

HSIE FACULTY

Year Nine

HISTORY

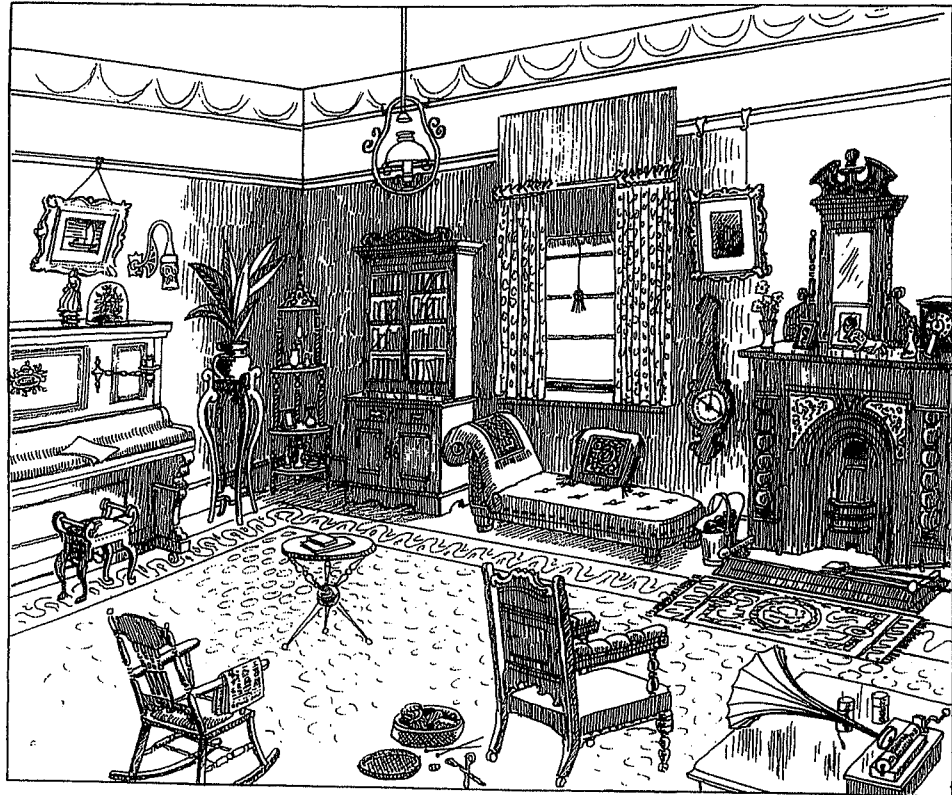
Homework Book



Do not write in this book

Working with Pictorial Sources .

This is a drawing of a lounge room in a wealthy Australian home about 1910. You can learn a great deal about how people lived then by examining this source and then answering the questions.



Instructions :

*Look at the above source carefully and answer each question in your History book.

*Answer in full sentences unless otherwise directed.

1. How was the room lit?
2. How was it heated?
3. How could people entertain themselves in this room?
4. What things present in a modern lounge room are not shown in this picture?
5. What would it have been like to live in a house like this? Write down 3 good points and 3 bad points.
6. How was it decorated? Look at the walls, windows, mantelpiece etc [You may need to look up mantelpiece in the dictionary or ask an older person what it is.]

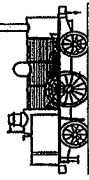
Australian Life : 1900 - 1914

The nation of Australia, and the world, entered a period of massive change in the early 1900's. These changes affected almost every aspect of life. This section looks at the major changes and lifestyle features which affected early 20th century Australians.

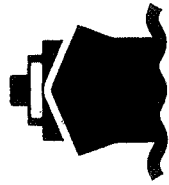
TRANSPORT



The machines of transport we rely on so much today had their Australian beginnings during this time. In 1900, the first car made totally in Australia was sold for just over \$500. This was a lot of money, considering that most workers made less than \$7 a week. By 1910, there were many cars in Australia, and the truck was becoming more common.



The steam train was not new, and this period did little to change its design. Steam was also used in most ships, including those taking goods between the states and those bringing people from overseas to live in Australia.



The motor car was certainly a big step forward from horse drawn carriages, but perhaps the biggest advancement made in transport in the 20th century was the aeroplane.



Even though the Wright brothers' first flight was in the United States in 1903 (lasting for only 39 seconds), it wasn't until march 18, 1910, that the first controlled flight of a powered aircraft was made in Australia. The three and a half minute flight was made by Harry Houdini in Victoria, in front of 9 witnesses. Even though this wasn't exactly a big trip by today's standards, it was the start of an incredible era of aircraft development which would change Australia's relationship with the world forever.

COMMUNICATIONS



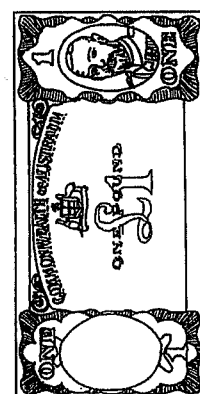
Few of us could do without a telephone today, however it was not available to most Australians until well into the 20th century. It wasn't until 1907 that Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telephone. Radio was the only means of wireless communication, beating T.V. to Australia by more than 50 years. Electric lighting didn't become common until well after 1900.

EARNING MONEY

The amounts of money earned by working Australians in the early 1900's are almost unbelievable to someone working in the 21st century. Of-course, what must be taken into account are the prices of goods and services that the money was used to buy. The tables below show some wages and prices from 1910 :

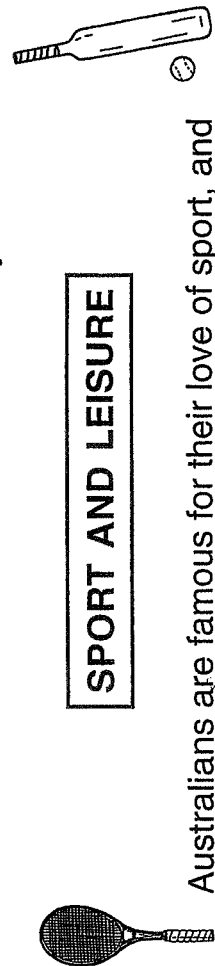
| SOME WAGES AND PRICES IN 1910 (in \$ approx.) | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Wages paid for jobs (per week) | | Prices charged for goods | |
| Dress maker | \$1.80 | Milk | 4 cents per litre |
| Nurse | \$2.00 | Bread | 2 cents per kilogram |
| Teacher | \$3.80 | Butter | 12 cents per 500 grams |
| Electrician | \$6.20 | Eggs | 15 cents per dozen |
| Bank Teller | \$7.50 | Rent (house) | \$1.50 per week |

While the wages paid to workers seem incredibly low by today's standards, the things that people needed to buy didn't cost anything like what they do today. The table above shows values in dollars, but in these times, the currency of England was used in Australia (pounds, shillings, pence etc). This currency was used right through until 1965/66.



What the table doesn't show is the difference between the rates of pay for women and men doing the same work.

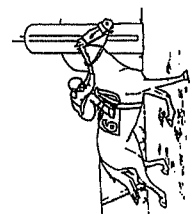
This situation was based on the fact that many believed that men should get paid more because they were normally the main income earner in the family. This situation resulted in male wages usually being double those of females. Strangely, despite many efforts to fix this relationship, the problem of lower female wages still exists in some industries in the 21st century.

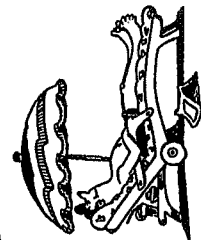


SPORT AND LEISURE

Australians are famous for their love of sport, and the early 1900's were no different. The Australian cricket team won the Ashes series from England in 1901, 1905 and 1907 to the delight of cricket fans right around the country who would often stand around newspaper offices to get the latest news (in the times before radio). Australians were winning international tennis, including Wimbledon and the Davis Cup. The game of Australian Rules football was popular in Victoria, S.A. and W.A. while a newer game called Rugby League was becoming popular in N.S.W. and Queensland.

Australians also loved to bet on the horse races.



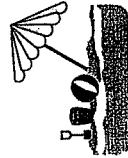


Australians loved the beach almost as much in the early days as they do now. What made the beach so much different in these times was the rules.

Before 1900, there was a law which did not allow people to bathe in the sea between 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night. This law did not last past about 1902, as in the end, people simply ignored it. The rules about male and female bathing could not be ignored though, as many beaches were divided in half, with males on one side and females on the other. Even so, once in the water it was difficult to enforce the rule, and it too disappeared in the early 1900's.

The other issue which caused a lot of problems was the swimsuit. At first, a full suit was required, which covered from the neck to elbows and right down to the knees, and included a skirt covering from the hips to the thighs. This was supposed to be worn by both men and women, but the public laughed at this law and ignored it, too.

Eventually, a one piece bathing suit called a Canadian costume was worn by both sexes which included a singlet or T-shirt style top and shorts which covered to the knees.



Questions

1. For how much money was the first car made in Australia sold?
2. How long was the Wright Brothers first flight? In which year was this achieved?
3. In which year were Sydney and Melbourne first connected by telephone?
4. Which came first: T.V. or radio?
5. What currency was used in Australia in the early 1900's?
6. When did the currency change to dollars?
7. Why did men normally get paid more than women?
8. Name some sports which were popular in these times.
9. Describe 2 laws about swimming in the early 1900's.
10. Which swimsuit was adopted by both sexes?

Activities

- 1a) If an average worker earned \$3 per week, and a new car cost \$500, calculate how many weeks pay would be used to buy a new car in the early 1900's.
 - b) Do the same calculation for today, using \$20,000 as the car price and \$400 as the average weekly earning for workers.
 - c) Based on these figures, was a new car more affordable in the early 1900's than it is today?
2. Imagine that you are a historian in the year 2100. What changes happening today do you think will be seen as important in the future?

Federation: Changes

Federation at the turn of the century saw many changes within Australia. It saw a nation united, which directly led to the need to establish an Australian identity. The Commonwealth government had to work quickly to unify various aspects of Australian life.

Free trade (1901)

Part of the drive towards Federation was a result of the taxes being collected as items were shipped between the colonies. Once a united Australia was formed, customs houses along interstate borders were abolished and free trade was established. Taxes were then paid only on items imported from non-British countries.

Australian flag (1901)

A competition was held to design a flag which would appropriately represent the new nation. Five people (Ivor Evans, Leslie John Hawkins, Egbert John Nuttall, Annie Dorrington and William Stevens) were claimed as the winners of the competition, as they had each offered similar designs, which were combined to produce the Australian flag. The flag was first flown on 3 September but did not become the official Australian flag until Queen Elizabeth II visited Australia in 1954 and gave her royal assent.

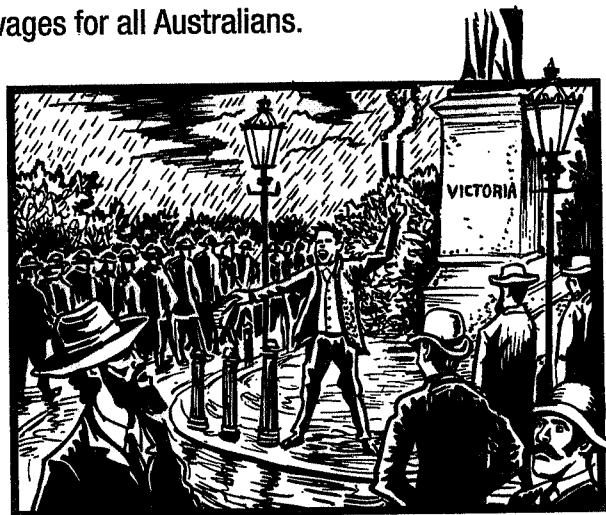
Immigration Restriction Act (1901)

This policy was brought in as a result of conflict between British colonists and non-European migrants. It was known as the 'White Australia' policy. The main aim of the policy was to end the employment of Pacific Islanders, who were brought to Australia specifically as a cheap source of labour for sugar plantations. It was also the opinion of some officials that the 'superior' British settlers should not be expected to mix with the 'inferior' Asian migrants.

Arbitration Act (1901)

British workers downed tools in 1856 to fight for reduced working hours. They found they were unable to work for as long as they could in Britain because of the oppressive climate in Australia. At the time of Federation, Australians were working a six-

day week of eight hours each day. However, some employees were expected to work 70 hours. The *Industrial Arbitration Act* regulated work hours and wages for all Australians.



Defence Act (1903)

Each colony had its own defence force and worked independently. However, once Australia became a federated nation, it was necessary to amalgamate the country's defence forces and establish a federal defence service. Major General Sir Edward Hutton took first command of the Australian Army and put forward several recommendations for change which were accepted by the government. A Council of Defence, a Military Board of Administration, and an Inspector-General were established.

Australian Notes Act (1910)

It became the responsibility of the commonwealth government to take control of Australia's currency. Many different types had been used and it needed to be unified. Thomas Samuel Harrison was appointed Australia's first note printer. It took him one year to set up the necessary production equipment and print the first Australian note of ten shillings. The first series of Australian notes was issued in 1913. They were based on the British monetary system of 12 pence to a shilling and 20 shillings to one pound.

Explain the importance of:

- (a) the newly federated Australia having its own flag.
- (b) the *Arbitration Act* of 1901.
- (c) having a uniform currency throughout Australia.

What is your opinion of the *Immigration Restriction Act* of 1901?

True or false?

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Customs houses along Australia's borders are still used. | <input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| (b) | Five people won the flag design competition. | <input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| (c) | British colonists were keen to welcome non-European migrants. | <input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| (d) | All Australian employees worked a 48-hour week at the time of Federation. | <input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| (e) | The Australian monetary system was initially based on the British system. | <input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |

1. Review the following policies at the time of Federation and in recent years, and offer your suggestions for possible solutions which could be implemented in the future.

| | <i>Federation</i> | <i>Recent years</i> | <i>Possible solutions</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Free trade | | | |
| Immigration | | | |
| Industrial arbitration | | | |

The Sydney Morning Herald

1d

10 May 1901

Australia is 'growing up'

A deafening fanfare of trumpets heralded the opening of Parliament by the Duke of York yesterday afternoon in Melbourne.

King Edward VII of England sent his son and heir, the Duke of York, as his representative to open the first Commonwealth Parliament. The Duke was driven along the streets of Melbourne, lined with cheering crowds, to the Exhibition Building where members of parliament were waiting. The spectacular event was the culmination of many years of intensive campaigning on the part of Henry Parkes (1839 – 27 April 1896), Alfred Deakin, Edmund Barton and the Federation Movement.

Edmund Barton was sworn in on 1 January as Australia's first Prime Minister after a long and varied career in law and politics. He is responsible for the portfolio of External Affairs.

Edmund Barton was born in Glebe, Sydney in 1849 and was considered bright by his teachers. He had a keen legal mind and was very interested in debating which led him to pursue a career in politics. After several attempts, he was elected in 1879 to the University of Sydney Seat

in the Legislative Assembly. This was his first political appointment and would be the beginning of his career. He rose quickly within politics and became the speaker of the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales in 1883.

He was a key supporter of free trade within Australia to reduce taxes on items transported among the various colonies. This fuelled his support for Henry Parkes and his idea for a Federated Australia. He worked with Parkes to draft the first Constitution in 1891 and followed this with a great deal of personal effort to publicise the cause and gain public interest and support. Between 1893 and 1897, Barton devoted much of his time to the Federation

Movement and to the final drafting of the Constitution.

He worked tirelessly to take the concept of Federation to two referendums in June 1898 and June 1899, where it was finally supported by New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia and, more recently, Western Australia. The final step in the process was completed last year when the Constitution was approved by the British Parliament.

Edmund Barton was the obvious choice to serve as Australia's first Prime Minister and has the clear support of his colleagues and the Australian public.



1. These words were used in the text. What do they mean as used in the text?

- (a) culmination _____
 (b) intensive _____
 (c) appointment _____

2. Quick quiz.

- (a) On which date was Australian Parliament opened? _____
 (b) How much did a newspaper cost in 1901? _____
 (c) Who was the Duke of York? _____
 (d) What is the plural form of 'referendum'? _____
 (e) In which city will you find the Exhibition Building? _____

3. Briefly outline the main idea of these paragraphs.

- (a) Paragraph one: _____
 (b) Paragraph three: _____
 (c) Paragraph six: _____

4. Briefly explain the policy of 'free trade'.

5. Explain the relationship between Henry Parkes and Edmund Barton.

6. Why do you think Edmund Barton was the 'obvious choice' for Prime Minister?

Australian Federal Parliament has had many homes since it began in 1901. The first sitting of parliament was in the Exhibition Building in Melbourne on 9 May. The very next day, parliament was moved to the Victorian Parliament House, where it stayed for the next 26 years.

On 9 May 1927 Parliament met in Canberra for the first time in the original Parliament House located on Capital Hill. It wasn't long before government outgrew the building and construction of the current or New Parliament House was started, opening 22 August 1988.

1. Australian Parliament has gone from the Exhibition Building in Melbourne to Parliament House in Canberra. Research to find ten interesting facts about each building.

Exhibition Building



Parliament House



**FACT
FILE**

While Federal Parliament was being held in Victoria's Parliament House, Victorian government proceedings were held in the Exhibition Building, much to the displeasure of Victorian government officials.

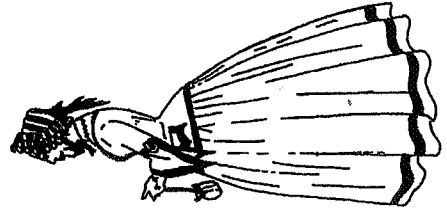
Social Changes in Australia

Prior to WW1, there were a number of social issues being talked about and changes being made. Perhaps the most significant of these was women's voting rights, as well as the formation of the 'White Australia' policy.

THE RIGHT FOR WOMEN TO VOTE

The treatment of women as having different rights to men included the right to vote. Even though Australia was one of the first countries in the world to allow women to vote in elections, they lagged well behind men in having that right.

For example, men in N.S.W. had the right to vote in 1858, but it took women another 44 years to achieve the same right in 1902. The story was similar in other colonies.



In fact, only South Australia and Western Australia allowed women to vote before the turn of the century, S.A. being the leader by allowing women to vote in 1894. All states and territories had granted women the right to vote by 1908, with Victoria being the last state to do so. Compare this with England, which did not allow women's voting until 1928, and it becomes clear that Australia was indeed a trend setter.

The right to vote wasn't easily achieved. The right for women to vote, called 'suffrage', came about due to efforts of people like Vida Goldstein. She was a Victorian woman who took a petition of over 30,000 signatures to the Victorian government in 1890 asking for suffrage rights. An organisation promoting suffrage was set up in 1899 called the Women's Suffrage League, of which Vida Goldstein was president for many years. She also ran a women's magazine called the 'Women's Sphere' between 1900 and 1905. She became so well known that she was even invited to the U.S.A. to speak about suffrage to American women.



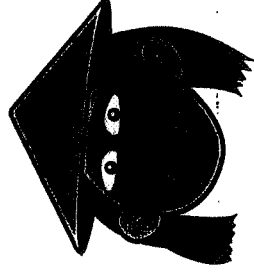
WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

As we have already seen, one of the first moves towards the White Australia Policy was the feelings held by many against Chinese immigrants who came to Australia in the goldrush times of the 1850's and 60's.

Feelings towards the Chinese did not improve during the rest of the 1800's either, with white workers going on strike because the Chinese were getting jobs in "their" companies (at much lower rates of pay), as well as refusing to allow ships carrying Chinese people to dock in Australian ports.



Books, magazines and cartoons published at the time were very anti - Chinese, and were creating the public idea that Australia was being threatened. A similar approach was taken with other Asian people (particularly the Japanese) as well as with Pacific Islanders.



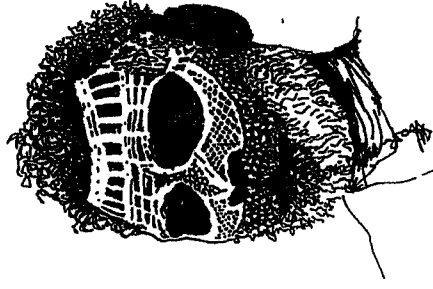
As with all racism, there needs to be a belief that one's race is better for some reason. By the 1890's, many white Australians had the belief that white European's were smarter and stronger than any race which was not white. Worse still, many believed that the British were better than other white races.

Feelings like these resulted in government support. One example was the 1901 'Immigration Restriction Act', where anyone wanting to come into Australia had to pass a 50 word dictation test in any European language. Although English was mainly used, the test could be given in another European language such as Italian or French. This was ideal for the racist attitudes of the time, as the test given to a person wanting to immigrate could be designed to make sure they failed. This system continued right through until 1959.

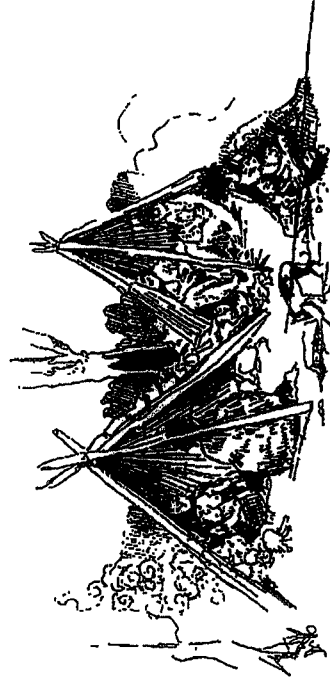
The 'Pacific Island Labourers' Act' of 1906 sent many Islanders home to protect white jobs. Australia during these times was a tough place if you were not white.

ABORIGINES

While the racist nature of many white Australian's may have come as a surprise to Asians in the late 1800's and 1900's, there was another group of non-whites who'd had lots of experience with it for over 100 years before them.



Aborigines had experienced the worst treatment possible from the whites ever since Terra Nullius and the white invasion in the 1700's. By the 1900's, attitudes towards Aborigines had changed little. Most whites still believed them to be an inferior culture unable to organise themselves (even though they had lived here for over 60,000 years without being 'organised' by the whites).



By 1900, there were hardly any Aborigines who still lived on their traditional lands. Most of them were forced to live on reserves, which were controlled by the government. Others lived on the edges of towns and cities, while many were living in missions run by the Church. The Church missions were set up to give Aborigines an education in British ways of life, manners and Christian religion.

Aborigines were not included in population figures, they were not allowed to vote and if they had paid work, they were paid much less than their white co-workers. Many believed that the Aboriginal race would die out.

Questions

1. Which Australian State was first to allow women to vote ?
2. How many States had granted this right by 1908 ?
3. List 2 things for which Vida Goldstein became well known.
4. Describe the test given to immigrants as a result of the 1901 'Immigration Restriction Act'.
5. What did many white Australians believe about themselves compared to other races ?
6. Where did most Aborigines live by the 1900's ?
7. How would you describe their treatment by the whites ?

World War I: Gallipoli and Anzac Day – 1

Gallipoli

In 1914, World War I began in Europe. When Britain declared war on Germany in August 1914, Australians were asked to volunteer to fight, as Australia was part of the British Empire. Because people were keen to show their loyalty to Britain, 52 000 men enlisted within a few months. Most of these were sent to Egypt. Then, along with soldiers from New Zealand, France and Britain, they travelled by ship to the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey to fight against Turkish troops. The landing at Gallipoli was an attempt by Britain to gain control of the Dardenelles in Turkey.

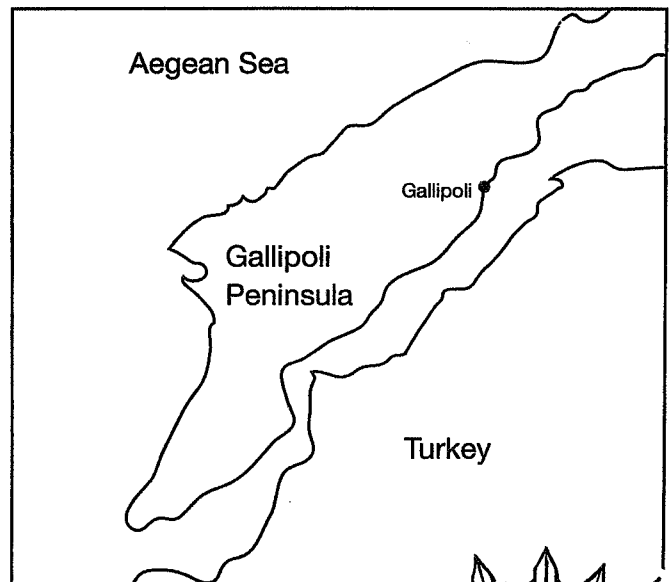
On 25 April 1915, Australian and New Zealand Army Corps troops were landed on the peninsula. Unfortunately, where they landed was not the planned site, and they faced the wildest and steepest terrain on the peninsula. They faced devastating fire from Turkish forces as well—whose army was many times their size. At the end of the first day, the Anzacs were ordered to dig in and hold the land they had taken—about 5.5 square kilometres—for which they had paid with over 2000 lives.

As the weeks progressed, conditions became appalling for the troops. Food and water were in short supply, the weather was hot and sanitation was almost nonexistent. With the Turks holding the high ground, the Anzacs were vulnerable to artillery and machine guns. Eventually, the Anzacs could not advance any further and the Turks could not drive them into the sea, so the British decided to withdraw the troops. The problem was to convince the Turkish forces that the Anzacs were still in place. So the troops were withdrawn over several weeks. This was executed so successfully that the evacuation was completed on 20 December with scarcely any loss of life. But by the end of the Gallipoli campaign, at least 150 000 soldiers on both sides of the conflict had been killed. There were over 26 000 Australian casualties and more than 8000 of those were killed.

Despite the hardships of the Gallipoli campaign, the Anzacs 'stuck together', helped each other and courageously continued to fight until all the troops were evacuated. This attitude became known as the 'spirit of Anzac' and is still recognised today.

Anzac Day

On 25 April 1916, the first anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli was commemorated in Australia, New Zealand, Britain and by troops in Egypt. Later that year, 25 April was officially called Anzac Day in Australia and New Zealand. By the late 1920s, Anzac Day was a public holiday in all Australian states and ceremonies and parades were held on the day each year. The first official dawn service, still an important part of Anzac Day, was held in Sydney in 1927. The dawn service traditionally commences at 4.28 am, the time of the first landings in Gallipoli. While there is no set form for the Dawn service, it generally includes the playing of the 'Last post' and the 'Reveille' or the 'Rouse' by a bugler, a short prayer, a hymn, a one-minute silence, a reading of 'The ode' and the laying of floral wreaths at the base of a war memorial. Today, Anzac Day is a time for recognition and remembrance of the sacrifices made by all those who have served Australia in time of conflict or who currently serve in the defence forces.



1. Explain in your own words what 'spirit of Anzac' means.

2. Explain why:

- The Anzac Day dawn service is held at 4.28 am.
- The Anzacs were vulnerable to artillery and machine gun fire from the Turkish troops.
- So many Australians enlisted within a few months of Britain declaring war on Germany.

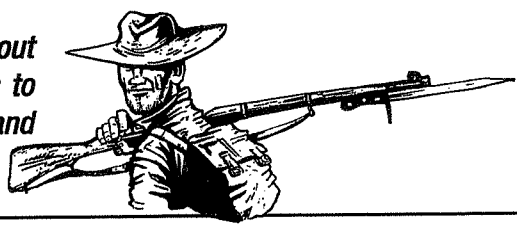


- 3. List four things that are part of an Anzac Day dawn service.
- 4. Why were the Anzac troops withdrawn over several weeks?

- 5. Some people feel that Anzac Day should not be commemorated as it 'celebrates' war. Write your opinion of this statement.

Anzac Day reflections

Imagine it is the 1920s and the Anzac Day dawn service is about to begin. Use the information on page 59 and your own ideas to describe how each of the people below might feel before, during and after the service. Brainstorm your answers on scrap paper first.



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>A person who has been dragged to the service by his/her parents. You hate the idea of war. While you admire the courage of the Anzacs, you think 25 April should be a day to forget.</p> | <p>The younger brother/sister of an Anzac who died at Gallipoli. He was just 18 years old. He was shot while trying to help a fellow soldier who was injured. The soldier survived, thanks to your brother.</p> | <p>An Anzac who fought at Gallipoli. You lost many friends during the campaign and narrowly escaped being killed yourself.</p> |
| <p><i>Feelings:</i></p> <p><i>before the service</i></p> | <p><i>Feelings:</i></p> <p><i>before the service</i></p> | <p><i>Feelings:</i></p> <p><i>before the service</i></p> |
| <p><i>during the service</i></p> | <p><i>during the service</i></p> | <p><i>during the service</i></p> |
| <p><i>after the service</i></p> | <p><i>after the service</i></p> | <p><i>after the service</i></p> |



The slouch hat is associated with the Anzacs. It came into existence because of a shortage of 'real' military helmets during the South African wars of the 1890s.

Working with Sources : Comparing Sources

There are frequently different versions of the same event or person in History. Historians need to be detectives. They need to use all the sources and evidence they can find to solve the riddles of the past.

After the First World War, the Red Cross tried to find out what had happened to missing soldiers so that they could tell their relatives. To do this they interviewed other soldiers. What follows is a simplified summary of the information obtained from four soldiers who had witnessed the death of another soldier, Private W.R. Rawlings. His death occurred in August 1918. The interviews took place in January 1919.

SOURCE A

Witness 1

I knew him. He was about 173 centimetres tall, slightly built, about 26 years old and known as Harry. I was moving forward with him. He was wounded in the stomach with a machine gun bullet. I was 20 metres away at the time. He was buried about 200 metres from where he fell.

SOURCE B

Witness 2

I knew him. He was a well-built man, about 183 centimetres tall, with a dark complexion and was about 30 years old. When we were attacked he was hit in the head with a machine gun bullet. He died instantly. I was beside him. He was buried where he fell.

SOURCE C

Witness 3

I knew him well. We were in the same attack. He was hit in the back by a machine gun bullet. His wound was bandaged, but when I came back in half an hour he was dead. I saw his body taken away to be buried.

SOURCE D

Witness 4

I knew him. He was about 180 centimetres tall, of medium build and about 30 years old. He was an Aborigine, known as Bill. We were in the same attack. I was about 10 metres ahead of him when a shell exploded near him and killed him. I saw his body taken away to be buried.

Instructions :

*Read the above sources [A to D] carefully and answer each question in your History book.

*Answer in full sentences unless otherwise directed.

1. How does the information provided by each witness differ?
2. Can you think of reasons for these differences?
3. In what ways do the witnesses support each other?
4. Do you think that each of these sources is reliable and useful by itself? What about when they are used together?
5. Using the information from these sources, write a paragraph that describes Private Rawlings and explains how he died and where he was buried.
[To do this you will have to draw reasonable conclusions despite the differences in the witnesses' accounts.]



The next of kin of the dead were asked to provide inscriptions for the headstones of their soldiers buried in war cemeteries on the Western Front. These inscriptions can tell us a lot about the feelings, attitudes and values of the relatives at that time.

- Look at these inscriptions, and decide what they tell you about the soldier, and his family's response to his death in war. See if you can find these ideas, values or attitudes in the inscriptions.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| • BITTERNESS | • LOSS | • PRIDE |
| • BRAVERY | • LOVE | • RELIGION |
| • CIVIL DUTY | • MATESHIP | • SACRIFICE |
| • DIVISION | • MEMORY | • SELF-SACRIFICE |
| • FAITH | • NATIONAL IDENTITY | • SHAME |
| • FAMILY | • PATRIOTISM | |
| • LONELINESS | • PEER PRESSURE | |

HE DIED FOR AUSTRALIA
HIS NATIVE LAND
GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN
Private E. A. Newton, 26th Battalion, 22.4.1917
(Aged 24) (France)

BELOVED ONLY SON
OF P. & S. O'SHANNASSY
OF HASTINGS
AN ANZAC
Private Alan O'Shannassy, 58th Battalion, 15.7.1916
(Aged 21) (France)

ALSO IN MEMORY OF HIS BROTHER
6679 PRIVATE G. W. JACOB
50TH BATTALION 25.9.1917
(DIED AT SEA FROM GALLIPOLI)
Private J.G. Jacob, 50th Battalion, 7.7.1918
(Aged 22) (France)

I GAVE MY SON
HE GAVE ALL HIS LIFE
FOR AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE
Private I.D. Hart, 60th Battalion, 27.11.1916
(Aged 30) (France)

GAVE HIS LIFE
TO BRING IN
WOUNDED COMRADE
DEEPLY MOURNED
Private L.C. McMurdo, 31st Battalion, 26.9.1917
(Aged 17) (France)

MY ONLY CHILD DIES
THE EMPIRE LIVES
A LONELY MOTHER MOURNS
Private W. H. Hicks, 53rd Battalion, 8.12.1916
(Age unknown) (France)

FOR GOD, FOR KING, FOR COUNTRY
Corporal H.G. Rourke,
56th Battalion, 20.7.1916
(Aged 33) (France)

HE FOUGHT AND DIED
FOR HIS WIFE AND LITTLE SON
AND TO SAVE HIS COUNTRY
Private C.H. Dunstan, 12th Battalion, 17.4.1918
(Age unknown) (France)

A GOOD SON, A GOOD BROTHER
AND GOOD SOLDIER
Private J. Tarrant, 30th Battalion, 29.9.1918
(Aged 28) (France)

DEEPLY LOVED DEEPLY MOURNED
YOUNGEST OF
FOUR SOLDIER BROTHERS
Private W. H. Moore, 39th Battalion, 10.9.1918
(Aged 25) (France)

WITH CHRIST
WHICH IS FAR BETTER
Lieutenant H. Q. Ridley, 48th Battalion, 12.10.1917
(Aged 34) (Belgium)

HE HEARD THE DISTANT COOEE
OF HIS MATES ACROSS THE SEA
Private W.C. Durrant, 25th Battalion, 17.7.1918
(Aged 40) (France)

ONLY THOSE
WHO HAVE LOVED AND LOST
CAN UNDERSTAND
WAR'S BITTER COST
Gunner T. Pentney, Field Artillery, 12.9.1918
(Aged 39) (France)

Kalgoorlie Miner

18 October 1917

After five years of construction, one of Australia's greatest engineering feats was completed yesterday—the transcontinental railway, a 1680-kilometre length of track which connects Port Augusta in South Australia and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The track covers hot, waterless country with no towns and was built using new tracklaying machines. As we celebrate this achievement, it is interesting to reflect on the development of rail travel in Australia to see how far we have come—and how far we have to go.

The first train in Australia was horse-drawn but soon all trains were steam-powered, as they still are today. They began to operate in the mid-1800s. This was at a time when Australia was made up of separate colonies. Although the railways expanded quickly, there was a major problem; different colonies used different-sized 'gauges' (track width) for their railway lines. There were three different gauges used—one by Victoria and parts of South Australia,

another by New South Wales and the third by Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia and the rest of South Australia. In addition, equipment and operating procedures were not compatible. This meant passengers often had to change trains many times when travelling between the colonies.

In 1878, construction of a line to link Adelaide to Darwin began, but had only reached Oodnadatta by 1891. This is still the end of the line today and no-one knows for sure when it will be completed. Another leap forward for long-distance rail travel came in 1887 when the 'Intercolonial Express' service commenced between Melbourne and Adelaide. This service still runs today.

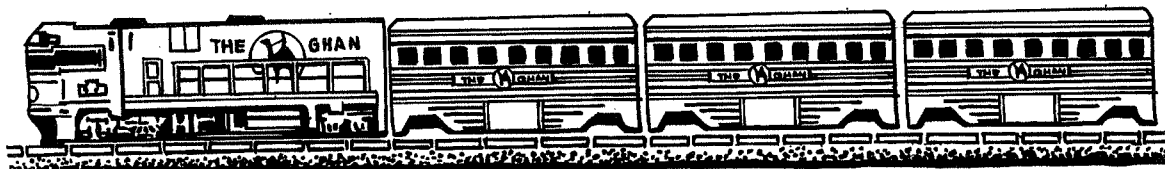
Let us hope that the completion of the transcontinental railway line will help to speed up the further development of Australian railways. Will we ever see a national rail network? It appears we will just have to be patient ...

Today, gauges still vary between Australian states and territories. However, interstate lines have now been standardised so there is no need to change trains between the capital cities. There are now three major interstate passenger rail services in Australia: the *Ghan*, the *Indian Pacific* and the *Overland*.

The *Ghan* runs between Adelaide and Darwin. Construction of the line commenced in 1878 but it wasn't until 1929 that it reached Alice Springs and 2004 that it reached Darwin. 'Ghan' is short for *Afghan Express*, referring to the Afghan camel trains that once travelled the route. The route is 2979 kilometres long.

The *Indian Pacific* service runs between Perth and Sydney and began operation in 1970. The route is 4352 kilometres long.

The *Overland* runs between Adelaide and Melbourne and was the first inter-capital train. It began operation in 1887 as the *Intercolonial Express*, changing its name to the *Overland* in 1926. This name refers to the 'Overlanders', the name for the horsemen who once travelled the route. The route is 828 kilometres long.



Name three things which made train travel difficult in the 1800s in Australia.

- _____
- _____
- _____

What major achievement was reached in Australian rail travel in 1917?

Complete the time line with facts from the text.

- mid-1800s _____
- 1878 _____
- 1887 _____
- 1929 _____
- 1970 _____
- 2004 _____



The complete journey on the Indian Pacific takes three nights, on the Ghan two nights and on the Overland about 10 hours.

Imagine that the company which runs the historic Overland is considering stopping its operation due to a lack of passengers. It seems people are preferring to travel between Melbourne and Adelaide by air as it is faster and cheaper.

You and your partner are members of an historic railway club. You are horrified that the Overland may no longer run. You decide to hand out pamphlets at Melbourne airport to encourage travellers to take the train to Adelaide instead.

1. Prepare a four-page pamphlet by completing the steps below. You can use the information on page 47 to help you.

Create a catchy heading or slogan for the front page of the pamphlet.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|



Write why you think people should support the *Overland*.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

List three advantages of train travel over air travel.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

List three things the company have offered to do to give the *Overland* an historic flavour for passengers; for example, entertainment and refreshments on board, different decor.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

Sketch thumbnails of four images you could use in your pamphlet.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

2. Use your plan to help you draft your pamphlet on scrap paper. When you are happy with the layout and design, create your final draft.

The Great Depression: Employment projects – 1

The Great Depression (1929 to mid-1930s) was a time of much hardship for many Australians. Men who lost their jobs had to find a way to feed their families and pay the rent. Some managed to survive by working on government projects created to make work for the unemployed. Most of this work was hard manual labour and paid less than the award wage. Soldiers who had returned home to Australia from fighting in the First World War were usually offered employment before other men.

Read about three employment projects during the great depression.

The Pinnacle Road, Mt Wellington (Tasmania)

To ease the hardships for families during the depression, Tasmania's Premier, Albert G Ogilvie, created a project which would provide work for a large number of unemployed men.



Construction began on the Pinnacle Road to the summit of Mt Wellington in 1931, when Tasmania's unemployment was at a staggering 27%. Many of the workers had little experience with tough manual labour but endured the harsh conditions to feed their families. For over two years, thousands of men were employed in this 'work for the dole' scheme. The 7.3-kilometre road was officially opened on 23 January 1937.

Great Ocean Road (Victoria)

To help nearly 3000 unemployed returned soldiers, the government created a project to build a road linking coastal towns in the south-east of Australia.



From 1919 to 1932 the men dug the road from cliffs and through forests using only picks and shovels. Many workers were unaccustomed to such hard manual labour and so stayed only for a short time. Some were injured and a few even killed during the construction of the road. The men lived in bush camps alongside the road and received 10 shillings and sixpence (\$1.05) for an eight-hour day.

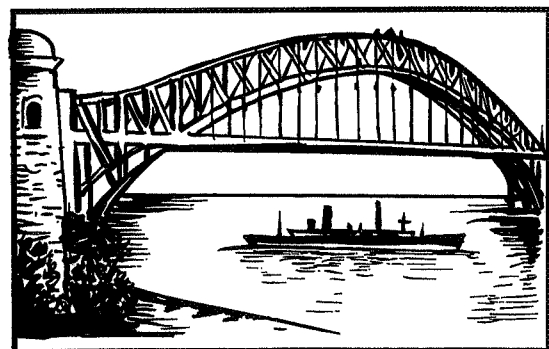
The 263-kilometre long Great Ocean Road was officially opened on 26 November 1932. It is a memorial to honour the people who died during the First World War.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge (NSW)

Building of the bridge began in 1923 when business in Australia was booming. However, during the final two years of construction, the country was in a depression, with many families struggling to survive. Fortunately, some men gained work on the bridge and were paid an average wage of four pounds per week.

Men were so desperate to be employed, they worked on the bridge often hanging 110 metres above the water without safety nets or equipment, even on very windy days. Sadly, 16 lives were lost during the construction of the bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was officially opened on 19 March 1932.



1. Answer true or false.

- Only people living in Victoria suffered during the Depression.
- The Great Ocean Road took 11 years to build.
- The government tried to help the unemployed during the Depression.
- Albert G Ogilvie was the Prime Minister of Australia.
- The construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge helped families to survive.
- The Pinnacle Road and the Great Ocean Road were opened in 1932.

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

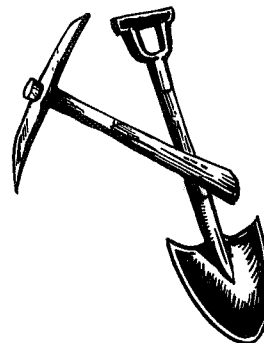
☐ True ☐ False

2. List two similarities and two differences between the Pinnacle Road and the Great Ocean Road employment projects.

| <i>(a) Similarities</i> | <i>(b) Differences</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | |

3. (a) Why was construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge dangerous?

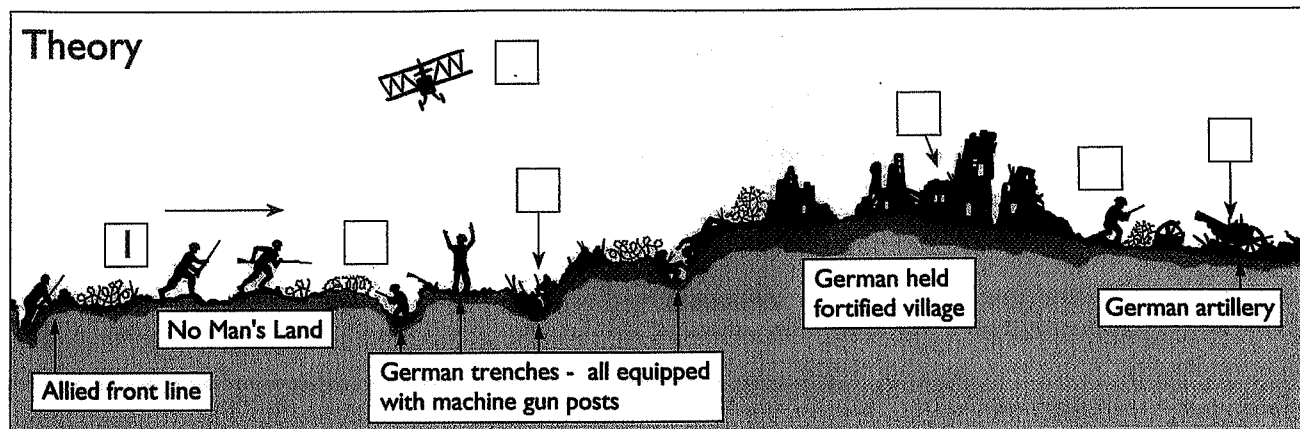
- (b) Why did many workers have no choice but to risk their lives working on the bridge?



4. Many WWI soldiers returned to face unemployment. Write words to describe how the men who fought for Australia may have felt being offered work digging out a road. (Use the back of this sheet.)
5. It is 1930 and you are an unemployed man lucky enough to be offered work building the Great Ocean Road and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Which one do you choose and why?
1. Complete the table describing how life today is different from that of the early 1930s in Australia. You can use the Internet, library and your imagination to add information about life during the Great Depression years.

| | The Great Depression years (1929 – mid 1930s) | Today |
|--|--|--------------|
| <i>Father's work (include average weekly wage)</i> | | |
| <i>Wife's/Mother's role</i> | | |
| <i>Clothing</i> | | |
| <i>School</i> | | |
| <i>Contents of lunch box</i> | | |
| <i>Leisure activities/ holidays</i> | | |

Look at the sketch of soldiers in the trenches below. It shows the soldiers on the left (Allied soldiers) attacking the soldiers on the right (German soldiers).



• Copy the table below.

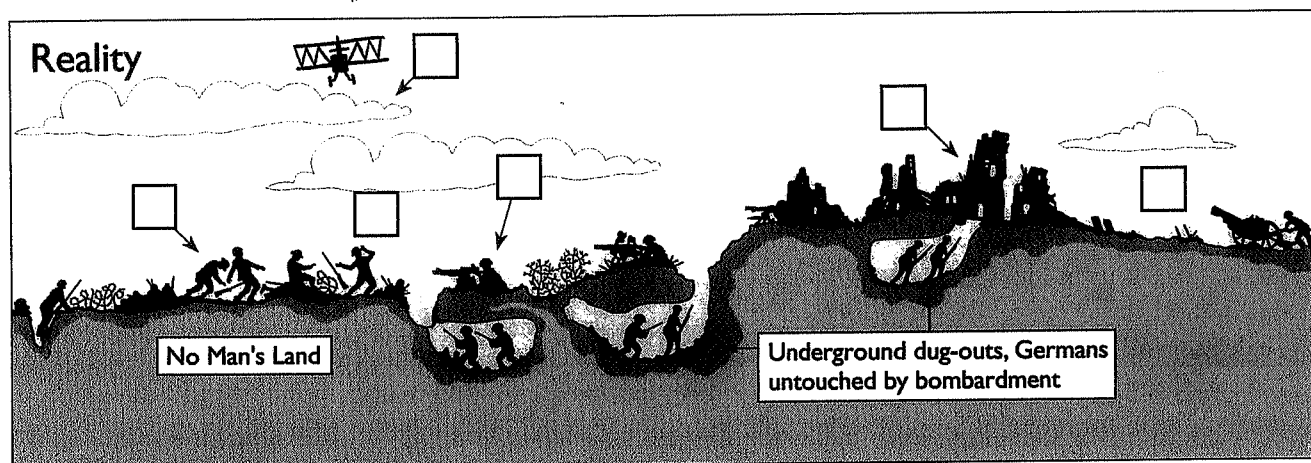
Here are seven descriptions of what the Allied soldiers are doing. They are not in the correct order.

- 1 Number them in the correct order from 1-7 that tells the story of what is happening.
- 2 Then write the number in the box where that action is happening.

One example has been done for you.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Allied soldiers are advancing. |
| | The Allied soldiers destroy the German guns. |
| | The Allied soldiers have an aeroplane above the area that tells them what is happening. |
| | The Germans run away. |
| | The Allied soldiers cut the enemy barbed wire. |
| | The Allied soldiers destroy the enemy trenches and capture the Germans. |
| | The Allied soldiers destroy the enemy village. |

Now look at the same scene, as it probably happened. The Allied soldiers have not done what they wanted to do.



• Copy the table below.

- 1 Why did their attack fail? Look at numbers 1-6, and write in what the sketch shows happening. For example, you might write — 'Some Allied soldiers are shot before they can get to the enemy.'

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

World War II: The battle that saved Australia – I

Read the newspaper report describing the dramatic events of the WWII Battle of the Coral Sea.

The Australian 10 May 1942

AUSTRALIA SAVED!

Japanese advances towards Australia and the likely bombing and invasion of our country have been stopped by an allied victory in the Pacific Ocean!

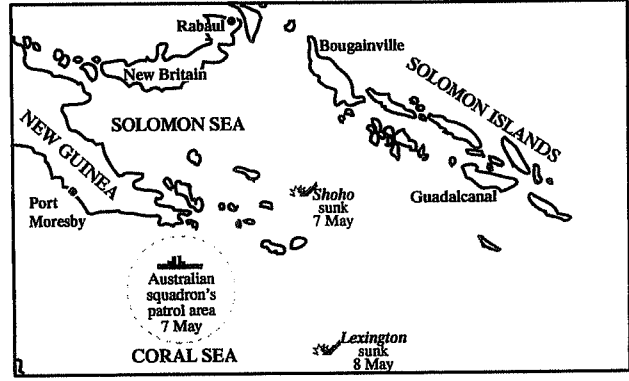
The first aircraft carrier battle in history has taken place off Australia's north-east shores, in the Coral Sea, resulting in Japan retreating on the 8th of May.

HMAS Australia, **HMAS Hobart**, and aircraft flown from bases in Queensland, joined two US aircraft carriers, cruisers and planes to successfully force the Imperial Japanese Navy to terminate its plans to capture Port Moresby, New Guinea, and to withdraw from the battle.

The battle

American code-breakers have given the allies the upper hand by intercepting Japanese navy signals and breaking their secret codes to learn of the impending invasion. The allied forces were ready, sending ships to the area ahead of the Japanese.

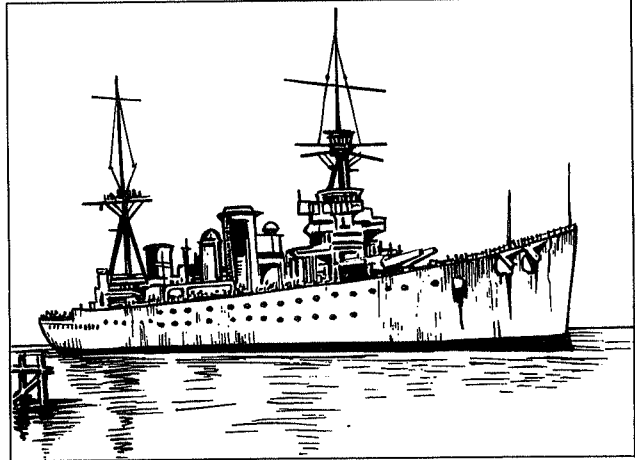
By 4 May, cruisers were in position, surrounding and protecting the allies' two aircraft carriers—the platform for their fleet of aircraft to land and refuel.



The battle area

On 7 May, after two days of searching the sea for each other's carriers, the allied planes discovered the Japanese aircraft carrier, *Shōhō*, and destroyed it. Their two larger carriers were also damaged and four more ships sunk. Seventy-seven aircraft were annihilated.

The Japanese retaliated by destroying the US aircraft carrier, *Lexington*. Disclosing further allied losses at this time would give Japan valuable information.



HMAS Australia

We can reveal that while this battle took place, the two Australian ships waiting to defend Port Moresby were being attacked by Japanese torpedo planes and bombers. Little damage was done although, sadly, six Australians have been wounded.

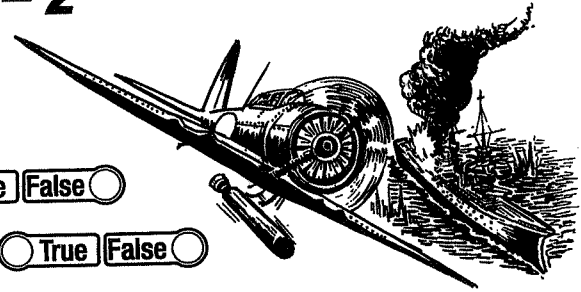
Why Port Moresby?

If the Japanese had been successful in capturing Port Moresby, not only could they have blocked the route for the United States to send troops and supplies to Australia, they would have had control over the final allied town between Japan and Australia, and, frighteningly, been in a prime position to attack Queensland.

WORLD WAR II:

The battle that saved Australia – 2

Use the text on page 22 to answer the questions.



1. Answer true or false.

(a) The Coral Sea is in the Atlantic Ocean.

☐ True ☐ False

(b) America and Japan were allies during World War II.

☐ True ☐ False

(c) The Japanese wished to capture the town of Port Moresby.

☐ True ☐ False

(d) The US aircraft carrier, *Shōhō*, was destroyed.

☐ True ☐ False

(e) Planes land and refuel on large aircraft carriers.

☐ True ☐ False

(f) The Coral Sea is near the Australian state of Victoria.

☐ True ☐ False

2. What was the mission of the two Australian ships during the battle?

3. List three reasons why the Japanese wanted to capture Port Moresby.

- ---
- ---
- ---

4. Predict why it took two days of searching before the two opposing forces spotted each other.

5. Write a question for these answers.

(a) 8 May 1942

(b) American code-breakers

6. Find evidence in the article that suggests the Japanese read the Australian newspapers. Copy it below.

'Battle of the Coral Sea' – Interview

It is 1945 and the Second World War is finally over after six very long years. You are an international journalist about to interview two people who were involved in or affected by the Battle of the Coral Sea.



1. Choose two people to be interviewed from the list below.

- Marine from HMAS *Australia*
 - American pilot
 - Japanese naval officer
 - Relative of a casualty of the battle
 - Prime Minister of Australia (John Curtin)

2 Write three questions you want to ask each person and record what you think his or her answers would be. Make sure he/she describes his/her thoughts and feelings also.