

<b>.A long Path to recognition</b>	
<i>Territories and memories:</i> Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia have a long history, and the impacts of European colonisation have led to an ongoing struggle for recognition, rights, and reconciliation	
How have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples fought for recognition since colonisation?	
At the end of the Unit, I will	Take part to an interview and discuss my poing of view on Autralia's present situation
What vocabulary will I need ?	Australia colonisation stressed syllabus words in ion
What grammatical structure will I need ?	- question - past tenses
What documents will be used ?	<p><b>1- Arriving in Australia</b> 1a- Arriving in Australia 1b- Dharawal elder recounts Captain Cook's arrival in Australia 250 years ago 1c- Australia colonisation</p> <p><b>2- Please Don't Climb</b> 2a- Princess Diana &amp; Prince Charles Climb Uluru (1983) 2b- Anangu sign at the base of Uluru requesting for tourists to not climb the rock, <i>ABC New</i>, Caroline Winter, 2017 2c- Uluru climb in Northern Territory should be banned, some tourists say Caroline Winter, ABC, 26 May 2017 2d- Uluru climbing ban: Tourists scale sacred rock for final time - BBC, 25 October 2019 2e- A First Timer's Guide to Uluru - Ayers Rock Resort</p> <p><b>3- The Stolen Generation</b> 3a- Homes are Sought for these Children, The Australian museum 3b- Telling Our Stories – Our Stolen Generations (Florence Onus) 3c- Daisy's Story, Sally Morgan, <i>The place</i>, 1987</p> <p><b>4- Uluru statement at Hear</b> t4a- Ulureu statement at heart (pearles) : photos + texte 4b- We're under attack, Mark Knight, Uluru voice to Parliament 4c- Australia's voice to parliament referendum fails</p> <p><b>5- What now ?</b> 5a-18 years on : Remembering the National Apoly 5b- Australia's voice to parliament referendum fails 5c- King Charles heckled by Indigenous senator Lidia Thorpe at Australia's Parliament House Kate Lyons and Karen Middleton, The guardian, 21 Oct 2024</p>
What will I learn about ?	The history of Australia

Final Project : EOI	<p>The AIATSIS - Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders - asked you to take part in a podcast contest about this year's topic: "Resistance and Resilience: Aboriginal Voices Today."</p> <p>In pairs, you will record your podcast (2-3 minutes) and interview a fictional Aboriginal activist or artist in order to present why and how Aborigines fought and are still fighting for recognition.</p>
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### Instructions for your Final Project :

- 1- you will work by pairs
- 2- you will need to embody a character and make it as realistic as possible
- 3- you will need to have a list of 15 questions (collected by your teacher at the end of the exercise) among which 10 maximum will be chosen
- 4- this interview will be conducted in class

=> déroulé; un élève d'un autre groupe mènera le podcast et posera les questions pour les deux autres – enregistrement ou présentation en classe  
note sur les questions, note sur le déroulé de l'oral et points pour l'accent à celui qui pose les questions (mode volontariat ou désigné)

déroulé:

#### 1- Arriving in Australia :

1a- Captain Cook's arrival in Australia ;

travail sur le tableau : repérage des éléments essentiels // message conveyed

façon de procéder : pair work désigné

un tourne le dos au tableau et l'autre se l'approprie pendant 1 minute (ou deux)

on élève le tableau et celui qui a vu doit le décrire sous forme de concept ou description pendant 5 minutes

celui qui était dos au tableau doit écrire des idées telles qu'il les comprends

pairwork choisi : deux personnes dos au tableau doivent essayer de le dessiner, deux personnes face au

tableau écrivent un texte pour expliquer le tableau

on mélange les feuilles :

groupe ayant dessiné doivent juger le texte le plus clair pour eux

groupe ayant écrit doivent choisir le dessin le mieux fait pour eux

partage en classe : retour oral

Trace écrite : mettre des mots en commun au tableau – rédaction d'une TE en individuel à partir des mots

1b- Dharawal elder recounts Captain Cook's arrival in Australia 250 years ago (0:00- 2:39)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q\\_cOJgpk4ko&t=2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_cOJgpk4ko&t=2s)

donner feuille nuage de mots à un pair work : verbs, nouns, adjectives

appropriation des mots (vérification entre eux)

visionnage de la vidéo et choix de mots qui correspond (justifier)

faire groupe de 3 avec chacun sa perle, recap sur l'arrivée de Captain Cook

## 2- please don't climb

2a- Princess Diana & Prince Charles Climb Uluru (1983)

réagir à la vidéo en utilisant un maximum de mots de la liste (de façon cohérente)

2b- Anangu sign at the base of Uluru requesting for tourists to not climb the rock. (*ABC News: Caroline Winter*)

description de l'image + travail sur un des articles :

en groupe work de 3, chaque groupe reçoit un article, se l'approprié et doit se préparer à l'expliquer

les group work sont redistribué en groupe de 3 avec chacun un texte

échange, remise en ordre des éléments par ordre chronologique

puis recap en commun : 2029 : celebrating years of ban

write a statement

2c- Uluru climb in Northern Territory should be banned, some tourists say Caroline Winter, ABC, 26 May 2017

2d- Uluru climbing ban: Tourists scale sacred rock for final time - BBC, 25 October 2019

2e- A First Timer's Guide to Uluru - Ayers Rock Resort

## 3- The Stolen Generation

3a- Homes are Sought for these Children

travail sur le vocabulaire : half-caste and quadroon

repérage du texte : I like the little girl in centre of group but if taken by anyone else, any of the others I would do, as long as they are strong\*

why ?

Photos :

[https://media.australian.museum/media/dd/images/LAB6.13\\_Homes\\_Are\\_Sought.e74ba32.width-1200.67c6560.jpg](https://media.australian.museum/media/dd/images/LAB6.13_Homes_Are_Sought.e74ba32.width-1200.67c6560.jpg)

3b- Telling Our Stories

travail sur la vidéo : Telling Our Stories – Our Stolen Generations (Florence Onus)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CzExWBCuuyg&list=PL7NB9PMVMPig61KWlykQHY5xCX6gBX8C5&index=3)

[v=CzExWBCuuyg&list=PL7NB9PMVMPig61KWlykQHY5xCX6gBX8C5&index=3](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CzExWBCuuyg&list=PL7NB9PMVMPig61KWlykQHY5xCX6gBX8C5&index=3)

CO mais possibilité de les faire travailler sur différente CO :

Telling Our Stories - Our Stolen Generations

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7NB9PMVMPig61KWlykQHY5xCX6gBX8C5>

3c- Daisy's Story, Sally Morgan, *The place*, 1987

travail sur une réponse à Daisy : utiliser les mots du cloud (un minimum = signé)

## 4- Uluru statement at Heart

4a- Uluru statement at heart (pearles) : photos + texte

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles // inspiré des Manuel Libres – unité Get on Board

travail sur une photo et le texte, quel demande ? Pourquoi

4b- We're under attack, Mark Knight, Uluru voice to Parliament  
travail sur le document iconographique

4c- Australia's voice to parliament referendum fails  
réaction au graphique : qu'est-ce que cela signifie ?

Rédaction d'une lettre suite au vote => point de vue imposé

## 5- What now ?

5a-18 years on : Remembering the National Apology

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WmA3dhWEIkM>

6'14-// 6'50

CO

5b- Not my king: travail sur le texte

1a- *Captain Cook's landing at Botany, A.D. 1770* [photograph], Sydney?, 1872, National Library of Australia, obj-135775020, photographer provided by Photo12/Alamy/Art Collection  
3





perle noun :

perle adjectives:

A word cloud featuring the following terms: political, disrespectful, recognized, marginalized, traditional, determined, cultural, spiritual, ancient, equal, colonial, dispossessed, discriminatory, empowering, sacred, and resilient. The words are arranged in a roughly triangular shape pointing downwards, with varying colors and orientations.

perle verbs:



### **Uluru climbing ban: Tourists scale sacred rock for final time**

Huge crowds scrambled up Australia's Uluru for the final time on Friday, ahead of a ban on climbing the sacred rock. The giant monolith - once better known to visitors as Ayers Rock - will be permanently off limits from Saturday. Uluru is sacred to its indigenous custodians, the Anangu people, who have long implored tourists not to climb.

Only 16% of visitors went up in 2017 - when the ban was announced - but the climb has been packed in recent weeks.

The final climbers faced a delayed start due to dangerously strong winds - one of many reasons Uluru has been closed to people wishing to reach the top over the years.

The walk can be hazardous, with dozens dying since the 1950s. The high temperatures in the area, which can reach 47C (116F) in the summer, mean visitors have died of dehydration and other heat-related events.

But the steep and slippery climb to the summit - which stands 348m (1,142ft) high - can also prove

dangerous. Just last year, a Japanese tourist died while attempting to ascend one of the steepest parts of the rock.

Yet after park officials deemed the climb safe to open, hundreds of people made the trek up on Friday.

Why is the climb being closed?

In 2017, the board of the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park voted unanimously to end the climb because of the spiritual significance of the site, as well as for safety and environmental reasons.

One Anangu man told the BBC that Uluru was a "very sacred place, [it's] like our church".

"People right around the world... they just come and climb it. They've got no respect," said Rameth Thomas. There are several signs at the base of Uluru that urge tourists not to climb because of the site's sacred value. "It's difficult to see what that significance is," one man who climbed this week told the BBC. "It's a rock. It's supposed to be climbed."

There was joy when signs that had asked visitors not to walk up Uluru were removed by park rangers at the base of the big red rock. A long fight by traditional owners to stop visitors scaling its summit was finally over. An Aboriginal elder said it was time to let this most sacred of places "rest and heal".

When the final group of climbers descended for the last time with the heat of the unrelenting afternoon sun on their faces, they spoke of their exhilaration at climbing one of Australia's most recognisable places. A visitor from Sydney said that on top it was like being on another planet, while a mum from Darwin told me she hoped that one day the ban would be overturned..

### **What are Uluru's sacred stories?**

The Anangu believe that in the beginning, the world was unformed and featureless. Ancestral beings emerged from this void and travelled across the land, creating all living species and forms.

Uluru is the physical evidence of the feats performed by ancestral beings during this creation time.

One such story is that of Lungkata, a greedy and dishonest blue-tongue lizard, who came to Uluru from the north and stole meat from Emu. When Emu followed him back to his cave, Lungkata ignored him.

"He went back to sleep, pretending he was asleep," one of Uluru's indigenous custodians, Pamela Taylor, told the BBC last year. "Emu got very angry and made a fire and it went right up into the cave and the smoke blocked him and he fell down."

Ms Taylor pointed to a huge blue patch high on Uluru, saying it was where Lungkata's burnt body rolled down and left a mark.

"He did bad things by going around stealing. That's why we tell the children not to go around stealing things, because they will get punishment like Lungkata."

She added some stories were too sacred to tell.

BBC, 25 October 2019

### **A First Timer's Guide to Uluru**

Visiting Uluru for the first time? Check out our guide to everything you need to know about this marvelous monolith, as well as tips for making the most of your stay here in Australia's Red Centre. Here in the Red Centre, there's no shortage of amazing sights, and one superstar that towers above it all — literally! Of course, we're talking about Uluru. At 348 metres high, Uluru is taller than the Eiffel Tower. And, it takes about 3.5 hours to walk around.

And that's only the beginning! There's so much to learn about Uluru, and we want to help. That's why we've put together this first timer's guide to Uluru. Here, you'll find everything you need to know about this marvelous monolith, as well as tips for making the most of your stay here in Australia's Red Centre. So, if

you're ready to learn, let's dive in!

Learn the History of this Monolith

Uluru is a UNESCO World Heritage site, first listed for its natural values in 1987 and then further recognized for its cultural significance in 1994. While Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park gained these significant statuses in the last 40 years, the monolith's legacy dates back much further. In fact, archaeological evidence shows the Anangu, the Western Desert's Aboriginal people, have lived in Central Australia for more than 30,000 years. Anangu are the traditional owners of Uluru, leasing the land to the Australian Government and working with Parks Australia to jointly manage the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park. This formal recognition of ownership came in 1985 after more than 35 years of campaigning. Since then, major changes have taken place at Uluru. As of October 2019, visitors may no longer climb the monolith. This is excellent news, since not only is climbing Uluru dangerous, the site is also considered sacred for the Anangu.

What to Wear

If you've never visited the Australian Outback before, you're probably wondering what you should pack for your adventure — especially when it comes to clothing. Ayers Rock Resort is located in a semi-arid desert, but that doesn't mean it's always dry and hot. Even in the summer and spring months of October through May, the temperature can be chilly in the evenings. In the winter and autumn, night time temperatures can go as low as 1°C (34°F).

That's why we recommend packing layers no matter the time of year, but especially if you're experiencing Uluru on a sunrise or sunset tour. Windbreakers, light jackets, warm sweaters, and long pants are never a bad idea in the Red Centre.

Many excursions include lots of walking, so make sure you pack comfortable footwear appropriate for outdoor paths. Hiking boots and runners are recommended.

Plan a Sunset or Sunrise Adventure. Or Both!

Sure, Uluru is a massive monolith, but that doesn't mean it's not always changing its looks! It's bright red, but that colour changes throughout the day depending on how it's basking in the sun. That's why taking in Uluru on sunrise and sunset tours is an absolute must for your Australian Outback bucket list.

Desert Awakenings starts under the canopy of the stars and gives you a front-row seat to the colours of Uluru waking up. And don't worry, you'll enjoy the most important meal of the day, with an Aussie breakfast of bacon and egg rolls, homemade damper, coffee and tea. After the sun is up, your guided tour continues with a stop at a Mutitjulu waterhole before going to the National Park's Cultural Centre, where you'll learn even more about Anangu lore in great detail.

Just because the sun has set doesn't mean the wonder in the desert takes a rest. With the Field of Light Star Pass, you'll be transported from the Ayers Rock Resort to a remote desert location with views of Uluru. Sip on sparkling wine or beer and taste delicious outback canapes before watching a stunning art installation light up the night with 50,000 glass spheres changing colour in rhythm across the desert (all while the Australian Outback sky puts on a light show of its own).

It's one thing to see this monolith in the desert from the ground. Take your viewing to the next level with a bird's-eye view from a helicopter. You'll get a real sense of its grandeur from a unique vantage point. And in addition to Uluru, this 25-minute ride provides a memorable way of seeing all 36 rock formations of Kata Tjuta.

Ayers Rock Resort

### **Daisy's story**

My name is Daisy Corunna. I'm Arthur's sister. My Aboriginal name is Talahue. I can't tell you when I was born, but I feel old. My mother had me on Corunna Downs Station, just out of Marble Bar. She said I was born under a big, old gum tree and the midwife was called Diana. Course, that must have been her whitefella name. All the natives had whitefella and tribal names. I don't know what her tribal name was. When I was comin' into the world, a big mob of kids stood round waitin' for to get a look at me. I bet they got a fright.

I was happy up North. I had my mother and there was Old Fanny, my grandmother. Aah, she was good for a laugh, Old Fanny. She was a good old grandmother.

On the station, I went under the name Daisy Brockman. It wasn't till I was older that I took the name Corunna. Now, some people say my father wasn't Howden Drake-Brockman, they say he was this man from Malta. What can I say? I never heard 'bout this man from Malta before. I think that's a big joke.

Aah, you see, that's the trouble with us blackfellas, we don't know who we belong to, no one'll own up. I got to be careful what I say. You can't put no lies in a book.

Course, I had another father, he wasn't my real father like, but he looked after us just the same. Chinaman was his name. He was very tall and strong. The people respected him. They were scared of him. He was Arthur's Aboriginal father, too. He was a powerful man.

My poor mother lost a lot of babies. I had two sisters that lived, Lily and Rosie. They were, what do they call it? Full blood, yes. I was the light one of the family, the little one with blonde hair. Of course, there was Arthur, but they took him away when I was just a baby.

I'member Old Pompee, he was the old boy that looked after the vegetable garden, he told me my mother cried and cried when they took Arthur. She kept callin' to him like. Callin' to him to come back. The people thought Arthur was gettin' educated so he could run the station some day. They thought it'd be good to have a blackfella runnin' the station. They was all wrong. My poor old mother never saw him again.

Rosie and I was close. Lily was older than me. I spent a lot of time with Rosie. I was very sad when she died. She was only young. My mother nursed her, did everything for her, but we lost her. Good old Rosie, you know I been thinkin' 'bout her lately. She was what you call a good sport. I'll tell you a story about our white man's names. My mother was in Hedland with the three of us when an English nursing sister saw her near the well. She said, 'Have you got names for your three little girls?'

Mum said, 'No'.

She said, 'Well, I'll give you names, real beautiful ones. We'll call this one Lily, this one Rosie and this little one Daisy'. I was the short one of the family. We didn't mind being called that, we thought we were pretty flowers.

I haven't told you about my brother Albert, yet. He was light, too. He used to tease me. He'd chase me, then he'd hide behind a big bush and jump out and pretend he was the devil-devil. Oooh, he was naughty to me. They took Albert when they took Arthur, but Albert got sick and came back to the station. He was a good worker. He liked playing with me. He called me his little sister. They was a good mob on Corunna. A real good mob. I been thinkin' 'bout all of them lately. There was Peter Linck, the well-sinker. I think he was German, he lived at the outcamp. He had Rosie, not my sister Rosie, another one. Then there was Fred Stream, by jingoes, there was a few kids that belonged to him. He had Sarah, her children were really fair, white blackfellas, really.

Aah, that colour business is a funny thing. Our colour goes away. You mix us with the white man, and pretty soon, you got no blackfellas left. Some of these whitefellas you see walkin' around, they really black underneath. You see, you never can tell. I'm old now, and look at me, look at the skin on my arms and legs, just look! It's goin' white. I used to be a lot darker than I am now. I don't know what's happened. Maybe it's the white blood takin' over, or the medicine they gave me in hospital, I don't know.

*My Place* is an autobiography Sally Morgan, published in 1987

### **King Charles heckled by Indigenous senator Lidia Thorpe at Australia's Parliament House**

King Charles has been heckled by an Indigenous Australian senator, who called for a treaty and accused the crown of stealing Aboriginal land, as he concluded a speech at Parliament House in Canberra. Charles, on a five-day visit to Australia with Queen Camilla, addressed MPs and senators in the Great Hall of Parliament House on Monday. It was a key moment of his inaugural visit to Australia as monarch.

As he finished the speech – which covered his time as a school student in Australia, the Covid

pandemic and Australia's vulnerability to the climate crisis – Lidia Thorpe, an independent senator from Victoria, approached the stage yelling "this is not your country".

"You committed genocide against our people. Give us our land back. Give us what you stole from us – our bones, our skulls, our babies, our people," shouted Thorpe, who is a fiercely outspoken advocate for Indigenous rights. "You destroyed our land. Give us a treaty. We want a treaty in this country. You are genocidalist."

As security officers escorted her to the doors, she shouted: "This is not your land. You are not my king. You are not our king." Earlier, as Thorpe waited among invited guests inside the Great Hall before the royal couple entered, the senator turned her back on a large video screen when it showed King Charles standing to attention outside during the official welcome and the playing of the national anthem. Before the king's speech, Albanese and the opposition leader, Peter Dutton, welcomed Charles and Camilla to Parliament House, thanking them for standing with Australians in good times and bad. Albanese called it one of the honours of his life to have led the Australian delegation attending the king's coronation and praised the king's engagement on issues including the climate crisis and reconciliation.

"You have shown great respect for Australians, even during times where we've debated the future of our own constitutional arrangements and the nature of our relationship with the crown," Albanese said. "Nothing stands still." (...) Abbott is an avowed royalist, who caused widespread national outrage in 2014 for reintroducing the knights and dames honours system to Australia and then awarding the title to Prince Philip. Businessman Dick Smith, another guest at the reception, said the disruption was an illustration of Australian democracy. "That's the wonderful part of our democracy – that she's not going to be put in jail," he said.

Kate Lyons and Karen Middleton, The guardian, 21 Oct 2024

