had been very useful.

28 Drought

- 1 In any order: sheep, cattle, pigs
- 2 A drought lasting from 1789 to 1793.
- 3 In England, rain fell often and was extremely reliable. Australia had poor soil and dry conditions, and a drought that lasted from 1789 to 1793.
- 4 The occasional arrival of supply ships from England
- 5 4, 3, 2, 1
- 6 Circle: 1793
- 7 c
- 8 b
- 9 Hands on – for example: ‘Wretched’ means miserable or unfortunate.

29 Convict Crimes

- 1 a True
- 2 b evil
- 3 Hands on – for example:
poverty – extreme lack of money;
forgery – copying something illegally;
petty – small-time, minor;
chaff – dry outer covering of grain;
shroud – a piece of cloth that covers a dead body;
clandestine – secret
- 4 Murderers were usually executed.
- 5 Hands on – for example: Been in charge of a boat.
- 6 Hand on

30 Who Were the Free Settlers?

- 1 Most free settlers were former convicts, the wives and family of convicts and soldiers, or seamen, and soldiers who decided to stay. Many free settlers came to Australia by choice.
- 2 He was a free settler from Germany. He established a vineyard on the banks of the Parramatta River.
- 3 a 1793
b 1806
c 1810
- 4 a. True b. False c. False d. True
- 5 1, 3, 2, 4
- 6 Hands on – for example: Something that is important and rare, limited or available only to some.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The soil condition was poor and the crops failed. The farms were not successful.
- 8 Hands on – for example: They wanted to be a part of the new colony and to try their luck at starting a new life.

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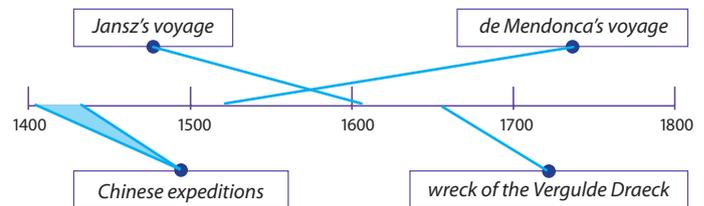
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31 Convict Life

- c
- b
- Norfolk Island; Newcastle; Hobart; Port Macquarie
- 736
 - 474
 - 70
 - 2
 - 8
- Hands on – for example:
banishment – sent away in disgrace;
assigned – give to, allocated;
stonemason – a tradesperson who works with stone
- Hands on – for example: It was a way of increasing the amount of food in the colony, and reducing the amount needed from the stores.
- Hands on

32 Early Contacts

- William Jansz
- b
- No records of his journey remain.
- Jansz's voyage – 1606;
de Mendonca's voyage – 1521;
Chinese expeditions – 1405 to 1433;
wreck of the *Vergulde Draeck* – 1656
- c
- There may have been earlier visitors.
- Hands on – for example; It means "Gilded Dragon". Gilded means golden or gold-plated, and the *Vergulde Draeck* was a treasure ship.



33 A Way of Life Ends

- True; b. True; c. False; d. False
- They had pale skin and wore strange clothing.
- a
- b
- a
- In any order: smallpox, tuberculosis, influenza, measles
- Tharawal
- 4, 1, 3, 2
- Hands on – for example: Captain Cook's men had only stayed for a few days before moving on.

34 Pemulwuy: The Rainbow Warrior

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 Shade: failed
- 5 In any order, any of the following: burned crops, killed or released cattle and sheep, destroyed fences, attacked and killed settlers.
- 6 They went to live in the safety of the larger settlements.
- 7 Twelve years
- 8 Shade: Pemulwuy overcame his wounds and escaped.
- 9 Hands on – for example: disorganised, ill-equipped groups
- 10 Hands on – for example: He was a cruel man who had killed many Eora people.

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