

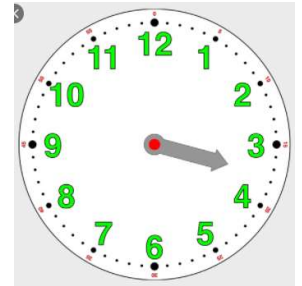
Name: _____

Date: _____

Reading Clocks

I have an old clock that only has the hour hand. I think I can still tell the time. What might the time be? Could I say these times in different ways?

Working out



Reflection

What strategy did you use? How did you use just the hour hand to tell the time?

Reflection:

HASS - YEAR 4

CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP

WEEK 4

Recap:

Rule: Rules tell you what you are and are not allowed to do in a particular place or situation. Sometimes these rules are known but are not always written down. There may be consequences for not following rules that are enforced by the people at that place or in that situation. E.g. You can't run on the veranda. You can't use your hands in soccer. Don't make too much noise in a doctor's waiting room.

Law: Rules made by the government that are compulsory for everyone to follow. If you break a law you may be fined, arrested or go to jail. They are enforced by the police, court and government. E.g. You must obey the speed limit. If you are of school age you must be enrolled in school. Adults with a job must pay taxes.

Aboriginal Law:

Prior to European settlement in Australia, Aboriginals had their own rules and laws in place.

They roamed the land freely and men's and women's business was not discussed with the other gender.

There were no formal courts like British courts under traditional lore, instead **problems regarding traditional law were handled by elders**— the oldest people in the community.

Some of the laws (lore) they had included:

- No intermarriage between close relatives
- share foods
- men hunt
- women gather
- do not eat animals with totemic significance

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples have lived in Australia for many thousands of years, long before Australia became a country and the government made laws. Before European settlement, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples had their own, traditional laws. In some places, these traditional rights are still protected.

Let's watch this clip about Native Titles.

<https://online.clickview.com.au/share?sharecode=d055a10d>

Read the following text, and think about the following as you read.

- A rule or a law
- How this would affect the aboriginals



1790s

Europeans do not acknowledge Aboriginal people as owning the land, so they take whatever areas they want.



1805

Aboriginal people were not allowed to be witnesses or defendants before a court and instead if they were believed to have committed a crime they were punished without trial.



1816

Regulations are set controlling the movement of Aboriginal people. They are not allowed to be armed when close to settlements and no more than 6 Aboriginals are allowed to assemble near farms.



1881

A job is created called 'protector of Aborigines' and they have the power to create reserves and force Aboriginal people to live on them. Schools are created specifically for Aboriginal children.



1905

'Half-casts' are banned from living on reserves and are taken from their mothers.



1962

Aboriginal people are given the right to vote by an amendment in the Commonwealth Electoral Act.



1967

Aboriginal people are recognised as Australian Citizens.



1993

The High Court of Australia recognises Australia had not been terra nullius at the time of European settlement and the Native Title act is passed.



2009

Australia supports the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People.

Complete Week 4 Worksheet | Indigenous Law and European Law

HASS – YEAR 4

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Complete Week 4 Worksheet 1 Indigenous Law and European Law

Indigenous law and European law

When the First Fleet arrived in Australia, they came into contact with Indigenous people who had their own customary unwritten laws that guided their behaviour and determined punishments. The First Fleet followed the laws of the British government, which were very different from the customs of the Indigenous people.

1. Write each colonial law in the correct column in the T-chart.

- Everything belongs to the community and is shared, no individual ownership.
- It is considered stealing if you take from another person.
- The land belongs to all people.
- Individual land ownership allowed.
- Take only what you need from Mother Nature and she will look after you.

- Use what Mother Nature gives you for your own profits.
- Some sites are sacred and should be protected.
- All land is owned by the Crown.
- If someone from your family is murdered, revenge killing is customary.
- Murder is not allowed at all.

British law	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander law

2. How do you think the Aboriginal people felt about the arrival of new people with new laws in 1788?

Land rights

Ever since the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, the recognition of English Law was often at the expense of Aboriginal law. Things have changed since then and so have the laws. The issue of land ownership is a major part of Australia's history and civic rights.

1. Research to find what 'terra nullius' means.

Read the following information <<http://treatypublic.net/content/terra-nullius-0>>.

2. Why is terra nullius considered a myth?

3. Read the information on the *Reconciliation Australia* website <<http://tinyurl.com/od6s93b>>.

- (a) Write two facts about Eddie Mabo.



- (b) What is native title? _____

- (c) Why do you think Native title law was important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?


4. On a separate piece of paper write three questions you would like to ask a Torres Strait Islander about their connection to the land and Indigenous laws today.

Sacred sites

1. Research this website <<http://www.aapant.org.au/sacred-sites>>.
 - (a) What is a sacred site? _____

 - (b) Why are they protected by law now? _____

2. Research Aboriginal sites and create a mini-booklet of some sacred sites in Australia that could be used to educate tourists and Australians about what needs to be protected. Some sites include the Bungle Bungles, Uluru and Cathedral Gorge.
3. Assemble the booklet as shown in this video <<http://tinyurl.com/qzafpoj>>.

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Physical Education

Term 1 Week 4 & 5 – Year 4 Cricket Skills Bowling

Skill Explanation

Bowling

Straight Arm Bowling Technique

Get Your Grip On!

- Grip the ball with your index and middle fingers and your thumb.
- Your ring finger should be bent so that the edge of it touches the side of the ball.
- Correct grip is key for bowling in a straight line!



Straight Arm Technique

- Stand sideways on to the batsman.
- Raise your front arm (the one not holding the ball) and lean back slightly.
- Hold your bowling arm straight and back behind your head.
- Stamp your front foot down in line with the wicket.
- Make a windmill motion with both your arms held straight.
- Your arm is straight at the top of the bowling movement.
- Your arm should brush past your ear.
- Release the ball as it passes your head.
- Look up at the wicket.



Skill Example

Watch this video link to learn how to bowl in cricket!

[Link](#)

Before practising this skill, follow this video link for a short cardio warm up. You can get your whole family to do this with you!

[Link](#)

How to show us!

Please create a video of yourself doing this skill and upload it to your class dojo portfolio.

You can practise this skill using a cricket ball, tennis ball, handball (high bounce ball) or a rolled up piece of paper and choose any target to aim at.

Remember – ask your parents/guardians for some safety rules if you're doing this inside. We suggest going out into the backyard for this activity, if you can.

Send Mrs Bastick or Miss Stumpf (whoever teaches you for PE) a dojo message to let us know that you have completed it.

Extension

Let us know something you found interesting about this task.

What challenges did you face? How did you overcome them?

Did you modify it?

How did your body feel before and after the task?