

Quarantine Station History

links to the Australian and NSW History Curricula

Stage	History	The Quarantine Station
ES1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *heritage of others *communicating family stories through photos and artefacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *People came to the Station from all over the world *Most families in Australia have a migration story *Over 2, 000 carvings represent stories of ships and the people that came to the Station
S1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *family structure/roles and how they have changed/remained the same *changes in traditions, leisure time, communication *using terms such as then/now, old/new, past/present, long time ago *history of a significant building/site in the local community and why it is important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *How did people travel in the early days of the Station? What did they do in their free time? How did they tell their news to their family back home? *Roles & treatment of men, women, boys, girls. *Post office, letter writing, engravings & communications *Migration & modes of travel *The Quarantine Station on Sydney’s north head was the first established in Australia and functioned as such for over 15 years
S2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who belonged to the area *change and continuity over time in local community *the role people of diverse backgrounds played in the local community *early trips to Australia by boat and reasons for the journey *Discuss: <i>Who discovered Australia?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Significance of north head to the local Aboriginal people * First contacts took place in the nearby coves *The area north of the Corso, adjacent to the Quarantine Station was given to cattle farmers *People of different nationalities migrated to Australia, were interned at the Station and are represented in the sandstone engravings - some were forced to come, some chose to come, some came temporarily to keep them safe from war
S3	<p>The Australian Colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *impact of settlement on the local aboriginal people and the environment *life of men and women post 1800 *reasons people migrated to Australia *experiences of migrant groups *the role a group played in shaping a colony *status and rights of migrants, women and children-human rights *stories of groups of people who migrated to Australia and the reasons *contribution of individuals and groups to the development of Australian society *Stories of migration to Australia <p>Australia as a Nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *experiences of democracy and citizenship * the way of life of people who migrated *Stories of groups of people who migrated *How did Australian society change in the 20th century? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Significance of the north head to the local Aboriginal people * First contacts took place in the nearby coves *The British brought not only ideas about civilisation, land ownership, their language and their culture but also disease. *It is estimated that 90% of the local Aboriginal population died of smallpox (of a combination of infectious diseases) eighteen months after the British arrived *The area north of the Corso in Manly, adjacent to the Quarantine Station was given to cattle farmers *People of different nationalities migrated to Australia, were interned at the Station and are represented in the sandstone engravings - some were forced to come, some chose to come, some came temporarily to keep them safe from war *Many people migrated to Australia as assisted immigrants, especially those who had specific skills, and women *The British cut back the bush & raised livestock on or near North Head *Differing roles, rights and treatment of men, women, boys & girls *Asians came to the site, often as crew on the ships, and were treated differently than everyone else *You didn’t have a choice in your treatment at the Station *From the 1870’s class distinctions on ships were replicated at the Station * Stories of migration are revealed in primary sources – inscriptions, diaries, and investigating artefacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Buildings in the wharf precinct date from early 1900s; funding from Commonwealth Government allowed for state-of-the art disinfection technology *Discriminatory practices on-site reflect wider attitudes about what sort of migrants were most desirable to Australia *Operation Babylift orphans housed on-site after fall of Saigon in 1975* * Refugees and those who had overstayed their visas were detained at the Station in the 1960-70’s*

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<p>S4</p>	<p>DEPTH STUDY 6: EXPANDING CONTACTS Topic 6d: Aboriginal and Indigenous Peoples, Colonisation and Contact History The nature of British colonisation of Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of early British contact with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia. • Differing experiences of contact between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Significance of the north head to the local Aboriginal people *First contacts took place in the nearby coves *The British brought not only ideas about civilisation, land ownership, their language and their culture but also disease. *It is estimated that 90% of the local Aboriginal population died of smallpox (of a combination of infectious diseases) eighteen months after the British arrived *The area north of the Corso in Manly, adjacent to the Quarantine Station was given to cattle farmers *The effects of British colonisation in the areas North of Sydney Harbour are still experienced today * the Aboriginal Heritage Office asserts that, “It is part of the story of this place that there is no certainty over tribal names, language groups or dreaming stories. To project the opposite is to continue this fiction.” (AHO, 2016, Filling the Void, p.41)
<p>S5</p>	<p>The Making of the Modern World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The nature & extent of the movement of peoples *The significance of the industrial revolution & how it affected living & working conditions *Changing features of the movement of peoples from 1750-1918 *New ideas and technological developments contribute to change *Significance of WW1 and 2 <p>The Modern World and Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Decolonisation & the end of the European empires, emergence of new nations *Significant advances in technology especially in communications, public health & living conditions *Australia’s involvement in Cold War & post-Cold War conflicts *Rising concerns for the environment *Movements for rights & freedoms * The consequences of WW2 <p>All students must complete a Site Study in Stage 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Poor living & changing working conditions in England after the Industrial Revolution in Britain causes migration to Australia *Waves of migration to Australia from British Isles, Western Europe and Asia at different times *Steam technology was used predominately as a means of disinfection *The 20th C ushers in the ‘Contagion Theory’ and concerns about hygiene; state-of-the art disinfection technology at the Station reflects these concerns * Changes in travel, communication & disinfection technologies are seen on-site *Spanish Influenza, in 1919, at the end of WW1 is the busiest time at the Station * British children are evacuated from London in WW2 and brought to Australia via the Station * Materials & technologies developed in WW2 are seen in the Quarantine hospital <p>*Changes in transportation, public health & living conditions affect how the Station is used</p> <p>*Operation Babylift*, after the fall of Saigon in 1975, brings 150 Vietnamese orphans to the Station before meeting their adoptive families</p> <p>*Cyclone Tracy evacuees come to the Station in 1974 – the worst natural disaster in Australia’s history and the first to be televised</p> <p>*The Station is used as a refugee detention centre from early 1960 -70’s*</p> <p>*Non-native plant species and harsh insecticides (DDT) were introduced at the Quarantine Station; this was controlled after it became a National Park in 19184 and native plant & animal species were deemed worthy of protection</p> <p>The Quarantine Station on North Head represents significant change over time with relevant vestiges from pre-colonial history, to first contacts, the establishment of the Station, early migration, the Board of Health phase after the Smallpox epidemic in 1881, Federation, and the Spanish Influenza epidemic in 1919, right up to the current day as revealed through the built and natural environment, primary and secondary sources, and its many stories and legends.</p>