

# ANCIENT AUSTRALIA UNEARTHED

## TEXTBOOK ANSWERS

### Page 5

Q1 Sources and artefacts.

Q2 (Answers will vary) e.g. primary sources: stone foundations, clothes, domestic items, artefacts, documents; Secondary sources: books, documents, websites, articles that examine or mention primary sources, and that were created after the historical time period being investigated.

Q3 10,000 BCE, 2860 BCE, 3 CE, 1984 CE.

Q4 What, where, when, who, why and how.

Q5 *Answers will vary.* E.g. consult primary and secondary sources; speak to experts; examine oral histories.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Page 7

Q1 *Answers will vary.* E.g. stone tools, rock art, human remains, animal remains, structural remains, shipwrecks, middens, metal artefacts, wooden artefacts.

Q2 116,000 BP, 44,500 BP, 7,090 BP, 250 BP.

Q3 He didn't record archaeological evidence as he was excavating, which resulted in him throwing away much of the evidence from the Trojan War.

Q4 Rock art can reveal many different things, including information about people's diets, local wildlife that may be extinct, hunting practices, cultural beliefs, spiritual practices, changing environments and first contacts with foreigners.

Q5 Stone tool. Boomerangs are made of wood and decompose very quickly. Stone tools can last for millions of years.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Page 11

Q1 Late 1940s by Willard Libby.

Q2 *Answers will vary.*

Q3 *Answers will vary.*

### Page 13

Q1 10,000 years old.

Q2 The media misinterpreted the report, cherry-picking the information they wanted and spinning it to cause a sensation.

Q3 Incorrect reporting of uncertain data causes misinformation to spread, which can change or manipulate the public's perception and understanding of real events.

### Page 19

Q1 *Homo floresiensis* skeletal remains found on Flores Island have been dated to between 94,000 and 13,000 years ago, however archaeological evidence (i.e. stone tools) suggests the species occupied the island as early as 200,000 years ago.

Q2 *Homo erectus*.

Q3 Possibly due to a phenomenon known as 'island dwarfism', where large species shrink over time because the island doesn't have the food and resources to support large species.

### Page 21

Q1 Denisovans were named after the cave where their remains were first discovered, Denisova Cave.

Q2 Fragments of a finger bone and some teeth.

### Page 25

Q1 80 metres.

Q2 At least 100km.

Q3 Birdsell was an anthropologist who studied Australian Aboriginal language and culture.

Q4 The journey was most likely deliberate.

Q5 The crossing to Australia would have taken several days at least.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Page 27

Q1 Approximately 6,500 years ago.

Q2 The vegetation became very lush and the soil rich, and it formed several volcanic features such as a crater lake, lava tunnels, and an extensive lava canal.

Q3 Budj Bim, meaning 'high head' or 'big head'.

## Page 29

Q1 4,000 years.

Q2 Where to find food and what was safe to eat.

Q3 Harsh desert regions.

Q4 *Answers will vary.* E.g. where to find water, which environments were safe to travel through or live in, bushfire risk, unfamiliar weather patterns.

Q5 Most likely people colonised the north-western coastlines because these areas were more easily accessible and reliable due to food sources and landing locations. However, other regions were populated quickly.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

## Megafauna: Page 31

Q1 'Large animals'.

Q2 Some megafauna survived until the Last Glacial Maximum (18,000 years ago).

Q3 Because the climate and environment changed.

Q4 Kangaroos and emus.

Q5 Genyornis and Mega-Grey Kangaroo.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

## Rock Shelters: Page 37

Q1 Sleep, make tools and weapons, prepare and cook food, paint, and tell stories.

Q2 Rock art, stone tools, grinding stones, hearths, bone and charcoal.

Q3 Possibly because of changing seasons, or to be closer to food and water sources.

Q4 Areas with monsoon seasons (wet and dry seasons), and areas with little food or water.

Q5 Where food and water are in abundance.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

## Riwi Cave: Page 39

Q1 *Answers will vary.* E.g. the shells were very valuable and rare at Riwi Cave because it was so far from the coast, so they would have been considered very special.

Q2 Extensive trade networks existed throughout the Kimberley 30,000 years ago, which suggests that relationships with neighbouring Aboriginal groups was mutually amicable.

### The Last Glacial Maximum: Page 43

Q1 18,000 BP.

Q2 120 metres.

Q3 Cold and dry, with extensive desert regions, and glaciers and frozen lakes at high altitudes.

Q4 Coastal people would have had to move further inland, abandoning their homes before they flooded. This would mean they would have had to find new homes, new food and water sources, and perhaps adapt to new environments.

Q5 Deserts shrank, high altitude environments would have warmed up, and the environment would have become wetter.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Lake Mungo: Page 45

Q1 Lake Mungo would have been a source of water and food. The environment around Lake Mungo would have been wetter and more temperate than today.

Q2 Lake Mungo has become drier and it no longer holds any permanent water.

Q3 Fresh water fish and shellfish, and bush foods such as seeds, fruits, nuts and vegetables.

### Rock Art: Page 47

Q1 Images, patterns or designs that appear on rock surfaces. It's made by grinding ochre or charcoal into powder, mixing the powder with water or saliva, and painting or drawing onto the rock surface with the pigment.

Q2 By dating the sediment around it (if it's buried), or by dating something on top of the rock art, such as a wasps nest or bees wax.

Q3 *Answers will vary.* E.g. to teach, to illustrate stories, to remind people of the law.

Q4 *Answers will vary.* E.g. Lascaux (France), Drakensberg (South Africa), Valcamonica (Italy), Nine Mile Canyon (USA).

Q5 *Answers will vary.* E.g. similar colours and subjects (i.e. animals, hand prints, representations of people).

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Petroglyphs: Page 49

Q1 Images that have been carved, pecked or engraved into a rock surface.

Q2 Emus, kangaroos, snakes, turtles, fish, the sun, people, waterhole locations and sacred images.

Q3 Sharpened rocks or sticks, and in some cases people used their bare hands.

Q4 *Answers will vary.* E.g. to teach, to illustrate stories, to remind people of the law.

Q5 *Answers will vary.*

### Koonalda Cave: Page 50

Q1 Finger fluting is a type of petroglyph, or a design or image that has been carved into the rock surface. Finger fluting is made in soft rocks such as limestone.

Q2 *Answers will vary.* E.g. Altamira Cave (Spain), Baume Latronne Cave (France).

Q3 Studies of finger fluting grooves such as those at Rouffignac in France reveal that children as young as three years old were creating art alongside their parents.

### Holocene Technology: Page 55

Q1 At least 5,000 years ago.

Q2 Needles and fishing hooks.

Q3 Boomerangs.

Q4 Because it was more efficient and successful.

Q5 *Answers will vary.* E.g. necklaces or other decorative items.

Q6 *Answers will vary.*

### Firestick Farming: Page 56

Q1 Yes. It's similar to backburning.

Q2 Yes. It creates firebreaks, encourages plant growth and can prevent disastrous bushfires.

Q3 Bushfires would be much more intense and dangerous, posing great risk to life and property.

### Trade and Boundaries: Page 61

Q1 Raw materials are what artefacts are made of.

Q2 Gunaikurnai.

Q3 Because they might not have the raw materials they need to make particular tools or weapons.

Q4 *Answers will vary.* E.g. breakdown of relationships, different values or beliefs.

Q5 *Answers will vary.*

### Narrabeen Man: Page 63

Q1 He was left where he fell. He wasn't given any burial.

Q2 A death spear, which is a stone-tipped spear with small sharp stones called backed artefacts attached to the end of a wooden spear.

Q3 Tiny fish bones.

Q4 He probably broke the law.

### Macassans: Page 67

Q1 Trepang, or sea cucumbers.

Q2 Rock art depicting Macassan ships, weapons, houses and drinking cups. Macassan burials and artefacts.

Q3 *Answers will vary.* E.g. because the food and resources in Australia were more plentiful.

Q4 The images reveal friendly relationships, often with mutually beneficial trading agreements.

Q5 *Answers will vary.*

### Dutch: Page 68-69

Q1 6,000.

Q2 1606.

Q3 *Answers will vary.* E.g. they could have lived with local Aboriginal groups.

Q4 Western Australia.

Q5 *Answers will vary.*

### *The Kilwa Coins: Page 71*

Q1 *Answers will vary.* E.g. Dutch sailors stopped on Kilwa in the 1600s and took some souvenirs with them, which were then lost when the ship wrecked on Marchinbar Island.

Q2 *Answers will vary.* E.g. it's possible that people other than the Dutch, British or Macassans visited Australia.

### *Conservation and Respect: Page 77*

Q1 20.

Q2 8.

Q3 Budj Bim Cultural Landscape, Kakadu National Park, Tasmanian Wilderness, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Willandra Lakes Region.

Q4 *Answers will vary.* E.g. more awareness of their cultural value through education programs, careful preservation, limited access.