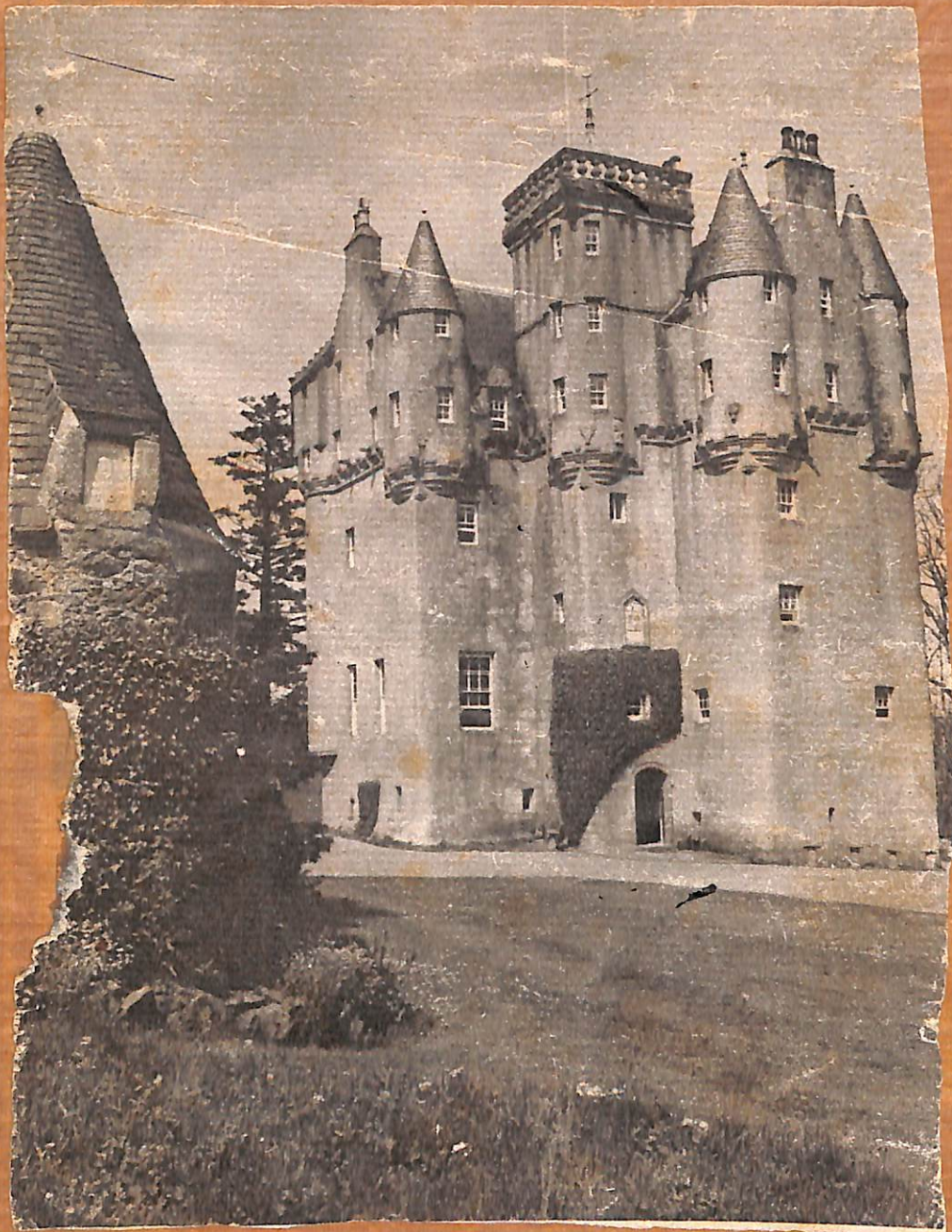


Dandevong West P.S.
1965

Christine Pyke
b.c.
Social
Studies



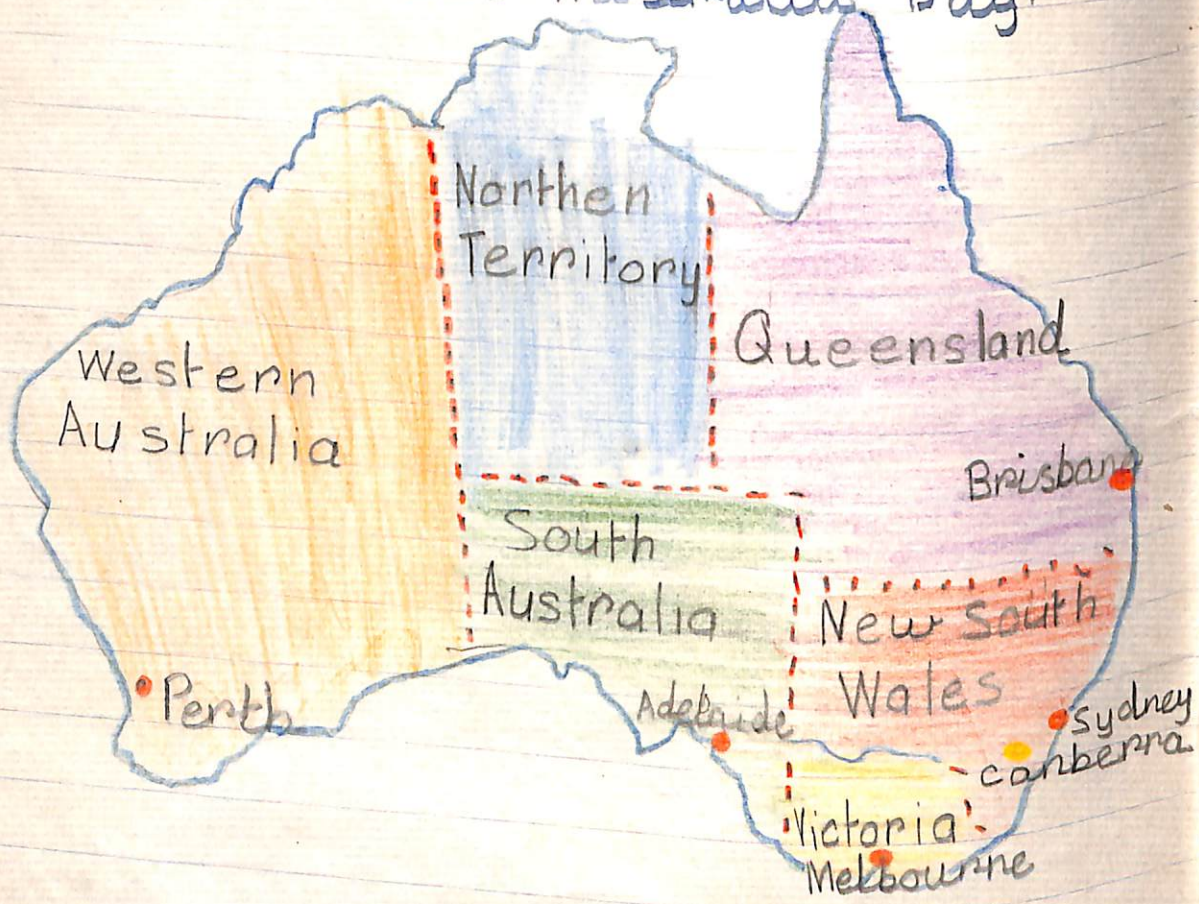
S O C I A L

S T U D I E S

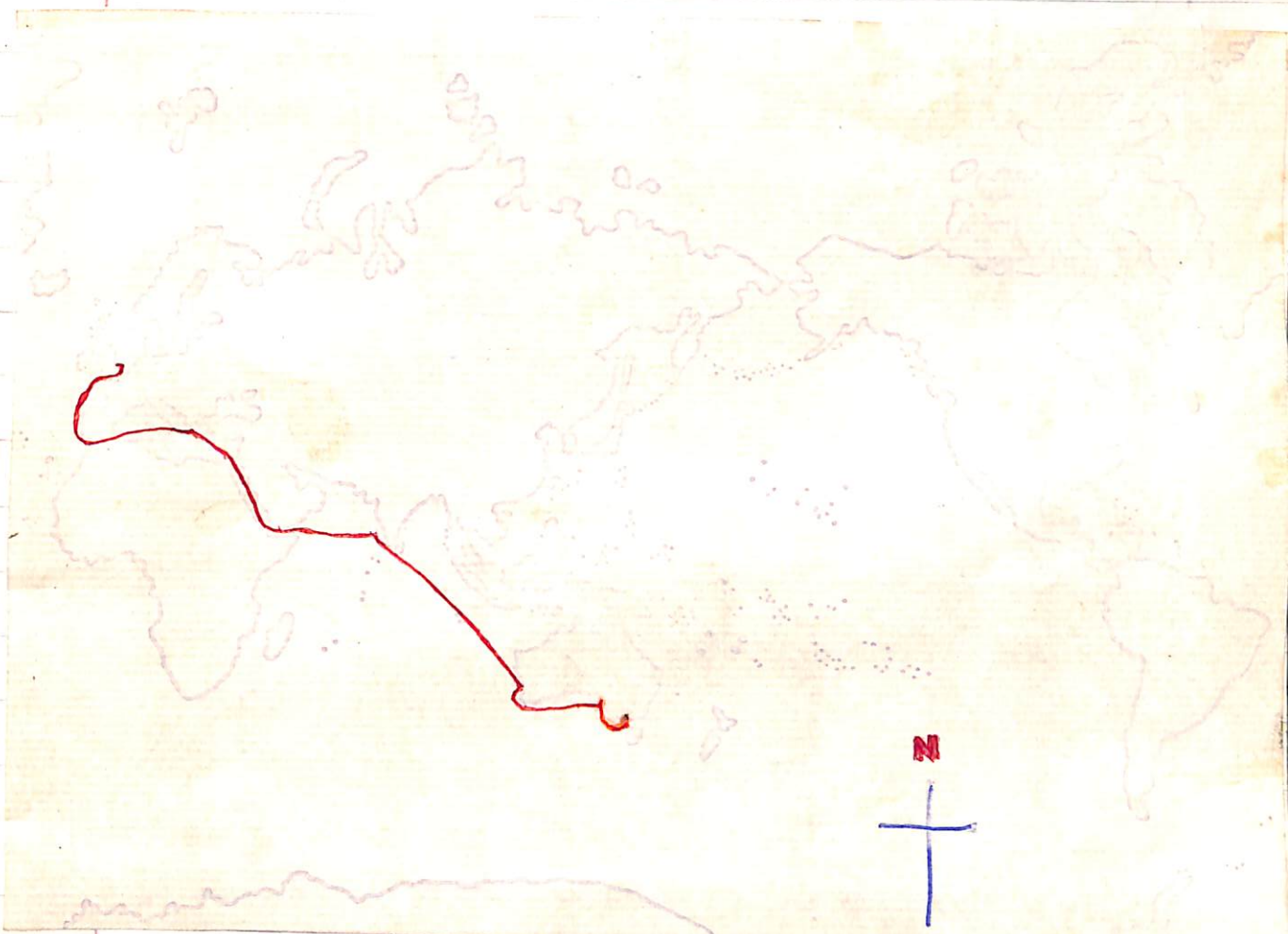


OUR AUSTRALIA

The first settlers, convicts from an overcrowded England, arrived in Australia on January 26th, 1788. We now call this Australia Day.



OUR TRIP ABROAD



AUSTRALIA AS A NATION.

LESSON 2.

REASONS FOR AUSTRALIA HER HISTORY FOR VICTOR GORDON.

1. Why were the convicts brought to Australia? *Strict laws in England*
2. How did the U.S. War of Independence influence Australia? *gold rush.*
3. How did the gold rush influence Australia? *gold rush.*
4. Why is Australia seeking to build up her population? *Fear of the north, use undeveloped areas.*
5. How will Australia do this? *New Australians*
6. Name 6 countries where these people come from. *Russia, Holland, Greece, Germany, England*
7. How can these people help Australia? *Introd. of things, new customs, goods, clothes, dances, music, etc.*
8. These people also enrich Australia's *cultural life.*
9. Can anyone migrate to Australia? *No*
10. What is Australia's population today? *11. 12 million*
11. Why are they glad to come to a country like Australia? *not crowded*
12. Why do they mainly settle along the Eastern Coast? *Fertile land.*
13. If they haven't any relations here where could they live temporarily? *the government hostels*
14. Who provided these places? *The government*
15. Explain some preparations you would make before migrating to Australia? *motivations, passports*

Our SCHOOL 1965

District Inspector: Mr. Stocks.

Head Teacher: Mr. Macdonald.

(Head) Infant Mistress: Miss Chandler.

Deputy Head Teacher: Mr. Mc Laren

Librarian: Mr. Kelly.

Grade A Teacher: Mr. Joyce.

1.A. Miss Swensen.

1.B. Miss Lewicki.

1.C. Miss Keetly.

1.D. Miss Parry.

1.E. Miss Francis.

1.F. Miss Pate.

2.A. Mrs. Hone.

2.B. Mrs. Robertson.

2.C. Mrs. Douglas.

3.A. Mrs. Pyke

3.B. Mrs. Smith

3.C. Mrs. Barby

4.A. Mr. Worm

4.B. Mrs. Stephens.

4+5 Composite, Miss Murphy.

5.A. Mr. Fisher

5.B. Mr. Simmins

6.A. Mr. Collis

6.B. Mr. Kupish

6.C. Mr. Fowler

Films Mr. Thomas.

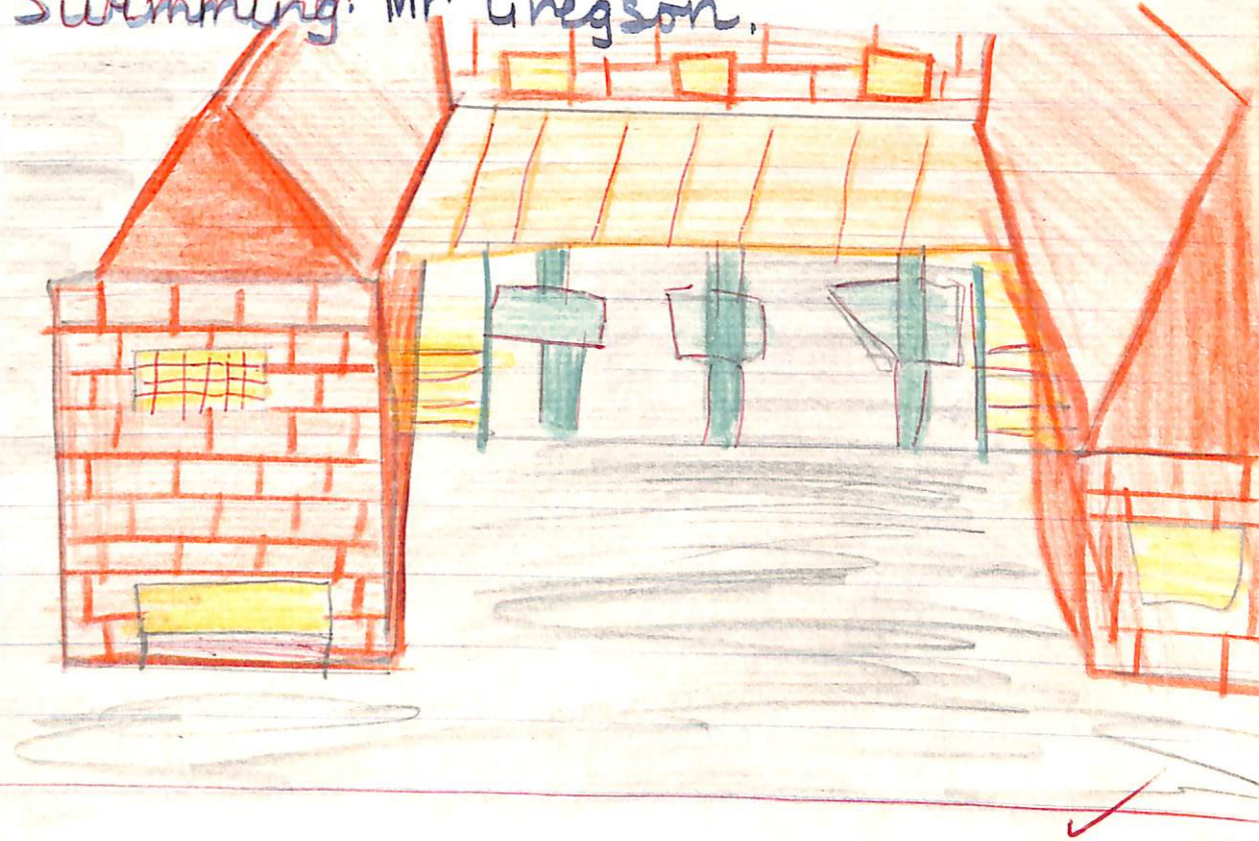
Spare Mr. Adams.

Music Miss Gleason

Phys. Ed. Mr. Stanton

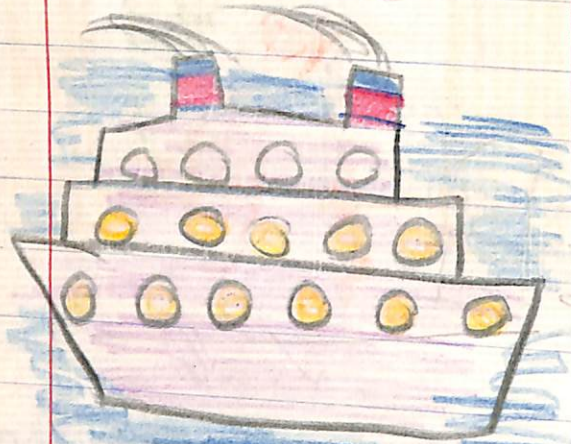
Religious Instruction (Mr. Dyer) Mr. Dyer ✓

Swimming: Mr. Gregson.



EN ROUTE TO ITALY

Leaving
Australia



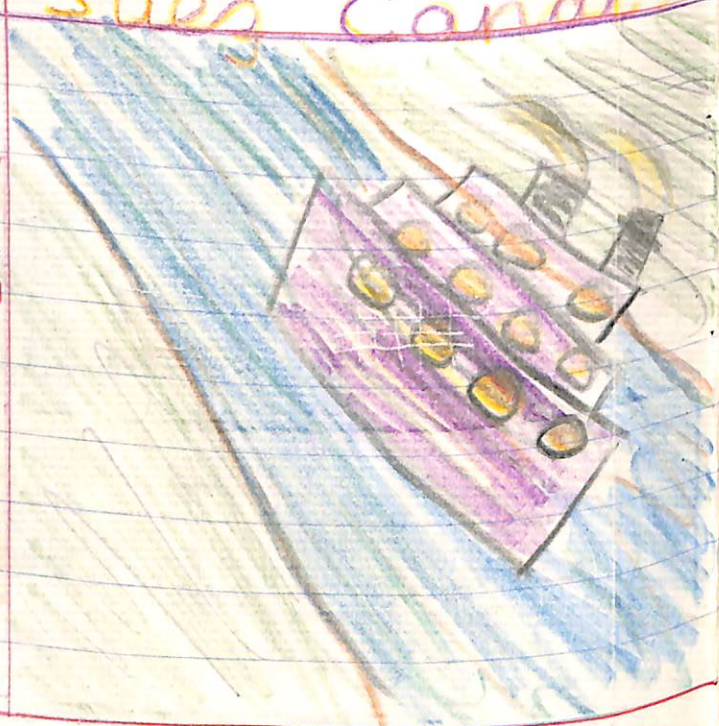
Colombo



Aden



Suez Canal



ANCIENT GREECE



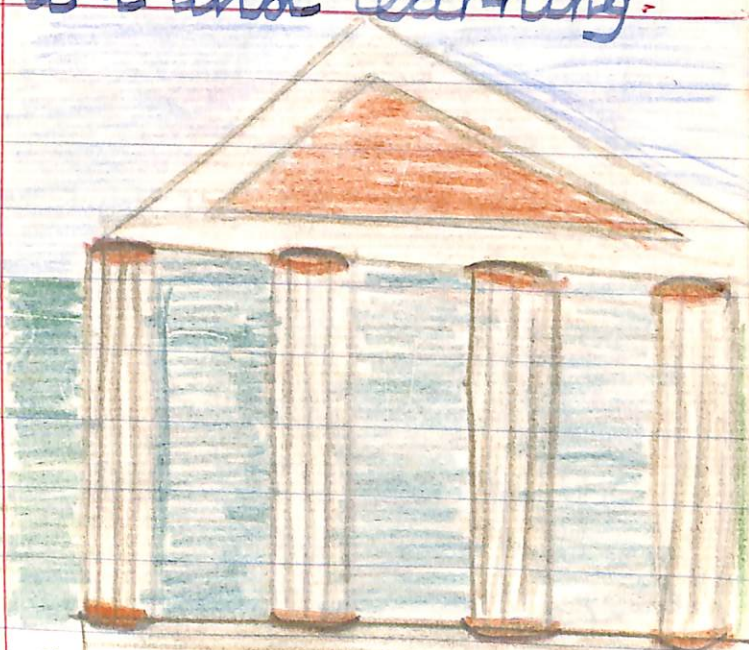
Sparta-trained
a great army.



Athens - specialized in
art and learning.



First Olympic
games over 2,000
years ago.



Famous buildings, art
and sculpture.

MODERN GREECE

GREECE

1. Hot dry climate in summer. Cold wet in winter

2. Small farms. Little machinery. Only family used. Most farmers employed. Not very profitable and are prosperous.

3. Most people are poor. Few people own cars. Meat is a luxury and foods are simple but wholesome.

4. Athens is over 3,000 years old, and was the centre of learning in the ancient world

VICTORIA

1. Hot dry climate in summer. Cold and wet in winter

2. Big farms. Heavily mechanised. Most farmers employed. Not very profitable and are prosperous.

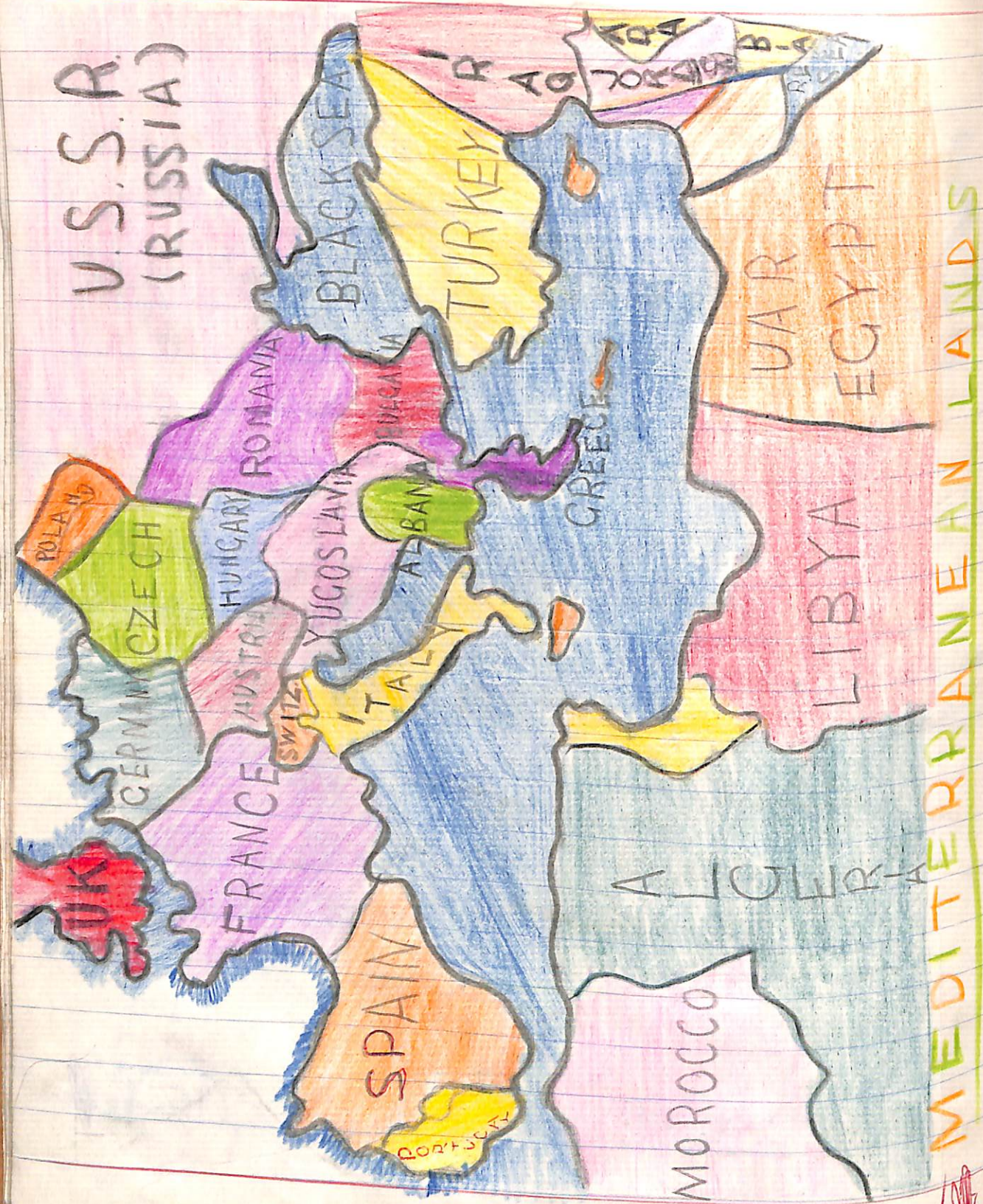
3. Most people are comfortable. Many own their own homes, a car and a television. Food is cheap and plentiful

4. Melbourne was founded in 1835 when John Batman said, "This is the place for a village."


Excellent.



GREECE



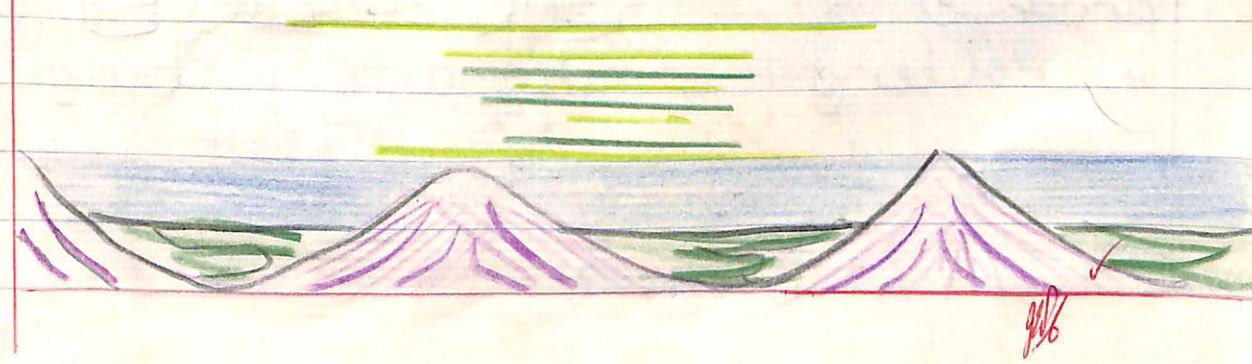
ITALY

A small, mountainous country, the main mountains being the (App) Apennine Range. 

Population More than 50,000,000.
Northern Italians are fair skinned
Southern Italians have a dark complexion.

Many of the people are farmers or fishermen
Rome, an ancient city, is the capital of Italy.

The River Po about 420 miles long is Italy's main River.



THE LOMBARDY PLAIN.

1. The Lombardy plain lies between the Alpine Slope and Peninsular Italy.

2. The main river is the Po and A dige.

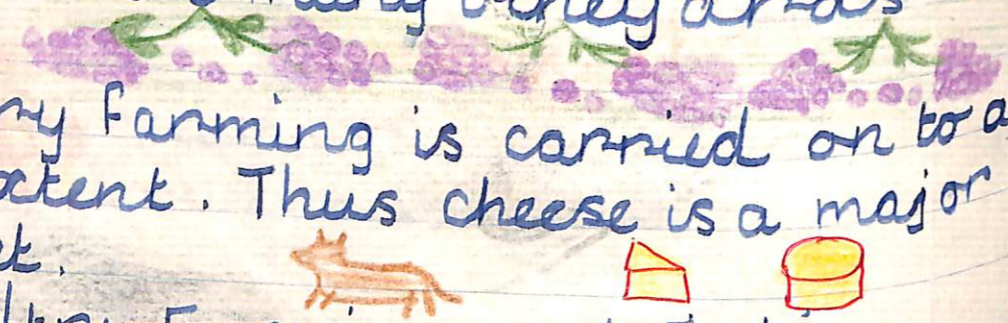
AGRICULTURE FARMING

3. The farmers grow maize, wheat, rice.

4. There are many viney ards also.

5. Dairy farming is carried on to a large extent. Thus cheese is a major product.

6. Poultry Farming and Fishing.



INDUSTRIES

1. The three major cities for industry are Milan, Turin and Genoa.

2. Motor-cars are a major industry.

3. Type-writers, machinery, clothing, radios and shoes are other products made on the Lombardy Plain.



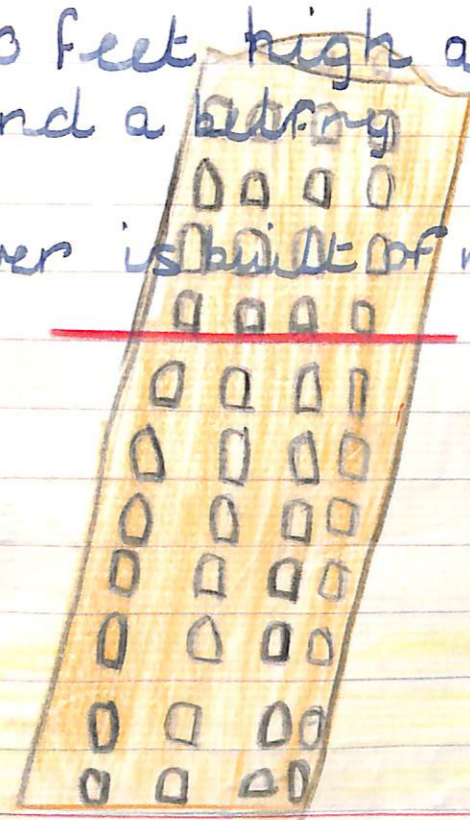
THE COLOSSEUM

1. The Colosseum was built about 80 A.D.
2. It was used for games and gladiatorial fights.
3. It was also a place where Christians were killed.
4. The Colosseum was built in the form of an ellipse with stone slabs for seats.
5. Parts of the Colosseum still stand today.



THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA

1. The Leaning Tower of Pisa was built in the twelfth century.
2. It was built on false foundations and it is gradually leaning over.
3. It is 180 feet high and has six storeys and a balcony.
4. The tower is built of marble.



9/16

AUSTRALIAN

NEW

LEST
WE
FORGET

ZEALAND

ARMY



CORPS

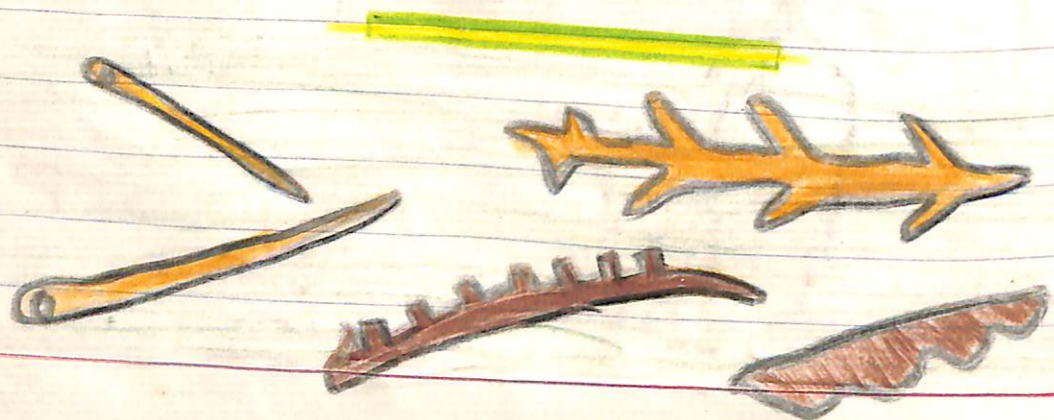


THE OLD STONE AGE

Although the Old Stone Age Men perhaps lived many thousands of years ago, we know quite a lot about them because of the drawings they left on the walls of their caves.

The Old Stone Age men were always moving from place to place in search of food. They had to hunt for their food, and they were eventually able to tame dogs to help them.

The Old Stone Age Man discovered, probably by accident how to make fire by rubbing two sticks together.



THE OLD STONE AGE

A Cave man in his boat.



Cooking the evening meal



THE NEW STONE AGE

Men began to build larger huts by making a low wall of stones, with a gap for a door.

There was a pole in the centre and the roof was made of grassy turf.

Fire was made on a (o) flat stone and the smoke went out through a hole in the roof.

Beds are made by laying some flat stones on the ground and covering them with skins.

When a group of huts had been built, a long fence was built around them to keep out enemies and wild animals.

Several families living together in this way was called a tribe, which was led by a Chief.

THE NEW STONE AGE

The New Stone Age men began to keep flocks, grow crops and they learnt to use milk.

The Sun and the moon were worshipped by the New Stone Age men. Stonehenge, was one of the rings of stones the New Stone Age men built for their gods.

Stonehenge.



A New Stone Age House



THE BRONZE AGE

Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin when heated together.

It was introduced into England by Iberians from the east.

Bronze gave men sharper tools and weapons. Spears, shields, axes and swords were made from bronze.

During this period men became farmers. They began to grow crops, using a wooden plough. They also kept herds of cows, sheep and pigs. Oxen pulled the ploughs.

Men began to make wheels at about this time, and trained horses to pull carts and war chariots.

Coracles, round basket^{boats}, were used for fishing and crossing rivers.

These boats were light and could be carried on a man's back. ✓

THE BRONZE AGE

Some tools and weapons of the bronze age.



Some bowls and cooking pots.



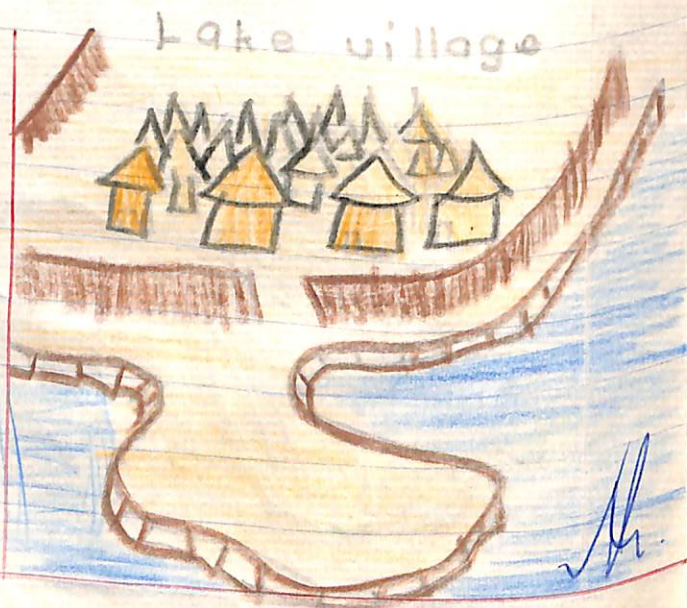
A.

THE IRON AGE

The Celts from overseas introduced a new metal called iron. It was better than bronze because it was harder.

People began to spin and weave wool and flax into cloth. Dyes were made from plants and tree bark. The people began to make and design clothes, rather than just wrapping the cloth around themselves.

Sometimes, for protection, the the Bronze and Iron Age Men built their homes in marshes or lakes.



THE ANCIENT BRITONS

THEY came from across the sea, and were also called Celts. They lived in tribes with chiefs and sometimes Kings and (o) Queens. The tribes were always fighting.

THEIR clothing became bright in (e) colour. Some tribes made (jewels) jewellery and pottery.

EACH person did his own job, which was one he could do well and one he was interested in.

THERE were rich chiefs and poor men and slaves.

TRADERS sold cloth, corn, tin, skins and ornaments. They used iron bars and gold coins for money.

PHOENICIANS, traders from the East brought tin and gold hunting dogs and skins and sold fine cloth of bright colours.

THE ANCIENT BRITONS

to the Britons.

The Ancient Britons were not Christians. Their Priests were Druids who lived on the island of Anglesey. The ^{Romans} ~~normans~~ found that the Druids were the leaders of the Britons so they killed them. ✓

A
Gallic
Chief



ROME INVADES THE BRITONS

In 55 B.C. Julius Caesar invaded the Britons and failed to conquer them.



In 54 B.C. he returned and suffered the same result.



In 43 A.D. Claudius' armies brought Roman rule to the Britons. ✓

ROME INVADES THE BRITONS

They brought LAW and ORDER to Britain, PLANNED TOWNS, introduced ARCHITECTURE, PLUMBING and SCULPTURE, added to our LANGUAGE by giving us many new words, and built FINE ROADS.



THE ANGLI - SAXONS

About 400 A.D. Rome was threatened by savage tribes. The Romans left Britain to fight for their homeland.

Vicious warriors from Germany called the Anglo-Saxons, plundered Britain, and eventually settled there, driving the Britons into Wales and Cornwall.

The Roman buildings were not used, but fell into ruins. The Anglo-Saxons introduced timber and thatch homes.



AN ANGLLO-SAXON VILLAGE



HOW ENGLAND BECAME A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY

The Romans, while they occupied Britain, had taught the people the teachings of Christ.

When the Anglo-saxons invaded England, the Britons were driven into Wales. However, they never forgat what the Romans had taught them. They sent missionaries to Ireland and Scotland to spread the news of Jesus.

About 200 years after the Anglo-Saxons settled in England, Pope Gregory sent St Augustine and some brave monks to teach the Anglo-Saxons about Jesus.

✓
f

THE DANES

Also called Vikings or Norsemen. They were fierce and cruel and came to burn the Saxon villages, and steal.

In time they drove the Anglo-Saxons out of parts of England and settled there.

Although heathen at first, the Danes later became Christians, and lived peacefully with the Saxons.

The farming was done by the Freeman, the Husbandmen and the Serfs.



THE NORMAN INVASION

The Vikings (Danes) had not only invaded England. They had also settled in Normandy in the North of France.

In the 11th century, William was the powerful ruler of Normandy. After he had visited Edward the Confessor, King of England, he said the English King had told him that he would be the next King of England.

In 1066 Edward the Confessor died, and the English chose Edward's brother, Harold, as their King.

William and his army attacked England, and in the battle of Hastings, defeated

THE NORMAN INVASION

the English and killed King Harold.

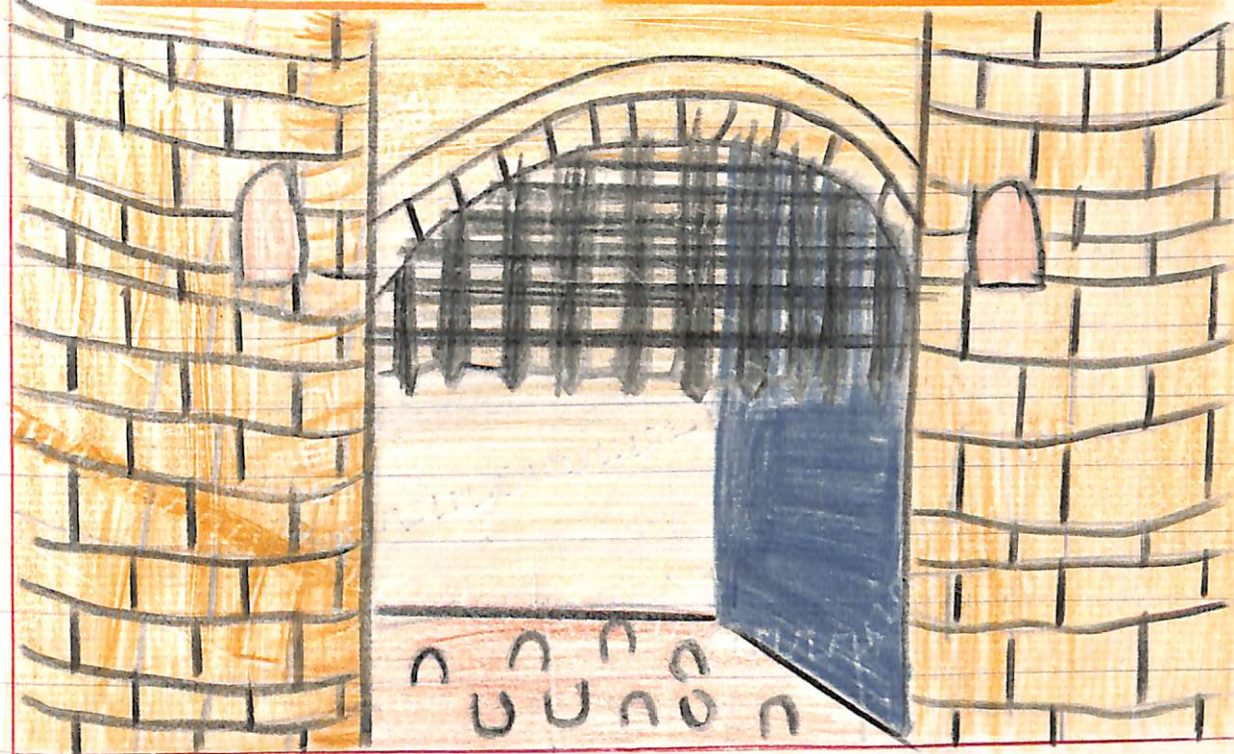
William the Conqueror, was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066.

He was the last successful invader of England



The Crown of William I

NORMAN CASTLES

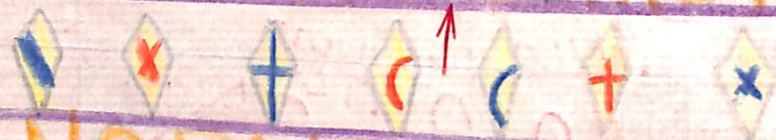


THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

KING



NORMAN BARONS



NORMAN OVER-LORDS



NORMAN TENANTS



SAXONS + NORMAN FARMERS



SERFS WORKED FOR THE FARMERS

KING OWNED ALL LAND

THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT

With improved methods of farming, the development of agricultural implements, and improved breeds of cattle and sheep, it became necessary to enclose the fields.

After the "Black Death", when $\frac{1}{3}$ of the British people died, there were not enough people to "farm by hand" so there was a tendency to enclose fields and to graze more animals, as one person could look after many animals.

This meant that the "strip" system was to be done away with and enclosed paddocks would take its place.

Only the rich people could afford to do this, which meant the poorer

SOME ASPECTS OF THE AGRARIAN

Jethro Tull proved that the ground must be properly ploughed and the seeds should be planted in rows. He invented the Seed Drill for this purpose.



CROPS PLANTED IN ROWS.

“Turnip” Townsend developed the Norfolk System of crop rotation. He grew wheat and turnips followed by barley and clover.

1st year WHEAT	2nd year TURNIPS
3rd year BARLEY	4th year CLOVER

REVOLUTION

William Coke improved the quality of his land by adding marl (a fertilizing soil) and manure.



The Dutch Farmers taught the English Farmers how to drain their land properly.

THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT

(Continued)

Farmers had to become farm labourers, or work in the newly developing (farms) factories.

Many people went to the cities to work as fewer were required to work on the new mechanized and efficient farms.



ENGLISH AGRICULTURE TODAY



TWO REFORMERS

RICHARD MARTIN "The Friend of Animals"

18th 82 - Laws Preventing Cruelty to Animals was passed in the British Parliament.











LORD SHAFTSBURY "The Children's Friend"

18th 75 - Laws passed preventing the use of children as chimney sweeps. Later laws about children working



INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN



-  Cars
-  Aircraft
-  Ship Building
-  Engineering
-  Chemicals
-  cotton
-  wool
-  pottery

THE GROWTH OF THE

1. Enclosure of fields. People out of work.



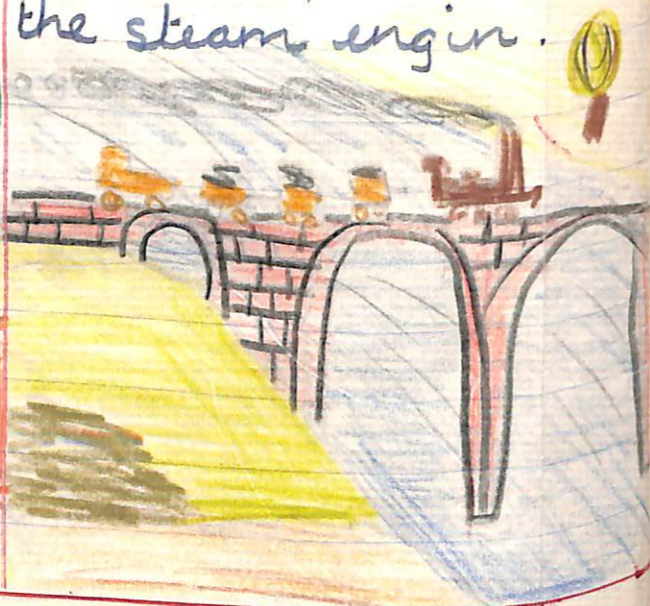
2. Overseas weavers came to England.



3. Water power used.



4. Development of the steam engine.

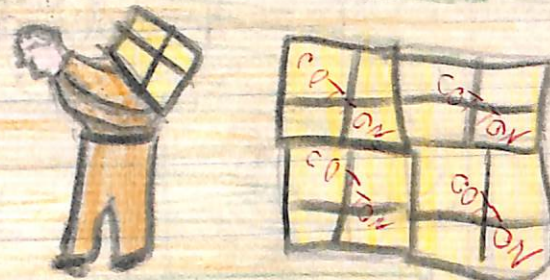


FACTORY SYSTEM

5. Coal mining to supply power.



6. Discovery of Cotton from America.



7. Development of wool industry in Australia - woven in England.



8. Sale of cloth to overseas countries.

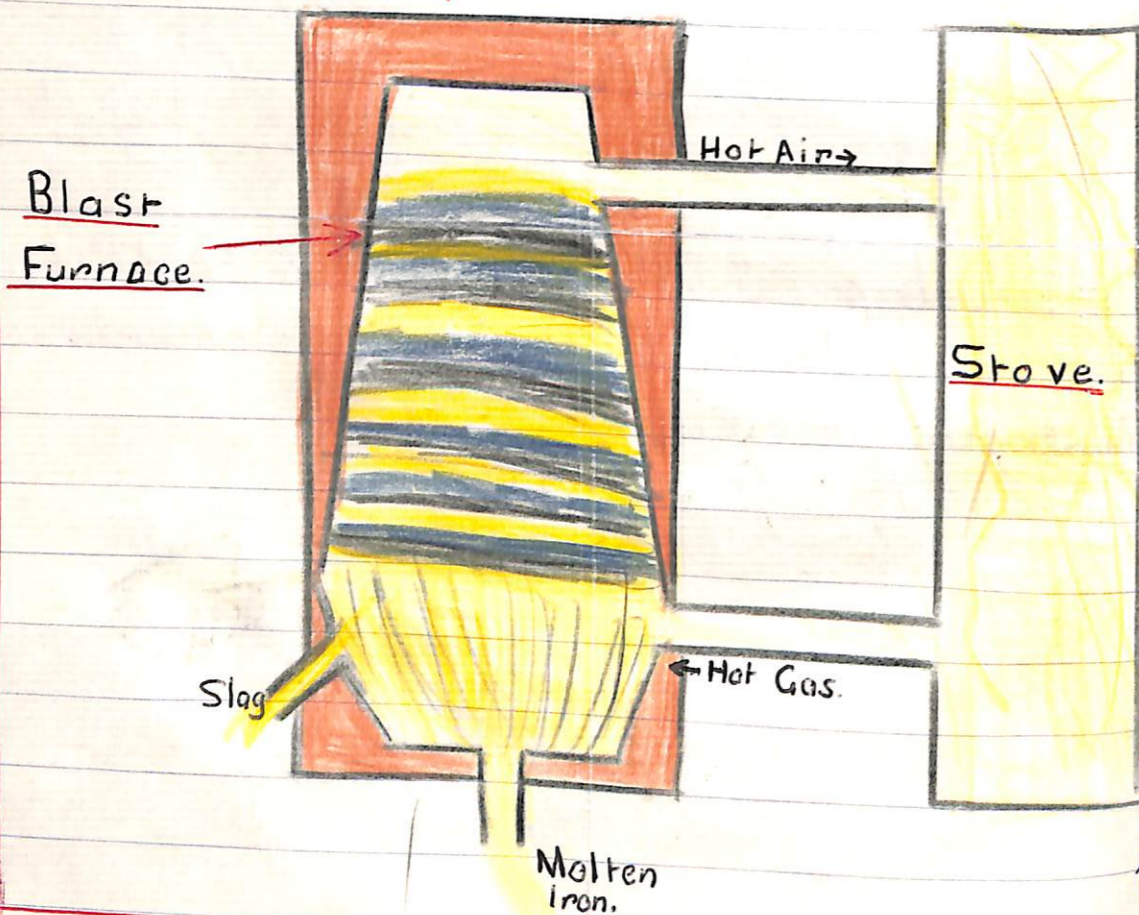


A small, stylized handwritten mark or signature in the bottom right corner of the page.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Britain now imports her iron ore. Some of this comes from Scandinavian countries. Steel works are usually located on coal fields, ports, or old iron ore deposits

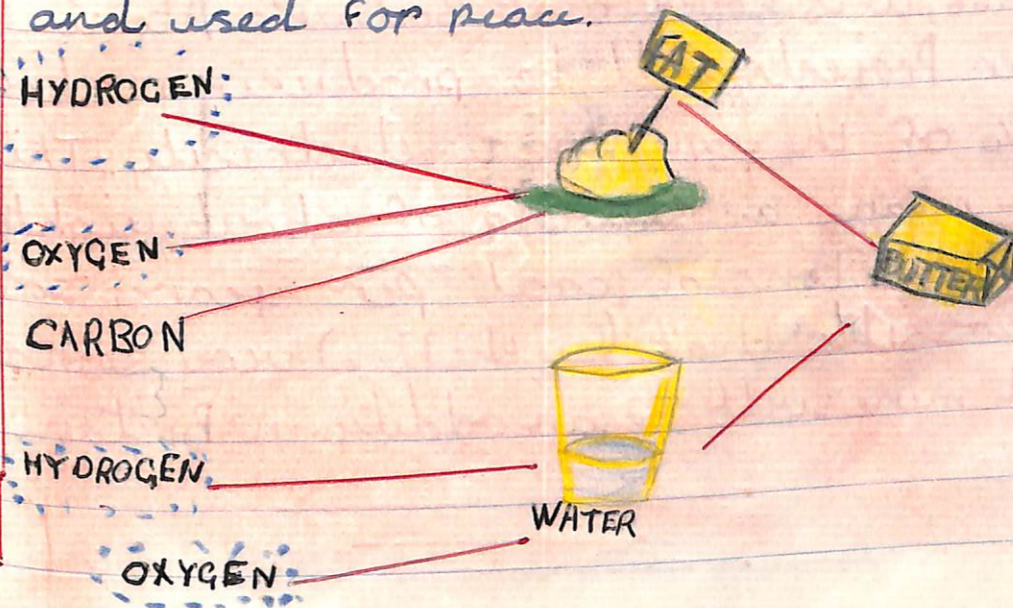
Iron ore, coke, limestone.



ATOMIC POWER

An atom consists of tiny electronic charges circling around a central point called the nucleus. The rest of the atom is just empty space.

The atom is split by firing another tiny electric charge into the atom. This force which is created, we call nuclear energy and it is thousands of times greater than any other force known. It has already proved a horrible and frightening weapon. However, far more importantly, atomic energy can be controlled and used for peace.



THE USE OF ATOMIC POWER

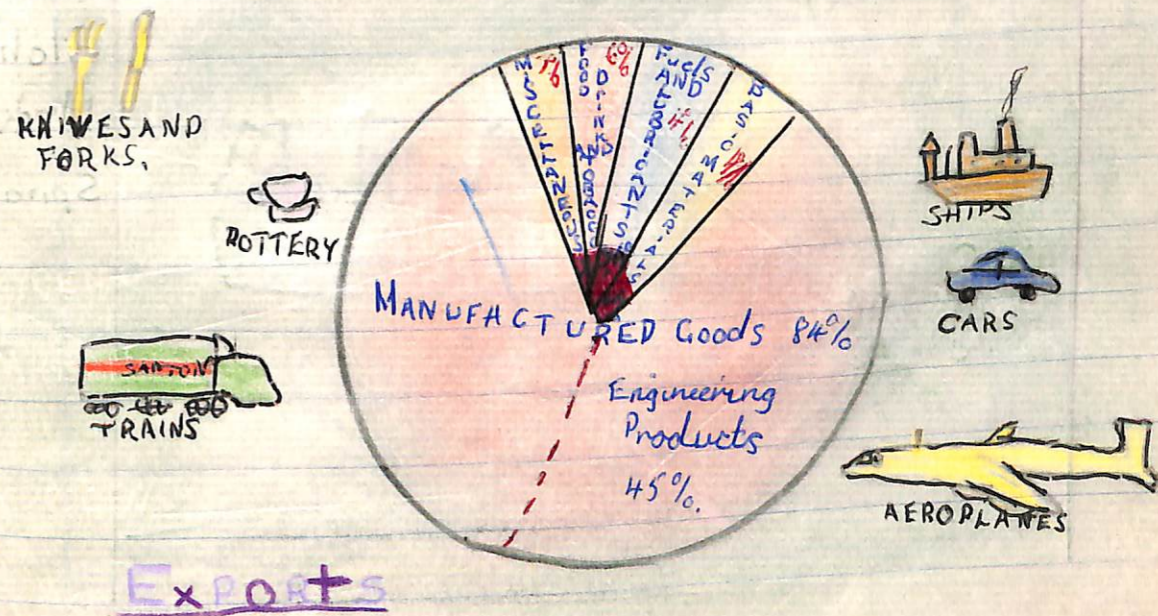
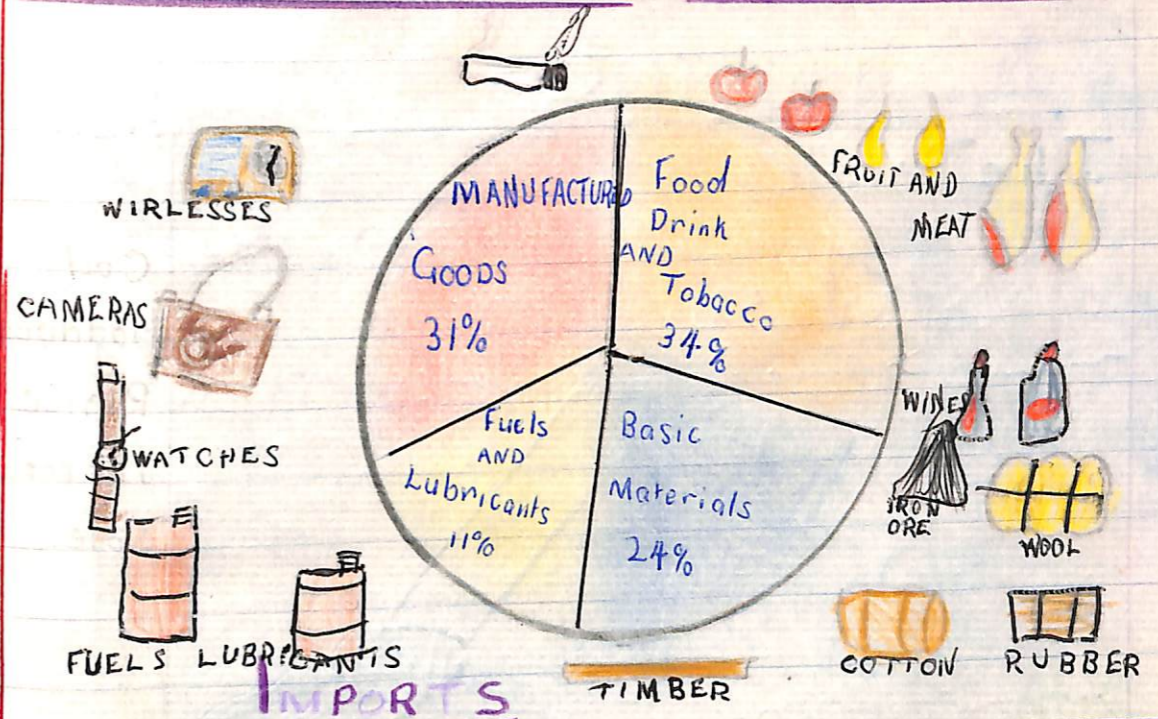
1. Radio Isotopes

In their research into "atomic" analysis, scientists have discovered certain rare atoms which do not need to be split before they can do useful work for man. The radio-isotopes can pass through the human body, a living plant or even through steel. In passing through the human body radio isotopes leave behind energy which the body uses to destroy germs or bad tissue, such as ^{is found} in some forms of cancer.

2. ATOMIC POWER IN BRITAIN

By 1966, it is hoped that Britain's Atomic Power Projects will be producing about 30% of the country's electricity. This will mean a saving of about eighteen million tons of coal per year, so it is possible that (by the time) very soon a coal mine will be an oddity in Britain.

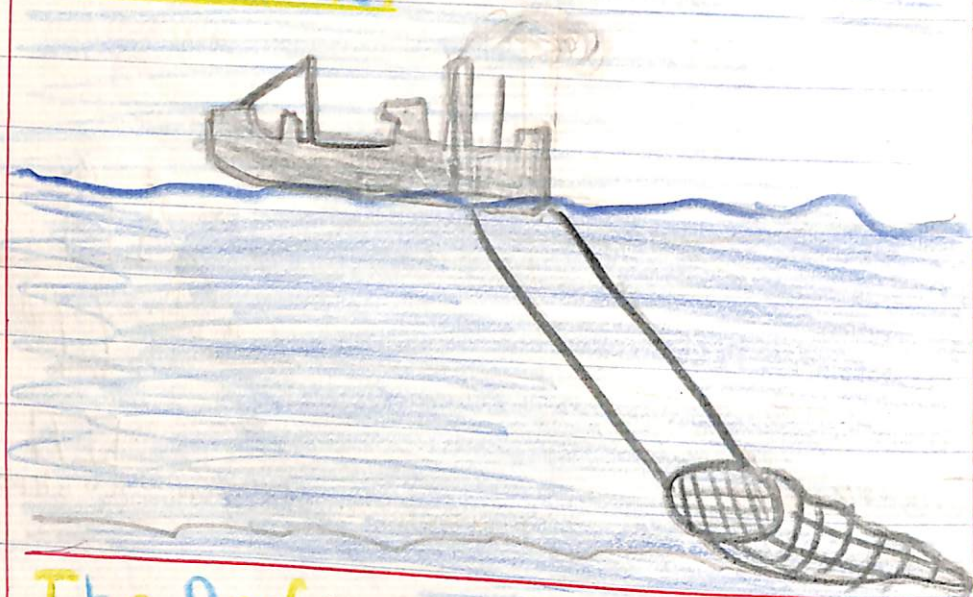
MARITIME BRITAIN



THE FISHING

INDUSTRY

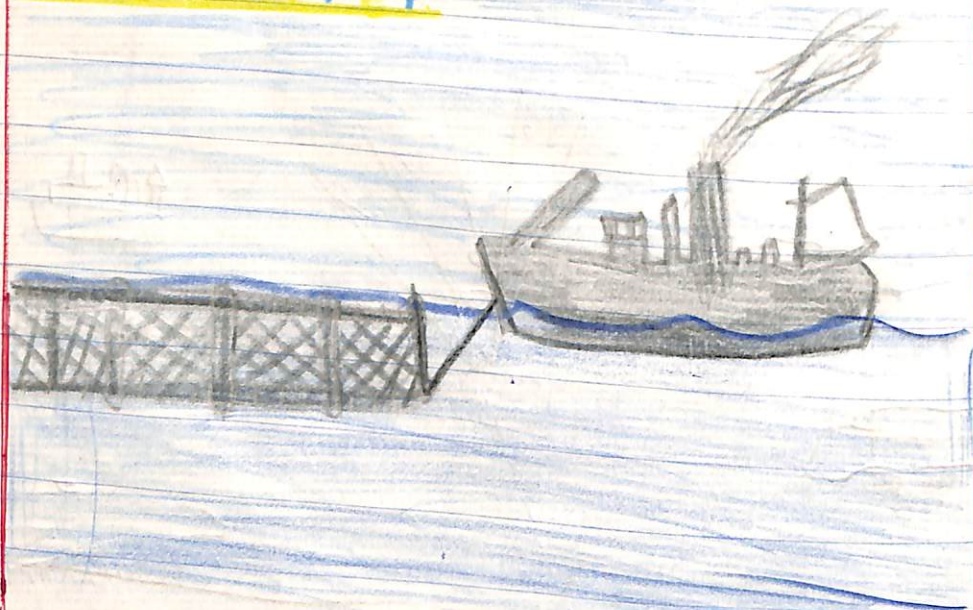
The Trawler



FISH CAUGHT

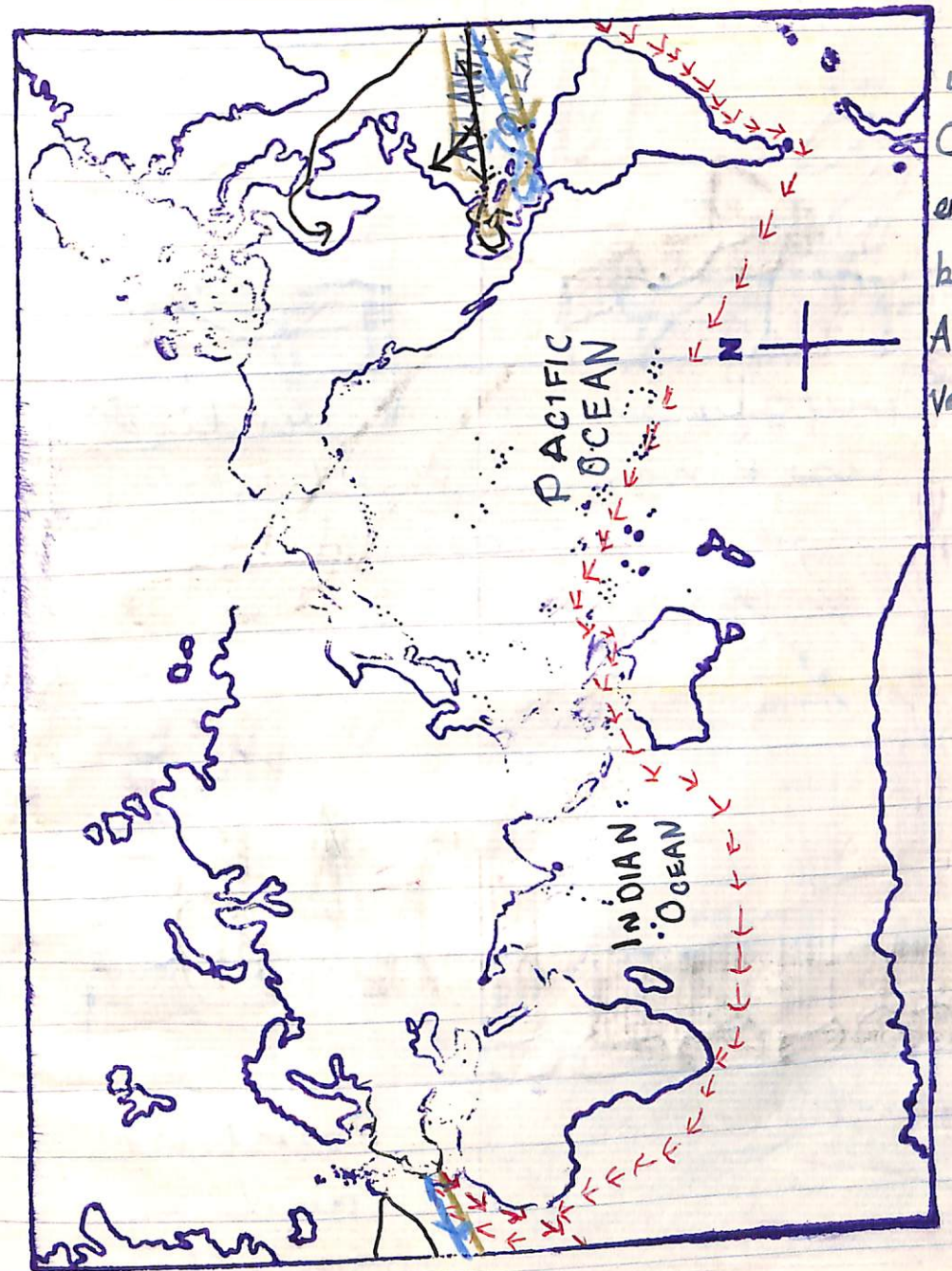
Cod
Haddock
Plaice
Turbot
Sole.

The Drifter



Herring
Pilchard
Mackerel
Sprats

DISCOVERING THE NEW WORLD

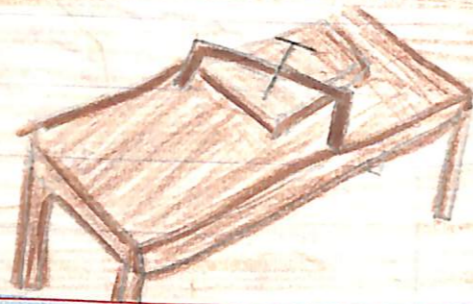


Magellan's
voyage ■
Christopher
Columbus. ■
Amerigo
Vespucci ■

THE RENAISSANCE



Revival in Learning.



Invention of Printing Press.



Architecture



Painting and Sculpture.

NORTH AMERICA

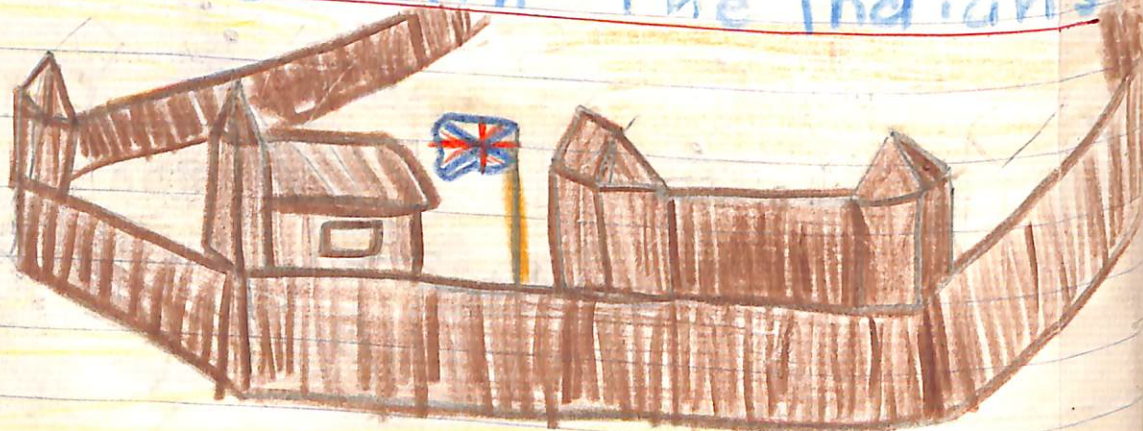


EARLY SETTLEMENT

Conflict With Nature,



Conflict With The Indians



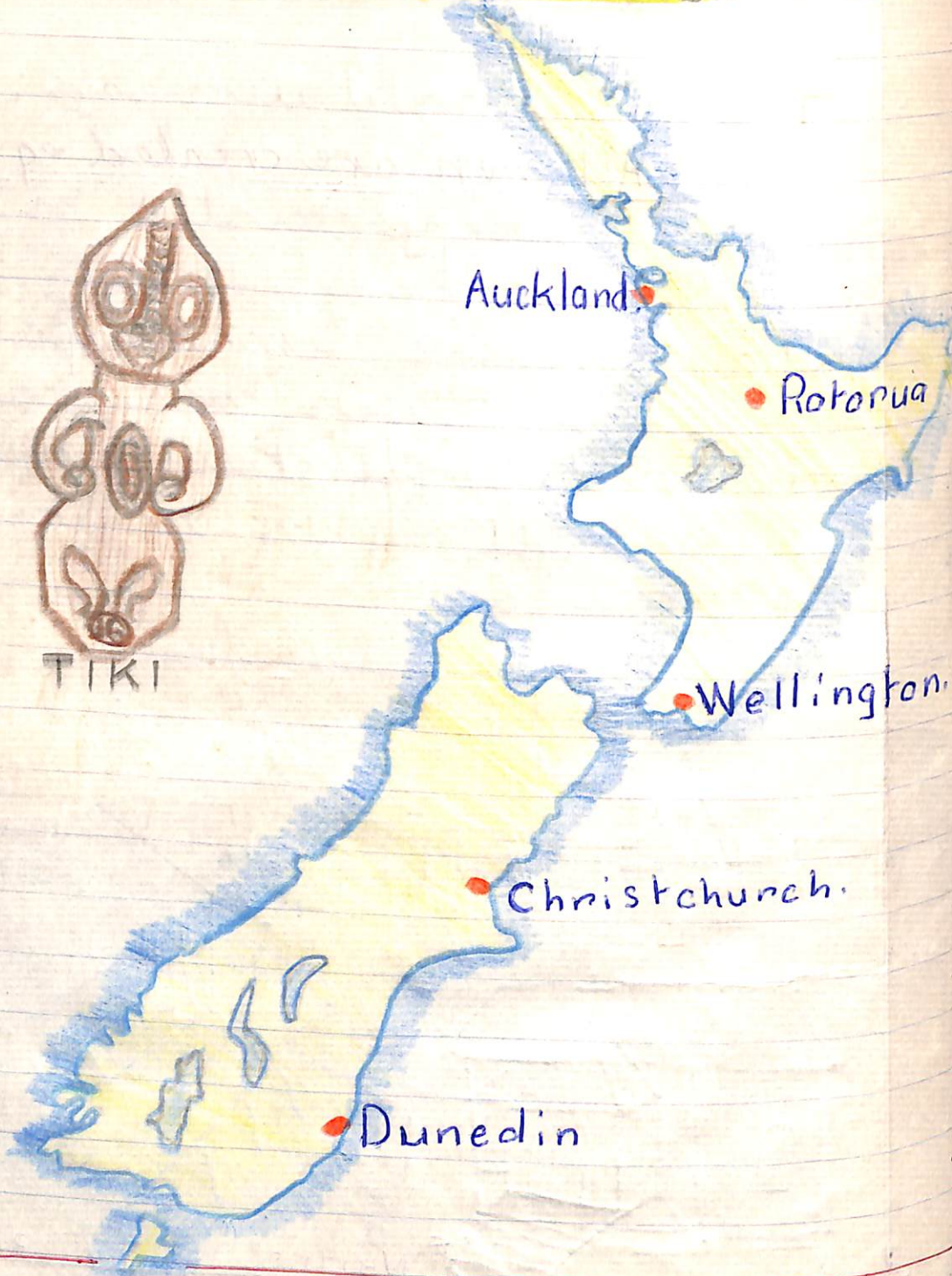
THE CIVIL WAR

The U. S. constitution says:

"All men are created equal,"
yet slavery existed in the south. After the Civil War the slaves were emancipated. However, even today, the coloured people still do not enjoy full rights in some parts of America.



NEW ZEALAND



THE THERMAL REGION

MOARI LADY cooking in hot pool.



MAORI CARVINGS



MAORI GATE,

10