

# **WORLDQUEST**

*SERIES*

*SPAIN*

*ITALY*

*AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND*

*ENGLAND / WALES*

*GERMANY*

*IRELAND / SCOTLAND*

*GREECE*

*SOUTH AFRICA*

*THAILAND*

*VIETNAM*

**Consider Visiting These Web Sites:**

<http://www.csu.edu.au/australia/>

<http://www.acn.net.au/>

<http://www.ga.gov.au/map/images.html>

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/nz.html>



**Film ideas, inc.**

308 N. Wolf Rd.  
Wheeling, IL 60090

Tel: 1-800-475-3456

E-mail: [filmid@ais.net](mailto:filmid@ais.net)

Web Site: [www.filmideas.com](http://www.filmideas.com)

Copyright © 2004

**film ideas, Inc.**

Presents

# **WORLDQUEST**

## **Australia/New Zealand**

AVAILABLE  
DVD & VHS

***INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE***

## INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "WorldQuest" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest cultures the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities  
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

### TABLE OF CONTENTS:

<i>Subject Profile</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Introduction &amp; Geography</i> . . . . .	2
<i>Seasons &amp; Wildlife in Australia</i> . . . . .	3
<i>Early Man in Australia</i> . . . . .	4
<i>The Arrival of the Europeans</i> . . . . .	5
<i>Modern Australia and The Capital</i> . . . . .	6
<i>The Australian Economy</i> . . . . .	7
<i>The People and Culture of Australia</i> . . . . .	8
<i>Tourism of Australia</i> . . . . .	9
<i>Going Outback</i> . . . . .	10
<i>New Zealand: Australia's Sister Country &amp; Capital</i> . . . . .	11
<i>Map #1 of Australia / New Zealand</i> . . . . .	12-14
<i>Map #2 of Australia / New Zealand</i> . . . . .	15-16
<i>Timeline of Australia / New Zealand</i> . . . . .	17

**Permission granted to copy the exercises provided in this guide. For educational use ONLY.**

E-Guides available at [www.filmideas.com](http://www.filmideas.com)

## TIMELINE of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

- 50,000 years ago:** Archaeologists believe Aborigines began to inhabit the land now known as Australia.
- 12,000 years ago:** The Island of Tasmania started to disconnect from Australia.
- 8,000 years ago:** The last ice age ended and Australia and New Guinea connected by land began to separate.
- 2,000 years ago:** A native people known as the Maori begin to inhabit the region known today as New Zealand.
- 1606:** Willem Jansz, a Dutch navigator, landed on the tip of Australia what is now known as the Cape York Peninsula.
- 1642:** Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch sea captain, discovers the Island which today bears his name.
- 1770:** English captain James Cook lands on the eastern shores of Australia and claims it for King George III.
- 1788:** 11 English ships with 730 English convicts arrive at Sydney Harbor to establish Britain's first colony.
- 1850:** Australia's British population grows to 1 million and European diseases decimate the Aborigine population.
- 1851:** Gold is discovered and more British settlers enter into Australia.
- 1901:** Australia officially becomes an independent nation.
- 1927:** Canberra is declared the capital city of Australia.

## Map #2 of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_

③ \_\_\_\_\_

④ \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_

## AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

Known as "The Land Down Under," Australia is the world's largest island and smallest continent. Once a remote prison colony of Great Britain, Australia today has become a world leader in the industries of mining, manufacturing and tourism. Widely known for its desert outback, Great Barrier Reef, and exotic wildlife, Australia and New Zealand offers visitors an array of activities and some of the world's most pristine landscapes.

Located in the southern hemisphere Australia covers an area of 2,900,000 square miles. While surrounded by two oceans and four seas, Australia is an island with many different geographical terrains. Mountains stretch along its eastern border; a tropical zone throughout its northern half; and dry deserts expand into its western boundaries. From koalas to kangaroos these geographical terrains are home to some of Australia's most treasured animals.

Australia and New Zealand's early history includes the arrival of a native people known as the Aborigines. According to archaeologists these nomadic tribes have occupied Australia for over 50,000 years. But by 1850, during the arrival of Europeans, thousands of Aborigines died as European diseases were introduced and Britain colonized the area. However, Australians eager for their independence, eventually separated from Britain and became an official independent nation on January 1, 1901.

Today Australia and New Zealand boasts a broad based economy. Its range of rich mineral deposits include aluminum, iron, coal and copper. While developing itself as a manufacturing center, Australia's Darling-Murray River Basin also produces a world class industry of agricultural products. Along with its manufacturing and agriculture, Australia and New Zealand also produces large amounts of gold, opals, and sapphire gems.

Although known as "The Land Down Under," this grandiose island can exhibit a hustle and bustle for those yearning the city life. Visitors can stroll along Sydney Harbor and enjoy the Sydney Opera House. For those more adventurous types, The Great Barrier Reef with its 350 species of coral and 1,500 types of fish is a wonderland of oceanic beauty. And don't forget Australia's famous outback where water is scarce and heat is plenty. But for those pushing the envelope, Ayers Rock, the world's largest monolith, is worth the outback journey. Australia may be a "Land Down Under" but it's a land with many "Up and Over" views.

## Introduction & Geography:

Mountains, Rivers, Tropics, & Deserts of Australia / New Zealand

**Q & A:** For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

- 1) Q - What is the largest island in the world? What is the smallest continent in the world?  
A - Australia / Australia.
- 2) Q - Name two of Australia's geographic regions?  
A - Mountain Region, Darling-Murray River Basin, Tropical Zone, Desert / Outback Region.
- 3) Q - What two oceans surround Australia?  
A - Pacific Ocean / Indian Ocean
- 4) Q - How many seas surround Australia? Name two of these seas.  
A - 4 / Timor Sea, Tasman Sea, Coral Sea, Arafura Sea

---

### **DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:**

- 1) Review with the class some of the important geographic locations of Australia on a large map. Assign the students to create their own detailed maps on paper or a computer. Indicate on the map bodies of water, cities, mountains, famous sites, rivers, etc.
- 2) Assign students to research the variety of weather conditions which exist in the different geographical terrains in Australia.

---

### **VOCABULARY:**

**AUSTRALIA:** The world's largest island and smallest continent located in the southern hemisphere. It covers an area of nearly 2,900,000 square miles.

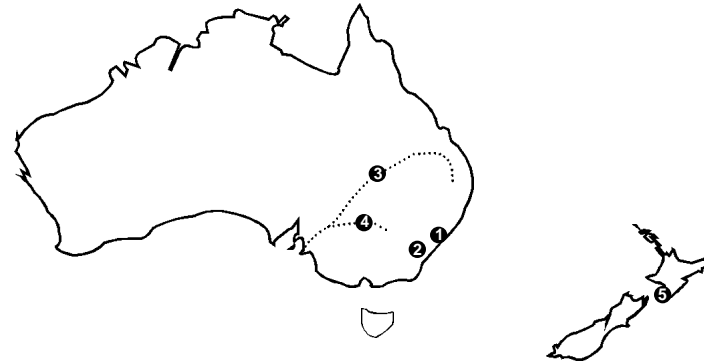
**MOUNT KOSCIUSKO:** Australia's highest point at 7,310 feet.

**DARLING-MURRAY RIVER BASIN:** An area which includes Australia's largest River—The Murray River. It covers 15% of Australia's entire land mass.

**OUTBACK:** Another name for Australia's rugged desert region.

## Map #2 of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

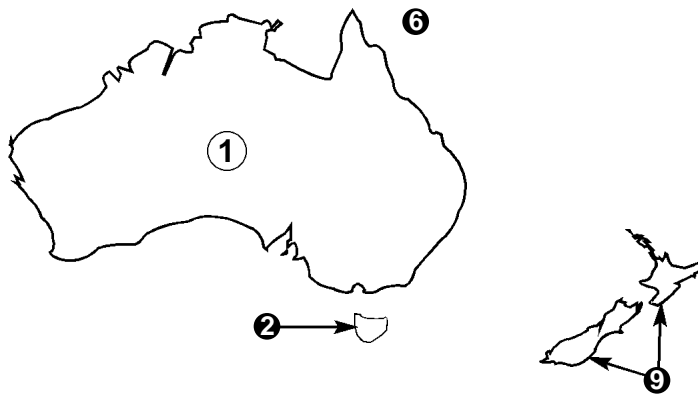
Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ❶ SYDNEY: The largest city in Australia.
- ❷ CANBERRA: The capital city of Australia.
- ❸ DARLING RIVER: The largest river in Australia.
- ❹ MURRAY RIVER: The main tributary of the Darling River.
- ❺ WELLINGTON: The capital city of New Zealand.

## Map #1 of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

Study the map & its locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location



- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_
- ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_

## Seasons and Wildlife of Australia

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - In what hemisphere is Australia located?  
A - Southern
- 2) Q - In Australia, what month is the middle of summer?  
In Australia, what month is the middle of winter?  
A - January / July
- 3) Q - What is a marsupial? Name two marsupials.  
A - An animal that has a pouch for raising its young.  
Kangaroos / Koalas / Wombats
- 4) Q - What is the name of Australia's unusual egg laying mammal that swims like an otter?  
A - Platypus

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Australia is home to many unique animals. Assign the students to read and write about these most unusual creatures.
- 2) Arrange a class trip to the zoo. Perhaps the information presented at the zoo can help the students complete assignment #1.

---

### VOCABULARY:

**MARSUPIALS:** An animal that has a pouch for the raising of it's young. Example: Kangaroo, Koalas, Wombats

**PLATYPUS:** An egg laying mammal which swims like an otter.

**EMU:** A flightless bird which is the second largest bird in the world.

## Early Man in Australia

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name the native people whom archaeologists believe inhabited Australia for over 50,000 years?  
A - Aborigines.
- 2) Q - What is the name of the Creation Tale told by the Aborigines?  
A - "Dreamtime"
- 3) Q - What is the name of the curved throwing stick invented by the Aborigines?  
A - Boomerang
- 4) Q - Describe the lifestyle of the Aborigines?  
A - A nomadic tribe who lived off the land and recorded their history through rock paintings and storytelling.

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) Aborigines played a major role in Australia's historic development. Assign the students to research the Aborigine culture. Then create a display which teaches viewers about its traditions. In the display illustrate the weapons they used to hunt, the clothes they wore, rock paintings, the food they ate, ceremonial events, art etc.

---

### VOCABULARY:

**ABORIGINES:** Nomadic tribes who archaeologists believe have inhabited the Australian region for over 50,000 years.

**"DREAMTIME":** A popular Aborigine legend or creation tale about the origins of the Aborigine people and the world.

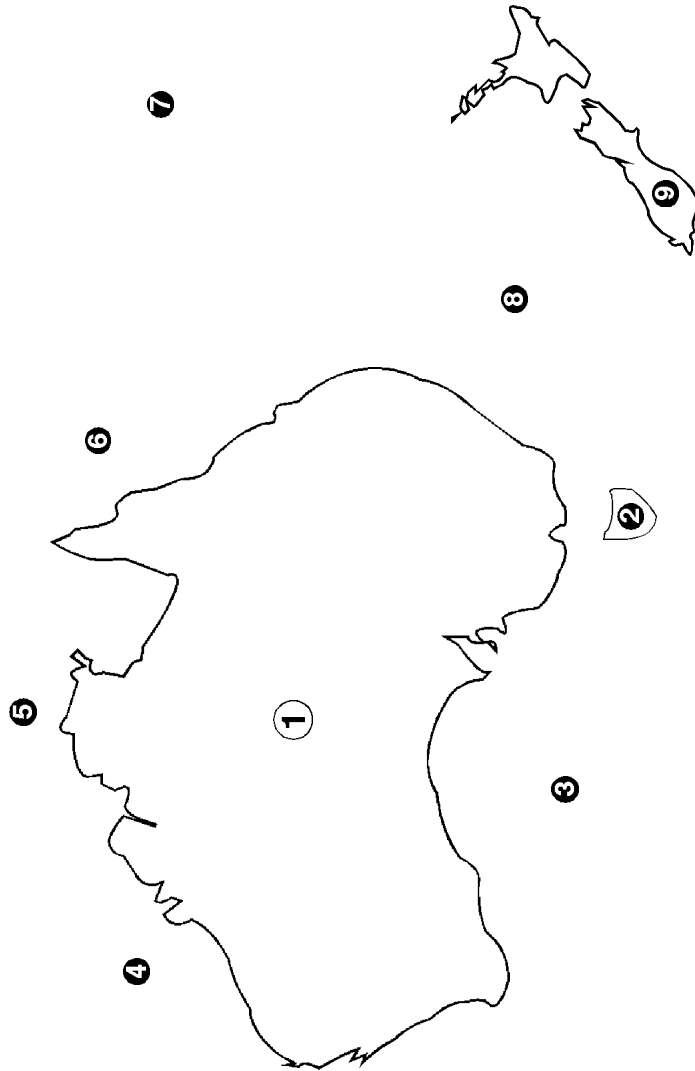
**BOOMERANG:** A curved throwing stick invented by the aborigines. It was used primarily to hunt. When thrown, if it missed its target the stick would return to its thrower.

## Map #1 of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-9. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ① **AUSTRALIA:** The world's largest island and smallest continent located in the southern hemisphere. It covers an area of nearly 2,900,000 square miles.
- ② **TASMANIA:** A small Island located off the southern shore of Australia.
- ③ **INDIAN OCEAN:** Large body of water located off the southern shore of Australia.
- ④ **TIMOR SEA:** A body of water located along the northern border of Australia.
- ⑤ **ARAFURA SEA:** A body of water located east of the Timor Sea along Australia's northern border.
- ⑥ **CORAL SEA:** A body of water located off the northeastern shores of Australia.
- ⑦ **PACIFIC OCEAN:** The large body of water along the eastern shores of Australia.
- ⑧ **TASMAN SEA:** The body of water located between Australia's east coast and New Zealand's west coast.
- ⑨ **NEW ZEALAND:** The sister country of Australia located in the south pacific about 1,200 miles east of Australia.

## Map #1 of AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND



12

## The Arrival of the Europeans

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who was the first European to arrive in Australia?  
A - Dutch navigator, Willem Jansz.
- 2) Q - Who were bushrangers?  
A - English convicts transported into Australia by British authorities but escaped into the outback and became outlaws.
- 3) Q - Who were squatters?  
A - Australian settlers who moved onto unoccupied land and claimed it for their own.

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The history of Australia is similar to American history. Discuss how the history of these two far away countries are similar and different.

---

### VOCABULARY:

**WILLEM JANSZ:** A Dutch navigator, who in 1606, became the first European to arrive in Australia .

**CAPTAIN JAMES COOK:** An English explorer who claimed Australia for King George III in 1770.

**“BUSHRANGERS”:** English convicts who became outlaws after escaping into the Australian outback.

**SQUATTERS:** Australian settlers who moved onto unoccupied land and claimed it as their own.

5

## Modern Australia / The Capital

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - How many branches of government in Australia? Name these branches.  
A - 3 / Executive, Legislative and Judicial
  - 2) Q - How old does a citizen in Australia need to be in order to vote?  
A - 18
  - 3) Q - Name the capital of Australia?  
A - Canberra
  - 4) Q - Who designed the capital of Australia?  
A - Walter Burley Griffin
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the primary characteristics of Australia's parliamentary system.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**CANBERRA:** The capital city of Australia.

**WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN:** An American architect who designed the Australian Federal Capital.

## New Zealand: Australia's Sister Country & Capital

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who were the first known people to inhabit New Zealand?  
A - Maori
  - 2) Q - What is the name of the dance the Maori performed before entering into battle?  
A - "Haka"
  - 3) Q - What is the name New Zealanders give themselves?  
A - "Kiwis"
  - 4) Q - What is the Capital City of New Zealand?  
A - Wellington
  - 5) Q - What are the primary agricultural products produced in New Zealand today?  
A - Wool, Meat and Dairy products
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the unique culture of the Maori people. How did the Maori discover New Zealand? Discuss how New Zealand is similar and different to Australia.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**MAORI:** A native people of Polynesian descent who were the first inhabitants of the land now known as New Zealand.

**HAKA:** The name of a dance the Maori native people performed before entering into battle.

**KIWIS:** The name New Zealanders give themselves. A word which comes from a flightless bird.

**WELLINGTON:** The capital city of New Zealand.

## Going Outback *Australia*

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - What kind of climate exists in the outback?  
A - Hot and extremely dry
  - 2) Q - What is a monolith?  
A - A free standing rock formation which you can walk completely around.
  - 3) Q - Name the popular monolith located in the Australian outback?  
A - Ayers Rock
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss what items a person might use while traveling through Australia's rugged outback.
  - 2) Visit a local state or national park. Paint, draw or photograph the different rock formations. Are there any monoliths? Explain how monoliths are formed.
  - 3) Assign the students to research deserts. Is the desert (outback) region located in Australia different from other deserts throughout the world?
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**AYERS ROCK:** A monolith located in Australia's outback. It is 6 miles around its base and is 1,142 feet high.

**MONOLITH:** A free standing rock which a person can walk completely around.

**ULURU:** The Aborigine name given to Ayers Rock.

## The Australian Economy

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Today the economy in Australia has expanded into what industries?  
A - Mining, Manufacturing and Tourism
  - 2) Q - Name two mineral deposits found in Australia's outback?  
A - Aluminum, Iron, Coal and Copper
  - 3) Q - What two precious stones are primarily produced in Australia?  
A - Opals and Sapphire Gems
  - 4) Q - What farm animal remains important to the Australian economy?  
A - Sheep
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The Australian economy relies on many different natural resources. Discuss some of these resources and how they effect the local economy.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**DARLING-MURRAY RIVER BASIN:** World known for producing quality grapes, other fruits and vegetables.

**OUTBACK:** A desert area which produces some of the richest mineral deposits including: aluminum, iron, coal, and copper.

## The People & Culture of Australia

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Describe how ranch children who live in the outback attend school?  
A - Class is conducted through short wave radio.
- 2) Q - What is Australia's most popular sport?  
A - Cricket
- 3) Q - How do people who live in the outback receive their mail, food and other supplies?  
A - By Airplane
- 4) Q - What is Australia's largest city? What structure took 14 years to build and appears to be a large ship under sail?  
A - Sydney / Sydney Opera House
- 5) Q - What is the nickname of the Sydney Harbor Bridge?  
A - The Coat Hanger

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Australian culture expands into many different lifestyles. From those who live a harsh life in the rugged outback to those who experience the modern pleasures of Sydney. Discuss with the class how each of these lifestyles differ.

---

### VOCABULARY:

**SYDNEY:** The largest city in Australia.

**AUSSIES:** The nickname given to people who live in Australia.

**THE COAT HANGER:** Nickname given to the Sydney Harbor Bridge.

**SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE:** One of Australia's famous architectural structures which took 14 years to build.

## Tourism of Australia

### Q & A:

- 1) Q - Where is the arrival point for those who visit Australia?  
A - Sydney
- 2) Q - What popular tourist destination is 1,250 miles long and is located off the coast of Queensland?  
A - The Great Barrier Reef
- 3) Q - What might you see if scuba diving in the Great Barrier Reef?  
A - 350 types of coral and 1,500 species of fish.

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Imagine you are traveling through Australia. As a traveler what experiences would you discover. Where would you visit? Would you pack any special items? Where would you stay? How adventurous would you be? What is the time difference between Australia and the United States? Upon your arrival don't forget to reset your clock . . .
- 2) Visit an oceanic museum or observatory and experience the beauty of life under the sea. What might you see in the ocean near the shores of Australia?

---

### VOCABULARY:

**THE GREAT BARRIER REEF:** A 1,250 mile ocean bed of coral, rocks, plants and fish located off the coast of Queensland. There are over 350 types of coral and 1,500 species of fish.