

7-10 Australian Curriculum V9.0: HISTORY Elaborations for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cross-Curriculum Priority

Strand – Sub-Strand	Content Descriptions	Cross-Curriculum Priority Elaborations
YEAR 7		
Knowledge and Understanding <i>Deep time history of Australia</i>	Theories about the causes and effects of the arrival of early First Nations Australians on the Australian continent and their migration routes across the continent - AC9HH7K02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating how scientific techniques have been used to establish the arrival of humans to the mega-continent known as Sahul; for example, use of radiocarbon (C14) and Thermoluminescence (TL) dating techniques used to date archaeological sites related to early human occupation such as Lake Mungo, and genetic research to map the movement of people investigating how the ancestors of the early First Peoples of Australia were seafarers and examining the likely effects this had on the movement of people to the continent examining online maps and information to investigate the relationship between geographical features and the location of known ancient sites on the mega-continent known as Sahul; for example, investigating the vegetation types and water sources in different parts of the continent and how they reflect the location of ancient sites investigating the techniques used to predict the chronology and the routes taken in the dispersal of early First Nations Australians across the continent; for example, using online information that explains how research into ancient landscapes, waterways, terrain and important early First Nations Australians' habitation sites can model the movement of people across the continent, or how DNA taken from hair samples can track the genetic connections of First Nations Australians back to specific parts of Australia tens of thousands of years ago
	How First Nations Australians are the world's oldest continuing cultures, displaying evidence of both continuity and change over deep time - AC9HH7K03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating dating methods used by archaeologists for the study of early First Nations Australians; for example, the use of the "Before Present" (BP) dating system exploring how we know about continuities and changes in First Nations Australians' cultures; for example, the archaeological research showing evidence of occupation and the lives of First Nations Australians during the Pleistocene epoch at sites such as Lake Mungo and Kutikina Cave exploring evidence of continuities and changes in the ancient period at specific sites; for example, dating the creation of pictographs and the carving of petroglyphs at sites such as the Dampier Archipelago, Grampians National Park, Kakadu National Park, Koonalda Cave, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Preminghana, and the West Kimberley exploring evidence of continuing culture that was evident in the ancient period, such as the use of ochre examining First Nations Australians' views on creation and changes in the landscape that have been passed down through oral tradition, such as the existence of megafauna, changes from wetter to drier climates and changes in vegetation in central Australia
	How First Nations Australians have responded to environmental processes and changes over time - AC9HH7K04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the effects of environmental changes on First Nations Australians across Australia, such as rising sea levels (for example, the loss of the land bridge to Tasmania and the formation of the Torres Strait Islands from an existing land bridge) and the aridification of some landscapes, such as Lake Mungo investigating how accounts of rising sea levels that occurred between 18,000 and 7,000 years ago have been passed down through the oral traditions of First Nations Australians; for example, stories in the Boonwurrung (Port Phillip) Country about the loss of kangaroo hunting grounds, and those in the Nukunu (Spencer Gulf) Country about the sea swallowing up the land investigating the megafauna that inhabited Australia in the Pleistocene epoch and discussing how it may have impacted on the sustainable harvesting of game by First Nations Australians, both prior to and after the extinction of megafauna exploring evidence of how First Nations Australians responded to environmental changes in the Holocene epoch; for example, archaeological evidence that people maintained seasonal presence in the Willandra Lakes region at times when water was available, the maritime specialisation of those on the Torres Strait Islands and Cape York around 2,500 BP, and the de-population of islands such as Rottneest, Kangaroo and Flinders islands when cut off from the mainland investigating the water management techniques used by early First Nations Australians in environments with scarce supplies of fresh water, such as islands and deserts
	The technological achievements of early First Nations Australians, and how these developed in different places and contributed to daily life, and land and water source management - AC9HH7K05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating chronologies of technological achievements for continuity and change over time, including the development of stone tools and stone-knapping techniques such as ground-edge tools, hafted axes and mill stones exploring how food production or procurement such as agriculture, aquaculture, nomadism and hunter-gatherer/forager societies were influenced by the environment; for example, people in the Torres Strait Islands and Cape York developing maritime technologies and people in arid environments developing a nomadic lifestyle, and the development of sustainable harvesting practices such as those of the Mithaka People in Queensland's Channel Country exploring land and water management practices developed by early First Nations Australians, such as cultural burning practices, and the conservation and use of water through the development of weirs, irrigation, and water evaporation reduction systems exploring aquaculture practices developed by early First Nations Australians, such as eel traps of the Gunditjmara People at Budj Bim, Victoria, the mollusc harvesting of the Kombumerri People on the Gold Coast, Queensland, and stone fish traps used by the Ngemba People at Brewarrina, New South Wales
	The social organisation and cultural practices of early First Nations Australians, and their continuity and change over time - AC9HH7K06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining the social organisation systems of First Nations Australians, such as moieties, totems and kinship groups, and how they determine roles and relationships to others, including how they underpin marriage laws, and their development and significance in areas such as Central Australia during increasing desertification

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining how aspects of social organisation and cultural practices of early First Nations Australians are known because they have been passed on through oral traditions and supported by media such as song, dance, music and visual art representations such as rock paintings; for example, narratives or visual representations related to lore, kinship structures, and responsibilities to the land, seas, waterways, sky and universe investigating important cultural practices of early First Nations Australians and their continuity and change over time; for example, lore, rites of passage, and the antiquity and types of funerary customs and burial practices such as the early example of cremation at the Willandra Lakes in New South Wales, the tombstone openings of the Torres Strait Islands and the log coffins used by the Yolngu Peoples of Arnhem Land exploring the existence of defined land, sea and sky territories, and the social and political systems that governed early First Nations Australians' societies, such as land tenure systems, delineation and reciprocal access rights, and the trade and bartering of items such as ochre, medicine and trepang
	The cultural obligations of First Nations Australians about significant heritage sites, including ancestral remains, material culture and artefacts, and the role of collaboration between First Nations Australians and other individuals and groups to ensure cultural preservation - AC9HH7K07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising how the human remains of early First Nations Australians are the ancestors of contemporary First Nations Peoples of Australia and, as such, any unauthorised disturbance is taken as a serious breach of cultural protocol exploring how the ancestral remains found at Lake Mungo (Willandra Lakes region) illustrate the issues of ownership, cultural protocols, research, and repatriation examining the importance of consultation with multiple stakeholders when conserving culture and heritage sites; for example, the collaboration between the Traditional Owners and researchers investigating world heritage criteria for the listing of significant sites such as the Budj Bim and Willandra Lakes regions, and cultural landscapes such as Uluru-Kata Tjuta and Kakadu examining the role of national and state/territory galleries, libraries, archives, museums, historical societies and field sites in curating, conserving and showcasing First Nations Australians' histories and cultures
Skills <i>Questioning and researching</i>	Develop historical questions about the past to inform historical inquiry - AC9HH7S01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing questions using historical concepts such as cause, effect, change, continuity, perspectives, interpretations and significance; for example, "What were the effects of rising sea levels on the movements of early First Nations Australians?"
Skills <i>Using historical sources</i>	Identify the origin, content, context, and purpose of primary and secondary sources - AC9HH7S03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the difficulties in identifying the origin and purpose of some sources, such as the Kimberley Bradshaw paintings
YEAR 9		
Knowledge and Understanding <i>Making and transforming the Australian nation (1750–1914)</i>	The causes and effects of European contact and extension of settlement, including their impact on the First Nations Peoples of Australia - AC9HH9K03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining the effects of colonisation, such as frontier conflict and massacres of First Nations Australians, the spread of European diseases and the destruction of cultural lifestyles examining the effects of colonisation, such as frontier conflict and massacres of First Nations Australians, the spread of European diseases and the destruction of cultural lifestyles analysing the impact of colonisation by Europeans on First Nations Australians such as frontier warfare, massacres, removal from land, and relocation to "protectorates", reserves, and missions investigating how First Nations Australians responded to colonisation, including through making important contributions to the various industries that were established on their lands and waters, adopting Christianity and other settler religions investigating the forcible removal of children from First Nations Australian families in the late 19th century and 20th century (leading to the Stolen Generations), including the motivations for the removal of children, the practices and laws that were in place, and experiences of separation
	Different experiences and perspectives of colonisers, settlers and First Nations Australians and the impact of these experiences on changes to Australian society's, ideas, beliefs, and values - AC9HH9K06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the impact of changes brought about by non-Indigenous groups on First Nations Australians exploring the perspectives and experiences of First Nations Australians, including discussing terms in relation to Australian history such as "invasion", "colonisation" and "settlement", and why these continue to be contested within society today
Knowledge and Understanding <i>First World War (1914–1918)</i>	The causes of First World War and the reasons why Australians enlisted to fight in the war - AC9HH9K08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining the stories of First Nations Australian men who enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force

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	The effects of the First World War on Australian society such as the role of women, political debates about conscription, relationships with the British Empire, and the experiences of returned soldiers - AC9HH9K11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the effects of war on returned soldiers, including First Nations Australian soldiers, such as physical and psychological trauma, shell shock, employment opportunities, social and racial discrimination, service recognition, land allocation (Soldier Settlement Scheme), wage inequality, and access to health care and pensions
YEAR 10		
Knowledge and Understanding <i>Second World War</i>	The effects of the Second World War, with a particular emphasis on the continuities and changes on the Australian home front, such as the changing roles of women and First Nations Australians, and the use of wartime government controls - AC9HH10K04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the barriers that affected First Nations Australians' enlistment in the Second World War, such as the lack of trust in their loyalty by the Australian Government, denial of their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status and the notion that there would be disharmony between First Nations Australians and non-Indigenous Australian men examining the reasons for the Australian Government changing its views on including First Nations Australians in the defence forces, such as the critical shortage of soldiers, Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion established in 1941 and specialised work undertaken by First Nations Australians; for example, the Nackeroos and the Northern Territory Special Reconnaissance Unit examining the changing roles of First Nations Australian men and women working as civilians for the army during the Second World War, such as increased employment opportunities in domestic work in hospitals, ammunition stacking, timber cutting and cement works, maintaining gardens, slaughtering cattle, and assembling and clearing gearboxes
	The significance of the Second World War to Australia's immediate post-war economic, political and social development, and Australia's international relationships in the 20th century - AC9HH10K05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the impact of the significant wave of post-war European and Asian migration, including the Colombo Plan, and views about race, including attitudes towards First Nations Australians
Knowledge and Understanding <i>Building modern Australia (post-1945)</i>	The causes of First Nations Australians' campaigns for rights and freedoms before 1965, such as discriminatory legislation and policies, the 1938 Day of Mourning and the Stolen Generations - AC9HH10K09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the political and societal impacts that contributed to First Nations Australians' campaigns for rights and freedoms, such as legal status at the Commonwealth and various state/territory levels, segregation and treatment on missions, and the policy of assimilation adopted in 1937 by the Aboriginal Welfare Conference of Commonwealth and State Authorities explaining the significance of the 1938 Day of Mourning in the campaigns of First Nations Australians for rights and freedoms, including the significance of 26 January 1938 (150 years since the arrival of the First Fleet) and the national Indigenous rights meeting exploring accounts of the past experiences of First Nations Australians who were members of the Stolen Generations and how these experiences influenced the civil rights movement in Australia from the 1960s through to the present day
	The contributions of significant individuals and groups in the campaign for the recognition of the rights of First Nations Australians and the extent to which they brought change to Australian society - AC9HH10K10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the lives of significant First Nations Australians and other Australians who contributed to the rights and freedoms of First Nations Australians, such as Neville Bonner, William Cooper, Fred Maynard (AAPA), Jack Patten, Sir Douglas Nicholls, Lady Gladys Nicholls, Vincent Lingiari, Charles Perkins, Shirley Smith, Gladys Elphick, Essie Coffee, Joyce Clague, Daisy Bindi, Gary Foley, Michael Anderson, Eddie Koiki Mabo and Lowitja O'Donoghue investigating First Nations Australian groups that contributed to changing Australian society, such as the Australian Aborigines League (Victoria), the Australian Aboriginal Progressive Association (AAPA) and Student Action for Aborigines examining the role of Christian, union and labour groups in the movement for First Nations Australians' rights and freedoms, including the foundation of the National Day of Mourning examining the ways some First Nations Australians' embracing of Christianity and Islam has interacted with their beliefs, identity and political freedoms
	The significant events and methods in the movement for the civil rights of First Nations Australians and the extent to which they contributed to change - AC9HH10K11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigating the effects of the US civil rights movement of the 1960's and its influence on Australia in changing perspectives, beliefs and opinions; for example, outlining the Freedom Rides in the USA, how they inspired civil rights campaigners in Australia and how they became a turning point in the campaign of First Nations Australians for rights and freedoms creating a chronological account of the significant events in the movement for the civil rights of First Nations Australians, including the right to vote federally in 1962, Freedom Rides, the 1967 Referendum, the Tent Embassy, the Mabo decision, prime minister Keating's Redfern Speech, the <i>Bringing Them Home</i> report, the first Sorry Day, the Apology to the Stolen Generations and the Uluru Statement from the Heart explaining how significant events contributed to change; for example, legal changes, especially land rights, as a result of the Pilbara Strike, Palm Island Strike, Wave Hill Walk-Off, the Mabo decision, the Wik decision and the Tent Embassy; political changes as a result of the right to vote federally in 1962 and the 1967 Referendum; social changes as a result of the Freedom Rides; changes to advance Reconciliation as a result of the Redfern Speech, the <i>Bringing Them Home</i> report, the Royal Commission into Deaths in Custody and the Apology to the Stolen Generations

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing how Reconciliation is not a single significant event or change, but an ongoing process of truth-telling and healing between First Nations Australians and other Australians investigating the Mabo case and the significance of this event's contribution to understanding of terra nullius and the land rights movement for First Nations Australians
	The continuing efforts to create change in the civil rights and freedoms in Australia, for First Nations Australians, migrants, and women - AC9HH10K13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying areas such as education, health care, housing and employment that are the focus for continued civil rights action for First Nations Australians, and discussing why there continues to be a need for such action examining the ideas in and Australia's responsibilities as a signatory to the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (2007) and discussing how it influences calls for recognising the rights of First Nations Australians and First Peoples in other countries
Knowledge and Understanding <i>The globalising world</i>	Different historical interpretations and debates during the second half of the 20th century - AC9HH10K20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing the concept of popular culture and how First Nations Australians became more assertive in the development of their own arts industries and influences; for example, the role of Bangarra Dance Theatre in advancing First Nations Australians' cultures, beliefs, stories and concerns through dance and music discussing the significant movements for rights and freedom in the world, such as the US Civil Rights movement, the rights movement of First Nations Peoples of Australia, South Africa's anti-apartheid movement, women's movements, LGBTQI+ movements and environmental movements
Skills <i>Historical perspectives and interpretations</i>	Compare perspectives in sources and explain how these are influenced by significant events, ideas, locations, beliefs, and values - AC9HH10S06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the links between the continuities over the period, such as the experiences and treatment of First Nations Australians, women, and migrants