



Aboriginal and Intercultural Studies

General course

Externally set task sample one
Marking key

Total marks for this task: 31

Question 1

(6 marks)

Outline Australian First Nations Peoples' cultural and spiritual connection to Country as it relates to the following terms and concepts.

- (a) Maintenance of cultural identity (2 marks)

Description	Marks
Outlines Australian First Nations Peoples' cultural and spiritual connection to Country as it relates to maintenance of cultural identity	2
Makes a generalised statement about maintenance of cultural identity for Australian First Nations Peoples	1
Total	2
Answers could include: Maintenance of cultural identity is expressed through cultural practices, including language, beliefs, ceremonies and values, etc. which is all strongly linked to First Nations Peoples' connection to Country. Accept other relevant answers.	

- (b) Kinship roles and obligations (2 marks)

Description	Marks
Outlines Australian First Nations Peoples' cultural and spiritual connection to Country as it relates to Kinship roles and obligations	2
Makes a generalised statement about Kinship roles and obligations for Australian First Nations Peoples	1
Total	2
Answers could include: Kinship roles and obligations is a network of relationships that includes people, places, plants, animals and ancestors. These networks vary from place to place and provide clear rules and obligations, with strong cultural and spiritual connection to Country. Accept other relevant answers.	

- (c) Caring for Country (2 marks)

Description	Marks
Outlines Australian First Nations Peoples' cultural and spiritual connection to Country as it relates to caring for Country	2
Makes a generalised statement about caring for Country for Australian First Nations Peoples	1
Total	2
Answers could include: Australian First Nations Peoples have a strong cultural and spiritual connection to Country, which is expressed through their ongoing care of Country. Note: Country means the lands, waterways and seas to which Australian First Nations Peoples are connected. It is the source of knowledge, spirituality and survival. Caring for Country is a responsibility of traditional owners to ensure the Country is taken care of, spoken for and acknowledged. Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 2

(10 marks)

- (a) Identify **two** examples of sustainability practices used to care for Country. (2 marks)

Description	Marks
Identifies two examples of sustainability practices used to care for Country from Source 1	2
Identifies one example of a sustainability practice used to care for Country from Source 1	1
Total	2
Answers could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing the land through cultural burning • cultural knowledge of caring for Country. Accept other relevant answers.	

- (b) Describe how **one** of the practices identified in part (a) is used to care for Country. Include an example to support your answer. (2 marks)

Description	Marks
Describes how a practice identified in part (a) is used to care for Country. Includes a relevant example	2
Makes a generalised statement about how a practice identified in part (a) is used to care for Country, with limited or no example provided	1
Total	2
Answers could include: <p>Managing the land through cultural burning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural burning, also known as cool burning or firestick farming, is used to care for Country through strategically increasing food availability and broader management of plants and grasses. The low-intensity fires clear undergrowth and promote regrowth of other plants, which increases grazing of certain animals that can then be hunted. This technique has also been used to reduce the likelihood of larger bush fires. • Example from Source 1: “during the 2019-2020 bushfires in western Victoria, Gunditjmarra people and local fire authorities worked together to respond to a large bushfire ...”. <p>Cultural knowledge of caring for Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep-time knowledge of land and water has been passed on to future generations. This knowledge has been gained through thousands of years of carefully observing the land and seas, and then passing this on to younger generations. Knowledge passed on includes what to eat and at what time of the year it can be eaten, who can eat certain plants and animals, and not wasting what cannot be eaten. • Example from Source 1: “contemporary caring for Country programs ... are now key elements in defending Australia’s biodiversity from further degradation”. Accept other relevant answers.	

- (c) Explain **two** ways that Australian First Nations Peoples' knowledge of caring for Country is being taught and shared. Include an example of each to support your answer. (6 marks)

Description	Marks
For each of two ways (2 x 3 marks)	
Explains the way that Australian First Nations Peoples' knowledge of caring for Country is being taught and shared. Includes a relevant example	3
Describes the way that Australian First Nations Peoples' knowledge of caring for Country is being taught and shared	2
Makes a generalised statement about the way that Australian First Nations Peoples' knowledge of caring for Country is being taught and shared	1
Total	
6	
<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • song, dance, films, documentaries, public events, festivals, conferences, art and craft traditions all teach and share important cultural knowledge • elders pass on cultural knowledge about caring for Country to the younger generations through storytelling • Aboriginal groups and companies share their knowledge in digital and print form, e.g. virtual Songlines, websites, social media and picture books • Aboriginal ranger programs work in cooperation with other government agencies, e.g. Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) • Aboriginal on Country cultural tours share knowledge about the care of Country e.g. Koomal Dreaming Cape cultural experiences located in Margaret River • local Aboriginal seasonal calendars include information on the local flora and fauna, e.g. Walmajarri seasons calendar from the Walmajarri language group from the Fitzroy Valley in the Kimberley in Western Australia. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 3

(4 marks)

With reference to **one** Australian First Nations Peoples you have studied, discuss how their practices of sustainability and caring for Country contribute to broader conservation practices within Australia.

Description	Marks
Discusses how the selected Australian First Nations Peoples practices of sustainability and caring for Country contribute to broader conservation practices within Australia	4
Explains how the selected Australian First Nations Peoples practices of sustainability and caring for Country contribute to broader conservation practices within Australia	3
Describes how the selected Australian First Nations Peoples practices of sustainability and caring for Country contribute to broader conservation practices within Australia	2
Makes a generalised statement about how Australian First Nations Peoples practices of sustainability and caring for Country contribute to broader conservation practices within Australia	1
Total	4
<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Kimberley and the western desert areas, Aboriginal communities, often working with fire and land management agencies like the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction’s Parks and Wildlife Service, have maintained cultural burning practices supported by modern technologies. In addition to social and cultural benefits, burning has also mitigated the damaging impacts of bushfires and benefitted local ecosystems. The Cultural burning in parts of the Kimberley has shifted bushfire patterns from late dry season to early dry season, which has reduced the severity of bushfires. • The Gooniyandi Rangers, using a combination of traditional knowledge and western scientific methods, are working to increase biodiversity on their country in the central Kimberley region. The rangers conduct important environmental work, including fire management around communities and across pastoral stations, to control the spread of noxious weeds, conduct fauna research and biodiversity management. The Gooniyandi rangers also play a significant role in educating the next generation in how to look after Country. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 4

(3 marks)

For **one** Australian First Nations Peoples you have studied, explain **one** example of a successful partnership with non-First Nations People in caring for Country.

Description	Marks
Explains an example of a successful partnership with non-First Nations People in caring for Country	3
Describes an example of a successful partnership with non-First Nations People in caring for Country	2
Makes generalised statement about an example of a successful partnership with non-First Nations People in caring for Country	1
Total	3
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>The Martu people, through the Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa (KJ) organisation and ranger program, use their pujiman (desert born) knowledge of species habitat and behaviour - and utilising Martu bush skills work in partnership with the Western Australian Parks and Wildlife Service on several threatened species management projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of warru (black-flanked rock-wallabies) on Martu country • the successful translocation of warru from Kaalpi (the Calvert Range) to Pinpi (the Durba Hills) to expand their range and safeguard their future • extensive and successful surveys for wiminyji, extending the known range of the species significantly • ongoing surveys for Pilbara leaf-nosed bats and night parrots. <p>Martu rangers have worked with Dr Anja Skroblin from the University of Melbourne to create a new mankarr monitoring methodology. The new method aims to draw on the tracking skills and traditional ecological knowledge of the rangers, while maintaining scientific rigour and meeting the challenge of monitoring the species over a vast area.</p> <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

Question 5

(8 marks)

- (a) For **one** First Nations Peoples from a country other than Australia you have studied, discuss **one** environmental issue concerning the use and management of natural resources. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Discusses the identified environmental issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	4
Explains the identified environmental issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	3
Describes the identified environmental issue identified concerning the use and management of natural resources	2
Makes generalised statements about the environmental issue identified and impact of the use and management of natural resources	1
Total	4
<p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water supply use and management for the Standing Rock Sioux tribe of North America being interrupted through Dakota Access Pipeline and the potential danger to water supplies and other cultural resources by the Dakota Access Pipeline if an oil spill was to occur • Maori and the role the te tiriti principles (Treaty of Waitangi) play in effective management of waterways that are in decline due to poor management, overuse and pollution • impact of climate change on hunting grounds that provide traditional food sources in the Arctic for groups such as the Inupiaq of Alaska. Through decline in traditional food sources such as the ugruk (bearded seals) due to retreating sea ice, these communities that depend on these animals for food and clothing are encountering challenges in the management of their resource. 	
Accept other relevant answers.	

Question 5 (continued)

- (b) For **one** Australian First Nations Peoples you have studied, discuss **one** cultural issue concerning the use and management of natural resources. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Discusses the identified cultural issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	4
Explains the identified cultural issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	3
Describes the identified cultural issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	2
Makes generalised statements about a cultural issue concerning the use and management of natural resources	1
Total	4
<p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Discussion will vary according to cultural issue selected. Cultural issues may include a lack of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognition and use of First Nation Peoples' knowledge • access to traditional lands • consultation by parties who make decisions that affect the environment. <p>Accept other relevant answers.</p>	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Question 2 (b)** Williamson, B. (2022, June 1). *Caring for Country Means Tackling the Climate Crisis With Indigenous Leadership: 3 Things the new Government Must do*. The Conversation. Retrieved July, 2023, from <https://theconversation.com/caring-for-country-means-tackling-the-climate-crisis-with-indigenous-leadership-3-things-the-new-government-must-do-183987>
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- Question 3** Department of Fire & Emergency Services. (2021). *Cultural and Contemporary Fire Management Practices in Western Australia*. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://dfes.wa.gov.au/documents/Cultural-and-Contemporary-Fire-Practices.pdf>
- Question 3** Kimberley Land Council. (n.d.). *Ranger/IPA Map*. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://www.klc.org.au/ranger-ipa-map/>
- Question 4** Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa. (n.d.). *Threatened Species*. Retrieved October, 2023, from <https://www.kj.org.au/threatened-species-management>
- Question 5 (a)** Information from: National Museum of the American Indian. (n.d.). *Treaties Still Matter: The Dakota Access Pipeline*. Retrieved July, 2023, from <https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/plains-treaties/dapl>
- Question 5 (a)** Information from: WWF. (n.d.). *Retreating Sea Ice Threatens Indigenous Way of Life*. Retrieved July, 2023, from <https://www.arcticwwf.org/the-circle/stories/retreating-sea-ice-threatens-indigenous-way-of-life/>

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