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

**Year 9 History – Making a Nation – Short Response Exam Sources**

**Source 1: Timeline of events and developments in Australia 1750–1908**

**Instructions:**

***Select*** and highlight six (6) key events from the timeline (Source 1) that show the changes and continuities that occurred in living and working conditions in Australia as a result of European settlement from 1750-1908 for indigenous peoples.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time** | **Event or Development** | **Evidence of Change or Continuity? Justify choice.** |
| **1750** | Aboriginal peoples inhabit the whole of Australia, and have lived in the same way for many years. They have distinct customs, beliefs and societal structures. Weaponry, diet, customs, food collection and hunting are influenced by defined local environments and seasonal availability.  |  |
| **1788** | Officers, crew and over 700 convicts arrive on the *Endeavour* and establish a penal colony at Sydney cove. Convict labour is used to build the colony.  |  |
| **1790s** | Land, tools, grain and livestock are allotted to ex-convicts to grow crops. The lands are tax and rent free for 10 years. Explorers begin to open up new lands for further development and settlement. Sheep are imported and the wool industry expands. Conditions for Aboriginal peoples begin to deteriorate after the expansion of the settlements – settlers pollute waterways, introduce smallpox, destroy habitats, poison water supplies and introduce animal species that impact on indigenous animals’ food sources. |  |
| **1815 – 1840** | Assisted migration schemes are introduced to encourage ‘white’ Europeans to come to Australia due to a labour shortage. The colonial government assists some migrants in setting up farms and businesses. |  |
| **1837** | Native Mounted Police units are introduced that consist of a white officer and four to six Aboriginal ‘troopers’. These Aboriginal men are often recruited by force, or offered jobs as an alternative to prison sentences, and subjected to harsh military-style training and discipline. The NMP assists squatters with retaliatory massacres on Aboriginal peoples. Troopers are paid in flour, tea, sugar, beef, tobacco and opium to share with their families in the camps. |  |
| **1838** | Violence against Aboriginal peoples increases with the Myall Creek massacre of up to 30 Aboriginal peoples by settlers. The poisoning of Aboriginal peoples (with laced flour and waterholes) is reported in settlement areas.  |  |
| **1850s** | The discovery of gold near Bathurst in New South Wales prompts thousands of people from Europe, America and China to immigrate to Australia to work at the diggings.  |  |
| **1860s** | *Aboriginal Protection Acts* are written to further control Aboriginals - governments appoint a minister or ‘Protector’ for Aboriginal peoples who gains complete control over their location and welfare.  |  |
| **1890s** | Drought and economic recession leads to industrial strikes and action by workers for better pay and conditions. Chinese workers and South Sea Islander labourers are viewed as taking ‘white men’s jobs’ and undercutting wages and conditions. |  |
| **1901** | Federation of Australia and the new Constitution delivers the set of rules by which Australia is run. In the Constitution, Aboriginal peoples are excluded from being counted in the population census (section 127), and laws controlling their welfare become the states’ responsibility (section 51). Also enacted are the *Immigration Restriction Act* and the *Pacific Island Labourers Act* to exclude ‘non-whites’ from entering Australia.  |  |
| **1908** | *Invalid and Old-Aged Pensions Act* provides 26 pounds per annum to men and women over 65 years of age. Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples are ineligible to claim the pension. |  |

**Part B Sources Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Use of the term ‘native’:** It is important to note that Aboriginal peoples are referred to as ‘native’ in these texts. Today, use of this term is considered inappropriate. However, in the past this term was widely used and is therefore reflected throughout historical documents.

|  |
| --- |
| **Source 2: Edward Wilson, Australian journalist, 1856**"In less than twenty years we have nearly swept the natives off the face of the earth. We have shot them down like dogs. In the misleading appearance of friendship we have poisoned them and sentenced whole tribes to excruciating1 deaths. We have made them drunks, and infected them with diseases. We have made them outcasts2 on their own land, and are rapidly moving towards their entire annihilation3. We are the savages here."*~Edward Wilson, Argus, 17th March 1856*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. *excruciating –* intensely painful
2. *outcasts –* a person who has been rejected by their society
3. *annihilation –* complete destruction
 |

**Contextualising Information**

*In this quote, Edward Wilson, journalist, was commenting on the treatment of Aboriginal peoples by European settlers. He was a well-respected English journalist who had immigrated to Australia in 1842, and was disgusted by the widespread belief that Aboriginals were savages. This quote is from an article that was published in the Argus, a Melbourne newspaper known for publishing radical views at the time.*

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |
| --- |
| **Source 3: Letter to the Editor, 1838**The recent slaughter1 of the Aborigines has created great excitement in the Colony2, and the news will quickly spread to England. The question will naturally be asked there—what are the feelings of the people of New South Wales on the subject? In order that the feelings of some of the inhabitants3 be known, I would ask that you publish this letter. It shows my thoughts as one of the jury who found the men blameless at the trial.I look on the blacks as a set of monkeys, and the earlier they are exterminated4 from the face of the earth the better. I would never consent5 to hang a white man for a black one. I knew well they were guilty of the murder, but I, for one, would never see a white man suffer for shooting a black.*~An English Juror, The Australian newspaper, 4 December 1838\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*1. *slaughter –* killing
2. *colony –* a country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country
3. *inhabitants –* a person that lives in or occupies a place
4. *exterminated –* destroy completely
5. *consent -* permission for something to happen
 |

**Contextualising Information**

*This is an extract from a letter to the Editor of the Australian newspaper, published in Sydney on 4 December 1838. The Australian was a weekly English language newspaper that had a strong link to the working class people of Australia.
This letter was published one week after the trial of the men accused of the Myall Massacre, in which they were found not guilty of the charges. The Myall Massacre is a significant event in Australia’s history as it was the first time that white men were arrested and charged for the murder of Aborigines.*