

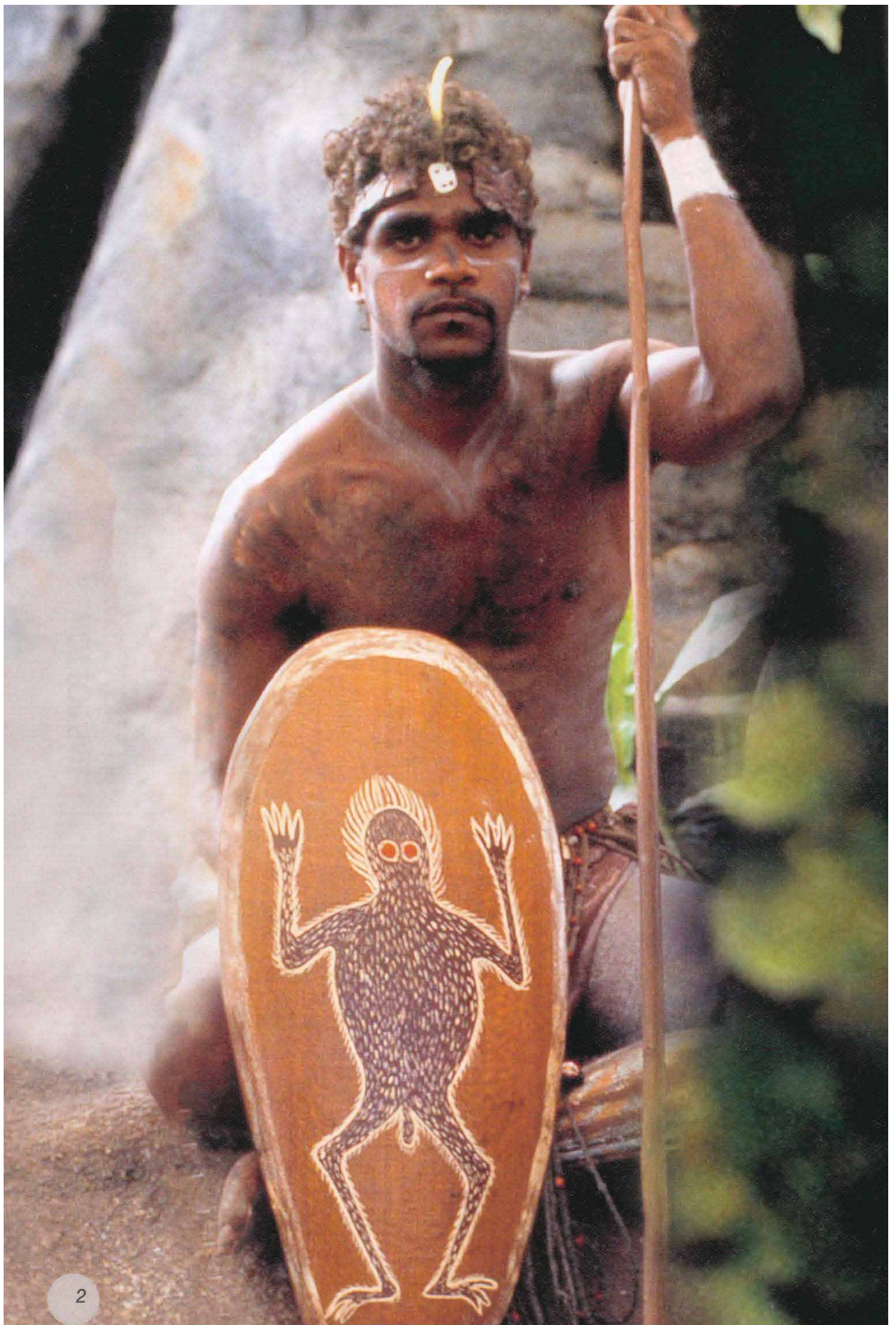


ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS

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Express Publishing



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New Lands, New Cultures

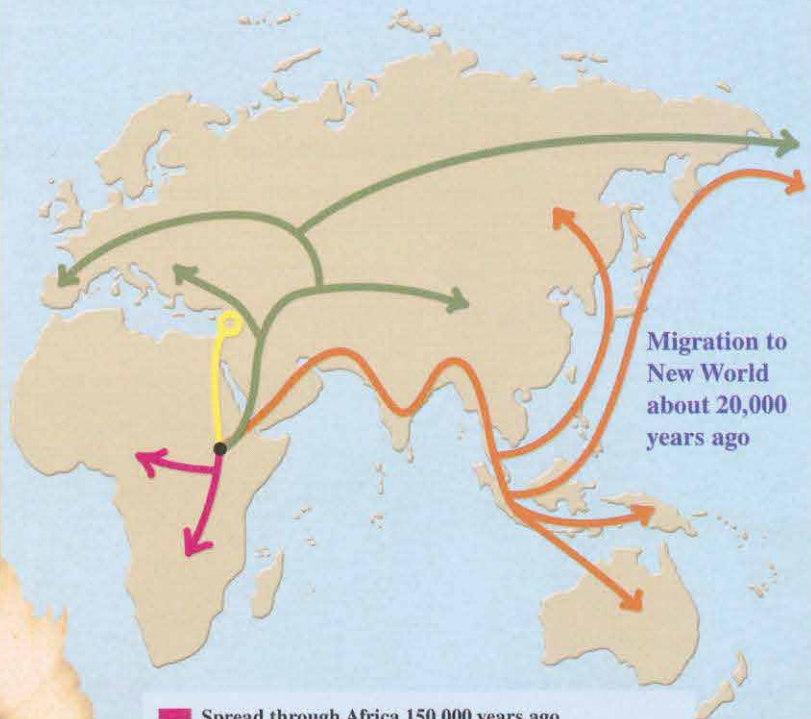
Homo sapiens – modern humans – appeared in Africa 200,000 years ago. From that cradle of humanity, they migrated around the world. Traveling through what is now Egypt's Nile Valley, they arrived in Asia about 100,000 years ago. They spread out along the coast of Southeast Asia and remained there for many years. About 50,000 years ago, they took the next step. They left their Southeast Asian home and crossed a short waterway to a new land – a place we now call Australia.

These people were the first Aboriginal Australians, and there are still groups of these people living in Australia to this day. In fact, the Aboriginal Australians form one of the world's oldest living cultures. The ancestors of modern Europeans did not arrive in Europe until 40,000 years ago. North America had no *Homo sapiens* until 15,000 years ago.

Sometimes people use the word 'aborigine' to refer to indigenous people of any geographic area. In Australia, people call them 'Australian Aborigines' 'Aboriginal Australians,' 'Aboriginal people,' or 'indigenous Australians'. The Aboriginal people live in all parts of the country and on nearby islands.



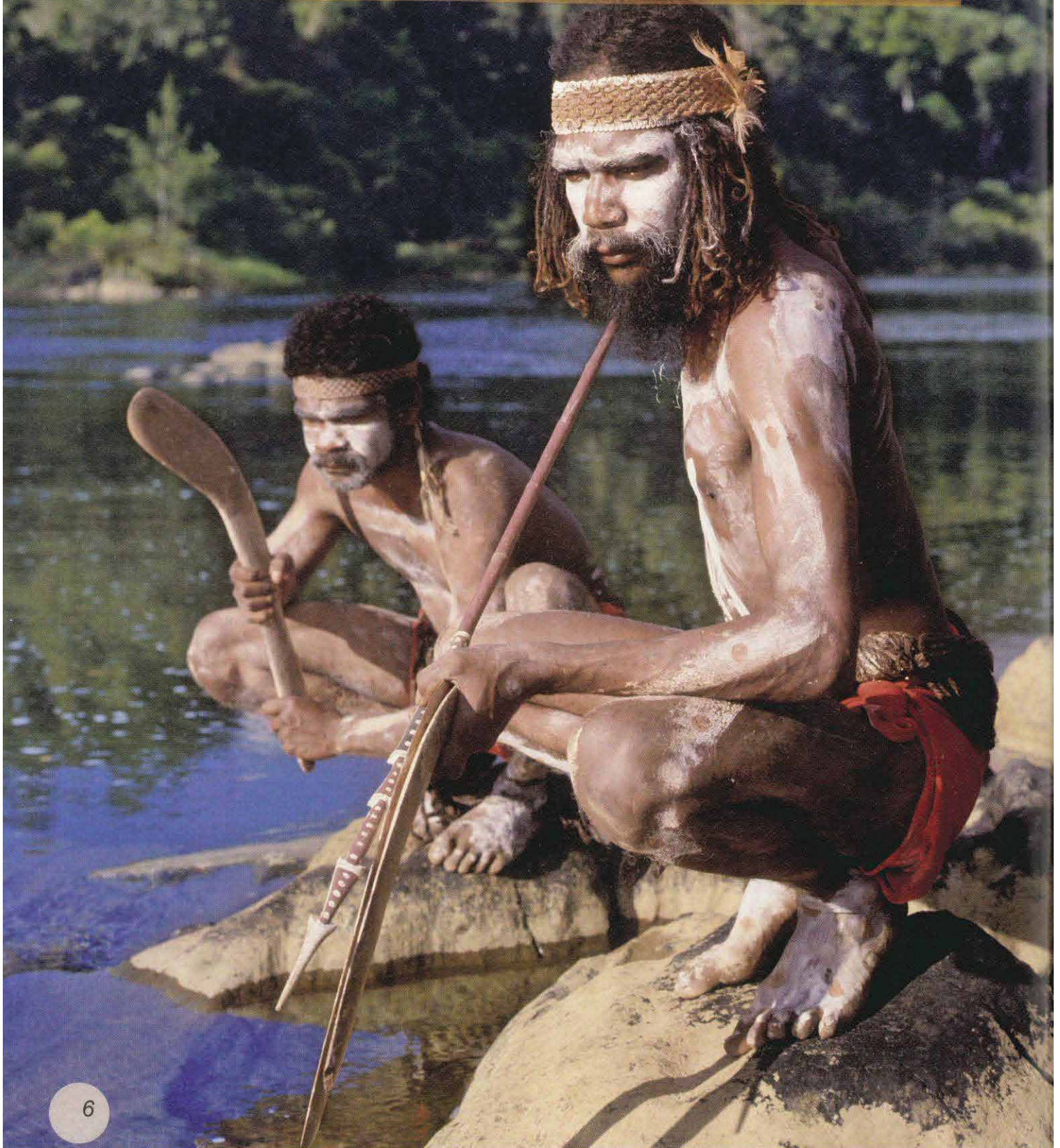
MIGRATION OF HOMO SAPIENS



- Spread through Africa 150,000 years ago
- Occupied Levant 180,000 to 80,000 years ago
- Arrived in Australia and East Asia by 50,000 years ago
- Arrived in Europe and Siberia by 40,000 years ago

Some people used the word 'Aboriginals' to refer to Aboriginal Australians. Using *just* that word is now considered offensive.

In Australia, the Aboriginal people created a rich culture. As they spread out, they naturally separated into numerous tribes. Though each one had its own distinctive language and traditions, they were united by a common lifestyle. Taking advantage of Australia's many natural resources, these Aboriginal Australians hunted, fished and collected plants to survive. They were true nomads, never staying in one place too long. All of their possessions came from the land. They created tools from plants and clothes from animal skins. As a result, they maintained a deep connection to the environment. Indeed, many of their customs, religious beliefs and mythological stories emphasized a positive relationship with the natural world.





For thousands of years, these indigenous Australians did as they pleased. But in the late 1700s, that changed. European explorers came to Australia for the first time. And with them they brought an entirely new set of rules. They upset the normal order for Aboriginal groups by taking over their land and rejecting their customs and languages. In addition, the European's diseases and weapons killed off thousands of native people. This went on for many years. Only recently did things begin to change. Aboriginal people now have special rights and are starting to rebuild their culture. But to understand what they lost, one must first understand what they created.



New Lands, New Cultures

Word Bank

(pp. 4-5)

cradle (n) = the place of origin (of sth important)

humanity (n) = all the people

migrate (v) = to move from one place to another

spread out (phr v) = to move further apart

remain (v) = to stay

cross (v) = to move from one side of a place to the other side

waterway (n) = an area of water which can be used to travel from one place to another

ancestor (n) = sb related to a person who lived a long time ago

indigenous (adj) = native

geographic area (phr) = an area of land

nearby (adj) = not far away

offensive (adj) = rude; insulting

(pp. 6-7)

create (v) = to make

numerous (adj) = many in number

tribe (n) = a group of people of the same race with a common language, customs, etc. who live in a community together

distinctive (adj) = unique; individual

tradition (n) = a belief, custom, or way of doing sth that has been followed by the people of a particular group for a long time

united (adj) = connected

take advantage of sth (phr) = to use sth for one's own benefit

natural resources (n) = things such as oil, coal, wood, etc. that exist in nature and can be used by people

nomad (n) = a member of a group of people wandering from place to place (with no permanent home)

possession (n) = sth owned by sb

tool (n) = an object used to perform a job or task

maintain a deep connection to sth (phr) = to feel and keep a personal bond with sth

custom (n) = a traditional act that people of a particular group follow

religious belief (phr) = what sb believes to be true regarding faith

mythological story (phr) = an ancient story (usu not true) that explains natural events

emphasize (v) = to highlight; to give importance to

positive (adj) = good

entirely (adv) = totally

set of rules (phr) = a list of instructions that say what sb is (not) allowed to do

upset (v) = to disturb

order (n) = the stable arrangement of a society

reject (v) = to refuse to accept

disease (n) = illness

weapon (n) = a tool used for fighting or hunting

native people (phr) = the original inhabitants of a place

right (n) = sth that sb is legally or morally allowed to do or have

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Which of the following sentences do you think are *T* (true) or *F* (false)?

- 1 *Homo sapiens* appeared in Africa 2 million years ago.
- 2 Humans arrived in the Middle East and Asia about 100,000 years ago.
- 3 About 50,000 years ago, humans arrived in Australia.
- 4 Humans arrived in Europe 4,000 years ago.
- 5 Humans arrived in North America 15,000 years ago.

b)  Listen, read, and check.

While-Reading activities

2 Read the text and match the following phrases to make sentences.

- 1 Humans migrated ...
 2 They spread along the coast ...
 3 About 50,000 years ago, ...
 4 People use the word "aborigine" ...
 5 The Aboriginal people live...

- A ... to describe indigenous people.
 B ... of Southeast Asia.
 C ... in all parts of the country.
 D ... all over the world.
 E ... they took the next step.

3 Put the following words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 appeared/*Homo sapiens*/Africa/
200,000/years ago/in
 2 migrated/Humans/around/world/the
 3 of/Aboriginal/The/form/one/world's/
the/cultures/living/Australians/
oldest
 4 The/people/Aboriginal/parts/of/
Australia/live in/all

4 Use the following words to fill in the blanks: *customs, tribes, diseases, nomads, mythological.*

- 1 The Aboriginal Australians were moving from place to place.
 2 Many of Aboriginal people were spread out across Australia.
 3 Many Aboriginal emphasized a relationship with nature.
 4 Their stories were also about the natural world.
 5 When the Europeans arrived, many Aboriginal people died from

5 a) TOPIC-RELATED VOCABULARY: Use the following words to make phrases related to the chapter.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | taking | A resources |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | rich | B connection |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | deep | C advantage |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | natural | D out |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | spread | E culture |

b) Use the phrases from Ex. 5a to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

- 1 *Homo sapiens* across Southeast Asia many years ago.
 2 In Australia, the Aboriginal people created a
 3 Australia had many
 4 They survived by of the many plants and animals.
 5 This allowed the Aboriginal people to maintain a to nature.

After-Reading activities

6 Put the following sentences in the correct order.

- A Only now are Aboriginal people starting to rebuild their culture.
 B As Aboriginal people spread out, they separated into different groups.
 C In the late 1700s, European settlers arrived in Australia.
 D For thousands of years, little changed.
 E Their diseases and weapons killed many Aboriginal Australians.

7 **ICT** Collect more information about *Homo sapiens*. Prepare a Powerpoint presentation.