

Workbook Answers

History Now 2

Topic A - Our Heritage

Unit 1

Old and New

Talking About Time

- 1 Circle: back then, yesterday, last month, long ago
- 2 now, today
- 3 Shade: next year, tomorrow
- 4 a past b future c present
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Hands on

How Do We Know What Happened?

- 1 a in the past b behind c lived, events
- 2 Tick: book, map, painting, building, cutlery, newspaper
- 3 teachers, parents, grandparents
- 4 Hands on – for example: Clothing shows how fashion has changed over time and what materials were used to create clothing in the past.
- 5 Hands on – for example: They may have drawn or painted scenes or events of the time.

Why is History Important?

- 1 Shade: History is a study of things that happened in the past.
- 2 Shade: History is a very important subject.
- 3 Shade: We can learn from mistakes made in the past.
- 4 Evidence is an item or sign that proves or disproves a belief that something existed or happened.
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Tick: museum
- 7 Hands on

Mapping the Past

- 1 a view b position
- 2 Lake Burley Griffin
- 3 1933
- 4 Shade: hexagon
- 5 Possible answers include: the shape of the city's centre, the names of some streets and suburbs
- 6 Hands on – for example: They show the addition of Lake Burley Griffin and the suburbs and roads that have been added or removed.
- 7 a weather map b world map c road map

Before People Were Here

- 1 a True b False c True
- 2 Fossils are marks left by the bones of long-dead birds and animals, and the hard parts of long-dead plants.
- 3 Tens of thousands of years
- 4 a marks left in rocks by long-dead living things
b a person who studies how the world works
c proof about what happened
- 5 Extinct means no longer existing. It describes plants and animals that are gone forever.
- 6 Hands on

Before Europeans Arrived

- 1 tens of thousands of years ago
- 2 The land was probably covered in thick forest.
- 3 They burnt the bush to help them gather and grow food and hunt animals.
- 4 a True b False c True
- 5 Shade: Aboriginal people
- 6 Hands on – for example: No, Aboriginal people did not use fences and roads.
- 7 Hands on – for example: lush, green, thick, dark
- 8 Shade: dry, rugged

Early European Settlement

- 1 Joseph Lycett
- 2 Circle: b
- 3 It shows the centre of Sydney in 1818.
- 4 Hands on – for example: Buildings: There are many more building now, buildings are made from different materials, buildings are now taller, the original buildings and forts have been removed.
Transport: There are now cars and roads, there are now ferries and motor boats.
- 5 Hands on – for example: There is still a harbour in the city, the shape of the harbour is similar.
- 6 Hands on – for example: People did not have Cameras, so drew or painted pictures instead.

Changing Natural Environments

- 1 The world
- 2 ships, cyclones, global warming
- 3 a largest b Queensland c damaged
- 4 thousands, tiny, warmer, die, white, bleaching
- 5 Hands on: Picture should show colourful coral
- 6 Hands on – for example: The reef may die, and thousands of fish and sea animals will lose their homes and not have any food to eat.

Topic B - Local History

Unit 3

Significant Local Places

Evidence of Early Aboriginal Life

- 1 tens of thousands of years
- 2 Australia, Aboriginal
- 3 Shade: rock paintings, old quarries, tools, river fish traps, rock carvings
- 4 Stone axe heads were made.
- 5 Circle: Western Australia
- 6 Hands on – for example: The rock art tells us how Aboriginal people lived in the past or of significant events. It is an important part of Australia's heritage.

Old Buildings in Your Community

- 1 a Cadmans Cottage b Hyde Park Barracks
- 2 Queen Victoria Building
- 3 Circle: fireplace, yard
- 4 In the Victorian town of Charlton
- 5 Queen Victoria Building, the Rex Theatre
- 6 Hands on – for example: Australia no longer has convicts.

Changing Land Use

- 1 a time b Albury c cattle
- 2 The river was dammed, forming Lake Hume.
- 3 Hands on – drawing should be of cattle and sheep.
- 4 Bowna was flooded.
- 5 1981
- 6 Hands on – for example: People used horses and carts as their major form of transport, as they didn't have cars in the early 1900s.

The Past in the Present

- 1 A mint is a factory that makes coins.
- 2 1816: a place to house doctors
1823: a military hospital
1842: an infirmary
1855: a mint
1926: offices
2004: head office of the Historic Houses Trust, museum, cafe
- 3 a True b True c False
- 4 Gredos Mountains
- 5 Circle: a
- 6 Hands on – for example: It looks like an older building than the building in photo b, because it is not as tall and is made of stone.

Traditional Owners

- 1 Aboriginal people
- 2 a ancestors b Fitzroy
c Wurundjeri people d Charles Troedel
- 3 They are fishing and camping on Merri Creek.
- 4 1864
- 5 Shade: fire, people, trees, moon, creek, mountain, shelter
- 6 Hands on – for example: Parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, people that came before us.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Melbourne is now a city with buildings and roads.

European Pioneers

- 1 Shade: a person who first explores or settles in a particular place
- 2 Aboriginal people
- 3 Roof: sheets of bark Floor: bare earth Walls: slabs of timber
- 4 Businesses provided goods and services.
- 5 Hands on – for example: The land would have been covered with bush.
- 6 Hands on – for example: The house would have been made quickly with only materials available in the bush.

Migrants in Our Community

- 1 Migrants are people who travel to live in other countries.
- 2 a True b True c False
- 3 Circle: 1838, 1839
- 4 market gardens, vineyards
- 5 black, red, yellow
- 6 They are built in German style.
- 7 The Barossa Valley is in South Australia.

Local Heroes

- 1 A monument, road, park or building may be named after them.
- 2 Shade: New South Wales
- 3 Lawrence Hargrave
- 4 inventor, aeroplane
- 5 They added a small petrol motor.
- 6 A memorial has been built and the road to nearby Wollongong is called Lawrence Hargrave Drive.
- 7 Shade: large
- 8 Hands on – for example: Yes, he gave the Wright brothers ideas on how to create an aeroplane using part of his kite design.

Topic C - Historical Sites

Unit 5

Why Have They Survived?

Local Heritage Sites

- 1 a natural site b Indigenous site c cultural site
- 2 a cultural b natural
c cultural d Indigenous
- 3 Hands on

A Site in Words – Wave Rock

- 1 It is 340 kilometres east of Perth, Western Australia.
- 2 Western Australia
- 3 The rock looks like a wave about to break.
- 4 Hands on
- 5 It was a sheer cliff face.
- 6 Shade: steep

A Site Today

- 1 1902
- 2 It was a road bridge.
- 3 Circle: b
- 4 Shade: A new freeway was built.
- 5 Shade: pedestrians, cyclists
- 6 Hands on – for example: Drawings should show people walking.
- 7 Hands on – for example: People did not own cars in the early 1900s.
- 8 Hands on – for example: A new way for it to be used was found, keeping the bridge in use.

War Memorials

- 1 They have a war memorial.
- 2 Shade: To remind us of all the people who have died in war.
- 3 Anzac Day ceremonies
- 4 a Ballarat, VIC b Gold Coast, QLD c Sydney, NSW
- 5 Canberra
- 6 Hands on – for example: Wreaths are laid at war memorials around Anzac Day and Remembrance Day. This picture could have been taken at that time.
- 7 Hands on

Unit 6

Aboriginal Heritage

Sacred Aboriginal Sites

- 1 Karlu Karlu
- 2 Shade: The Devils Marbles are in the Northern Territory.
- 3 The site is sacred to a number of local Aboriginal groups.
- 4 Shade: South Australia
- 5 A corroboree is an Aboriginal ceremony involving music, dancing and singing.
- 6 a True b True c False
- 7 Shade: special

Topic D - Technology and Change

Unit 7

Travelling and Communicating

Travelling by Land

- 1 Shade: walking
- 2 Shade: The steam engine
- 3 a 1800s b long ago c now
- 4 Hands on
- 5 Hands on – for example: They all have wheels.
- 6 Hands on – for example: A truck needs a road.

Travelling by Sea

- 1 Shade: logs, tree trunks, bark
- 2 Tick: They were hard to sail, They could not be used for long journeys.
- 3 The evidence is the settlement of Australia about 50 000 years ago.
- 4 2, 3, 1
- 5 Hands on – for example: The ships were powered by wind. If there were strong winds the ships were blown by the wind off their chosen path.
- 6 Shade: huge

Travelling by Air

- 1 Shade: air transport
- 2 They travelled nine kilometres.
- 3 They achieved the first flight in an aeroplane with an engine
- 4 Some answers may include: The materials the planes were made from, The number of passengers each plane could carry, The new planes are much larger and safer
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services

Technology Over Time

- 1 Shade: They left messages as rock carvings and rock art. They told stories in song and dance.
- 2 The cannon was fired to let everyone know the time.
- 3 Alexander Graham Bell
- 4 They were introduced in the early 1880s.
- 5 1905
- 6 It became popular during the 1920s.
- 7 Personal computer
- 8 Information, entertainment, communication.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Both sound and pictures were used to entertain families. It replaced the radio as a form of family entertainment.

We Need Water

- 1 drinking, cleaning, cooking
- 2 river, well
- 3 a water b pipes c rainwater
- 4 Pipes are connected to a reservoir or pumping station.
- 5 People have been building dams for 5000 years.
- 6 Hands on – for example: They store water for later use by communities.

Lighting and Heating Our Homes

- 1 Shade: heat, light
- 2 fat, oil
- 3 the Romans
- 4 They used fire to heat the air in a series of tunnels under the floors.
- 5 street lamps
- 6 Hands on
- 7 Shade: electric lights
- 8 Circle: useless
- 9 Hands on – for example: It could have been used for cooking.

Keeping Clothes Clean

- 1 They hit the clothes against rocks and rubbed them with sand.
- 2 a False b False c True
- 3 drum, water
- 4 Shade: wash, rinse, spin-dry
- 5 Hands on

Kitchen Equipment

- 1 We mainly use electricity or gas.
- 2 a False b True c True
- 3 Hands on
- 4 It is a metal box that holds fire.
- 5 Shade: stove, ovens, dishwasher, toaster
- 6 Hands on
- 7 Hands on

The Changing Roles of Family Members

- 1 Hands on
- 2 a men b women c common
- 3 a six or more
b between one and three
c men and women
- 4 Hands on – for example: Families are getting smaller because lifestyles have changed.
- 5 Hands on – for example: Parents have less time to have big families.