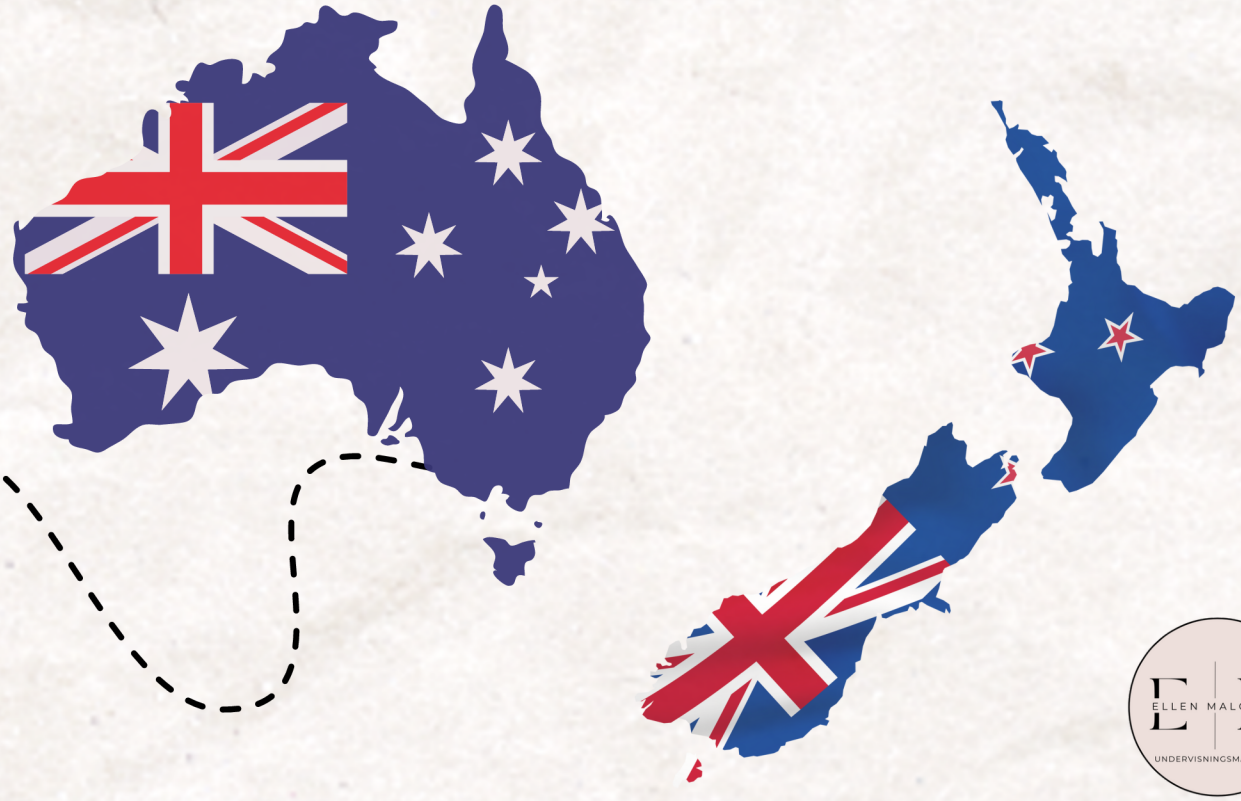
YEAR 9

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

NAME:_____



ELLEN MALCOLM
UNDERVISNINGSMATERIAL

Ellen Malcolm

INTRODUCTION

New Zealand and Australia are two fascinating countries located in the southern hemisphere. Known for their stunning landscapes, unique wildlife, and rich cultural histories, these nations also share a deep connection to their Indigenous peoples: the Māori in New Zealand and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia.

In this unit, you will explore different aspects of New Zealand and Australia, including their geography, history, culture, and the lives of their Indigenous peoples. Through reading, listening, writing, and speaking exercises, you will develop your English skills while learning about these two countries and their traditions.

- Improve grammar, reading and listening comprehension skills through texts and audio materials.
- Develop vocabulary related to the theme.
- Develop your speaking and listening skills through group discussions
- Develop your writing skills through writing texts based on the theme.
- Learn about Australian and New Zealand traditions, symbols, and the cultures of their Indigenous peoples.

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STARTING DISCUSSIONS

AUSTRALIA

- When you think of Australia, what comes to mind?
- Why do you think Australia has so many unique animals, such as kangaroos and koalas, compared to other countries?
- How do you think Australia's connection with the British monarchy affects the country's national identity and government?
- What do you think makes Australia's landscapes unique, with its deserts, rainforests, and coastal areas?

NEW ZEALAND

- When you think of New Zealand, what comes to mind?
- How do you think the depiction of New Zealand's landscapes in "The Lord of the Rings" films has affected the country's image globally?
- How can small countries like New Zealand have a big influence on the world stage, especially in sports and entertainment?

Expressing an opinion

- In my opinion, ...
- From my perspective, ...
- I believe that ...
- It seems to me that ...
- Personally, I think ...
- I feel strongly that ...
- It's my view that ...
- In my experience, ...
- My impression is that ...
- I'm of the opinion that ....
- I'm convinced that ...
- As I see it, ...

GENERAL

- Why do you think it is important to learn about Indigenous cultures?
- Both Australia and New Zealand are islands.How might being isolated on an island shape a country's culture and way of life?
- Australia and New Zealand have distinct accents and dialects.What do you know about the differences between Australian and New Zealand English?
- The Great Barrier Reef in Australia and New Zealand's fjords are famous natural wonders. What do you think makes these places so special? How important are natural wonders like these for tourism, the environment, and national pride?

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READING COMPREHENSION: AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

Translate the words to Swedish

Arid_____ Stunning_____

Indigenous_____ Exploration_____

Displacement_____ Species_____

Devastating_____ Recognition_____

Referred_____ Diseases_____

Australia, often referred to as ***The Land Down Under***, is the world's sixth-largest country and the smallest continent. It is located in the Southern Hemisphere, surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The country is known for its diverse landscapes, ranging from tropical rainforests in the north to vast deserts in the middle and stunning coastlines with beautiful beaches.

History and Indigenous Culture

Australia has been home to Indigenous Australians for at least 65,000 years, making them one of the oldest continuous cultures in the world. **Aboriginal** and **Torres Strait Islander** peoples have rich traditions, including ***Dreamtime stories***, which explain the creation of the land and its creatures. European exploration began in the 17th century, but it was not until 1770 that Captain **James Cook** claimed Australia for Britain. In 1788, the first British colony was established in Sydney, initially as a *penal settlement* for convicts. The arrival of Europeans had devastating effects on Indigenous communities due to diseases, displacement, and violence.





A penal settlement is a type of colony or area where prisoners are sent to serve their sentences, often in remote locations. These settlements were typically used by countries like Britain to relocate convicts instead of keeping them in prisons.

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Geography and climate



Australia is famous for its unique geography. The vast **Outback**, which covers much of the country's interior, is known for its arid climate, extreme temperatures, and remote communities. In contrast, the eastern coast, where major cities like Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane are located, has a more temperate climate with milder temperatures and more rainfall.

The country is home to incredible natural wonders, including the **Great Barrier Reef,** the world's largest coral reef system, and **Uluru** (Ayers Rock), a massive sandstone rock formation in the Outback that is sacred to Indigenous Australians. Australia is also famous for its diverse wildlife, with species like kangaroos, koalas, wombats, and the platypus that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Government and economy

Australia is a **constitutional monarchy** and a **parliamentary democracy**. This means that while the country has a Prime Minister who leads the government, it also recognizes the British monarch as its head of state. The capital city is **Canberra**, chosen in 1913 as a compromise between **Sydney** and **Melbourne**, the two largest cities.

Australia has a strong economy, with major industries including mining, agriculture, tourism, and education. The country is one of the world's largest exporters of coal, iron, and gold, and it also produces significant amounts of wheat, beef, and wool.

Culture and society

Australia is a multicultural nation, with people from all over the world calling it home. Immigration has played a major role in shaping the country's identity, especially after World War II, when millions of Europeans moved to Australia. Today, around 30% of Australians were born overseas.

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Sport is an important part of Australian life, with **cricket**, **rugby**, **Australian Rules football**, and **tennis** being extremely popular. The country has also produced world-famous actors, musicians, and artists, including **Nicole Kidman**, **Hugh Jackman**, **Kylie Minogue**, and the band **AC/DC**.

Australia is known for its laid-back lifestyle, love of outdoor activities, and friendly, welcoming people. However, the country also faces challenges, such as climate change, environmental conservation, and addressing the rights and recognition of Indigenous Australians.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.How long have Indigenous Australians lived in Australia?

- ☐ a) 5,000 years
- ☐ b) 25,000 years
- ☐ c) 65,000 years
- ☐ d) 100,000 years

2. What is the Great Barrier Reef?

- ☐ a) A mountain range
- ☐ b) A large coral reef system
- ☐ c) A river in the Outback
- ☐ d) A national park in Sydney

3. Why was Canberra chosen as the capital of Australia?

- ☐ a) It was already the largest city
- ☐ b) It had the best climate for government offices
- ☐ c) It was a compromise between Sydney and Melbourne
- ☐ d) It was the only place with enough space for a capital

4. Which of the following is NOT an important Australian industry?

- ☐ a) Mining
- ☐ b) Fishing
- ☐ c) Agriculture
- ☐ d) Tourism

5. What percentage of Australians were born overseas?

- ☐ a) 30%
- ☐ b) 20%
- ☐ c) 10%
- ☐ d) 50%

6. What is Uluru?

- ☐ a) A famous Australian beach
- ☐ b) A large rock formation
- ☐ c) The longest river in Australia
- ☐ d) A major city in the Outback

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TRUE OR FALSE

1.Australia is both a country and a continent.

☐ True
☐ False

2.The first European to discover Australia was Captain James Cook.

☐ True
☐ False

3.The Outback is known for its mild and rainy climate.

☐ True
☐ False

4.Sydney is the capital city of Australia.

☐ True
☐ False

5.Australia is one of the world's largest exporters of gold.

☐ True
☐ False



WRITTEN ANSWERS

1.What are Dreamtime stories?

2. Name two animals that are unique to Australia.

1

2

3. What are some challenges that Australia faces today?

4. What are three popular sports in Australia?

5.Name two famous Australians in the entertainment industry.

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SUMMARIZE A TEXT: ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS

AUSTRALIA

Colonization happens when one country takes over another land and its people. The new rulers control the land and make their own rules.

Often, the people who lived there first lose their homes, rights, and culture. This happened in Australia, New Zealand, and many other places when European countries took control.

WHAT IS A SUMMARY?

A summary is a short version of a text. It tells the main ideas in a few sentences.

Steps to summarize a text:

1.Read the text:

- Read the text carefully.
- Make sure you understand it.

2.Find the main ideas:

- Look for the most important points.
- Ignore details that are not important.

3.Write the summary:

- Use your own words.
- Keep it short and clear.
- Include only the main ideas.

Aboriginal Australians are the Indigenous people of Australia, and they have lived on the continent for at least 65,000 years. They are one of the oldest continuous cultures in the world, with unique traditions, languages, and ways of life. There are hundreds of different Aboriginal groups, each with its own language and customs. Along with the **Torres Strait Islanders**, who come from islands north of Australia, they make up the country's First Nations peoples.

For thousands of years, Aboriginal Australians lived in close connection with nature, using their deep knowledge of the land to hunt, fish, and gather food. Their belief system, known as the **Dreaming** or **Dreamtime**, explains the creation of the land, animals, and people. These stories have been passed down orally from generation to generation.

Colonization

The lives of Aboriginal Australians changed dramatically when British settlers arrived in 1788. The British declared Australia **Terra Nullius**, meaning "land belonging to no one," ignoring the fact that Aboriginal peoples had lived there for thousands of years. This decision allowed the British to take the land without treaties or agreements.

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The arrival of Europeans led to violent conflicts, forced removals, and the destruction of Aboriginal communities. Diseases like smallpox, influenza, and measles, brought by the British, killed many Indigenous people who had no immunity. Hunting and farming by settlers destroyed food sources, making survival even harder for Aboriginal groups.

The Stolen Generations

Between 1910 and 1970, the Australian government followed policies that aimed to assimilate Aboriginal people into white society. One of the most tragic consequences was **The Stolen Generations**—thousands of Aboriginal children were forcibly removed from their families and placed in government institutions or white foster homes. These children were not allowed to speak their languages or practice their traditions and were often told to forget their Aboriginal identity. Many suffered abuse and neglect.

The goal was to erase Aboriginal culture and make Indigenous people part of mainstream white society. However, these policies caused long-term trauma for Aboriginal communities, affecting families for generations.

Changes and Progress

In the mid-20th century, attitudes towards Aboriginal Australians began to change. In 1967, after a national referendum, Aboriginal people were finally counted as citizens of Australia and given more rights. However, it took many more years for real change to happen.

One important moment came in 2008, when Prime Minister Kevin Rudd made a formal apology to **the Stolen Generations** on behalf of the Australian government. This apology was an important step in recognizing past injustices.

Today, Aboriginal Australians have more legal rights and recognition, but many still face challenges. Health, education, and employment rates are lower for Indigenous Australians compared to non-Indigenous Australians.

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They also experience higher levels of poverty, discrimination, and shorter life expectancy. However, there are efforts to preserve Aboriginal languages and cultures, and more Indigenous people are taking leadership roles in politics, business, and the arts.

Aboriginal Australians Today

Although Aboriginal Australians have fought for their rights, there is still work to do. Many Indigenous leaders continue to demand land rights, equal opportunities, and recognition in the Australian Constitution. Some Aboriginal communities have won land back through legal cases, allowing them to protect their cultural heritage.

In recent years, there has been more appreciation for Aboriginal culture, art, and traditions. Many Australian schools now teach Aboriginal history, and Indigenous voices are becoming stronger in media and politics. Events like **NAIDOC Week** (National Aboriginal and Islanders Day Observance Committee) celebrate Aboriginal achievements and culture.

The journey towards justice and equality is not over, but Aboriginal Australians continue to fight for their rights and to keep their culture alive for future generations.



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



1.What are some key aspects of Aboriginal Australian culture? How do they show a strong connection to the land?

2.How did British colonization impact Aboriginal Australians? Can you think of similar situations in history where Indigenous people have lost their land?

3. In the past, many Aboriginal children were forced to stop speaking their languages. Why is language important for culture and identity? Do you think it's possible to fully revive a lost language?

4. What lessons can we learn from Aboriginal Australians' history? How can we make sure Indigenous cultures and rights are respected in the future?

Expressing an opinion

- In my opinion, ...
- From my perspective, ...
- I believe that ...
- It seems to me that ...
- Personally, I think ...
- I feel strongly that ...
- It's my view that ...
- In my experience, ...
- My impression is that ...
- I'm of the opinion that ....
- I'm convinced that ...
- As I see it, ...

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MY SUMMARY:
ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS



AUSTRALIA

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION: ABORIGINAL DREAMTIME STORIES

AUSTRALIA

1.What is *the Dreaming*?

- ☐ a) A set of bedtime stories for children
- ☐ b) A belief system explaining the creation of the world
- ☐ c) A type of Aboriginal music
- ☐ d) A law created by the British government



2.*The Dreaming* is only a collection of myths and legends.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. What made Tiddalik release the water?

- ☐ a) The animals forced him to give it back
- ☐ b) A wise elder told him to stop being greedy
- ☐ c) The rain came back on its own
- ☐ d) A funny eel made him laugh

4. What two lessons can be learned through the story of Tiddalik?

1 _____ and...

2 _____

5. How do Aboriginal Australians pass down Dreamtime stories?

- ☐ a) Through storytelling, art, dance, and song
- ☐ b) Only through books
- ☐ c) By writing them on cave walls
- ☐ d) By teaching them in Australian schools

6. Why did many Dreamtime stories almost disappear?

- ☐ a) They were written down and forgotten
- ☐ b) They were no longer important to Aboriginal people
- ☐ c) Aboriginal children were taken from their families and couldn't learn them
- ☐ d) The Dreaming is a modern belief that started in the 20th century

7.Aboriginal children were encouraged to share their Dreamtime stories during colonization.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

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READING COMPREHENSION: NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND

Translate the words to Swedish

Treaty_____ Mammals_____

Remains_____ Dense_____

Vital _____ Endangered_____

Performed_____ Dormant_____

Breathtaking_____ Exhibits_____

New Zealand, or **Aotearoa** in the **Māori language**, is an island nation in the South Pacific Ocean, located southeast of Australia. It consists of two main islands, the **North Island** and the **South Island**, along with many smaller islands. The country is known for its stunning landscapes, rich indigenous culture, and unique wildlife.

History and culture



New Zealand was first settled by the **Māori** people around 1,000 years ago. The Māori developed a rich culture with unique traditions, art, and mythology. They navigated the Pacific Ocean using stars and ocean currents, arriving in New Zealand in large canoes called **Waka.**

In 1642, the Dutch explorer **Abel Tasman** became the first European to see New Zealand. Later, in 1769, the British explorer **James Cook** mapped the islands.

In 1840, the **Treaty of Waitangi** was signed between the British Crown and many Māori chiefs. This treaty was meant to protect Māori rights, but it also led to conflicts over land ownership. Today, the **Treaty of Waitangi** remains an important part of New Zealand's legal system.

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Modern New Zealand is a multicultural society, but Māori culture is still a vital part of national identity. **The Haka**, a traditional Māori war dance, is performed by New Zealand's national rugby team, the **All Blacks**, before every match. The Māori language, **Te reo Māori**, is one of New Zealand's official languages.

New Zealand's landscape is extremely diverse. The **North Island** is known for its volcanoes, hot springs, and beautiful beaches, while the **South Island** has mountains, fjords, and glaciers. The country experiences a temperate climate, meaning that summers are warm but not too hot, and winters are mild in most areas.

One of New Zealand's most famous natural attractions is **Fiordland National Park**, home to **Milford Sound**, a breathtaking fjord with towering cliffs and waterfalls. Another famous location is **Rotorua**, which is known for its geothermal activity and Māori cultural experiences.

Wildlife and nature

New Zealand is famous for its unique wildlife, much of which is found nowhere else in the world. Before humans arrived, there were no land mammals, only birds, reptiles, and insects. One of the most well-known animals is **the Kiwi**, a flightless bird and a national symbol of New Zealand. Another unique bird is **the Kakapo**, a rare, nocturnal parrot. **The Tuatara**, a reptile that looks like a lizard, is often called a "living fossil" because it has existed since the time of the dinosaurs.



New Zealand's forests are also unique. **The Kauri Tree,** one of the largest and longest-living trees in the world, can grow over 50 meters tall. The country also has dense beech forests and many species of ferns, including **the Silver Fern**, which is an important national symbol used for sports teams and represents the strength and identity of the country.

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However, when humans arrived, they introduced animals such as rats, possums, and stoats, which have threatened New Zealand's native species. Conservation efforts are now in place to protect endangered animals and restore natural habitats.

Auckland

Auckland, located on the North Island, is New Zealand's largest city with a population of over 1.6 million people. It is known as the ***City of Sails*** because of the many boats in its harbors. Auckland is built on over 50 dormant volcanoes, which give the city a unique landscape. It is a multicultural city with a mix of modern skyscrapers and beautiful beaches. Popular attractions include **the Sky Tower**, which offers incredible views, and **Waiheke Island,** famous for its wineries and beaches.

Wellington

Wellington, also on the North Island, is New Zealand's capital city. It is much smaller than Auckland.

Wellington is home to **the New Zealand Parliament** and the **Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa**, which has interactive exhibits about Māori culture and New Zealand's natural history. The city is also famous for its strong winds, earning it the nickname ***Windy Wellington***. Wellington is the center of New Zealand's film industry. Many movies, including **The Lord of the Rings**, were produced in Wellington's **Weta Workshop**, a world-famous film production company.



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



1.Why do you think Māori culture is an important part of New Zealand's identity today?

2.How do you think the *Treaty of Waitangi* affected the relationship between the British and the Māori people?

Expressing an opinion

- In my opinion, ...
- From my perspective, ...
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- I'm convinced that ...
- As I see it, ...

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Economy and lifestyle

New Zealand's economy is based on agriculture, tourism, and film production. The country is famous for producing high-quality dairy products, wool, and wine. Tourism is also a major industry, with visitors coming to see New Zealand's natural beauty, adventure activities, and cultural experiences. New Zealand became even more famous after the Lord of the Rings movies were filmed there, showcasing its breathtaking landscapes. Many tourists visit the **Hobbiton movie set,** a popular attraction from the films.

New Zealanders, often called ***Kiwis***, are known for their friendly and relaxed lifestyle. Outdoor activities like hiking, surfing, and rugby are an important part of life.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

TRUE OR FALSE

1.The Māori were the first people to arrive in New Zealand.

☐ True
☐ False

2.Wellington is the largest city in New Zealand.

☐ True
☐ False

3. The kiwi is a bird that can fly.

☐ True
☐ False

4. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed between the British and the Māori.

☐ True
☐ False

5. New Zealand's economy depends only on tourism.

☐ True
☐ False



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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.Who was the first European to see New Zealand?

- [ ] a) James Cook
- [ ] b) Ferdinand Magellan
- [ ] c) Christopher Columbus
- [ ] d) Abel Tasman

2. What is the haka?

- [ ] a) A traditional Māori dance
- [ ] b) A type of New Zealand food
- [ ] c) A national holiday
- [ ] d) A famous beach

3. Why is the Tuatara special?

- [ ] a) It is a very colorful bird
- [ ] b) It is a living fossil
- [ ] c) It is the largest reptile in the world
- [ ] d) It can fly

4.What is one of New Zealand's most famous natural attractions?

- [ ] a) The Great Barrier Reef
- [ ] b) The Grand Canyon
- [ ] c) Milford Sound
- [ ] d) The Amazon Rainforest

5.What is Auckland known as?

- [ ] a) The Windy City
- [ ] b) The City of Sails
- [ ] c) The Film Capital
- [ ] d) The Hobbiton Town



WRITTEN ANSWERS

1. How did the Māori first arrive in New Zealand?

2. Name two differences between the North Island and the South Island.

3. Why is the silver fern an important symbol in New Zealand?

4. Why do many tourists visit the Hobbiton movie set?

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SUMMARIZE A TEXT: THE MāORI PEOPLE

NEW ZEALAND

Colonization happens when one country takes over another land and its people. The new rulers control the land and make their own rules.

Often, the people who lived there first lose their homes, rights, and culture. This happened in Australia, New Zealand, and many other places when European countries took control.

The Māori people are the **indigenous** people of New Zealand, or Aotearoa, as they call it in their language, **te reo Māori.** They arrived in New Zealand around 1,000 years ago from Polynesia, using large canoes called **Waka**. Over time, they developed a rich culture, with unique traditions, a deep connection to nature, and a strong sense of community. However, after European **colonization**, the Māori faced many struggles, including land loss, discrimination, and efforts to erase their language and traditions. Today, they continue to fight for their rights while celebrating and preserving their heritage.

WHAT IS A SUMMARY?

A summary is a short version of a text. It tells the main ideas in a few sentences.

Steps to summarize a text:

1.Read the text:

- Read the text carefully.
- Make sure you understand it.

2.Find the main ideas:

- Look for the most important points.
- Ignore details that are not important.

3.Write the summary:

- Use your own words.
- Keep it short and clear.
- Include only the main ideas.



Early History and culture

Before the arrival of Europeans, the Māori lived in tribal groups called **Iwi.** Each iwi had its own lands, leaders, and traditions. The Māori were skilled navigators, farmers, and warriors. They built fortified villages called **Pā**, where they lived and protected themselves from attacks.

Māori society was based on **Whakapapa** (genealogy) and strong family connections. They believed in **Mana** (spiritual power and respect) and **Tapu** (sacredness), which influenced their laws and customs. They also developed a rich oral tradition, passing down legends, myths, and history through **storytelling**, carvings, and tattoos known as **Tā moko.**

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One of the most famous aspects of Māori culture is **The Haka**, a powerful war dance performed before battles to intimidate enemies. Today, the Haka is still performed, especially by New Zealand's national rugby team, **The All Blacks**, before their matches.



European arrival and struggles

The first European to see New Zealand was the Dutch explorer **Abel Tasman** in 1642, but he did not stay. In 1769, the British explorer **James Cook** arrived and mapped the islands. Over the next few decades, more Europeans came, bringing guns, new diseases, and Christianity. These changes had a major impact on the Māori way of life.

In 1840, the **Treaty of Waitangi** was signed between the British and many Māori chiefs. The treaty was meant to protect Māori land and rights, but the English and Māori versions of the treaty had different meanings. The British government used the treaty to take control, leading to land confiscation and wars. Māori resistance led to the New Zealand Wars (1845-1872), but in the end, most Māori lands were taken.

The loss of land had devastating effects. Māori communities lost their homes, food sources, and economic independence. Many Māori were forced to move to cities, where they faced poverty and discrimination. The government also banned the Māori language in schools, leading to a decline in its use.

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Modern struggles

In the 20th century, Māori people began to fight for their rights. The Māori protest movement in the 1960s and 1970s demanded land rights, language revival, and fair treatment. In 1975, **the Waitangi Tribunal** was created to investigate breaches of the treaty.

One of the most important changes has been the revival of **Te reo Māori**. In the 1980s, Māori-language schools were established, and today, **Te reo Māori** is an official language of New Zealand. The government and media now promote Māori language and culture, and many people, both Māori and non-Māori, are learning the language.

Despite progress, challenges remain. Māori still face higher unemployment rates, lower life expectancy, and higher incarceration rates than non-Māori. Health issues, such as diabetes and heart disease, are also more common in Māori communities. However, many Māori leaders and organizations are working hard to improve education, health, and economic opportunities for their people.

Māori culture today

Today, Māori culture is a vital part of New Zealand's national identity. Traditional arts like weaving, carving, and kapa haka (performing arts) are celebrated. Many Māori continue to practice their customs, including **Marae** gatherings (meetings at traditional meeting houses) and **Matariki** (the Māori New Year festival).

Māori influence can be seen in New Zealand's sports, music, and even place names. Many towns, rivers, and mountains have Māori names, and the national anthem is sung in both English and Māori.

Tourism also plays a role in keeping Māori culture alive. Visitors from around the world come to experience Māori performances, visit traditional villages, and learn about the deep spiritual connection the Māori have with the land.

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MY SUMMARY:
THE MāORI PEOPLE





NEW ZEALAND

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION:
THE LORD OF THE RINGS AND NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND

1.Why did Peter Jackson choose to film The Lord of the Rings in New Zealand?

- ☐ a) Because the country gave him tax benefits
- ☐ b) Because it had the perfect landscapes for Middle-earth
- ☐ c) Because J.R.R. Tolkien visited New Zealand
- ☐ d) Because Hollywood studios insisted on it

2.The Lord of the Rings films were shot only on the North Island.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False



3. What is the name of the village set that remains open to visitors?

- ☐ a) Rivendell
- ☐ b) Rohan
- ☐ c) Hobbiton
- ☐ d) Gondor

4. What is Weta Workshop best known for?

- ☐ a) Filming action scenes
- ☐ b) Writing scripts
- ☐ c) Designing movie soundtracks
- ☐ d) Creating special effects and props

5. The New Zealand government launched a marketing campaign under the slogan "100%...

_____,

100% Pure New Zealand.

6. The New Zealand government ignored the tourism impact of The Lord of the Rings.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

7. Some people believe the focus on The Lord of the Rings overshadows New Zealand's Māori culture.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

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FINAL ASSIGNMENT:

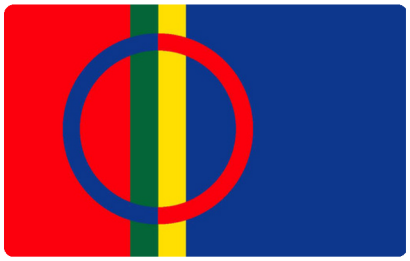
COMPARING THE SÁMI PEOPLE WITH THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND



The Australian Aboriginal flag



The national Māori flag



The Sámi flag

In this assignment, you will (alone or in groups) research and compare the Sámi people of Sweden with the Indigenous people of either Australia (Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islanders) **OR** New Zealand (Māori). You will present your findings in the form of a 10-15 minute podcast where you discuss and compare their history, culture, language, government treatment, and current challenges.

Your podcast should be **informative**, **engaging**, and **well-structured**, helping your audience understand the similarities **and** differences between these Indigenous groups.

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: RESEARCH YOUR TOPICS

Before you record your podcast, gather information about the following areas for both the Sámi people and the Indigenous group you choose to compare them with.

1

Research: History and Colonization

- Who are the Sámi people, and where do they live?
- When and how did Indigenous people arrive in Australia or New Zealand?
- How did colonization impact their land, culture, and way of life?
- What historical events or treaties have shaped their relationship with the government?

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2

Research: Cultural Traditions

- What are some key traditions of the Sámi people? (like clothing, reindeer herding, joik singing and so on)
- What traditions do Aboriginal Australians or Māori have? (like clothing, ceremonies, art, dancing, storytelling, tattoos and so on)
- How do these traditions reflect their connection to nature and their ancestors?
- Are there any similarities between these cultures?

3

Research: Language

- What languages do the Sámi people speak?
- What Indigenous languages exist in Australia or New Zealand?
- Are these languages still spoken today?
- What efforts are being made to preserve them?

4

Research: Treatment by the Government

- How have the Sámi been treated by the Swedish government throughout history?
- How have Aboriginal Australians or Māori been treated by their governments?
- Have these groups faced discrimination, forced assimilation, or loss of land?
- Have there been improvements in their rights and recognition?

5

Research: Current Challenges and Rights

- What are some issues the Sámi people face today? (like land rights, climate change, cultural preservation)
- What challenges do Indigenous Australians or Māori face? (like health care, education, racism, land rights)
- Are there any ongoing movements or organizations working to protect their rights?

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STEP 2: RECORD YOUR PODCAST

- Find a quiet space to record.
- Use a clear and natural speaking voice—don't rush!
- If you're working in a group, make sure everyone gets a chance to speak.
- You can use a phone or computer to record.
- Consider adding jingles, background music or sound effects to make your podcast more engaging (but don't let it overpower your voices).

STEP 3: EDIT AND FINALIZE

- Listen to your recording and edit out mistakes or long pauses.
- Send to your teacher for grading.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

1. **Make it conversational** - Instead of reading a script word for word, try to sound natural.

2. **Be mindful of tone and pace** - Speak at a comfortable pace, and vary your tone to keep the podcast interesting. Avoid speaking too fast, as it can be hard for listeners to follow.

3. **Engage with your audience** - Consider asking open-ended questions or posing challenges for your listeners to reflect on. This can create a more interactive feel for your podcast.

4. **Collaborate effectively if in a group** - If you're working in pairs or small groups, make sure to plan your roles in advance. Be mindful of everyone's speaking time to ensure a balanced podcast.

5. **Practice before recording** - Do a test run to get comfortable with the format.

Ellen Malcolm

STRUCTURE OF YOUR PODCAST

INTRODUCTION

- Start with a strong hook: Ask a thought-provoking question or share an interesting fact.
- Introduce yourselves (if working in pairs or groups).
- Explain the purpose of the podcast: What will you be discussing?
- Give a quick overview of the topics you will cover.

1–2 MINUTES

MIDDLE

Compare and contrast each topic

- **History and colonization:** Compare how both groups were affected by colonization and the historical events that shaped their societies.
- **Cultural traditions:** Discuss the cultural traditions of both groups, highlighting similarities and differences.
- **Language:** Compare the languages of both groups and discuss how they are being preserved.
- **Treatment by the government:** Compare the treatment of both groups by their respective governments, especially in terms of rights and recognition.
- **Current challenges and rights:** Compare the ongoing challenges that each group faces today and what rights they are fighting for.

5–8 MINUTES

END

Share your own thoughts and reflections

- What surprised you the most?
- What do you think could be done to improve Indigenous rights?

1-2 MINUTES

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VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY 1

1. **Indigenous –** ursprunglig
2. **Colonization –** kolonisering
3. **Colonialism –** kolonialism
4. **Traditions –** traditioner
5. **Culture –** kultur
6. **Heritage –** arv
7. **Language –** språk
8. **Rights –** rättigheter
9. **Recognition –** erkännande
10. **Discrimination –** diskriminering
11. **Resilience –** motståndskraft
12. **Ceremonies –** ceremonier
13. **Community –** gemenskap
14. **Survival** – överlevnad
15. **Conflict** – konflikt

VOCABULARY 2

1. **Oppression** – förtryck
2. **Exploitation** – utnyttjande
3. **Reconciliation** – försoning
4. **Preservation** – bevarande
5. **Beliefs** – trosuppfattningar
6. **Spirituality** – andlighet
7. **Ancestor** – förfader
8. **Art** – konst
9. **Storytelling** – berättande
10. **Sacred** – helig
11. **Diversity** – mångfald
12. **Elders** – äldre
13. **Repression** – förtryck
14. **Resistance** – motstånd
15. **Dormant** – vilande



VOCABULARY 3

1. **Activism –** aktivism
2. **Justice –** rättvisa
3. **Injustice –** orättvisa
4. **Empowerment –** egenmakt
5. **Customs –** seder
6. **Landmark –** landmärke
7. **Settlement –** bosättning
8. **Exile –** exil
9. **Poverty –** fattigdom
10. **Prosperity –** välstånd
11. **Equality** – jämlikhet
12. **Revival** – återupplivande
13. **Dense** – tät
14. **Mammals** – däggdjur
15. **Treaty** – överenskommelse



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