

Year Six

Week Eight

Online Learning Materials

Timetable and worksheets available from:

<https://westbyfordprimaryschool.wa.edu.au/flexible-online-learning>

Student Login Details:

Australian History Mysteries

Username: WestByfordPS

Password: Quenda

Soundwaves (Spelling)

www.fireflystudents.com.au

Login code: card325



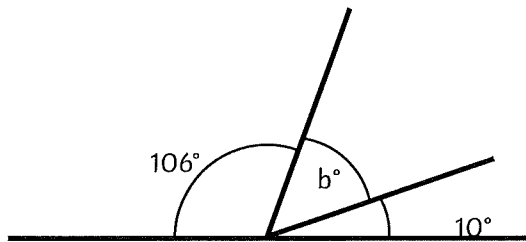
Missing Angles on a Straight Line

To recognise angles on a straight line and find missing angles.



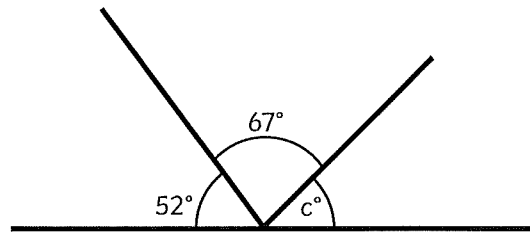
Calculate the missing angles:

1.



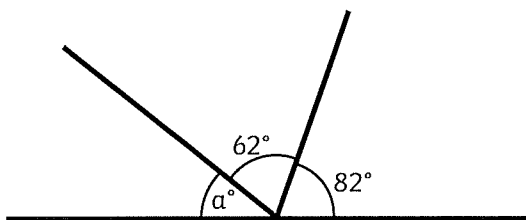
$$b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

2.



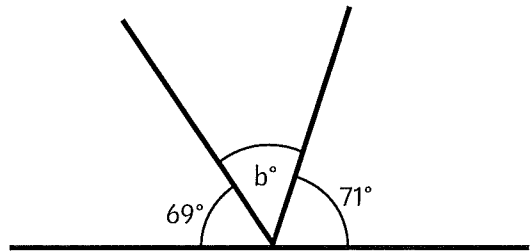
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

3.



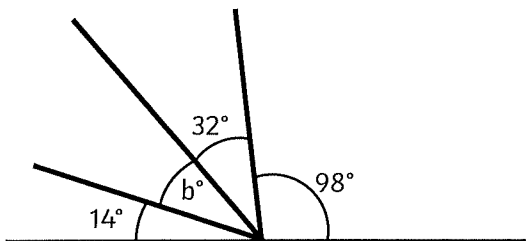
$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

4.



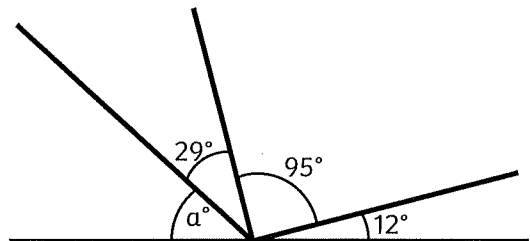
$$b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

5.



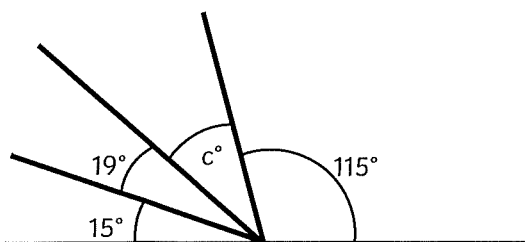
$$b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

6.



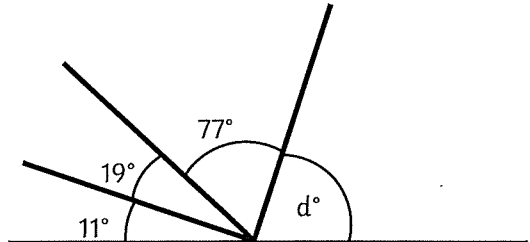
$$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

7.



$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

8.



$$d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$$

Spelling

Write sentences for 5 of your spelling words:

Write definitions (from a dictionary or the internet) for 5 of your spelling words:

Name _____

Chapter Study

|| CHAPTER 9 ||

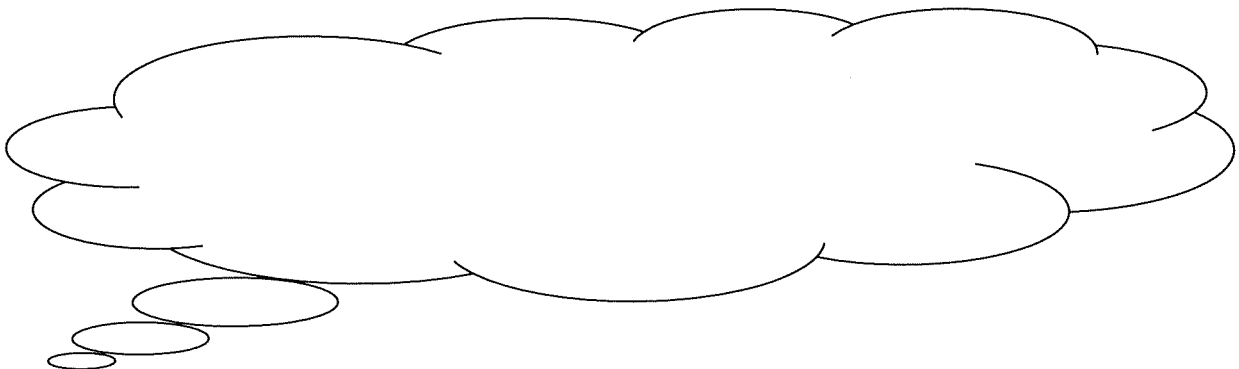
1. Where did Keith and his parents stay in Orchid Cove?

2. What do you think Keith enjoyed the most about Orchid Cove?
Why?

3. Why did Tracy warn Keith about going in the water?

4. What information did the sign give Keith?

5. What do you think Keith thought when Tracy warned him about
sitting under the palm trees?

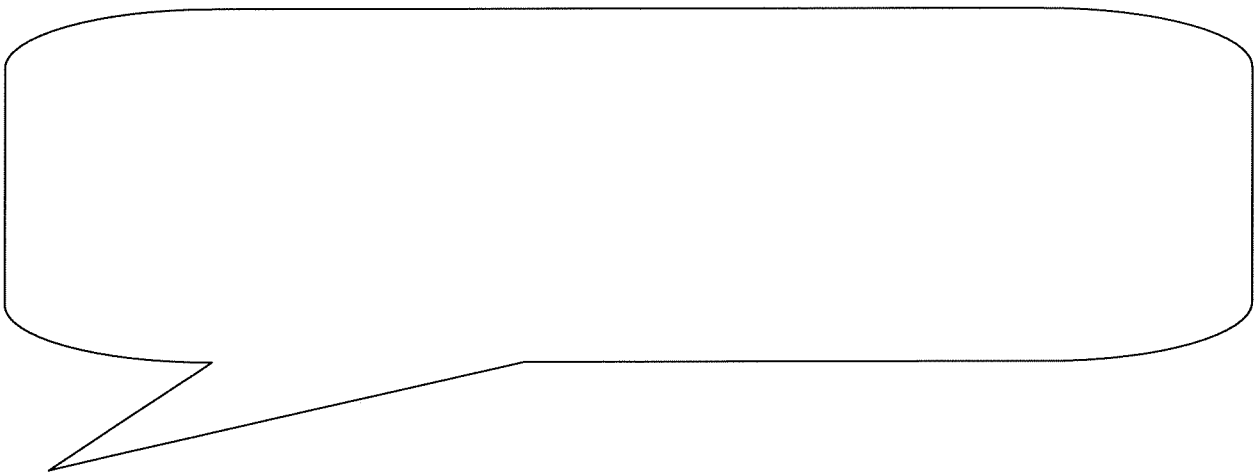


6. What do you think Keith learned from seeing the coconut fall onto the road? Why?

7. Fill in the scary information that Tracy told Keith about the following animals.

Stonefish	
Pufferfish	
Crocodiles	

8. What do you think Keith's parents would say if he told them all about the dangerous animals?



9. Do you think Keith and his parents have made the right decision in moving to Australia? Why or why not?

Name _____

Worksheet 17

≡ THE BOX JELLYFISH ≡

Research the box jellyfish and fill in your information in the boxes below.

Common name

Scientific name

Location / habitat

Physical description

Behaviour / movement

General information

Labelled diagram

Name _____

≡ AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS ≡

Australia is well known for its unique animals. Some are treasured and others are quite deadly. Inside the outline of Australia write the names of as many well loved Australian animals as you can. Then around the outside write down all the dangerous animals that might put some people off visiting Australia.





Advanced summary speech notes sheet

Motion

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The three most important issues in today's debate were:

1

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2

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3

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The other team said ... / Floor speakers
who disagreed with us said ...

We say ... /
Floor speakers who agreed with us said ...

Summary
of three key
areas

1

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2

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3

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Conclusion

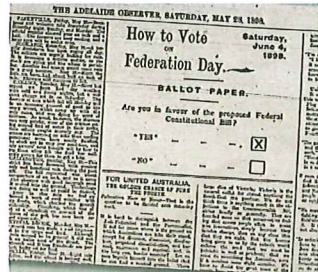
As well as reminding us of what points you've made, try to end with a strong statement.

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Rebuttal Tennis

What is the exercise?	Students are paired and practice quickly responding to and refuting arguments
Planning and materials	Topics and possible pairings
How many students?	2+
How it works	<p>Pairs of students sit opposite each other.</p> <p>One student makes a statement for, and the other immediately disagrees.</p> <p>Then the first student disagrees back – the winner is the person who keeps going the longest</p>
Adaptations and Differentiations	<p>Adaptation: To introduce students to the format show them the video on the noisyclassroom website first</p> <p>Adaptation: Make it a 'volleyball' match with one half of the class 'for' and one half of the class 'against'</p> <p>Adaptation: Pick a pair of students to come up to the front to 'model' the activity</p> <p>Adaptation: Give all pairs the same topic, then get them to feedback at the end. Use class discussion to make rebuttal better and more precise.</p> <p>In form time; in a club; in a lesson</p>
Best used	<p>As a plenary; as a starter;</p> <p>In primary schools; in secondary schools</p> <p>With a whole class; with smaller groups</p> <p>To introduce a topic;</p>
Your notes:	

Why federate?



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Referendums were held in each colony so that the people could vote on the draft constitution, and decide if they wanted to be a part of it. Most colonies agreed to the constitution, but some others, namely Queensland and Western Australia, did not. It would take another few years and another referendum for these colonies to decide to participate in the federation.

With all colonies on board, the new nation was officially proclaimed on January 1, 1901, and each colony became a state of Australia, as we know them today.

BUT, what if Australia had not federated? What impact would that have had on our lives today?

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Learning Intentions

WALT

- Understand why some colonies wanted to federate

WILF

- Engagement in partner work
- Explain 2 reasons why people wanted to federate

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Katie, 12, Colony of Victoria

It has not been a good weekend... My colony of Victoria is fighting again with the colony of New South Wales about what can be traded between the two colonies, and because I live in Wodonga, right on the Murray River, which separates the two colonies, it is even worse!

Yesterday I asked Mum if I could go and visit my friend Olivia. Olivia lives in Albury, which is just over the other side of the river in the colony of New South Wales. The border control officer on the bridge stopped me and asked me to pay 2 pounds to enter the colony. But here in the colony of Victoria we have already converted to dollars and cents! I couldn't pay him and I had to go home.

Today I asked if I could call Olivia on the telephone instead, but the call rates to the colony of New South Wales are very expensive compared to making a call to someone within Victoria, so I wasn't allowed. It sucked!

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Read

Before 1901 Australia was not one nation, as it is today. Instead, six **independent** British colonies existed in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each colony had its own laws controlled by its own government and, until 1872 when the first **telegraph** line was installed to link the colonies, they had very little to do with each other.

In the 1890s the idea that the colonies should **federate** and form one nation began to spread. During the next ten years there was much discussion and debate about how the country would operate under a central government. One of the main voices in this conversation was Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales. He organised a conference during which representatives from each colony gathered to look at the **constitutions** of Britain, America and Canada, to help them draft a constitution for the new nation 'down under'.

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Max, 11, Colony of Queensland

Today my family was on the train from my home in the colony of Queensland to my uncle's place in the colony of New South Wales. We are visiting him for two weeks for a holiday. At the border we had to get off one train and board another because the railways are designed differently in each colony. It means that the trains of one colony won't work on the train tracks of another. It seems silly to me.

Mum is worried because one day the separate armies of each of the colonies might need to meet in one spot to fight a common threat, but they will all be slowed down by having to get on and off trains at every border!

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Lola, 13, Colony of South Australia

I don't get it... I live in Darwin, one of the most northern points of the continent, but we are part of the colony of South Australia, governed in Adelaide - 3,000 kilometres away...?

Ryan, 11, Colony of Tasmania

Tasmania beat Queensland in the Colonial Cup cricket match! Yes! That means we take on Sri Lanka next week. I think we'll probably lose though... Sometimes I just wish that the best players from every colony could form a really good national team - we'd be unbeatable!

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The federation debate

The idea of federation caused a lot of debate. Supporters of federation, as well as those who opposed it, made speeches and wrote articles to lobby support for their views. There were many arguments for and against federation, and people across Australia had their own opinions and ideas. Here are some of the points they might have made.

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OPEN FOR DISCUSSION

- In what ways do you think that your life might be different today if Australia had never federated?
- Has federation been a good thing for Australia?
- Before federation there was a saying which said 'A nation for a continent and a continent for a nation'. What do you think it meant, and was it for or against federation?

45

National Identity

Each colony was developing independence from Britain - 'The Mother Country' - and supporters wanted this to be strengthened by the colonies joining together, whilst remaining part of the British Empire.

'We are Australians, not British. We shouldn't have to have our laws approved by the British government. If we federate, Australia will be a nation independent of Britain.'

'If the colonies stay independent of each other, there could be disputes between them. Federation will mean the colonies can't go to war against each other.'

- By the late 19th Century, although most of the settlers and their descendants were British subjects, there was a growing sense of pride in being Australian. With generations of people who were born in Australia, links with the mother country were weakening.
- Through music, literature and art, the Australian colony was creating its own identity, independent of Britain.

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TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Australia is an un-federated country.
2. Before federation there were no states in Australia.
3. Henry Parkes is known as the father of federation. At the time he was the premier of the colony of Victoria.
4. Queensland and Western Australia took some convincing before deciding to federate.
5. If it wasn't for federation, it could still be very difficult to travel and trade between colonies.

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Defence

Six small colony defence forces were not as strong as a large, unified force that would be better equipped to protect the nation.

'We are afraid of being invaded by the Germans, the French, the Russians, the Japanese or the Chinese. A single, united defence force will protect us better than smaller, colonial forces.'

'If we federate, the colonies can work together and make Australia stronger.'

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Tariffs and Trade

'We want to be able to move freely between the colonies to find work. Federation will mean people can't be barred from entering other colonies.'¹

Removing tariffs on trade within Australia would save time and money. Until Federation, people travelling between colonies would have to stop and declare any goods they had, and pay tariffs on them, which was inconvenient and expensive. Support for the change was strongly backed by residents in border towns, such as Corowa and Albury who were most impacted by these tariffs as they often travelled between colonies.

A unified nation would also be more appealing to overseas trading; one set of trade rules rather than six would make trade easier.

50

Use what you've learned about why some people were for Federation to sort these arguments:

FEDERATION: FOR & AGAINST

Below is a list of arguments which people in the late 1800s used both for and against Federation. Sort what you think were for the Federation and what were against it at the top of a page. Cut and paste arguments below. Results for an online discussion are shown below.

1. Let us have a better deal of goods.	2. The colonies are not united.
3. The colonies are not united.	4. The colonies are not united.
5. The colonies are not united.	6. The colonies are not united.
7. The colonies are not united.	8. The colonies are not united.
9. The colonies are not united.	10. The colonies are not united.
11. The colonies are not united.	12. The colonies are not united.
13. The colonies are not united.	14. The colonies are not united.
15. The colonies are not united.	16. The colonies are not united.
17. The colonies are not united.	18. The colonies are not united.
19. The colonies are not united.	20. The colonies are not united.
21. The colonies are not united.	22. The colonies are not united.
23. The colonies are not united.	24. The colonies are not united.
25. The colonies are not united.	26. The colonies are not united.
27. The colonies are not united.	28. The colonies are not united.
29. The colonies are not united.	30. The colonies are not united.
31. The colonies are not united.	32. The colonies are not united.
33. The colonies are not united.	34. The colonies are not united.
35. The colonies are not united.	36. The colonies are not united.
37. The colonies are not united.	38. The colonies are not united.
39. The colonies are not united.	40. The colonies are not united.
41. The colonies are not united.	42. The colonies are not united.
43. The colonies are not united.	44. The colonies are not united.
45. The colonies are not united.	46. The colonies are not united.
47. The colonies are not united.	48. The colonies are not united.
49. The colonies are not united.	50. The colonies are not united.
51. The colonies are not united.	52. The colonies are not united.
53. The colonies are not united.	54. The colonies are not united.
55. The colonies are not united.	56. The colonies are not united.
57. The colonies are not united.	58. The colonies are not united.
59. The colonies are not united.	60. The colonies are not united.
61. The colonies are not united.	62. The colonies are not united.
63. The colonies are not united.	64. The colonies are not united.
65. The colonies are not united.	66. The colonies are not united.
67. The colonies are not united.	68. The colonies are not united.
69. The colonies are not united.	70. The colonies are not united.
71. The colonies are not united.	72. The colonies are not united.
73. The colonies are not united.	74. The colonies are not united.
75. The colonies are not united.	76. The colonies are not united.
77. The colonies are not united.	78. The colonies are not united.
79. The colonies are not united.	80. The colonies are not united.
81. The colonies are not united.	82. The colonies are not united.
83. The colonies are not united.	84. The colonies are not united.
85. The colonies are not united.	86. The colonies are not united.
87. The colonies are not united.	88. The colonies are not united.
89. The colonies are not united.	90. The colonies are not united.
91. The colonies are not united.	92. The colonies are not united.
93. The colonies are not united.	94. The colonies are not united.
95. The colonies are not united.	96. The colonies are not united.
97. The colonies are not united.	98. The colonies are not united.
99. The colonies are not united.	100. The colonies are not united.

53

Immigration

Colonies had separate immigration rules, and supporters felt that a central government could make stricter laws to keep non-white, non-European people out of Australia.

51



KWL

ADD ONE THING YOU LEARNED TO YOUR KWL CHART.

54

Services

Each colony had their own post and railway systems which was causing problems for nationwide communication, travel and trade. New South Wales had a railway line that was 1.42 m wide, Victoria's was 1.6 m wide, and Queensland's was 1.06 m wide. That meant different tracks and trains were needed for each colony. With a federated nation, a standard, more convenient track size could be agreed upon.

52

Name: _____

FEDERATION: FOR & AGAINST

Below is a list of arguments which people in the late 1800s used both for and against federation. In your workbook, write the headings 'FOR Federation' and 'AGAINST Federation' at the top of a page. Cut out each argument below, decide if it was used to argue for or against federation, then paste it under the correct heading.



"Each colony has a different rail gauge (distance between the tracks). This makes travelling between colonies a difficult thing."	"Australia doesn't have a unified army. If the continent is invaded, will we be able to defend ourselves?"
"It's time for a national Australian identity. Rail and telegraph lines mean we're really all just neighbours anyway"	"A federal parliament will cost so much to set up and be expensive to run."
"Being from a smaller colony, I think New South Wales will have more power in deciding the rules for the new country, which isn't fair."	"Everything is working just fine the way it is."
"A federal government is likely to relax immigration laws and let non-British immigrants into the country. Australia should remain a white continent, if you ask me."	"A unified government would never let federated Australia be flooded with non-British citizens. That's the way it should be."
"It is unfair how some goods have large taxes charged on them when they move between colonies. Everything becomes so expensive. A unified country would mean no more tariffs on importing goods between states."	"The fact that we are allowed to charge tariffs on our products is great for the economy of our colony. All that will disappear if we can't charge taxes anymore."
"I just know that if Australia federates, it will be up to New South Wales and Victoria - the wealthy colonies - to carry the debts of the poorer ones. We worked hard for our wealth!"	"Isn't it silly that all the important decisions about our continent are made thousands of miles away in Britain?"
"A federal government would create a national postal service. This would make it easier and cheaper to send goods around the country, and be great for the economy."	"Moving between colonies is so hard because each one has their own rules and taxes. A unified set of rules and regulations would make life easier."

Rebuttal Tennis

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Your notes:	



Advanced summary speech notes sheet

Motion	
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The three most important issues in today's debate were:	
1	
2	
3	

	The other team said ... / Floor speakers who disagreed with us said ...	We say ... / Floor speakers who agreed with us said ...
Summary of three key areas	1	
	2	
	3	

Conclusion	As well as reminding us of what points you've made, try to end with a strong statement.
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