Year have there been? Who are they and where are they from?



JANUARY		The Victorian Aboriginal Education Association Inc. (VAEAI) is the peak Koorie community-controlled body for Aboriginal Education and training in Victoria. Explore the VAEAI website, subscribe for newsletters and follow us on Facebook. VAEAI website: http://www.vaeai.org.au/	Protocols for Koorie Education in Victorian Primary and Secondary Schools has been produced by VAEAI following requests for guidance on appropriate protocols for schools to follow in providing a welcoming school environment for Koorie community members, and working respectfully with the Koorie community to enrich school curricula. Protocols for schools:	We highly recommend consulting with Aboriginal people and Aboriginal sources for information. Where available, your local LAECG is a good first point of contact and VAEAI can assist with contacts. Try to work with local community people and Elders, and always respect their intellectual and cultural property rights.	The Victorian Aboriginal Education Association Inc. (VAEAI) was first established in 1976 as the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group (VAECG). The shared aim of the VAECG was to increase the presence and voice of Koorie people in education decision making at a time when limited Aboriginal organisations existed. Today VAEAI continues to represent the Victorian Koorie Community in relation to education policy development and strategic programming at local, state and national levels. VAEAI supports the provision of education and training that reinforces the Koorie community's cultural identity, and increases awareness in the wider community of Koorie cultures, histories and aspirations in education and
26 January	Survival Day National Day of Mourning 1938	A day off, a barbecue and fireworks? A celebration of who we are as a nation? A day of mourning and invasion? A celebration of survival? Australians hold many different views on what the 26 th of January means to them. In 2017 a number of councils controversially decided to no longer celebrate Australia Day on this day, while 'Change the Date' is the slogan of a prominent contemporary campaign and dedicated website. Consider why there is continuing debate and conflicting emotions about our national day. For an Aboriginal perspective read the communiqué from the National Peak body of Aboriginal health organisations. Research the first <i>Day of Mourning</i> , involving Victorian Yorta Yorta leaders William Cooper and Sir Doug Nichols and its connection to NAIDOC week held later in July. The Australian of the Year Awards occur annually on this date. How	ONLINE RESOURCES in full 1st National Day of Mourning: http://aiatsis.gov.au/collections/collections- online/digitised-collections/day-mourning- and-protest-aborigines-conference-75th- anniversary/26th-january-1938 http://www.creativespirits.info/aboriginalcul ture/history/australia-day-invasion-day https://www.naidoc.org.au/about/history NACCHO communiqué & CTD campaign: http://nacchocommunique.com/2014/01/24/ naccho-aboriginal-health-and-january-26- debate-what-does-australia-day-mean-for- our-mob/ http://www.changethedate.com.au/ Lionel Rose https://www.australianoftheyear.org.au/hon our-roll/?view=search&query=indigenous http://www.australianoftheyear.org.au/hono ur-roll/?view=fullView&recipientID=68	Did you know that the celebrated Kurnai Gunditjmara world champion boxer Lionel Rose was the first Aboriginal person to be named Australian of the Year back in 1968?	The 26th of January aka Australia Day, Survival Day, Invasion Day, Sovereignty Day and National Day of Mourning marks an important time for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and for non-Indigenous Australians alike. For the first Australians the day essentially marks the survival of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their cultures. For non-Indigenous Australians it marks the landing of the First Fleet, a group of eleven ships from Britain that landed on the shores of Botany Bay where the clash of two cultures and the fight for one land began. From 1940 until 1955, the National Day of Mourning was held annually on the Sunday before Australia Day and was known as Aborigines Day. In 1955 Aborigines Day was shifted to the first Sunday in July after it was decided the day should become not simply a protest day but also a celebration of Aboriginal culture and survival.



FEBRUARY 4
February

Anniversary of the Cummeragunja Walk-off of 1939

With older students watch the DVD *The Legacy of a People* about the Shepparton Koorie community and Cummeragunja Reserve, and investigate the reasons for the Cummeragunja Walk-off of 1939 (*VAEAI has a limited number of copies*).

The now archived **Mission Voices** website developed by the Koorie Heritage Trust is a great multimedia resource. Listen to the late Bangerang Elder Uncle Sandy Atkinson and other descendants of Cummeragunja discuss life in the day, belonging and connection to place. ('Real Player' free software may need to be downloaded').

With younger students (years 5-8) explore the Voices of Cummerangunja links and read or listen Uncle Sandy Atkinson talk about conservation practices. What evidence is there that people lived in harmony with their land? Provide at least one specific example of their conservation practices. ('Real Player free software may need to be downloaded').

With students research the opera *Pecan Summer* by Yorta Yorta composer Deborah Cheetham – the first opera written by an Indigenous Australian and involving an Indigenous caste – based on the Cummeragunja Walk-off. A **filmed version** of Pecan Summer is now available through SBS On Demand and a number of video clips and news reports have been uploaded to Youtube. Explore the life of Deborah Cheetham and her journey to be an opera singer and author.

Legacy of a People DVD

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/171001609?sel ectedversion=NBD50015642

Cummeragunja Mission:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/cumme ragunja/default.html

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/cumme ragunja/voices_of_cummerangunja/default.h

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061 123-

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/cumme ragunja/voices_of_cummerangunja/uncle_sa ndy_atkinson/uncle_sandy_talks_of_conserv ation_practices_/default.html

Pecan Summer opera:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4txDrTC uaaM

https://www.sbs.com.au/ondemand/video/8 60269123626/Pecan-Summer-The-Opera

https://www.google.com.au/search?q=pecan +summer+youtube&dcr=0&source=lnms&tb m=vid&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjD8pL14urYAhU DU7wKHaQ7DG4Q_AUICigB&biw=1222&bih= 721

http://www.smh.com.au/entertainment/abo ut-town/first-aboriginal-opera--pecansummer-20120815-248s4.html

http://www.smh.com.au/entertainment/abo ut-town/pecan-summers-ray-of-sunshinethrough-song-20120907-25jtm.html



Did you know that the legendary Bunyip is said to get its name from the Wemba Wemba and Wergaia languages of the Murray River Region?

Numerous tales of the bunyip in written literature appeared in the 19th and early 20th centuries. One of the earliest known is a story in Andrew Lang's 'The Brown Fairy Book' (1904). Explore the origins of, sightings and writings about bunyips.

Try to embed real life stories and perspectives from your local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members across your curriculum throughout the year.

Cummeragunja lies on the NSW side of *Dhungala* – the Murray River – on the traditional lands of the Bangerang and Yorta Yorta peoples. The river is hugely important to the people and has sustained them for thousands of years.

On the 4th February 1939, over 200 residents of the Cummeragunja Mission walked off the mission station in protest against conditions at the station, and crossed the Murray River into Victoria, leaving the state of New South Wales. At the time, this was in contravention of rules set by the New South Wales Aboriginal Protection Board restricting the movement of Aboriginal people. Many settled in Barmah, Echuca, Shepparton, Mooroopna and Fitzroy (Melbourne).



Act 1 of Pecan Summer: photo by Robert Jefferson see: http://indaily.com.au/sport

Image from *The Bunyip of*Berkeley's Creek Written by Jenny
Wagner and illustrated by Ron
Brooks First edition: Longman
Young Books, Melbourne, 1973.



Murray River focus: Focus some learning activities around Koorie peoples, languages and stories of the Murray River region, such as the Bangerang Dreaming story * about the creation of Dungala (Tongala), aka the Murray River, and the famous Bunyip story.

*Depending on the region or the language group, there are a number of Creation Stories about the Murray River – for good background material see: Ponde the Murray Cod – River Creator.

Behind the News (BTN) have produced a short documentary that looks at life along Australia's largest river system, the Murray River. River Kids is narrated by Tyrone, a young SA Ngarrindjeri boy, who introduces us to people who depend on it.

With secondary students, explore the ecological, spiritual, economic and aesthetic significance of the Murray- Darling basin and approaches to custodial responsibility, environmental management and sustainability. Murray River Country: An ecological dialogue with traditional owners by geographer Jessica Weir comes with downloadable teaching notes and discusses the water crisis from a unique perspective – the intimate stories of love and loss from the viewpoints of Aboriginal peoples who know the inland rivers as their traditional country.

Murray River Resources:

http://www.murrayriver.com.au/about-the-murray/murray-river-aboriginals/

http://www.booktopia.com.au/murray-river-

strudwick/prod9780733330896.html?clickid=zObUOfSm8Ta5x%3AhxMcV7hx3mUkQSqsUM%3ATXWTE0&bk_source_id=75030&bk_source=DGM

Murray River Country with teaching notes

http://aiatsis.gov.au/publications/products/murray-river-country-ecological-dialogue-traditional-owners/paperback

http://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/asp/education/mrc final.pdf

Murray River Creation Stories:

Bangerang story:

listen: https://youtu.be/TgjY27Sy48g

read

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/22892111?sele ctedversion=NBD42424768

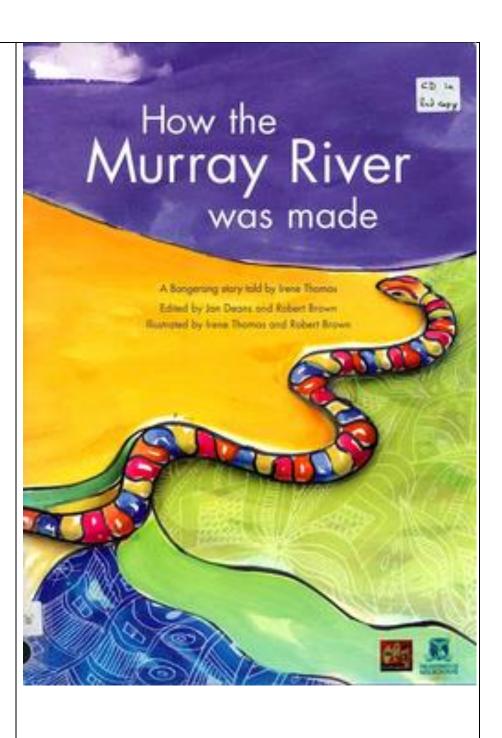
Ponde the Murray Cod – River Creator: http://www.riverspace.com.au/item/pondethe-murray-cod-river-creator/

Murray River Bunyip

http://www.murrayriver.com.au/about-the-murray/bunyips/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bunyip







12 February

1965 Freedom Rides Anniversary Learn about the 1965 NSW

Freedom Rides against prejudice
and racial discrimination headed
by Aboriginal students Charles
Perkins and Gary Williams.

View and download our feature teaching resource The 1965
Freedom rides for a host of curriculum-aligned activities, online links and multimedia resources.

Previously unpublished photographs of the 1965
Freedom rides discovered in the NSW State Library of NSW archives were first exhibited in 2015. Encourage students to explore these photographs useful for discussions and presentations.

Freedom Rides:

http://www.abc.net.au/archives/80days/stories/2012/01/19/3414788.htm

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6009

https://www.flickr.com/photos/statelibraryofnsw/albums/72157654250887374



The Daily Mirror's full-page coverage of the demonstration at Moree pool, 22 February 1965. (Photo courtesy of Newspix)

Image of The Daily Mirror, at: http://www.kooriweb.org/foley/images /history/1960s/freedom/fr13.ht ml One lesson we can all draw from the Freedom Ride is the importance of speaking out against injustice, challenging oppression and discrimination, and doing it now.

Ann Curthoys, honorary professor, author, original freedom-rider

The 1965 Freedom Rides:

In February 1965 a group of Sydney University students called "Students for Aboriginal Rights" (SAFA), led by Aboriginal students Charles Perkins and Gary Williams, began a trip that would change Australian history. Their journey was both an attempt to emulate the US Civil Rights Movement action in the early 1960s and designed to expose the racist underbelly of Australian society in rural NSW.

The book "Freedom Ride: a freedom rider remembers" by Ann Curthoys, relives the experience of the Freedom Ride, drawing largely upon a diary written during the journey and the recollections of Indigenous and non-indigenous people who were involved. Contemporary media reports as well as secondary accounts supplement the story, drawing attention to the impact of the ride and highlighting the ways in which the events have been remembered.

See: http://www.kooriweb.org/foley/images/history/1960s/freedom/frdx.html



ons

collection. At: https://www.flickr.com/photos/statelibraryofnsw/ 20829135935/in/album-72157654250887374/

Excerpt of Unidentified boys in wood shack,

February 1965 / from The Tribune archived



The bus stands outside the Hotel Boggabilla, where students rested before interviewing people at the Aboriginal station. (Photo courtesy of the *Tribune*/Search Foundation)

Why were students compelled to take this action?

What do these types of actions hope to achieve?



13	
Februa	۲V

National Apology Anniversary

Where were YOU when the Apology was made?

Invite a Stolen Generations member or another Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander parent, Elder or community member to speak with your students about the Stolen Generations and the importance of celebrating the Apology Anniversary.

Explore and download our Vic Curriculum-aligned National Apology Anniversary teaching resource for background information, suggested activities, online links and teaching resources.

Download the National Sorry Day Committee's excellent resource Learning about the Stolen Generation: the NSDC's school resource for great classroom and whole-of-school activities.

Some questions you might want to consider with your students as part of a lesson:

- 1. When might we apologise and say sorry for something, and how important is it? Any personal stories to share? How did you feel when someone apologised?
- 2. Why was it so important for Parliament to make an Apology?
- 3. How did your family members feel when the Australian Parliament said 'sorry' in 2008?

VAEAI teaching resource:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/wpcontent/uploads/2019/09/National-Apology-10th-anniversary-resource.pdf

NSDC:

http://www.nsdc.org.au/

Learning About the Stolen Generations Resource:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=7086

The Apology speech:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xiLnsFyA VqE With sensitivity, honouring the *Apology Anniversary* and *National Sorry Day* builds understanding and respect between school and community, teachers and students.

Discuss with your guest speaker prior to the lesson what they are willing to talk about, especially relating to potentially sensitive issues. Remember that across Victoria and the rest of the nation almost every, if not all Aboriginal families have been negatively affected by the policies and practices that have led to dispossession and what we now call the Stolen Generations. For some, this is still very difficult to reconcile and talk about.

The National Apology to Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples was delivered by the then Prime Minister Kevin Rudd on February 13, 2008 and acknowledged in particular the Stolen Generations.

Each year the National Sorry Day Committee encourages all schools, community groups, workplaces and individuals to commemorate the anniversary of this important event in Australia's history.



Reaction to the Prime Minister's apology in Canberra and Sydney today. Photos: Peter Rae, Jon Reid and Mark Graham., Sydney Morning Herald.



21 February

International Mother Language Day Talk with students about their own language backgrounds using a range of maps where possible, and encourage children to use their mother languages to introduce themselves and talk about their families and culture or sing a song.

Talk about the language situation in Australia, and explore Australian Languages online with the magnifying glass on the language map link making connections between language and place where students and teachers were born. Large printed maps can be purchased from AIATSIS and other outlets.

With your students identify the traditional language group or country associated with your school and research the language and its language community.

Download a range of Koorie interactive digital story apps made for iPads and iPhones featuring Koorie languages and English versions, by searching for VACL at the iTunes store.

Work with VAEAI, the Victorian Corporation for Aboriginal Languages (VACL) and local Koorie community members to introduce the local Koorie language to your school in a variety of ways, formal and informal.

International Day of Mother Language:

https://en.unesco.org/commemorations/mot herlanguageday/2018

https://www.una.org.uk/get-involved/learnand-teach/international-days/motherlanguage-day

https://www.una.org.uk/mother-language-day-factsheet

Aboriginal Languages maps:

http://www.vaclang.org.au/Resources/maps.

https://www.abc.net.au/indigenous/features/gambay-languages-map/

Koorie Language apps on iTunes

https://itunes.apple.com/au/developer/victorian-aboriginal-corporation/id928978621

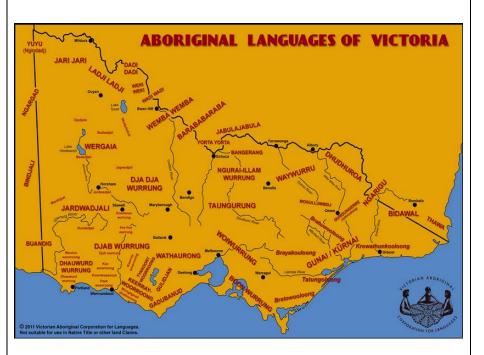
Did you know that there are approximately 250
Aboriginal languages
(around 500 including dialects) in Australia, and around 40 Aboriginal languages in Victoria?

International Mother Language Day celebrates language diversity and variety worldwide annually on February 21, established 20 years ago n 1998. Significantly it also remembers events such as the killing of four students on February 21, 1952, because they campaigned to officially use their mother language, Bengali, in Bangladesh.

This is a day to celebrate languages spoken world-wide, to highlight the importance of preserving linguistic diversity and the human right to use these languages.

In the wonderful words of Nelson Mandela, "If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart".

"Towards Sustainable Futures through Multilingual Education." IMDL 2017 theme



Aboriginal Languages of Victoria map reproduced with permission from the Victorian Corporation for Aboriginal Languages: http://www.vaclang.org.au/



MARCH

21 March **International Day** for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Harmony Day

Focus lessons around pride in identity and celebration of diversity.

> Discuss the effects of prejudice and racial discrimination with students through a range of personal and anecdotal stories.

Explore the Racism No Way site for Australian schools which features a wide range of teaching activities and resources.

Teen Talk features some background information, tips for dealing with discrimination and who to talk to, and ways we can encourage more diversity in our schools and community life.

Learn about the 1965 NSW Freedom Rides against prejudice and racial discrimination headed by Aboriginal students Charles Perkins and Gary Williams.

Why were students compelled to take this action? What do these types of actions achieve?

Go to February 12 activities and links for more details about the 1967 freedom rides.

Racial discrimination:

http://www.racismnoway.com.au/

http://www.racismnoway.com.au/teachingresources/anti-racismactivities/lesson ideas/index bytheme.html#

https://teentalk.ca/2018/03/13/international -day-for-the-elimination-of-racialdiscrimination-2/

William Cooper- led protest against Nazi treatment of Jewish peoples:

http://www.abc.net.au/pm/content/2012/s3 649212.htm

http://www.haaretz.com/jewishworld/jewish-world-features/an-aboriginalprotest-against-the-nazis-finallydelivered.premium-1.483806

https://atributetoaustralianchristians.wordpr ess.com/2010/10/22/william-

cooper/https://atributetoaustralianchristians wordpress.com/2010/10/22/william-cooper/

International Day for the Elimination of **Racial Discrimination:**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International D ay for the Elimination of Racial Discrimina

http://www.un.org/en/events/racialdiscrimin ationday/

1965 Freedom Rides:

http://aiatsis.gov.au/collections/collectionsonline/digitised-collections/documentingfreedom-ride

Did you know that in 1938 prior to WWII, an Aboriginal delegation headed by Yorta Yorta leader William Cooper protested against the treatment of Jewish People in Germany and tried to hand a resolution to the German consul-general condemning the Nazis' persecution of Jewish people? At the time, the German consul-general refused to see the Aboriginal delegation, which had walked into town from William Cooper's home in

> DEPUTATION NOT ADMITTED

Melbourne's west.

ADMITTED

A deputation from the Australian Aborigines League which visited the German Consulate yesterday, with the intention of conveying to the Consul 1DT R W Direchsleri a resolution condemning the persecution of Jews and Christians in Germany, was refused admittance.

A letter requesting Dr. Drechsler to forward the resolution to his Covernment. The resolution to his Covernment was left at the consulate.

The resolution, volved, "on behalf of the aborigines of Australia, a strong protest at the crule persecution of the Jewish people by the Nazi Government of Germany, and asks that this persecution be brought to an end."

Delegates will attend the immigration conference called by the Council for Civic Liberties at the Assembly Hall to-morrow night and on Saturday from four Protestant Churches, six foreign communities, several Jewish and num-devish organisations. and six trade unions Lieut-Colonel White MHR, will deliver an address on Saturday night. The sessions will be open to the public.

The Argus, 7 December 1938. p. 3

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is observed annually on 21 March. On that day, in 1960, police opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa, against the apartheid pass laws. Proclaiming the day in 1966, the United Nations General Assembly called on the international community to redouble its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

Harmony Day also celebrated on the 21st March centres on the message that "Everyone belongs", reinforcing the importance of inclusiveness to all Australians. Since 1999, thousands of Harmony Day events have been held in childcare centres, schools, community groups, churches, businesses and federal, state and local government agencies across Australia.

1965 Freedom Rides:

In February 1965 a group of Sydney University students called "Students for Aboriginal Rights" (SAFA), led by Aboriginal students Charles Perkins and Gary Williams began a trip that would change Australian history. Their journey was both an attempt to emulate the US Civil Rights Movement action in the early 1960s, and designed to expose the racist underbelly of Australian society in rural NSW.

Go to our February 12 activities and links for more details.





30 March

10th Anniversary of Gunditjmara native title recognition and settlement With your students, research Gunditjmara country, people history and culture. If able, invite Gunditjmara community members to come to the class or school and speak about Gunditjmara matters.

With older students research the Gunditjmara struggle for Native Title recognition.

Lake Condah, extremely significant to Gunditjmara People, is an Indigenous Protected Area. Visit or learn about Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in Victoria, such as Kurtonitj or Lake Condah in the South-west of Victoria.

In 2011, a Bush Blitz occurred on Gunditimara country with Traditional Owners to survey biodiversity in the IPAs. Investigate the program and some of the flora and fauna surveyed. Research and discuss management strategies, and how to work collaboratively with Traditional Owners, to preserve ecological biodiversity. Watch the video with Gunditimara Elder Ken Saunders about involving Traditional Owners to survey biodiversity in IPAs and investigate the program and some of the flora and fauna surveyed. Where else is Bush Blitz Working?

Research the lives of Gunditjmara Elders and community members who have been strong advocates for their communities like Edna Brown and William Rawlings, the Lovett Brothers, Laura Bell, Young Australian of the Year state finalist, Benson Saulo, world famous singer Archie Roach, playwright, author and musician Richard Frankland and Australia's first commissioned Aboriginal officer, Reginald Saunders for starters.

The Gunditjmara Land Justice Story:

http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/_files/ntru/publ ications/monographs/MonographGunditjm ara.pdf

http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/native-title-win-for-gunditjmara-people/2007/03/30/1174761734730.html

http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/indi genous-victorians-close-to-settlement-insouthwest/2007/01/03/1167777154140.html

http://www.theage.com.au/news/National/Gunditjmara-win-native-title-battle/2007/03/30/1174761740241.html

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA):

https://www.dpmc.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/indigenous-protected-areas-ipas

https://www.dpmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/IPA_FS_2015_1.pdf

Victorian IPAs:

https://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/vic.html

Bush Blitz:

http://bushblitz.org.au/ http://bushblitz.org.au/kurtonitj-lakecondah-tyrendarra-indigenous-protectedareas-vic-2011/

Honour Roll inductees and others:

http://www.standard.net.au/story/259268 7/gunditjmara-pair-elevated-to-stateindigenous-honour-roll/

http://www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/c ommunity-engagement/leadership-programs/aboriginal-honour-roll/2013-victorian-aboriginal-honour-roll/the-lovett-brothers.html

http://www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/c ommunity-engagement/leadership-programs/aboriginal-honour-roll/2013-victorian-aboriginal-honour-roll/laura-bell.html

http://www.australianoftheyear.org.au/hono ur-roll/?view=fullView&recipientID=1072

Lake Condah in the Budi Bim world heritage area is one of the world's most ancient examples of traditional aquaculture, dating back at least 6600 years and preceding Stonehenge or the Pyramids of Egypt, consisting of complex systems of traps and ponds engineered by the Gunditjmara people. Regarded as the world's first engineering project, the extensive and elaborate system of channels and dam walls were used over millennia predominately for catching short-finned eels for consumption and trade.

Go to our curriculum-aligned <u>STEM</u> special feature for more details and online resources.

Woven eel trap



On the 30th March 2007, Gunditjmara People in south-western Victoria won an 11-year legal battle for native title rights over 140,000 hectares of crown land. Celebrations were held on Gunditjmara country to celebrate the native title consent determination – a determination that was reached through the consent of all parties, rather than litigation. The celebrations were at the base of the volcanic mountain Budj Bim, also known as Mount Eccles National Park, and followed a special hearing of the Federal Court of Australia on Country. On this day, the Gunditjmara people spoke about how the native title determination was the end of a long struggle for recognition of their status as the first peoples of their country. They also talked about their future work to protect their native title rights and interests, and how the business of land justice continues.

See: http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/_files/ntru/publications/monographs/MonographGunditjmara.pdf



The Federal Court convening at Budj Bim (formerly Mt Eccles national park), for the Gunditjmara Native title claim. Photo by Damian White.

Bush Blitz on Gunditjmara country: In March 2011, a team of more than 30 scientists gathered in SW Victoria, on Gunditjmara country, within the Budj Bim National Park to undertake a Bush Blitz survey. Six reserves were investigated together comprising the IPAs of Lake Condah, Kurtonitj and Tyrendarra. Sites at the Lake Condah Mission were also surveyed, situated 350 km from Melbourne. The survey team included experts from Museum Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, University of NSW, SA Museum and the Australian Biological Resources Study. A highlight of the survey was the close collaboration between the Gunditjmara traditional owners, the Working on Country Budj Bim Rangers and the visiting scientists. In total, 854 species new to the reserves were identified and 18 are possibly new to science!



25 April **ANZAC DAY**

ANZAC Day on the 25th April is a prime time to acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services to this nation.

Over 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders fought for Australia in World War I despite profound barriers to enlisting.

View and download VAEAI's curriculum-aligned interactive ANZAC Day feature with online multimedia resources and suggested activities to explore Indigenous Australians' war service.

The Australian War Memorial site has a variety of online resources as well as the Department of Veteran Affairs.

Consider participating in the Shrine of Remembrance Poster Competition highlighting the participation of Aboriginal service men and women as a class or whole-school activity.

VAEAI ANZAC Day Feature:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6010

Exhibitions and memorial box:

http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/collections/ex hibitions/iaaw/home.html

https://www.awm.gov.au/advanced-search?query=aboriginal

https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/memorial-boxes

https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/LIB 100043517

https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/educatio n/resources

https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/schools/resources/research-a-soldier

http://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/sites/defa ult/files/publicationattachments/Indig_primary.pdf

http://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/sites/defa ult/files/publicationattachments/Indig secondary.pdf

Captain Reg Saunders:

https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/multime dia/publications/greece-and-crete/biographycaught-chickens-and-ate-them-raw

https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/history/c onflicts/korean-war/events/chinaintervenes-korean-war/captain-regsaunders

Shrine of Remembrance Poster Comp: http://www.shrine.org.au/Education/Po ster-Competition Did you know that Gunditjmara man Reg Saunders was the first

Saunders was the first Aboriginal person to be commissioned as an officer in the Australian Army?



"Unable to vote but eligible to die"

Former Richard Wynne, State Aboriginal Affairs Minister, Victoria

Source:

http://www.creativespirits.info/aborigi nalculture/history/anzac-day-coloureddigger-march "When my uncle came back from serving in Korea he couldn't even get a beer in a pub let alone a pension, and he wasn't permitted to become a citizen until 1968."

John Kinsella, nephew of Captain Reg Saunders MBE

Over 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders fought for Australia in World War I despite profound barriers to enlisting. In proportion to population, no community in Australia contributed more to the war effort in the Second World War than the Torres Strait Islanders. By 1944 almost every able-bodied male Torres Strait Islander had enlisted. However, they never received the same rates of pay or conditions as white soldiers, initially one-third that of regular soldiers, and after a two-day "mutiny" in December 1943 this was raised to two-thirds.

Australian War Museum Memorial Box:

Each memorial box contains artefacts that students can handle, as well as photographs, case studies, uniforms, a video, oral histories, teacher's notes, and more. Memorial boxes can be adapted for use across many areas of study and are accessible to a wide range of students, from lower primary to senior secondary.



Shrine of Remembrance Poster Competition:

The winning poster will become the official Remembrance Day 2019 poster for the Shrine of Remembrance and will appear on banners and posters around the City of Melbourne. Schools awarded prizes to the winning and highly commended artworks receive a selection of books from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, a personalised visit to the Shrine and are invited to place a flower in the Field of Poppies whilst attending the Official Remembrance Day Service on 11 November. Winning entries and highly commended artworks will be displayed in an exhibition at the Shrine to coincide with Remembrance Day 2019. *Entry closes, September 2019 (date TBC)*. See more at: http://www.shrine.org.au/Education/Poster-Competition.



National Sorry Day MAY 26 May

ry Day

National Sorry Day was born out
of a key recommendation made

of a key recommendation made by the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families in the *Bringing* them Home Report that was tabled in Federal Parliament on 26 May 1997.

View and download VAEAI's National Sorry Day feature for background information, suggested activities, curriculum links and a host of online resources.

Stolen Generations resources and testimonies:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/NSDCs-School-Resource-Learning-about-the-Stolen-Generations_compressed.pdf

http://www.stolengenerationstestimonies.com/

http://indigenousrights.net.au/

http://indigenousrights.net.au/resources

http://www.australianstogether.org.au/stories/detail/the-stolen-generations

http://www.civicsandcitizenship.edu.au/cce/student_task_sheet_the_stolen_generations, 9737.html

https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publication s/track-history-us-taken-away-kidsco.mmemorating-10th-anniversary-bringingthem-home

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6011

Native XI and Unaarrimin aka Johnny Mullagh:

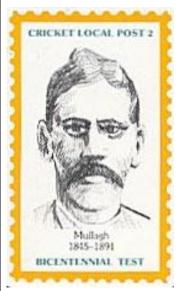
http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/aborigi nal-affairs/projects-andprograms/leadership/victorian-indigenoushonour-roll/victorian-indigenous-honour-roll-2011-inductees/johnny-mullagh-orunaarrimin-1841-1891

http://www.nma.gov.au/collections/collection_interactives/cricketing_journeys/cricket_ht ml/the_australian_eleven/the_australian_eleven the first australian team



Did you know that a
Victorian Aboriginal team,
led by Wotjobaluk man and
star all-rounder Unaarrimin
aka Johnny Mullagh, was the
first sports team to
represent Australia
overseas and began a 6month tour of England in
May 1868?

Sporting Life reported that "No eleven in one season ever played so many matches so successfully."



Australian Bicentenary issue shows Unaarimin (1845-1891), whose European name was Mullagh, the star all-rounder of the first Australian team to tour England, issued on 29 January 1988, first day of the Bicentenary Test Match.

The First Cricket Tour commemorative stamp was released by Australia Post in 2018 on the 150th anniversary of the historic tour.

Lake Tyres,
Aboriginal Station,
Aug. 14th, 1930.
Most Excellency Lord Stonehaven,
State Governor,
Canberra House, N.S.W.

I'm a full - blooded Aboriginal by birth decent from Royal Blood. I used to write letters to Queen Victoria in my young days. Your most Excellency, I beg to ask of his Excellency a great favour - would his Excellency kindly grant me permission to get my three grand - children who were snatched suddenly from me by an Ordering Council under escort of Nurse Singleton from Lake Tyres Aboriginal Reserve, transferred to the State Public Home, Melbourne. Three girls ages ranging from 13 years, 51/4 years, baby 21/2 years Mary Darby, Sarah Darby and Nelly Darby. The three girls were my only comfort when their mother Lizzie Darby, my daughter, expired nine months ago at the Bairnsdalegate Hospital. When we came down to the town Captain Newman made a covenant with me in the presence of Patrol Walter M'Cready, that I could have the three grand - daughters till such time I'd be married. On the eve of my marriage to Mrs. Edwards who looked after and never neglected the children, they were snatched away by an Ordering Council. I wish to bring under your Excellency's consideration the matter. I was decoyed to marry for the sake of the three grand - daughters, to keep them, and for them to be snatched away by an Ordering Council. God is no respector of persons. We are in His sight equal to all His subjects. Before the white people came to Australia. God gave us children to bring and train up for His service in our own disposition. Our disposition is instilled in our children and I don't consider it fair the white people should deprive us of our children to bring them up in their disposition. It can never

I am, Yr. obedient Servant, (SGD.) Frederick Carmichael

Source: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/track-history-us-taken-away-kids-commemorating-10th-anniversary-bringing-them-home

National Sorry Day is a day of commemoration and remembrance for the Stolen Generations - the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children forcibly removed from their families, communities and cultures between the 1800s and the 1970s.

The *first* Sorry Day was held in Sydney on 26 May 1998 and has been commemorated nationally on 26 May each year since then, with thousands of Australians from all walks of life participating in memorial services, commemorative meetings, survival celebrations and community gatherings, in honour of the Stolen Generations.



27 May Anniversary of the 1967 Referendum

On 1 January 1901, the Australian Constitution came into effect, establishing the Commonwealth of Australia. There were two references to Aboriginal people contained in the Australian Constitution of 1901.

Firstly, section 51 of the Constitution gave the Commonwealth power to make laws with respect to 'people of any race, other than the Aboriginal race in any state, for whom it was deemed necessary to make special laws.'

Secondly, section 127 of the Constitution provided that 'in reckoning the numbers of people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted'.

The states remained responsible for the welfare of Aboriginal people until the 1967 referendum.

View and download VAEAI's interactive online resource: The 1967 Referendum for suggested activities, background information, links to teaching resources and the Vic curriculum.

50 years on from the 1967 referendum, WA Nhanhagardi Elder the late Clarrie Cameron shared some of his memories of this historic event. For a strong contemporary Aboriginal perspective on being Aboriginal in this era, watch the short video and discuss points and issues raised.

Digger J. Jones:

http://www.scholastic.com.au/schools/e ducation/teacherresources/assets/pdfs/ Digger J Jones TN.pdf

http://www.macquariepenanthology.co m.au/files/unit 3.pdf

'67 Referendum:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6 012

http://indigenousrights.net.au/civil_right s/the referendum, 1957-67

http://aiatsis.gov.au/exhibitions/referen dum-australia-had-have

http://splash.abc.net.au/home#!/media/29241/australia-s-1967-referendum

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tw mT3p5ghpE

Vote yes for Aborigines:

http://www.roninfilms.com.au/video/0/ 0/492.html?words=vote+yes

School referendum:

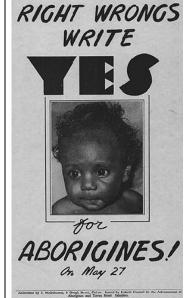
http://geckos.ceo.wa.edu.au/primary/social-political/Pages/1967-referendum.aspx

Faith Bandler:

http://dl.nfsa.gov.au/module/1568/

50th anniversary:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tw mT3p5ghpE



Did you know that from 1947 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People were counted in the official Commonwealth census but were first classified as Polynesians, then as Pacific Islanders? Prior to this, Torres Strait Islander people were regarded as 'aboriginal natives' and were excluded from population figures if they were of more than 50 per cent Torres Strait Islander heritage.

See: https://www.sbs.com.au/news/mythspersist-about-the-1967-referendum and http://abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/L ookup/2071.0Feature+Article2July+201 On 27 May 1967, the Australian Government held a referendum. This was a momentous turning point in Australian history. More than 90 per cent of Australian voters chose 'Yes' to count Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the census and give the Australian Government the power to make laws for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

The purpose of the 1967 Referendum was to make two changes to the Australian Constitution. These changes enabled the Commonwealth Government to:

(i)Make laws for all of the Australian people by amending s51 of the Constitution (previously people of the 'Aboriginal race in any state' were excluded) and;

(ii)Take account of Aboriginal people in determining the population of Australia by repealing s127 of the constitution (formerly, Aboriginal people had been haphazardly included in the census but not counted for the purposes of Commonwealth funding grants to the states or territories)

From 1967, Aboriginal people were counted in the census and included in base figures for Commonwealth funding granted to the states and territories on a per capita basis.

Contrary to popular thinking the 1967 Referendum did NOT

- give Aboriginal peoples the right to vote
- give Aboriginal peoples citizenship rights
- give Aboriginal peoples the right to be counted in the census.



Bill Onus's protest banner in the 1940s.



27 May-3 June National Reconciliation Week Download the VAEAI National Reconciliation Week teaching resource for a curriculum-linked brief.

If your school does not already have one, consider developing a Reconciliation Action Plan and include activities linking National Sorry Day and Reconciliation Action Week, so that colleagues and students see how these days are inter-connected. Include students, colleagues and your LAECG where possible in its development.

To find out more about
Reconciliation Action Plans
(RAPs), and about planning
events to celebrate NRW,
contact Reconciliation Australia
and/or download their Teaching
and Learning Ideas resources for
National Reconciliation Week.

With local Koorie community members and colleagues organise a week of cultural activities such as performances, films, stories, workshops. Focus on the contribution that Aboriginal people have and continue to make to Australian society, and work with students to complete a variety of tasks that explore what reconciliation means for young Australians.

With younger students read stories to encourage thinking about reconciliation such as the Broome-set Two Mates by Melanie Prewett (teaching resources available).

Reconciliation resources:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6013

www.reconciliation.org.au

https://www.reconciliation.org.au/raphub/

https://www.reconciliation.org.au/national-reconciliation-week/

Two Mates:

http://www.magabala.com/two-mates.html

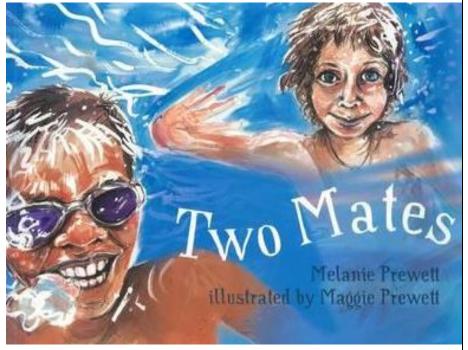
http://www.magabala.com/media/wysi wyg/pdf/Two_Mates.pdf Did you know that

Reconciliation week starts with the anniversary of the 1967 Referendum and ends on the anniversary of the Mabo victory, which led to the Australian Government recognising native title and acknowledging Indigenous Australians as the original occupants of Australia?

What is Reconciliation week?

National Reconciliation Week celebrates the relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and all other Australians. Every year, the week is held between the same dates, 27 May to 3 June. The dates draw attention to significant historical events. The 27 May marks the day in 1967 when the referendum was passed for the Australian Government to make laws for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and to allow them to be recognised in the census. The 3rd of June marks the day in 1992 that led the Australian Government to recognise native title and acknowledge Indigenous Australians as the original occupants of Australia.









31 May Annual Shrine of Remembrance Victorian Aboriginal Commemorative Service Consider attending the annual Victorian Aboriginal commemorative service at the Shrine of Remembrance, 11am with your students.

Download DVA's Indigenous Service publications for primary and secondary schools for background and suggested inquiry activities. Search 'Indigenous Service').

Enter the Shrine of Remembrance Poster Competition and design posters highlighting the participation of Aboriginal service men and women relative to this year's theme as a class or wholeschool activity (entries close September 2019, date and theme TBC).

Shrine of Remembrance Victorian Aboriginal commemorative service: http://www.shrine.org.au/Remembrance/Services?page=11

Indigenous Service Publication:

https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/education/resources

Poster Competition:

http://www.shrine.org.au/Education/Poster-Competition



2015 Shrine of Remembrance Poster Competition, winning entry by Emily Hall, Grade 5, Genazzano FCJ College, Kew The Shrine of Remembrance Victorian Aboriginal Commemorative Service, is an annual commemoration and wreath laying ceremony for Indigenous service men and women held at 11am on the 31st May.

Annually, Victorian Primary School students and classes are invited to enter the Remembrance Day Poster Competition. The winning poster in the **Shrine of Remembrance Poster Competition**, will become the official Remembrance Day 2019 poster for the Shrine of Remembrance, and will appear on banners and posters around the City of Melbourne.

Schools awarded prizes to the winning and highly commended artworks will receive a selection of books from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, a personalised visit to the Shrine and will be invited to place a flower in the Field of Poppies whilst attending the Official Remembrance Day Service on 11 November, 2019. Winning entries and highly commended artworks will be displayed in an exhibition at the Shrine to coincide with Remembrance Day 2019. See more at: http://www.shrine.org.au/Education/Poster-Competition





JUNE 3 June

Mabo Day

Held on June 3rd each year, feasts, dance and celebrations can be found not only in the Torres Strait but all over the Australian mainland to honour an amazing man.

View and explore VAEAI's multimedia resource Mabo Day with background information, Vic curriculum links, suggested activities, BTN reports, and links to podcasts, videos and other online resources.

With students listen to the ABC National podcast Don't Fence Me In - a deeply personal account about Edie Mabo presented by family spokesperson Gail Mabo and filmmaker Trevor Graham, as they remember what life was like while the court case consumed their lives - full of stories we've not heard before about Eddie Koiki Mabo.

Significant in Victoria is the rejection of the Yorta Yorta Native Title case in 1998 in the High Court - a decision upheld again in 2002. With senior secondary students discuss: to what extent does the concept of justice correlate with courts upholding laws; and to what extent is the law adequate in addressing issues of justice, under current Native Title legislation?

Comprehensive information about the Yorta Yorta Struggle for Land Justice can be found on the On country Learning Course Wordpress site.

Eddie Koiki Mabo:

http://www.abc.net.au/tv/mabo/welcome/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mabo Day

Behind the News report:

http://www.abc.net.au/btn/story/s3765672.

ABC Mabo Classroom:

http://www.abc.net.au/tv/mabo/videos/?pla y=messagestick 2012 ep17.mp4

http://www.abc.net.au/tv/mabo/timeline/

Yorta Yorta land justice struggle:

https://waynera.wordpress.com/yorta-yortastruggle-for-land-justice/

Did you know that when Europeans first settled the Port Phillip region it was already occupied by five Aboriginal language groups? These groups spoke a related language and were part of what is commonly called the KULIN (koo-lin) nation of peoples. The five language groups are: Wathaurong, Woiwurrung, Taungerong, Dja Dja Wurrung and Boon Wurrung.



Map source:

http://lrd.kangan.edu.au/indigenous %20sporting%20heros/images/kulinma

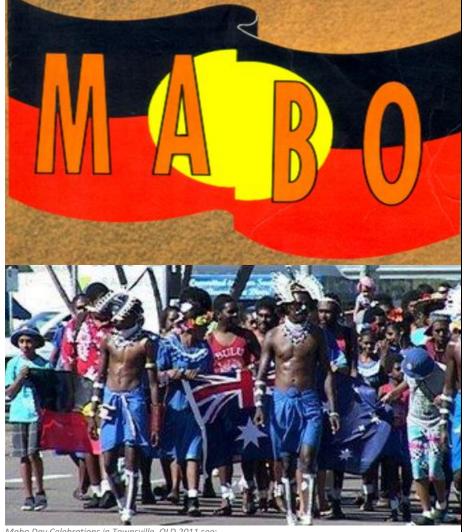




Image source: https://waynera.wordpress.com/yorta-yorta-struggle-for-land-justice/



5 June World Environment
Day

Visit or learn about Victorian Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) in Victoria, such as Kurtonitj or Lake Condah in the South-west of Victoria. IPAs across the country can be found by selecting the online map.

Watch the video with Gunditjmara Elder Ken Saunders about Museum Victoria's Bush Blitz Program, working with Traditional Owners in Indigenous Protected Areas, and investigate the program and some of the flora and fauna surveyed. Where else is Bush Blitz working?

Download the Bush Blitz teaching resource produced by the Australian Science Teachers Association (ASTA), and work with local community members and Koorie educators to include some of the activities, such as inviting local Koorie Community members to talk to your students and tell them what they know about the movement and interactions among animals in the local area.

Do you have a 'Bush Tucker' expert in your region?
Learning about bush tucker is a great introduction to
Australian plant species.

Teachers might want to investigate the pilot educational program- Bush Blitz Teachlive.

World Environment Day

http://www.un.org/en/events/environmentd

IPAs:

https://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/vic.html

https://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/kurtonitj.html

http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/lake-condah.html

Bush Blitz and Lake Condah:

https://youtu.be/H9cnyd6QgCl

http://asta.edu.au/resources/bushblitz

http://bushblitz.teachlive.org.au/index.php/resources/resources

http://bushblitz.teachlive.org.au/

http://bushblitz.org.au/

Bush Tucker:

Koorie plants, Koorie people: traditional Aboriginal food, fibre and healing plants of Victoria by Nelly Zola and Beth Gott

Note that this book is out of print currently, but available in many lending libraries – click on link below for holding libraries:

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/22736054? q&versionId=44604945 "Gunditjmara will conserve Lake Condah. It is an important Gunditjmara place and we have fought hard over many generations to see it returned to us so that we can heal this land. Gunditjmara will restore the natural abundance of the lake and its native plants and animals for us today and our future generations"

Ken Saunders, Gunditjmara Elder

See:

http://www.environment.gov.au/indig enous/ipa/declared/lake-condah.html

Did you know that the Gunditjmara in the South West of Victoria established intricate kuuyang (kooyang) or eel trapping and farming systems, and developed smoking techniques to preserve and trade their harvest - possibly one of the first cultures in the world to do so.



Woven eel trap

World Environment Day is celebrated every year on June 5 to raise global awareness to take positive environmental action to protect nature and the planet Earth.

Indigenous Australians have managed their country for tens of thousands of years. An **Indigenous Protected Area** is an area of Indigenous-owned land or sea where traditional owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation. Indigenous Protected Areas make a significant contribution to Australian biodiversity conservation - making up over a third of Australia's National Reserve System.

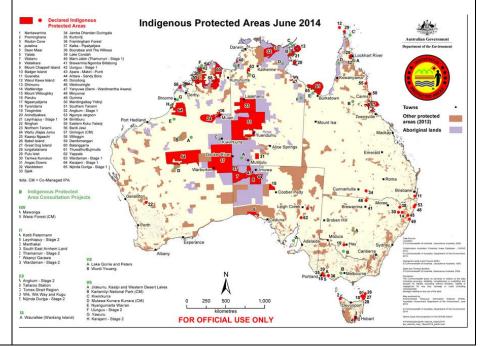
Bush Blitz

The overall thrust of the Bush Blitz activities provides opportunities for students to develop their knowledge and understanding about:

the meaning of biodiversity in the context of Australian ecosystems
 the classification processes used in describing organisms and how these processes may lead to the identification of previously unknown species
 species that are threatened within Australian ecosystems.

TeachLive is an educational program developed by Earthwatch Australia in 2003. Since its inception, the program has seen Primary and Secondary teachers teach 'live' back to their classrooms from some of the most rich and diverse ecosystems around the world. From calling classrooms via satellite phone in the dark rainforests of Brazil's Pantanal, to skype sessions from Australia's Outback, teachers who take part in the program not only experience scientific research at its best, but are given the opportunity to bring a unique learning experience to their students and schools. It is through education that we gain the understanding necessary to enact change and continue to strive for innovative and effective strategies for conserving our environment.

IPA Map: http://155.187.2.69/indigenous/ipa/map.html





6 June Anniversary of Batman's Treaty, signed in 1835 With students explore the National Museum Australia's educational resources focused on Batman's treaty.

Visit State Library Victoria's teachers page which examines, through primary source analysis and stimulating discussion questions, some of the problems historians have with John Batman's 'treaty'.

View a graphic of Batman's Treaty including a transcript of the Batman Land Deed.

After researching Batman's Treaty, discuss mutual (mis) understandings, alternate world views and the terms of this original transaction.

With your students learn as much as you can about the Kulin Nations. This Yarra Healing webpage is a good starter for schools.

For a great description of the Kulin including the signing of the treaty and daily life in days gone by, purchase copies of or borrow First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne, Port Phillip & Central Victoria (Presland G. MV)

Batman's Treaty:

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explorehistory/colonialmelbourne/pioneers/batmans-treaty

melbourne, pioneers, batmans-treaty

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/teachers/source-analysis-john-batmans-treaty

http://www.onlymelbourne.com.au/melbourne_details.php?id=5579

http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135926506/view

First People:

https://museumsvictoria.com.au/books/indig enous-cultures/

Kulin

http://www.yarrahealing.catholic.edu.au/kuli n-nation/index wide.cfm?loadref=32

https://museumvictoria.com.au/about/books-and-journals/books/indigenous-cultures/back-list/first-people-the-eastern-kulin-of-melbourne-port-phillip--central-victoria/



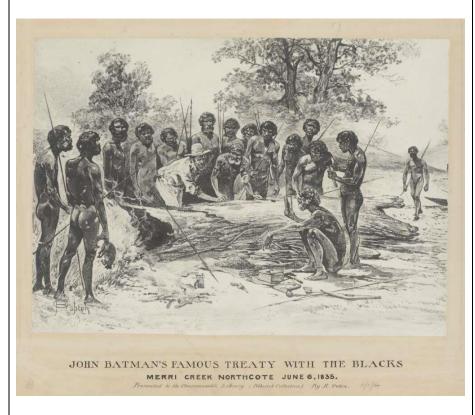
Map source: http://lrd.kangan.edu.au/indigenous %20sporting%20heros/images/kulinmap.jpg

Batman's Treaty: Today we acknowledge the anniversary of the signing of Batman's Treaty in 1835 by a group of 8 Kulin Elders - including Wurundjeri Ngurungaetas (most senior leaders) Bebejan (Babajen) and three brothers with the same name, Jika Jika (Jaga Jaga) or Billibellary – and John Batman, an Australian born grazier, businessman and explorer, for the purchase of land around Port Phillip, near the present site of the city of Melbourne.

John Batman believed he was trading for 600,000 acres of land, with 40 pairs of blankets, 42 tomahawks, 130 knives, 62 pairs of scissors, 40 looking glasses, 250 handkerchiefs, 18 shirts, 4 flannel jackets, 4 suits of clothes and 150 lb. of flour. The Kulin would not have been trading their land rights in this exchange.

Batman's Treaty is significant, as it was the first and only documented time when Europeans attempted to negotiate their presence and occupation of Aboriginal lands directly with the traditional owners, in accordance with English Common Law. However, the treaty was declared void by the Governor of New South Wales Richard Bourke, on the basis that the Kulin people did not have a right to deal with the land, which 'belonged' to the Crown.

Click on the image to see enlarged details.



John Batman's famous treaty, Merri Creek, Northcote 1835. By George Rossi Ashton. National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an9025854.



30 June Coranderrk Aboriginal reserve officially gazetted in 1863 Explore the Vic Curriculum-aligned Coranderrk Teacher Resource Package on FUSE, targeted to Years 9 and 10: History & Civics and Citizenship, and easily adapted for other year levels.

Visit also the Minutes of Evidence website and learn more about Coranderrk and its significance.

If able to, visit Coranderrk itself, in Healesville.

Explore the excellent Mission
Voices website and teacher
resources around the Coranderrk
reserve. This site is dedicated to all
the Aboriginal missions and
reserves in Victoria, previously
used to control the movements
and activities of Victorian Koories.

Purchase or borrow the excellent Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country (2013) about Coranderrk and the 1881 Parliamentary Enquiry.

Listen to the 2013 ABC Radio interview podcast Leave Us Here: 150 years of Coranderrk with senior descendants of Coranderrk Aunty Joy Murphy Wandin, Murrundindi, Aunty Carolyn Briggs, Uncle Wayne Atkinson and others.

There are many heroes surrounding Coranderrk and many stories of success, resilience, survival and injustice. With your students explore the lives of Wurundjeri, Taungurung and Dja Dja Wurrung heroes: William Barak, John Green, Thomas Bamfield, Robert Wandoon, Thomas Dunolly and Caroline Morgan and their involvement in the Coranderrk Parliamentary Inquiry of 1888.

Coranderrk and Minutes of Evidence: http://www.minutesofevidence.com.au/

http://fuse.education.vic.gov.au/?8X2S9B

http://www.troublemag.com/coranderrk-we-will-show-the-country/

http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/vufind/Record/46211

Mission Voices - Coranderrk:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061 123-

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/corand errk/default.html

Barrak:

http://www.yarrahealing.catholic.edu.au/stories-voices/index.cfm?loadref=91

Wandoon:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/content/download/256/812/file/Aunty%20Joy%20Murphy%20Interview.pdf

Bansfield:

http://www.minutesofevidence.com.au/stati c/media/uploads/Book%20Excerpts/excerpt_ -_thomas_bamfield.pdf

Dunolly

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Dunoll v

Wurundjeri Stories at Pound Bend:

http://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&ved=0CDsQFjAF&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.manningham.vic.gov.au%2Ffile%2F5526%2Fdownload&ei=3YGNVKLdHsPtmgWruoL4Dw&usg=AFQjCNEEAMz53VDfffzFNG4_YsIYNn663A&bvm=bv.81828268,d.dGY

Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country (2013)

http://aiatsis.gov.au/publications/products/coranderrk-we-will-show-country/ebook

Awaye Podcast - Leave Us Here: 150 years of Coranderrk:

http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/progra ms/awaye/27leave-us-here273a-150-yearsof-coranderrk/5144226 Did you know that

Coranderrk gets its name
from the Woiwurrung name
of the plant known in
English as the Victorian

Xmas Mint Bush?

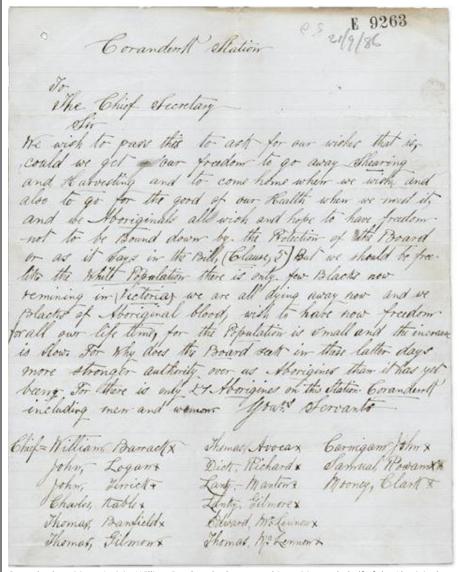


Coranderrk in flower

Gazetting of Coranderrk Reserve:

On the 30th June 1863, the Victorian Government Gazette reported that 2,300 acres of land around Badger's Creek in what is now Healesville, had been temporarily reserved "For the use of Aborigines (in lieu of the land at Watt's Creek) by Order of the 22nd June 1863," following a deputation to Queen Victoria during her visit in the same year by 15 Wurundjeri (Woiwurrung), Boon Wurrung and Taungurung people.

http://gazette.slv.vic.gov.au/view.cgi?year=1863&class=general&page num=1447&state=V&classNum=G68



Coranderrk petition - Activist William Barak and others sent this petition on behalf of the Aboriginal people of Coranderrk to the Victorian Government in 1886, see:

https://museumvictoria.com.au/melbournemuseum/whatson/current-exhibitions/melbournestory/favourite-objects/coranderrk-petition/



7-14 July NAIDOC week

NAIDOC week can be recognised in schools at any time of the year, but holding events close to the actual official week makes it more relevant. With local Koorie community members and colleagues organise a range of cultural activities such as performances, films, stories, and workshops.

NAIDOC week 2018 looks to highlight the contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women across family, community and society. Dedicate a week to whole-of- school and class activities celebrating our Aboriginal and Torres Strait communities and heritage. Keeping with the 2018 theme 'Because of Her we Can!', focus on the contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women across the country to our communities, our families, our rich history and to this nation.

Contact the NAIDOC Committee for posters and local events as well as the Victorian NAIDOC Committee.

Learn more about the history of the Koorie Flag here.

Immerse your students in Meerreeng-an Here Is My Country: The Story of Aboriginal Victoria Told Through Art Aboriginal Flag:

http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nat ional/designer-of-aboriginal-flag-harold-thomas-wants-help-to-find-the-original-one/news-

story/499a9bc382192fc76df8852ae260af29

http://www.naidoc.org.au/indigenous-australian-flags

NAIDOC:

http://www.naidoc.org.au/about/naidoc-history/

http://www.naidoc.org.au/

http://vicnaidoc.com/

Victorian Koorie Art and history:

Keeler, Couzins: Meerreeng-an Here Is My Country: The Story of Aboriginal Victoria Told Through Art (2010, KHT)

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/37177835?q&versionId=48292062

http://koorieheritagetrust.com.au/collection s/publications-resources/



for a shared future.

Did you know that the Australian Aboriginal Flag was designed by artist Harold Thomas and first flown at Victoria Square in Adelaide, South Australia, on National Aborigines Day, 12 July 1971?



NAIDOC celebrations are held around Australia each July to celebrate the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The week is celebrated not just in the Indigenous communities but also in increasing numbers of government agencies, schools, local councils and workplaces.

NAIDOC Week 2018 will celebrate the invaluable contributions that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have made – and continue to make - to our communities, our families, our rich history and to our nation. Under the theme - "Because of Her, We Can!" - NAIDOC Week 2018 will be held nationally from Sunday 8 July and continue through to Sunday 15 July.

Meerreeng-an - Here Is My Country: The Story of Aboriginal Victoria Told Through Art, portrays the richness and diversity of Victorian Aboriginal culture through artworks and stories from the early 19th century to the present day. Over 340 artworks and artefacts are featured, from shields, baskets and possum skin cloaks to contemporary artworks dealing with the Stolen Generations, land rights and reconciliation. Old and new are woven together, demonstrating the continuation of culture, and words and phrases from Victorian Aboriginal languages are used throughout.

Artists describe their own artworks, and stories and quotes from Elders and other community members provide cultural and historical context, telling of the importance of Country, of life before Europeans arrival, of invasion and dramatic change, of dislocation and missions, and of the survival and strength of the living culture.

NAIDOC Day concert at Thornbury Primary School (2015) with Robert Bundle; photo: Vaso Elefsiniotis





NAIDOC WEEK
BRAINSTORMING &
PLANNING PAGE



Photo: NAIDOC Day Melbourne, 2011- Vaso Elefsiniotis



24 July Anniversary
Framlingham
Mission handover
(1971)

July 24 marks the anniversary of the handover to community of two significant mission reserves, Framlingham and Lake Tyers. These handovers also mark the first Aboriginal land rights victory in Australia.

In the 1800s, the Victorian Colonial Government decided to allocate reserves of land variously known as stations, missions or reserves on which Aboriginal people were to live. While the Government ran some Aboriginal stations, others were in the control of missionaries such as those of the Anglican or Moravian Churches. Regardless of their secular or religious management, life on Aboriginal stations revolved around efforts to control and 'civilise' Aboriginal people.

Read more about the history of the Framlingham community and the history of the reserve at the very comprehensive archived Mission Voices.

Listen to interviews with
Framlingham residents Uncle
Lenny Clarke and Uncle Bill
Edwards on the Mission Voices
site, here, and discuss aspects of
life on Framlingham with
students.

Prominent Gunditjmara Elder Banjo Clarke, also known as Rainbow man and Wisdom Man was born on Framlingham. Research Banjo Clarke's life and views.

Struggle for land rights:

https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1 300&dat=19800902&id=qu5UAAAAIBAJ&sjid =npIDAAAAIBAJ&pg=5150.295288&hl=en

Mission Voices - Framlingham:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/framlin gham/default.html

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/framlin gham/educational_tools/default.html (school resources)

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/framlingham/voices of framlingham/default.html

Land Transfer:

http://www.atns.net.au/agreement.asp?Entit yID=3461

Our land til we die: a history of the Framlingham Aborigines

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/24994790?sele ctedversion=NBD22225128

Banjo Clarke:

http://ia.anu.edu.au/biography/clarke-banjo-17786

https://www.abccommercial.com/librarysale s/program/message-stick-banjo-clarke

https://www.amazon.com.au/Wisdom-Man-Banjo-Clarke-ebook/dp/B00APCN6UE

Framlingham was an Aboriginal reserve established by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines in Victoria, in 1861. It is located beside the Hopkins River in the territory of the Kirrae wurrung near the boundary with the Gunditjmara, not too far from Warrnambool on the south-west coast of the state. The reserve operated until it was closed in 1916, with Aboriginal community members continuing to reside there today.

The people of Framlingham have fought hard for their country, from the sustained guerrilla warfare waged by the Gunditjmara. Kerrupjmara and Kirrae wurrung to the activism of residents in the later part of the twentieth century. Since invasion times Framlingham has been a place of struggle.

In the early days of its existence control of the station continuously shifted between the Board and the missionaries. The Board attempted to shut Framlingham down a number of times but were met with great resistance by the people of the mission and non-Aboriginal people in nearby townships. The people of Framlingham eventually won ownership of the place that had become home. In 1970, 586 acres were handed over by the government in what was, along with Lake Tyers, the first Aboriginal land rights victory in Australia. The handover was formalised on the 24th July 1971.

See http://www.atns.net.au/agreement.asp?EntityID=3461



Aboriginal men and boys at the newly established Framlingham Aboriginal Reserve in 1867.

This image has been reproduced from A Distant Field of Murder, written by historian Jan Critchett (1990).



24 July Anniversary of Lake Tyers (1971) handover Read more about the history of the Lake Tyers community and the history of the mission here and here and explore each dedicated site.

Listen to the 'Voices of Lake Tyers', and experiences of several who were part of the Lake Tyers mission.

Watch the Culture Victoria video Life on the Mission featuring Gunai/Kurnai elders Murray Bull, and Elvie and Elaine Mullett about growing up at Lake Tyers and discuss life on the mission and in the bush and the significance of the handover with students. Students can prepare a presentation using a range of media (drawings, animation, IT, narrative, oral history recordings, drama etc) depicting aspects of life at Lake Tyers.

With your secondary students read The Black Swan: A Koorie Woman's Life by Gunai/Kurnai author and artist Eileen Harrison. The Black Swan charts the way the policy of assimilation impacted on Eileen's family at Lake Tyers and her emerging talent as a painter.

The image of Lake Tyers Mission Station from a photograph by C. Walter in the next column provides students the opportunity to search newspaper archives through TROVE, read an article published in 1869 and edit/correct the digitised archive. Click on the image to go directly to the digital archive.

Lake Tyers and Mission Voices:

http://indigenousrights.net.au/land_rights/lake tyers, 1962-70

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/lake_ty ers/default.html

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/lake_ty ers/mission history/default.html

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061 123-

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/lake_ty ers/voices_of_lake_tyers/default.html

Lake Tyers video:

http://www.cv.vic.gov.au/stories/aboriginal-culture/black-post-white/life-on-the-mission/

Lake Tyers in the news:

https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6 0449327/5733014

http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-12-21/lake-tyers-history-piece/5170896

The Black Swan:

http://www.abc.net.au/local/audio/2011/07/ 05/3261160.htm

Lake Tyers Mission Station, Gippsland from a photograph by C. Walter published in 'The Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers' on the 14th August 1869. Click on image for TROVE newspaper archive.

Featured in the photo to the right are prominent Victorian Aboriginal leaders Bill Onus, Pastor Doug Nicholls, Joe McGuinness and Laurie Moffatt. Research their lives and efforts for land rights and recognition.

'Bung Yarnda' is the true name of the mission known as Lake Tyers in Victoria's Gippsland region. Originally the land of the Gunai/Kurnai people, it became home to Aboriginal people from all over the state who were forcibly removed from their homelands. Many years later, some of these same families were forced to leave the mission and 'assimilate' into townships. The people of Lake Tyers have been strong and vocal in their struggle to retain their land. In 1971 this fight was rewarded with the handing back of Bung Yarnda to the people. The mission is surrounded by beautiful waterways and coastal bushland that has been a magnet for tourists since the 1870s

Lake Tyers for the Aborigines march, Melbourne 1963.

Left to right: Clive Stoneham, Labor Leader of the Opposition, Bill Onus, Pastor Doug Nicholls, Joe McGinness and Laurie Moffatt lead 40 Aboriginal men and women protesting at the government's plans to close Lake Tyers.

Source: http://indigenousrights.net.au/land_rights/lake_tyers, 1962-70/campaign_to_save_lake_tyers





	26 July	Schools National Tree Day	Consider holding a whole-of- school event planting local Indigenous plants. Investigate the local Koorie language names and uses for the plants – cultivate species that have known uses and initiate a school signage project	Planet Ark: https://treeday.planetark.org/schools/index. cfm Preschool guide: http://treeday.planetark.org/documents/doc -1029-preschools-guide.pdf'		Each year, around 3000 preschools, kindies, primary and high schools across Australia take part in Schools Tree Day. Students nation-wide have learnt how to plant, and care for the seedlings they grow. Schools Tree Day 2019 is on Friday 26th July, as this is the most appropriate day for the majority of regions, although events can be held at any time during the year.
			incorporating names from the local Koorie language and uses. Visit the Planet Ark website for more suggestions and resources about holding events at school.			Planting of Indigenous Wurundjeri garden at Thornbury PS (2015) – photo: Vaso Elefsiniotis
AUGUST	4 August	National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Children's Day	National Aboriginal and Islander Children's Day (NAICD) is a celebration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. Each year SNAICC produces and sends out resources to help you celebrate NAICD. Visit the SNAICC website for suggested activities and resources to help celebrate the day within the school with the support of Koorie parents and local Koorie community members.	SNAICC: http://aboriginalchildrensday.com.au/ http://www.snaicc.org.au/	Did you know that Yorta Yorta/Yuin musician Jimmy Little is said to be the first Aboriginal pop- star with the gospel song 'Royal Telephone' rising to the top of the charts in 1963? See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Lit tle ROYAL TELEPHONE ROYAL TELEPHONE FK-453 MOLISSON SCHOOL STATE OF THE S	National Aboriginal and Islander Children's Day (NAICD) held on 4 August each year honours and celebrate the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children within family and community. First held in 1988, the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC) also uses the day to increase awareness in the wider community of important issues impacting on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.



International Day Consider a whole-of-school event of the World's that could include an educational **August** Indigenous People. forum, performances by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists, a panel discussion on reconciliation or other classroom activities.

IDWIP:

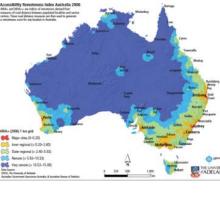
http://www.un.org/en/events/indigenousday

http://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/un/i nternational-day-indigenous-people

Aboriginal Population map:

http://www.aifs.gov.au/institute/pubs/factss heets/2011/fs201103_fig1_large.png

Click on map to enlarge:



Did you know that the largest Aboriginal populations are in the cities? Of the total Aboriginal population, 31% live in major cities, 22% in inner regional Australia, 23% in outer regional, 8% in remote and 16% in very remote.

The International Day of the World's Indigenous People is observed on August 9 each year to recognise the first United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations meeting in Geneva in 1982. The International Day of the World's Indigenous People aims to promote and protect the rights of the world's indigenous population.

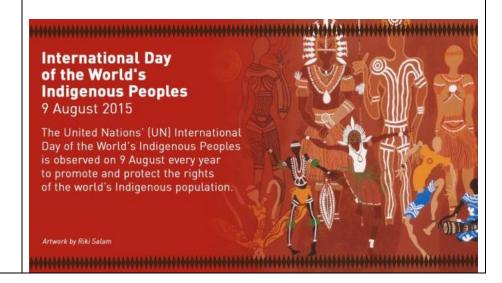
There are an estimated 370 million indigenous people in the world, living across 90 countries. They make up less than 5 per cent of the world's population, but account for 15 per cent of the poorest. They speak an overwhelming majority of the world's estimated 7,000 languages and represent 5,000 different cultures.

As Indigenous people we 'are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment. We have retained social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which we live.' http://www.un.org/en/events/indigenousday/

Indigenous languages in particular are a significant factor in a wide range of other indigenous issues, notably education, scientific and technological development, biosphere and the environment, freedom of expression, employment and social inclusion.

In response to these threats, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution on 'Rights of Indigenous Peoples', proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.







10 - 18**August**

National Science Week

For National Science Week 2018, VAEAI published a Special Feature: Koorie Perspectives in STEM, where you can learn about Gunditimara scientist Dr. Misty Jenkins' aim to cure brain cancer, eel traps and award-winning bridges, ancient engineering feats and much more. Our Koorie **Seasons and Astral Calendars** feature also relates to National Science Week and STEM learning.

20-year-old tour guide and astronomy educator at the **Sydney Observatory Kirsten** Banks, a young Wiradjuri Aboriginal woman from NSW is currently working towards a future in the field of science communication and archeoastronomy — the study of the astronomical knowledge of ancient cultures. Once she graduates, Ms Kirsten Banks plans to pursue a PhD in physics and do research with elders all across Australia to learn about their use of astronomy. Read this ABC news article for more.

And Krystal De Napoli is a Kamilaroi woman undertaking an undergraduate degree in astrophysics at Monash University. In 2018 she will be commencing a cadetship with the CSIRO's Data61 team and is working closely with Astronomer Dr Duane Hamacher and Indigenous Elders in their research into Indigenous astronomical traditions.



Mityan the quoll of the Boorong / Wergaia

STEM is the BUZZ word at the moment in education. A new approach, STEM is about focusing on specific knowledge across the four learning areas of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics; and the interrelationship between them.

Integrating Koorie perspectives into these four learning areas, supports a range of alternative viewpoints and can foster a deeper engagement in these four learning areas.

Did you know that The Boorong people of the Wergaia language group near Lake Tyrell in NW Victoria In the 1840s, described more than 40 star and planet names and their associated stories to the Englishman William Stanbridge, which he published in 1857?

In Boorong astronomy, the Moon is called Mityan, the quoll. Mityan fell in love with one of the wives of the ancestral figure Unurgunite and tried to lure her away. Unurgunite discovered Mityan's trickery and attacked him, leading to a great fight in which Mityan was defeated. The Moon has been wandering the heavens ever since, the scars of the battle still visible on his face.

National Science Week is Australia's annual celebration of science and technology and thousands of individuals – from students, to scientists to chefs and musicians – get involved, taking part in more than 1000 science events across the nation.

National Science Week provides an opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of Australian scientists to the world of knowledge. It also aims to encourage an interest in science pursuits among the general public, and to encourage younger people to become fascinated by the world we live in.

Destination Moon: more missions, more science is the school theme for National Science Week in 2019. This theme is a way for teachers and their students to discover past missions to the Moon and space programs that have solved some of the seemingly unsolvable problems—and current and future space programs, operations and missions. Many of these use big picture thinking in science to solve problems, and technology, engineering and mathematics to design new solutions. This will help forge our future paths in the areas of space operations, space science, Earth observations, positioning systems and communications.

The 2019 Resource Book of Ideas for National Science Week will offer teachers and students the opportunity to investigate the people, space agencies, universities, and science organisations that are all delivering solutions in space science.



Kirsten Banks, Wiradjuri science communication and archeo-astronomy student, NSW



15 August

Anniversary of William Barak's (Beruk Barak) death in 1903 Learn about Wurundjeri hero activist and leader William Barak's life, political involvement, art, homeland language and mob (people).

Explore the many unique artworks and artefacts created by William Barak, available through FUSE.

Barak is one of a select group of nineteenth-century Aboriginal artists who welcomed the opportunity to use new materials, and to produce work on paper or cardboard for Europeans that communicated important aspects of Aboriginal culture. The NGV's illustrated resource explores Barak's life and work, and includes a detailed discussion of his subject matter and technique, and his life at Coranderrk Aboriginal Station. A series of questions help students examine Barak's imagery.

When researching the life, ethnocultural background and works of prominent Koories, try and source interviews, articles etc from descendants and Koorie community members for authentic Aboriginal perspectives.

Download the interview of Wurundjeri Elder Aunty Joy Wandin-Murphy by Yorta Yorta /Jaara artist Lou Bennet and study with your students.

Consider how interviews of Aboriginal people by Aboriginal people, draw out particular personal reflections and cultural information.

William Barrack:

William Barrack: King of the Yarra: http://www.cv.vic.gov.au/stories/williambarak/5588/william-barak--king-of-the-yarra/

http://www.cv.vic.gov.au/stories/aboriginal-culture/william-barak/

https://fuse.education.vic.gov.au/Resource/LandingPage?ObjectId=930c7016-09c4-46e8-9be4-5edd3cdecce3

http://aboriginalhistoryofyarra.com.au/teachersresource.pdf

http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/barak-william-2930

NGV resources:

http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/school_resource/remembering-barak/

https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/ngv_edu_edres_b arak.pdf

http://www.yarrahealing.catholic.edu.au/stories-voices/index.cfm?loadref=91

http://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/william-barak/5729/auntie-joy-wandin-murphy-speaks-about-william-barak/

http://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/william-barak/5726/the-william-barak-collection-at-the-koorie-heritage-trust/

http://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/william-barak/5731/when-the-wattles-bloom/

http://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/william-barak/7609/remembering-barak/

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061 123-

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/content/download/256/812/file/Aunty%20Joy%20 Murphy%20Interview.pdf

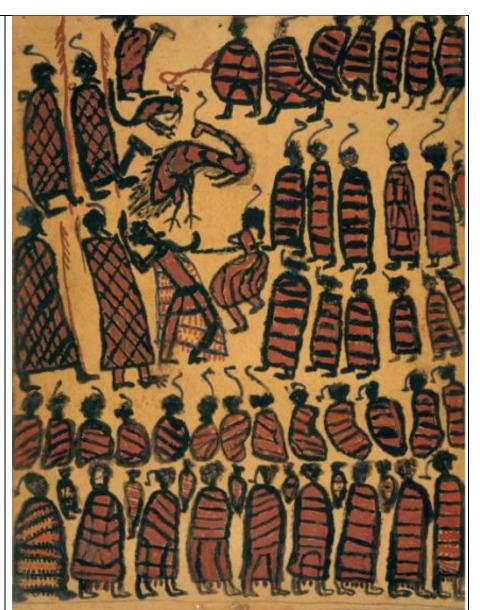


painting there "That showed you how we painted ourselves, it showed you the clothes we wore, it showed possum skin drums. How many people knew women played possum skin drums? It was so important the stories there. It's just another little bit of my culture, another little bit of my people that someone has taken from me."

Did you know that in June 2016, a painting entitled *Ceremony* by William Barak was auctioned in London. Descendants of Barak and the Wurundjeri Council attempted to raise funds through crowd-funding to purchase the painting and return it home. The painting was sold to a private collector for over half a million dollars, double the estimated amount!

See

https://theconversation.com/explainer-the-importance-of-william-baraks-ceremony-60846



Ceremony, with wallaby and emu: This painting features a ceremony which depicts hunting, with wallaby and emu. William Barak was ngurunggaeta (a clan leader) of the Woiwurrung (Wurundjeri).

See: http://www.cv.vic.gov.au/stories/william-barak/5565/ceremony-with-wallaby-and-emu/



SEPT-EMBER 4 Indigenous Literacy Day

There are many ways to get involved in 2019, when it comes to Indigenous Literacy, we believe that EVERY DAY should be about Indigenous literacy. There's a host of fantastic books written and illustrated by Aboriginal people across the nation.

Check out the Indigenous Literacy Foundation website for events and activity suggestions to support Indigenous Literacy Day.

Consider running a fundraiser leading up to or following Indigenous Literacy Day and make a donation to the Indigenous Literacy Foundation – some inspiring examples can be found on their website.

Explore a range of Aboriginal literature with your students, from children's stories like *TomTom*, to fiction, plays, poetry essays, and autobiographies such as *The Black Swan: A Koorie Woman's Life* by Gunai/Kurnai author and artist Eileen Harrison. With older students study the highly readable novel *Digger J. Jones* by prominent Gunditjmara author Richard Franklin. Teaching notes offer a range of class discussion points.

With younger students, focus on stories such as those suggested on the Better Beginnings site: Deadly books for little kids, the range of Victorian children's stories published by the Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages (VACL) or The Adventures of the Little Black Trackas by Bangerang educator and author Esme Bamblett.

Indigenous Literacy Day:

http://www.indigenousliteracyfoundation.org.au/

http://www.indigenousliteracyfoundation.org.au/schools.html

http://www.indigenousliteracyfoundation.org.au/indigenous-literacy-day.html

The Black Swan:

http://www.abc.net.au/local/audio/2011/ 07/05/3261160.htm

http://www.allenandunwin.com/default.aspx?page=94&book=9781742375533

http://www.creativespirits.info/resource s/books/black-swan-a-koorie-womanslife

Deadly Books:

http://www.better-beginnings.com.au/resources/deadly-books-little-kids-0

Tom Tom:

http://www.lemonadesprings.com.au/ht ml/teacher_resources.html

Little Black Trackas:

http://www.snaicc.org.au/product/adve ntures-little-black-trackas/

VACL children's books:

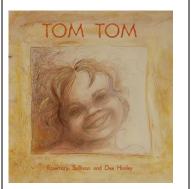
http://www.vaclang.org.au/category/children-s.html

Digger J. Jones:

http://www.scholastic.com.au/schools/e ducation/teacherresources/assets/pdfs/ Digger_J_Jones_TN.pdf

Did you know that

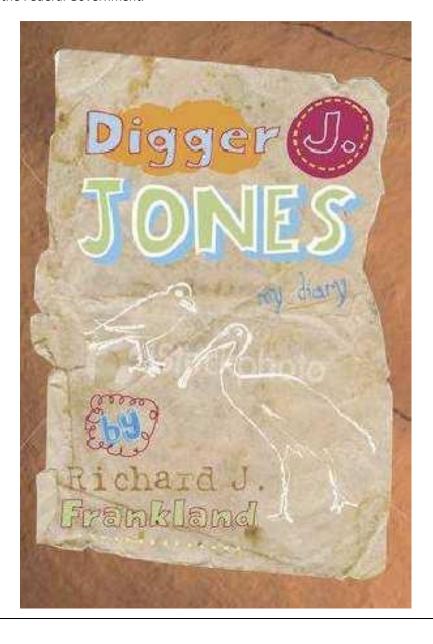
Aboriginal people generally prefer to tell their traditional stories their own way? Work with Aboriginal educators and Koorie community members to bring authentic storytelling to your students.



Indigenous Literacy Day is a national celebration of Indigenous culture, stories, language and literacy. Celebrated during Literacy Week on the 1st Wednesday in September, Indigenous Literacy Day also aims to raise funds to raise literacy levels and improve the lives and opportunities of Indigenous Australians living in remote and isolated regions.

The Black Swan by Gunai / Kurnai author and artist Eileen Harrison charts the way the policy of assimilation impacted on Eileen's family at Lake Tyers and her emerging talent as a painter.

Told in diary form, *Digger J. Jones* tells the story of Digger - an Aboriginal boy caught up in the events of the 1960s and the lead up the 1967 Referendum which officially counted Aboriginal people in Australia as citizens in the eyes of the Federal Government.





Source or download a copy_of Nyernila: Listen Continuously — Aboriginal Creation Stories of Victoria for a range of Victorian creation stories as told by Traditional Owners.

The Macquarie Pen Anthology of Aboriginal Literature, edited by Wiradjuri (NSW) writer Anita Heiss and Peter Minter is worth exploring with older students. The anthology includes journalism, petitions and political letters from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as major works that reflect the blossoming of Aboriginal poetry, prose and drama from the midtwentieth century onwards. Authors include Bennelong, William Barak, David Unaipon, Pearl Gibbs, Oodgeroo of the tribe Noonuccal, Charles Perkins, Jack Davis, Kevin Gilbert, Lionel Fogarty, Ruby Langford Ginibi, Bob Randall, Jimmy Chi, Patrick Dodson, Marcia Langton, Jackie Huggins, Lisa Bellear, Alexis Wright, Kim Scott, Noel Pearson, Larissa Behrendt, Tony Birch, and Tara June Winch.

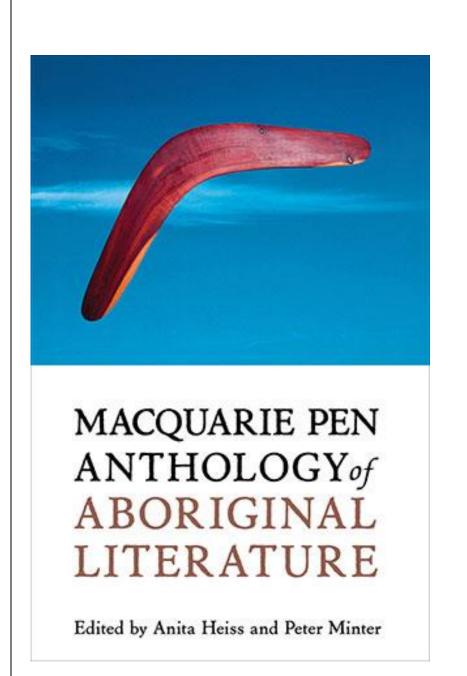
Nyernila: Listen Continuously – Aboriginal Creation Stories of Victoria:

https://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/aboriginal-culture/nyernila/

Anthology:

http://www.macquariepenanthology.com.au/files/unit 3.pdf

https://www.allenandunwin.com/browse/bo oks/general-books/literature-literarystudies/Macquarie-PEN-Anthology-of-Aboriginal-Literature-Anita-Heiss-and-Peter-Minter-9781741754384





OCTOBER

True spring: Poorneet or tadpole season by the Wurundjeri.

With the weather warming up after a long cold in many parts of Victoria, explore Koorie seasons in your region, such as the 6-7 seasons of the Wurundjeri and learn about how the seasonal change is signalled through plants, animals and other signs such as the night sky. Where possible, invite knowledgeable Koorie cultural educators into the classroom to discuss further.

View and download VAEAI's Koorie Seasons and Astral Calendars feature - an interactive teaching resource exploring seasons and traditional activities, with a host of online resources, suggested activities and links to the Vic Curriculum.

Learn about significant foods and plants for Koories in Victoria such as the staple *murnong* (yam daisy) for the Wurundjeri and other Kulin.

Focus some learnings around the night sky. The sky was and remains a stellar calendar indicating when the seasons are shifting and when certain foods are available. For example within the spread of the Milky Way an emu is visible - not a constellation as such but a clear emu shape formed in the blend of star and black matter. At different times of the year this Emu in the Sky is oriented, so it appears to be either running or sitting down. When the emu is 'sitting', it's time to collect their eggs.

Koorie Seasons and Astral Calendars: http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6017

Did you know that in late 2017, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) approved 86 new names for stars drawn from those used by other cultures, namely Australian Aboriginal, Chinese, Coptic, Hindu, Mayan, Polynesian, and South African? Four Aboriginal Australian star names were added to the IAU stellar name catalogue, including the Wardaman names Larawag, Ginan, and Wurren for the stars designated ε (Epsilon) Scorpii, ε (Epsilon) Crucis, and ζ (Zeta) Phoenicis, respectively, and significantly from Victoria, the Boorong name Unurgunite for the star (Sigma) Canis Majoris (an ancestral figure who fights the Moon), representing some of the most ancient star names in the IAU catalogue.

https://www.iau.org/news/pressre leases/detail/iau1707/ and the SBS article at

https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/artic le/2018/01/15/stories-behindaboriginal-star-names-nowrecognised-worlds-astronomicalbody "Aboriginal ancestral narratives aren't just about the land – they're also about the Sun, the Moon and the stars.
Indigenous people have a very holistic understanding of the universe. It doesn't just stop at the horizon."

Stephen Gilchrist, Indigenous art curator at Melbourne's National Gallery of Vic.









NOV-**Remembrance Day** Remember and acknowledge 11 Aboriginal and Torres Strait **EMBER** Nov. Islander men and women who fought and died in the Australian Services without citizenship rights, proper wages and due recognition. View and download VAEAI's curriculum-aligned interactive ANZAC Day feature with online multimedia resources and suggested activities to explore Indigenous Australians' war service.

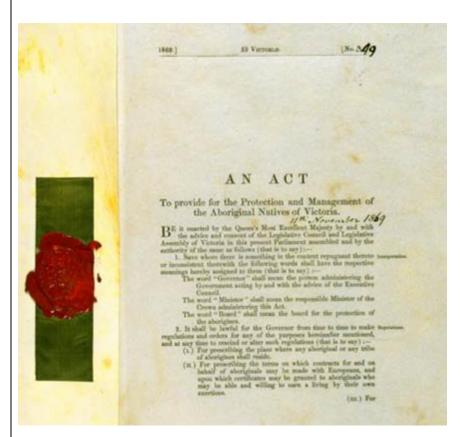
Anniversary of the passing of the Aborigines Protection Act 1869

With older students read the article Lest we forget a cruel act of dispossession, by Gunditjmara activist, singer/songwriter, author and film director, Richard Franklin and Peter Lewis and discuss. Note the original article printed in The Age on November 11, 2009 can no longer be easily accessed and therefore a reproduction is provided via this link to an Indigenous History unit blog.



Lest we forget a cruel act of dispossession: http://ht120tasks.blogspot.com.au/2009 /11/ht125-blog-1-indigenoushistory.html Did you know that on this day in 1869, the Victorian colonial government passed an act "To Provide for the **Protection and Management** of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria", more commonly known as the Aborigines Protection Act 1869. This gave the Victorian government control of where Aboriginal people could live, of how they would relate to Europeans, of their labour and earnings and of the "care, custody and education" of all Aboriginal children.

Remembrance Day on the 11th November marks the anniversary of the armistice which ended the First World War (1914-18). Each year Australians observe one-minute silence at 11 am on 11 November, in memory of those who died or suffered in all wars and armed conflicts, especially soldiers with 'no known grave'.



On this day in 1869, the Victorian colonial government passed an act "To Provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria", commonly known as the *Aborigines Protection Act 1869*. This gave the Victorian government control of where Aboriginal people could live, of how they would relate to Europeans, of their labour and earnings and of the "care, custody and education" of all Aboriginal children.



21 Nov. Anniversary of the Long Walk to Canberra

If you haven't done so already, register your school with *The Walk the Talk Education Program* for free resources or a school visit and explore the interactive activity zone with students.

With middle years or older students read the letter presented to the then PM John Howard, and media reports about the Long Walk and discuss the reasons behind it. Discuss with your students the powerful impact and effect of mass marches and walks,

Walk the Talk:

http://www.walkthetalk.org.au/

http://www.walkthetalk.org.au/activity-

Walkers letter to Australian PM:

http://www.walkthetalk.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Long_Lettter_to_Prime Minister December 2004.pdf

The Long Walk media reports:

http://www.theage.com.au/news/National/Howard-joins-the-Long-journey/2004/12/03/1101923335406.html

http://www.smh.com.au/news/National/The-journey-is-just-beginning-Michael-Long/2004/12/03/1101923306889.html

Marches and Walks

http://www.civicsandcitizenship.edu.au/cce/long_michael,15305.html

http://www.deadlyvibe.com.au/2014/05/lon g-walk-equality/

http://www.theaustralian.com.au/nationalaffairs/in-depth/its-time-to-finally-fix-ourconstitution/story-fnihym2m-1226650066527

http://www.bunburymail.com.au/story/2129 602/journey-for-aboriginal-recognition-on-the-way-to-bunbury/

http://www.smh.com.au/national/marching-for-a-fresh-beginning-20100527-whuu.html

On 21 November 2004, Michael Long embarked an historic trek, walking from his home in the suburbs of Melbourne all the way to Parliament House in Canberra – more than 650 kilometres away.

After returning home from yet another Aboriginal funeral, Michael decided that something needed to be done about the plight of his people. He took it upon himself to get Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues back on the national agenda and resolved to meet with Prime Minister John Howard to discuss his concerns... even if he had to walk all the way to Canberra to do it.

Michael was joined on the road by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal supporters from all over Australia. Some walked in support for an hour, some for a day and some took the journey all the way to Canberra. As the walkers passed through the Victorian countryside, local people came out to meet them, offering encouragement, support and assistance.

Walk the Talk tells the story of Michael Long's walk to Canberra to introduce Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Studies into schools and encourage students to create change; while assisting in meeting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and cultures cross curriculum priority of the Australian National Curriculum.



Michael Long on his way to Canberra on the very first Long Walk to get Indigenous Affairs back on the agenda

Michel Long (centre) with walkers 10 years after the original Long Walk. See: http://www.deadlyvibe.com.au/2014/05/long-walk-equality/





DEC-EMBER



The end of the school year is fast approaching with teachers and students looking forward to holidays. Use this time to plan a stimulating new year of Koorie studies for all.

Download the VCAA guide Learning about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures for a summary of key Learning Areas and Content Descriptions directly related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures.

Explore VAEAI's growing suite of Resources for schools and families including our regular Koorie Perspectives in Curriculum Bulletins, features and briefs.

Plan for Apology Anniversary 13th February. The Apology Anniversary generally falls within the first fortnight of school term so plan early for next year involving local Koorie and Torres Strait Islander community members.

Download the National Sorry Day Committee's excellent resource Learning about the Stolen Generation: the NSDC's school resource for great classroom and whole-of-school activities

Purchase copies of the Little Red Yellow Black Book: An introduction to Indigenous Australia, and explore the portal website, teaching resources and range of suggested activities and modify for use in Victorian schools if needed. VCAA Learning about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures summary guide:

http://victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.a u/overview/cross-curriculum-priorities

Learning About the Stolen Generations Resource:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=7 086

LRYBB:

http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/lryb/

The Apology Anniversary on 13th February, generally falls within the first fortnight of school term, so plan early for next year involving local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members.

For a summary of key **Learning Areas and Content Descriptions** directly related to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures within the Victorian Curriculum F-10, select the link for a copy of the VCAA's: Learning about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures.

The Little Red, Yellow, Black Book provides an introduction to Indigenous culture and history for everyone: adults who want to learn what they weren't taught at school, as well as migrants, tourists, trainers, institutions and schools.

When used as a teaching resource, the book introduces almost all the areas required for study in secondary Indigenous Studies curricula throughout Australia, as well as large parts of Australian History and SOSE. While *The Little Red, Yellow, Black Book* has been made for use in NSW schools predominantly, there is a lot of content relevant to Victoria and activities can be suitably modified.

Aboriginal Studies Press has developed a comprehensive teaching resource for secondary or adult educators that includes:

- links to curriculum
- guidelines for ethical research
- interpretation of subject matter for both teachers and students
- ideas for further reading
- discussion questions and
- a range of activities.



3 Dec. **Eureka Day**

The Eureka Stockade of 1854, which is celebrated on this day took place on Wathaurung Country, in the Ballarat District.

Research the involvement of Koories on the Victorian goldfields – an area largely unacknowledged.

Were Aboriginal people involved in the Eureka Stockade? Read historian Ian Clark's opinion by checking out VAEAI's Aboriginal Perspectives from the Victorian Goldfields feature - an interactive curriculum-aligned teaching resource with a great collection of online links to resources: photographic collections of the era, impacts of the goldrush, involvement of the Native Police in the early gold rush period and possum skin cloaks.

Koorie involvement on the goldfields: http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2004/1 1/08/1244930.htm

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explorehistory/golden-victoria/life-fields/aboriginesgold-rush

http://www.sbs.com.au/gold/story.php?storvid=53

Black Gold: Aboriginal People on the Goldfields of Victoria, 1850-1870: http://press.anu.edu.au/titles/aboriginalhistory-monographs/black-gold/pdfdownload/

http://press.anu.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/whole-web1.pdf

Another Side of Eureka - the Aboriginal presence on the Ballarat goldfields in 1854 - Were Aboriginal people involved in the Eureka rebellion?
http://www.hereticpress.com/Dogstar/History/Bentley/2005-07.pdf

Sovereign Hill - Hidden Histories site: http://sovereignhillhiddenhistories.com.au

http://www.egold.net.au/biogs/EG00292b .htm

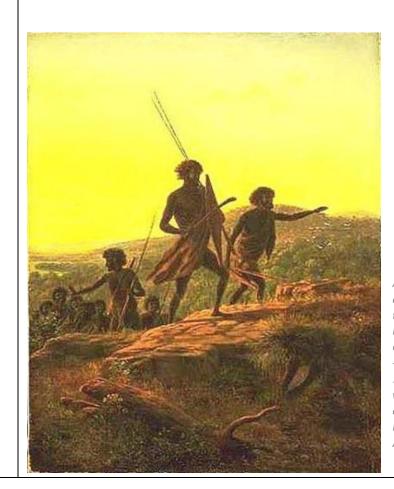
Possum skins:

http://prov.vic.gov.au/publications/provenan ce/provenance2005/dallong-possum-skinrugs (as trade item)

Eugene von Guerard: http://www.egold.net.au/biogs/EG00292b Did you know that
Aboriginal people played
an important role in the
daily life of the Victorian
goldfields, heavily involved
in trade, as labourers,
occasional miners and
according to oral history
carers of non-Koorie
children?

"On Saturday morning", says the Maryborough Advertiser, "a party of aborigines commenced a search for gold on the pipeclay at the White Hills, near Mark Drewin's store, and in a very short time they discovered pieces which they sold for 12 shillings, 15 shillings, and 10 pounds odd. They say the same party were successful some time since in the neighbourhood of Amherst and Talbot. They say, "White fellow dig for gold, and black fellow pick it up." Their eyes seem more serviceable than many men's pick and shovels."

Melbourne Argus, October 3rd 1866



Aborigines met
on the road to
the diggings by
Eugene von
Guerard (1854)
- NLA ref
1874055 used
with permission
of the National
Library,
Australia



5 Dec. Anniversary of Ebenezer mission reserve handover to Traditional Owners Locate and learn about the Ebenezer reserve on the mission voices website. When the mission was closed down in 1905 many residents were forced to relocate to Lake Tyers in Gippsland.

Using maps locate all Victorian reserves and missions and discuss what it may have been like for those who had settled at Ebenezer to be forced to live outside of their Country, on land where they had no spiritual and cultural connections.

Read about an ambitious project connecting faces in 19th Century photographs to their contemporary Aboriginal descendants to tell a new history - in effect injecting Victorian Aboriginal voices and perspectives into history - taken at Ramahyuck Mission.

Related to this project is the multimedia story 'No Longer a Wandering Spirit: the story of Bessy Flowers' on YouTube, who was sent away from her ancestral home in Albany Southern Western Australia at the age of 18 sent to live and teach at Ramahyuck Mission where she married a skilled Victorian Aboriginal station worker Donald Cameron, from Ebenezer Mission, in NW Victoria.

Ebenezer mission:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061 123-

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/ebenez er/default.html http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/200

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/ebe nezer/mission history/default.html

http://www3.slv.vic.gov.au/latrobejournal/issue/latrobe-76/t1-g-t3.html

Missions and reserves map:

http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/44035/20061

0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/general/missions_and_reserves_map/default.html

Handover

https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/news/eber ezer-mission-handed-back-to-traditionalowners/

http://www.mailtimes.com.au/story/195578 6/ebenezer-mission-returns-to-traditionalowner/

Ramahyuck Mission:

https://www.ramahyuck.org/about/ramahyuck-a-history/

https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/vic/E000927

Aboriginal voices in the afterlife of photographs:

https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/abori ginal-voices-in-the-afterlife-of-photographs

No Longer a Wandering Spirit:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vCar1ea f6Gc

Did you know that in 1872, the State School in Gippsland's Ramahyuck Mission gained the highest marks possible in a Statewide examination?

Mr Charles Topp, Inspector of School for the Education Department, reported that: "This school has again passed an excellent examination. This is the first case since the present result system has been enforced that 100% of marks was gained by any school in the Colony. The children, moreover, show not only accuracy in their work, but also exhibit much intelligence – excellent progress is shown...".

Significantly, the pupils' teacher was perhaps the first Aboriginal state-school teacher, Bessie Flower, originally from Albany WA.

On Thursday 5th December 2013, the National Trust handed over their freehold interests in the **Ebenezer Mission**, Antwerp to the Barengi Gadjin Land Council Aboriginal Corporation - Traditional Owners, Registered Aboriginal Party and Native Title Holders.

The Ebenezer Mission was first gazetted in 1861 as the "Lake Hindmarsh Aboriginal Reserve" and was later closed in 1904. From 1968 until 1991, the National Trust managed the whole site of 0.8Ha, assuming Committee of Management status for the Crown Land reserve and freehold ownership of the balance of the site. The Crown Land reservation was revoked in 1991 and the Crown allotment was sold as freehold land to Goolum Goolum Aboriginal Co-op Ltd., a health and welfare cooperative. In recent years the Barengi Gadjin Land Council have managed the site on the behalf of Goolum Goolum and the National Trust.





Ebenezer Mission Station, 1892. Unknown photographer See: <u>http://pandora.nla.qov.au/pan/44035/20061123-</u> 0000/www.abc.net.au/missionvoices/ebenezer/art photos videos/default.html

ee

http://webjournals.ac.edu.au/ojs/index.php/ADEB/article/view/1275/1272, and https://www.ramahyuck.org/abou

t/ramahyuck-a-history/



10 Dec. World Human Rights Day Explore VAEAI's interactive teaching resource Rights and Freedoms: World Human Rights Day.

Published in 2018 in recognition of the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2018, VAEAI's interactive feature is linked to the Vic Curriculum, and contains a great range of suggested activities, background information about the struggle for human rights in Australia and links to resources including the Victorian-based teacher resource - Rights and Freedoms particularly relevant for upper secondary students; the

secondary students; the Indigenous Rights SLV website, Vote Yes for Aborigines (2007) directed by Yorta Yorta woman Frances Peters-Little about the 1967 referendum and the campaign for Aboriginal citizenship rights that led up to it; the Talk about Rights unit website and teaching resources where are led into issues through famous Australian speeches; and The Kids World Citizens site helping young minds 'go global'.

Rights and Freedoms:

http://www.vaeai.org.au/?ddownload=6016

http://www.htav.asn.au/shop/middleyears/rights-and-freedoms

Vote Yes for Aborigines:

http://www.roninfilms.com.au/video/0/0/49 2.html?words=vote+yes

About the making of *Vote Yes for Aborigines* (2007):

http://press.anu.edu.au/node/342/download

Talk about Rights:

http://e4ac.edu.au/units/year-6/index.html

SLV: http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explore-history/fight-rights/indigenous-rights





Human Rights are inherent rights that belong to every person, without discrimination of any kind.

In 2018 the UN celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a milestone document in the history of human rights.

In 1950, The UN General Assembly proclaimed December 10 as Human Rights Day, to bring to the attention 'of the peoples of the world' the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

Rights and Freedoms:

Produced by the MTAV in consultation with Koorie community members, this teacher resource examines Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights and freedoms in Australia in the context of international declarations and movements. Written for the Australian Curriculum: History at Year 10, it includes summaries, curriculum links, sources, varied activities and an accompanying CD, relevant to both national and Victorian examples.

Vote Yes for Aborigines:

Vote Yes for Aborigines gives you the Aboriginal perspective on the 1967 Referendum.

"Such a good resource for teaching kids (and adults!) about the incredible struggle which is still very relevant and ongoing today for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people of Australia." —Primary school teacher

Talk about Rights Unit:

This unit explores the changes to democratic and citizenship rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples since 1900. Students are led into issues through famous Australian speeches. They will explore how authors use language in creative ways to persuade and describe, and how people use written and spoken language to suit social purposes and address particular audiences.



Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam pours soil into the hands of traditional landowner Vincent Lingiari, Northern Territory, 1975. © Commonwealth of Australia. Purchased 1994, National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, photograph by Mervyn Bishop.



13 Dec. Anniversary of the first successful Native Title settlement in Victoria - found in favour of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagalk Traditional Owners

With students locate Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagalk Country in the Wimmera region of western Victoria and learn as much as you can about their connection to Country, their language and culture.

Read the age article about the native title recognition of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk Peoples. Discuss with students why this determination is so important.

Read about the life of Watjobaluk Elder Uncle William John Kennedy Snr acknowledged by the NT court, who sadly passed away before Native Title settlement was reached.

Discuss the commonality between the first successful Native Title determination in Australia (aka Mabo decision) and the first successful determination in Victoria. What might it might be like to fight for years for Native Title recognition and to not live to see victory. How can we honour those activists?

Learn about the works of Tracey Rigney - Wotjabaluk /Ngarrindjeri storyteller, actor and playwright - and study the play *Belonging* from Blak Inside: Six Indigenous Plays from Victoria which follows the taunts and temptations of a school girl, and her personal struggle to remain true to her culture and herself. For advice and protocols around Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander drama/theatre education, see the excellent guidelines published by Drama Australia.

Aboriginal Languages of Victoria map:

http://www.vaclang.org.au/item/aboriginal-languages-of-victoria.html

Blak Inside:

https://australianplays.org/script/CP-117

Native Title article:

http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/p ast-gives-aborigines-strength/2005/12/13/1134236064303.html

William John Kennedy Snr:

http://www.eurekastreet.com.au/article.aspx ?aeid=1355#.VCOeZfmSwrV

Tracey Rigney play - Belonging

http://www.realtimearts.net/article/issue48/6380

https://australianplays.org/script/CP-117

http://wheelercentre.com/events/presenter/tracey-rigney/

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Guidelines for Drama/Theatre Education:
http://www.dramaaustralia.org.au/assets/fil
es/ATSIguidelinesFinalSept07.pdf

First successful Native Title settlement in Victoria:

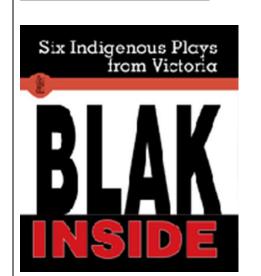
On the 13th December 2005, the Federal Court of Australia ruled in favour of Native Title claimants the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk Peoples of Western Victoria. This determination was particularly significant for the Jardwadjali and Wergaia peoples as it was the first successful native title claim in south-eastern Australia. 2015 marks the 10th anniversary of this historic settlement. Justice Merkel said the success of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagalk peoples' native title claims was testimony to their acknowledgement of traditional laws and observance of customs. He said the case was "a living example" that traditional laws were not fixed and unchanging. Rather, they evolved over time in response to changing social and economic needs to which all societies adapted.



Making a splash: Local Aboriginal children swim in the Wimmera River, which was part of yesterday's native title determination.

Photo: Pat Scala

Photo source: <u>http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/past-qives-aborigines-</u> strength/2005/12/13/1134236064303.html



Blak Inside: Six Indigenous Plays from Victoria:

A collection of six plays from Victoria by Aboriginal writers which encompass a myriad of issues about the Aboriginal experience.



24 Dec. Koorie children all over our lands visited by Santa overnight!

The Extraordinary Tale of William Buckley (2010) presented by Michael Cathcart, tells the story. Adapted from journalist John Morgan's 1852 book, and based on William Buckley's own personal accounts, The Extraordinary Tale of William Buckley tells the remarkable true story of the escaped convict who lived with the Wathaurong long before white colonisation. On a stifling hot Christmas night in 1803, William Buckley, a young English convict, escaped from the doomed first settlement of Port Phillip Bay in South Eastern Australia, who joined the Wathaurong people for 32 years. An engaging recreation of history, featuring Jean-Marc Russ as Buckley, Chris Haywood as John Morgan and professionally presented by historian Michael Cathcart, The Extraordinary Tale of William Buckley is a gripping story.

An accompanying study guide is available through ATOM.

The SLV Ergo site has some great background information and resources about William Buckley.

The Wathaurong and William Buckley:

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explorehistory/colonial-melbourne/convicts/buckleymyth

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explorehistory/colonial-melbourne/convicts/williambuckleys-escape

http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explorehistory/colonial-melbourne/convicts/buckleyand-aborigines

http://www.abc.net.au/tv/programs/extraor dinary-tale-of-william-buckley/

ATOM study guide:

https://theeducationshop.com.au/downloads/atom-study-guides/the-extraordinary-tale-of-william-buckley-atom-study-guide/

Did you know that on Christmas Eve 1803, convict William Buckley escaped from Sullivan Bay settlement near Sorrento, travelled by foot along Port Phillip Bay and then lived with the Wathaurong People for 32 years before returning to colonial settlements?



Image from The Extraordinary Tale of William Buckley. See http://www.abc.net.au/tv/programs/extraordinary-tale-of-william-buckley/



Photo: Ingetjetje Tadros; https://www.mediastorehouse.com/australian-views/special-events/christmas/little-aboriginal-girl-wearing-santa-hat-10387564.htm