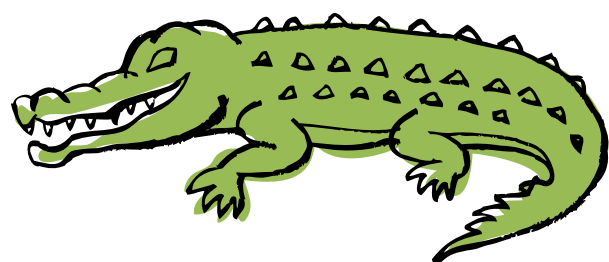


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# Using your book

We want you to be able to explore extra details about the history of Australia, to write about each section and to know the work so that you can share with the Lord the wonderful things He has revealed to you.

There are three ways in this course that you will be able to share your new-found knowledge.



## Enlarge the place

Enlarge the place of your tent, and let them stretch out the curtains of your dwellings; Do not spare; lengthen your cords, and strengthen your stakes. *Isaiah 54:2*

This symbol shows where you can seek out extra information that you can write about and tell your teacher and friends. You may not have time to do all the 'Enlarge the place' exercises so ask your teacher or parent to guide you in which ones to do and how much time to spend on them.



## Write the vision

Then the Lord answered me and said, 'Write the vision and make it plain on tablets, that he may run who reads it'. *Habakkuk 2:2*

Habakkuk was told to write what he had been shown and make it clear. You will be able to write your answers to these exercises in your exercise books. All your written answers should be in clear sentences, and use diagrams if needed to make your answer clearer.



## Be tested – 1 Timothy 3:10

But let these also first be tested... *1 Timothy 3:10*

At various times your teacher or parent will give you an opportunity to share the good things God has been teaching you. From these tests you will know how much you have understood, then at the end of the course you will have the opportunity to give testimony to the Lord and your teacher of all you have learned about the history of Australia.

## Helpful clues

Key words (definitions) are in **teal**

Key people are in **orange**

Key places are in **red**

# MY TIMELINE

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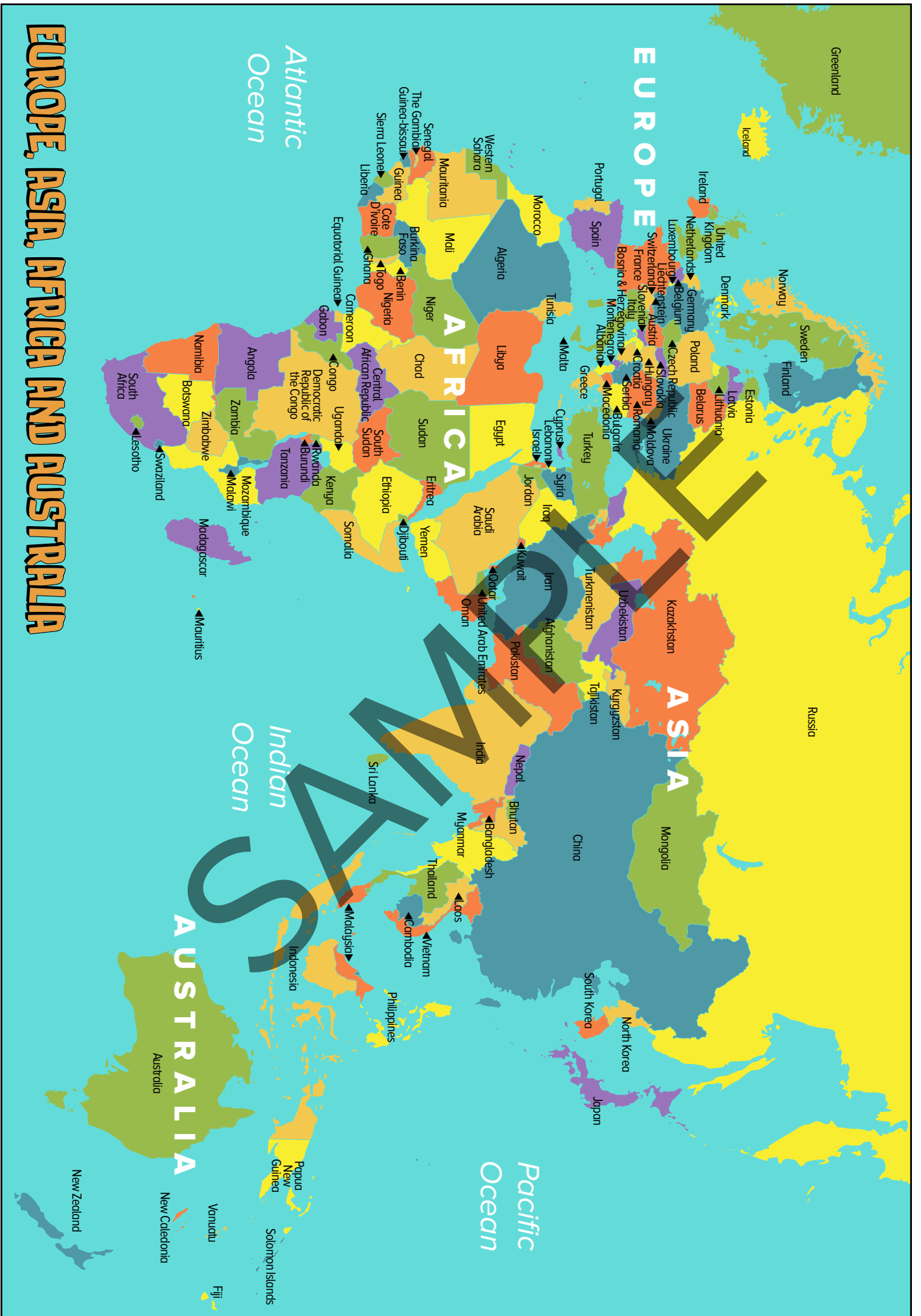
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**EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA**



## Acts 17:26–27

And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their preappointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings, so that they should seek the Lord, in the hope that they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us.



1. Try to find the name of an aboriginal tribe that used to live or still lives in your area (you may find more than one tribe).

---

---

2. Are there street, town, suburb or other place names in your area that are aboriginal words? Write these, being careful with the spelling.

---

---

## Christians and Aborigines

Many of the people who arrived in Australia from the United Kingdom in 1788 were soldiers and **convicts** (criminals who were sent to other countries as punishment).

Many of the new settlers were afraid of the aboriginal people because they had never seen people like them before. The aborigines, too, were afraid of the British settlers and on many occasions they treated one another badly. Amongst the British settlers were Christians who wanted to see the aborigines cared for, and looked for ways to tell them the Good News about Jesus. The Governors of the settlement tried to protect the aborigines and also encouraged Christians to tell them about the Gospel. The Christians also tried to help the aboriginals by caring for them and teaching them to speak English so they could be part of the growing settlement.



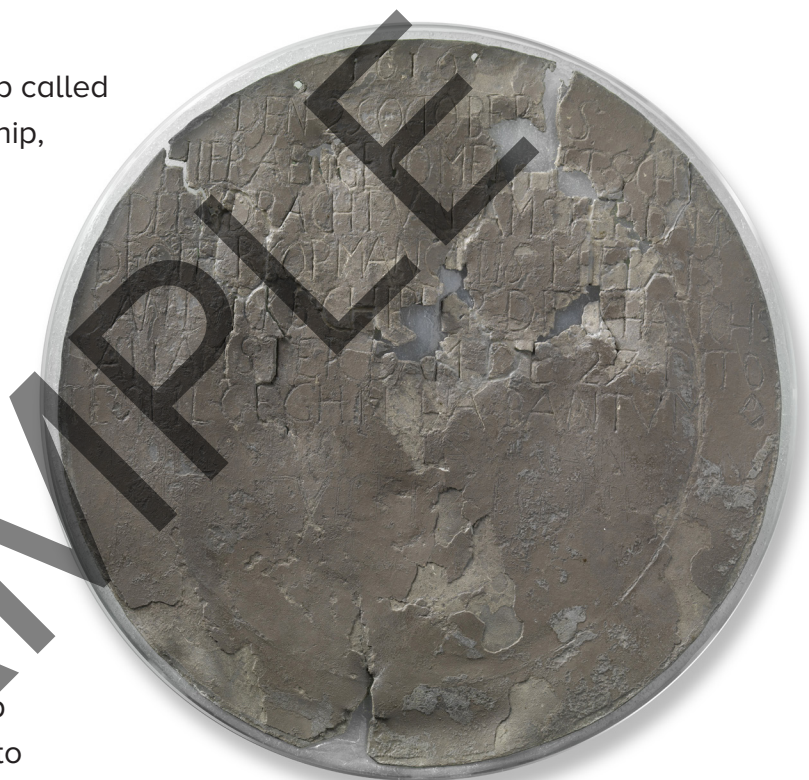
*Aboriginal culture show in Queensland*



## Janszoon and Hartog

**Willem Janszoon** was the captain of a ship called the *Duyfken* ('Little Dove'). It was a small ship, about the size of a river ferry. In 1606 he sailed from **Java** (an island in Indonesia) to look for new trade routes. He charted 300 kilometres of the western coast of Cape York in Queensland. Janszoon wrote that the land was poor and 'cruel, black barbarians who murdered some sailors' lived there. He later warned ships to avoid where he had been.

**Dirk Hartog**, like many Dutch sailors, travelled to the East Indies from the Cape of Good Hope. He was employed as a ship captain by the Dutch East India Company to carry goods from the East Indies to Holland. In 1616



*The plate Dirk Hartog nailed to a post on Dirk Hartog Island*

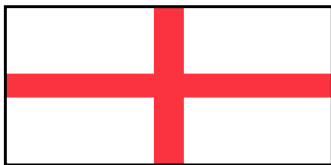
he travelled too far east and south and landed on the west coast of Australia, near Shark Bay. He nailed a pewter plate with his name and the year 1616 to a post on an island near the coast. Hartog's plate was found 80 years later by another explorer named Vlamingh. The island where Hartog landed now bears his name, **Dirk Hartog Island**.

Many Dutch sailors, like Hartog, accidentally arrived on the western coast of Australia. For a time the land was called **New Holland**. However, because the Dutch landed in barren places with hostile natives, bad reports about it were sent back to Holland. This discouraged the Dutch from fully exploring or settling this new land.

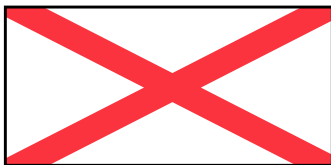
# 7 The discovery of the south land: British

## The United Kingdom

The Church of England became separate from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534 under **King Henry VIII**. The Spanish tried to conquer England in 1588 with a fleet of 130 ships and a large army, called the **Spanish Armada**. The Armada was defeated by English and Dutch ships. **Queen Elizabeth I** was ruler of England at this time.



St George's Cross (England)



St Patrick's Cross (Ireland)



St Andrew's Cross (Scotland)



The Union Jack

In 1801 **England, Wales, Scotland** and **Ireland** united into a new country called the **United Kingdom**. The new flag, the **Union Jack**, was made from three crosses: the red crosses of **St George** (England) and **St Patrick** (Ireland) and the white cross of **St Andrew** (Scotland).



## Dampier

By the late 1600s the English were exploring the world. They had colonies in North America. **William Dampier**, a pirate, landed on the west coast of Australia in 1688. In 1698 he was sent by the navy to search for the south land. Dampier explored the northwest coast of Australia but gave a poor report. He described it as a '...land that was dry, sandy and destitute of water, and there were no trees that bore fruit or berries'. Dampier and his crew saw a number of aborigines but did not have contact with them because they were shy and afraid. With such a report from Dampier the English didn't search again for the south land until 1768.

Dampier went on at least two journeys exploring the west coast of Australia from Shark Bay to King Sound. He was a very clever man who made many scientific observations of plants, animals and birds. He made many notes and took samples back to England.

## Cook

In 1768 **Captain James Cook** sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship *Endeavour*. He and his crew, which included scientists, travelled around South America at Cape Horn to the island of **Tahiti** in the Pacific Ocean – see if you can find these places in your atlas. In Tahiti the scientists studied the planet Venus as it passed in front of the sun. Captain Cook had secret orders from Britain's **Lords of the Admiralty** (the officials who ran the navy) to search for the south land. He had already proven that he was a skilful sailor who cared for his crew. He ensured he had citrus fruit (oranges and lemons) for the crew, to prevent a disease known as **scurvy**.



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Colonial artists' pictures of Australian animals and natives

In 1798 and 1799, **George Bass** and **Matthew Flinders** sailed around Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in a small boat called the *Norfolk*. This proved that Tasmania was an island separated from mainland Australia.

## Governor King

**Philip Gidley King** (1758–1808) was the third governor, taking over from Hunter in 1800. He reduced the price of goods and allowed emancipists to trade in rum. A former officer, **John Macarthur**, opposed Governor King's plans and the NSW Corps became stronger than ever. Governor King was not very successful in controlling the officers and was called home to Britain in 1806. John Macarthur became very rich through the rum trade and later through the sheep and wool industry. He owned large amounts of land and was very influential in the colony.

During King's rule, Matthew Flinders (in his ship *Investigator*) became the first person to circumnavigate Australia.



Governor Philip King

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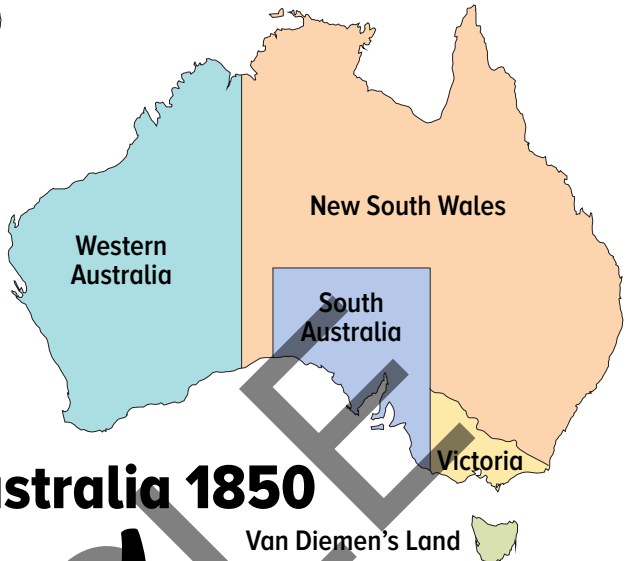
Governor William Bligh

By 1805 there were nearly 7,000 people in NSW, which included around 2,000 convicts and 1,300 free settlers and emancipists. Farmers grew wheat, corn and barley and raised sheep, hogs and goats on around 630 farms. **Hobart** and **Norfolk Island** were being used as penal colonies for dangerous convicts.

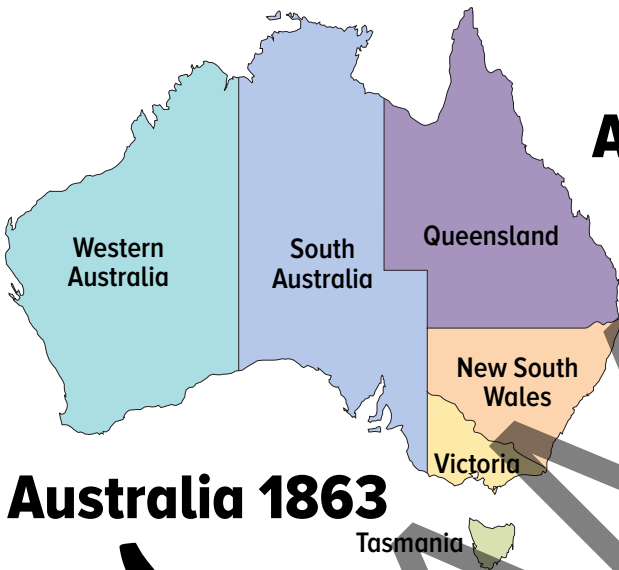
## Governor Bligh and the Rum Rebellion

**Captain William Bligh** (1774–1817) was a firm leader and was appointed Governor of NSW from 1806–1809 to try to control the officers of the NSW Corps. Shortly after his arrival the Hawkesbury River flooded and Bligh helped the settlers recover from the loss of crops and supplies.

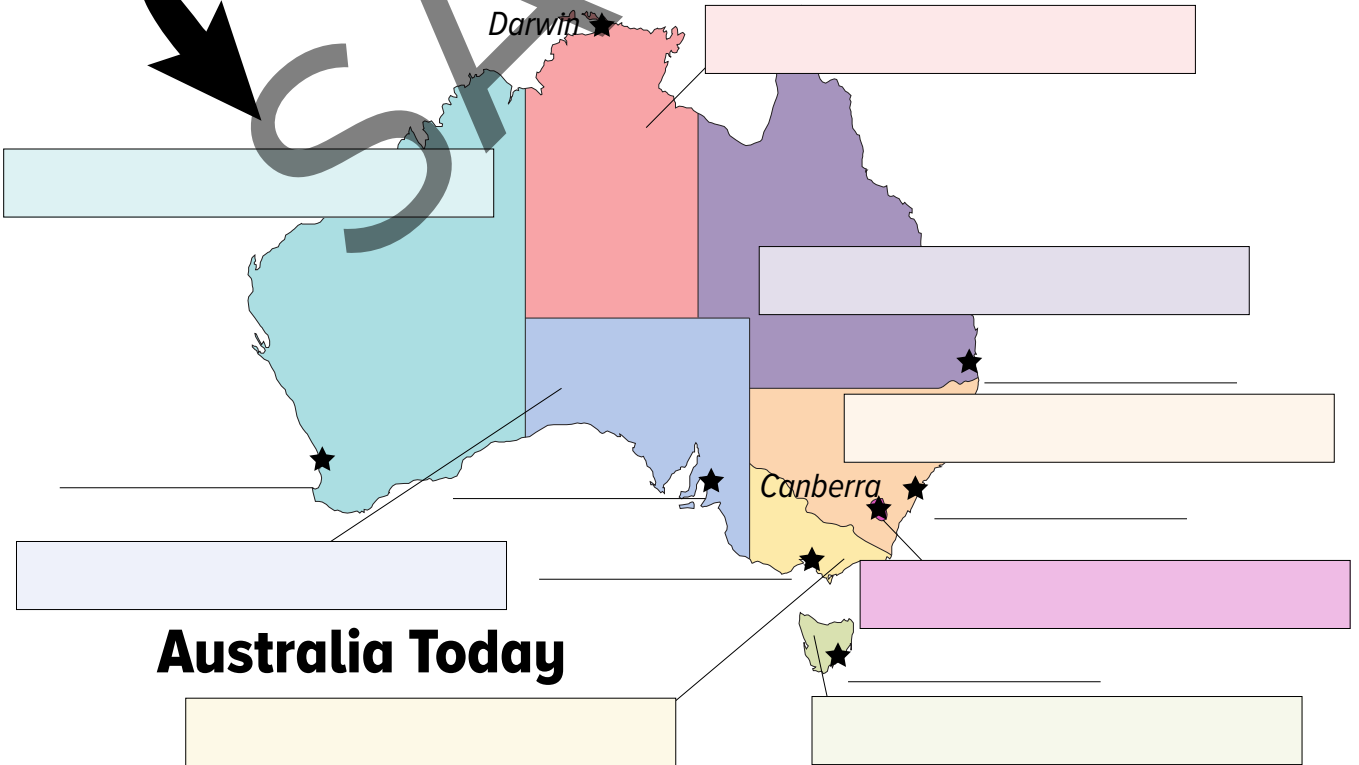




**Australia 1850**



**Australia 1863**



between settlers and aborigines and from 1838 appointed **Protectors of Aborigines**, people who reported to the governor on how aborigines were treated.

Most of the time, however, the squatters did well and many became rich. The government later let them lease or buy the land they were farming. From the 1860s other people were allowed to 'select' land for farming, and were thus called **selectors**. As the farms spread and more people became farmers, Australia began to produce a lot of wool and meat and the whole country became more prosperous.



*A Windmill*



*Australian Cattle Dog*

As Australian farmers spent most of their time by themselves a long way from neighbours, they needed to invent new ways to solve the problems they faced. Some famous things invented by Australian farmers are the **wool press**, the **shearing machine** and the **windmill pump**. The windmill used wind power to pump **artesian** (underground) water into troughs for animals to drink from.

Because of the large areas of land, farmers needed dogs to help manage sheep and cattle. They crossed the native Australian Dingo with an English dog to create the **Australian Cattle Dog**, also known as the **Blue Heeler**.

## Crops

Australian farmers began to grow **cereals** (grain crops) to feed the people. Wheat became the most common crop, and Australia began to export it, along with other cereals like barley and oats. Farmers found ways to use the dry and hard land to grow crops.

Australian inventions like **Ridley's wheat stripper**, **Smith's stump-jump plough** and **McKay's combine harvester** made growing and harvesting crops easier. Some farmers made mistakes



*Ridley's wheat stripper*



*Smith's stump-jump plough*

Read the Lord's Prayer from Matthew 6:9–13. Have you memorised this yet? Do you know that you can use this as a prayer for Australia? If you have time write it out in an attractive form on a separate piece of paper.

## A national capital

People from Sydney and Melbourne each thought their city should be the nation's capital city. To solve that problem it was decided to build a new city, named **Canberra**, for the capital city of Australia. It was to be built between Sydney and Melbourne. The site was chosen in 1908 and the area surrounding the city was declared the **Federal Capital Territory** in 1911. An international competition was launched for the design of the city, which was won by an American named **Walter Burley Griffin**. In 1913, at a ceremony on the site of the current Parliament House, Australia's capital city was announced as Canberra. The first Parliament House was opened in 1927 and was used until a new Parliament House was built in 1988.



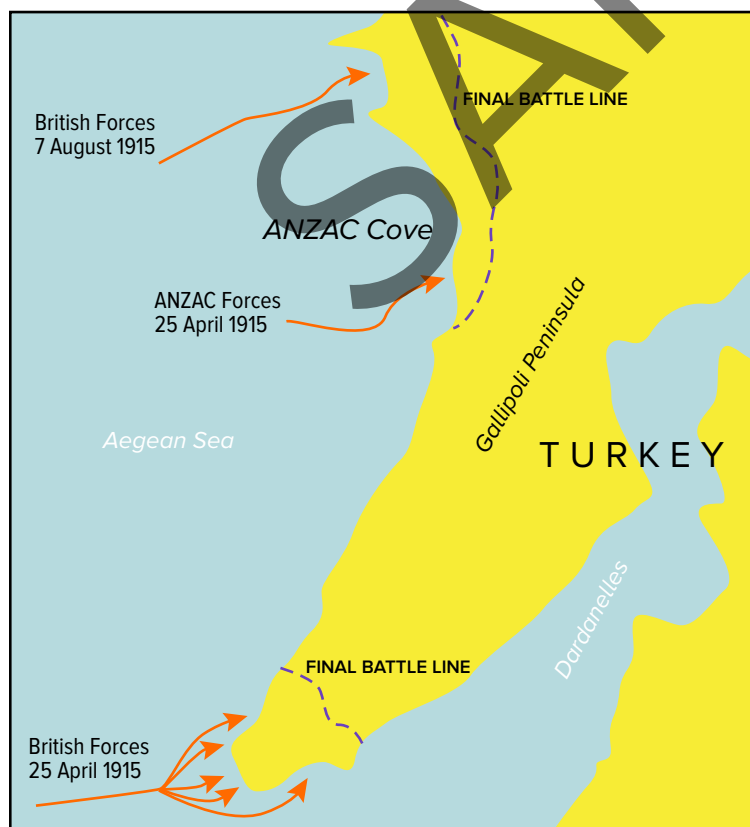
Old Parliament House (white building) with New Parliament House behind

## World War I

In Europe in the early 1900s there were problems between powerful nations. **Great Britain**, **France** and **Russia** were on one side. **Germany**, **Austria** and **Hungary** were against them. After Germany declared war on Russia and France in 1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany.

Because Australia was formed by Great Britain (many called her 'Mother England'), Australia immediately joined Great Britain's side. Many Australians volunteered and went to **Europe** and the **Middle East** (the area where Europe, Africa and Asia meet) to fight the Australian army's first ever battles. These brave soldiers had to face new weapons like tanks, aeroplanes, poison gas, submarines, large cannons and machine guns. Most of the fighting in France was from **trenches** (long, deep ditches in the ground where the soldiers lived), where disease killed many.

On 25 April 1915, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACs) landed on the beaches of **Gallipoli in Turkey**. The place they landed was a narrow beach



# 18 Australia since World War II

## Worldwide changes

Since World War II the world has changed in many ways. Great Britain and France gave up many of their colonies in Africa and Asia. By the late 1900s the USA was the most powerful nation on earth. **Terrorists** (people who use guns and bombs to try and overthrow the government) have killed many people. The computer and the **internet** (worldwide network of computers) have become very common in businesses, governments and homes. The entertainment industry and **media** (movies, TV, radio, newspapers) affect how people think and what they know. Man has landed on the moon. We have also explored other planets with satellites and landing craft.

The world has changed and generally God has been forgotten. Australians once knew and trusted God more than they do today. It is the same in most **western nations** (nations whose governments have been built on the principles in the Bible).

Following World War II many people in Europe lost homes and possessions, and Australia opened its doors to a large number of **immigrants** (people who move from one country to another to live permanently). Most people came from Great Britain, but Australia welcomed many others from Holland, Italy, Germany, Greece and Poland as well as a number of other European nations. These people were called **New Australians** because they made Australia their new home. They brought with them their own culture and foods that were new to most Australians. Many Australians had never heard of a famous Italian dish called the 'pizza' – and certainly had never eaten one!



Buzz Aldrin, the second man on the moon



The Holden 48-215

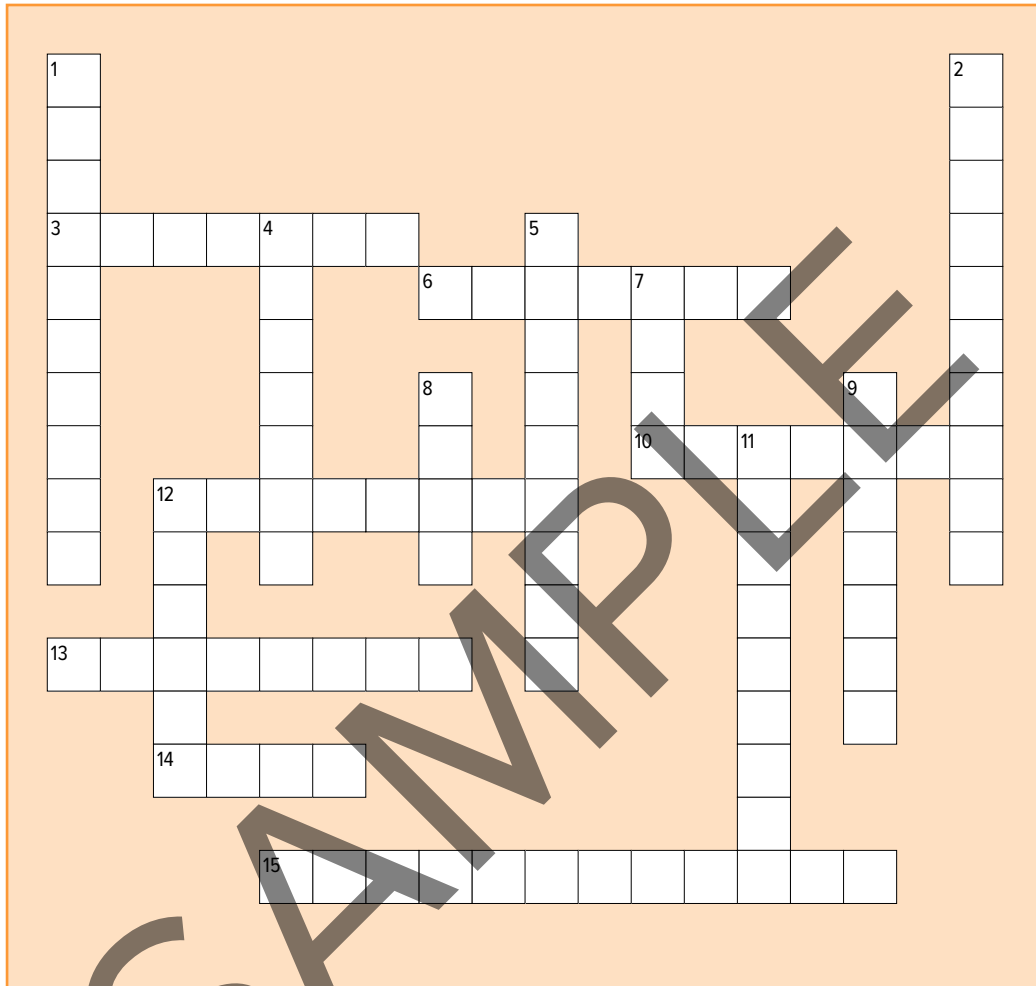
## The 1940s

After 1945 Australia continued to recover from the effects of World War II. Alongside the major products of wheat and wool, manufacturing industries grew quickly and in 1948 Australia produced its first locally made motor car – the **Holden**. Family, church and community were the pillars of society and over 30 percent of people attended church regularly.

# 19 Review: Chapters 14–18

## Crossword 16 marks

Complete this crossword. You may look through your workbook for the answers.



### Across

3. Goods sold overseas
6. A long period of dry weather
10. A small team of gold miners
12. Underground water
13. A machine found in most modern homes, schools and businesses
14. A rock that can burn which was found at Newcastle by early explorers
15. The book of rules for the Federal government

### Down

1. This happened to the states in 1901
2. People who use violence to try to change governments
4. Animals from Great Britain that caused damage to crops and land
5. The type of government that threatened freedom after World War II
7. A precious mineral that people 'rushed' to find
8. Australia's national anthem is 'Advance Australia ?'
9. Adolf Hitler became leader of this country
11. Where the Anzacs landed on 25 April 1915
12. The type of bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945