

History

Why do People Migrate?

Learning Intentions

- ☞ I am learning to **identify** and **describe** continuities and changes for different groups in the past and present.

Success Criteria

- ☞ I can **communicate** stories of groups of people who migrated to Australia since Federation.
- ☞ I can **identify** reasons they migrated to Australia.

Learning Intentions

Inquiry Skills

- ☞ I am learning to develop appropriate questions to frame an investigation.
- ☞ I am learning to locate and collect useful data and information from primary and secondary sources.
- ☞ I am learning to work in groups to generate alternative responses to an issue,
- ☞ I am learning to use criteria to make decisions
- ☞ I am learning to identify the advantages and disadvantages of preferring one decision over others.
- ☞ I am learning to organise and represent data in a range of formats, including large- and small-scale maps, using appropriate conventions.
- ☞ I am learning to present ideas, findings, viewpoints and conclusions in a range of communication forms that incorporate source materials, mapping, graphing, communication conventions and discipline-specific terms.

Success Criteria

- ☞ Inquiry Skills
- ☞ I can develop appropriate questions to guide an inquiry about people, events, developments, places, and challenges.
- ☞ I can locate and collect relevant information and data from primary and secondary sources.
- ☞ I can organise and represent data in a range of formats including tables, graphs and large- and small-scale maps, using discipline-appropriate conventions.
- ☞ I can work in groups to generate responses to issues and challenges.
- ☞ I can present ideas, findings, viewpoints and conclusions in a range of texts and modes that incorporate source materials, digital and non-digital representations and discipline-specific terms and conventions.

1 What does recent dating of ancient Aboriginal sites suggest?

2 Ancient Aboriginal history was passed from generation to generation:

- a through songs, artworks and stories.
- b by talking to people who were alive at that time.
- c by studying ancient European maps.

3 Tick the event that happened first.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Europeans arrived in Australia. | <input type="checkbox"/> Giant marsupials roamed Australia. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The last ice age occurred. | <input type="checkbox"/> Tasmania was separated from the mainland. |

4 Which is the most likely way Aboriginal people first travelled to Australia?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a on icebergs | c by land bridge |
| b by sailing ship | d on rafts |

5 Shade **true**, **false** or **can't tell** for each statement.

a Aboriginal people moved about rather than staying in one place.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------

b Sea levels are higher during ice ages.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------

c Aboriginal people lived in towns and cities before European people did.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------

Inference questions

6 When did European people probably first see Australia?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a about 50 000 years ago | c about 15 000 years ago |
| b about 400 years ago | d about 200 years ago |

7 'Scientists are able to tell how Aboriginal people lived by studying artefacts...'
What does 'artefact' mean?

8 '...Aboriginal people continued to live a largely nomadic life.'
What do you think the word 'nomadic' means?

Challenge Option

Find a map of Australia during the last ice age, when Tasmania was still connected to the mainland.

- 1 What was the nationality of the first European person on record to visit Australia?
 - a Dutch
 - b British
 - c Australian
 - d English
- 2 Which place did the First Fleet first visit en route to Australia as shown in the map?
 - a Rio De Janeiro
 - b Cape York Peninsula
 - c South Africa
 - d New South Wales
- 3 What period is 'the first half of the 1800s'?
 - a 1800 to 1810
 - b 1788 to 1850
 - c 900 to 1800
 - d 1800 to 1850

- 4 List the two Australian states where large amounts of gold were found.

•

•

- 5 Gold-seeking immigrants came from at least ten countries. List them below.

• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>

• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>
• <input type="text"/>

- 6 Shade **true**, **false** or **can't tell** for each statement.

- a Conditions aboard Willem Jansz's ships were desperately poor.

<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>can't tell</i>
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- b Before 1851, most free settlers came from England.

<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>can't tell</i>
-------------	--------------	-------------------

- c Local workers also joined the rush to the goldfields.

<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>can't tell</i>
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Inference questions

- 7 'When...the gold rushes subsided, many of the immigrants...stayed'
What do you think the word 'subsided' means?

- 8 Why do you think so many people flooded Australia to find gold?

- 9 What do you think the long-term effects of the gold rushes on Australia were? Explain.

Challenge Option

Research to find the largest gold nugget ever discovered in Australia.

1 List three things that make life dangerous in many parts of the world.

•	•	•
---	---	---

2 Who is a refugee?

3 List the natural or environmental disasters mentioned in the text.

•	•
•	•
•	•

4 Why are people from poorer countries more likely to become refugees?

5 Which of these best describes the Carteret Islands?

- a an island split into two by rising sea levels
- b a circular reef containing several small islands
- c a very large circular island

6 Where are the people of the Carteret Islands moving to?

- a Bougainville
- b Papua New Guinea
- c Huene Island
- d Australia

7 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a All refugees eventually return to their homeland.
- b Bougainville is part of Australia.
- c Huene Island is getting larger.

True	False
True	False
True	False

Inference questions

8 What do you think is meant by 'strife and persecution'?

9 Shade the example that would be classified as an environmental refugee.

a person who is fleeing a famine
a person who is in fear of being arrested due to religious beliefs
a person who belongs to a different tribe than the tribe that controls the government
a person who wants to start a business in Australia

10 What does 'uninhabitable' mean?

Italians in Australia - 2

Read the information on page 43 and discuss the questions with a partner. Before writing your answers, conduct an internet search to find additional information.

Answer each question as if you were an adult male Italian.

1. Explain why you have come to Australia.



2. You have just had an argument with an Australian. He said, 'Italians are not welcome in Australia'. How would you stand up for yourself and your countrymen?

3. You have come to Australia without your family. You will send for them when you have found a decent place to live. How do you live your life in Australia?

4. You are living in Australia at the outbreak of World War II. You have been working in Australia for ten years but you are to be arrested and interned in a camp for the duration of the war.

Write notes for a two-minute appeal you will give to the authorities on your arrest. Explain how you feel and why you think you should not be arrested.



In the 1960s and 1970s, the economy of Italy was struggling so badly that the government actively encouraged citizens to emigrate to Argentina, Canada and Australia. Because of the 'White Australia' policy, southern Europeans, including Italians, were not favoured by the Australian authorities because of their darker skins, until it was clear that their numbers were needed.

AC
Stories of groups of people who migrated to Australia (including from ONE Asian country) and the reasons they migrated, such as World War II and Australian migration programs since the war. (AGHKK115)

World War II displaced people - 2

Read the information on page 47 and discuss the questions with a partner. Before writing your answers, conduct an internet search to find additional information.



1. What were the main reasons why so many people were displaced by the war?

2. You are a displaced person from Poland, a country now under communist rule. You have endured six years of war. You possess nothing but the clothes you are wearing. Describe how you feel about your present circumstances and your hopes for the future.

3. You are Arthur Calwell, the Minister for Immigration. Please explain why you think people from the Baltic nations are more acceptable to the Australian people.

4. In all major cities, there are suburbs dominated by different ethnic communities. Why has this happened?



The Baltic nations are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. South of Russia, they lie across the Baltic Sea from Finland and Sweden. The people from the Baltic nations were known as the 'Beautiful Balts'.



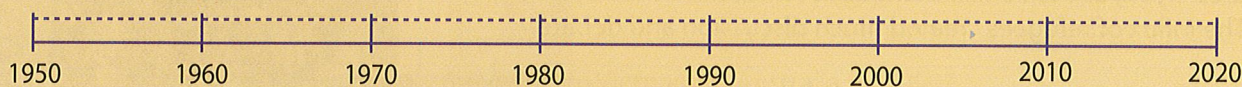
Stories of groups of people who migrated to Australia (including from ONE Asian country) and the reasons they migrated, such as World War II and Australian immigration programs since the war. AC/UNIT 1.1.1

1 Fill in the missing words from the text.

- a Since 1945 _____ people have come to Australia as _____.
- b Over _____ have been accepted as _____ and refugees under the _____.
- c In that time _____ population has increased from _____ to _____.

2 What was the main reason the Migration Programme was established after 1945?

3 Shade the timeline to show the decade that saw the greatest number of migrants arriving in Australia after 1960.



4 Draw a line to solve the number clues.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | migrant arrivals in Australia between 1960 and 1970 | ○ |
| b | migrant arrivals from New Zealand in 2012-2013 | ○ |
| c | migrant arrivals in Australia between 1980 and 2000 | ○ |
| d | lowest number of migrant arrivals in a single year | ○ |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| ○ | 2 million |
| ○ | 1.3 million |
| ○ | 52 752 |
| ○ | 27 015 |

5 Shade **true**, **false** or **can't tell** for each statement.

- a In 2013, more people migrated to Australia from China than from India.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------
- b In the 1990s, more migrants came from the United Kingdom than from New Zealand.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------
- c On average, Australia accepts about a million migrants every ten years.

true	false	can't tell
------	-------	------------

6 Which three countries contributed the greatest number of migrants to Australia in 2012-2013?

Inference question

7 What do you think a 'displaced person' is?

Challenge Option

Research to find photographs of immigrant ships arriving in Australia.

1 Who did North Vietnam gain control over at the end of the Vietnam War?

2 Shade the group of people who fled Vietnam at the end of the war.

North Vietnam supporters

South Vietnam supporters

3 Who named the refugees 'boat people'?

- a the Australian Government b the pirates c the media

4 Who chose which refugees from the camps would be accepted by Australia?

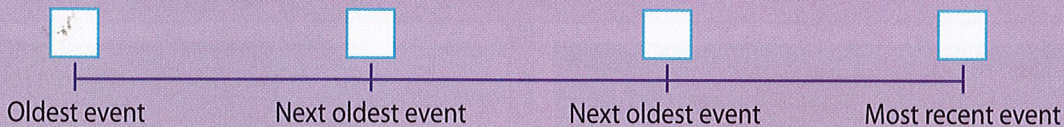
- a Australian government officials c the United Nations
b the refugee's relatives in Australia d the Vietnamese Government

5 What major change happened in 1982?

6 What was the main reason people moved from Vietnam to Australia by 1990?

7 Write letters in the boxes to show these events in order on the timeline.

- A** The last Australian troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.
- B** The Vietnam War ended.
- C** The flow of boat people began to slow.
- D** Australian troops began fighting in Vietnam.



8 Explain the White Australia policy in your own words.

Inference questions

9 '... Australian troops began to be withdrawn from Vietnam.'
Why do you think the Australian troops were withdrawn from the war?

10 Why do you think pirates attacked the small boats as they made their way to Australia?

Challenge Option

Research to find out why Saigon changed its name to Ho Chi Min City.

- 1 How many countries have agreed to the United Nations 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees?
- a 1951 b 147 c 460 d just Australia
- 2 Why did Australia welcome hundreds of thousands of people from Europe after 1945?
- _____
- _____

3 Shade **true**, **false** or **can't tell** for each statement.

- a More refugees arrived from Vietnam in the 1970s than from Europe after 1945.

true false can't tell

- b Most of the people from the *Tampa* were later found to be refugees.

true false can't tell

- c Christmas Island is an Australian territory.

true false can't tell

- d All asylum seekers arrive by plane.

true false can't tell

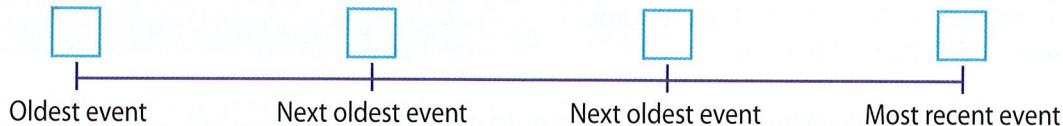
4 Write letters in the boxes to show these events in order on the timeline.

A The United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees was held.

B The *Tampa* picked up 433 Afghan refugees.

C World War II began.

D The Vietnam War ended.



5 What is the policy under which people are detained in special camps while their claims for refugee status are decided?

- a immigration policy
- b mandatory detention
- c asylum seekers
- d United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

Inference questions

6 Explain in your own words the difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker.

7 Why do you think Arne Rinnan continued to steer towards Christmas Island after Australian soldiers boarded the ship?

1 In the 1970s and 1980s, where did many Vietnamese people in Australia first live?

2 Where did many of them live when they left the hostels?

3 List a suburb from each state that has a high concentration of Vietnamese people.

NSW: _____

VIC: _____

4 Why did the number of Vietnamese people living in Victoria rise in the 1980s?

5 Shade **true**, **false** or **can't tell** for each statement.

a More people celebrate the Moon Festival in Cabramatta than in Springvale.

true

false

can't tell

b In Cabramatta, more people speak Khmer than speak English.

true

false

can't tell

c The population of Cabramatta in 2011 was about 20 000.

true

false

can't tell

6 In your own words, explain why there are high concentrations of Vietnamese Australians in certain suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne.

Inference questions

7 Draw a line to join each word with its meaning.

a migrant

b refugee

c hostel

d resident

a person who flees their homeland because of danger

a person who lives in a particular place

a person who moves to another country to live

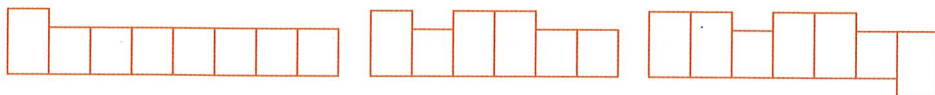
a place where people are accommodated

8 Why do you think the arch in Cabramatta is called the Friendship Arch?

9 What do you think a 'traditional celebration' is?

1 Use the clues to fill in the word shapes.

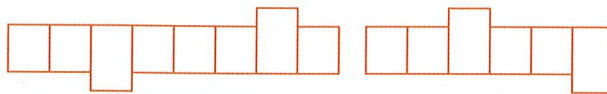
a He claimed New Zealand for Britain in 1788.



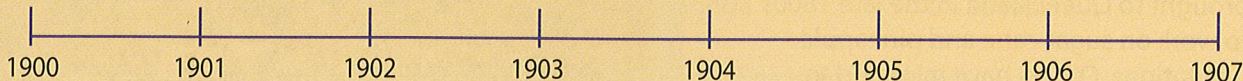
b He claimed New Zealand on behalf of this.



c New Zealand was declared to be this in 1841.



2 Circle the timeline to show when New Zealand became an independent dominion.

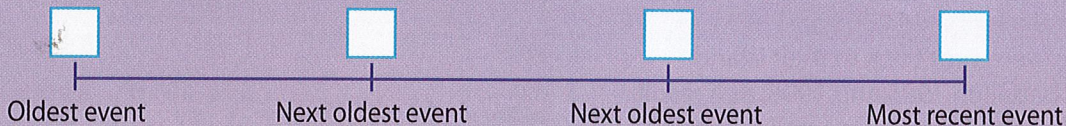


3 What were the missionaries determined to do?

4 How did the introduction of the musket change Maori life?

5 Write letters in the boxes to show these events in order on the timeline.

- A** European whalers and sealers began to visit New Zealand.
- B** There were about 650 000 New Zealanders living in Australia.
- C** New Zealand looked likely to join the Australian Federation.
- D** New Zealand became an independent nation.



Inference questions

6 Draw a line to join each word with its meaning.

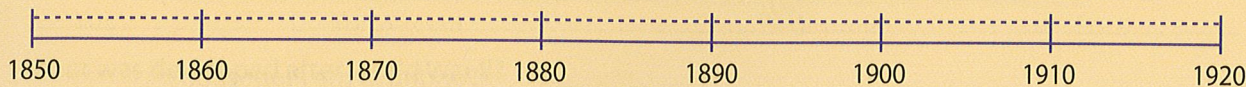
a	musket	○	separate states uniting to form a central government
b	declared	○	native to an area, original inhabitants
c	federation	○	a gun similar to a rifle
d	indigenous	○	officially announced, proclaimed

7 Why do you think both nations commemorate Anzac Day?

8 Why could Arthur Phillip be described as New Zealand's first governor?

1 Why were South Sea Island workers brought to Queensland?

2 Shade the timeline to show the period during which South Sea Islanders were brought to Australia.



3 Which of these is not a Pacific Island?

- a Innisfail b Vanuatu c Tonga d Tuvalu

4 Why is the term 'kanakas' no longer used to describe South Sea Island people?

5 What was blackbirding?

6 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a Most South Sea Island workers were returned to their island homes.
- b Faith Bandler, Evelyn Scott and Bonita Mabo are all famous sports stars.
- c Vanuatu is another name for New Hebrides.
- d Kiribati is a Pacific island.
- e Australia was the only place the workers were sold.

True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False

Inference questions

7 What plants do you think are shown in the background of the first photograph?

8 Look closely at the photograph of the children playing. What does it tell you about how children lived at the turn of the 20th century? Based on evidence in the photograph and your own experience, list some similarities and differences between children's lives then and now.

Similarities	Differences

9 'Sometimes large numbers of people were lured aboard the ship with the promise of food... only for the ship to immediately set sail for Queensland.'
Shade the two words that best describe this scenario.

deceitful	generous	kind	corrupt	lucky
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Immigration from Africa - 1

Read the information on page 59 and discuss the questions with a partner. Before writing your answers, conduct an internet search to find additional information.



MIGRANT GROUPS

1. Most African refugees have been forced to leave their homes because of civil unrest. What is a common cause of this unrest?

2. Most African nations experienced between 60 and 100 years of European colonial rule. How might this have affected the culture of each nation?

3. What were the similarities and the one major difference between the minority white governments of Zimbabwe and South Africa?

Similarities	Major difference

4. Record the differences you might expect between the immigration of black and white Africans to Australia. Consider push and pull factors and settling in Australian society.

Black Africans	White Africans



Sudanese refugees have left their homes not only to escape the violence of war but also drought and famine caused by desertification. This environmental problem is caused by a number of factors, including climate change.

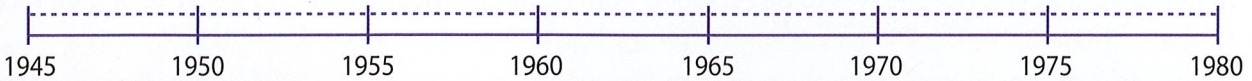
AC
Stories of groups of people who migrated to Australia (including from ONE Asian country) and the reasons they migrated, such as World War II and Australian migration programs since the war. (ACHHK115)

1 What marks the border between the well-watered coastal areas and the inland plains?

2 Why are the inland rivers not a reliable source of water for farms?

3 What was developed after World War II?

4 Shade the timeline to show the period during which the Snowy Mountains Scheme was built.



5 Shade **true** or **false** to answer the following.

- a Many workers were needed on the Snowy Mountains Scheme.
- b Montenegro used to be part of Yugoslavia.
- c Most workers on the Snowy Mountains Scheme were Australian born.
- d More than 200 000 people from over 40 countries were employed.

True	False
True	False
True	False
True	False

Inference questions

6 Which of these was not a benefit of the Snowy Mountains Scheme?

- a Many skilled migrants were brought to Australia.
- b There was extra water in the western rives for irrigation.
- c Electricity was produced.
- d Entire valleys were flooded and towns moved.

7 Draw a line to join each word with its meaning.

a aqueduct	● produce
b inundated	● an artificial channel that transports water
c generate	● given work
d employed	● completely flooded

8 What do you think 'one of the most multicultural towns in Australia' means?

9 In your own words, explain how the Snowy Mountains Scheme works.

Making a difference - 2

Read the information on page 63 then look on the internet to find additional information about each woman before completing the activities.

1. (a) In the table, record six interesting facts about each woman.

Shirley Smith	Lowitja O'Donoghue

- (b) In the table, write words or phrases that describe the characteristics of each woman that allowed her to work as she did.

Shirley Smith	Lowitja O'Donoghue

- (c) How do you think the personal history and circumstances of each woman helped her to do the work she did?

Shirley Smith	Lowitja O'Donoghue

2. As a magazine reporter, you are going to interview one of the many people who have been helped by Shirley Smith. Use the 'Questions research sheet' to write your interview questions and the answers you might expect to receive.



Shirley Smith was unable to go to school because she suffered from epilepsy. Although she could not read or write, she could speak 16 different Aboriginal languages.