were deprived of ties with their families, communities, cultures and languages, and many also suffered abuse and exploitation.

Aboriginal voting rights
How did Aboriginal people fare as Australia’s colonies gained democratic rights? All adult white men gained the right to vote for the lower house of parliament in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia during the 1850s. After campaigns for equal rights, adult white women also gained voting rights between the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Federation took place on 1 January 1901. It marked the creation of a nation from the six British colonies in Australia (see chapter 6).

In the first federal elections in 1901, South Australian Aboriginal men and women could vote, Aboriginal men of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania could vote, but not the Aboriginal people of Queensland and Western Australia. The Franchise Bill was proposed to extend voting rights at federal elections to women and Aboriginal people in all states. However, most elected members of the Federal Parliament opposed Aboriginal voting rights. They extended the right to vote at federal elections to all women but not to Aboriginal Australians. Instead, many Aboriginal people who had voted in the first federal election had that right taken away from them during the following two decades.

The Kalkadoon warriors were described as ‘the elite of the Aboriginal warriors’ and as ‘tall, muscular men of magnificent physique and endurance, many of whom towered over their European opponents’.

EXPLANATION AND COMMUNICATION
1 Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences:
   a At Pinjarra in ______ an armed expedition attacked a camp of Binjareb men, women and children, killing around ______ of their number.
   b In the Kimberley, the period from 1881 to around ______ is known as the ______ Times because ______.
   c At ______ Mountain in 1884, around 600 ______ warriors made their last stand against armed whites and ______ Police. Almost _____ per cent of the Kalkadoons were killed.
   d Some squatters treated Aboriginal workers like ______ and those who fled were hunted down by ______ who forced them to return.
   e From the 1880s some ______ were taken from their families under ______ policies.
2 In which states did Aboriginal people suffer the worst treatment? Why?

CHRONOLOGY, TERMS AND CONCEPTS
3 Make a timeline of events in this spread that were significant for Aboriginal Australians.

ANALYSIS AND USE OF SOURCES
4 Examine Source 1. As a class, discuss whether you think the Pinjarra incident should be called a battle or a massacre.
5 What does Source 2 suggest about the scale of resistance in the Kimberley?
6 Why do you think there was such strong resistance?
7 Using Source 3, explain how the Kalkadoons were defeated.
8 Read Source 5 and explain:
   a what Earl Grey wrote about the rights of Aboriginal people to continue using lands that had become part of pastoral leases
   b what problems Aboriginal people would have faced without such rights.

PERSPECTIVES AND INTERPRETATIONS
9 Working in small groups and using Source 4, as your evidence, discuss whether you think Australia has a history of slavery.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH
10 Use your library and the internet to investigate the experiences of Aboriginal children who were taken from their families during the late nineteenth century until 1918.

Bill: a proposal to change the law by Act of Parliament
pastoral lease: land that is leased for the purpose of grazing sheep or cattle
remuneration: pay or reward such as wages
tucker: traditional Australian slang term for food