

1 The First Governments

- 1 b
- 2 Communities or groups roamed the land looking for food and shelter.
- 3 Communities 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 community or group.

2 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.

3 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 b

4 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.

5 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 any 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

6 The People Have a Say

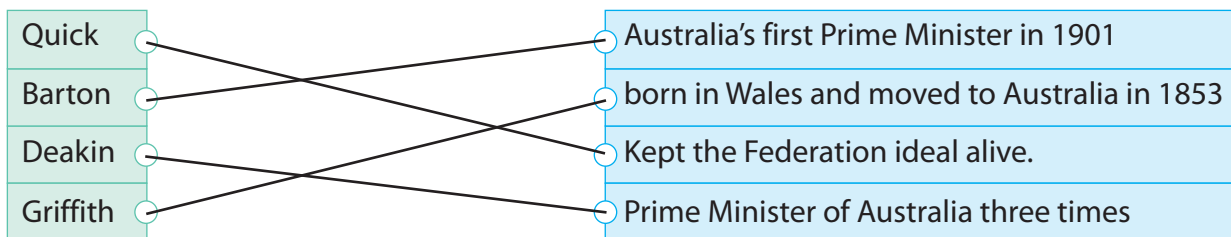
- 1 A referendum was proposed to give 'ordinary' people a say in the formation of the new nation.
- 2 South Australia, Western Australia
- 3 They hoped it would bring the right for women to vote and to stand for Parliament.
- 4 Shade: They thought it would protect their jobs against imported workers.
- 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

Workbook Answers

7 Federation Movers and Shakers

- False
 - True
 - False
 - True
 - False
- In any order: Samuel Griffith, William Lyne, George Reid

3



- In any order: William Lyne, George Reid
- False
 - True
- Hands on – answers will vary
- Hands on – for example: "Sir" is a title given to men by the British monarch in recognition of their service.

8 Referendums

- They wanted to include a way for future generations to make changes to the Constitution.
- A referendum is a direct vote of the people.
- True
 - False
 - True
 - True
- 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.
- Shade: only one state must agree
- Over 90% of voters supported changes to the Constitution to include First Nations people in the census, and to give the Federal Parliament power to make laws about First Nations people.
- d
- Four (4)
- Under 10%
- Hands on – for example: There have only been 8 changes to the constitution so it is difficult to change.
- Hands on – for example: An informed decision is made by making up your mind based on research and information.

Workbook Answers

9 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 any 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 or written.

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

10 Clark and the US Constitution

1 a False

b False

c False

2 The National Australasian Convention met in Sydney in 1891.

3 An Attorney-General is the government minister responsible for laws and the justice system.

4 Answers may vary – draft: the first copy of a piece of writing; federate: to join together; monarch: a ruler such as a king or queen

5 In any order: Queensland; New South Wales; Victoria; Tasmania; South Australia; Western Australia; New Zealand

6 New Zealand

7 The United States gained independence from Britain after a war, while Australia gained independence peacefully.

8 Hands on – for example: A “head of state” is the main representative of a country, such as a president or a monarch.

11 The Westminster System

- 1 The Westminster system of government originated in England over one thousand years ago.
- 2 It was named after the part of London where 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.

12 Dispossessed

- 1 resisted, occupy, problem, Europeans, survival
- 2 b
- 3 Answers may vary – resistance: a fight or struggle; escalated: became larger or more serious; mistreated: treated badly; poverty: severe shortage of money; assimilate: integrate or merge into one
- 4 a False
b True
c False
- 5 Traditional languages and stories are being brought back using the memories of stories told to old First Nations people when they were young.
- 6 Hands on – for example: Dispossessed means having something you own taken away from you.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Government protectors often mistreated First Nations people rather than protecting them.

13 The 1967 Referendum

- 1 b
- 2 Answers may vary – referendum: a yes/no vote to change the Constitution;
eligible: officially allowed to do something;
misconception: a wrong idea;
override: overrule or change a decision;
petition: an official request signed by many people
- 3 Circle: Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia
- 4 b
- 5 to include all First Nations people in the national census; to give the Federal Government control of First Nations affairs
- 6 Hands on – for example: Until the 1967 Referendum, the Constitution gave states the power to make laws about First Nations people.
- 7 Hands on – for example: Most referendums do not succeed, so a very strong “yes” vote was not expected.
- 8 Hands on – Answers will vary

14 Jack Patten

- 1 Jack Patten was born on 27 March 1905 at Moama, NSW.
- 2 He moved to a squatter’s camp at Salt Pan Creek.
- 3 He talked about the terrible conditions First Nations 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 First Nations 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 First Nations students did not.

15 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 First Nations 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
- 9 Hands 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 Hands on – for example: The Freedom Ride raised awareness of the segregation and racism that existed in Australian country towns.

16 Who Can Vote?

- 1 People who are in prison with sentences of greater than three 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.

17 The Right to Vote

- 1 suffrage, campaign, universal, everybody, gender, money
- 2 1843
- 3 The only people allowed to vote in the first election were men over the age of 21 who owned land.
- 4 The suffragettes fought for the right for women to vote and stand for parliament.
- 5 Answers may vary – orphanage: a place where children without parents were housed; equality: everybody receiving the same treatment; discrimination: one group of people being treated differently to another group of people
- 6 Victoria
- 7 Shade: Some women could not vote in their state elections, but could vote in Federal elections.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Purple stood for loyalty, white for goodness and green for hope.

18 Democracy and Citizenship

- 1 Shade: racial discrimination
- 2 taxes, elections, laws, roads, protected
- 3 The minimum wage is the lowest amount an employee can be paid
- 4 B, A, D, C
- 5 Hands on – for example: “Frugal comfort” means living fairly well on very little money.
- 6 Hands on – for example: Australia was the place where the secret ballot was first used.
- 7 Hands on – for example: People should be able to choose whether they want to vote or not; Compulsory voting forces people who do not know about the issues to vote.

19 Who Could Migrate to Australia?

- 1 Thousands of Chinese people arrived in Australia during the Gold Rush.
- 2 The Immigration Restriction Act
- 3 Britain was trying to build an alliance with Japan, and also supported India’s objection.
- 4 a False
b False
c True
- 5 a, c
- 6 Internment camps operated during World War 1 (1914-1918) and World War 11 (1939-1945),
- 7 Shade: Chinese
- 8 Hands on – For example: It showed that people at that time wanted Australia to remain “British”, without people from other cultures coming in.
- 9 Australia was then at war with Germany, Italy and Japan.
- 10 Hands on – Answers will vary

20 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.

21 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 Program 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.

22 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'.

23 New Australians

- 1 In any order: Darwin, Sydney, Newcastle (other answers such as Broome also acceptable)
- 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.

24 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.

25 Vietnamese Migration

- 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.

26 Migration Stories

- 1 About 30% of Australia's population are migrants.
- 2 In any order: to flee war or persecution in their home country; to seek a better life; to be reunited with family members
- 3 They were afraid that Sweden may be invaded by the Soviet Union.
- 4 Hands on – for example: They had to travel on a tiny, overcrowded boat so there was little room for belongings.
- 5 The suitcase tells us about a significant time in Australia's history, and about the journeys of people who left their homeland to make Australia their home.
- 6 People can move from one part of a country to another part of the same country.
- 7 Hands on – answers will vary


27 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 friendship between Vietnamese and Australian people.
- 9 Hands on – for example: A 'traditional celebration' is a celebration that has been passed from generation to generation within a particular culture.

28 Italian Australians

- 1 more than 170 000
- 2 more than 1 100 000
- 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; on the same side

29 Pacific Islanders

- 1 Pacific Island workers were brought to Queensland to work on sugar cane and pineapple plantations.
- 2 

A horizontal timeline from 1850 to 1920 with tick marks every 10 years. A shaded grey bar is positioned between approximately 1865 and 1905. Dashed lines extend from the ends of the bar to the 1850 and 1920 marks.
- 3 a
- 4 The term kanakas is no longer used to describe Pacific Islanders because it is considered derogatory.
- 5 Blackbirding was the practice of kidnapping or tricking Pacific Islander people 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

Workbook Answers

30 Population Data

- 1 million, settlers, 800 000, refugees, Humanitarian, Australia's, 7, 26
- 2 The Migration Program was established after 1945 to rapidly increase Australia's population.

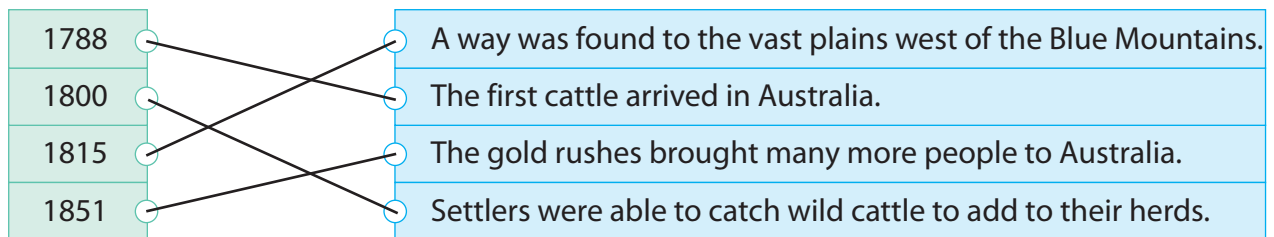


- 4 number of displaced people accepted since 1945 – 800 000;
number of people living in Australia in 2020 who were born in Italy – 177 840;
highest number of migrant arrivals in a single year – 190 000;
migrant arrivals in Australia 2010-2020 – 1.7 million
- 5 a False
b True
- 6 Hands on – for example: India, as the growth of population from India is faster than from Great Britain or China.

31 The Cattle Industry

- 1 Cattle were first brought to Australia in 1788 (with the First Fleet).

2



- 3 a False
b True
c False
d True
- 4 First Nations people speared cattle for food, as their hunting grounds had been taken away.
- 5 In any order: It was a way of staying on Country. Some were forced to work.
- 6 This was where a herd of wild cows was discovered.
- 7 Hands on – for example: It occurred in 1975. Whitlam's action represents giving the land (soil) back to the First Nations owners. Answers will vary.

32 The Pearling Industry

- 1 people, shells, traded, year, trepang
- 2 The pearling industry produces pearls and pearl shell.
- 3 Diving suits allowed divers to access pearl beds in deeper water.
- 4 In any order: shark attack, drowning, cyclones
- 5 schooner – large pearling vessel;
cyclone – a very severe storm;
lugger – small pearling vessel;
safe harbour – a place where ships can shelter from bad weather
- 6 An indentured worker works for free while paying off the cost of their travel to Australia.
- 7 Hands on – for example: A 'mother ship' is a large ship that carries the people in charge of the pearling fleet. It may be called that as it is "in charge".
- 8 Hands on – for example: The government knew that the pearling industry needed divers from Asian and Pacific Island nations to survive.

33 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.



- 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

ivers. Electricity is generated as it flows, and the water helps irrigate inland crops.

34 A Great Contribution

- 1 Austria
- 2 Hands on – for example: persecution – mistreatment or discrimination due to a person's race or nationality; famine – extreme lack of food; interned – kept in prison for political or military reasons; portrait – an image of a person
- 3 leave, danger, war, cultural, disaster
- 4 A migrant moves from one place to another for a better life. A refugee moves to another place to escape from danger.
- 5 Hands on – answers will vary

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