**INDEPENDENT SOURCE INVESTIGATION**

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| Your notes | The assignment | |
|  | **STEP ONE**  **Devise/Create Historical Questions**  **Key Inquiry Question**  -  **Sub-questions**  1.  2.  3.  4.  5. | |
|  | **STEP TWO**  **Write a rationale**  **Use these questions as a guide to write your rationale, do not just answer the questions.**   * What aspects of this topic interest you? * What is the historical significance of this movement? * What questions do you want to answer? * How does the topic link to the inquiry theme (Movements in the Modern World)? * How have historians or other commentators interpreted contestable and historical features linked to Indigenous History? * What are the main sources/authors that are directing your thinking? * What ideas and information guided you to your sub questions? * What is your tentative hypothesis? | |
|  | **STEP THREE**  **Complete a source analysis** | |
|  | Authentication of evidence from sources | Interrogation of evidence from sources |
|  | Source 1  Section 127 of the Australian Constitution from 1929 - 1967  127. Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.  In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.   * When was the source written? Label if it is a primary or secondary source. * Who wrote it? Who is this person? What was their role/significance? * Why was the source created? * What is the source’s relevance/usefulness? * What are its perspectives? * Is it corroborated by other sources? * Is it reliable? | The source is a section from the Australian Constitution that remained unchanged until the 1967 referendum, and is hence a primary source. It was written by many representatives that make the governing body of Australia, to govern the people of Australia. It’s a direct output of the collective opinions and thoughts of representatives from all areas of Australia.  The section is titled “Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population” and, as the title suggests, serves to exclude Aborigines from the national population. It reflects the ideology of “*Terra Nullius*”, meaning land belonging to no one, by implying Aborigines aren’t part of the nation. The document is a physical output of the “*Terra Nullius*” ideology that’s had a long lasting impact on the Aboriginal community since its creation and other sources reference the section’s repeal as a landmark in Aboriginal civil rights history. |
|  | Authentication of evidence from sources | Interrogation of evidence from sources |
| Source 2: “Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go Yesterday Today Tomorrow, An Aboriginal History of Willoughby” | “Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go Yesterday Today Tomorrow, An Aboriginal History of Willoughby” is a “Willoughby City Council Project developed in consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and funded by Willoughby City Council and the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts through the Indigenous Heritage Programme” authored by Jessica Currie. In the book, Currie says “I hope this book will become a well used resource not only by the people of Willoughby, but also by many schools, universities... and anyone who has an interest in researching the history of Willoughby from its earliest times”. Although it is a collaboration with various progressive organisations which make a distinctive progressive bias and perspective, the source still provides irrefutable facts and quotes from figures like Captain Cook which can be used to disprove “Terra Nullius.” It also provides insightful perspectives from local communities, interesting figures such as a map of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the east coast of Australia, and background information on “*Terra Nullius*”, making it useful for understanding “*Terra Nullius*” and the Native Land Rights Movement. Considering the source is a collective effort of government organisations, commended members of the community like Dharawal Elder Aunty Beryl Timbery Beller, and competent researchers, evident by the extensive reference list, who have spent months making this book, it’s safe to say the source is reliable. |
|  | Source 3: | Interrogation of evidence from sources. |
|  | The source is a briefing on the Eddie Mabo case, by the government statutory Aiatsis. They assert themselves as striving to raise awareness of aboriginal culture with quotes such as “[Our functions are] to develop, preserve and provide access to a national collection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and heritage...“, and “[Our missions are] To tell the story of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia...”. The source has an informative diction. It’s hardly opinionated, it includes few subjective adjectives and focuses on the legal side of the case as oppose to its importance to the Native Land Rights Movement. |
|  | **STEP FOURC**  **Write a critical summary of evidence**  **Critical Summary of Evidence**   * Discuss the usability of the sources when responding to the historical questions posed (key inquiry question and sub-questions). * Identify which questions the sources help to answers and how the source/s do this. * Identify sources that corroborate each other and how they do so. * Identify any primary sources along with their explicit and implicit meaning. * Explain which sources were most useful when responding to the inquiry question. * Do the sources support your hypothesis? If yes, how? If no, explain how you would change or modify your hypothesis and sub-questions. | |
|  | **STEP FIVE**  **Write a Reference List**  **Reference List** | |