

Workbook Answers

History Now 6

Unit 1

How People Are Governed

The First Governments

- 1 b
- 2 Tribes roamed the land looking for food and shelter.
- 3 Tribes developed ways of making decisions about what the rules should be, who should do what job, and how the group should be organised.
- 4 a True b False c True d False
- 5 A parliament is an assembly of elected representatives who make laws for a state or nation.
- 6 The upper house reviews the decisions made by the lower house.
- 7 b
- 8 The Althing is the world's oldest existing parliament, formed in Iceland in 930 CE.
- 9 Hands on – for example: It is a country that is governed exclusively by their royal family.
- 10 Hands on – for example: A ruler who, having obtained power over a country by force, does not allow ordinary people to have a say in how the country is run.
- 11 Hands on – for example: The older members may be the wisest of the group due to experience and the strongest members may have been leaders in hunting and survival which would have helped the tribe.

Australian Parliaments

- 1 Nine (9)
- 2 Federal or Commonwealth Parliament, six state parliaments and two territory parliaments
- 3 a
- 4 D, B, A, C
- 5 Queensland's upper house was abolished in 1922.
- 6 Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
- 7 a false b can't tell c false
- 8 Victoria's Parliament House, Old Parliament House and Parliament House Canberra have all served as Australia's Parliament House.
- 9 Hands on – for example: A temporary Parliament House had to be built in Canberra after the Australian Parliament formed in 1901.
- 10 Hands on – for example: First sat refers to when the parliament first met to conduct business.

Our Constitution

1 A constitution is a set of rules which govern the way governments are formed, laws are made, and a state or country is run.

2

Name	State
Sir Samuel Griffith	QLD
Andrew Inglis Clark	TAS

3 Sir Samuel Griffith prepared a final draft of the Australian Constitution.

4 In either order: United States, Canada

5 The Australian Constitution came into effect taking some powers away from the colonial governments, and each colony became a state.

6 b

7 Hands on – for example: The Australian Constitution can only be changed by a referendum, a direct vote by the people. The majority of people and states must vote in favour.

8 Hands on – for example: Aeroplanes had not been invented then, so the air force would not have existed.

9 Hands on – for example: It was created/written.

10 Shade: The state law would not stand, as it conflicts with Commonwealth law.

Steps to Federation

1 The events included improvements in communication, and actions by other nations in the region that were seen as a threat of invasion.

2 Answers may vary – federation: the formation of a unified body with a central government.

3 Each state could be a separate nation today.

4 a 1881 b 1891 c 1895 d 1900

5 In either order: The nation of Australia is proclaimed. Edmund Barton is sworn in as the nation's first Prime Minister.

6 a Melbourne b Corowa c New Guinea d Bathurst

7 d

8 Hands on – for example: Better communication enabled ideas to spread more easily, which allowed people to discuss the idea of Federation. It helped to unite the colonies.

9 Hands on – for example: coming or being late

Referendums

1 They wanted to include a way for future generations to make changes to the Constitution.

2 A referendum is a direct vote of the people.

3 a True b False c True d True

4 A 'double majority' means the proposal must be agreed to by a majority of voters across Australia, and also receive a majority in at least four out of six states.

5 Shade: only one state must agree

6 Over 90% of voters supported changes to the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people full citizenship rights.

7 d

8 Four (4)

9 Under 10%

10 Hands on – for example: There have only been 8 changes to the constitution so it is difficult to change.

11 Hands on – for example: An informed decision is made by making up your mind based on research and information.

From Six Colonies to One Nation

- 1 A federation is a number of different states, colonies or nations joining together to form a new nation.
- 2 The separate British colonies federated to form a union of states, which became known as the United States.
- 3 a
- 4 a True b False c False
- 5 a
- 6 c
- 7 Shade: immigration, post offices
- 8 In any order: England, Ireland, United States, China, Germany, Italy
- 9 Only men who owned a certain amount of property could vote.
- 10 The Eureka Stockade resulted in the right to vote being given to all men.
- 11 Hands on – for example: An immigrant is a person who voluntarily comes from another country to settle permanently, while a convict is a prisoner transported to serve out a sentence.
- 12 Hands on – for example: The gold rushes brought an influx of people with new ideas about how the nation should be run, and reduced the reliance on convict labour, so the colonies no longer thought of themselves just as penal colonies. Gold created great wealth, which was used to develop new industries. The influx of immigrants reduced the percentage of convicts in the population.

Why Federate?

- 1 Improved communication meant officials and politicians had more contact with each other, and encouraged increased cooperation between the colonies.
- 2 a a time of change b convicts for labour c now a minority of the population
- 3 Better education made people more aware of advances in other countries, and they wanted the same benefits.
- 4 b
- 5 b
- 6 a False b True c False
- 7 Shade: The larger states may dominate the new nation.
- 8 b
- 9 Hands on – for example: make or become one or whole
- 10 Hands on – for example: They encouraged a growing sense of Australian identity and pride.

Sir Henry Parkes

- 1 a
- 2 Sir Henry Parkes gave his speech in favour of Federation in Tenterfield.
- 3 a
- 4 Parkes and his family migrated to Sydney in 1839.
- 5 A major drought, an economic depression, elections and Parkes' retirement from the NSW Parliament in 1895 all delayed the process.
- 6 The speech was reported in newspapers in other colonies.
- 7 C, D, A, B
- 8 In any order: free public education, improved hospitals, better prisons
- 9 Hands on – for example: He would have been able to write and print articles supporting his point of view, influencing the politics of the time.
- 10 Hands on – for example: No, the fact file states he had little formal education.

The People Have a Say

- 1 A referendum was proposed to give 'ordinary' people a say in the formation of the new nation.
- 2 South Australia, Western Australia
- 3 They hoped it would bring the right for women to vote and to stand for Parliament.
- 4 Shade: They thought it would protect their jobs against imported workers.
- 5 a true b can't tell c true
- 6 A, B, D, C
- 7 They both belonged to the Womanhood Suffrage League.
- 8 a a gathering or large meeting of people b a formal argument c the right to vote
d entitled, fit to be chosen

Unit 5

Citizenship

Being a Citizen

- 1 Citizens are the people who belongs to a certain nation.
- 2 Tick: a, d, e
- 3 a it unites all Australians in a shared identity.
b build our nation and make it a great place to live.
- 4 Natural citizens are born in Australia or born overseas of Australian parents. Naturalised citizens are born in another nation, but now live in Australia and have been granted citizenship.
- 5 d
- 6 d
- 7 federal, state/territory, local
- 8 Hands on – for example: Members of a club have a common interest and must follow rules, and they also get to enjoy the benefits offered, just like being a citizen.
- 9 Hands on – for example: They may get into difficulty such as being arrested for a crime, running out of money or losing their passport.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Rights are the benefits that you can expect from being a citizen, responsibilities are the things you are expected to do as a citizen to support the nation and other citizens.

The 1967 Referendum

- 1 In any order: Aboriginal people lived in poverty on reserves; discrimination; Aboriginal children were taken from their families.
- 2 They supported a change to the Constitution that cleared the way for equal rights for Aboriginal people around the country.
- 3 To give the Federal Government control over Aboriginal affairs; to include Aboriginal people in the census.
- 4 Answers will vary: discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
misconception: a view or opinion that is incorrect because it's based on faulty thinking or understanding.
- 5 Hands on – for example: The Federal Government was able to override state laws that discriminated against Aboriginal people.
- 6 b
- 7 a
- 8 Hands on – for example: Very few referendums succeeded, so it was rare just to be successful let alone to achieve such a high percentage of votes in favour of change.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Children were in taken away forcibly and without permission, so they were stolen from their families.

The Westminster System

- 1 The Westminster system of government originated in England over one thousand years ago.
- 2 It is named after part the of London in which the British Houses of Parliament are located.
- 3 King Alfred's advisory council was called the Witan. The Witan helped him to make laws.
- 4 a King John b king or queen c parlement
- 5 The House of Lords was made up of nobles and senior church leaders.
- 6 Political parties developed as people with similar ideas about how the country should be run gathered together in groups.
- 7 C, A, D, B
- 8 Ministers are members of parliament who are in charge of government departments such as defence and immigration.
- 9 Shade: a meeting of representatives of the people
- 10 Hands on – for example: The monarch had absolute power and could imprison and punish people even if they had not broken any laws.

Who Can Vote?

- 1 People who are in prison with sentences of greater than five years, and people who have a severe intellectual disability cannot vote in elections.
- 2 A registered voter who does not vote may receive a fine.
- 3 d
- 4 'Universal suffrage' is the right for everybody to vote.
- 5 a Queensland b South Australia c Victoria d Tasmania
- 6 Women felt it was the best way of ensuring that laws would protect women, children and families, and reform women's education and health.
- 7 a 1902 b 1858 c 1872 d 1895
e 1928 f 1857 g 1893
- 8 a NSW, SA, Tas, Vic b 33 years c 10 years d no
- 9 Hands on – for example: They believed women were not knowledgeable enough to make informed decisions about how the country should be run. Women were considered inferior to men and many were not educated.

Compulsory Voting Fact File

- 1 a True b False c True
- 2 An action performed by choice.
- 3 a
- 4 a
- 5 An informal vote is a ballot paper that is either blank or filled in incorrectly, a donkey vote is a ballot paper filled in with no thought given.
- 6 Hands on
- 7 Hands on – for example: Current affairs are the political, social and cultural events that people are interested in at the present time.
- 8 a
- 9 Hands on – for example: A 'safe seat' is an electorate that one particular side of politics is almost certain to win.

Unit 7

Aboriginal People and Government

Macassan Trade

- 1 In any order: China, Japan, South Korea
- 2 a False b True c False d True
- 3 a
- 4 The trepang was boiled, dried and smoked on the northern coast of Australia.
- 5 Trepang was sold to the Chinese who used it as both food and medicine.
- 6 Remains of processing plants, old wells, broken pottery and glass, and groves of tamarind trees are found along parts of the northern Australian coast.
- 7 Aboriginal people received goods such as tobacco, glass ornaments and metal tools, and some Aboriginal people worked for the Macassans.
- 8 a metal tools b diseases such as smallpox c trade d fleeting encounter
- 9 a

Timeline of Aboriginal Australia

- 1 Archaeologists believe the first people arrived in northern Australia 50 000 years ago.
- 2 a 1788 b 1606 c 1789 d 1770 e 1802
- 3 a Neville Bonner b 1948 c Charles Perkins d 1971
- 4 B, C, A, D
- 5 c
- 6 Hands on – for example: Reserves were set up by governments to resettle Aboriginal people who had been driven off their land because of expanding European settlement.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The Aboriginal Embassy was a way of getting publicity for the cause of Aboriginal land rights.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Smallpox is an infectious disease capable of killing people quickly.

Unit 8

Aboriginal Rights

Jack Patten

- 1 Jack Patten was born on 27 March 1905 at Moama, NSW.
- 2 He moved to an Aboriginal squatter's camp at Salt Pan Creek.
- 3 He talked about the terrible conditions Aboriginal people suffered on reserves and missions such as Cummeragunja.
- 4 Shade: mission manager
- 5 Shade: Victorian towns
- 6 Shade: speech to the residents of Cummeragunja
- 7 a True b False
- 8 Hands on – for example: The Aboriginal people considered Australia Day as the day their country was invaded by the Europeans, so a Day of Mourning was held to recognise this.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Inciting means provoking or stirring up.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Jack Patten completed high school, at a time when many Aboriginal students did not.

The Freedom Riders

- 1 Two
- 2 He was inspired by the actions of civil rights protestors in the United States.
- 3 Public transport in some states of the United States was segregated in the early 1960s.
- 4 Thirty university students including two Aboriginal people
- 5 a false b false c can't tell d true
- 6 C, B, D, A
- 7 Hands on – for example: Segregated means kept apart, separated.
- 8 a Warwick
- 9 Hand on – for example: The journalist was able to report on the trip, publicising the attacks on the Freedom Riders bringing attention to their cause.
- 10 Hand on – for example: The Freedom Ride raised awareness of the segregation and racism that existed in Australian country towns.

The First Immigrants

- 1 Recent dating suggests Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for more than 50 000 years and may have been among the first people on Earth to achieve advanced social organisation.
- 2 a
- 3 Tick – Giant marsupials roamed Australia.
- 4 d
- 5 a true b false c false
- 6 b
- 7 Hands on – for example: An artefact is an object made by humans from a previous time.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Nomadic means to move about rather than stay in one place.

The First Fleet and the Gold Rushes

- 1 a
- 2 a
- 3 d
- 4 In either order: New South Wales, Victoria
- 5 In any order: Britain, Ireland, USA, Canada, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, New Zealand, China
- 6 a can't tell b true c true
- 7 Hands on – for example: Subsided means slowed down, became quieter, became less active.
- 8 Hands on – for example: They wanted to become wealthy by finding and selling gold.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Australia became a richer, more stable society no longer dependent on convict labour. Also, the population increased and became more diverse.

A Better Life

- 1 d
- 2 They may want to join family members, make a new life with the chance of better health and education, find work, or escape unpleasant or dangerous conditions in their homeland.
- 3 d
- 4 Shade: They have training or experience in an occupation which Australia needs.
- 5 The Humanitarian Programme is for people fleeing danger in their homeland.
- 6 a False b False c True
- 7 c
- 8 Hands on – for example: Australia has gained economic benefits from skilled migrants, as well as enriching Australia through a broad range of cuisine, music, film, art, television, architecture, sport and recreation.
- 9 Hands on – for example: People from the same background would feel more comfortable and secure living close to one another as they would share the same language, values and cultural identity.

Seeking Safety

- 1 In any order: war, rebellion, natural disasters
- 2 People who flee from one nation to another to avoid danger are called refugees.
- 3 In any order: drought, famine, earthquakes, cyclones, floods, fire
- 4 Their governments do not have the money or resources to organise effective relief programs.
- 5 b
- 6 a
- 7 a False b False c False
- 8 Hands on – for example: Strife means war or conflict, and persecution means harassment or discrimination based on a person's beliefs or race.
- 9 Shade: a person who is fleeing a famine
- 10 Hands on – for example: Uninhabitable means 'not able to be lived in'.

New Australians

- 1 In any order: Darwin, Sydney
- 2 Australia had to increase its population to fill its open spaces so the country was no longer a temptation to the crowded nations to the north, and a larger population would mean a larger army could be put together in time of war.
- 3 d
- 4 The Australian Government agreed to take some displaced persons from Eastern European countries such as Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.
- 5 d
- 6 b
- 7 B, A, C
- 8 Hands on- for example: assisted passage – the fare for travel to Australia is subsidised by the government. displaced person – a person forced out of their own country.
- 9 b
- 10 Hands on – for example: The English migrant had never seen such a large quantity of meat available before, as meat in Britain had been very limited.


Italian Australians

- 1 nearly 200 000
- 2 more than 850 000
- 3 a False b True c False d True
- 4 Shade: He was involved in the Eureka Stockade.
- 5 b
- 6 Many Italians were sugar cane growers in North Queensland in the 1920s.
- 7 1939–1945
- 8 Italian prisoners of war brought to Australia were kept in camps around the country. Some were allowed to work on farms.
- 9 Improved economic conditions in Italy and higher unemployment in Australia slowed Italian immigration after 1970.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Italy was an ally of Germany during World War II. As Germany was an enemy of Australia, Italians living in Australia were also considered enemies.
- 11 Hands on – for example: United in friendship

The Refugee Debate

- 1 b
- 2 Australia welcomed hundreds of thousands of Europeans fleeing war-ravaged countries after World War II.
- 3 a can't tell b true c true d false
- 4 C, A, D, B
- 5 b
- 6 Hands on – for example: A refugee is forced to flee their home because of a dangerous situation, and is recognised as a refugee under the 1951 Convention. An asylum seeker is seeking protection from the government of another country before being classified as a refugee.
- 7 Hands on – for example: He was concerned for their safety, and wanted to get them medical help as soon as possible.

Postwar Migration Facts and Figures

- 1 a about 7 million, new settlers b 800 000, displaced persons, Humanitarian Programme
c Australia's, 7 million in 1945, 23.5 million in 2014
- 2 The main reason the Migration Programme was established was to rapidly increase Australia's population.
- 3 

1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020
- 4 a 1.3 million b 27 015 c 2 million d 52 752
- 5 a false b can't tell c false
- 6 New Zealand, India and China
- 7 Hands on – for example: A displaced person is someone who has had to leave their home or country, and cannot return. They have no home and must find somewhere new to settle.

Unit 13

The Vietnamese in Australia

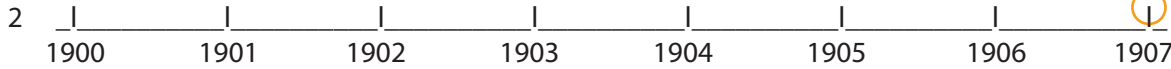
Seeking Refuge

- 1 North Vietnam gained control over South Vietnam.
- 2 Shade: South Vietnam supporters
- 3 c
- 4 a
- 5 The flow of boat people slowed when the Vietnamese Government agreed to let people leave.
- 6 By 1990 most Vietnamese people came to Australia to join family members already in Australia.
- 7 D, A, B, C
- 8 Hands on – for example: It was a government policy that discriminated against anybody who was not of European background, making it difficult for them to settle in Australia.
- 9 Hands on – for example: The war was coming to an end, so troops started coming home.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Pirates may have attacked the boats thinking there were valuables on board.


Cabramatta and Springvale

- 1 They lived in migrant hostels.
- 2 A large number found accommodation in nearby suburbs.
- 3 NSW: Cabramatta VIC: Springvale, Footscray or Richmond
- 4 Many refugees arrived from war-torn Vietnam.
- 5 a can't tell b false c true
- 6 Hands on – for example: When the Vietnamese people left the hostels, they settled nearby, so now these suburbs have high numbers of Vietnamese Australians.
- 7 a a person who moves to another country to live
b a person who flees their homeland because of danger
c a place where people are accommodated
d a person who lives in a particular place
- 8 Hands on – for example: It symbolises the friendship between Vietnamese and Australian people.
- 9 Hands on – for example: A 'traditional celebration' is a celebration that has been on passed from generation to generation within a particular culture.


New Zealand and Australia: A Shared Beginning

- 1 a Governor Arthur Phillip b British Government c separate colony
- 2  1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907
- 3 The missionaries were determined to convert the indigenous Maori people to Christianity.
- 4 It led to a series of intertribal wars which resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Maori people between 1800 and 1840.
- 5 A, C, D, B
- 6 a a gun similar to a rifle b officially announced, proclaimed
c separate states uniting to form a central government d native to an area, original inhabitants
- 7 Hands on – for example: Soldiers from both nations fought alongside each other during World War I.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Arthur Phillip was Governor of New South Wales, and New Zealand was then part of New South Wales.

South Sea Islanders in Australia

- 1 South Sea Island workers were brought to Queensland to work on sugar cane and pineapple plantations.
- 2  1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920
- 3 a
- 4 The term kanakas is no longer used to describe South Sea Islanders because it is considered derogatory.
- 5 Blackbirding was the practice of kidnapping or tricking South Sea Islanders to work as labourers.
- 6 a True b False c True d True e False
- 7 They are pineapple plants.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Similarities might include wearing hats, playing with toys; differences might include not wearing shoes.
- 9 Shade: deceitful, corrupt

The Snowy Mountains Scheme

- 1 The Great Dividing Range marks the border.
- 2 They have a low level of water flow and are prone to drought.
- 3 A scheme to divert the water from the Snowy River through huge tunnels to the head of the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers, increasing the flow of the main westward-flowing rivers.
- 4  1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980
- 5 a True b True c False d False
- 6 d
- 7 a an artificial channel that transports water
b completely flooded
c produce
d given work
- 8 Hands on – for example: The town had a large number of people who came from many other countries.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Water that once flowed to the ocean from the rivers in the east is captured in large dams, and then channelled through tunnels to feed into the inland rivers. Electricity is generated as it flows, and the water helps irrigate inland crops.

A Multicultural Society

- 1 The White Australia Policy was officially scrapped in 1973.
- 2 Harold Holt
- 3 Hands on - for example: Multiculturalism is a term used to describe the approach of allowing people to immigrate regardless of their race or colour, and welcoming them into Australia.
- 4 a encouraged migration from other parts of the world
b started relaxing the White Australia policy
c scrapped the White Australia policy
- 5 C, D, B, A
- 6 Lebanon was suffering civil war at the time.
- 7 Harmony Day celebrates the contribution and diversity of people from other countries who have made Australia their home.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Organisations were formed to promote the language and heritage of different national groups; radio and television stations were established to cater for people who spoke different languages; government information was provided in many languages.

Unit 16

Living Treasures

National Living Treasures

- 1 The National Trust seeks to preserve our national heritage.
- 2 It is usually associated with old buildings and historic sites.
- 3 a
- 4 The Trust announced a list of 100 living Australians that they considered to be National Living Treasures.
- 5 a sport b politics c Aboriginal leadership
d music e medicine
- 6 Hands on – for example: Members of the list who die cannot be National Living Treasures, so must be replaced from time to time.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Australians are extremely proud of their sporting heroes, especially those who have achieved highly at an international level.

Jimmy Little

- 1 Jimmy Little was born in 1937 on the Cummeragunja Mission on the New South Wales side of the Murray River near Barmah, Victoria.
- 2 b
- 3 C, D, B, A
- 4 The song was named after Jimmy's daughter.
- 5 Jimmy worked in a towel factory to earn enough money to support his family.
- 6 Jimmy was named the Australian Pop Star of the Year.
- 7 a
- 8 a song b award c television show d film
- 9 Hands on – for example: Jimmy Little made enormous contributions to the country and the Aboriginal community in a number of areas, including education and the arts.