**Year 9 History Revision**

**Glossary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | a vote of the Australian people on measures proposed or passed by the Australian Parliament. |
|  | laws that generally protect and assist the weaker members of society by promoting the common good. |
|  | a proposed law |
|  | the freedom of individuals and groups (such as corporations) to form contracts without government restrictions. |
|  | the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. |
|  | A Government payment to assist families during the Great Depression |
|  | the name the Germans gave to a series of trenches that ran 700 kilometres from the Belgian coast to the Swiss border. |
|  | a settlement used to exile prisoners and separate them from the general populace by placing them in a remote location |
|  | The right to vote |
|  | the most senior minister of cabinet in the executive branch of government in a parliamentary system. |
|  | any source about an event, period, or issue in history that was produced after that event, period or issue has passed. |
|  | The country from which the settlers of a territory originally came. |
|  | a form of communication aimed towards [influencing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_influence) the attitude of the community toward some cause or position by presenting only one side of an argument. |
|  | the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. |
|  | having the power to make laws. |
|  | the process by which the six separate [British](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) [self-governing colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-governing_colony) of [Queensland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queensland), [New South Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_South_Wales), [Victoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_(Australia)), [Tasmania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmania), [South Australia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Australia), and [Western Australia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Australia) formed one nation. |
|  | s a direct [vote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vote) in which an entire [electorate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constituency) is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal. |
|  | Also known as Remembrance Day (11 November) which marks the anniversary of the armistice which ended the First World War (1914–18) |
|  | a document or physical object which was written or created during the time under study. |
|  | The lower House in the Australian Parliament |
|  | a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position. |
|  | a sustained, long-term downturn in economic activity in one or more economies. |
|  | the supreme court in the Australian court hierarchy and the final court of appeal in Australia. |
|  | the "supreme law" under which the Commonwealth Government of Australia operates |
|  | Australian and New Zealand Army Corps |
|  | the term for a worker from various Pacific Islands employed in British colonies |

Federation, referendum, suffrage, Kanakas, House of Representatives, susso, Armistice day, Western front, ANZAC, secondary source, election, Prime Minister, social legislation, referendum, propaganda, primary source, penal colony, mother country, legislative, irony, High Court, freedom of contract, economic depression, constitution, census, bill

**Australia to 1914**

* + - 1. What was **NOT** a typical experience for the manual labourers in Australia at the turn of the 20th century?

1. Working under strict safety regulations
2. Having to work long hours without being paid overtime
3. Working in uncomfortable conditions such as in extreme heat
4. Receiving low pay

2. Why were factory owners keen to employ children?

a. They did not have to pay them at all, but instead allowed the children to work for food because it meant that they were more productive.

b. They did not have to pay them as much which meant that they made a greater profit.

c. They felt sorry for poor children and wanted to give them an opportunity to earn money.

d. They found children to be better workers because they did not tire as easily as the adults.

3. What made the Chinese immigrate to Australia in large numbers in the 1850s?

1. The gold rush
2. They wanted to escape the war in their own country
3. China was overcrowded
4. To work on the sugarcane fields

4. What needs to be achieved in order for the Constitution to be changed?

1. The Queen needs to give her royal assent on any changes after they have been passed by the Federal Parliament
2. A referendum in which a majority of voters in a majority of States vote 'yes'
3. The British Parliament needs to pass a bill to amend the existing Act
4. The House of Representatives and the Senate come together to vote in a simple majority

5. Why were 62 000 Pacific Islanders brought to Australia between 1863 and 1904?

a. To pick bananas and apples

b. To escape from a civil war

c. To work on the sugarcane plantations

d. To work as unskilled labour in factories

6. As a result of the ‘Harvester Case’, Justice Higgins determined a basic wage for a married man to support a wife and three children. Why did women in particular feel dissatisfied by Higgins' ruling?

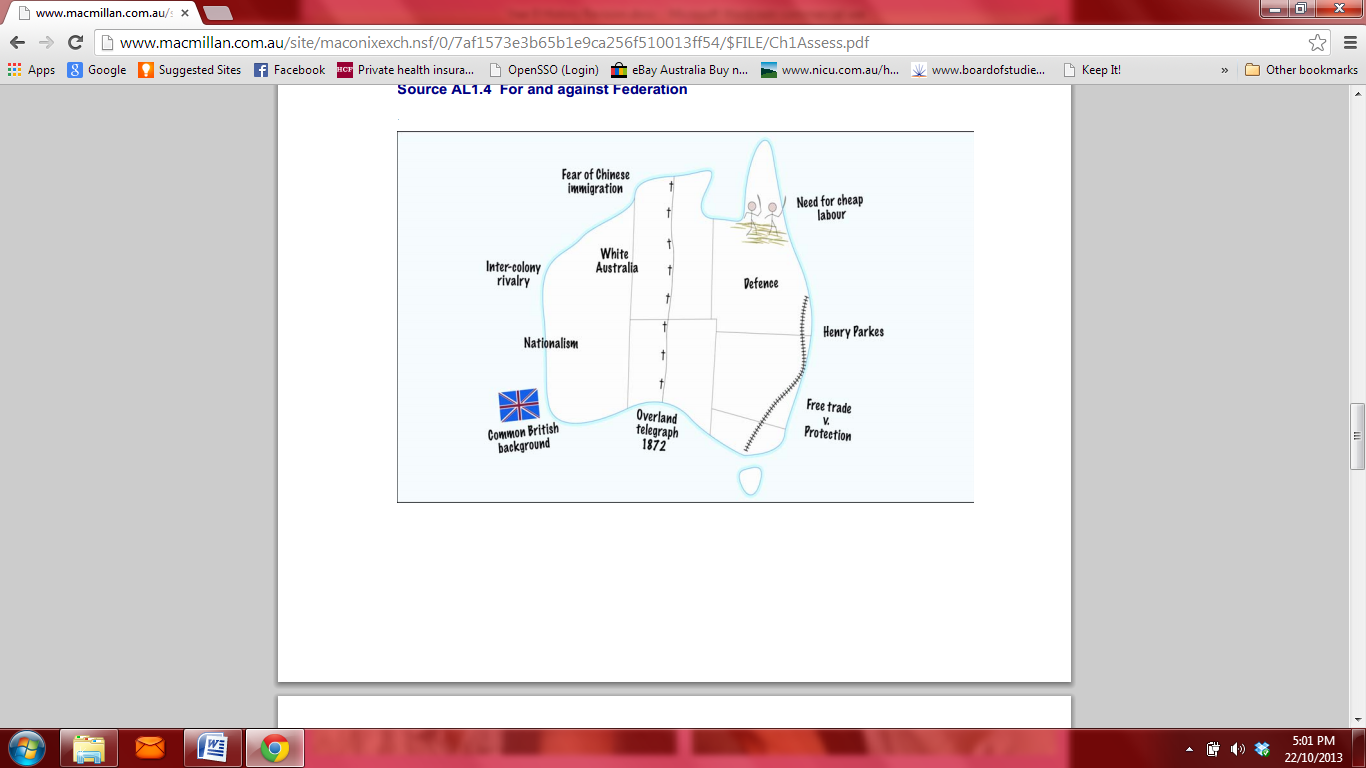
a. Only the man was covered by the basic wage, it did not consider that in many cases the one wage was needed to support an entire family.

b. Their need for clothing and footwear were not taken into account when calculating the basic wage.

c. They were not covered by the basic wage and employers could pay them as little as they wanted.

d. They did not believe that men should be paid that much, when they were only receiving half of the salary a man would earn.

7. Using ideas from Source AL1.4 and your learning from this area of study, explain the arguments for and against Federation.



8. What were the voting rights of Aboriginal people, women and other groups around the time of Federation? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Explain how the Immigration Restriction Act 1901 was used to restrict immigration. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Outline how social legislation by the Federal Government such as pensions and the maternity allowance affected the living and working conditions of Australians. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WWI**

Read the following passage carefully, there are some words missing. Fill in

the missing words using the ones in the box.

Murder at Sarajevo

28th June \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a warm and sunny day. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of

Austria-Hungary was on an official visit to the town of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the

South East of his country. Franz Ferdinand was heir to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

throne, which means that if Emperor Franz Joseph died, then he would be the

new Emperor.

Sarajevo was in a part of Austria-Hungary where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people lived.

A lot of them did not like Austria-Hungary; they would rather form a country of

their own - like Serbia.

Some of these people (called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) wanted to harm the

Archduke to show how much they hated Austria-Hungary. One nationalist threw

a bomb at the Archduke's car. It did not kill \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but it made

him very angry. He wanted to leave Sarajevo straight away.

On the way to the station the Archduke's car stopped when another

nationalist was walking by. His name was Gavrilo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and he had a gun.

He fired at the royal couple and killed them both.

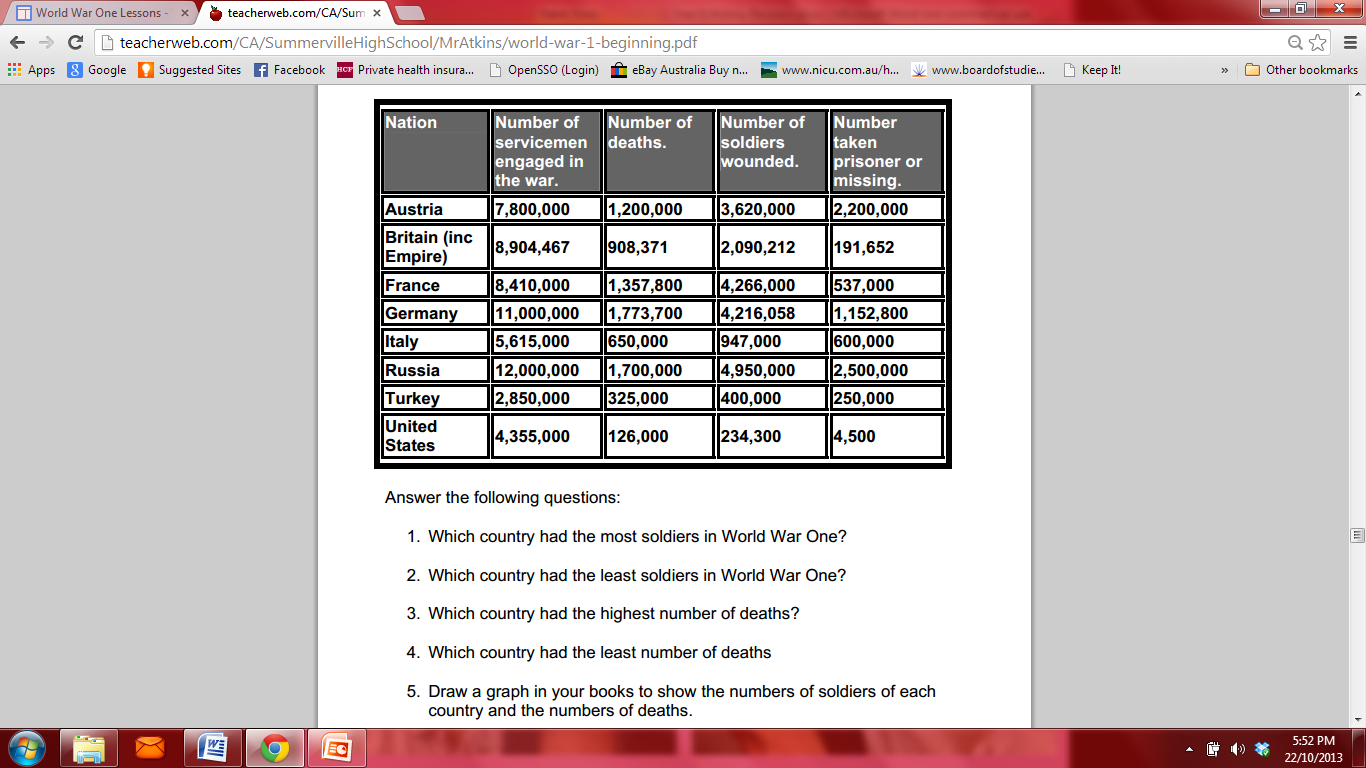
This murder (or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) started a chain of events that led to

The Great War.

1914, Sarajevo, Slav, Princip, nationalists, Austro-Hungarian, Franz Ferdinand, assassination

**Match the following terms to their description.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Armistice  Nationalism  Treaty of Versailles  Conscription  Triple Alliance  Militarism  Triple Entente  Imperialism | when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes  them subject to their rule.  the military alliance among Germany, Austria–Hungary, and Italy  This was the treaty between Germany and the Allies. Germany was forced to pay heavily for her defeat. She had to take responsibility for starting the war and had to pay reparations (later set at £6,600 million). Germany was also divided in two. It was a harsh treaty.  means that the army and military forces are given a high profile by the  government.  an alliance between Britain, France and Russia  On 11th November 1918, Armistice was declared. This was where the war ended.  means being a strong supporter  of the rights and interests of one's country.  In 1916 and again in 1917, Prime Minister Hughes proposed raising the numbers needed to maintain Australian troops at full strength at the Front by conscription. Both proposals were rejected by the Australian people. |



**Australia between the wars**

1930’s

The Depression, set off by the October 1929 Wall Street stock market crash, hit the New South Wales economy with great severity. Unemployment, already high at 10% in mid 1929, was 21% by mid 1930 and rising, hitting almost 32% in mid-1932. Factory output fell almost 10% in 1929-30 and another 30% in 1930-31. The Government, which had borrowed heavily for public works, also had the highest level of public expenditure in Australia, especially because of social services payments. In 1930 the budget rapidly went from a surplus to a deficit greater than all the other Australian states put together.  
  
Accompanying this economic collapse, of course, was great social disruption and distress. Many struggled on part-time work, or depended on charity or the dole. For thousands, unemployment also meant eviction, with shanty towns of homeless people springing up in many areas. It was a crisis that governments throughout the world did not seem to how to deal with.

Many people were homeless and relied on relief schemes and food tickets to keep themselves alive. Farmers struggled, unable to pay back loans. Soup kitchens and 'tent cities' sprung up in many cities and towns

A form of unemployment benefits was introduced known as the 'susso', which was an abbreviation for sustenance, but its recipients felt a sense of undeserved shame. Long dole queues were found across the land. Many families who lost their homes moved to tent city towns, such as Happy Valley in the council of Waverley in New South Wales. The Unemployment Relief Works Program built valuable roads, pools and buildings giving hundreds of people employment and a sense of self-worth.

**Answer the following True or False.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Great Depression was a term given to many people suffering prolonged sadness.  2. A Depression is the same as a recession.  3. Unemployment in Australia was at an all time low in 1930.  4. In 1930 the budget rapidly went from a surplus to a deficit.  5. “Susso” was an abbreviation for sustenance  6. Shanty towns of homeless people only sprang up in rural areas of Australia. | T/F  T/F  T/F  T/F  T/F  T/F |

Go to this website for further revision <http://wps.pearsoned.com.au/olms/25/6532/1672220.cw/index.html>