

# Workbook Answers

# History Now 3

## 1 Our Community in the Past

- 1 Hands on
- 2 Hands on
- 3 Hands on
- 4 Hands on

## 2 Changing Cities

- 1 Railway Square in Sydney in the 1890s and 2003
- 2 Both steam and electric trams
- 3 Shade: bus, car
- 4 Circle: hat
- 5 Station Pier in Melbourne in 1871 and 2007
- 6 It travels between Melbourne and Devonport in Tasmania.
- 7 Hands on – for example: They both have ships. They both show a form of transport berthed on the same pier.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Pedestrians crossed the street in any direction and at any time in the 1890s. In 2003, people use footpaths, and cross roads at traffic lights.

## 3 Case Study: Brisbane City Hall

- 1 a 1920 b 1930 c A, B, C, and D d 92 metres
- 2 a False b False c True
- 3 Brisbane City Hall in 1930
- 4 Brisbane City Hall today
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Hands on – for example: It is a close up image. Photograph E shows no cars can drive past the building anymore. The area around the hall is a pedestrian mall.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Cars can no longer drive past the building. The island with the statue has been taken down and turned into a large pedestrian square.

## 4 Case Study: Adelaide

- 1 a
- 2 c
- 3 b
- 4 They used the land for farming and to build a town.
- 5 As the town grew, farms were taken over by houses and European settlement spread quickly into the surrounding plains.
- 6 B, D, C, A
- 7 Hands on – for example: They all show the mountain range in the background.
- 8 Hands on – for example: They would have used the land in the traditional First Nations' way, moving around the land as the seasons changed, and with no permanent housing structures.

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## 5 How Roads Have Changed

- 1 A car stops at traffic lights. 2024  
A cow wanders onto the road. 1844  
A car stops to wait for a horse-drawn cart. 1924

2 c

3 c

4 a

5 Hands on – for example: The area is now part of the inner city, so there are no longer farms in the area.

6 Hands on – for example: The First Nations would have followed an easily navigated route, which the Europeans also used.

## 6 Case Study: Sydney Harbour Bridge

1 a

2 b

3 a

4 Circle: 1924

5 C, D, A, B

6 Hands on – for example: The construction of the bridge was expensive. They needed time to gather the money.

7 Hands on – for example: Many people had to relocate as their homes were demolished to make way for the roadway.

## 7 Greek Migration to Australia

- 1 a Greek, 1829  
b seven, convicts  
c free settler

2 He became a successful sheep farmer and an important member of the community.

3 1945

4 There was a civil war and life became difficult.

5 In any order: a car factories b clothing factories c food processing plants

6 Shade: a, d, e and f

7 [2] World War II ended.

[3] There was a civil war in Greece.

[1] The first Greek born free settler arrived in Australia.

[4] More than 200 000 Greek people were living in Australia.

8 Hands on – for example: They are expressing their Greek heritage and Australian identity.

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## 8 Greek Cafes

- 1 b
- 2 a
- 3 c
- 4 A machine that made soft drinks
- 5 At least one Greek cafe
- 6 Circle: milkshake and ice-cream
- 7 Hands on – for example: Oyster saloons were popular in Greece so it was familiar to them.
- 8 Hands on – for example: It was hard to find work in the large cities. Country towns needed shops and new workers.

## 9 Indian People Come to Australia

- 1 They have been in Australia for more than 200 years.
- 2 The gold rushes attracted more Indian arrivals.
- 3 They came mainly from the Punjab state in north-west India.
- 4 Circle: farmhand, servant, digger, seller of goods, camel driver
- 5 a True  
b True  
c False  
d False
- 6 Hands on – for example: There was strife in India and people wanted to escape to a safer country.
- 7 Changes to immigration laws allowed more Indians to come to Australia.
- 8 Hands on – for example: A period of time when gold was being discovered in Australia.
- 9 We now have roads and railways which are faster and more reliable.

## 10 The Sikhs of Woolgoolga

- 1 a small, north  
b Indian community  
c village, 1870s
- 2 b
- 3 b
- 4 They have an Indian background.
- 5 585 km
- 6 Nearly 6000 people
- 7 The landmark is Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, a huge and imposing white structure.
- 8 Woolgoolga's nickname is Woopi.
- 9 Hands on – for example: They are the traditional First Nations inhabitants who occupied the land before European settlement.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Curry is a traditional Indian food. The festival may serve lots of different curries to celebrate their culture.

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## 11 A Hundred Years Ago

- 1 a, c
- 2 Wharf Number 1 was converted into a shopping centre in 1982.
- 3 The Sydney Harbour Bridge is not visible in the photograph, so it must have been taken some time before 1932.
- 4 Hands on
- 5 Hands on

## 12 Change for Good and Bad

- 1 b
- 2 c, e
- 3 List could include shops, roads, public transport, schools and hospitals.
- 4 Hands on – for example: Bushland provides homes for native wildlife and plants; bushland is good for recreation; it is bad for the environment to cut down trees.
- 5 Hands on

## 13 Community Heroes

- 1 Ben Boyd: whaler; Mary Reiby: shipowner and trader; Charles Kingsford-Smith: aviator
- 2 He kidnapped people and forced them to work for him for nothing, so it is not right to honour his memory.
- 3 Hands on

## 14 National Sorry Day

- 1 a
- 2 b
- 3 b
- 4 It was the day a special report was presented to the Australian Parliament in 1997.
- 5 a Kevin Rudd b 2008 c Australia
- 6 Shade: The Bridge Walks for Reconciliation were an important event in Australia.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Nobody was able to count the huge number of people.
- 8 Hands on

## 15 National Reconciliation Week

- 1 National Reconciliation Week is held between 27 May and 3 June every year.
- 2 National Reconciliation Week encourages people to respect one another and work together.
- 3 1967, asked, First, population
- 4 b
- 5 b
- 6 Shade b
- 7 Hands on

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## 16 Harmony Day

- 1 three, Australia, multicultural
- 2 d
- 3 Multicultural means people of different cultures live together in harmony
- 4 To fit in all the events run to celebrate it.
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Hands on

## 17 Remembrance Day

- 1 Remembrance Day is held every year on 11 November.
- 2 peace, World War, 11am, 1918
- 3 No
- 4 All schools, many businesses and organisations, and war memorials
- 5 The Last Post
- 6 Shade: Canberra
- 7 Armistice Day
- 8 Circle: 1945
- 9 Hands on – for example: It is a day to remember and mourn the loss of all the people who died in the wars, and to be grateful for their sacrifice.
- 10 Hands on – for example: fake, not real

## 18 Australia Day

- 1 26 January
- 2 The first celebration was held in 1808.
- 3 He called a public holiday.
- 4 1946
- 5 Day of Mourning
- 6 They remember 26 January as the day their lands were taken away from them.
- 7 Any three of the following: special horse races, regattas, fireworks displays, firing of cannons, parties.
- 8 Shade: the landing of the First Fleet in Sydney
- 9 Hands on – for example: being sad; being upset about the loss of something
- 10 Hands on – for example: It was the 30th anniversary of the landing so each cannon shot represented a year of British occupation.

## 19 Anzac Day

- 1 Australian soldiers were sent to fight in World War I to support Britain.
- 2 d
- 3 soldiers, landing, silently, bay, Anzac
- 4 Hands on – for example: peninsula – a piece of land sticking out into a body of water; corps – a group of soldiers; sacrifice – give up something valuable for the sake of others
- 5 Hands on

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## 20 International Days

- 1 Shade: a, b and d
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 The United Nations
- 5 20 June
- 6 It is celebrated to recognise the importance of teachers around the world.
- 7 Shade: United States
- 8 Hands on – for example: No, it is a national day for Australia, and only has importance for Australians.

## 21 The Moon Festival

- 1 c
- 2 a
- 3 a
- 4 Red bean or lotus seed paste
- 5 He used a bow and arrows.
- 6 If Hou Yi took the elixir he would live forever.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The moon is full and very bright at this time of year.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Ten suns would have made the earth very hot and dry.

## 22 Diwali

- 1 Every year in October or November
- 2 Saturday, October 26
- 3 The Hindu religion
- 4 Tick: a, c, e and g
- 5 Rangoli is an artwork made from coloured sand.
- 6 a False b False c False d False
- 7 People decorate their homes with clay lamps and make patterns called rangoli on the floor using coloured sand.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Rows of lamps are lit as part of the celebrations.
- 9 Hands on – for example: The table shows different dates for a range of years for Diwali, and the Hindu New Year begins on the fourth day of Diwali.

## 23 Eid

- 1 Ramadan lasts 30 days.
- 2 Eid celebrates the end of Ramadan.
- 3 Hands on – for example: celebrate- to honor an occasion, such as a holiday; feast- a special celebration meal; traditional- something that is a long-standing style or custom; pudding- a sweet dish, often steamed flour and sugar
- 4 Somalia... halva... a dessert  
Indonesia... lapis legit... a cake  
Malaysia... beef rendang... a beef curry  
Pakistan... kheer... a pudding
- 5 Hands on – for example: Islam is not the main religion in many countries
- 6 Hands on – for example: The phases of the moon occur at different times in different parts of the world.

## 24 Lunar New Year

- 1 Another name for Chinese New Year is Lunar New Year.
- 2 b
- 3 Shade a, b, d
- 4 The Vietnamese name for the Vietnamese Lunar New Year is Tet.
- 5 a
- 6 Hands on – for example: It depends on the date of the first new moon after January 21.
- 7 2026 is the Year of the horse.
- 8 Hands on
- 9 Hands on

## 25 Different Points of View

- 1 Australia, mourning, celebration
- 2 First Nations people gathered in Sydney for a "Day of Mourning".
- 3 Christianity
- 4 Day of Mourning, Survival Day, Invasion Day
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Hands on – for example: It is winter in the northern hemisphere, which is less popular for holidays.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Christmas has come to symbolise a time for family gatherings and gift giving, which people enjoy.

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## 26 Australian Coats of Arms

- 1 Flags, coats of arms and banners have been used.
- 2 They were first used in war to identify the soldiers on each side.
- 3 1908
- 4 In any order: emu, kangaroo
- 5 In any order: Victoria, Queensland
- 6 a False b True c False d True
- 7 Hands on
- 8 Hands on – for example: The Cross of St George is red. It has four straight arms with straight ends. The Maltese Cross is blue and has eight sharp points.
- 9 Hands on – for example: The Commonwealth Star has seven points. Six points represent the six states and one point represents the territories.
- 10 Shade: symbolic

## 27 State and Territory Emblems

- 1 Circle: emu
- 2 c
- 3 b
- 4 small reptiles, birds, fruit, seeds
- 5 Hands on – for example: grass, leaves and tree bark
- 6 Hands on – for example: The ACT does not have animal or bird emblems.
- 7 SE stands for south-east.
- 8 Hands on – for example: No, it states they are found throughout most of Australia.

## 28 Badges, Flags and Logos

- 1 logo, organisation, reason, chosen
- 2 Hands on
- 3 Hands on
- 4 Hands on – for example: Red, yellow and black are the colours of the Aboriginal flag.

## 29 The Southern Cross

- 1 5
- 2 b
- 3 a
- 4 b
- 5 Shade: Britain
- 6 D, C, B, A
- 7 A protective spirit from First Nations Dreaming stories.
- 8 Hands on – for example: The middle star is shown in the exact centre of the constellation on the Eureka flag. In real life it is to the right of centre and just below the right star.



## 30 Advance Australia Fair

- 1 a
- 2 b
- 3 b
- 4 God Save The Queen
- 5 Shade: In joyful strains then let us sing
- 6 b
- 7 Hands on – for example: Australia is a large country and has plenty of land to share with those who come to live here.
- 8 Hands on – for example: They no longer felt connected to England and wanted an anthem to represent Australia.

## 31 The Australian Flag

- 1 a number of points on the Commonwealth Star – 7  
b approximate number of entries in the flag competition – 32 000  
c total number of pounds won by the winners – 200  
d number of competition winners – 5
- 2 a
- 3 To include the territories
- 4 On Australian merchant ships
- 5 Hands on
- 6 Hands on

## 32 The Aboriginal Flag

- 1 The Aboriginal Flag was first flown in Adelaide in 1971.
- 2 Harold Thomas
- 3 The yellow circle represents the sun.
- 4 Hands on – for example: symbol – something that stands for another thing; represent- to stand for; protest – to object to something; recognise – to admit that something exists
- 5 The Aboriginal flag officially recognised as a national flag in 1995.
- 6 Hands on
- 7 Hands on

## 33 The Torres Strait Islander Flag

- 1 narrow strip, northern, Guinea
- 2 b
- 3 Native title and the welfare of their people
- 4 Hands on – for example: strait – a narrow strip of water between two pieces of land; inhabited – lived in; symbol – something that stands for another thing; quest – a search for something; navigating – finding your way
- 5 Bernard Namok
- 6 Hands on

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## 34 Flying Flags the Right Way

- 1 a centre  
b top  
c quickly, slowly  
d ground
- 2 Hands on – for example: respect – showing admiration; concertina – folded in a zig-zag pattern; halyard – a rope for raising and lowering a flag
- 3 Hands on
- 4 Hands on

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