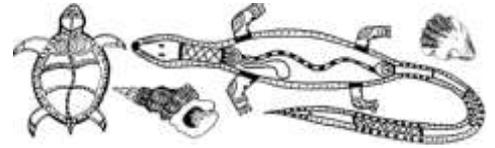




FIRST CONTACTS

Middens, Mangroves and Mudflats

Investigation Sheets



In the Park at Godwin Beach

Discovering Moreton Bay - past and present

1. Look at **Moreton Bay**. It is a big area of water. To the east of the bay there is a long island. (The compass in the map shows east.) What is the name of the long island?

Can you find **Godwin Beach** on the map below?

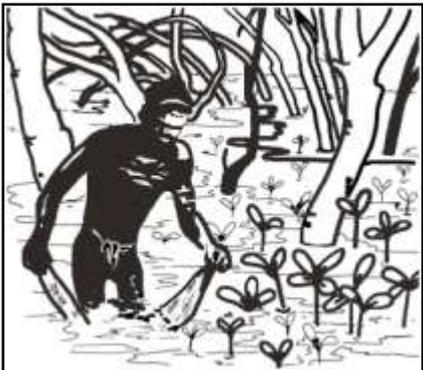
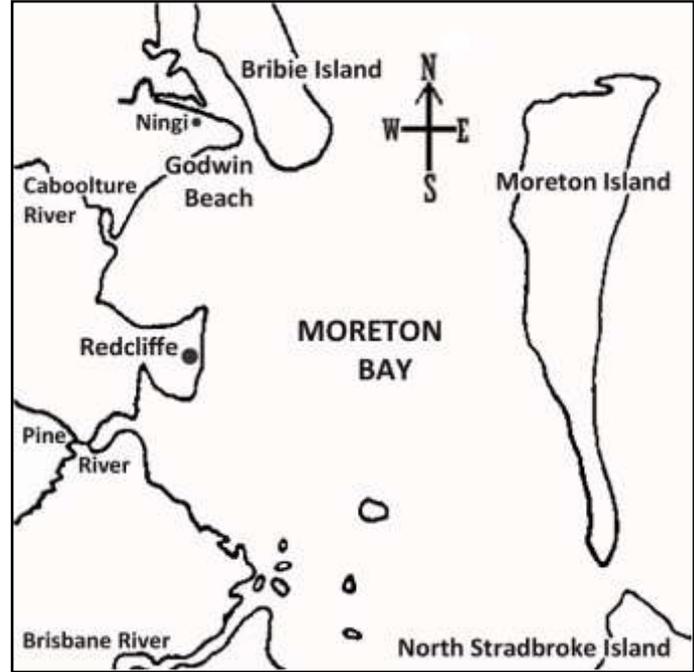
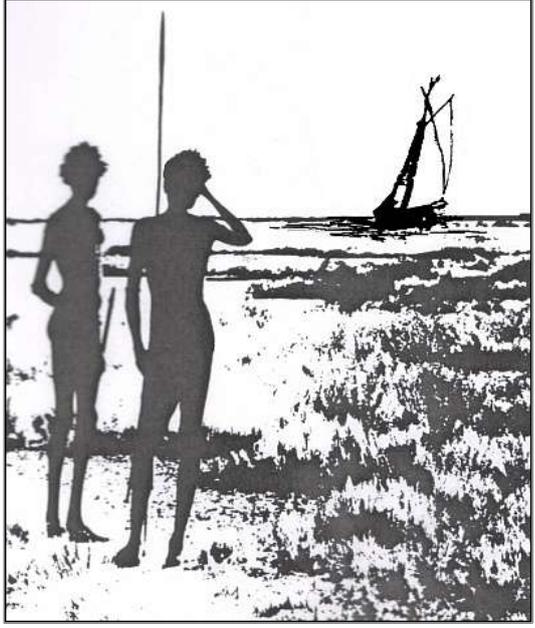
2. **Moreton Bay** was different in the past. What did it look like?

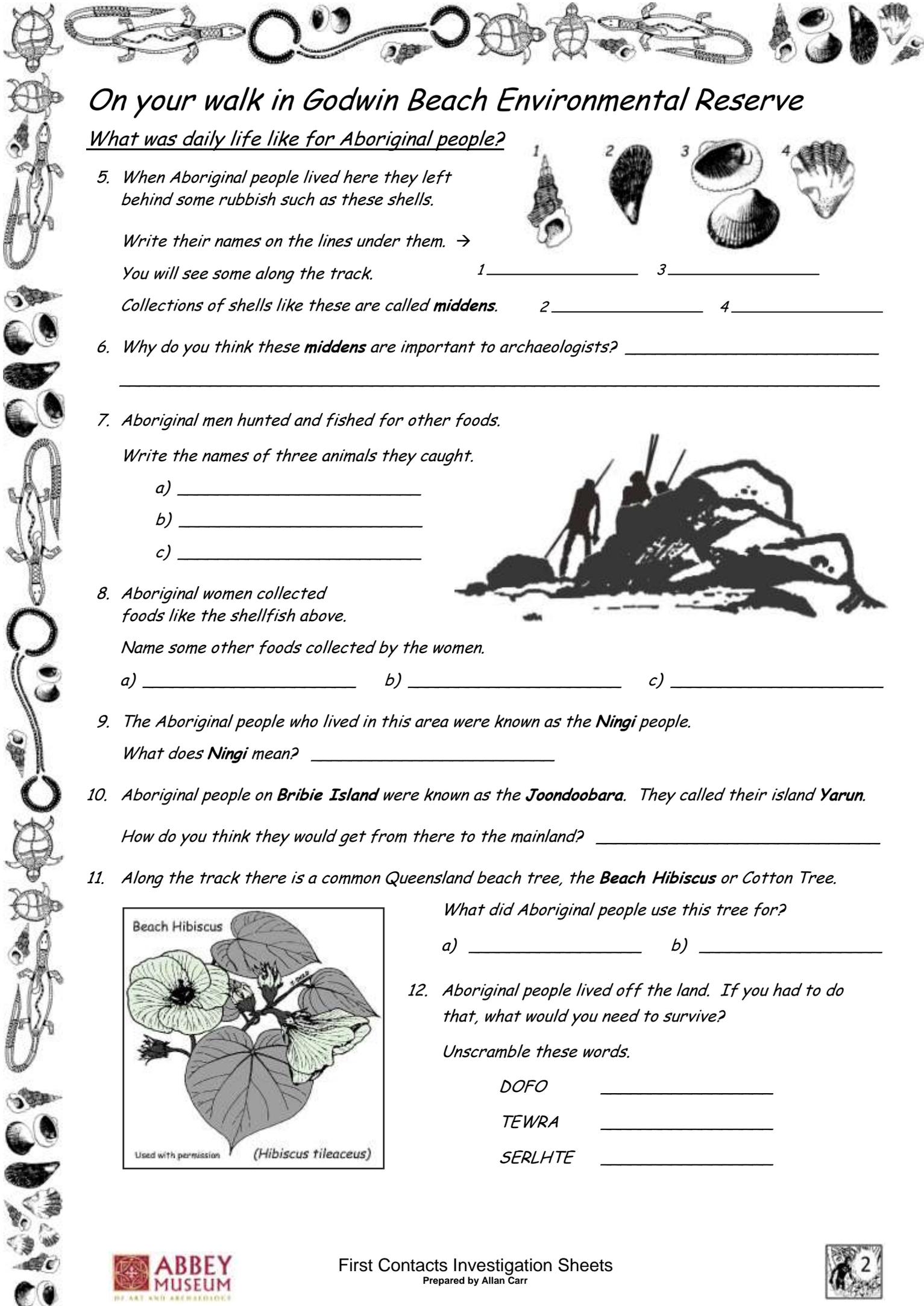
3. Why was **Moreton Bay** flooded by the ocean?

4. The coastline has lots of **mangroves** and **mudflats**. They are muddy and smelly but full of life. Aboriginal people collected food there.

List three things they found to eat.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

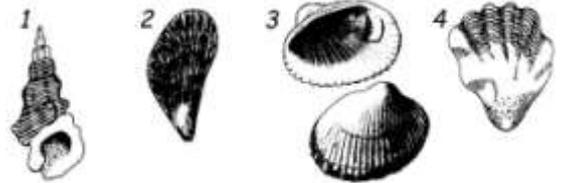




On your walk in Godwin Beach Environmental Reserve

What was daily life like for Aboriginal people?

5. When Aboriginal people lived here they left behind some rubbish such as these shells.



Write their names on the lines under them. →

You will see some along the track.

1 _____ 3 _____

Collections of shells like these are called **middens**.

2 _____ 4 _____

6. Why do you think these **middens** are important to archaeologists? _____

7. Aboriginal men hunted and fished for other foods.

Write the names of three animals they caught.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____



8. Aboriginal women collected foods like the shellfish above.

Name some other foods collected by the women.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

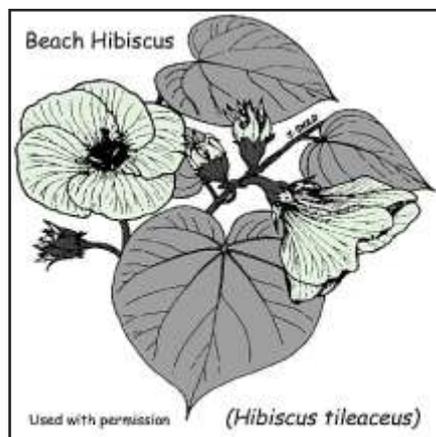
9. The Aboriginal people who lived in this area were known as the **Ningi** people.

What does **Ningi** mean? _____

10. Aboriginal people on **Bribie Island** were known as the **Joondobara**. They called their island **Yarun**.

How do you think they would get from there to the mainland? _____

11. Along the track there is a common Queensland beach tree, the **Beach Hibiscus** or **Cotton Tree**.



What did Aboriginal people use this tree for?

- a) _____
- b) _____

12. Aboriginal people lived off the land. If you had to do that, what would you need to survive?

Unscramble these words.

DOFO _____

TEWRA _____

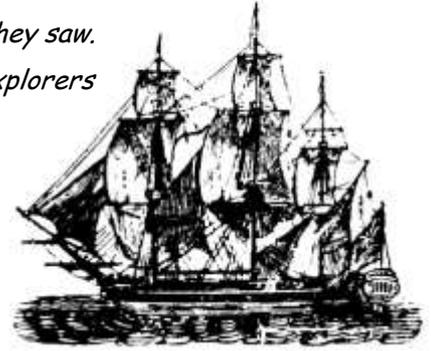
SERLHTE _____



What happened to local Aboriginal people when explorers and settlers came here?

13. When the explorers came the Aborigines didn't understand what they saw. They had never seen sailing ships. Who were the first European explorers in the **Moreton Bay** area? a) _____

b) _____



14. Here, first contact with the explorers happened on **Bribie Island**. Shots were fired when some Aborigines tried to take a hat.

How do we know about this conflict?

15. Later when settlers came, the daily lives of the Aboriginal people changed. Some settlers treated Aboriginal people very badly and many were killed.

How you would feel if some of your friends were killed by invading settlers?

16. To the Aboriginal people the land was sacred. To them it was filled with sacred stories. When Europeans came, they lost their food sources and traditional medicines.

What is the name of the Aboriginal "Time of Creation" kept alive in ceremonies, songs and art?

On your walk to the Toorbul Point Fish Trap (tides permitting)

What was life like for Aboriginal people?

17. This fish trap was built at **Toorbul Point**.

What is it made of? _____

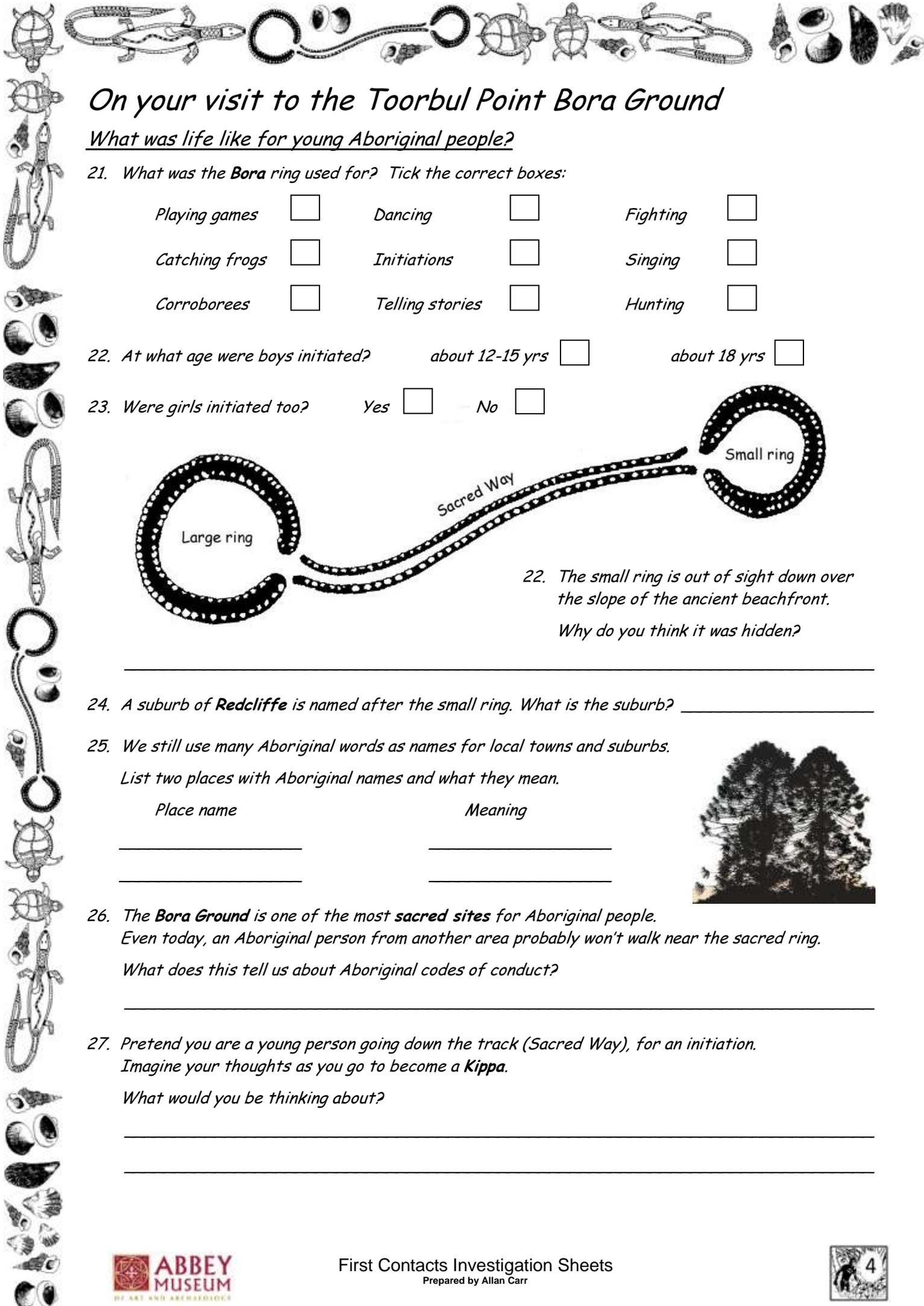


18. How did Aboriginal people use it?

19. What are some of the fish they would have caught in this trap?

20. Draw your own picture of the fish trap here.





On your visit to the Toorbul Point Bora Ground

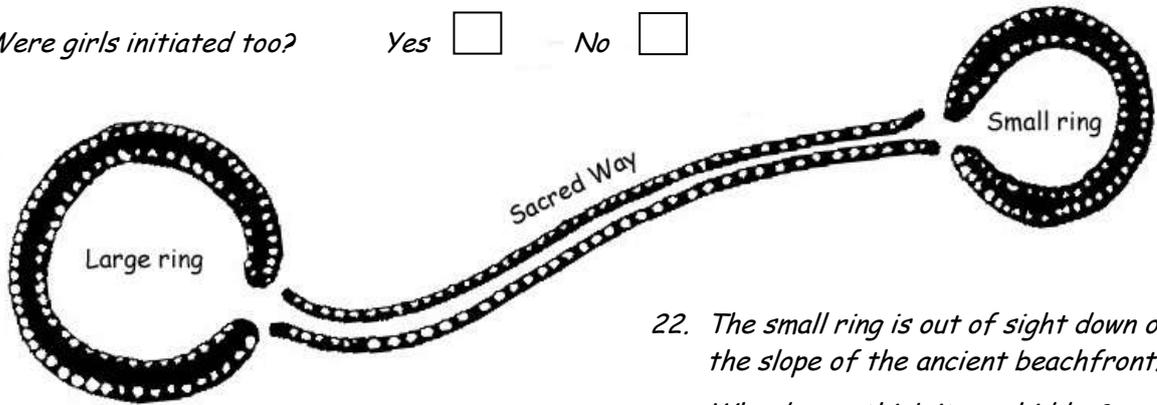
What was life like for young Aboriginal people?

21. What was the **Bora ring** used for? Tick the correct boxes:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Playing games | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fighting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Catching frogs | <input type="checkbox"/> | Initiations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Singing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corroborees | <input type="checkbox"/> | Telling stories | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hunting | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. At what age were boys initiated? about 12-15 yrs about 18 yrs

23. Were girls initiated too? Yes No



22. The small ring is out of sight down over the slope of the ancient beachfront.
Why do you think it was hidden?

24. A suburb of **Redcliffe** is named after the small ring. What is the suburb? _____

25. We still use many Aboriginal words as names for local towns and suburbs.

List two places with Aboriginal names and what they mean.

Place name	Meaning
_____	_____
_____	_____



26. The **Bora Ground** is one of the most **sacred sites** for Aboriginal people.
Even today, an Aboriginal person from another area probably won't walk near the sacred ring.
What does this tell us about Aboriginal codes of conduct?

27. Pretend you are a young person going down the track (**Sacred Way**), for an initiation.
Imagine your thoughts as you go to become a **Kippa**.

What would you be thinking about?
