

Country, Culture, Change

Tracing lasting effects of English colonization in Australia.

SS6H4 "Explain the impact of English colonization on current Aboriginal basic rights, health, literacy, and language."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Number one sentence or phrase for each current impact: write 1 for basic rights, 2 for health, 3 for literacy, and 4 for language.

Lasting Effects, Current Action

- ① Before British colonization began on the Australian continent in 1788, Aboriginal peoples had lived across Australia for tens of thousands of years. Torres Strait Islander peoples had lived on the islands of Torres Strait for thousands of years. They spoke many distinct languages and followed distinct laws and ways of caring for Country. Colonization took land, restricted movement, and often ignored Indigenous laws. These actions disrupted families and communities. Today, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have rights, and Native Title laws can recognize rights in land. Yet legal decisions affect control of Country.
- ② Colonization also created long-lasting health and school barriers. In many places, people were forced from land and separated from family, which harmed wellbeing and interrupted cultural knowledge. Racism and unequal access to services continue to affect health today. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students and communities have made important gains in education, but literacy results are not equal for all students. Schools can support literacy when they work respectfully with families, include local knowledge, and provide strong teaching and resources.
- ③ Language loss was another result of colonization. Government policies and some schools punished children for using their home languages, so many languages were weakened or stopped being spoken by children. This history affects identity and learning today. Communities are leading language revival through classes, recordings, dictionaries, and teaching children and adults. Some languages have many speakers, while others have few. Supporting community-led language programs helps protect language rights and keeps knowledge connected to Country, family, and culture.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How does the passage connect colonization to current control of land and Country?

2 What past experiences and current conditions does the passage say affect health?

3 Name two ways schools can support literacy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.

4 What caused language loss, and how are communities responding today?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose basic rights, health, literacy, or language. Write exactly three sentences that explain a past colonization action, a current impact, and one response that could help.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Number one sentence or phrase for each current impact: write 1 for basic rights, 2 for health, 3 for literacy, and 4 for language. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does the passage connect colonization to current control of land and Country?	Colonization took land and ignored Indigenous laws. Today, Native Title laws can recognize rights in land, but legal decisions affect control of Country.
2	What past experiences and current conditions does the passage say affect health?	Being forced from land and separated from family harmed wellbeing. Racism and unequal access to services continue to affect health today.
3	Name two ways schools can support literacy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students.	Schools can work respectfully with families, include local knowledge, and provide strong teaching and resources. Any two are correct.
4	What caused language loss, and how are communities responding today?	Policies and some schools punished children for using home languages. Communities are reviving languages through classes, recordings, dictionaries, and teaching children and adults.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Policies that punished children for using home languages weakened many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages. This can affect identity and learning today. Community-led classes and recordings can help people revive and protect languages.

Accept accurate cause, current impact, and response connections based on the passage. For the open response, accept different choices of topic when all three required parts are present and historically accurate.