

KS4 –

‘Around the world whilst staying at home.’



Australia



KS4 – theme week 1 ‘Around the world whilst staying at home.’

Dear All,

I hope you are all well.

We are going to be putting together some themed weeks for you all to do.

Our First week is ‘Around the world whilst staying at home.’

After talking to your tutors- the country for your project this week is... **Australia.**

Hope you all enjoy exploring Australia and don't forget to share your work with us at office@bwf.education or on the woodside twitter page.

Here are some ideas for you to have a go at whilst exploring the country of Australia.

Look at these video and facts websites and put together your own fun fact file-

Or maybe an information poster with fun facts about places to visit there- buildings, reefs, outback. What other places there might be of interest to others?

Maybe think about the wildlife, free time activities that are popular, foods from Australia, Famous people. Your fact file/ poster can be any fun facts that you want to share with others.

<https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/australia.html>

<https://www.coolkidfacts.com/australia-facts-for-kids/>

<https://youtu.be/hJm7kLzEmdE>

<https://youtu.be/aCswQS8jUOM>

<https://youtu.be/m9dsWarmv-c>

Fancy trying out some aboriginal art here are some sites and images to look at –



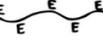
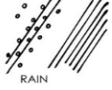
<https://youtu.be/TA6cRoCfpgl>

https://youtu.be/zp_vYfEiuGU

We have also included some symbols that Aboriginals use below to tell stories about journeys they have made.

There is also a booklet on Aboriginal art at the end of this document for your information.

ABORIGINAL SYMBOLS

					
Snake	Emu	People sitting	Hole or cloud or nest	Waterholes connected by running water	Boomerang
					
Kangaroo track	Moving kangaroo tracks	Travelling sign (circles are a resting place or campsite)	Yam plant	Woomera	Goanna
					
Honey ant	Emu	Possum	Animal tracks	Honey ant site	Spear
					
Meeting place	Campsite	Hunting boomerang	Coolamon	Person	Woman
					
Sandhill or cloud	Rain	Digging or clapping sticks	Witchetty grub	Man	Woman
					
Ants, fruits, flowers or eggs	Smoke, water flow, lightning or bush fire	Star	Bush berry	Man	Campsite or waterhole

How about making a traditional Australian musical instrument to play:

Below are the instructions for you to make your own didgeridoo

<https://www.koolkidscrafts.com/make-a-didgeridoo.html>

Will your boomerang come back?

What are boomerangs and what are they used for?

Have a go at making your own (out of thick cardboard) decorate it using traditional aboriginal art techniques.

If you are going to practice throwing it please get your parents permission and where possible in a **safe outdoor area**.

Follow the video below to make your own boomerang.

<https://youtu.be/YfuwwE-SUEE>

Can you name some famous Australian buildings or architecture?

Here's one that you can make and maybe include some interesting facts about it. You could write them around the plates.

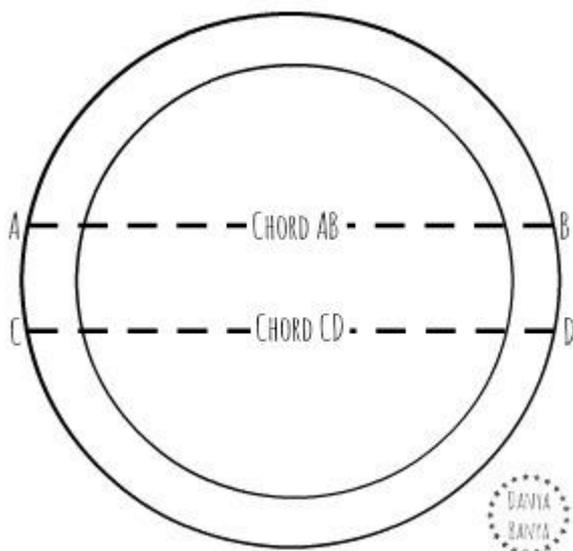


How to make a paper plate Sydney Harbour Bridge

To make each of ours, we used:

- [paper plate](#)
- [two paper cups](#)
- scissors
- black marker
- [toothpick](#)
- [Australian flag sticker](#)
- tape
- knife (optional)

Because of the wide bridge span, you'll need to cut a section of plate that is wider than it is high. So technically, you'll need to cut along a *chord* to make a *segment*. So if imagine your paper plate looks a little like this...



...then you can cut along chord AB to make one bridge, or cut along chord CD as well to make two. *(My inner geek loves sprinkling extra details like this into our activities. We're gradually increasing our understanding of maths concepts and vocabulary in a playful normalised way.)*

Next you need to draw in the bridge details. Using a black marker, outline your segment, and draw an inner arch following the shape of the inner paper plate rim. Then draw evenly spaced vertical lines from the chord to the top of the arch. I made mine about an inch apart, but there's no need to be exact.

Then draw diagonal lines from the outer rim to the inner rim of the next vertical line, to make a pattern along the top of the bridge arch.

Cut an inch long slit in the bottom of two cups. (It's easier if you do this with a knife, but scissors would probably work as well.) Slide the edges of your paper plate bridge into the slits, so that the cups look like pylons. Add window details with marker.



Fun fact: Did you know that the pylons on either side of the Sydney Harbour Bridge are mainly decorative?

For the finishing touch, stick an Australian flag sticker onto a toothpick and piece of card (I used the discarded middle piece of the paper plate). If you don't have a sticker, you could try drawing an Australian flag instead. Then tape the toothpick to the back of your Harbour Bridge.

Aboriginal Arts

Aboriginal art

Aboriginal art is an ancient art form. It is also one of the oldest surviving art forms in the world. Aboriginal art uses symbols and signs to narrate the origin of the universe.

Aborigines are natives of Australia. They have their own culture and traditions and have a continuous history spanning at least 50,000 years. Have you heard of a boomerang? A boomerang and another object known as didgeridoo are associated with the Aborigines. While boomerang is used for hunting, didgeridoo is a woodwind musical instrument. Let us take a look at the facts on Aboriginal art.

The symbols are used in Aboriginal art to tell stories of the world and pass on tales of the past.



Aboriginal Arts

The art work of Aborigines is known as Aboriginal art.

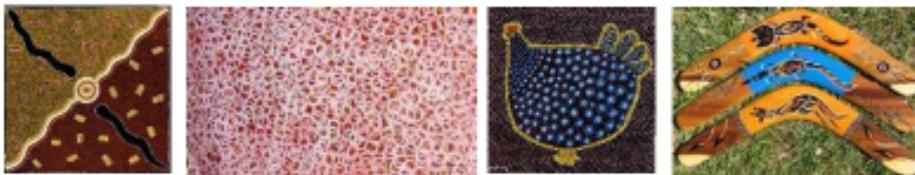
1. Aboriginal art has existed for many thousands of years. Some of the rock carvings and aboriginal paintings are 30,000 years old. These painting and carvings narrate the stories of the painter or sculptor.

2. A Bradshaw painting is one of oldest and most popular of rock paintings. There is a legend attached with Bradshaw paintings. The Aborigines believe the birds pecked the rocks and when their beaks bled they painted the images with their tail. Rock drawing with the help of stencils was also frequently used in Aboriginal art, wherein an object was placed on the rock and paint was splashed over it.

3. Did you know bark paintings are the oldest form of Aboriginal paintings? However, not many bark paintings exist today. The reason is the natural disintegration of the bark. Aborigines used perishable materials such as carved logs and tree stumps and bark to draw and paint. Hence, only few specimens of the earlier Aboriginal art are remaining.

4. The traditional art of the Aborigines was focused on portraying and narrating the stories of the "Dreamtime", a creation myth of the Aborigines. Some Aboriginal art works depict the world around them. Kangaroos, crocodiles and kookaburras are included in these paintings. Certain paintings depict the skeleton and organs of people and animals.

5. The colours used in ancient Aboriginal art were natural shades of earth colours such as red, brown and yellow. The other colours used were white made from pipe clay and charcoal made by burning wood.

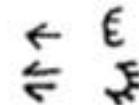
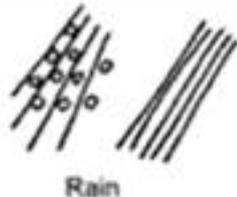


Aboriginal Artists

Chalie Buarrawanga Matjuwi
 Mickey Garrawurra Durrng
 Dhuwarrwarr Marika
 Makinti Naparanaka
 Nolie Rictor

Peter Burrawange Datjin
 Djalu Gurruwiwi
 Banduk Markia
 Elizabeth Nyumi
 Walangkura Napanananaka

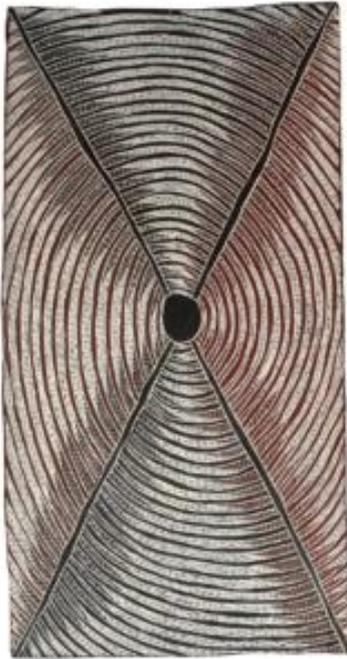
Aboriginal symbols



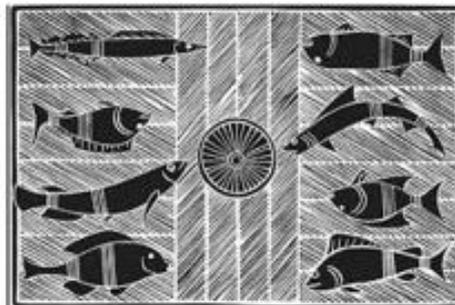
Aboriginal Art



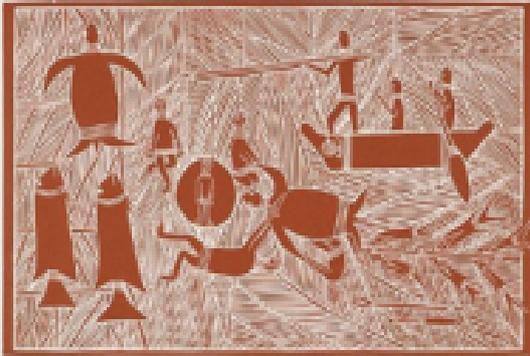
Dhuwarrwarr Marika



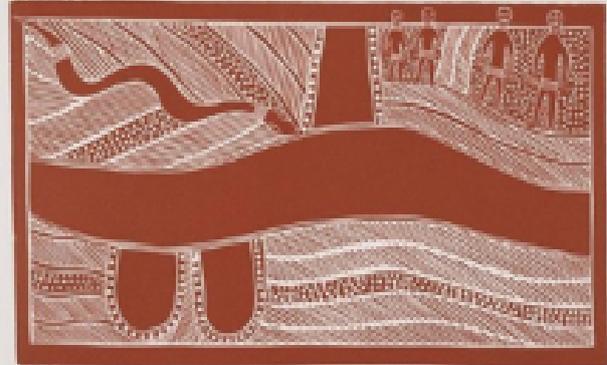
Dhuwarrwarr comes from one of the most prominent and political Yolngu families, the Marika's. This painting depicts a creation story of the Djang'kawu Sisters, who through their travels, singing, dancing and self-fertilising acts created Dhuwa Lands. This is a representation of the sacred waterhole that the Sisters found one morning and later gave birth in. The cross in the centre of the waterhole shows the sister's walking tracks to and from the spring, as well as indicating the four corners of the world. The shimmering white surface is the sun's reflection off the water as it rises. To Dhuwa people this motif represents knowledge.



Banduk Marika



Miyapunuwuy Yarru Yan



[Wawalak Wulay, Djang'kawu Creation](#)

Banduk Marika is the youngest daughter of Mawalan Marika, and sister of Wandjuk. Banduk Marika and her sisters are among the first Yolngu women to be encouraged by their male relatives to paint ancestral creation stories. Marika's medium of choice, linoprint, enables her to depict the ancestral stories in a new way, while respecting the law. Carving the design into the lino blocks echoes the practice of precisely incising clan designs onto wooden objects such as ancestral figures, Macassan pipes and message sticks.

Marika's print *Miyapunuwuy Yarru Yan* - 1987, illustrates key aspects of the story of two ancestral hunters who harpooned turtle and prepared them in the traditional way on Ruwakpuy Beach. Gakarrarr, the land seagull, was spearing fish nearby and caught wind of this. Sneaking up, he grabbed some meat and was in turn caught by the hunters and thrown onto the fire. [Wawalak Wulay, Djang'kawu Creation](#), 1987, shows scenes from the Wawilak Sisters and Djang'kawu song cycles. Because she is a Rirratjingu woman, Marika is intimately associated with Yalangbara and other important clan land in the region.

As a traditional landowner at Yirrkala, Marika has inherited responsibilities that have shaped her life. She was educated at Yirrkala and moved to Darwin in 1972. She later moved to Sydney in 1980 to pursue her career as an artist. In 1984 she was artist-in-residence at the Canberra School of Art, and in 1985 she was artist-in-residence at Flinders University, South Australia. In 1988, Marika returned to Yirrkala to be the manager of Buku-Larrnggay Mulka Arts Centre and Museum.

Marika combines her familial responsibilities with her activities as an artist and cultural activist. She has travelled as a delegate and speaker to many national and international conferences. In 1994, a Federal Court judgement awarded Marika (and seven other Aboriginal artists) damages against a company that illegally reproduced their work on carpets produced in Vietnam. Consequently, she featured in *Copyrights*, a documentary made in 1997 that explored Indigenous principles of copyright. Among Marika's many accomplishments have been appointments to the boards of the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, and the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory, Darwin. She was also a member of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Board of the Australia Council. In 2001, Marika was the recipient of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait