

# Study Guide for the Australian Collaboration Fact and Issue Sheet

## THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AUSTRALIA

### FOR REVIEW

#### 1. The National Estate

- 1a. What is the National Estate?
- 1b. What kinds of places does the National Estate cover?
- 1c. What does Australia's heritage cover in addition to these places?

#### 2. Australia's natural heritage

- 2a. Name five categories of natural sites in Australia. Can you think of examples of each, in addition to the examples cited in the Fact and Issue Sheet?
- 2b. Why is it important to protect natural sites?
- 2c. Do you know what 'genetic diversity' is? If not, look it up in an online encyclopaedia.
- 2d. Why do we need to preserve genetic diversity?

#### 3. Australia's Cultural Environment

- 3a. What are the two types of estate that make up Australia's cultural environment?
- 3b. What kinds of places are included in Australia's Indigenous Estate?
- 3c.
  - i) What information do archaeological sites provide us with?
  - ii) Why are these sites important to Indigenous people?
  - iii) Why is this information important to scientists?
- 3d. What kinds of places are included in Australia's Historic Estate?
- 3e. Why are historic places and areas important?

#### 4. Protecting Australia's Heritage

- 4a. What are the three national lists for places of heritage value, and how do these lists differ from one another?
- 4b. How does the protection of artefacts and objects differ from the protection of places?
- 4c. Name three kinds of Australian sites that are listed as World Heritage, and give an example of each.
- 4d. What role do National Trusts play in protecting Australia's cultural heritage?

### FOR DISCUSSION

#### 1. Question for a 'Think/Pair/Share' activity:

- i) Spend some time thinking about the most significant historical site you have visited in Australia. What made it significant? Why should it be preserved? What would be lost if it were destroyed?
- ii) Discuss your historical site with a partner, and listen to his or her discussion of an historical site.
- iii) Share your findings with the class.
- iv) Can the class agree on a definition of what makes an historical site significant, based on all the sites that individual class members have discussed?

#### 2. Question for individual brainstorming and class activity:

- i) Brainstorm the following questions individually: Have you ever visited a National Park or nature reserve? Where was it? What category of natural site was it (refer to the list in the Fact and Issue Sheet)? What do you remember about this site? What did you enjoy about it? Is it under threat? Why does it need to be preserved?
- ii) Write the information about your natural site onto a small piece of paper.
- iii) Using a large map of Australia, the whole class can stick or pin their natural sites onto the appropriate location, forming a map of where the class has been in Australia and what they saw and experienced.

3. Question for class debate:

Uluru is both a natural wonder and a cultural site of great significance to the Anangu people. Many tourists consider it their right to climb the rock, but for the traditional owners, to do so breaks with cultural laws. Debate these different perspectives.

## FOR RESEARCH

1. Do some further research on Australia's natural heritage. What was the first National Park to be declared in Australia? How did it come to be declared a National Park? How has its use changed over time? Hint: It's in New South Wales.

2. What is the oldest public building in your town or city? It might be a town hall, a church or a hotel, to name a few. How old is the building? What architectural features do you notice? Is the building still used for its original purpose? If not, what is it used for now? Has the building been well conserved? If so, by whom? Is it found on any of the National Heritage or National Trust lists? If not, do you think it should be?

3. Using the internet, find out about the significant Indigenous rock art that is under threat in the Burrup Peninsula in Western Australia. Why is it significant? How is it under threat? Is it listed on any national register? What is being done to protect this site?

4. For advanced students:

What are the origins of the nature conservation movement in Australia? What are the relationships between science and the emergence of the nature conservation movement?