

Teachers' Resource Pack

for

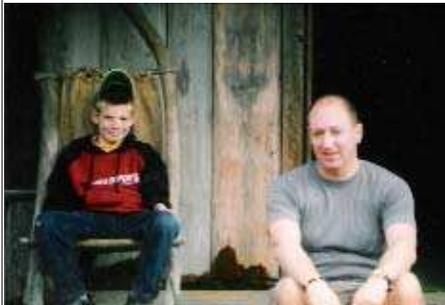
School Performance Tours

Then and Now

These three images taken at the Historical Village on the Highway between the towns of Calliope and Mt Larcom, approximately 70 ks South of Rockhampton



Slab hut circa early 1880's



Close up of the slab hut



Early Queenslander (veranda & stumps help keep the occupants cool by allowing air to circulate around and under the house). Possibly mid to late 1880's

An exercise to do with the class

A good way to introduce or reintroduce the subject of history to both infants and primary is the time line.

"Then and Now" begins in 1787 so to cover the period your time line will need to cover say 220 years, from 1785 to 2005.

Mark your intervals at 20 years.

2005 / 1985 / 1965 / 1945 / 1925 / 1905 / 1885 / 1865 / 1845 / 1825 / 1805 / 1785

With 10cm intervals your line will be 1.1 metres long

With 15cm intervals your line will be 1.65 metres long

With 20cm intervals your line will be 2.2 metres long.

Have your time line pre-drawn on the board and explain the concept to the class.

Start by marking the point when the students were born, when their parents were born and grand parents.

The Prime Minister John Howard was born in 1939.

Add some fun things.

1880 the Electric light bulb was invented

1885 The hamburger is invented. Charles Nagreen was fifteen years old when he put fried beef between two slices of bread and sold it, calling his new sandwich a hamburger

1898 The Kellogg brothers make and sold the first Kellogg Corn Flakes

1920 Qantas started to fly

1923 the first jar of vegemite is sold.

1940 The first McDonald's hamburger stand opens in the United States of America

1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human being to set foot on the Moon.

What year was the school built?

Which teacher has been teaching at the school the longest what year did they first teach at the school?

Post-show activities

This Time line can be used as follow up after the performance by adding date references from the show:-

1788 the First Fleet arrive in Australia

1822 Mary Lee born in Ireland

1829 Elizabeth Haywood started her Dressmaking Apprenticeship

1838 Caroline Chisholm arrives in Australia.

1858 Mary Lee starts working to change the law to give women the right to vote

1894 South Australia is the first Australian State to give women the vote.

1909 Mary Lee dies in Adelaide.

1960 Slates and Slate pencils are still being used by school students in Queensland to write on at school.

Look around the classroom and talk about when, on your time line, things in the school became available. Electricity, Air-conditioning, TV, Computers, the fabrics your clothes are made from.

Blue jeans - Levi Strauss 1873, the zipper 1893, Coca-Cola 1885. etc.

reference www.ideafinder.com/history/timeline/the1800s.htm .

After the show

Get the class to imagine that they have been chosen to colonize a distance planet. Discuss what the word colonize means. The journey will take 6 months.

What will they need to take.

With older grades divide the class into groups.

Group 1 to make a list of how much and what sort of food they will take to eat on the journey

Group 2 to make a list of how much and what sort of seeds and animals they will take to provide them with food after they arrive.

Group 3 to list what professional people they will need to take with the class on the trip. ie. Doctors, Chefs, Hairdressers.

How big would the space ship need to be? Would you need more than one?

What would you miss most about the planet earth. Remember many of the convicts that came out to Australia never went back home to England.

So what did the people on the first Fleet take with them? Look it up.

<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~firstff/list.htm>

Another fun site is <http://fmpro.uow.edu.au/FirstFleet/advanced.htm> it allows you to enter a surname or christian name and see if their was anyone by that name on the first fleet. There was a man by the name John Howard who was sent out on the first fleet.

Discuss the performance itself:

The set:

Q. Why was the top of the set curved and wavy instead of flat and straight?

A. Many of the women in the play came to Australia by ship across the sea. The curved top of the set represents the ocean waves.

Q. Why was the set the colour it was?

A. In Sydney in the 1800's sandstone was a very popular building material, hence the sandy, stone like look of the set. Another reason is that most of the costumes that Angela wears are dark in colour, so they stand out more against the pale background of the set.

The Characters in the Show:

Q. Why were there so many puppets in the show?

A. Lots of reasons.

To make the show visually more interesting.

To give Angela other characters (people and animals) to talk to (interact with) in the play.

With the puppet of Caroline Chisholm it was easier and quicker for Angela to use the puppet than it would have been for her to change costume to look like Mrs Chisholm. (Think about how long it took Angela to change into the costume of Mary Lee).

Q. How many Characters were there in the show? How many of them were puppets?

A. *Elizabeth Hayward, The Official, The rat that comes across on the first fleet,*

Caroline Chisholm, The two rats that Caroline feeds, Mary Lee, Hannah Jones, The host of the game show.

What type / styles of puppets were used in the play?

- * glove puppet (the Rat that sailed across with the first fleet)
- * rod puppets (The Official, the two rats that Caroline Chisholm feeds)
- * humanette (Caroline Chisholm)



On the left is the head of The Official before the fabric was properly stretched over the skull and in front of it are the two rats that are used in the Caroline Chisholm segment. The rats are made of rubber latex poured into a three part mould that belongs to Sydney Puppet Theatre. The mould was originally for Sydney Puppets Theatre's show Oh Rats! On the left the finished Official.



Characters in the Play

Elizabeth Hayward:- Sentenced in London on 10th January 1787, Elizabeth sailed on the Lady Penrhyn in 1787-8 to Australia.

Mary Lee:- Born (Mary Walsh) in Monaghan, Ireland on the 14/02/1821. She married George Lee in 1844 and they had seven children. After the death of her husband in 1879 with her daughter she sailed to Adelaide to look after her sick son who died the following year. Both women remained in Australia and for the rest of her life Mary worked tirelessly for social and political reform. Mary remained in her "dear Adelaide" until her death on the 18/9/1909).

Eliza Ward:- On the Apprenticeship indenture the name is Eliza Ward Euren. However the census of 1828 shows no one with the surname Euren. It seems the apprenticed girl was Eliza Ward who at the age of five sailed to Australia with her mother and brother as free settlers on the ship the Friendship in 1818.

Hannah Jones:- Hannah is the woman that Eliza was apprentice to. In 1827 she was forty-four years old and worked in Sydney as a dressmaker.

Caroline Chisholm:- 1808 to 1877. Caroline married Captain Archibald Chisholm in 1832. In 1838 with their then 2 children the couple sailed to Sydney. Caroline was referred to during her own life time as the immigrants friend; an all round good guy to the less fortunate in society.

N.B. Requirements:

An indoor area 3.5 square mts. A min ceiling height of 2.6mts. and good vehicle access.