

## YEAR 6 HISTORY: Learning sequence 3

# Sikh and Indian Australians

## TEACHER RESOURCE 3 - MIX AND MATCH ACTIVITY

Each student is given a card containing a question or its answer, a picture or its label (eg. geographic landforms), a word or its definition etc. Students move around the classroom in an attempt to find a match for their card. When they find the match, each partner shows the teacher their match and then moves to one end of the classroom. When all students have found their match, they then share the information on their cards with the whole class. The speed with which students work out their matches, the accuracy of the matches they propose, and their general body language and demeanour can help the teacher to gain an understanding of students' familiarity with the material. This activity can be used at any time during lessons, at the start to pre test knowledge, during a sequence of lessons to check terminology or at the end of a topic to check understanding. Some of the questions here link to the timeline students began at the start of the learning sequence.

This mix and match exercise could be used to review some of the changes in Australian migration policy and practice. Enlarge the table below, cut out the questions and answers separately (you could glue these onto cardboard), mix them up, then distribute one question or answer to each member of the class. There are 15 questions, enough questions and answers for 30 students to participate in this activity.

QUESTION	ANSWER
What development in 1951 was an important factor in weakening the White Australia policy?	The Colombo Plan
Sikh migrants to Australia came from which countries?	India, United Kingdom, East Africa, Singapore, Malaysia and Fiji
What is the name of the international group that was established in 1945 to encourage world peace and security and cooperation on social, cultural, economic and humanitarian matters?	The United Nations Organisation
Why did many Sikhs living in Australia join the Australian Imperial Forces?	Support for the British Empire, nationalism and a strong military tradition.
What was part of Australia's Immigration policy from 1901 to 1958?	The Dictation Test
What form of citizenship was created by the Nationality and Citizenship Act of 1948?	Australian citizenship

What is the name of the Western Australian association established in 1909 to support the local Chinese population?	The Chung Wah Association
According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics the fastest growing national group migrating to Australia in 2015 came from which country?	India
What was the name of the Australian Prime Minister who demanded that Australia “wipe its face clean of racism”?	Gough Whitlam
What was the slogan associated with the new Australian migration policy which came into effect immediately after World War Two?	“Populate or Perish”
At the end of which war was first major wave of Asian migrants accepted into Australia?	Vietnam
What is the name of the policy where many customs and cultural traditions are accepted and celebrated in Australian society?	Multiculturalism
What was one of the causes of the independence of many colonial nations in Asia after World War Two?	The weakened economies of countries like Britain and France during the war.
What was the name of the new Muslim country created in 1947 at the time of the Independence of India from British control?	Pakistan.
What were two occupations often held by Sikh men that opened up rural areas and brought goods to isolated farms and towns?	Cameleers and hawkers