

UKEPLAN FOR 7. KLASSE

UKE 39

Navn: _____

TIRSDAG	ONSDAG	TORSDAG	FREDAG	LÆRINGSMÅL:
Matte: Gjør nr. 1.40 s. 20 i matteboka di. Husk god orden! Norsk: Les 15 min i boka di.	Naturfag: Les . 30 og 31 i naturfagsboka. Matte: Gjør nr. 1.42 s. 21 i matteboka di. Husk god orden!	English: Read aloud for 5 minutes in the text "History of Australia" <i>Note on the page where you stopped.</i> Finish the tasks in your notebook "present continuous" and "past simple", work for no more than 10 minutes. Lær å si og skrive glosene til målprøven på fredag.	Norsk: Les s.64-68 i bokslukerprisen. Gjør side 2 av øveordarket.	Norsk: Jeg kan stave øveordene med ng og gn.. Matte: Jeg kan stille opp og regne ut gange og delestykker under hverandre. English: Samfunn: Jeg vet litt om kilder og kildekritikk. Naturfag: Jeg vet hvordan vann, bølger, is og vind former landskapet. Krle: Jeg vet hva etikk og moral er. Livet og sånt: Tema for september er venner. Vi snakker om hvordan forstå konflikter som kan oppstå, og hvordan de kan håndteres best mulig.
Norsk øveord	ord med ng og gn: lengte, mangle, tvinge, magnet, tang, tyngst, signal, fengsel.			
Engelske glosor	The massive country was already inhabited by indigenous people - Det store landet var allerede bebodd av urfolk. In my opinion... - I min mening...			

INFORMASJON:

Flere har glemt gymtøy og gymsko til disse timene. Fint om dere kan minne dem på å få dette med på mandag og torsdag.

Til fredag avspaserer vi for lange dager på Geitmyra. Elevene tar bussen hjem kl. 12.50.

Riktig god høstferie ønskes alle sammen 😊

Hilsen Tone Monica Bjørkelid, tone.monica.bjorkelid@kristiansand.kommune.no, 99536235

Sett: _____

History of Australia - part one

The oldest culture on earth

The first Europeans to discover Australia, were Dutch sailors in the early 1600s. It was new and strange to the travellers, but they were not alone. **The massive country was already inhabited by indigenous people.** Today, we refer to them as 'Aboriginal people' or 'Torres Strait Islanders'. They belong to the oldest culture on Earth. It is 60,000 years old!

Until Europeans stumbled upon Australia, the Aboriginal people living there were mostly isolated. For generations, hundreds of different tribes of Aboriginal people had been taking care of the harsh landscape, managing it to sustain human life. Their work is the first recorded example of agriculture: controlling the bush and creating fertile ground with fire, planting trees, building fishing traps, and sowing and storing plants. Tribes would even trade seeds with each other or give them as gifts, which spread edible plants across the continent.

This ancient and complex way of living was their heritage and pride. But it would not go undisturbed forever.

Botany Bay and the criminal class

On 29 April 1770, the British explorer James Cook landed on the southeastern coast of Australia, near today's city of Sydney. He named the area Botany Bay and took his crew to explore the coastline. The report he sent back to Britain was archived and forgotten. It was not until after his death that someone took an interest in Cook's discovery.

In the 1780s, Europe and Great Britain were full of conflict and revolution. In Britain, the industrial revolution brought more and more people to the cities. Living standards were poor and good work hard to find. With disease and poverty, crime went up. Conservative governments at the time viewed the working class or the 'criminal class' as human waste.

Prisons were getting so full, the government decided something had to be done. They wanted to ship the convicts somewhere far away, that would also benefit the British Empire economically and politically. The solution? On 13 May 1787, the first fleet of convicts and military prison guards sailed for Botany Bay.

Invasion Day

White settlement in Australia had begun. It was the beginning of a history of pain, violence and hope. Life in the penal colony was hard. The convicts were a mix of people, who were sent away from their homes for anything from stealing bread, to murder. Most were poor, unskilled in farming, and not used to the extreme heat or poisonous wildlife. Still, these were the workers used to build the three penal colonies and surrounding towns that would become New South Wales.

Today, the arrival of the first fleet is celebrated by some as 'Australia Day'. But for others, it is remembered as 'Invasion Day'. Not long after the fleet arrived, white settlers clashed with Aboriginal people. Deadly violence, soon followed by an epidemic of smallpox transmitted by the white settlers, killed thousands of Aboriginal people. In the Sydney area, an estimated 50-70% of the Aboriginal population died. This is sadly a common consequence of colonialism.

A new life

Free settlers first arrived in New South Wales in 1793. They were unlike the convicts, who had been shipped to Australia against their will. These newcomers came in search of fertile land and opportunities. A class system began to form. At the very bottom were convicts.

The system in the penal colonies allowed a hard-working convict to be pardoned and get a ticket of leave. This meant a former convict could become a free person with the opportunity to make money and work their own farm. These were called emancipists, and ranked above the convicts, but below the 'exclusives'. An exclusive was a free settler, an official or a military officer. So, a society was taking shape.

The stolen generation

Today, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represent only 3.3% of the Australian population. This is the result of a long and violent history. Between 1910 and the 1970s, many Aboriginal children were taken from their families and placed in orphanages or convents, or with white families. The reasoning given for taking these children was often that their real families were neglecting them. This was a lie. Taking children to be assimilated into white society was a deliberate attempt by the Australian government to erase Aboriginal culture.

'National Sorry Day' is held every year on 26 May to remember those who were stolen away and mistreated. It is a much needed apology, but can never take away the wounds and trauma inflicted on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.