

# Workbook Answers

## 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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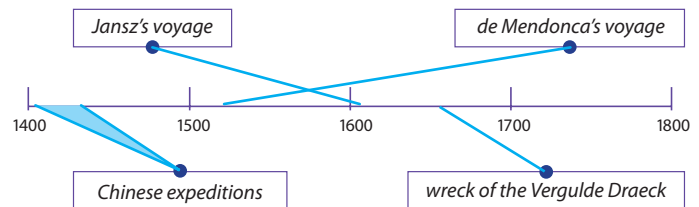
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## 31 Convict Life

- 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
  - True
  - False
  - 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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