



# Sydney Tower

OBSERVATION DECK ■ OZTREK ■ SKYWALK

## STAGE 2 HSIE

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### BRITISH COLONISATION OF AUSTRALIA

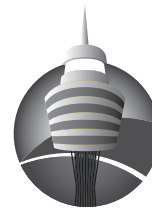
This stage 2 HSIE program provides a syllabus specific unit of work for grade 3 + 4 students studying 'British Colonisation of Australia'. It is a comprehensive resource consisting of up to 8 lessons designed to be undertaken before and after your visit to Sydney Tower + Oztrek.

The program employs enquiry based learning techniques in a group environment and on an individual basis.

This kit includes:

1. A teacher's resource manual with lesson plans
2. Student worksheets, fact sheets & activities
3. Wall displays & class mural resources
4. Fun activities for both group work & individual work are provided on blackline masters





## STAGE 2 HSIE

### BRITISH COLONISATION OF AUSTRALIA

#### **LESSON 1 - Original Inhabitants**

Teacher's Lesson Plan 1

Information Sheets 1.1 - 1.4

Worksheets - Group 1.1 - 1.4 Activity Cards

#### **LESSON 2 - Explorers Before the British**

Teacher's Lesson Plan 2

Lessons 2.1 - 2.5

Information Sheet 2

Worksheets 2.1 - 2.4

#### **LESSON 3 - Captain James Cook**

Teacher's Lesson Plan 3

Information Sheet 3

Worksheet 3

#### **LESSON 4 - Terra Nulius**

Teacher's Lesson Plan 4

Information Sheet 4

Worksheet 4

#### **LESSON 5 - British Arrival**

Teacher's Lesson Plan 5

Worksheets 5

# LESSON PLAN 1

## ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

### SUBJECT TOPIC

Original Inhabitants

### GRADE LEVEL 4

Syllabus relevance – CCS2.1

Sequences significant events related to human occupation in Australia.

**Specific enquiry question for lesson**

What was life like for the Aboriginal People before British Colonisation?

### Lesson Objectives/Outcomes

Australia has had a long history of human settlement.

Many Aboriginal groups lived in Australia prior to colonization. Aboriginal people have a rich culture and used the environment to provide themselves with everything they needed.

### Pre Requisites

IT: Use internet browsing – Group 2.

### Grouping

4 Groups

### Equipment/Learning Resources

- Computers with internet browsing capability for group 2.
- 17 Sheets of A4 paper.
- Sticky tape.
- Coloured Markers.
- Ruler.
- Information & Work Sheets 1.1 –1.4
- Blank outline map of Australia in A3.
- Two blank sheets of A3 or Butcher's paper.

**Implementation** Reading, discussion, drawing and graphing

## LESSON 1 Original Inhabitants

### Pre – Lesson Preparation

1. Organise the 4 group work sheets and the information sheets that accompanies each group card.
2. Organise the resources in the table above.

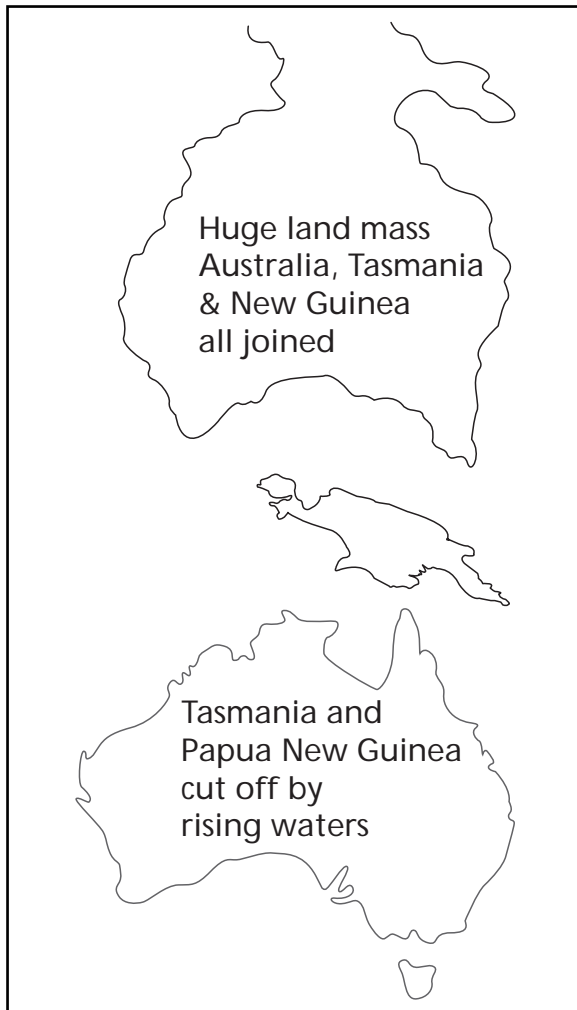
### Lesson

1. You may wish to introduce the topic of Aboriginal history.
2. Sort students into 4 groups and give each group the resources required.
3. Students complete task.
4. Students will need to complete their group's part of the wall display for this lesson.
5. Students report back to class on the information gathered.

### TIMELINE OF ABORIGINAL HISTORY

It is difficult to work out exactly when humans first came to Australia as there is no written record of when this occurred. What we do know is that the first occupation of Australia occurred many thousands of years ago. Historical evidence found in

Australia suggests that the first inhabitants arrived between 50 000 and 60 000 years ago, but it may have been almost 100 000 years ago.



It is believed that the last Ice Age may have formed a land bridge between the Islands of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia. This meant that sea level was 130 metres lower than it is today so people could have walked from South East Asia to Australia. Now you have to get in a boat and sail across the Timor Sea.

Humans used this land bridge caused by the ice age from about 80000 years ago and were able to migrate by walking to Australia for many thousands of years. The earth began to warm up again and the sea levels rose. About 12 000 years ago Tasmania was cut off by rising sea levels. This meant that the Aboriginal People of Tasmania were cut off from the rest of Australia.

About 8000 years ago the rising sea levels cut off Australia from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. No longer could humans walk to Australia.

Aboriginal people moved from northern Australia to the south over many thousands of years. The most famous archaeological site for Aboriginal occupation is Lake Mungo in Western New South Wales. Evidence of human life in this region extends back to 50 000 years ago. Archaeologists even found the skeletons of extinct animals such as the Tasmanian Tiger at Lake Mungo.

Some of the earliest recorded sites of Aboriginal occupation in Victoria are 30 000 years old. Stone tools and bones from animals were found in the Maribyrnong Valley. As the Aboriginal people moved south, they crossed over Bass Strait into Tasmania. At this time in history, Bass Strait was not covered by the sea because of the ice age. It is thought that humans first reached Tasmania 20 000 years ago.

Aboriginal settlement in Sydney has a long history as well. It is thought that the Eora people have inhabited the area around Sydney Harbour for more than 15 000 years. They fished extensively in this coastal environment with the oldest bone fishing hook thought to be 1000 years old. At this time there were more than 300 different Aboriginal groups in Australia with a population of more than 500 000.

In 1770 Captain James Cook sailed along the East Coast of Australia and this led to the invasion of Australia in 1788 of British colonists. These British people settled in Sydney Harbour just over 200 years ago. This very small period of European history in Australia is just 1 centimetre from the end of your timeline.

# WORKSHEET 1.1

## ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

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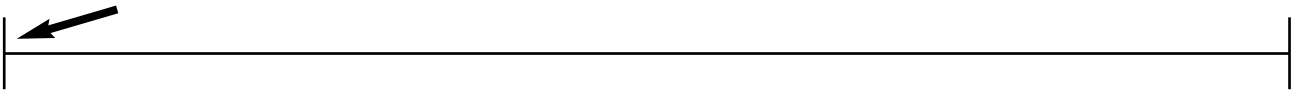
### GROUP ACTIVITY CARD - GROUP 1

#### ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

What was life like for the Aboriginal People before British Colonisation.

YOU ARE TO BECOME EXPERTS IN THE HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRALIA BEFORE BRITISH COLONISATION.

1. Collect 17 pieces of A4 paper from your class teacher.
2. Using sticky tape, stick the pieces together end to end. The length of paper will be more than 5 metres long.
3. Draw a line down middle of the entire length of the paper with a texta and ruler.
4. At the left hand end of the line write 100 000 years ago, on the right hand end of the line write today.



Your timeline should now look like this

5. Now use the information from Information Sheet 1.1 to add any dates that are important to Aboriginal history. Remember that 1 cm = 200 years so you will need to measure along the timeline to place the dates.
6. When you have finished the timeline ask your teacher to display it in the classroom and be ready to tell your class what you have discovered.

### ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE GROUPS

There are many Aboriginal language groups in Australia. In fact there are over 600 different groups. The map below shows only a few groups.



Copy these different groups from this map onto your large scale map of Australia.

# WORKSHEET 1.2 ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

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## GROUP ACTIVITY CARD - GROUP 2

### ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

What was life like for the Aboriginal People before British Colonisation.

YOU NEED TO CREATE A MAP OF SOME OF THE ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN AUSTRALIA.

1. Collect a blank outline map of Australia from your teacher.
2. Mark on the map the language groups from the Information Sheet 1.2 – Aboriginal Language Groups.
3. Highlight the language group closest to your area.
4. Investigate Aboriginal words on the internet and write the names for some Aboriginal words and their meanings around the outside of the map.

### Search Words:

Internet sites: <http://rockart.netfirms.com/Aboriginalwords.htm>

Or hear the words spoken at this site :

<http://www.roebourne.wa.edu.au/culture/language.htm>

5. Write a short story to be read to the class that uses as many Aboriginal words as possible. Remember that there are many different Aboriginal languages.



### ABORIGINAL FOODS

Some Aboriginal groups were nomadic, but in areas where food was plentiful, they established permanent settlements. In some areas they could find as much as 250 varieties of food-bearing plants. But in poorer areas there were only about 50 varieties. Their main foods were vegetable roots, all seeds that women would ground up into flour for flat cakes. The Aboriginals caught almost every type of animals such as kangaroos, wallabies, emus, possums, bandicoots, and wild carpet snakes. They also liked water animals such as shell fish, crabs, oysters, and turtles.

At least half of the food eaten by Aborigines came from plants, and it was the task of the women to collect them. Just as we eat root vegetables, greens, fruits and seeds, so did the Aborigines. Fruits, seeds and greens were only available during their appropriate seasons, but roots could usually be dug up all the year round, because the earth acted as a natural storage cupboard. Important foods were replanted. The regular digging-over of the soil, and the thinning out of clumps by collection of plants, together with burning to provide fertiliser, is not very different from what we do in our own gardens, and the whole country was in a way an Aboriginal garden.

In Arnhem Land, north Queensland and the Kimberleys, there are many tropical trees which bear fruits and seeds, such as native and Macadamia nuts. Yams were important root vegetables, although one of them, is called the 'cheeky yam', because it will make you sick unless it is grated up and thoroughly washed in water before it is used.

In central Australia, where water is scarce, the plants are spread thinly over the land. Here the Aborigines relied more on the seeds of native grasses, and wattles such as Mulga and even seed of the Coolabah tree. There were also fruits of the various 'bush tomatoes,' Native Peach and Native Plum .

In the southern parts of Australia, roots (applying that word to all underground plant parts) were the most important foods. Like the Maoris of New Zealand, the Australians used the long roots of Bracken Fern, from which they chewed or beat out a sticky starch.

Plants were used for many other things besides food. The long leaves of sedges, rushes and lilies were collected to make baskets and mats, and soaked and beaten to free the fibres to make string. The bark of trees made buckets, dishes and shields; River Red-gum bark was particularly good for making canoes, and old scarred 'canoe trees' can still be seen. Some rice-flower shrubs have such strong fibres on the outside of the stem that they have been called 'bushman's bootlace', and were used by the Aborigines to make fine nets in which to collect Bogong Moths to eat.

### The Eora People of Sydney and their food

The area around Sydney Harbour is rich with food. The Eora people lived well on fish and shellfish. There was also a wide variety of available animals, like yurungi (wild duck), mirral (crested pigeon), bunmarra (lizard) and bulada (snake).

Men and boys fished with a variety of spears from the shores or from canoes, depending on the prey and the weather. Women fished with a line and hook and jagged for fish using oysters and shellfish for burly. The lines were made from the bark of kurrajongs tree, with a stone sinker and a shell hook. Both men and women used nuwi - light bark canoes. They fished during the day and at night, and would carry on board a small fire, which would repel insects, provide light and warmth, and could be used for cooking.

Can you think of any other types of food the Aborigines may have eaten?

# WORKSHEET 1.3

## ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

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### GROUP ACTIVITY CARD - GROUP 3

#### ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

What was life like for the Aboriginal People before British Colonisation.

#### ABORIGINAL FOOD

1. Read Information Sheet 1.3 – Aboriginal Food.
2. Collect two large sheets of paper to create a wall display for your class.
3. On one piece of paper draw or stick pictures of different types of food that the Aboriginal People of Australia ate. You could use the internet to find pictures of the different types of food or draw them in coloured pencil.
4. On the second piece of paper draw pictures of how these people used to catch their food.
5. Use the collage to report back to your class about the foods that the Aboriginal people ate.

### THE DREAMING

Aborigines used stories to explain how the shape of the land came to be, where to find food and water and how to behave in their culture. These stories were very important to the Aboriginal people as it carried on their history to the children.

There are many stories and each group of Aboriginal people had different stories about the land, the animals, people and beliefs. One common story is about the Rainbow Serpent.

The Rainbow Serpent is represented as a large, snake-like creature, whose Dreaming track is always associated with watercourses, such as billabongs, rivers, creeks and lagoons. It is the protector of the land, its people, and the source of all life. However, the Rainbow Serpent can also be a destructive force if it is not properly respected.

# WORKSHEET 1.4

## ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

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### GROUP ACTIVITY CARD - GROUP 3

#### Original Inhabitants

What was life like for the Aboriginal People before British Colonisation.

#### THE DREAMING

1. Read information sheet 1.4 -The Dreaming.
2. With your group talk about what the Dreaming meant to the Aboriginal people.
3. Write up a list of animals the Aboriginals may have a Dreaming story about.
4. Individually, write a story in the style of an Aboriginal Dreaming story of:
  - How the kangaroo learnt to hop
  - How the Rainbow Serpent Created Sydney Harbour
  - Or a story of your choice.
5. Having difficulty with your story? Do some research on the internet or in books about Aboriginal Dreaming or ask your teacher for some ideas.

# LESSON PLAN 2

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### SUBJECT TOPIC

Explorers before the British

### GRADE LEVEL 4

Syllabus relevance – CCS2.1

Students investigate explorers before the British.

Describes the involvement of people and groups from other countries in Australia's heritage including European and Asian contact and exploration.

**Specific enquiry question for lesson**

Who explored Australia before the British?

### Lesson Objectives/Outcomes

Many other nations searched for Australia before the British.

Sailors from many different countries reached the shores of Australia before the British.

### Pre Requisites

Nil

### Grouping

5 Groups

### Equipment/Learning Resources

- Lesson 2 - Worksheets, Info Sheets & Fact Sheets 2.1 - 2.5
- Map of South Pacific Overhead transparency.
- Butcher's paper

## LESSON 2 Explorers Before the British

### Lesson Progression:

1. Introduce the enquiry learning question.
2. Divide the students into 5 groups and provide them with the resources required. Two students could trace the overhead transparency onto a large sheet of butcher's paper for the wall display.
3. Students will read and discuss information before completing a fact sheet on each one of the nations and their explorers.
4. Students will add their fact sheet to the wall display on explorers and draw on the route of their explorers.
5. Students will then report back to the class on their discoveries using the information on their fact sheet.
6. Each student can complete their own mini – fact sheet and paste it in their journal.

### TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA: THE GREAT UNKNOWN SOUTHERN LAND

For tens of thousands of years the only inhabitants of Australia were the aborigines who lived their simple life in harmony with their environment.

In the Northern Hemisphere, nations rose and fell and people became civilised. Man's natural curiosity about the world around him led adventurers and explorers further afield, whilst improvements in transport, particularly shipping, made it easier to discover new lands.

By the time Christopher Colombus discovered the new world in 1492, the Northern Hemisphere had been largely explored and charted; from Europe to China, and trading nations already realised the benefits of contact with lands where the climate was so different that to risk a journey into the great unknown could only be safely carried out if the ships concerned could carry enough food and water to last for a very long time.

Meanwhile, the continent of Australia sat quietly in the sun, virtually undeveloped and underpopulated, its natural resources untouched.

The first documented sightings of this country were made in the sixteen hundreds by Dutch trading vessels, but there is evidence that others had been here before them. So, who were the first people other than the aborigines to set foot in Australia?

Over two hundred years before the first Dutch sightings, Chinese ships had been sailing the waters around what is now Malaysia and their vessels were so advanced that they could almost certainly have reached our shores.

They built ships which were four storeys high with sails made from plaited bamboo. They were designed for long voyages and could carry crews of four hundred sailors and up to six hundred armed men. Fresh vegetables and herbs were grown on board in garden boxes. Huge fleets of up to sixty two ships, carrying thirty thousand men took to the seas, sailing as far as Arabia and down the coasts of Africa, to India and all through South East Asia. Malay sailors told them of a land to the south that they called Greater Java.

In 1405, a huge fleet, under the command of Cheng Ho set sail on a voyage of discovery. It is probable that the fleet could have separated and some of the ships could well have been the first expedition to land here. We may never know, because not long after the fleet returned to China, a new order took over in China and a new policy was brought in which wanted to separate China from the rest of the world. Fleets were destroyed and the building of new ships was banned. Records of voyages were destroyed as well so that no one really knows what they had discovered.

However, it is known that Chinese who had come to North Queensland to search for gold in the eighteen hundreds were hated by the local aborigines. Could it be that this hatred had been passed down through generations because of conflict in previous times when Chinese ships had landed here filled with well-armed and trained soldiers?

In 1879, a road gang working near Darwin found a small Chinese statue of Shou Lao, a spirit of long life. The statue was found wedged between the roots of an old tree, over a metre underground. How did it get there?

Perhaps the Chinese had been here and found only harsh country inhabited by hostile people. Perhaps they simply sailed away, thinking that there was nothing here for them.



### **GROUP 1: Chinese Exploration of the Great South Land**

You are to become experts in the area of "Chinese Exploration of the Great South Land"

Follow these instructions:

1. Quietly read through Info Sheet 2.1 "Terra Australis Incognita: The Great Unknown Southern Land."
2. Talk as a group about the information you just read. What did you find interesting? What new information did you discover?
3. Answer questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on Worksheet 2.1 – Chinese Exploration
4. Complete the wall display information on Fact Sheet 2.1. Fill in the answers neatly and check for correct spelling.
5. Be prepared to share your expert knowledge with your classmates.

# WORKSHEET 2.1

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

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### CHINESE EXPLORATION

1. Describe what the Chinese ships looked like?

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2. What was the name of the commander of the Chinese ships?

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3. What year did the Chinese set sail on a voyage of discovery?

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4. What was found in the roots of an old tree near Darwin, that suggests that the Chinese had visited our shores? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Why is there no written record of the Chinese reaching our shores?

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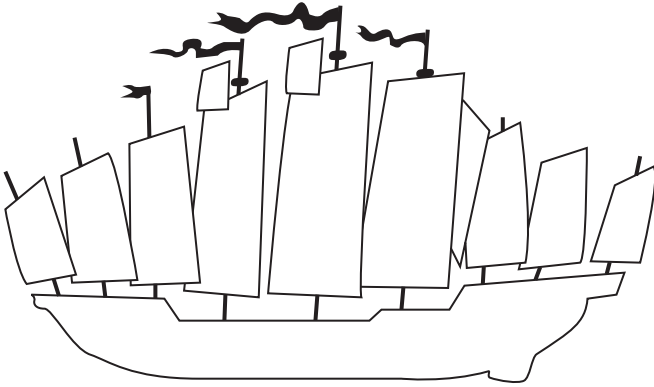
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# FACT SHEET 2.1

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### CHINESE EXPLORATION



The Chinese ships look like \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



The Commander of the Chinese ships was \_\_\_\_\_ and he set sail with 60 other ships in \_\_\_\_\_.

There is no written record of the Chinese reaching our shores because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ but a \_\_\_\_\_ was found near Darwin suggesting they possibly reached our shores.

### TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA: PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION

The first Europeans to reach our shores will go down in history as being Dutch as there is no doubt that the whereabouts of "The Great South Land" was known well before a small ship called Duyfken (Little Dove) under the command of Willem Janszoon sighted Australia in the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1606.

To understand how Australia was discovered, we need to realise what was going on in the world at that time. For over two hundred years European nations had been trading with South East Asian countries overland. It was a very profitable business bringing back spices such as cloves, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon and many others which could not be grown in Europe. The reason - because there was no such thing as refrigeration at that time and the only way to preserve meat was to smoke it or to heavily salt it. In addition, anybody could kill an animal and sell the meat for there was no control over butchering as there is today. As a result, a lot of the meat that was eaten was suspect to say the least and certainly tasted better with some spices to alter the flavour.

In 1453, the Turkish Empire captured Constantinople, which was the gateway to the east from Europe, and they refused to let traders through, so Europeans began to look for a seaway to reach what they now called the Spice Island or the East Indies.

It was the Spanish and Portuguese who were the leading shipping nations at the time and there was a great deal of rivalry between the two nations. In 1488, a Portuguese captain named Bartholomeu Dias sailed down the west coast of Africa and rounded the Cape of Good Hope, opening up a new sea way to the east. Christopher Columbus, an Italian sailor who was sailing for Spain, went in the other direction and discovered America, thinking he had sailed to the very edge of China when he had really only reached the East Indies. This was in 1492.

The next great world discoveries were also made by the Portuguese. In 1498 Vasco Da Gama sailed from Portugal with thirteen ships and went further than Dias had done, reaching the East Indies with the help of some Arab navigators. The Portuguese then set themselves up in Malacca and were in good position to hold power over trading in the whole of South-East Asia. But the Spanish did not give up.

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese sailor who thought that it would be shorter to sail around the Americas to reach the East Indies but the Portuguese weren't interested in his ideas because they were already set up there and the Americas was regarded as Spanish territory anyway. So Magellan went to the Spanish and was given command of an expedition to see if what he thought was correct. In 1520 he sailed right around the bottom of South America and into the Pacific Ocean, but the East Indies were still a long way off. Magellan sailed westward for ninety days without sighting land. His crew were forced to eat rats to survive and their water

was green and stinking, but at last they reached what is now the Philippines and found fresh food. Magellan was killed there by natives in a battle between two groups, and only one of the ships, The Victoria was still fit to sail. It eventually reached home - the first ship ever to sail right around the world. All the sea roads to the south land were now open.

Next to enter the story of the discovery of Australia was Luis de Torres. Torres was another Portuguese sailor working for Spain. He thought that he could cut time off Magellan's route by sailing more in a direct line and set off to prove it, and in 1606 he found a shortcut by passing through the strait between Australia and New Guinea that now bears his name. Interestingly, the discovery was not made known at the time. Perhaps the Spanish wanted to keep the secret for themselves. He came so close to finding Australia that many believe it was possible that he did sight it but was not aware what it was.

So the Portuguese stayed in control in the East Indies for a little while longer and Australia stayed off the maps. Then came the Dutch.

By now the English had set up trading bases in the East Indies as well as the Portuguese and the Dutch but the Dutch were the most powerful and wanted the trade all for themselves. First they kicked out the Portuguese by force and began to murder off the English traders as well. The English decided that they were not strong enough to resist so they moved to India where they could carry on trading without fear of the Dutch.

The Dutch now ruled the southern seas and were greedy to find a quicker way to get their ships to and from Holland to the East Indies. They had also heard rumours about a land to the south where there was gold to be found in abundance. It was called Isla del Oro - Island of Gold and the greedy Dutch sent ships to find it. After several failures, (because it never existed in the first place), Willem Janszoon in the Duyfken set off to try to sail through Torres Strait to find this island of gold. He made a mistake and was tricked by the reefs and islands of the Torres Strait so he sailed further south and bumped into Australia instead.

He was not impressed with what he saw and told of a harsh desert like land inhabited by cruel natives who murdered some of his crew so the Dutch showed little interest.

### **GROUP 2: Portuguese Exploration of the Great South Land**

You are to become experts in the area of Portuguese Exploration of the Great South Land.

Follow these instructions:

1. Quietly read through Sheet 2.2 "Terra Australis Incognita: The Portuguese Exploration."
2. Talk as a group about the information you just read. What did you find interesting? What new information did you discover?
3. Answer the Questions on Worksheet 2.2 – Portuguese Exploration
4. Complete the wall display Fact Sheet 2.2. Fill in the answers neatly and check for correct spelling.
5. Be prepared to share your expert knowledge with your class.

# WORKSHEET 2.2

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### TERRA AUSTRALIA INCOGNITA: THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION

1. What products did European countries trade with South East Asian Countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did traders travel to South East Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which country stopped traders from travelling overland?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which Portuguese sailor reached the East Indies in 1498?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did this sailor reach Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Did Ferdinand Magellan reach the shore of Australia? Where did his ship sail?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What was the name of the Portuguese sailor who sailed between New Guinea and Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Discuss with your group whether you think Luis de Torres saw Australia. Write down your group's ideas.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# FACT SHEET 2.2

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### TERRA AUSTRALIA INCOGNITA: THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION



Write down your information about the Portuguese discovery of Australia:

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### THE DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA - WILLEM JANSZ

The first Europeans to reach our shores will go down in history as being Dutch as there is no doubt that the whereabouts of "The Great South Land" was known well before a small ship called Duyfken (Little Dove) under the command of Willem Janszoon sighted Australia in the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1606.

The Dutch now ruled the southern seas and were greedy to find a quicker way to get their ships to and from Holland to the East Indies. They had also heard rumours about a land to the south where there was gold to be found in abundance. It was called Isla del Oro - Island of Gold and the greedy Dutch sent ships to find it. After several failures, (because it never existed in the first place), Willem Janszoon in the Duyfken set off to try to sail through Torres Strait to find this island of gold. He made a mistake and was tricked by the reefs and islands of the Torres Strait so he sailed further south and bumped into Australia instead.

He was not impressed with what he saw and told of a harsh desert like land inhabited by cruel natives who murdered some of his crew so the Dutch showed little interest.

Four years later, in 1610, another Dutch sailor, Hendrick Brouwer, found a new and faster route from Capetown to Batavia in the East Indies. He decided that it would be quicker not to sail in a straight line but to stay in the path of the strong winds called the Roaring Forties which would make his ship sail faster. He sailed southeast not north-east and almost flew across the southern Indian Ocean until his calculations told him that he should turn north to reach Batavia. He was right! The journey took six months less.

Brouwer came very close to Australia but didn't know it. He was lucky because the coast of Western Australia is very dangerous, as others would soon find out.

### **GROUP 3: The Dutch Discover Australia – Willem Jansz**

You are to become experts in the area of “Dutch Exploration of New Holland”

Follow these instructions:

1. Quietly read through Info Sheet 2.3 - Discover Australia
2. Talk as a group about the information you just read. What did you find interesting? What new information did you discover?
3. Answer the questions on Worksheet 2.3 – The Dutch Discover Australia
4. Complete the wall display Fact Sheet 2.3. Fill in the answers neatly and check for correct spelling.
5. Be prepared to share your expert knowledge with your classmates.

# WORKSHEET 2.3

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA

1. Which Dutch explorer discovered the western side of Cape York?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the 'Roaring Forties'? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What name did Holland give Australia in the beginning?  
\_\_\_\_\_

On the Map below, mark the route of the Dutch explorer Jansz.  
Remember to include a key?



# WORKSHEET 2.3

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

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### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA

4. Who was the first Dutch sailor to bump into Australia? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the name of his ship? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How did Willem Jansz describe the part of Australia that he saw?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What did Hendrick Brouwer discover about sailing from Capetown to Batavia in 1610? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why was Hendrick Brouwer lucky not to find Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# FACT SHEET 2.3

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA: WILLEM JANSZ



Name of Ship: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

How did he describe Australia?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### THE DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA - DIRCK HARTOG

In 1616, Captain Dirck Hartog was heading for Batavia following Brouwer's route on board the Eendracht, when the lookout called out to warn him of a string of low islands in front of them. Hartog dropped anchor at one of these islands and could see the mainland in the distance. He nailed a plate made from pewter to a pole and set it in the rocks to show he had been there and, after naming Shark Bay, set sail once more.

The next Dutch navigator to come close was Frederick Houtman. He was sailing up the coast of Western Australia when he was confronted by waves breaking over reefs and low islands. He wisely changed course but later on came across more of the same. He drew the islands on his chart and wrote "Abri voll olos", which means "Keep your eyes open!" next to them. These islands are now known as the Abrolhos Islands.

For the next century, ships kept being wrecked off the coast and one even sailed too far and discovered the south coast of Australia, but the Dutch were not interested for there seemed to be nothing worth trading for in this country.

The worst ship wreck was that of the Batavia which went down in 1629 near the Abrolhos Group. The ship plowed straight onto a reef in the night and the 316 people on board got away safely to a nearby island. The captain, Francisco Pelsaert, sailed off in one of the small boats to try to find Batavia and help but, while he was away, some of the crew mutinied and murdered anyone who stood in their way. Only a very small group escaped to another island and survived the massacre. When the rescue ship arrived, the mutineers tried to seize the ship but were defeated and many were hanged on the spot. Others were shipped back to Batavia and were tortured to death. Two others were marooned on the mainland and were never heard of again.

The Dutch lost more ships but continued to use the route until finally an accurate map of the area was made and ships could pass safely. They gave the name New Holland to the mainland.

### **GROUP 4: The Dutch Discover Australia – Dirck Hartog**

You are to become experts in the area of “Dutch Exploration of New Holland”

Follow these instructions:

1. Quietly read through Info Sheet 2.4 – The Dutch Discover Australia – Dirck Hartog
2. Talk as a group about the information you just read. What did you find interesting? What new information did you discover?
3. Answer the questions on Worksheet 2.4 – The Dutch Discover Australia – Dirck Hartog
4. Complete the wall display Fact Sheet 2.4. Fill in the answers neatly and check for correct spelling.
5. Be prepared to share your expert knowledge with your classmates.

# WORKSHEET 2.4

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

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### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA: DIRCK HARTOG

1. What was the name of Dirck Hartog's ship? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where did Dirck Hartog nail a pewter plate to a pole? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What state of Australia is Shark Bay in? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What happened to many Dutch ships on the West coast of Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What name did the Dutch give to the mainland of Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# FACT SHEET 2.4

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA: DIRCK HARTOG

Name of Ship: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Landing Place in Australia?

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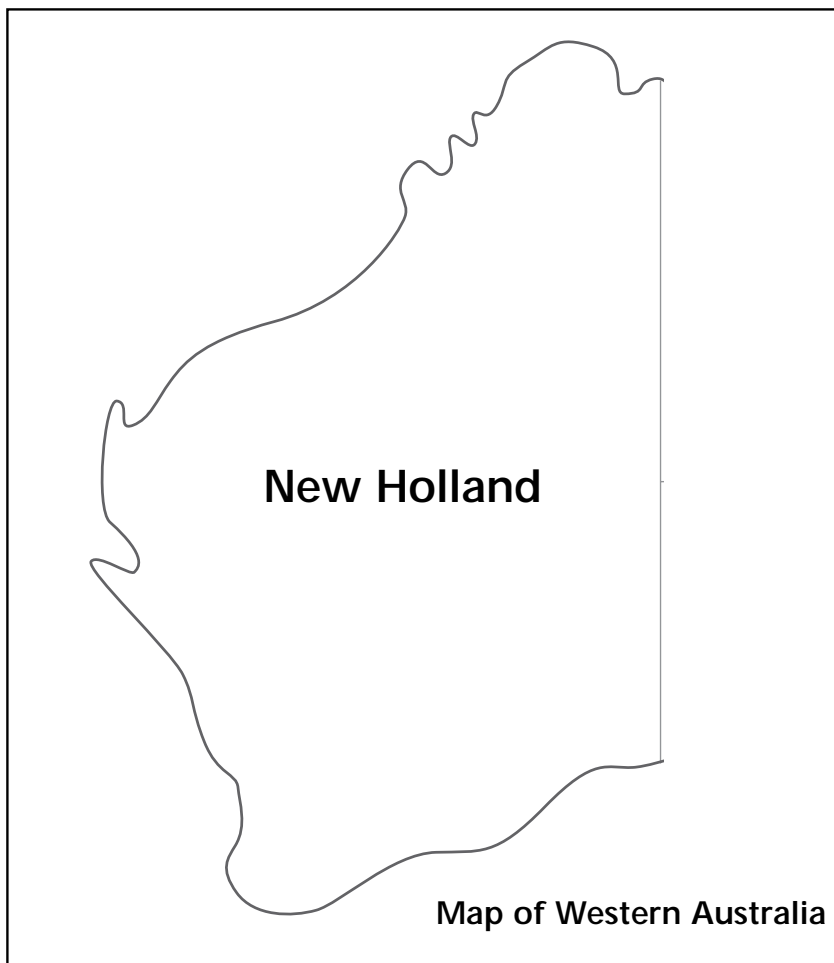
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Draw the route you think Dirck Hartog sailed:



### THE DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA - ABEL TASMAN

Having discovered the west coast on New Holland, the Dutch were still keen to find the supposed Great South Land and to increase their trading partners in the region of the South Pacific before someone else beat them to it.

The man selected to do the exploration of the area was Abel Tasman, an excellent sailor and captain. He left Batavia with two ships, The Heemskirck and the Zeehan, in 1642 to find out what lands lay to the east of New Holland. The governor of Batavia, Anthony Van Dieman, instructed him to explore the area and to bring back news of any possible trading nations.

Tasman sailed west to Mauritius and then sailed south to link up with the Roaring Forties. They turned eastwards when they were well below the known landfalls of New Holland and were blown across the Southern Ocean till they reached the west coast of Tasmania. Raging winds made it impossible to land there so Tasman sailed right around the bottom of Tasmania and finally found a good spot to land on the east coast. The land they found there was green and fertile - much different to Western Australia. There was plenty of water and native animals and birds for fresh meat. The trees were huge and Tasman's men found notches cut into them about a meter and a half apart. They were obviously made for climbing so the crew thought that they had been made by giants. The land that Tasman found would be perfect for European settlement but he just sailed away anxious to get home. He went on to discover New Zealand on the same voyage and thought that perhaps it was the coast of Terra Australis but he was in too much of a hurry to get home and sailed north to Batavia once again. He named Tasmania Van Dieman's Land to please the governor but when he arrived back home, he found that the governor was far less than pleased.

Van Dieman thought that Tasman had not found out enough so he sent him out once more to fully investigate and to sail right around the coastline of New Holland. This time Tasman sailed south-east, intending to sail through Torres Strait. Like those before him, Tasman was forced to sail south and found himself in the Gulf of Carpentaria. He mapped the coast and then headed west across the top of Australia and then returned in failure to Batavia. He was never given another expedition to lead.

The Dutch East India company suffered huge losses when one of their ships went down and so they sent expeditions to try to find the wrecks. Willem De Vlamingh was in search of one such wreck when he landed on a pleasant island inhabited by large rodents which we now call quokkas, but Vlamingh named the island Rottnest. Or Rat's Nest Island and he was the first visitor to have anything good to say about the west coast of New Holland. They crossed, to the mainland and found the Swan River where Perth now stands. On his way home he landed at Shark Bay and found the pewter plate that Dirck Hartog had put there eighty one years before. Still the Dutch were not interested in New Holland, either for trading or for settlement so they simply turned their backs on it.

Two years earlier a young Englishman named William Dampier had landed on the north-west coast. Dampier was aboard a leaky, dirty old ship called The Cygnet and the crew was made up of cutthroats and buccaneers. Dampier had joined the ship in search of adventure and wealth but was in constant fear for his life. When he was forced to go ashore to find water he found the country dry and hot and the people the people miserable and unfriendly with no sign of any civilisation about them. However Dampier was sick of the life of a buccaneer and returned in 1699 as captain of The Roebuck to make his fortune as a trader and explorer.

On his previous visit he had noticed that there were huge tide changes on the north coast and he concluded that there must be a wide strait splitting New Holland into two parts. If he was right he could make a fortune trading with the people of the South Pacific. The British Government had agreed and he was given command of the Roebuck largely because he was well-educated and had written a fascinating account of his adventures on the Cygnet. Dampier was a good explorer and his artists drew pictures of the plant and animal life they discovered and Dampier made notes about the country. His crew were not as happy and threatened to mutiny because water was always hard to find and the natives were always troublesome. Dampier was forced to head back to England but The Roebuck sank on the way home and most of his notes and drawings went to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Dutch had given up any hope of finding anything of value and the English were only interested from a scientific point of view. No one set foot on the continent of Australia for another seventy years.

### **GROUP 5: The Dutch Discover Australia – Abel Tasman**

You are to become experts in the area of “Dutch Exploration of New Holland”

Follow these instructions:

1. Quietly read through Info Sheet 2.5 – The Dutch Discover Australia – Abel Tasman.
2. Talk as a group about the information you just read. What did you find interesting? What new information did you discover?
3. Answer the questions on Worksheet 2.5 - The Dutch Discover Australia – Abel Tasman.
4. Complete the wall display Fact Sheet 2.5. Fill in the answers neatly and check for correct spelling.
5. Be prepared to share your expert knowledge with your classmates.

### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA: ABEL TASMAN

1. What were the Dutch still keen to find after they had discovered the west coast of New Holland? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you think they had already found the Great Southern land?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which sailor was selected to explore the area of the Great South Land?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What were the names of the two ships that set sail in 1642?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. After turning eastward where did Abel Tasman end up?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What did Tasman name the island of Tasmania and why?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where did Abel Tasman sail on his next journey?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Who was the Englishman who sailed to Australia after Abel Tasman?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What was the name of his ship?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was Dampier interested in finding in Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# FACT SHEET 2.5

## EXPLORERS BEFORE THE BRITISH

### DUTCH DISCOVER AUSTRALIA: ABEL TASMAN

Name of Ship: \_\_\_\_\_

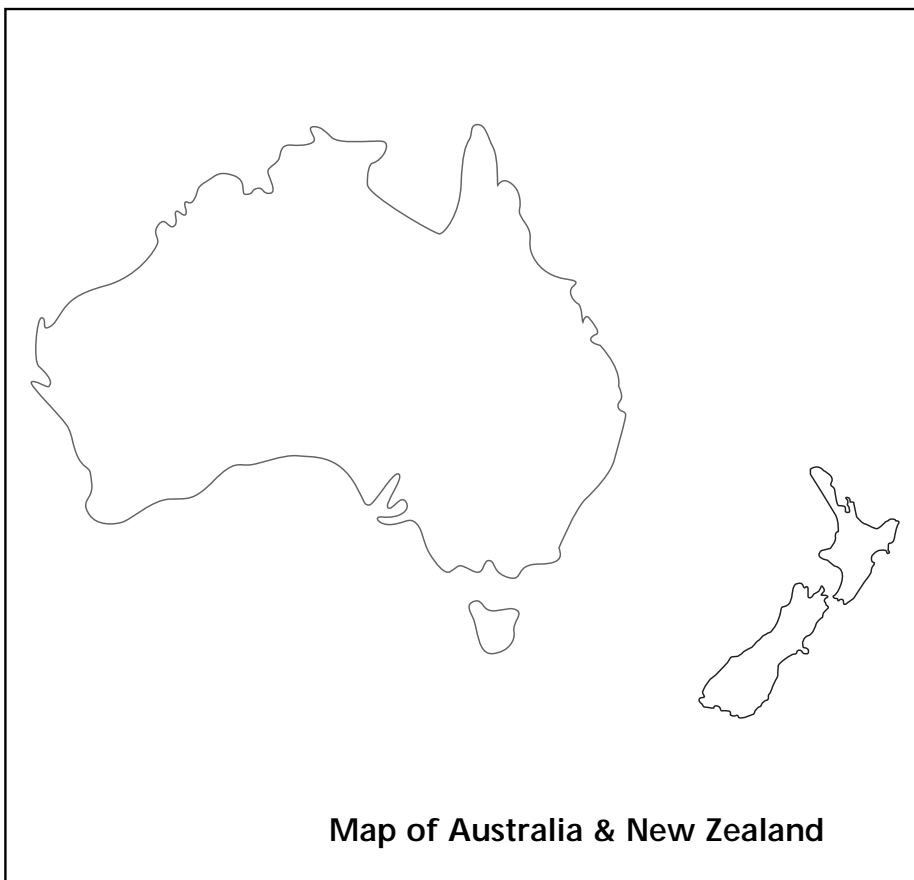
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Abel Tasman found the island of Tasmania  
on his first voyage which he named

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Draw on Abel Tasman's Route:



On his next journey he  
sailed to \_\_\_\_\_

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# LESSON PLAN 3

## CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

### SUBJECT TOPIC

James Cook's Life & Voyage

### GRADE LEVEL 4

Syllabus relevance – CCS2.1

Explains roles played by significant people during the colonisation of Australia.

Acquires and critically evaluates information from source material.

**Specific enquiry question for lesson**

How did the life and voyage of Captain James Cook change Australia.

### Lesson Objectives/Outcomes

James Cook's voyage led to the European occupation of Australia.

James Cook observed many different animals and plants.

### Pre Requisites

NIL

### Grouping

Individual

### Equipment/Learning Resources

- Lesson 3 Info Sheet - James Cook
- James Cook Blank Storyboard

**Implementation** Reading, discussion, drawing and graphing

## LESSON 3 Captain James Cook

### Lesson Progression:

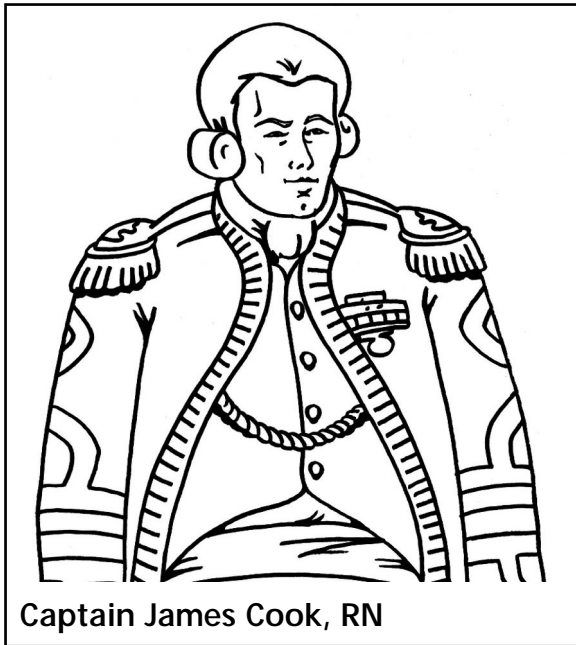
1. Introduce enquiry question.
2. Give each student a copy of the fact sheet and story board and explain that students should read about James Cook's life and draw 8 pictures to represent the important moments in his life and some of the animals and plants he might have seen on his voyage.
3. Students display their work at the back of the classroom.

### COOK IN ENGLAND

James Cook was born in 1728 at Marton, a small town in Yorkshire, England. He was the son of a farm labourer from Scotland, but young James was born to be a sailor and, when he was eighteen he was apprenticed as a seaman working on small ships which carried coal around the British coast and across to Scandinavia.

Cook worked very hard for the next nine years, learning all he could about his trade until he was offered command of his own ship. But, Cook had bigger plans and turned the offer down, joining the British navy as an able seaman in 1755.

England was at war with France at the time and perhaps Cook thought that he would earn prize money and advance further if he was in the navy. All the time, Cook worked to improve himself and he passed his master's seaman ship exams in



Captain James Cook, RN

1757. He learned all he could about surveying, navigating and astronomy and received praise for his work in charting the coasts and harbours of New Foundland. His charts were so good that they were in use for many years. He also made some excellent observations of an eclipse which were noted by his superiors.

In 1768 he was appointed a First Lieutenant and given command of His Majesty's Bark, Endeavour. He had a special job to do which would put him in the history books.

### COOK TAKES COMMAND OF THE ENDEAVOUR

English scientists had calculated that the planet Venus was to cross between the earth and the sun in 1769. If they had accurate measurements of the time it took for the

eclipse to take place, they could work out the distance from the Earth to the Sun. The best place to view the eclipse would be in the South Pacific from the newly discovered island of Tahiti. The best man for the job was obviously James Cook. He had all the qualifications to do the job perfectly.

The Admiralty asked Cook to pick a ship he thought would suit the job and his experience and his experience with colliers told him that they were not only strongly built, but also had a shallow draft which meant that they would be less likely to run aground on reefs. That is how Cook and the Endeavour came together.



His orders also instructed him to sail further when the viewing of the eclipse was over to look for Terra Australis and to find out what was there.

When the Endeavour was about to set sail, another passenger was welcomed aboard. His name was Joseph Banks, a wealthy young scientist who had asked his friend King George if he could accompany Cook on the expedition. He brought with him; nine scientists, artists and servants and boxes and boxes of equipment that might be needed to preserve and display whatever they had find.

They set sail in August 1768, bound for Tahiti, made their observations of the eclipse and then headed south west.

The Endeavour sighted New Zealand and Cook charted it so well that Abel Tasman would have been embarrassed to see how efficiently the job could be done. He sailed right around both the north and south islands and proved that it was not attached to Australia.

### **COOK SAILS TO AUSTRALIA**

Zachary Hicks was the first European to see the east coast of Australia in April 1770 and the point of land first sighted was named after him. Then cook turned northwards following the coastline and charting the area.

What a difference there was between the west and east coast of "New Holland"! Cook saw a land that was pleasant and fertile with green hills and lush forests. He could see smoke rising from the forests which showed that it was inhabited. The Endeavour followed the coastline looking for somewhere to anchor and when they finally did a small boat was sent ashore with Cook on board. As they neared the beach, two Aboriginal men came down towards them signaling to them that they should go away. Cook offered them gifts of beads and nails which they accepted but the natives still refuse to allow the boat to land. Cook fired a small musket between the two, but this only made them throw stones back. This time Cook fired some small birdshot at one of the men and they ran away, stung but not badly hurt. Captain Cook had made his presence felt.

Over the next eight days, Banks and the scientists gathered specimens and made drawings while the crew fished for fresh food. They caught and ate numbers of stingrays so cook named the harbour, Stingray Harbour, but he changed the name when Banks came back on board excited at the 3600 specimens of new plants he had found. Botany Bay was to remain the common name for Australia's east coast for many years to come.

### THE ENDEAVOUR RUNS AGROUND

Turning north again, the Endeavour mapped the coast, the scientists and crew landing occasionally to search for water and to explore. Cook's skills as a seaman were soon to be put to the test, for in his path lay the Great Barrier Reef.

The Endeavour ran aground on a bright moonlit night. They were forty miles from the coast and the ship was stuck tight on the reef with shallow water to both sides and in front. The crew watched anxiously as the tide went out. They would have to wait for the next high tide and then try to pull the ship backwards by rowing into deeper water. First Cook ordered that they throw out everything they could to make the Endeavour lighter. Cannons, stale stores, barrels of wine and oils went over the side but the crew remained calm. They had faith in their captain and followed his orders calmly and efficiently. The ship's pumps were manned as the tide crept in next morning. Unfortunately, the tide was not high enough to float off and the constant grinding on the coral meant that the ship was taking in more and more water. Cook decided that they would winch the boat off the reef at the next high tide by attaching the anchor to the rocks and coral behind them and winching using the capstan to pull them free.

By this time only three of the pumps were still working and the crew were exhausted from pumping but they took it in turns and when the ship was pulled free, the water was getting higher below decks – it was sinking! Luckily, as the ship slipped backwards, the large piece of coral that had made the leak snapped off and plugged the hole. Cook also ordered his crew to "fother" the ship. This meant using a heavy canvas sail to cover any holes. At last the water level began to fall and the ship sailed desperately towards the coast looking for somewhere they could run it aground to carry out repairs.

They found a place on the shores of what is now called the Endeavour River and the ship was rolled over and the hole was fixed. Now all that remained was to get the Endeavour through the reef and into clear water. Cautiously, Cook headed out to sea. His skills were once again called upon but they made it through the reef sliding through a narrow gap and into safe waters.

### MORE ADVENTURES FOR CAPTAIN COOK

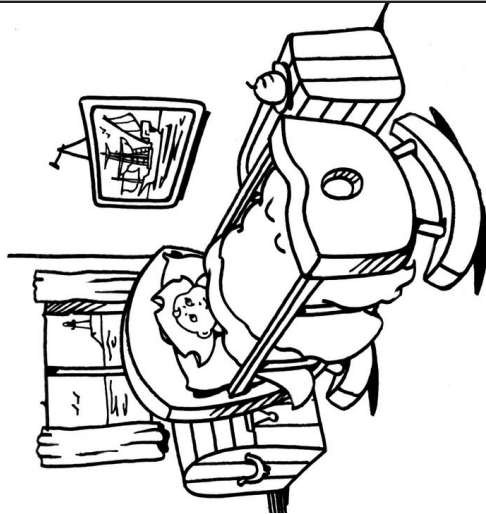
The Endeavour, Cook, Banks and the crew returned home to England safely and the news they brought with them about the discoveries they had made created great interest in England. Before he had left these shores, Cook had claimed the east coast for his King and country. It was no longer New Holland and the favourable reports made by both men together with conditions at home and events in North America, were soon to lead to the colonization and settlement of our country.

As for Cook; there were two more voyages of discovery and adventure before he was speared to death in the Sandwich Isles, now called the Hawaiian Islands. He spent the best part of his life charting and discovering new territories.

Cook was a serious, but understanding captain and many who had sailed with him on his first voyage were quick to sign up to sail under him again. He understood his crews and cared about their welfare. He pioneered the use of fresh fruit and vegetables to supply vitamin C which helped to prevent the terrible disease scurvy, which had plagued many previous long sea voyages. He was tough when he had to be, but was so respected by his men that the cat-o-nine tails whip was scarcely used on any of his voyages. Cook was a born leader and without doubt, the best seaman of his time.

# Life and times of Captain James Cook

Name \_\_\_\_\_



COOK BORN ENGLAND 1782

# LESSON PLAN 4

## TERRA NULIUS

### SUBJECT TOPIC

Terra Nulius

### GRADE LEVEL 4

Syllabus relevance – CCS2.1

Identifies the consequences of the assumption of terra nulius by the British government.

Specific enquiry question for lesson

Was Australia Terra Nulius (empty of people)?

### Lesson Objectives/Outcomes

Terra nulius means a land empty of people.

Australia was not free of people.

The British Government believed that Australia was free of people and therefore sent convicts to Australia.

### Pre Requisites

NIL

### Grouping

Individual

### Equipment/Learning Resources

- Lesson 4 – Terra Nulius Worksheet 4
- Terra Nulius Info Sheet 4

## LESSON 4 Terra Nulius

### Lesson Progression:

1. Introduce enquiry question.
2. Hand out worksheet and information sheet for students.
3. Students to complete worksheet in their journal.
4. Discuss the concept of Terra Nulius and its impact on Australian History.

### TERRA NULIUS - A LAND FREE OF PEOPLE

When Europeans first came to Australia they were looking for a land of riches and also a land that was empty. Captain James Cook sailed his ship the Endeavour from Plymouth in England to Australia. On the way he passed Tahiti and New Zealand. When he reached the shores of Australia, he sailed north along the east coast of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland in 1770. Like all good Captains he kept a Journal of his voyage. One of his crew was Sir Joseph Banks who was a botanist. Joseph Banks also kept a journal of the voyage in which he described the plants and animals of Australia and the local inhabitants of the land.

The journal entries below are from James Cook's journal and Joseph Banks' journal and describe the times when they came across Aboriginals on their voyage along the coast of Australia.

#### **29 April 1770 – James Cook's Journal – On the South Coast of New South Wales**

I saw as we came in on both points of the bay Several of the natives and a few huts, men, women and children on the south shore abreast of the Ship to which place I went in the boats in hopes of speaking with them with Mr Banks Dr Solander and Tupia- as we approached the shore they all made off except two men who seemed resolved to oppose our landing.

#### **28 April 1770 - Joseph Bank's Journal**

The land this morning appeared cliffy and barren without wood. An opening appearing like a harbour was seen and we sailed directly into it. Smoke was rising from a very barren place and we directed our glasses that way and we soon saw about 10 people, who as we approach left the fire and retired to a spot where they could see the ship; soon after this two canoes carrying 2 men each landed on the beach near them.

### **6 May 1770 – James Cook's Journal – Description of Botany Bay**

On the sand and mud banks are Oysters, Muscles and Cockles which I believe are the chief support of the inhabitants who go into the water with their little canoes and pick them out of the sand and mud with their hands and sometimes roast and eat them in the Canoe. The Natives do not appear to be numerous neither do they live in large bodies but in small parties along by the water side. Those I saw were about as tall as Europeans of a very dark brown colour but not black. No sort of clothing or ornaments were seen by any of us upon any one of them. Some that we saw had their faces and bodies painted with a sort of white paint or Pigment. Although I have said that shell fish is their chief support yet they catch other sorts of fish, some of which we found roasting on the fire the first time we landed, some of these they strike with spears and others they catch with hook and line. Sting rays I believe they do not eat because I never saw the least remains of one near any of their huts or fire places.

When he set sail for Australia James Cook was ordered to find the Great South land and if it was empty of people also known as Terra Nulius he should claim it for Britain. If there were inhabitants of the land he should negotiate with the inhabitants for the parts he could claim for Britain.

When James Cook arrived back in England in July 1771 he claimed the Southern landmass (called New South Wales) for Britain. He told the British government that there were no people of significance living in New South Wales.

# WORKSHEET 4

## TERRA NULIUS

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Use the information above to answer the following questions:

1. James Cook sailed on the Endeavour. Yes / No
2. On 29 April 1770 James Cook did not see any people. Yes / No
3. Joseph Banks saw about 10 people in Australia on 28 April 1770. Yes / No
4. James Cook saw no people in Botany Bay. Yes / No
5. The British believed that Australia had no people living in it after James Cook's voyage. Yes / No
6. Terra nullius means a land without people. Yes / No

After reading the excerpts from James Cook's Journal above:

1. What were his impressions of the Australian Aborigines.

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2. List the food that he saw the Aborigines collect.

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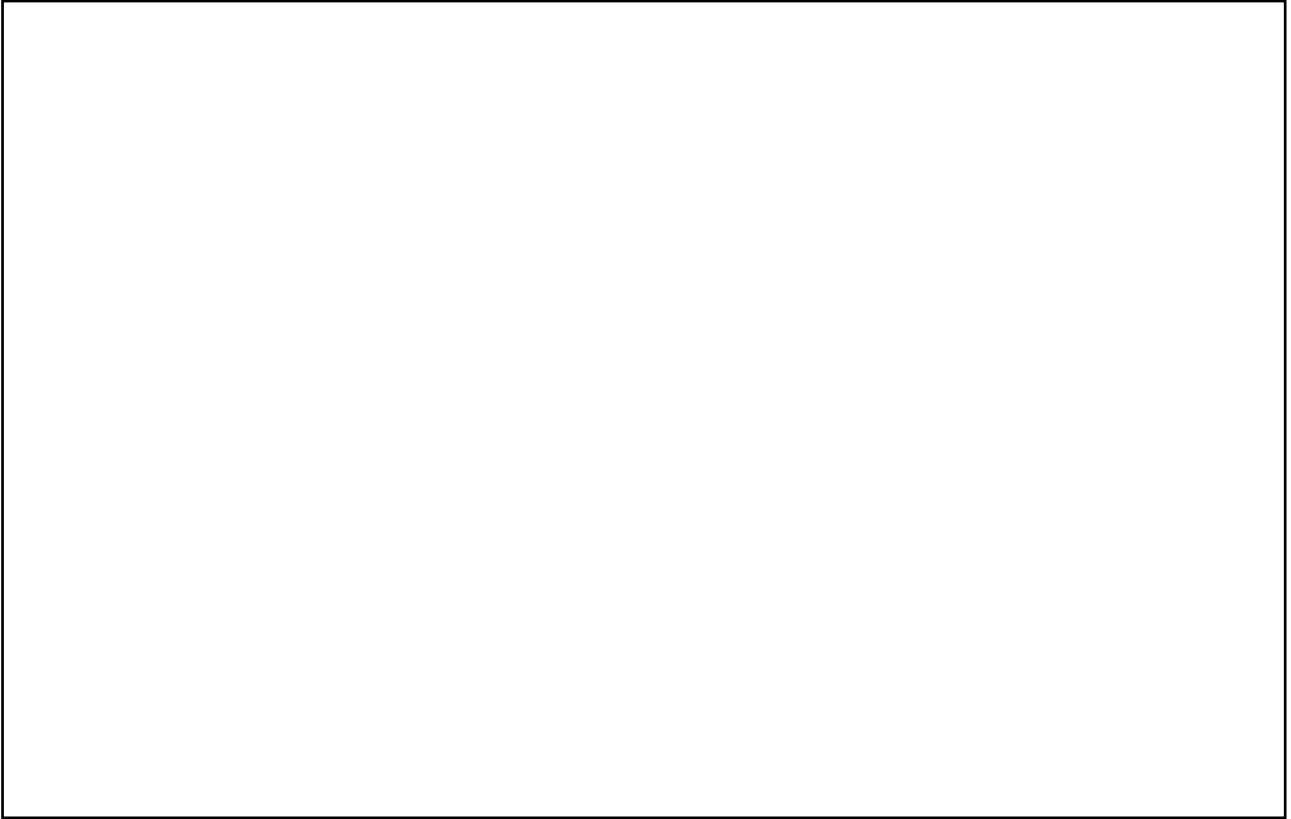


# WORKSHEET 4

## TERRA NULIUS

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3. Draw a picture of how James Cook might have seen the Aborigines at Botany Bay.



**Terra Nulius means a land empty of people.**

1. Do you think Australia was empty of people when Captain James Cook sailed up the east Coast? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What impact do you think this had on Australian history?

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**Discussion with your class & teacher.**

Why did Captain Cook lie about Australia being Terra Nulius?

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# LESSON PLAN 5

## BRITISH ARRIVAL - MY CONVICT

### SUBJECT TOPIC

British Arrival

### GRADE LEVEL 4

Syllabus relevance – CCS2.1

Explains roles played by significant people during the British Colonisation of Australia as a penal colony.

Describes aspects of ways of life and achievements in the early colony for male and female convicts and ex-convicts the military and their families, officials and officers, Aboriginal people, free settlers.

**Specific enquiry question for lesson**  
Why were convicts sent to Australia?

### Lesson Objectives/Outcomes

Convicts were sent to Australia for minor crimes.

### Pre Requisites

Ability to be able to use internet.

### Grouping

Individual or pairs on computers.

### Equipment/Learning Resources

- Access to internet
- Lesson 5 – My Convict worksheet 5

## LESSON 5 British Arrival - My Convict

### Lesson Progression:

1. Introduce enquiry question.
2. Handout worksheet – My Convict.
3. Assign students to a computer and have them follow the instruction on the worksheet.
4. Students can report back on their convict.
5. Discuss what life might have been like on the convict ships. Have students draw up a list of words that might describe the journey to Australia.

# WORKSHEET 5

## BRITISH ARRIVAL - MY CONVICT

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Using the Internet open the site at the following address:  
<http://www.convictcentral.com/>

1. Click on "All the convict ships" in the top right hand corner.
2. Scroll down and find in the menu bar on the left hand side "Convict ships to: NSW 1788 to 1800" and click on this link.
3. Scroll down and find the names of the 11 ships that were in the First Fleet. Answer the following questions.

a) What do the letters after the ships name mean:

T = \_\_\_\_\_

S-S = \_\_\_\_\_

W = \_\_\_\_\_

b) Complete the following table by naming the eleven ships of the First Fleet.

Transport Ships for Convicts	Supply Ships
	Warships

# WORKSHEET 5

## BRITISH ARRIVAL - MY CONVICT

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Now that you know the names of the convict ships, you can find a convict and learn about their life as a convict.

Using the internet open the web page at the following address:  
<http://firstfleet.uow.edu.au>

1. Click on the **DATABASE** link.
2. How many convicts were on the first Fleet? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many sailors, marines and officers sailed with them? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Click on "**Simple Search**".
5. In the Search box you can select a **Ship, a male or female, an age or how long they were transported for. You could also see if your last name was the same name as a person on the First Fleet.**
6. Once you have selected the information you want to search for click on "start search".
7. Does a list of names appear? If so, use the fact sheet below to record as much information about your convict as you can. If not, try going back and doing another search.

### My Convict

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Ship: \_\_\_\_\_

Crime: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of years sentenced to transportation: \_\_\_\_\_

Other information about My Convict:

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### STUDENT WORKSHEET

Worksheets for Sydney Tower excursion for students to complete

#### Questions

1. What date did the British Settlers Arrive on Land? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the name of this fleet? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did the First Fleet Land? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where did they set up camp? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many years after Captain Cook first discovered Australia did the First Fleet land in Sydney? \_\_\_\_\_
6. 18 Years ago where did Captain James Cook land? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What was the name of the first Governor of the new British Colony?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why couldn't the First Fleet stay at Botany Bay? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Why was Sydney Harbour so good for a Fleet of Ships?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was the name of the aboriginal people who lived around Sydney Harbour? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What does Terra Nulius mean? \_\_\_\_\_
12. How many ships are in the First Fleet? \_\_\_\_\_
13. How many people were on the First Fleet? \_\_\_\_\_

14. What was the name of the leader of the Eora people? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How might have Pemulwuy felt about the invasion by the British?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. List a number of consequences that occurred for the aboriginal people when the British arrived? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. What did the British do to Pemulwuy? \_\_\_\_\_

18. The aboriginal man captured by Arthur Phillip at Manly name was?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. What was the name of the disease the killed many aboriginal people?

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What was the name of the man who designed Hyde Park Barracks?

\_\_\_\_\_

21. What year did Francis Greenway arrive in Australia? \_\_\_\_\_

22. What job did Francis Greenway do? \_\_\_\_\_

23. What are the two buildings that you can see that Francis Greenway designed?

\_\_\_\_\_

### TEACHERS

Teacher's Edition Worksheet with Answers

### Questions/Answers

1. What date did the British Settlers Arrive on Land? 26th January 1788
2. What was the name of this fleet? First - Fleet
3. Where did the First Fleet Land? Port Jackson
4. Where did they set up camp? Sydney Cove
5. How many years after Captain Cook first discovered Australia did the First Fleet land in Sydney? 18
6. 18 Years ago where did Captain James Cook land? Botany Bay
7. What was the name of the first Governor of the new British Colony?  
Captain Arthur Philip
8. Why couldn't the First Fleet stay at Botany Bay? Lack of adequate fresh water, shallow harbour and sandy barren soil on which no crops could be grown
9. Why was Sydney Harbour so good for a Fleet of Ships? One of the finest harbours in the world in which a thousand ships could anchor safely
10. What was the name of the aboriginal people who lived around Sydney Harbour?  
EORA
11. What does Terra Nulius mean? No one owns the land
12. How many ships are in the First Fleet? Eleven
13. How many people were on the First Fleet? One Thousand
14. What was the name of the leader of the Eora people? Pemulwuy

15. How might have Pemulwuy felt about the invasion by the British?

Sad ,invaded ,upset ,disappointed ,angry

16. List a number of consequences that occurred for the aboriginal people when the British arrived? Loss of life, murder, disease, loss of their land, loss of food

17. What did the British do to Pemulwuy? Killed him

18. The aboriginal man captured by Arthur Phillip at Manly name was?

Arabanoo

19. What was the name of the disease the killed many aboriginal people?

Small Pox

20. What was the name of the man who designed Hyde Park Barracks?

Francis Greenway

21. What year did Francis Greenaway arrive in Australia? 1814

22. What job did Francis Greenaway do? Architect

23. What are the two buildings that you can see that Francis Greenaway designed?

Hyde Park Barracks and St James Church



### SCRIPT ROLE PLAY

**Newsreader:** Welcome to Sydney Tower. The date today is 26th January 1788. The top news today is that the First Fleet have landed in Port Jackson at a small cove known as Sydney Cove. This comes 18 years after Captain James Cook first set foot on Australian soil at Botany Bay.

We cross live now to gain a first hand account of the landing from the first Governor of the new British Colony Captain Arthur Phillip.

**1st Reporter:** Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of News Reader). I am here with Captain Arthur Phillip who has just stepped off the ship at Sydney Cove. Captain Phillip what are your first impressions of Australia?

**Captain Phillip** Well we first landed at Botany Bay but there were a number of problems with that site including: a lack adequate fresh water, shallow harbour and sandy barren soil on which no crops could be grown so we sailed to this new harbour that you can see behind me.

**1st Reporter:** Why is Sydney Harbour so good?

**Captain Phillip** This is one of the finest harbours in the world, in which a thousand ships can anchor in safety.

**1st Reporter:** What does that mean?

**Captain Phillip** Oh, it is good for sailing ships. There is also fertile soil and adequate water.

**1st Reporter:** Have you found anybody living here?

**Captain Phillip** Yes, a number of natives.

- 1st Reporter:** Do these Eora people own the land in your view?
- Captain Phillip** No, New South Wales is Terra Nullius – no one owns the land . Captain Cook claimed this land for the British people. I will try to make friends with the Aborigines.
- 1st Reporter:** Thank you Captain Phillip. Back to you \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of the newsreader).
- Newsreader:** Aboriginal people of the Eora clan saw 11 ships with 1000 convicts, soldiers and sailors invade their lands today and now we cross to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of next reporter) who is standing with the leader of the Eora people Pemulwuy.
- 2nd Reporter** Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ (name of newsreader). Pemulwuy how do you feel about the invasion of your land?
- Pemulwuy** I feel upset and angry that these people have come and taken over our land and started to hurt us.
- 2nd Reporter** What action might you take against the invaders?
- Pemulwuy** I will lead my people and attack the British.
- 2nd Reporter** A difficult road ahead for these people. Back to you at the news desk.
- Newsreader:** We now cross to \_\_\_\_\_ (special reporters name) to give a report of the consequences for the Aboriginal people of British Colonisation.

**3rd Reporter:** In 1788 the British arrived in Sydney Cove to find a number of Aboriginal people from the Eora clan. This first contact was a disaster for the local Aboriginal people. There were many consequences of this invasion such as loss of life, murder, disease, loss of their land, loss of food. Many Aboriginal people lost their life from a disease called smallpox and some were murdered by musket. A sad tale for the Aboriginal people of Sydney. Back to you at the news desk.

**Newsreader:** News just to hand. Pemulwuy fought the British for 12 years but he has been captured and killed.

Another famous Aboriginal in Sydney is Arabanoo. He was captured by Captain Phillip at Manly. He was to become friends with Captain Phillip, but like many of his people he died of a terrible disease brought in by the British. This disease was smallpox.

Life was very difficult for the convicts that were transported to Sydney. Life on board the First Fleet was uncomfortable and long and this new strange land was far from home. We now cross to \_\_\_\_\_ (reporters name) who is with \_\_\_\_\_ (name of convict studied).

**4th Reporter:** Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ (name of newsreader) How old are you?

**Convict** I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old

**4th Reporter:** Why were you transported?

**Convict:** I was transported because

**4th Reporter:** What was life like on the ship out to Australia?

**Convict:** Overcrowded, smelly, many people were sea sick and some died.

**4th Reporter:** What is life like as a convict in Australia?

**Convict:** Life was very difficult. We did not have much to eat and when we did eat we did not eat much fruit. We worked very hard from dawn to dusk, six days a week. The work was back breaking and the masters were very cruel. Often they whipped us if we did not do the right thing.

**4th Reporter:** Back to you at the news desk.

**Newsreader:** Different people in the new colony lived different lives from other convicts. One such convict was 23. Francis Greenway. We cross to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of reporter) for a special report on this convict.

**5th Reporter:** Francis Greenway was transported to Sydney in 1814 but when he arrived in Sydney he was set free because he was an architect. Architects design buildings and Francis Greenway designed buildings we can see from here such as the Hyde Park Barracks and St James Church. Francis had a very good life compared to many other hard working convicts. Back to you at the news desk.

**Newsreader:** Not all famous people in the new colony were men. One famous woman was Mary Reiby who appears on the Australian \$20 note. We cross to \_\_\_\_\_ (name of reporter) for a special report on this amazing woman.

**6th Reporter:** Mary Reiby was originally jailed as a man for stealing a horse when she was just 13 years old. Mary was sent to Sydney in 1790. As a convict, Mary served as a nurse until she married Thomas Reiby. When Thomas died, Mary took over his business. She was the most successful business woman in the colony. This is why she is on our \$20 note. Back to you at the newsdesk.

**Newsreader:** From all of us at \_\_\_\_\_ (school), that's the way it is I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (news reader's name).