

## 10.

## Global comparison

## Suggested answer sheet

## Part A – Drawing comparisons

The following suggestions are intended as a guide only. Students may find additional information in their research.

Key questions	Australia	Country one (New Zealand)	Country two (South Africa)
1. What was the immediate impact of settlement on the Indigenous people of this region?	Conflict occurred immediately between settlers and Indigenous people.  Indigenous communities were forced to relocate.	Inter-tribal wars.	Racial violence and slavery.
2. Was trade an important part of early colonisation? If so, describe the impact of trade in this region.	No, settlement was the focus of early colonisation.	Yes, early on Maori people saw trade as an advantage.	No.
3. List some impacts of expansion of the colony on Indigenous people. Did 'frontier wars' or any other form of conflict occur?	Guerrilla war took place between Aborigines and settlers.	Land wars took place between Maori settlers and the colonial government.	Frontier wars took place over a 100 year period.
4. Were Indigenous children separated from their families and communities in this country?	Yes, in every state, under the authority of a variety of different laws.	Not under official practices.	Not formally, though they were often used for cheap labour, which meant informal removal.
5. Resistance by Indigenous peoples to government policies is a common thread in these histories. What form did resistance take in the country and what changes were brought about?	Personal resistance was always present to the removal of children.  Political organisation of Indigenous peoples in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century led to greater recognition after the 1967 referendum.	Land wars took place between the colonial government and various Maori tribes from the 1850s to the 1920s.	There were many forms of resistance to colonial oppression in South Africa, from land wars in the early years to formal political organisation under the African National Congress (ANC) from the 1950s onwards.

Key questions	Australia	Country one (New Zealand)	Country two (South Africa)
<p>6. Assimilation policies were adopted by some colonial governments to 'merge' Indigenous peoples into white society. Describe some of the practices of assimilation, such as schools for Indigenous children.</p>	<p>Indigenous people moved off traditional lands.</p> <p>Indigenous children removed to white schools, missions and into forced labour, and often forbidden to make contact with family or speak traditional language.</p>	<p>'Native Schools Act' introduced, making English compulsory for Maori children in schools from 1867.</p> <p>'Urban relocation program' encouraged Maori people to move off traditional lands and into cities from 1960.</p>	<p>Assimilation was not a policy pursued in South Africa. Rather, policies were implemented to ensure segregation and apartheid.</p>

## Part B – Differences and similarities

	Differences	Similarities
1.	Some countries pursued policies of assimilation, while others practiced segregation and apartheid.	Some form of violent conflict between settlers and Indigenous people occurred in every country.
2.	Children were not always separated from their families.	Indigenous people were always discriminated against by governments.
3.	Trading with Indigenous communities was not always initially pursued.	Indigenous peoples always lost a great deal of land.