

YEAR 7 HUMANITIES

TOPIC: CIVICS & CITIZENSHIP



This booklet contains Civics and Citizenship concepts that are directly linked to the content descriptors and achievement standard of the Year 7 Victorian Curriculum for Civics and Citizenship.

- ***Citizenship, Diversity and Identity***
- ***Government and Democracy***
- ***Laws and Citizens***

You will need to refer to the Civics and Citizenship unit in your Oxford Humanities Big Ideas textbook to answer the questions

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Name:



Introduction to Civics & Citizenship



[Watch: What is Democracy - Behind the News](#)

- **READ 20.1 AUSTRALIAN VALUES** – page 500- 503 Oxford Big Ideas Humanities 7

1. The word '**democracy**' comes from which two words? Explain what they mean.

the word democracy derives from two words demos which mean people and kratos which means power or rule. However the democracy back in the ancient times was not exactly fair because they only allowed some of the majority to vote which excluded women and low paying workers.

2. In Australia we have something called a Representative democracy democracy. What does this mean?

A representative democracy means that the people of a country decides on who should decide on country wide matters this means that the representative is given the important decisions to make however if the people do not feel that their leader is not making the right decisions they can easily vote him out.

3. As Australian citizens we enjoy **freedoms** that some countries do not give their citizens.

List **3 freedoms** that Australian citizens have?

1. An Australian citizen has the freedom of speech

2. An Australian citizen is given the freedom of equality.

3. An Australian citizen has the right to justice

3. In your own words, describe what is meant by the Australian colloquialism, a '**fair go**'?



The term fair go is a quote used in Australia which means that no matter the barriers an equal chance is given.

Source 1



The Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities is clear. We all have a right to “Peaceful protest and freedom of association”. Rallies against discrimination are often peaceful protests for a ‘fair go’ for all people regardless of race, gender or socio-economic status.

3.a) What freedom are these people exercising in **Source 1** above?

Freedoms that are exercised For people from different races must be given the same rights as any other civilian

The protest as shown is known as a peaceful protest which means that there is no one harmed during the carry on of the protest.

b) What freedom are they fighting for?

The freedom that is shown in the source above is of the equal rights of both black and white citizens.

4. Using your own words, write a short definition to describe each of the values below.

freedom	Freedom is the act of setting free most commonly used as a sign of peace amongst governments.
equality	Equality is the act of being equal and just it also means to be given the same amounts of.
compassion	Compassion is the act of kindness or non romantic love towards someone or something.
inclusion	To be included is to bring someone or something in no matter the variable.

5. **Which freedom or value am I upholding?** Read the descriptions below of the different ways in which people demonstrate the freedoms and values of Australian society.



Action	Freedom
Aryan is Hindu and visits his local temple every week to pay respect.	The freedom of speech
Ravi is in a wheelchair and applies for a job that he is fully able to do, despite being in a wheelchair. He gets called for an interview because he has the right qualities and skills for the job.	The freedom of equal rights
Margaret was upset about recent changes to childcare rebates. She called a local radio talk-back show and called the prime minister an 'ignorant idiot'.	The freedom of speech



Source 2: Harmony Week is about celebrating the diversity of cultures that make up Australia – from the oldest continuous culture of our First indigenous Australians to the 49% of Australians who were born overseas or have a parent who was.



Watch: [What Is Harmony Day?](#)

6. Explain how Harmony Day celebrations uphold the values of equality, inclusion, compassion etc. discussed in this section.

harmony day is an act of equality among colleagues ,peers and friends. The signature color for harmony day is orange

which represents endurance, strength and courage . Harmony day is also Australia's way of showing repent for the aboriginals

and Torres strait islanders .

Australia as a Secular Nation



- **READ 20.2 Australia as a Secular Nation – page 504- 505 Oxford Big Ideas Humanities 7**

1. Describe the term 'multiculturalism' and explain how it is connected to the idea of secularism.

Multiculturalism is the term of having many races and religions all acting as one.

2. Fill in the blanks in the text below using the words provided.

Saudi Arabia	government	religions
secular	beliefs	multicultural
	Church	

Unlike countries like Saudi Arabia Australia is a secular nation. This means that the Church is not involved in making laws or governing the country. Instead, the government makes laws based on what is best for the whole community, regardless of peoples' beliefs. As Australia is a multicultural society, there are many different religions being practiced.

- 3 Using Source 2 in your Student book, list the religions below in order of popularity in Australia at the 2011 census, ranging from 1 (most people practicing) to 5 (least popular).

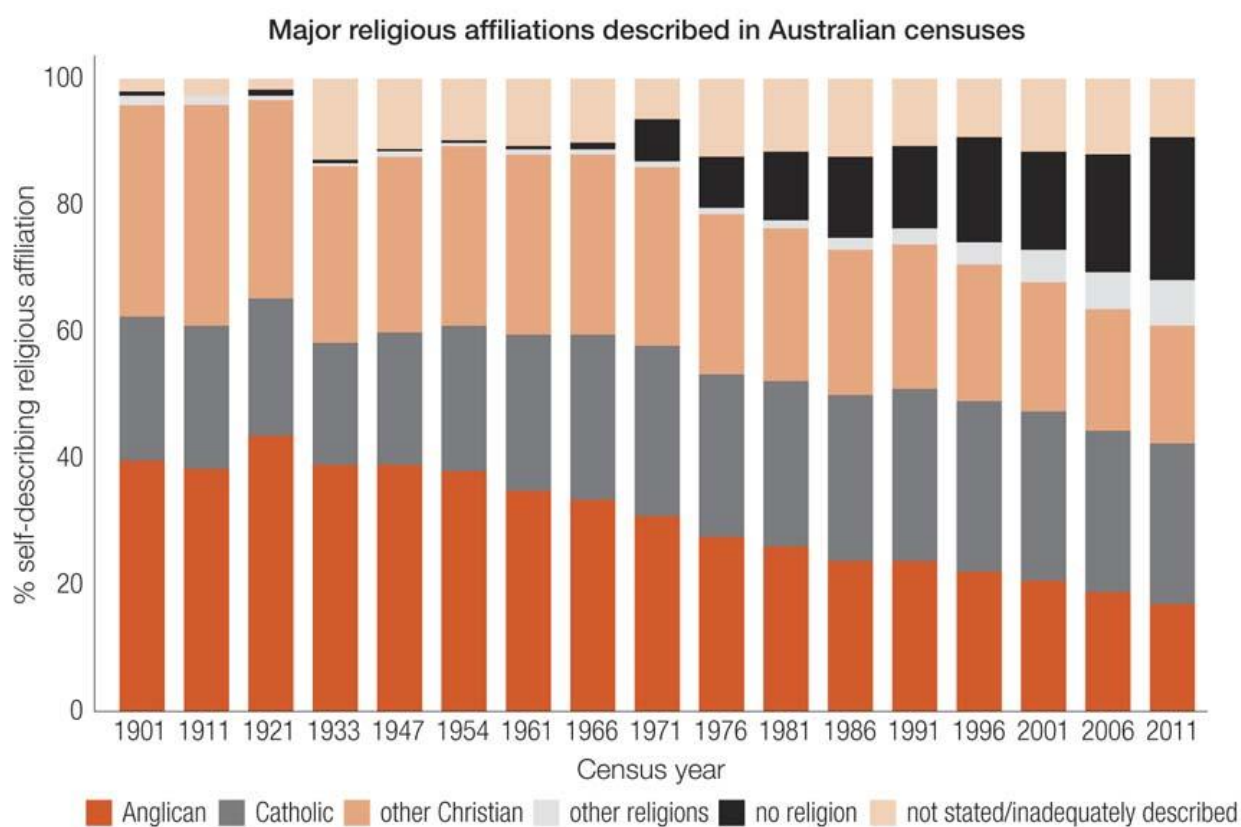
Anglican	Roman Catholicism	No religion	Buddhism	Another Christian
3	1	2	5	4

a) Which religious affiliations have been increasing over the years?

The most evident religious affiliations that have increased is the no religion category.

b) What has been happening to the proportion of Christian followers (including Catholic and Anglican) over the years? (see chart below)

The have been decreasing from being the most popular to allowing the catholic to over pass.



Suggested Video: Watch: Citizenship Changes - Behind the News

<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/citizenship-changes/10523142>

Multiculturalism in Australia

➤ READ Multiculturalism in Australia – pages 508 - 509

Read the first verse of the Australian national anthem below and answer the accompanying questions.

*Australians all let us rejoice,
For we are young and free;
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page, let every stage
Advance Australia Fair.
In joyful strains then let us sing,
Advance Australia Fair.*

4. Explain the lines, 'we are young and free'. Do you think this line is accurate? Why/why not?

This line is inaccurate because even though Australia is one of the most equal place for people there are many places in

Australia where it is not equal racially and fair.

5. Do you think this anthem represents Australia today? Why/why not.

This represents Australia because of our history because we have faced major changes. Beacause when we took over Australia we called it terra nullias which means no one is here. However this anthem is a sign of change between aboriginals and whites



6. Look at image left. How does the stamp portray the Australian identity?

The image celebrates multiculturalism between Australians and other religions and races.

7. Why do you think the stamp shows the three individuals standing in that order?

I believe it does not matter which comes in order because in Australia we all are one.

8. When was the stamp released? Do you think it is still representative of Australia's multicultural identity?

It shows that the past is history and our time is now which means that we can not change our ancestors but we can change ourselves.



Watch: Waves of Australian Migration - Behind the News

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5uJ6Mb3nIQ>>

Indigenous Australians and the Australian identity



➤ **READ 20.4** Indigenous Australians and the Australian identity pages 510 - 511

1. Why is Australia's national identity hard to define?

This is because it is built of many of hundreds of different cultures and religious affiliation's.

2. In your own words, define reconciliation.

Reconciliation is the act of asking for forgiveness and showing acceptability of actions.

3. What was one significant event that helped move Australia towards reconciliation?

The action of declaring that Australia was never "Terra Nullias".

4. Look at the image left. What do you think is meant by the statement on the plaque?

The statement shows That when Australia was formed by whites it was

cultivated by the black Aboriginals.



5. Why was the 1992 High Court ruling that Australia was never *terra nullius* so important?
It was so important because Aboriginals deserved to be recognized of their horrifying past and we should all reconcile
for what they had to go through. As we did many great injustices to them.

6. Why do you think it is important to acknowledge our past with events like National Reconciliation Week and National Sorry Day?

This is Because we have to recognize the struggles that we went through to become a nation with equal rights.
and what we did to get it.

7. Why do some people regard 26 January as a controversial date to celebrate Australia Day?

The topic was regarded as controversial because it was the declaration of the invasion of the british taking over Australia
also known as Proclamation of British sovereignty.

8. **Rich task 20B – Change the Date *Oxford Big Ideas* page 512**

Students choose a side of YES or NO after reading articles and form their own opinion on the debate. Students must have around 3 arguments each before you conduct the debate “**Should the date of Australia Day (January 26) be changed?**”













Watch: Australia Day Debate – Behind the News


<https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/australia-day-debate/10522432>>

Civics & Citizenship: Key Terms



Match the definitions with the word answers. Use the words in the table below to help you.

The government of the people, by the people for the people		democracy
This allows us to voice our opinions publicly within the bounds of the law.		freedom of speech
This allows people to practise different religions as long as it does not involve practices that contradict Australian law.		freedom of religion
This allows people the right to peaceful protest and the right to join groups such as unions or other political associations.		freedom of assembly
We celebrate our differences and include people into the community regardless of where they come from.		inclusion
Having the rights, duties and privileges of being a citizen.		citizenship
Having equal rights and opportunities.		equality
This means everyone has the opportunity to succeed – in other words, to work and earn a living regardless of their age, gender or background.		fair go
Things that everybody deserves, no matter who they are.		rights
Important and lasting beliefs shared by a culture.		

<p>In Australia this is enshrined in our Constitution, which prohibits the government from interfering into the free exercise of any religion. It also ensures religious groups don't interfere in the decision making of government.</p>	 <p>secularism</p>

freedom of speech	Freedom of assembly		secularism
citizenship	democracy	inclusion	equality
Freedom of religion	values	'Fair Go'	rights

Civics and Citizenship Word Search

Find and circle each of the words from the list below. Words may appear forwards or backwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally in the grid.

V	F	S	A	I	G	V	S	L	R	K	I	E	Y	R	T	S	T	G	D	S
W	I	E	D	S	W	E	O	U	Y	F	A	C	F	J	X	P	O	P	P	S
B	U	Q	U	R	T	E	R	T	O	O	Y	I	I	F	R	E	E	D	O	M
Y	U	U	F	S	E	H	Y	D	I	F	D	T	I	F	J	Z	O	T	U	G
Z	A	A	M	O	E	C	G	Y	L	N	M	S	C	O	U	O	S	L	E	D
D	P	L	N	M	A	F	O	I	S	E	G	U	D	F	A	I	R	G	O	E
D	S	I	L	W	T	H	U	N	R	F	Y	J	N	V	Z	I	N	I	Q	L
E	N	T	A	E	M	I	C	U	C	L	E	A	D	E	R	S	H	I	P	E
M	O	Y	R	S	E	I	T	I	L	I	B	I	S	N	O	P	S	E	R	C
O	I	Q	U	R	T	Y	Q	M	P	D	L	I	W	G	S	A	O	X	P	T
C	T	F	T	D	Q	C	A	M	Q	Y	T	I	S	Q	V	L	L	U	M	I
R	U	I	L	O	Z	T	E	H	E	S	G	E	A	E	U	R	B	B	S	O
A	T	Y	U	N	S	I	V	P	U	Y	O	M	V	T	O	H	O	U	I	N
C	I	X	C	J	U	N	O	I	S	U	L	C	N	I	I	A	S	O	R	S
Y	T	K	I	E	I	F	R	B	E	E	D	K	Y	X	Y	O	S	N	A	O
M	S	Y	T	M	H	A	K	U	J	A	R	J	A	Y	I	F	N	T	L	S
A	N	I	L	E	W	K	U	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	S	H	I	P	U	N
Z	O	N	U	N	S	S	O	A	F	O	E	S	E	U	L	A	V	S	C	I
T	C	U	M	T	R	E	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	A	T	I	V	E	E	L
N	T	N	E	M	N	R	E	V	O	G	N	Q	I	A	E	I	L	O	S	A
R	H	A	R	M	O	N	Y	D	A	Y	H	T	E	X	D	I	I	H	O	W
J	T	S	J	M	H	M	K	M	M	M	F	F	Q	U	M	M	J	E	T	S

responsibilities
multicultural
representative
fair go
reconciliation

government
constitution
freedom
respect
Harmony Day

elections
justice
equality
voting
democracy

inclusion
rights
secularism
laws
citizenship