
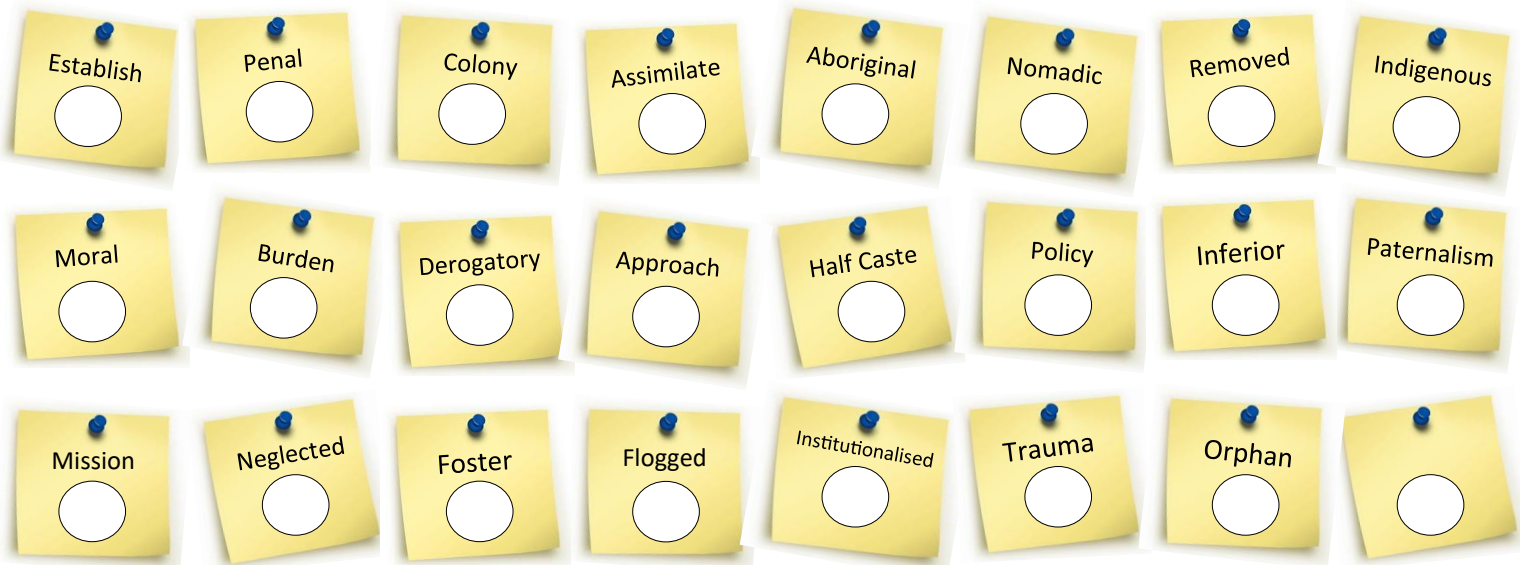




**THE STOLEN
GENERATIONS**

The Stolen Generations: unit key words.

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word meanings **Skill:** language development.



Word	Definition	Translate / Similar	
	Something that is difficult or hard - a heavy load		A
	The first, original people living in Australia	N _ _ _ _ _	B
	Less worthy, important or not as good as		C
	Good or right		D
	An official idea of an organisation or government		E
	To set up or start something		F
	The place where children were taken, 'cared for' and educated		G
	A group of people who set up a new home in a new place	P _ _ _ _ _	H
	To care for something or someone (not your own)	A _ _ _ _	I
	The first or Aboriginal people		J
	A way of dealing with a problem or situation		K
	Beat, hit or whip		L
	Connected to punishment		M
	A policy to 'look after' Aboriginal people by taking away some of their rights		N
	To get so used to living in a place it is difficult to live outside of it (eg prison)		O
	Physical or mental damage, pain or hurt		P
	To move from place to place		Q
	A person whose parents are of different races		R
	To join together as one	M _ _ _ _ _	S
	A child without parents		T
	Taken away		U
	Rude or disrespectful		V
	To be uncared for or treated badly		W
			X

Australia : from arrival to assimilation



Discover: how Australia was first settled **Skill:** chronology, knowledge and understanding (Note: add dates in **BOLD** to timeline)

Father

Colony

Mother

Jack

Gold

Native

Boomerang

Empire

House

Didgeridoo

Stuff

James

White

Land

Aboriginal

Ordinary

The first humans left (1) _____ Africa around **60,000 BCE**. Their descendants arrived in Australia from south-east Asia around **40,000 BCE** before spreading across Australia by **20,000 BCE**. In 8000 BCE Aboriginals invented the (2) _____, a wooden weapon, used for hunting that was specially carved to return to the thrower. 1600 generations of Aborigines lived and died in Australia before 1770.

In **1770**, British Captain (3) _____ Cook arrived on the east coast in his ship the Endeavour. He raised the Union (4) _____ to claim the east of the continent as New South Wales. He ignored the Aboriginal people seeing them as being sub-human and not worthy of (or believing in) (5) _____ ownership. In, **1788** the British Captain, Arthur Phillip arrived with 11 ships containing 800 convicts at Sydney Cove to set up the first British (6) _____. Britain had been sending it prisoners to it's colonies in America, but with the push for independence there, Australia was chosen instead. About 162, 000 convicts were sent, mostly for petty crimes to p _ _ _ _ colonies in Australia until this practice ended in **1868**.

By 1829, the Colony of Western Australia was set up at Perth by Captain James Stirling. 7 years later, in **1836** South Australia was established. In the **1850s** (7) _____ was found on the continent. Many, including Chinese people flocked to Australia in the hope of getting rich. This led to a trebling of the population in the next 10 years. The Aboriginal people were treated poorly and their numbers dropped as immigration grew.

January 1st, **1901** is an important date in Australia's history. The country was unified and the Commonwealth of Australia, part of the British Empire came into being. In **1914**, following the outbreak of the First World War Australia, sent hundreds of thousands of troops to support British war effort. In **1927**, Canberra officially replaced Melbourne as the nation's capital. In **1937**, the Commonwealth Government met to discuss the (8) _____ people and agreed that (8) _____ people 'not of full blood' should be absorbed or 'a _ _ _ _ _ d' into the wider, white population.

- 1: Who first discovered Australia ?

- 2: How many years did it take for Aboriginal people to settle the whole of Australia?

- 3: For how many years did Britain send prisoners to penal colonies in Australia ?

- 4: Why were Aboriginal people and their rights ignored by the British colonists and government?

- 5: What do you consider to be the most important year in Australian history ?



Arrival



Discovery



Assimilation

Australia Timeline: arrival to assimilation

Task: complete the timeline dates, indicate if the year was BCE or CE and complete tasks and questions.

The first people left Africa c 60,000 BCE .

Meaning of ...

C (circa) = _____

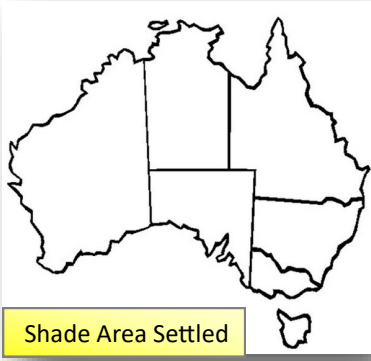
BCE = _____

BC = _____

6 0 0 0 0

BCE

What happened ?



New Arrival

In this year, british Captain Jack Cook arrived on-board his ship the Endeavour. He raised the Union James and claimed Australia for the british.

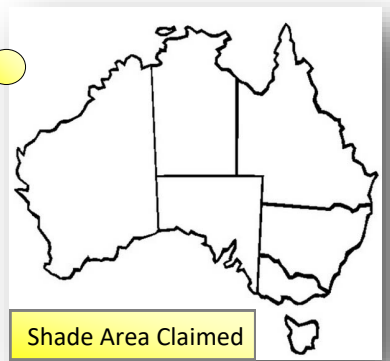
- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____

(Identify errors)

First Colony

If there were _____ ships and _____ people in total, on average there were _____ people on board each ship.

Show your working out below



Found = _____

Effect 1 = _____

Effect 2 = _____

What happened ?

Create a question about this year

Why did Australia send soldiers to fight far, far away in Europe?



Australia Timeline: arrival to assimilation

Task: indicate if the year was BCE or CE and complete tasks and questions.

The first people left Africa c 60,000 BCE .

Meaning of ...

C (circa) = _____

BCE = _____

BC = _____

6 0 0 0 0

BCE

4 0 0 0 0

2 0 0 0 0

1 7 7 0

1 7 8 8

1 8 3 6

1 8 5 0

1 8 6 8

1 9 0 1

1 9 1 4

1 9 2 7

1 9 3 7

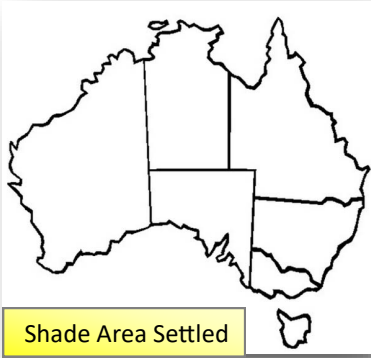
What happened ?

New Arrival

In this year, british Captain Jack Cook arrived on-board his ship the Endeavour. He raised the Union James and claimed Australia for the british.

- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____

(Identify errors)

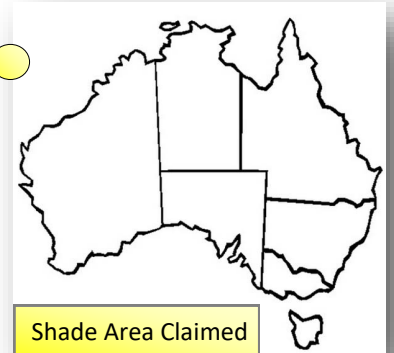


Shade Area Settled

First Colony

If there were _____ ships and _____ people in total, on average there were _____ people on board each ship.

Show your working out below



Shade Area Claimed

Found = _____

Effect 1 = _____

Effect 2 = _____

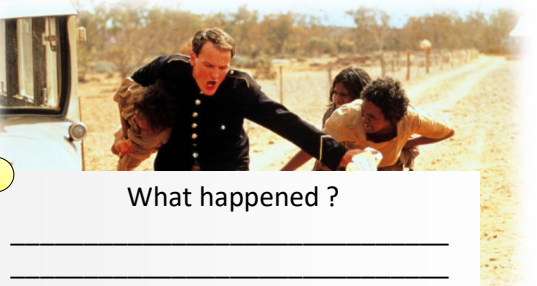
What happened ?

Create a question about this year

Why did Australia send soldiers to fight far, far away in Europe?

What happened ?

What happened ?



Australia Timeline: arrival to assimilation

Task: complete the timeline dates, indicate if the year was BCE or CE then add a sentence about each year.

6 0 0 0 0
BCE

Departure

Arrival

Spread

Found

Colonisation

Another land claim

What happened ?

Stopped


Unification

Events Overseas

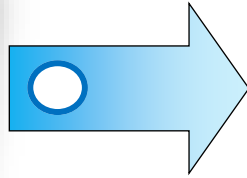
Change


New Government Policy

A Little About Aboriginal Australians

 **Mission** : to complete the tasks outlined bellow!

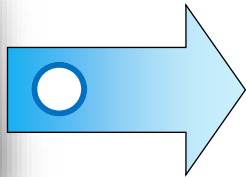
Task : 1: colour code or label (1-4) each of the four circles below. **2 :** Match with the sources provided **3 :** Write a few sentences about each category below.
4 : Show how each connects with the land . Note : you may wish to begin this activity with a Dreamtime story. Many available on Youtube.




Houses, Society and Community 

* _____
* _____
* _____
* _____

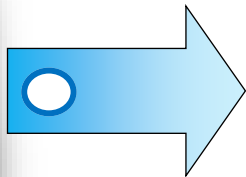
One connection with the land




Spirituality (Dreamtime) 

* _____
* _____
* _____
* _____

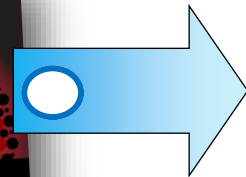
One connection with the land




Food, Diet and Hunting 

* _____
* _____
* _____
* _____

One connection with the land



Art, Ceremonies and Traditions 

* _____
* _____
* _____
* _____

One connection with the land

Different tools were used in different places. Coastal tribes used fishbone to tip their weapons but desert tribes used stone tips. Aboriginal people all had knives, scrapers, axe-heads, spears, various vessels for eating and drinking, and digging sticks. Aboriginal people achieved two world firsts with stone technology. They were the first to introduce ground edges on cutting tools and to grind seed. They used stone tools for many things including: to make other tools, to get and prepare food.



With much of Australia having a mild climate, Aboriginal people often slept in the open, warmth and comfort provided by the campfire, and often people kept warm by sleeping between two small fires. The dingo, as a camp dog, also slept beside people providing warmth. Aboriginal housing mostly consisted of simple shelters made from a framework of straight branches, then covered with leafy branches or sheets of bark. The covering depended on locally available materials at the time.

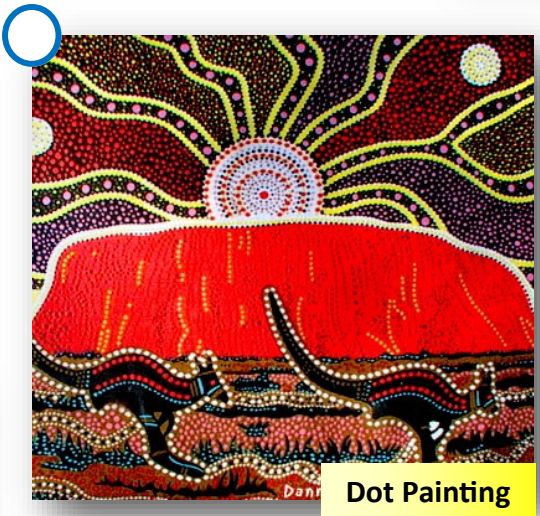
All of Australia's Aboriginals were semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers, with each clan having its own territory from which they 'made their living'. These territories or 'traditional lands' were defined by geographic boundaries such as rivers, lakes and mountains. They understood and cared for their different environments, and adapted to them.

Dreaming stories pass on important knowledge and belief systems to later generations through songs, dances, paintings and stories. Aborigines have maintained a link with the Dreaming from ancient times to today and they have the longest continuous cultural history of any group of people on Earth. Estimates date this history between 50,000 and 65,000 years. Before European settlement of Australia, there were around 600 different Aboriginal nations, based on language groups.



Aboriginal spirituality is linked to land, "it's like picking up a piece of dirt and saying this is where I started and this is where I'll go. The land is our food, our culture, our spirit and identity."

The quality and variety of Australian Indigenous art produced today reflects the richness and diversity of Indigenous culture and the distinct differences between tribes, languages, dialects and geographic landscapes. The emergence of 'dot' paintings by Indigenous men from the western deserts of Central Australia in the early 1970s has been called the greatest art movement of the twentieth century.



Dance is learnt and passed down from one generation to another. To dance is to be knowledgeable about the stories of the ancestral heroes although dancing, unlike painting and singing, is learnt at an early age.



Walkabout historically refers to a rite of passage during which Indigenous male Australians would undergo a journey during adolescence, typically ages 10 to 16, and live in the wilderness for a period as long as six months to make the spiritual and traditional transition into manhood.

Life started when a creator woman called Warramurrungudjui came out of the sea and gave birth to the first people and gave them the languages. She carried with her a digging stick and a dilly bag holding yams, waterlilies and other important plants. She planted the food and created waterholes with her digging stick on the ground. Other creator beings appeared...After completing her creative act, Warramurrungudj turned herself into a rock.

A Dreamtime Story from Northern Australia. Looking After the Country - the Gagadju Way

There were about 600 different clan groups or 'nations' around the continent when Europeans arrived, many with distinctive cultures and beliefs. Their 'territories' ranged from lush woodland areas to harsh desert surroundings. Different groups developed different skills and built a unique body of knowledge based on their particular environment.

Traditional Dance



Why Did The Government Follow a Policy of Assimilation ?

In 1951, the Australian Minister for Territories, Paul Hasluck, pursued the policy of assimilation as a way of improving the Aboriginal way of life. He, like many others, believed that they could improve their treatment and conditions, if they could be encouraged to be more 'white'. Assimilation was seen as a positive policy by many - as were the policies of **paternalism** and **protectionism**. They 'were only trying to help' .

Skwirk.com **A**



'Take up the White Man's Burden
Send forth the best ye breed
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need
Your new-caught sullen peoples
Half devil and half child'

Rudyard Kipling Poem, 1899. **F**

"Assimilation relied on the well-established and accepted view that we were inferior to white Australians, that our way of life, our culture and our languages were substandard. Embedded within the policy of assimilation was a clear expectation of the cultural extinction of ~Indigenous peoples." **Professor Michael Dodgson, Indigenous (Aboriginal) Academic.** **H**

'In the first half of the twentieth century, right up until the 1960's, the Australian government sought to create a single, uniform white Australian culture. This was pursued through assimilation policies. **Australians Together** **B**

Many people were scared of new people coming into Australia and diluting the 'Australian' culture. Since the early 1900s there had been a 'White Australia' policy when it came to immigration. Only white people from Europe (preferably Britain or Ireland) were allowed in. People from elsewhere, especially Asia, found it very hard to move to Australia. When people did migrate to Australia they were expected to leave their old way of life behind. **Skwirk.com** **C**

'Another reason they took children away was their belief that Aboriginal parents would neglect them. There is evidence that kids were malnourished because Aboriginals were not paid the full wages they were owed when working for white bosses. **Lucie Di (Prezi)** **D**



In the first half of the 20th century it was thought that Aboriginal Australian's would soon die out. However, the growing population of "half-casts" (derogatory word) made it clear that the "Aboriginal problem" was not going to away. The government's solution was to end its policy of protection, which separated Indigenous people from white society by placing them on reserves and missions, and to adopt an assimilationist approach. **E**

www.creativesprits.info



How far does source A corroborate G
Point of support / corroboration
P1 :
P2 :
Point not supported / corroborated
P1 :
P2 :
Mostly supports <input type="radio"/> Does not support <input type="radio"/>

How reliable is source H ?
The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..
The provenance (who) is / is not reliable
Mostly reliable <input type="radio"/> Mostly unreliable <input type="radio"/>

Quick Questions
What policy had failed ? (Source E)
What was the Aboriginal problem? (Source E)
What was the white man's burden ?
Translate / simplify ONE line from Kipling's poem.

Reasons For Assimilation (Rank ?)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

SOURCE	Primary Secondary Tertiary	REASON GIVEN FOR ASSIMILATION POLICY	Reliability (1-10)
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			



In 1951, Paul Hasluck, the Federal Minister for the Territories, strongly advocated a policy of Assimilation. The idea behind the policy was the the Aboriginal would enjoy a better quality of life if they were encouraged to be more 'white'. Part of the assimilation policy, allowed Aboriginals to apply for a certificate that would allow them to become Australian citizens. This would mean they were able to vote in elections and enjoy the other rights of citizens. In order to do this, however, they would have to give up all ties with the Aboriginal community. Most Aboriginals rejected these certificates and were unwilling to deny their heritage (history) in order to assimilate.

Extract and image from www.skwirk.com (edited)

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created : Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other :

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Unreliable	Does the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Reliable	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

The Assimilation Policy: source analysis and comparison

 **Know:** what assimilation was **Predict :** some of the problems of assimilation.

What was assimilation ?

Something corroborated in A and B

Something NOT corroborated in A and B

Your thoughts on this approach

The assimilation approach as outlined at the Initial Conference of Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities in 1937.

"This Conference believes that the destiny of the natives of aboriginal origin, but not of the full blood, lies in their ultimate absorption by the people of the Commonwealth, and it therefore recommends that all efforts be directed to that end... The policy of the Commonwealth is to do everything possible to convert the half-caste into a white citizen." **Source A**

In 1961 the Native Welfare Conference defined assimilation as.

'All Aborigines and part-Aborigines are expected to attain the same manner of living as other Australians and to live as members of a single Australian community enjoying the same rights and privileges, accepting the same responsibilities, observing the same customs and influenced by the same beliefs, hopes and loyalties as other Australians' **Source B.**

**Imagine : you are an Aboriginal Australian living in 1961.
Are you excited, hopeful or upset?
(Explain why)**

THE STOLEN GENERATIONS

(Part 1)

Full Pack Now Available !

The 'Aboriginal Problem'

Reasons for Assimilation

What happened to the Stolen Generations?

Testimonies and Interviews

Assimilation on Trial Role Play

The Legacy of Assimilation

What Next ?

Skills: source analysis, corroboration and evaluation

Puzzle and Review Games

Plus More ...

WWW.ICHISTORY.COM