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# Teachers' Notes

*H.A.S.S Quizzes & Games: Year 5* is a fun way for your students to engage with the History and Geography curriculum. Students will complete a number of quizzes, crosswords, letter scrambles and other enjoyable activities based on information pages which are explicitly linked to core H.A.S.S concepts.

To make life easy, answers are provided at the back of the book so that the quizzes and games can be marked as a class. The final section of the book includes five quick general knowledge quizzes - these quizzes are a great way to find out how much your students already know about the world, and inspire them to find out more about global issues and events. They might like to work in pairs or small groups to complete these.

This resource is flexible and can be used to introduce or consolidate key H.A.S.S content. Students can work through the quizzes and games independently in class or at home. The worksheets can also be given to fast finishers.

## Curriculum Links

### **Reasons (economic, political and social) for the establishment of British colonies in Australia after 1800 (ACHASSK106)**

investigating the reasons for the establishment of one or more British colonies such as a penal colony (for example, Moreton Bay, Van Diemen's Land) or a colony that later became a state (for example, Western Australia, Victoria)

### **The nature of convict or colonial presence, including the factors that influenced patterns of development, aspects of the daily life of the inhabitants (including Aboriginal Peoples and Torres Strait Islander Peoples) and how the environment changed (ACHASSK107)**

investigating colonial life to discover what life was like at that time for different inhabitants (for example, a European farmer and an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language group, a convict and a free settler, a sugar cane farmer and an indentured labourer) in terms of clothing, diet, leisure, paid and unpaid work, shopping or trade, language, housing and children's lives

mapping local, regional and state/territory rural and urban settlement patterns in the 1800s, and noting factors such as geographical features, climate, water resources, the discovery of gold, transport and access to port facilities that shaped these patterns

investigating the impact of settlement on the local environment and its ecosystems (for example, comparing the present and past landscape and the flora and fauna of the local community)

### **The impact of a significant development or event on an Australian colony (ACHASSK108)**

investigating an event or development and explaining its economic, social and political impact on a colony (for example, the consequences of frontier conflict events such as the Myall Creek Massacre, the Pinjarra Massacre; the impact of South Sea Islanders on sugar farming and the timber industry; the impact of the Eureka Stockade on the development of democracy; the impact of internal exploration and the advent of rail on the expansion of farming)

### **The reasons people migrated to Australia and the experiences and contributions of a particular migrant group within a colony (ACHASSK109)**

# Curriculum Links

identifying the reasons why people migrated to Australia in the 1800s (for example, as convicts; assisted passengers; indentured labourers; people seeking a better life such as gold miners; and those dislocated by events such as the Industrial Revolution, the Irish Potato Famine and the Highland Clearances)

## **The role that a significant individual or group played in shaping a colony (ACHASSK110)**

investigating the contribution or significance of an individual or group to the shaping of a colony in the 1800s (for example, explorers, farmers, pastoralists, miners, inventors, writers, artists, humanitarians, religious and spiritual leaders, political activists, including women, children, and people of diverse cultures)

exploring the motivations and actions of an individual or group that shaped a colony

## **Geography**

### **The influence of people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, on the environmental characteristics of Australian places (ACHASSK112)**

identifying how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities altered the environment and sustained ways of living through their methods of land and resource management

exploring the extent of change in the local environment over time (for example, through vegetation clearance, fencing, urban development, drainage, irrigation, farming, forest plantations or mining), and evaluating the positive and negative effects of change on environmental sustainability

### **The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them (ACHASSK113)**

comparing how people have responded to climatic conditions in similar and different places and explaining why most Australians live close to the coast compared to inland Australia

investigating the influence of landforms (for example, river valleys such as the Murray-Darling, Yellow (Huang He), Yangtze, Amazon, Mekong or Ganges), on the development of settlements that are involved in food and fibre production

examining the effects of landforms (for example, valleys, hills, natural harbours and rivers) on the location and characteristics of their place and other places they know

exploring the extent of change in the local environment over time and the impact of change on ecosystems

exploring how a unique environment is used and managed (for example, settlement and human use of Antarctica and the practices and laws that aim to manage human impact)

### **The impact of bushfires or floods on environments and communities, and how people can respond (ACHASSK114)**

mapping and explaining the location, frequency and severity of bushfires or flooding in Australia

explaining the impacts of fire on Australian vegetation and the significance of fire damage on communities

researching how the application of principles of prevention, mitigation and preparedness minimises the harmful effects of bushfires or flooding

# British Penal Colonies

**Read the information, then complete the quiz and the crossword which follow.**

In the 17th and 18th centuries, convicted criminals in Britain were transported to far-off penal colonies in different parts of Britain's Empire. The British government wanted to separate criminals from law-abiding citizens in society. It was hoped that the harsh punishment of being transported would make people think twice before committing crimes, even petty ones such as stealing food or clothes. During the 17th and 18th centuries, penal colonies had been set up in Georgia in North America, Bermuda, Ghana, the Andaman Islands and Singapore. New South Wales became a British penal colony in 1788.

Transportation was also a way of dealing with the problem of overcrowding in prisons. This problem was so serious that old ships, called hulks, were converted into floating prisons. Once convicts had been transported, they were forbidden to step foot in the Old Country again, even after serving out their sentences. Petty criminals were not the only ones marked for transportation. Political opponents, Tolpuddle Martyrs, Irish rebel leaders, orphans, mutineers and pirates found themselves bound for Botany Bay.

Other reasons for setting up penal colonies in Australia after 1800:

- *The North American colonies refused to accept British convicts after the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Britain needed a remote place to keep sending its convicts.*
- *To gain control over the huge Australian territory and prevent other European powers, in particular France, from establishing colonies on the continent.*
- *To use Australia's location to promote trade with Asian nations like China.*
- *Cheap convict labour could build infrastructures that the colony needed, such as: roads, bridges and public buildings. Convicts could be assigned to settlers to work on farms.*
- *Britain could benefit economically from the industries developed in the Australian colonies with convict labour. New South Wales was already producing fine wool from merino sheep and quality wine, and a thriving whaling and sealing industry was operating around Bass Strait.*

Between 1788 and 1868 more than 65,000 convicts were transported to the Australian colonies.

## Van Diemen's Land

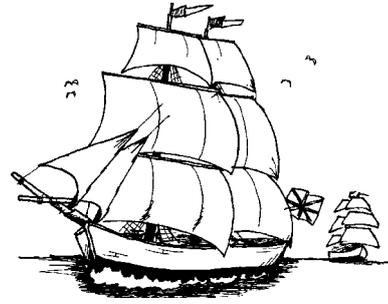
By 1803 there were more convicts than free settlers in the colony of New South Wales. Keeping law and order was a major concern for Governor King. He decided that another penal colony should be established in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), where hardened criminals could be sent to separate them from the general convict population in Sydney. Van Diemen's Land was considered a "sister colony" of Sydney. In 1804 Governor King gave Lieutenant-Governor David Collins the task of establishing Hobart Town as the new penal colony (see map right).

## The French Threat

There was another reason for King's decision to set up a penal colony rapidly in Van Diemen's Land. The British wanted to make it clear to the French that they were not welcome on Australian shores. French explorers had been on mapping expeditions around the Australian coastline shortly after the first landing at Botany Bay in 1788. Like the British, the French were empire builders in search of new territories with resources to exploit. The French had also established penal colonies in remote places, but their interest in Van Diemen's Land seemed to be more of a scientific nature. In 1793 Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, a French navigator, spent five weeks exploring the Derwent River and Huon Valley area of Tasmania. Scientists made contact with local Indigenous Australians to learn about their way of life. They mapped the area and sketched fauna and flora. The French even left behind a walled vegetable and herb garden that they had cultivated at Recherche Bay.

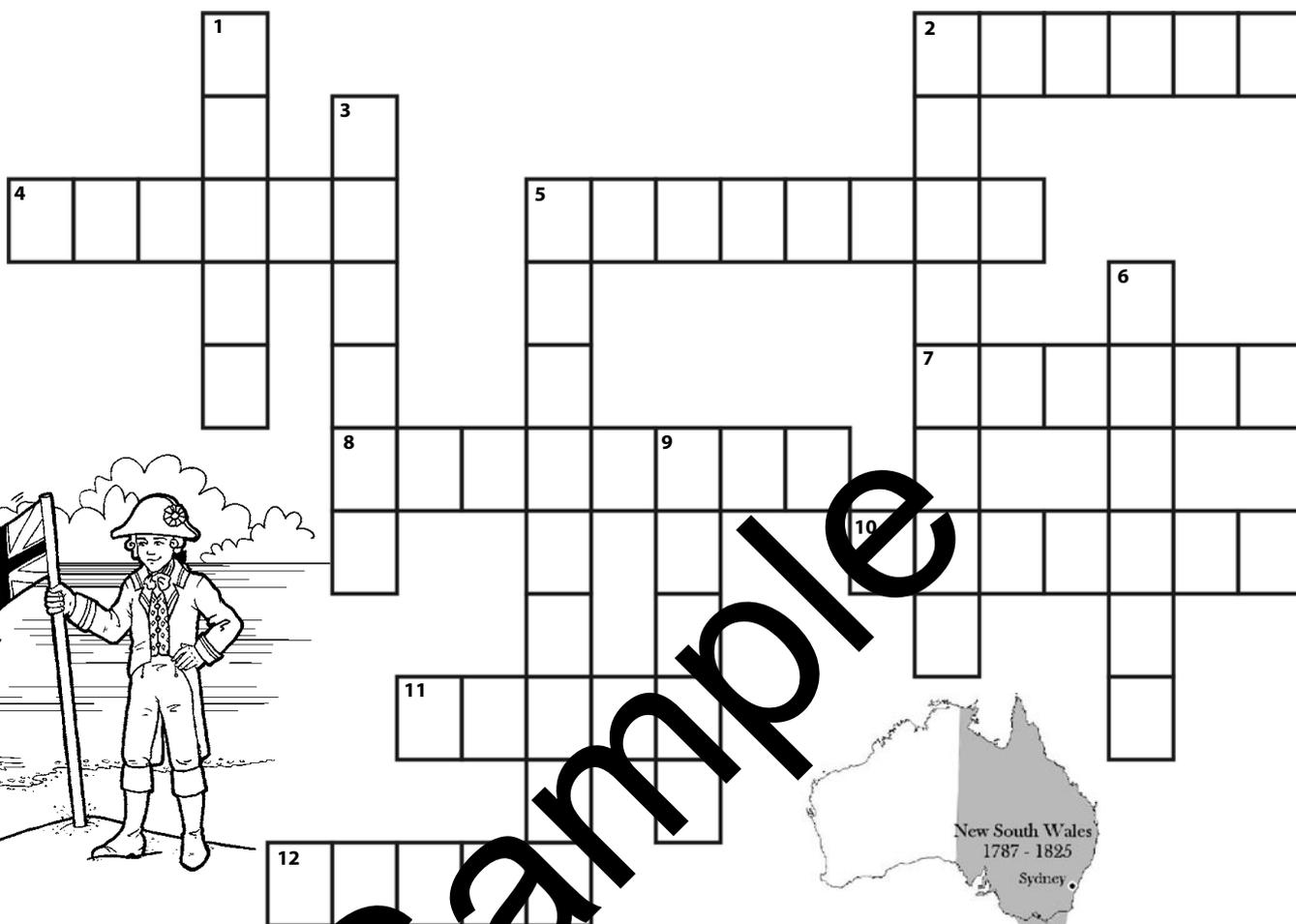
Read the information on the previous page to help you to complete the quiz.  
Circle your answers.

- Which group was transported from Britain to penal colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries?
  - suspected criminals
  - convicted criminals
  - homeless
  - aristocrats
- Why were these people transported?
  - to decrease Britain's population
  - to separate them from law-abiding citizens
  - to have them explore new lands
  - it was cheaper than keeping them in prison
- What was the name given to those transported?
  - convicts
  - converts
  - colonists
  - settlers
- Which country did **NOT** house a British penal colony in the 17th and 18th centuries?
  - Germany
  - North America
  - Singapore
  - Australia
- Old ships were converted into floating prisons. What were these floating prisons known as?
  - barges
  - sloops
  - hulks
  - chattels
- When were the transported prisoners allowed back to England?
  - after they paid a fine
  - after serving their sentences
  - after they apologised
  - never
- Who was **NOT** marked for transportation?
  - soldiers
  - orphans
  - pirates
  - political opponents
- Between 1788 and 1868, how many people were transported to the Australian colonies?
  - 1500
  - 150,000
  - 165,000
  - 500,000
- By 1803 there were more convicts than free settlers in the NSW colony. Why was this a concern?
  - there wasn't enough housing
  - there wasn't enough food
  - keeping law and order was almost impossible
  - there was not enough land
- Governor King decided to create a new colony on Van Diemen's Land. What is Van Diemen's land known as today?
  - Dirk Hartog Island
  - Tasmania
  - Queensland
  - Hamilton Island
- The new colony on Van Diemen's Land was known as a what colony to Sydney?
  - brother
  - father
  - mother
  - sister
- What was a reason to set up a new colony on Van Diemen's Land?
  - to generate more wealth for Sydney
  - to stop the French from colonising it
  - the climate was better than Sydney
  - to build a trade route with New Zealand



Sample

Use the information on page 7 and the clues below to help you to solve the crossword.



### ACROSS

- 2 Van Diemen's land colony was a \_\_\_\_\_ colony
- 4 The British wanted to stop the nation of \_\_\_\_\_ colonising Australia
- 5 Name given to those sent over to the colonies
- 7 Once arrived, people were used as a cheap \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Van Diemen's land is now known as \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Political opponents, pirates and \_\_\_\_\_ were also transported
- 11 Colonies in Australia allowed greater \_\_\_\_\_ with Asia
- 12 The name of the prison ships

### DOWN

- 1 Those convicted would be sent to \_\_\_\_\_ colonies
- 2 The name given to those who freely moved to the colonies
- 3 One of the benefits of colonies in Australia is they were \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 At first only convicted \_\_\_\_\_ were transported
- 6 The bay where the first colony was set up
- 9 When were convicts allowed to be transported back to England?

**List of words**

Below are words to do with the events affecting colonisation, arranged in order from shortest to longest.

**4 letters**

- fire
- food

**5 letters**

- crown lands

**7 letters**

- culture
- disease
- farming
- license
- nyungar

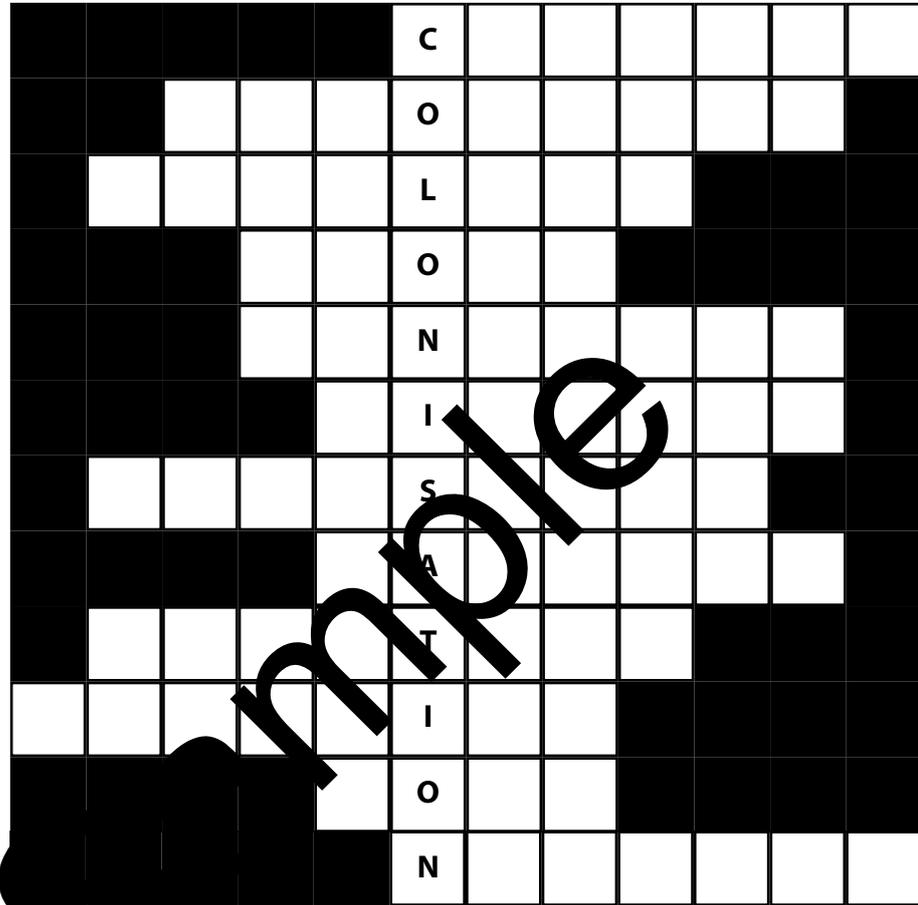
**8 letters**

- colonies
- conflict
- hardship
- settlers
- squatter

**9 letters**

- farmhouse
- firestick
- resources

In this box the longest word runs DOWN the centre. Can you fit twelve more words from the list (all going ACROSS) into the other spaces? Not all words are used in the puzzle.

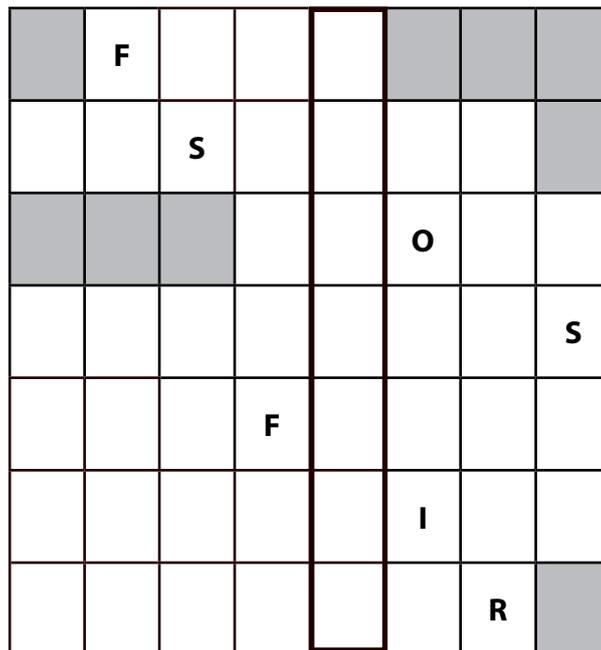


**The Mystery Word**

From your twelve answers above, select words to fit into the spaces. If you choose the correct words, you will answer this question:

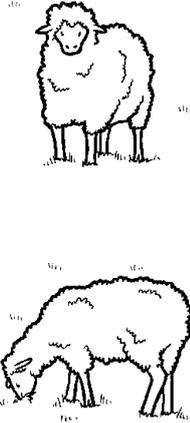
Who was the Governor of NSW in the 1820s who helped set up the "Squatting Act"?

\_\_\_\_\_



Find the sheep industry words in the word search.

- BALES
- CLIPPER
- FLEECE
- LABOUR
- MACARTHUR
- MEAT
- MERINO
- PASTURE
- RAILWAY
- SHEARER
- STRIKE
- UNION



T	G	P	O	N	I	R	E	M	E	D	I
A	N	E	R	U	T	S	A	P	Z	W	S
E	C	P	Y	A	W	L	I	A	R	V	B
M	I	I	S	T	R	I	K	E	F	A	L
E	C	E	E	L	F	M	Y	G	I	A	B
T	X	S	H	E	A	R	E	R	B	O	S
G	A	S	T	U	T	W	K	O	Z	E	N
E	W	I	B	Y	R	I	U	H	L	I	U
C	L	I	P	P	E	R	U	A	T	I	X
Y	Q	U	N	I	O	N	B	G	B	K	B
U	U	X	R	R	R	H	B	Q	M		
V	H	L	M	A	C	R	T	H	U	R	

Use the words or the numbers to solve the sudoku. Remember no two words (or numbers) can be used twice in the same row or column.

				4	SHEARER				
4	SHEARER			6	CLIPPER SHIP	3	STEAM TRAIN		
5	SHED	2	BALES						
						5	SHED	6	CLIPPER SHIP
		3	STEAM TRAIN	2	BALES			4	SHEARER
		4	SHEARER						

1	SHEEP	2	BALES	3	STEAM TRAIN	4	SHEARER	5	SHED	6	CLIPPER SHIP
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# Landforms & Settlement

Read the information, then complete the quiz and games which follow.

The settlement in Sydney may have begun with rickety tents in 1788, but the town gradually grew over the next 200 years into the modern city of 4,575,000 people that it is today. But not all places in Australia have continued to grow in population.

In 1911, the census figures revealed that the rural city of Swan Hill on the Murray River in Victoria had 21,141 inhabitants. After a century, the population is almost the same. The mining centre of Broken Hill in outback New South Wales has suffered a different fate. In 1908, Broken Hill had 35,000 residents and was the third largest urban centre in New South Wales. Today the population is 21,000. Since 1788, people in Australia have preferred to live in large coastal urban centres.

## Where Early Australian Settlements Developed

The early settlements in the colonies of Australia had to support settlers and convicts who were completely cut off from food supplies in Europe for long periods of time. For settlements to survive, there had to be:

- a fresh water supply available for people and livestock;
- fertile farming land for growing food for the settlement;
- timber for building shelter;
- a safe port on the mouth of a river for ships to transport people and goods, as no overland road system had been developed.

The colonies grew in population so the need to expand settlement to other areas became essential in order to grow crops and graze livestock. Finding a crossing over the Blue Mountains in New South Wales in 1813 led to the growth of inland communities that were distanced from Sydney. Food and goods that were not consumed in the colony were sold in Europe and this provided income to develop the colonies. The first towns on ports in Australia soon became bustling hubs for buying and selling farm produce. These towns received migrants who wanted to make a better life in the colonies.

## The Site of Australia's Capital

Where to locate Australia's national capital after Federation in 1901 caused great debate and lots of squabbling. New South Wales and Victoria, the two most populated states, competed fiercely to have the new capital within their state borders. The states of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia eventually came to a decision that the first federal parliament could be built in a territory in New South Wales – but it had to be at least 160 kilometres from Sydney.

The Yass-Canberra district was chosen in 1908 as the best location for Australia's capital city. The district's fresh air, good water supply and its bush setting near the Brindabella Ranges were among the deciding factors. The nation's new capital city adopted a coat of arms featuring a black and white swan (image above). The name "Canberra" is believed to have come from the indigenous place name for the area.

The city of Canberra was designed by the famous American architects, Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahoney Griffin. They were asked to design a city "not only for the present, but for all time". It was to be a beautiful bush city of world-class standards. The construction of the capital began in 1915 and continued until the 1940s.

## The Australian Capital Territory

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has a land area of 2,358 square kilometres and is home to 365,000 people. It is located 390 kilometres from Sydney and 660 kilometres from Melbourne (see map below). On average, there are 450 people living in a square kilometre in the ACT. This population density is higher than other state capitals or territories in Australia.

## Why Canberra Is An Important Centre In Australia

- It is the seat of Australia's federal parliament.
- It is the site of cultural landmarks such as: The Australian War Memorial, National Gallery of Australia and The National Library.
- It is home to Australia's major law, educational and scientific institutions.
- Many international embassies, consulates and organisations are located in the city.

Read the information on the previous page to help you to complete the quiz.  
Circle your answers.

- Historically, where do people in Australia prefer to live?
  - pastoral farming areas
  - coastal urban areas
  - rainforest areas
  - desert areas
- Why were the first settlements in Australia located on ports?
  - because it was closest to where they landed
  - to transport people and goods
  - other areas where uninhabitable
  - the governors of the colonies ordered it
- Why did these port towns become popular?
  - they were centres for buying and selling farm products
  - they had nice views
  - housing was inexpensive
  - there was good mining available
- What happened to food and goods that were not used by the colonies?
  - they were thrown away
  - they were sold in Europe
  - they were recycled
  - they were sent to New Zealand
- Look at the map. What is the city located at point A?
  - Sydney
  - Brisbane
  - Newcastle
  - Gold Coast
- What is the name of the river at point B?
  - Swan
  - Murray
  - Avon
  - Gasgoyne
- What city is located at point C?
  - Derwent
  - Darwin
  - Karratha
  - Gold Coast
- What is the name given to the large region of South Eastern Australia where thousands of interconnected creeks and rivers run (point D)?
  - Murrumbidgee Basin
  - Murray-Darling Basin
  - Darling-Murray Basin
  - Snowy River Basin
- What is **NOT** one reason why Canberra was selected to be the nation's capital?
  - the colder weather was thought to be better for Europeans
  - it was not on the coast, making it safe from sea-attacks
  - it was not settled, and therefore had room
  - it is directly between Melbourne and Sydney
- Why did Sydney and Melbourne argue to be chosen as Australia's capital city?
  - because it would give more power to the city chosen
  - because they would receive more money from taxes
  - because it would attract more tourists
  - because it would increase the rents of housing
- Who designed the city of Canberra?
  - Jorn Utzon
  - Frank Lloyd Wright
  - Walter Burley Griffin
  - Charles Canberra

