ARTS2270 Australia 1788-1900: The Fatal Shore?
Semester One, 2015

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# Course Staff and Contact Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>A/Prof Anne O'Brien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>Morven Brown 368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>9385 2384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anne.obrien@unsw.edu.au">anne.obrien@unsw.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Time</td>
<td>Monday 12-1; Wednesday 4-5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Course Details

## Units of Credit (UoC)
6

## Course Description
‘Australia 1788-1900: The Fatal Shore?’ will introduce students to the main historical processes in the making of Australia. It will provide knowledge and critical analysis of the main events, demographic shifts, and political, social and cultural movements of the period. It will provide a depth of historical perspective to important contemporary questions. Why are fears of Asia so deep-seated in the Australian consciousness? What is the background to the Mabo debate and the call for an Aboriginal treaty? Where does the Republican Movement find its Australian origins? How do current ideas and stereotypes of masculinity and femininity relate to our colonial past? What does Australian material life and culture owe to its nineteenth century foundations and patterns? Why is our current political system like it is?

## Course Aims
1. This course aims to provide students with a broad understanding of the major events and themes underpinning Australian colonial history and will prepare them to study ‘ARTS2271 Australia 1901-2008: From Federation to the Apology’.
2. As a 200 level history subject it is intended to develop students’ understanding of historiography and theories of history, and to give them experience of using primary sources to write history. It thus prepares students for advanced study at third year and honours level. It can be counted towards a major in History and Australian Studies. It builds on threshold concepts in the discipline of History introduced in ‘ARTS1270 World History: The Big Picture’ and on threshold concepts in Australian Studies, introduced in ‘ARTS1190 Australian Legends: Introducing Australian Studies’.

## Student Learning Outcomes
1. think critically, make informed judgments and communicate effectively in both verbal and written form.
2. understand the role of primary and secondary evidence in historical debate; understand the concept of historiography and how it informs historical narrative and debate.
3. research historical subjects and understand the role of historical interpretation.
4. understand that the past can be examined through a wide range of forms including architecture, photographs, memory.

## Graduate Attributes
1. skills of critical, creative and imaginative thinking about
society, culture and the arts
value for and capacity for ethical, reasoned and open-minded discussion and debate
an understanding of the experiences and world-views of other times, places and cultures
an informed understanding of human experience, human culture and society

3. Learning and Teaching Rationale

My fundamental aim in teaching is to encourage students to share my own love of ideas – to build arguments, then juxtapose contradictions, to observe irony, pathos, paradox, aspiration, the ordinary and the extraordinary in human experience past and present. I promote student engagement in the learning process by encouraging a supportive and stimulating environment for discussion and activity in tutorials and by being available to students for personal consultation.

4. Teaching Strategies

Like most tertiary history courses, ARTS2270 employs 3 modes of learning: lectures, tutorials and reading. Lectures give you an overview of the topic. Tutorials enable you to discuss your ideas with others. Reading enables you to explore topics in depth and gives you access to the ideas and information you need for your writing and discussion.

Lectures provide much input but may also be interactive. They distil wide reading, summarise debate, tell stories, present material that isn’t readily available. Unless you attend lectures regularly you will not have ‘heard’ the course and will not be able to pass the test.

The tutorial program has been designed to link with the lecture program but not to duplicate it, usually examining in depth one aspect of a broad question which the lecture has contextualised. It is essential that all group members read all the essential reading for each week’s tutorial.

The reading for each week consists of historiography and documents that provide you with different perspectives on the relevant topic. The later part of this course outline lists these readings, as well as extra readings which will assist you in researching your essay. It also has questions for each week relating to both the documents and historiography. These are for your reference when you have finished your reading each week, so that you will be prepared to contribute to class.

5. Course Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Task</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Learning Outcomes Assessed</th>
<th>Graduate Attributes Assessed</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research essay</td>
<td>3000 wds</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>Week 10, 15 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial assignment</td>
<td>1000 wds</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>Week 5, 2 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text introduction</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>assigned individually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class test</td>
<td>50 minutes</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
<td>Week 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please Note: Students must complete all the above assessment requirements.
The Arts and Social Sciences Protocols and Guidelines state:

A student who attends less than 80% of the classes/activities and has not submitted appropriate supporting documentation to the Course Authority to explain their absence may be awarded a grade of UF (Unsatisfactory Fail).

The Attendance Guidelines can be found in full at:
https://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/current-students/academic-information/Protocols-Guidelines/

For details of what the assessments entail please see the end of this outline.

Grades

All results are reviewed at the end of each semester and may be adjusted to ensure equitable marking across the School.

The proportion of marks lying in each grading range is determined not by any formula or quota system, but by the way that students respond to assessment tasks and how well they meet the objectives of the course. Nevertheless, since higher grades imply performance that is well above average, the number of distinctions and high distinctions awarded in a typical course is relatively small. At the other extreme, on average 6.1% of students do not meet minimum standards and a little more (8.6%) in first year courses. For more information on the grading categories see

Submission of Assessment Tasks

Students must submit two copies of each assessment task, one hard copy and one electronic copy.

All hard copy assignments are to be submitted to the School Assignment Box, outside the front counter of the School of Humanities and Languages, level 2, Morven Brown building. They must have a properly completed School Assessment Coversheet, with the declaration signed and dated by hand. The Coversheet can be downloaded from https://hal.arts.unsw.edu.au/students/courses/course-outlines/. It is your responsibility to make a backup copy of the assignment prior to submission and retain it.

Assignments must be submitted before 4:00pm on the due date. Assignments received after this time will be marked as having been received late.

In addition, an electronic copy must be submitted through Moodle on Turnitin by 5pm on the due date.

Late Submission of Assignments

The Arts and Social Sciences late submissions guidelines state the following:

- An assessed task is deemed late if it is submitted after the specified time and date as set out in the course Learning Management System (LMS).
- The late penalty is the loss of 3% of the total possible marks for the task for each day or part thereof the work is late.
- Work submitted 14 days after the due date will be marked and feedback provided but no mark will be recorded. If the work would have received a pass mark but the
lateness and the work is a compulsory course component a student will be deemed to have met that requirement. This does not apply to a task that is assessed but no mark is awarded.

- Work submitted 21 days after the due date will not be accepted for marking or feedback and will receive no mark or grade. If the assessment task is a compulsory component of the course a student will automatically fail the course.

The Late Submissions Guidelines can be found in full at: https://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/current-students/academic-information/Protocols-Guidelines/

The penalty may not apply where students are able to provide documentary evidence of illness or serious misadventure. Time pressure resulting from undertaking assignments for other courses does not constitute an acceptable excuse for lateness.

6. Extension of Time for Submission of Assessment Tasks

The Arts and Social Sciences Extension Guidelines apply to all assessed tasks regardless of whether or not a grade is awarded, except the following:

1. any form of test/examination/assessed activity undertaken during regular class contact hours
2. any task specifically identified by the Course Authority (the academic in charge of the course) in the Course Outline or Learning Management System (LMS), for example, Moodle, as not available for extension requests.

A student who missed an assessment activity held within class contact hours should apply for Special Consideration via myUNSW.

The Arts and Social Sciences Extension Guidelines state the following:

- A student seeking an extension should apply through the Faculty’s online extension tool available in LMS.
- A request for an extension should be submitted before the due time/date for the assessment task.
- The Course Authority should respond to the request within two working days of the request.
- The Course Authority can only approve an extension up to five days. A student requesting an extension greater than five days should complete an application for Special Consideration.
- The Course Authority advises their decision through the online extension tool.
- If a student is granted an extension, failure to comply will result in a penalty. The penalty will be invoked one minute past the approved extension time.

7. Attendance

The Arts and Social Sciences Attendance Guidelines state the following:

- A student is expected to attend all class contact hours for a face-to-face or blended course and complete all activities for a blended or fully online course.
If a student is unable to attend all classes for a course due to timetable clashes, the student must complete the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences Permitted Timetable Clash form (see information at Item 8 below). A student unable to attend lectures in a course conducted by the School of Education can apply for “Permission to Participate in Lectures Online”.

Where practical, a student’s attendance will be recorded. Individual course outlines/LMS will set out the conditions under which attendance will be measured.

A student who arrives more than 15 minutes late may be penalised for non-attendance. If such a penalty is imposed, the student must be informed verbally at the end of class and advised in writing within 24 hours.

If a student experiences illness, misadventure or other occurrence that makes absence from a class/activity unavoidable, or expects to be absent from a forthcoming class/activity, they should seek permission from the Course Authority, and where applicable, should be accompanied by an original or certified copy of a medical certificate or other form of appropriate evidence.

Reserve members of the Australian Defence Force who require absences of more than two weeks due to full-time service may be provided an exemption. The student may also be permitted to discontinue enrolment without academic or financial penalty.

If a Course Authority rejects a student’s request for absence from a class or activity the student must be advised in writing of the grounds for the rejection.

A Course Authority may excuse a student from classes or activities for up to one month. However, they may assign additional and/or alternative tasks to ensure compliance.

A Course Authority considering the granting of absence must be satisfied a student will still be able to meet the course’s learning outcomes and/or volume of learning.

A student seeking approval to be absent for more than one month must apply in writing to the Dean and provide all original or certified supporting documentation.

The Dean will only grant such a request after consultation with the Course Authority to ensure that measures can be organised that will allow the student to meet the course’s learning outcomes and volume of learning.

A student who attends less than 80% of the classes/activities and has not submitted appropriate supporting documentation to the Course Authority to explain their absence may be awarded a final grade of UF (Unsatisfactory Fail).

A student who has submitted the appropriate documentation but attends less than 66% of the classes/activities will be asked by the Course Authority to apply to discontinue the course without failure rather than be awarded a final grade of UF. The final decision as to whether a student can be withdrawn without fail is made by Student Administration and Records.

Students who falsify their attendance or falsify attendance on behalf of another student will be dealt with under the Student Misconduct Policy.

8. Class Clash

Students who are enrolled in an Arts and Social Sciences program (single or dual) and have an unavoidable timetable clash can apply for permissible timetable clash by completing an online application form. Students must meet the rules and conditions in order to apply for permissible clash. The rules and conditions can be accessed online in full at:
Students who are enrolled in a non-Arts and Social Sciences program must seek advice from their home faculty on permissible clash approval

9. Academic Honesty and Plagiarism

Plagiarism is presenting someone else’s thoughts or work as your own. It can take many forms, from not having appropriate academic referencing to deliberate cheating.

In many cases plagiarism is the result of inexperience about academic conventions. The University has resources and information to assist you to avoid plagiarism.

The Learning Centre assists students with understanding academic integrity and how to not plagiarise. Information is available on their website: http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au/plagiarism/. They also hold workshops and can help students one-on-one.

If plagiarism is found in your work when you are in first year, your lecturer will offer you assistance to improve your academic skills. They may ask you to look at some online resources, attend the Learning Centre, or sometimes resubmit your work with the problem fixed. However, more serious instances in first year, such as stealing another student’s work or paying someone to do your work, may be investigated under the Student Misconduct Procedures.

Repeated plagiarism (even in first year), plagiarism after first year, or serious instances, may also be investigated under the Student Misconduct Procedures. The penalties under the procedures can include a reduction in marks, failing a course or for the most serious matters (like plagiarism in an Honours thesis) or even suspension from the university. The Student Misconduct Procedures are available here: http://www.gs.unsw.edu.au/policy/documents/studentmisconductprocedures.pdf
## 10. Course Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Commencing</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Lecture Content</th>
<th>Tutorial Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 March</td>
<td>Perspectives</td>
<td>1. Introduction to course</td>
<td>No tutorial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Australia: the long history</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March</td>
<td>One big jail?</td>
<td>1. First contacts</td>
<td>Introductions &amp; early Sydney</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Convicts: the big picture</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 March</td>
<td>Contesting the land</td>
<td>1. Pastoral push</td>
<td>Debating convicts</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Truganini</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23 March</td>
<td>Little Britain &amp; its problems</td>
<td>1. New colonies</td>
<td>On the frontiers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Gender &amp; respectability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March</td>
<td>A land of opportunity?</td>
<td>1. The rushes &amp; race</td>
<td>Respectability &amp; ‘rough culture’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ned Kelly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April</td>
<td>Indigenous ‘problems’</td>
<td>1. Northern frontiers</td>
<td>Eureka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Towards protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>Cities and classes</td>
<td>1. The rise of the cities</td>
<td>Jandamurra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. the other side of the tracks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28 April</td>
<td>Irish Legends</td>
<td>1. ‘The Irish in Australia’: film</td>
<td>Walking tour of Randwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. History</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 May</td>
<td>Looking to Asia</td>
<td>1. The rise of imperialism</td>
<td>Prostitution</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. White Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May</td>
<td>‘Fin de siecle’</td>
<td>1. Depression</td>
<td>Origins of white Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Strikes &amp; labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 May</td>
<td>Making a nation?</td>
<td>1. Utopias and federation</td>
<td>The 1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Test hints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 May</td>
<td>Class test</td>
<td>Class test</td>
<td>Symbols &amp; visions 1900-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>No lecture</td>
<td>No lecture</td>
<td>Essays returned – course advice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Course Resources

Textbook Details
Students are encouraged to read widely. There is no textbook assigned for this course, but links to the essential weekly readings are on Moodle. While the links are necessary for weekly tutorial readings it is also a good idea to purchase or borrow from the library a general history. Useful texts include:

- Patricia Grimshaw (et al) *Creating a Nation*, McPhee Gribble, 1994;

Journals

- *Australian Historical Studies* (formerly *Historical Studies*)
- *Australian Economic History Review*
- *Australian Feminist Studies*
- *Australian Journal of Politics and History*
- *Hecate*
- *Labour History*
- *Lilith*
- *Journal of Australian Colonial History*
- *Journal of Religious History*
- *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*
- *Journal of Australian Studies*

Additional Readings

Burgmann, V. & Lee, J.  
A People’s History of Australia Since 1788, 4 vols  

Cannon, M.  

Cannon, M.  

Carey, Hilary M.  
Believing in Australia: A Cultural History of Religion,  
Sydney, 1996.

Carroll, J.(ed)  
Intruders in the Bush: The Australian Quest for Identity,  

Chesterman, J.  
Citizens without Rights: Aborigines and Australian Citizenship,  
Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 1997

Cochrane, P  

Crowley, F.K. (ed.)  
A New History of Australia,  
Melbourne, 1974.

Connah, G.  
The Archaeology of Australia’s History, Melbourne,  
1993

Connell, R.W. & Irving, T H  
Class Structure in Australian History,  
1980.

Davison, G.  
The Unforgiving Minute: How Australians Learned to Tell the Time, Melbourne, 1993.

Day, David  
Claiming a Continent: A New History of Australia,  

Docker, J.  

Dovers, Stephen  
Environmental History and Policy: Still Settling Australia,  

Durack, Mary  
Kings in Grass Castles, 1959

Flannery, T,(ed)  
The Explorers, Melbourne, 1998.

Ford, L  
Settler Sovereignty: Jurisdiction and Indigenous people in America and Australia, 1788-1836, Boston, 2010.

Fox, C.  
Working Australia, Sydney, 1991

Freeland, J. M. (f.p.1968)  
Architecture in Australia: A History, Melbourne, 1982

Karskens, G  
The Colony: A History of early Sydney, Sydney, 2009

Kingston, B.  
Glad, Confident Morning, 1860-1900, Oxford History of

Kingston, B.  

Kociumbas, J.  

Lawrence, Susan  

Gare, D & Ritter, D  

Garton, S.  

Goodall, H.  
*Invasion to Embassy: Land in Aboriginal Politics in New South Wales, 1770-1972*, Sydney, 1996.

Griffiths, T.  

Griffiths, T. & Robin L  

Grimshaw, P. et al  
*Creating a Nation*, McPhee Gribble, 1994

Irving, Robert (ed),  
*The History and Design of the Australian House*, Sydney, Oxford University Press, 1985

Irving, T H  

Lake, M.  

Magarey, S (et al)  

Matthews, J.  
*Good and Mad Women*, Sydney, 1986.

Maynard, Margaret,  

Metcalf, Bill  

Moloney, John  

O’Brien, A  

Rickard, J. Australia: A Cultural History, Melbourne, 1988


Ward, Russell The Australian Legend, Melbourne 1958


White, R. Inventing Australia, Sydney, 1981


Websites


http://trove.nla.gov.au search online for books and pictures and early Australian newspapers.

See also the UNSW Library: info.library.unsw.edu.au/web/services/services.

12. Course Evaluation and Development

Courses are periodically reviewed and students' feedback is used to improve them. Feedback is gathered using various means including UNSW's Course and Teaching Evaluation and Improvement (CATEI) process.
13. Student Support

The Learning Centre is available for individual consultation and workshops on academic skills. Find out more by visiting the Centre’s website at:

http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au

14. Grievances

All students should be treated fairly in the course of their studies at UNSW. Students who feel they have not been dealt with fairly should, in the first instance, attempt to resolve any issues with their tutor or the course convenors.

If such an approach fails to resolve the matter, the School of Humanities and Languages has an academic member of staff who acts as a Grievance Officer for the School. This staff member is identified on the notice board in the School of Humanities and Languages. Further information about UNSW grievance procedures is available at:

https://my.unsw.edu.au/student/atoz/Complaints.html

15. Other Information

myUNSW

myUNSW is the online access point for UNSW services and information, integrating online services for applicants, commencing and current students and UNSW staff. To visit myUNSW please visit either of the below links:

https://my.unsw.edu.au

https://my.unsw.edu.au/student/atoz/ABC.html

OHS

UNSW’s Occupational Health and Safety Policy requires each person to work safely and responsibly, in order to avoid personal injury and to protect the safety of others. For all matters relating to Occupational Health, Safety and Environment, see

http://www.ohs.unsw.edu.au/

Special Consideration

In cases where illness or other circumstances produce repeated or sustained absence, students should apply for Special Consideration as soon as possible. The application must be made via Online Services in myUNSW. Log into myUNSW and go to My Student Profile tab > My Student Services channel > Online Services > Special Consideration. Applications on the grounds of illness must be filled in by a medical practitioner. Further information is available at:

https://my.unsw.edu.au/student/atoz/SpecialConsideration.html

Student Equity and Disabilities Unit

Students who have a disability that requires some adjustment in their learning and teaching environment are encouraged to discuss their study needs with the course convenor prior to or at the commencement of the course, or with the Student Equity Officers (Disability) in the Student Equity and Disabilities Unit (9385 4734). Information for students with disabilities is available at: http://www.studentequity.unsw.edu.au
Issues that can be discussed may include access to materials, signers or note-takers, the provision of services and additional examination and assessment arrangements. Early notification is essential to enable any necessary adjustments to be made.

**TUTORIAL PROGRAM**

**Week 1 No tutorial**

**Week 2 Introductory tutorial**  
This tutorial will introduce the themes of the course, and ways of interpreting them by focusing on one new interpretation of the first few years of the British colony at Port Jackson.

**Essential Reading**  

**Week 3 Debating Convicts**

**Essential Reading**  
*Historiography*  


**Documents**  


for background see: Joan Lynravn, Catchpole, Margaret (1762-1819) *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol 1 (MUP) 1966.

**Discussion questions:**  
1. What is Karskens’ main argument? Do you find it convincing?  
2. How and why does Gilchrist present such a different view?

**Document questions:**  
1. Why are these documents particularly useful?  
2. What light does Tingley’s letter shed on the convict system? Why does he want his parents to come to Van Diemen’s Land?  
3. How does Margaret Catchpole’s letter illuminate life for women in NSW?

**Further Reading**  
Atkinson, Alan  

Atkinson, Alan,  

Boyce, James,  
*Van Diemen’s Land*, Black Inc, 2008

Bradley, James &  
‘From Slavery to servitude: the Australian exile of Elizabeth and Constance.’
Pybus, Cassandra  

Clark, C M H  

Damousi, Joy,  
Depraved and disorderly: female convicts, sexuality and gender in colonial Australia,  

Daniels, Kay,  

Duffield, Ian  
Representing convicts: new perspectives of convict forced labour migration,  
Leicester University Press, 1977

Frost, Lucy and Maxwell Stewart, H  

Hughes, Robert,  

Karskens, Grace,  

Maxwell Stewart, H  

Nicholas, Stephen,  
Convict Workers: reinterpreting Australia’s past, Cambridge University Press, 1988

Oxley, Debbie  
Convict Maids: the forced migration of women to Australia, Cambridge University Press, 1996

Pybus, Cassandra  

Robson, L. L  
The convict settlers of Australia, Melbourne University Press, 1965

Shaw, A G L  
Convicts and the colonies, Faber, 1966

Wood, G A,  

**Week 4 On the Frontiers**

**Essential reading**

**Historiography**

Bain Attwood & S G Foster,  

Kate Fullagar  

Kate Fullagar  

**Documents**

Extract from Australian Reminiscences and papers of L E Threlkeld, missionary to the Aborigines, 1824-1859, Neil Gunson (ed), Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1974, pp 48-9

Judge Burton’s Judgment, Myall Creek trial, in R H W Reece, Aborigines and Colonists, Sydney University Press, 1974, pp 153-56
Discussion questions:
1. What was ‘the Great Australian Silence’ and why do you think it developed?
2. What was innovative about the work of Henry Reynolds?
3. Why is oral history contentious?
4. Analyse Attwood and Forster’s arguments about genocide.
5. Why do so many find this history ‘discomforting’? What have been the results of this ‘discomfort’?
6. Why does Kate Fullagar think we need to look again at Bennelong? What does she find?
7. Do perspectives such as hers shed new light on the issues canvassed in the history wars?

Document questions:
1. What light does Threlkeld throw on frontier violence? To what extent might his role as missionary to the Aborigines influence his perspective? Threlkeld published his reminiscences nearly 30 years after the events described. Should this affect the ways that historians interpret them? How?
2. Why was Judge Burton’s judgment ‘one of the most devastating judgments ever handed down in a colonial court’? Analyse the significance of his language.

Further Reading
Atkinson, A & Aveling, M  
Broome, Richard  
Broome, Richard  
Foster, Robert  
McGrath, Ann  
Reece R H W  
_Aborigines and colonists: Aborigines and colonial society in New South Wales in the 1830s and 1840s_, Sydney University Press, 1974.
Reynolds, Henry  
Reynolds, Henry  
Reynolds, Henry  

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**Week 5 Respectability and ‘rough culture’**

**Essential reading**

_Historiography_

Penny Russell, _The Brash Colonial: class and comportment in nineteenth century Australia_,  


**Documents**

Extract from letters of Susannah Watson to her daughters, 1857 and 1867, in Babette Smith, _A Cargo of women_, Rosenberg, 2005, pp 151-5.

Men and how to manage them: _A book for Australian Wives and Mothers_, by An Old Housekeeper, Melbourne, 1885, pp 1-4.
Discussion questions:
1. How were ‘modes of civilized behaviour…tested and revealed’ by the incident of Lady Jane Franklin and Dr Hobson?
2. What does the story of the second Lady Parkes’ show about colonial mores? How do the reactions of Curtin Candler and The Bulletin to Lady Parkes illuminate those mores?
3. What argument does Russell make in this article? Is a study of the culture of manners important?
4. What light does Daniels cast on the ‘rough culture’ of convict women?
5. Are you convinced that the rebellion of women in the factory was organized? What is the significance of this?

Document questions:
1. How do the letters of Susannah Watson add to our understanding of women and respectability?
2. What assumptions does Men and how to manage them make about its audience and subject?

Further Reading
Doust, Janet ‘Exploring gentry women on the New South Wales frontier n the 1820s and 1830s,’ Women’s History Review, vol 18, issue 1, 2009, issue 1,
Davison, Graeme ‘From urban jail to bourgeois suburb’, Journal of Urban History, vol 32, no.5 pp 741-760
MacKenzie, Kirsten Scandal in the colonies: Sydney and Cape Town, 1820-1850, Melbourne, 2004
Young, Linda Middle class culture in the nineteenth century: America, Australia and Britain, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.
Smith, Babette Australia’s birthstain: the startling legacy of the convict era, Sydney, 2008, chapters 7 & 8.

Week 6 Eureka: Legend and Legacy

Essential readings
Documents
Joseph Jewkes (1824-1900) Diary (Reminiscences of Eureka) courtesy of the Phillips Family, Gosford (Extract).

Historiography
Clare Wright  

**Document Questions**
1. What differences do you notice between Peter Lalor’s and Joseph Jewkes’ accounts of the Eureka rebellion and its outcomes? How can we explain these differences?
2. How does Lalor justify the actions of the rebels?
3. What is the origin and form of these two documents? Which would be the better known?

**Discussion Questions**
1. How does Cahir and Clark’s close research on Aboriginal miners nuance our understandings of the processes of colonisation?
2. Molony and Kociumbas portray the gold rushes and the sorts of men involved in the Eureka rebellion very differently. Discuss the differences. How is it that two historians can offer such different interpretations?
3. How does Clare Wright reshape our understandings of ‘the rushes’ and of gender relations in the mid-19th century?

**Further Reading**

Week 7 Jandamarra

**Essential readings**

**Historiography**


**Document**


**Discussion Questions**

1. Howard Pedersen writes about his meeting with Bunuba man Banjo Woorunmuwa. How did Woorunmuwa change and shape the Pedersen's ideas about history and his research?
2. Compare Woorunmuwa's and Pederson's accounts of the Jandamurra story. How do these 'black' and 'white' accounts differ? Should non-Aboriginal historians always work with Aboriginal historians?
3. Why did Jandamurra co-operate (albeit briefly) with the European invader? Some historians have argued that such cooperation was evidence of Aboriginal accommodation and agency. Do you agree?
4. Contemporaries condemned Jandamurra as a criminal. Should we now see him as a hero?
5. Does seeing the photographs of Jandamurra's country help you understand the story better? Should historians be personally familiar with the places they write about?

**Document Questions:**

1. What does Pilmer's diary tell us about Aboriginal resistance in the Kimberleys? What does it tell us about *Countryman*'s readership?
2. How did Europeans justify the killing of Jundamurra?

**Further Reading**


Idriess, I. *Outlaw of the Leopold*, Chs 1-8 and pp. 236-244.

Loos, N.  

Muecke, S. et al.  
‘Pigeon the outlaw: history as texts’ *Aboriginal History*, 9, 1985, part 1, pp. 81-100.

Nyoongah, Mudrooroo (formerly Colin Johnson)  
*Long Live Sandawara!* Melbourne 1987, Ch. 5 Sandawara goes to war’, pp. 69-83 NB this is a fictionalised account.

Pedersen, H. & B. Woorunmarra  

Reynolds, Henry  
*The Other Side of the Frontier*, Ringwood, 1981, Chs. 3 & 4.

Rowley, C.D.  
*The Destruction of Aboriginal Society*, Canberra, 1970, Ch. 11.

**Week 8 Walking tour of Randwick: A Victorian Suburb**

**Meeting place and times to be announced!**

**Essential reading**

Waugh, Joseph  
*The living among the dead: tales from St Jude’s Cemetry, Randwick*, Randwick and District Historical Society, 2005, pp 5-8.

Waugh, Joseph  
*Aboriginal people of the eastern coast of Sydney*, Randwick and District Historical Society, 2001, pp 4105.

**Week 9 Prostitution in the colonies**

**Essential reading**

**Historiography**

Raymond Evans  

Su Jane Hunt  
*Spinifex and Hessian: Women’s lives in North-Western Australia, 1860-1900*, Nedlands, 1989, pp 104-120

Victoria K Haskens  
‘Down in the gully and just outside the garden walk’: white women and the sexual abuse of Aboriginal women on a colonial Australian Frontier, *History Australia*, vol 10, no. 1, 2013.

**Documents**

Extract from Royal Commission on alleged Chinese Gambling and Immorality, Minutes of Evidence, Sydney, 1892, in Ruth Teale (ed) *Colonial Eve: Sources on Women in Australia, 1788-1914*, Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1978

Extracts on prostitution from Kay Daniels and Mary Murnane, *Uphill All the Way: A Documentary History of Women in Australia*, University of Queensland Press, 1980, pp 97-101

**Discussion questions**

1. How did contemporaries explain the existence of prostitution in colonial society? How did moral and hygienic considerations conflict or overlap in the development of policies to deal with prostitution.

2. How did the image of indigenous women as ‘debased but fatally attractive’ influence attitudes towards and treatment of them in this period?
Document questions
1. Compare the interests and concerns of the Royal Commissioners with those of Adelaide during the 1892 Royal Commission on Chinese Gambling and Immorality.

2. How does the Women’s Voice article illuminate the meaning of ‘the double standard’ in this period?

3. What does Walter Reid’s letter tell us about the role of the Royal Navy in the formulation and administration of colonial laws regarding prostitution? What does it say about the difficulties experienced by the authorities in achieving their objectives?

Further reading


Week 10 Origins of the White Australia Policy

Essential readings

Historiography


Documents

Discussion Questions:
1. What is Lake’s main argument? How does her article shed new light on understandings of the Chinese in 19th century Australia?
2. Were the Chinese in Sydney united in loyalty to one another against European racism?

Document Questions:
1. What do these documents reveal about the nature of the opposition to Asian immigration in colonial Australia?
2. What connections are apparent between racial and gender anxieties?

Further Reading
Evans, Raymond Race Relations in Colonial Queensland, St. Lucia, 1988
Markus, Andrew Fear and Hatred. Purifying Australia and California, Sydney, 1979, esp. Pt. 4.
Moore, Clive Kanaka, Port Moresby, 1985
Price, Charles The Great White Walls are Built: Restrictive Immigration to North America and Australasia 1836-1888, Canberra, 1974

Week 11 The 1890s

Essential readings
Historiography
Melissa Bellanta ‘Naughty and gay? revisiting the nineties in the Australian colonies, History Australia, vol 9, no. 1, 2012.

**Documents**


Victorian Police Reports, Constable Wardley, re ‘Unemployed movements’ 26 January 1893 and subsequent recommendation to prosecute William Lofman, in Colonial Secretary’s Reports, Victorian Public Records Office.

Letter, Passmore Edwards (Organising Secretary Unemployed Committee) to C H Chomley (Chief Commissioner of Police) Victorian Public Record Office, 10 June 1892.

**Discussion Questions**
1. What is Melissa Bellant’s main argument? Do you find it convincing?
2. What strategies did the unemployed use to survive the 1890s depression? Why were there few or no government strategies to deal with unemployment?
3. What role did women play in unemployed protest? What does ‘moral economy’ refer to and how did it shape their expectations and demands?
4. Was the unemployed agitation a reflection of class conflict in Australian society? Did unemployment unite or divide the workless? What was its effect on the working classes as a whole?

**Document Questions**
1. To whom do the orators appeal and why? How did they differ in their strategies and beliefs?
2. Discuss the significance of the women’s demonstration of 6 June 1892? Did it challenge or reflect gender roles? Who were the women attacking?
3. How did the authorities, most obviously the police, respond to popular protest? What were the constraints on that response?

**Further Reading**


Lane, Ernie *Dawn to Dusk: Reminiscences of a Rebel*, Brisbane, 1939, ch. 3.
O'Brien, Anne  

Rude, George  

Thompson, E.P.  

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**Week 12 Visions of Nation**

**Essential readings**

**Historiography**

Mark McKenna,  

Greg Noble,  

**Commentary**

Marilyn Lake, Marilyn and Bob Birrell, ‘Is Federation Blokes’ History?’, debate, Lateline, ABC TV.

**Document**


**Discussion Questions**

1. What point is Mark McKenna making about the meaning of ‘the crown’ in Australian history?
2. What is Susie Khamis’s main argument.
3. How does your knowledge of 19th century Australian history help you critique attempts to ‘sell’ Australia?
4. How does the extract from the *Bulletin* of 1887 tell us about Australian nationalism?
5. Do the Lake/Birrell discussion and the Kalantzis article focus issues that are useful for understanding Australia’s past and present problems?

**Further Reading**

Alomes, S.  

Atkinson, A.  

Birch, Tony,  
‘“History is never bloodless”: Getting it Wrong After One Hundred Years’, *Australian Historical Studies Special Issue: Challenging Histories: Reflections on Australian History*, vol. 33, no 118, 2002, 42-53.

Birrell, B.  

Birrell, B.  

Bolton, G.  

Evans, R. et.al.  

Grimshaw, P.  

Hearn, M. and Patmore, G. (eds)  
ASSESSMENTS

TEXT INTRODUCTION
Contribution to assessment: 10%

Part of your assessment is a 5-minute oral introduction to one of the essential historiographical readings. These readings will be allocated in the first tutorial. Since all students will have read the article or chapter, you do not need to summarise it in detail, though it would be helpful to orient us to the reading by briefly outlining the main content. But your main tasks are:

1) to explain what it made you think about, which ideas or information struck you as particularly interesting, whether the argument was convincing or not and why.

2) to come to class with 2 questions that arise from the reading for the class to discuss.

TUTORIAL ASSIGNMENT
Due: Week 5: Thursday 2 April
Word length: 1000 words
Contribution to assessment: 30%

Question: Pick 2 primary sources that provide contrasting perspectives on one theme of the course that has been covered up to and including week 5. What do they tell us about colonial Australia? How useful is each one, in what ways, and why?

Explanation: History is based on historians’ interpretations of primary sources. This exercise is intended to give you the chance to write a short piece of history from primary sources. It is due early in the session ie Week 5 so that you will get feed-back early in the course. You should be thinking about what you will do in this exercise and looking for interesting sources from week 1.
By analysing 2 different sources that provide contrasting information about or points of view relating to the same topic you can discuss how they shed light on some aspect of early Australia. You can also discuss the methodological issues involved in interpreting them and the questions they raise that require more research. You should refer briefly to secondary sources - particularly to indicate what your sources contribute to the historiography, and to flesh out context if needed. It is also helpful to check the Australian Dictionary of Biography, an online scholarly resource, in case there is a brief biography of the author of your source. This can be very helpful in providing insight into its immediate and broader context. However, the bulk of the assignment should be based on the 2 primary sources of your choice. So take care to choose ones that will give you something interesting and important to say, perhaps providing contrasting perspectives on the same issue or event.

You can choose any 2 primary sources (excluding the documents that make up the essential weekly readings) that relate to any of the themes in the course we have covered up to and including week 5 eg early Sydney, first encounters between Aborigines and Europeans, male convicts, female convicts, pastoralism, Aboriginal resistance and accommodation on the frontiers, new colonies and the emergence of respectable society.

Historians usually work from written documents, but you can also include art works and buildings. You do not have to choose a whole document, but the extract needs to be long enough for you to draw some conclusions of significance. (Use the length of the documents in the essential readings as a guide to this.)

The 2 sources should relate to the same topic so that you can compare and contrast what they tell you. When you are thinking about your sources you should consider the following questions - your responses to them will provide you with the basis of your discussion of methodological issues:

- what is it? who produced it? when? why?
- what is the point of view of the author/creator?
- who is its intended audience?
- what does it seek to reveal? Is it seeking to obscure anything?
- does it convey unintended messages?

Note that your assignment should be written in continuous prose and should be a specific response to the question posed in the box above. It should not be a series of dot points in response to these questions.

When submitting your assignment, please include a copy of the documents in addition to your 1000 word paper. If one is an art work or a building, please include an image of it.

The library contains many collections of relevant documents from which you can choose.

**Collections of documents:**

- CMH Clark (eds) *Select documents in Australian history, 1788-1850* Angus & Robertson, 1950.
- F K Crowley (ed) *A documentary history of Australia: colonial Australia*, Nelson, 1973
R Ward & Robertson J  
Such was life: select documents in Australian social history, Sydney, 1969.
Fredk. Watson,  
Elizabeth Webby  
Colonial voices: letters, diaries, journalism and other accounts of nineteenth century Australia, University of Qld Press, 1989.
Dale Spender  

Memoirs, letters, documents
In addition to the collections listed above there are thousands of volumes of primary sources in the form of individuals’ memoirs, letters, journals, advice books in the UNSW Library, as well as Fisher Library at the University of Sydney and the Mitchell Library in the city. You can access these either through the names of individuals or via a subject search.

Websites
Many major Australian libraries have started to digitize their collections, including primary materials, and they continue to do so. So you will find letters, diaries, government reports and newspapers online. A good way into this is via TROVE (formerly Libraries Australia), the database of the National Library of Australia. You can access this via the UNSW Library Catalogue.

RESEARCH ESSAY
Due: Week 10: Friday 15 May
Word length: 3000 words
Contribution to assessment: 40%

In addition to the advice offered here, see also the general advice about how to approach an essay in The Little Red Booklet. This is freely available to all students via the UNSW history webpage at: http://humanities.arts.unsw.edu.au/media/File/Little_Red_Booklet_1.pdf

Before you can start reading for this essay you will need to compile a list of relevant sources. There are a number of ways of doing this, and you should try a combination of the following:

[1] Refer to the Australian History Subject Guide via the UNSW Library’s home-page. It provides access to databases, key resources, reference books and journals. Check out the Library’s Australian History subject guide at: http://subjectguides.library.unsw.edu.au/history/australian

[2] The most important database for this subject is APAFT, which you can access through the Australian History Subject Guide or directly via the library catalogue. It is an index to articles published in Australian history and you can search via subject and author.

[3] Try the subject search on the library’s computers. You will need to think laterally about the keywords you use - try various combinations. This will only produce book references. For articles see [2] above.

[4] Once you locate relevant books and articles, check their footnotes and bibliography for other possible sources.

[5] Go through the journals listed in the library guide. Recent issues of journals such as Australian Historical Studies also carry extensive book reviews which may give you additional leads.

[6] General Histories, can provide a starting point for essays, providing general context for your specific topic and also giving the major sources.

[7] Once you locate one relevant book, you can simply browse through the library shelves near where this book is located which will contain similar works that could be useful.

[8] Primary sources: you must use some primary sources in your essay but they will take a less prominent role than in the tutorial assignment.

Essay tips
- Address the question/topic
- Set out your argument at the start of the essay in the introduction. Have a sustained and clear argument throughout the essay.
- Use primary evidence to support your argument.
• Avoid repetition. Use the final sentence of a paragraph to indicate how the evidence you have just presented adds to your argument.
• Contextualise your argument – use dates. History essays are supposed to examine an issue in a particular context to show how something has changed over time. You must clearly demonstrate what the context of your topic is.
• Be specific wherever possible – use people’s names and dates when events occurred.
• Students are rewarded for the originality of their argument and the sophistication of their analysis of historical documents. This demonstrates their research and analytical skills. The best essays also take into account the arguments of other historians and their interpretation of similar material or events. Do you agree with them? Why? Why not?
• Always have a succinct conclusion that relates back to your introduction and summarises the case you have been setting out through the body of the essay.

A note on websites and web-based research
Please note that websites are often not acceptable substitutes for print-based research. If you wish to include web-based research, please use only those sites which are likely to contain reliable material, that is sites created by universities, libraries, archives and some government bodies, and electronic academic journals. Reference websites properly, citing author, title, date and place of origin. Do not simply list the website address, this will NOT be accepted.

Notes on assessment of essays
• Your research essay should not include documents used in your tutorial exercise.
• You must answer the question as given – do not shorten, alter or amend it in any way. Type the full question at the top of your paper.
• You are expected to consult at least EIGHT references and list them in your bibliography.
• This number is the minimum and EXCLUDES websites unless they are digitized versions of scholarly material eg articles, books or primary sources.
• You may include essential readings from the Moodle links.
• All papers should be properly footnoted and provide a synopsis and a bibliography. Please consult the Little Red Booklet for required footnote and bibliography presentation. Plagiarism. Please note the School of History’s and UNSW’s policies on plagiarism. Plagiarism cannot be tolerated and will be dealt with severely.
• All essays, with a School of History cover sheet attached and fully completed, should be dropped in the box outside the School of Humanities office. Do not submit by fax, by email to your tutor, or by computer disc. These are not acceptable.

Research Essay Topics
1. Analyse European portrayals of Aboriginal women in either written or visual sources or both in the period to 1850. (You may either analyse 3 or 4 sources in depth or make more use of secondary sources to discuss more sources more broadly.)

2. In 1790 Lieut. Ralph Clarke, gazing upon the arrival of the Lady Juliana with 200 female convicts on board, was famously said to have uttered ‘No no – surely not! My God - not more of those damned whores’. How and why did convict women get the reputation for being ‘damned whores’? Analyse the contribution they made to early colonial society.

3. Lachlan Macquarie has been seen as an idealist and reformer who transformed NSW from a ‘penal camp to a young nation with a future’. To what extent is this reputation deserved? Why did he lose favour with the British government?

4. Assess the role played by homophobia in the ending of convict transportation to NSW.

5. Caroline Chisholm, Australia’s best-known 19th century philanthropist, has been memorialised in a suburb, an electorate, several schools and buildings, a stamp and the $5 note. What did she achieve? To what extent did she reinforce mid 19th century views of women and to what extent did she challenge them?
6. Analyse the various effects of the gold rushes to south-east Australia in the 1850s on Indigenous peoples.

7. The Eureka conflict has been assumed to have been ‘a key moment in the forging of Australian masculinity’ but recent research has revealed the active involvement of women. Analyse the range of their activism. Why is it significant?

8. Why was there a massacre of Aboriginal people at Myall Creek in 1838? Analyse its significance.

9. Anti-Chinese sentiment grew significantly in late 19th century Australia and yet a small stream of white women married or lived with Chinese men. What do these marriages reveal about race and gender relations in colonial society?

10. The historian Bill Gammage has written that there were two Ned Kellys: ‘One was hanged in Melbourne in 1880. The other lives and began supplanting the first even before he died.’ (Oxford Companion to Australian History) Who was the historical Kelly and how and why did he become such a powerful subject of mythology?

11. How did cricket reflect ideologies associated with race and nationalism in the second half of the 19th century?

12. How and why did larrikinism become ‘the scourge of urban colonial society’ in the 1880s?

13. Historian Susan Magarey has argued that the behaviour and aspirations of late 19th century feminists were seen as ‘indecent’. (Passions of the First Wave Feminists, p. 30). In what ways and why? How and why did they succeed in gaining the suffrage?

14. Using primary and secondary sources analyse how and why the figure of ‘the Australian Girl’ emerged in the late 19th century. What characteristics were attributed to her?

15. Historian Graeme Davison has argued that by the end of the 19th century ‘urban disillusionment and rural myth-making were intertwined’ in the imaginations of Australia’s leading writers and artists. (The Rise and Fall of Marvellous Melbourne, p 257) How did this intertwining occur? Analyse its impacts on Australian cultural nationalism.

16. How and why did white women’s social and legal status change between 1880 and 1900?

17. How did technological developments shape Australian society in the second half of the nineteenth century?

18. Analyse the factors leading to the passage of the White Australia policy in 1901. Do you think economic or racial anxieties were more important in its formation?

19. How did the pursuit of leisure reflect class and gender differences in the late colonial period?

20. According to Henry Reynolds’ North of Capricorn, advocates of White Australia were fearful of and hostile to the tropical and multi-racial north but there were surprisingly few expressions of racism in the north itself. Why was ‘the north’ different? How do you explain this disjunction?

21. Why was there a flourishing of alternative religions in late 19th century Australian cities? What were their attractions, particularly to women?

22. Inspired by the depression of the 1890s, Henry Lawson wrote ‘there is no prison like the city for a poor man’. What were the causes of the depression of the 1890s? Compare its effects on white women and men.
23. Describing Australia and America as ‘New World Cousins’, historian Roger Bell has argued that ‘American experiences served as important symbols or warnings’ from the first settlement. (*Implicated: The United States in Australia*, p 19) Analyse American influences on nineteenth century Australia.