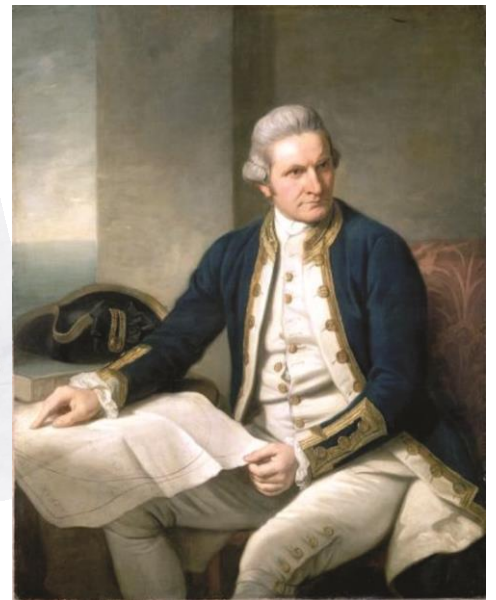


South Australian Maritime Museum

Exploration

Teacher Resource

This resource is designed to assist teachers in supporting students' learning as they engage with the *First Voyages* exhibition in the SA Maritime Museum and undertake the *Exploration* digital inquiry.



This education resource for schools has been developed through a partnership between DECD Outreach Education and the South Australian Maritime Museum.



Government of South Australia
Department for Education and
Child Development



From the early 17th century European explorers searched the Pacific region looking for new goods to trade, land to settle, and specimens of flora and fauna to enhance scientific knowledge. This historical inquiry explores the concept of exploration - the voyages of discovery that took place in the 18th and 19th centuries. Follow the points on the map and record your responses as you work through the tasks.


This digital inquiry comprises 9 learning challenges:

- A) Original Inhabitants
- B) Macassan People
- C) Dutch Exploration
- D) Captain James Cook
- E) Matthew Flinders
- F) Navigation
- G) Work on Board
- H) Kangaroo Island / Whaling
- I) Science



Suitability: Year 4 students

Australian Curriculum Outcomes:



Learning Area	Learning Outcomes	App links
History	<p><u>First Contacts</u></p> <p>By the end of Year 4, students explain how and why life changed in the past, and identify aspects of the past that remained the same. They recognise the significance of events in bringing about change. Students identify key individuals and groups who established contacts during the age of discovery and examine their impact on society. They examine the diversity and longevity of Australia's First Peoples and the ways Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are connected to Country and Place (land, sea, waterways and skies).</p>	<p>Perspectives- Aboriginal and European</p> <p>Chronology –sequence events and changes</p> <p>Analysis and use of sources</p> <p>Explanation and Communication (oral, graphic and digital)</p>
Geography	<p><u>Geographical Inquiry and Skills</u></p> <p>Collect and record relevant geographical data and information, by observing, by interviewing, conducting surveys and measuring, or from sources such as maps, photographs, satellite images, the media and the internet.</p> <p>Represent data by constructing tables and graphs.</p> <p>Represent the location of places and their features by constructing large-scale maps that conform to cartographic conventions including scale, legend, title and north point, and describe their location using simple grid references, compass direction and distance.</p>	<p>Mapping and charts</p> <p>Distance</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Scale</p>
English	<p><u>Interacting with others</u></p> <p>Interpret ideas and information in spoken texts and listen for key points in order to carry out tasks and use information to share and extend ideas and information.</p> <p>Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning to expand content knowledge, integrating and linking ideas and analysing and evaluating texts.</p>	<p>Interpreting museum labels</p> <p>Biographies</p> <p>Historical stories, including Aboriginal perspectives</p>
Numeracy	<p>Understand the role of mathematics in the world and have the dispositions and capacities to use mathematical knowledge and skills purposefully. Students develop numeracy capability as they learn to organise and interpret historical events and developments. Students learn to use scaled timelines, including those involving negative and positive numbers, as well as calendars and dates to recall information on topics of historical significance and to illustrate the passing of time.</p>	<p>Chronology - timelines</p> <p>Significant dates</p> <p>Measurement, angles, time, percentages</p> <p>Geography- longitude & latitude</p> <p>Navigation</p>
<p>Information and Communication Technology</p> <p>ICT Capability</p>	 <p>Applying social and ethical protocols and practices when using ICT:</p> <p>Investigating with ICT:</p> <p>Investigating using ICT:</p> <p>Managing and operating ICT:</p> <p>Communicating with ICT:</p>	<p>Working collaboratively developing skills and aptitudes.</p> <p>Use of the digital learning resource in the museum and learning upon returning to school</p>











Historical concepts: Significance, evidence, perspective, contestability




Related concepts: Exploration, navigation, biology, discovery, geography, culture


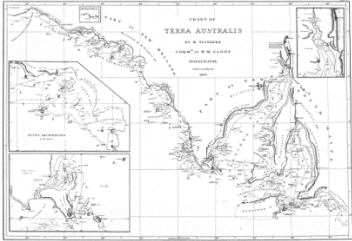

Inquiry Questions:






- Why did the great voyages of exploration occur?
- What was life like for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Peoples before the arrival of the Europeans?
- Why did Europeans settle in Australia?
- What was the nature and consequence of contact between Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Peoples and early traders, explorers and settlers?


Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Pre / Post Visit Learning Engagements
PRE MUEUM VISIT ACTIVITY/S			
<u>Successful Exploration</u>	<p>Do you think you have what it takes to be a successful explorer? Discuss the skills you need to explore the Maritime Museum during your visit.</p> <p>A. Discuss the skills you will be using during your exploration of the Museum. You will be asked to give examples of how you used these skills when you return to school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication skills (speaking, listening, reading and writing) • Thinking skills (finding information) • Self management skills (organising your time, keeping safe) • Social skills (cooperating and accepting responsibility) • Research skills (asking questions, observations, recording findings) 	Pre Visit Discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does exploration still happen today? How has it changed and why? • Prior to your visit, unpack each of the skills that students may be using while undertaking their inquiry. Use a 'Y Chart' to identify what each one looks like, feels like and sounds like.
MUSEUM IPAD TRAIL ACTIVITIES			
<u>Original Inhabitants</u> 	<p>1. Find and photograph an object in the upper level of the museum that shows how Aboriginal people lived prior to European occupation.</p> <p><i>This image shows two Aboriginal men looking at a ship in the distance. Record a video response to describe what they might they be thinking and feeling</i></p>  <p><i>Two Aboriginal males on hill looking at ship in the distance, W. A. Cawthorne (SLNSW)</i></p>	<p>It is difficult to work out exactly when humans first came to Australia as there are no written records. We do know that the first occupation occurred thousands of years ago, with Aboriginal people being the first/ original occupants of this land.</p> <p>Colonists perceptions of Aboriginal People: http://boundforsouthaustralia.net.au/journey-content/colonists%e2%80%99perceptions-of-aboriginal-people.html </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a fishbone graphic organiser to explore the cause and effect of the contact between the Aboriginal people and European people. • Aboriginal people have been in Australia for 50,000 – 100,000 years before the early Europeans explored the region. Use a piece of string to create a timeline, 5 metres long, with 1 cm representing 200 years. Show how long Aboriginal people have lived in Australia, the arrival of European explorers and the establishment of British colonies. • Use a map of South Australia to identify the places that have Aboriginal names. How did your suburb get its name? • Australian Indigenous Cultural Heritage: http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/austn-indigenous-cultural-heritage





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<p>Macassan People</p> 	<p>1. Find the swivel gun thought to have been used by the Macassans. Talk to your partner and record an audio response as to why the Macassans would have used this object.</p> 	<p>The Macassan people lived in what is now known as Indonesia. The Macassan fishermen travelled to Australia for several hundred years in search of trepang, also known as sea slugs. They would take it back with them to trade with the Chinese.</p>	<p>Who discovered Australia? Resources for teachers and students: http://www.nma.gov.au/online_features/cook_forster/resources/for_teachers</p>
<p>Dutch Exploration</p> 	<p>1. Take two photographs of different maps to show the Australian continent at different periods of time.</p> <p>2. Order the charts below from the oldest to most recent.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  1659 </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  1746 </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  1790 </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  1803 </div> </div> <p>3. The official name for Australia is the Commonwealth of Australia. Circle the different names give to this country since the arrival of Europeans.</p> 	<p>The first known Europeans to reach the western coast of Australia in 1606 was a Dutch man, Willem Janszoon. He described Australia as a harsh desert-like land. Other Dutch navigators explored the land in the following years, naming it New Holland. As years passed, charts and maps of the continent showed greater detail and became more accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping Australia: (Scootle Resource) http://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/R11076/index.html
<p>Captain James Cook</p> 	<p>1. Photograph two objects in the exhibition related to James Cook's voyage</p> <p>2. Draw a line on the map of Australia from 1787 to show Cook's route, sailing a figure 8 around New Zealand and then heading north, up along the east coast of Australia towards Indonesia.</p> 	<p>Captain James Cook, commander of HMS Endeavour arrived in Tahiti in April 1769 to observe the transit of Venus. Endeavour continued on to New Zealand, and then sailed along the length of Australia's eastern coast, which had never before been recorded by Europeans. Cook claimed it for Britain and named it New South Wales. Cook and his crew then returned home, arriving in July 1771. This eventually led to the British invasion of Australia in 1788.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about Captain James Cook and his vessel, HM Bark Endeavour: http://lrrpublic.cli.det.nsw.edu.au/lrrSecure/Sites/Web/13584/ Who was Cook? Watch the online video. http://www.captcook-ne.co.uk/ccne/who.htm View the timeline and learn about Captain James Cook's life and achievements. http://www.captcook-ne.co.uk/ccne/timeline.htm

Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Pre / Post Visit Learning Engagements
<p><u>Matthew Flinders</u></p> 	<p>1. What do you think caused the smoke that Matthew Flinders saw? Record an audio response.</p> <p>2. Find the Memory Cove plaque at the top of the stairs. This plaque was made of copper in memory of the eight seafarers from Flinders' ship Investigator who lost their lives near Port Lincoln. They had rowed ashore to collect drinking water and firewood but drowned on the return voyage when their boat capsized. Flinders named the site Memory Cove in their honour and named the islands in the bay after each of the lost crew.</p> <p>3. Only two parts of the plaque are left. How do we know that this event took place and what was written on the original plaque? Talk to your partner and record an audio response.</p> <p>4. Find and make a short video of another object near the plaque that was from Matthew Flinders ship, Investigator. Include audio response giving details about the object.</p> 	<p>Matthew Flinders was an Englishman and was the first European to circumnavigate, or sail all the way around, Australia. On returning to England he wrote a book titled <i>A Voyage to Terra Australis</i>. He recorded the following in his journal:</p> <p><i>"The low eastern shore along which we have run this day, is generally sandy, but is covered with small trees... We noticed much smoke on the low land... and at noon also, great smokes were rising from the hills further up."</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a Venn Diagram to draw comparisons between the British colony established in New South Wales in 1788 and the establishment of the province of South Australia in 1836. • What were the goals of Matthew Flinders' expedition? Why did he set sail? Did Matthew Flinders achieve these goals? Develop and write down 1 goal that you want to achieve. Identify the things you need to do to achieve this goal. • If you were Matthew Flinders, what would be one decision that you would have changed during your navigation of the South Australian coast?
<p><u>Work Onboard</u></p> 	<p>1. Use the drawing tool to select one of the jobs below that interests you.</p> <p>Captain (commands and manages the people on board)</p> <p>Navigator (knows where the ship's location is at all times)</p> <p>Zoologist (studies animals)</p> <p>Botanist (studies plants)</p> <p>Artist (creates paintings or drawings)</p> <p>2. Record an audio to describe the skills you would need to be successful in your job.</p> <p>3. Explore the upper level of the museum and photograph 2 objects related to your job.</p>	<p>Mathew Flinders' ship, <i>Investigator</i> had 88 men on board. There were many jobs involved in maintaining a ship at sea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European artists drew the Australian landscape, people and animals. Many of these images were sketched in Australia, and then coloured when the artists returned to Europe (the French produced detailed watercolours in Australia and on the ship. The drawings were published as engravings about a decade after the expedition returned) Find out what colours were traditionally used in Indigenous art works. Compare the use of colour in the drawings and paintings completed by the artists who were part of the European expeditions. <p>Useful websites to assist research indigenous artwork and drawings.</p> <p>http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia/australian-story/austn-indigenous-art</p> <p>https://www.aboriginal-art-australia.com/aboriginal-art-library/the-story-of-aboriginal-art/</p>

Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Pre / Post Visit Learning Engagements
<p><u>Navigation</u></p> 	<p>1. Take two photographs to show instruments used in celestial navigation.</p> <p>2. Look at the chart Matthew Flinders drew as he charted the southern coast of Australia. Draw a mark to show the location of Adelaide. Work your way through the four navigational machines in the museum. Follow the instructions at the last machine to calculate Matthew Flinders' location on 15th August 1809. Use the drawing tool to record his location.</p> 	<p>Both Nicolas Baudin and Matthew Flinders charted the South Australian coast. As cartographers and navigators, these men used sextants to find their location on the earth's surface. They measured latitude by calculating the angles between their position on the earth and celestial bodies such as the sun, stars and moon. Longitude was calculated using a chronometer (a clock).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicolas Baudin, the leader of the French expedition, died of tuberculosis on the French island of Mauritius. He was 49 years old. Locate Mauritius on a world map and research the significance of this country for the French and English in the early 1800s. Learn about navigation – calculating position using latitude and longitude: http://education.maritime.history.sa.gov.au/documents/SextantBooklet.pdf
<p><u>Kangaroo Island / Whaling</u></p> 	<p>1. Photograph two objects in the exhibition related to whaling.</p> <p>2. When the province of South Australia was proclaimed in 1836, whaling was the first industry. The whale population declined and most whaling stations were closed by 1860. Talk with your partner and give a reason as to why you think this happened.</p> <p>3. Nicholas Baudin's expedition collected live kangaroos from Kangaroo Island. Worried they were suffering from the damp on decks, Baudin evicted two of his scientists from their cabins to give the roos some creature comforts. Sick kangaroos were fed a diet of 'rice mash, wine and sugar'. Those that survived were delivered to Malmaison, Josephine Bonaparte's estate outside of Paris, where they joined her black swans and emus. Do you agree that it was right for Baudin's crew to take the kangaroos back to France? Record an audio response giving a reason for your answer.</p>	<p>Whalers living on Kangaroo Island learned that toothed whales travelled to the waters southwest of Kangaroo Island in the summer months. Sperm whales were valuable as the sperm oil from their skulls was used as a lubricant and train oil from their blubber was used to fuel lamps. Their teeth were used for scrimshaw.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research whales and learn more about their habitats, anatomy and behaviours. http://www.wdcs.org/wdcskids/en/story_details.php?select=584 Explore current threats to whales and learn more about their conservation. http://www.campaign-whale.org/kids-page/what-threats-are-whales-facing Research what happened when Matthew Flinders and Nicolas Baudin met on 8th April 1802. Why did they meet and what happened during this encounter? Visit Encounter Bay near Victor Harbor to see where this meeting took place. http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au/encounter/1802.htm

Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Pre / Post Visit Learning Engagements
Science 	<p>1. Find the display of preserved animals and use the notes in the exhibition to match the specimens to their correct names.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>starfish</i> <i>(Archaster angulatus)</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>leather jacket</i> <i>(Oligoplites saurus)</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <i>butterfly fish</i> <i>(Chaetodontidae)</i> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <i>weedy sea dragon</i> <i>(Phyllopteryx taeniolatus)</i> </div>	<p>Nicolas Baudin's ship had a team of twenty two scientists, anthropologists, botanists, mineralogists and natural history artists including the naturalist Francois Péron. Francois Péron undertook studies on board, including anatomy, anthropology, botany, zoology, meteorology, oceanography and naval hygiene!</p> <p>Nicolas Baudin's scientific and cartographic achievements added enormously to the knowledge of Terra Australis, especially the discovery of new flora and fauna. Napoleon's instructions to Baudin had been quite specific; <i>'You will make up this collection of living animals of all kinds, insects, and especially of birds with beautiful plumage. As regards animals, I don't need to tell you how to choose between those intended for the menageries and those for a collection of pure pleasure. You will appreciate that it must comprise flowers, shrubs, seeds, shells, precious stones, timber for fine works of marquetry, insects, butterflies, etc. ...'</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imagine you are a naturalist, studying the natural world. Choose an item either from home or in the school grounds to study. Take a photograph of your object, and write some notes about it. Undertake further research about the object using resources such as books, internet and local organisations. What is a naturalist? What do they study and why? Identify an object in your school yard that a naturalist would study and provide scientific information about it. Describe what you would be doing if you were studying anatomy, anthropology, botany, zoology, meteorology or oceanography. Upon his return to France, Péron wrote a book titled <i>Voyage de découvertes aux Terres Australes</i>. What information do you think would have been included in his book? Identify one of the French discoveries in Australia between 1801 and 1804. Write an article about it as if you were one of the crew on board.

POST VISIT ACTIVITIES			
Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Post Visit Learning Activities
Bungaree 	<p>1. Look at the way Bungaree is dressed. Take a class vote if you agree or disagree with the way the English dressed him. English people gave him clothes as gifts but many commented that he was proud to wear them.</p> <p>Record a response and provide reasons for your answer/vote.</p>	<p>Bungaree was from the Broken Bay group and sailed with Matthew Flinders. Flinders was impressed with Bungaree's 'good disposition' and invited him to sail with him on <i>Investigator</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image of Bungaree (National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135290595/view) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bungaree sailed with Flinders in 1798 as a guide, interpreter and negotiator with local Indigenous groups. Research the first contacts between indigenous groups and explorers. How was Bungaree treated? What kind of relationship did he have with the British and how did this change his life?

Challenge	Inquiry question & Response to inquiry	Background Information for Teachers	Post Visit Learning Activities
<u>Convicts / Colonisation</u> 	<p>1. <i>Do you agree?</i> <i>'It was a good idea to send convicts to Australia as punishment for their crimes in England.'</i> <i>Show your response on a class continuum and record a response with reasons for your answer.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Why do you think the government needed to build a gaol in South Australia? Record a response.</i></p>	<p>South Australia did not have any convicts and was established by free settlers. In 1836, 546 people arrived from England to establish the colony of South Australia. Initially there was no gaol in South Australia, as it was thought that everyone would be of good character and it would not be needed. However in 1841, five years after the first Europeans arrived, the Adelaide Gaol opened.</p>	<p>Learn more about convicts, online resources and learning engagements for students: BTN: www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3934600.htm Convicts to Australia: http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/convicts/index.html Convict Records: http://www.convictrecords.com.au/ Convict Facts: http://www.convictrecords.com.au/facts Convicts transported from South Australia: http://www.jaunay.com/convicts.html</p>
<u>Terre Nullius Captain Cook</u> 	<p><i>Was Cook correct to claim that the land belonged to no one?</i></p> <p><i>Does the word 'invasion' accurately explain the actions of the British Government when they colonised Australia?</i></p> 	<p>In 1770 Lieutenant James Cook landed in Botany Bay, home of the Eora people, and claimed possession of the East Coast of Australia for Britain under the doctrine of 'terra nullius' – the understanding that the land belonged to no one. Britain settled the land as if it was uninhabited. When Cook met Aboriginal people he decided that, because of the way the Aboriginal people lived, it was not their land. Unlike land holders in Europe, the Aboriginal people did not demonstrate ownership with fences or markers. Under instructions from the British government, the land was colonised. This decision led to Australia's Aboriginal people losing their rights to the land. The fight for land rights and recognition continues today.</p>	<p>Conduct a survey to ask the question...Was Cook right in declaring Australia terra nullius?</p> <p>Research Eddie Mabo and the significance of Mabo Day (3 June) and how it relates to terra nullius. https://www.reconciliation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/NRW2014_3-June-Mabo_FactS.pdf</p> <p>Write a journal entry about Cook's landing at Botany Bay from one of two perspectives: Aboriginal people or Cook's.</p> <p>Design a new Australian flag that incorporates our indigenous and multicultural heritages.</p>
<u>Successful Exploration</u> 	<p>Discuss the skills you used to explore the Maritime Museum. Provide examples of what you did well and what you could improve upon or practice more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication skills (speaking, listening, reading and writing) • Thinking skills (finding information) • Self-management skills (organising your time, keeping safe) • Social skills (cooperating and accepting responsibility) • Research skills (asking questions, observations, recording findings) 	<p>Post Visit Discussions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any places yet to explore within our universe? • What skills and technology do you think future explorers will need to discover new places and knowledge? • Create your own new planet or place and write a journal detailing your exploration with maps, charts and diagrams detailing your discovery/s.