

Mapping tool – preamble for History

This mapping tool matches essential content elements from two curriculum frameworks: *Every chance to learn* ELA 21, ELA 22 and ELA 23 to the Australian Curriculum (History) V1.1. Teachers using this tool are reminded to consider the underlying principles and philosophy as well.

The **Overview** of each ELA in *Every chance to learn* discusses the scope, features, concepts, values and attitudes of

- ELA 21 *The student understands about Australia and Australians*
- ELA 22 *The student understands what it means to be a citizen in a democracy*
- ELA 23 *The student understands world issues and events.*

The **Rationale** of the Australian Curriculum (History) reminds readers that the two interrelated strands have different intentions:

- The *Historical Knowledge and Understanding* strand provides the contexts and refers to *concepts for developing understanding such as [evidence](#), [continuity and change](#), [cause and effect](#), [significance](#), [perspectives](#), [empathy](#) and [contestability](#)*
- The *Historical Skills* strand promotes the process skills of *[historical inquiry](#): [chronology](#), [terms](#) and [concepts](#); *historical questions and research; the analysis and use of sources; [perspectives](#) and interpretations; explanation and communication.**

Further information can be inferred from

- opening **hyperlinked codes** to the Australian Curriculum, and pasting them into the 'search' function to identify content elaborations, general capabilities and links to cross-curriculum priorities.

History – Later Adolescence

Every chance to learn		Australian Curriculum	
21. The student understands about Australia and Australians		Insert Strand/s Here	
		Year 9	Year 10
<p>21.LA.1</p>	<p>natural and human processes that form and transform Australian environments over time (e.g. explanations of the origins of Australia, factors changing communities, geographical issues affecting Australian environments)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

<p>21.LA.2</p>	<p>how government policies have affected Indigenous peoples and their pursuit of citizenship rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background to the struggle of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for rights and freedoms before 1965, including the 1938 Day of Mourning and the Stolen Generations (ACDSEH104) • The continuing nature of efforts to secure civil rights and freedoms in Australia and throughout the world, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) (ACDSEH143) • The significance of the following for the civil rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: 1962 right to vote; 1967 Referendum; Reconciliation; Mabo decision; Bringing Them Home Report (the Stolen Generations), the Apology (ACDSEH106) • Methods used by civil rights activists to achieve change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and the role of ONE individual or group in the struggle (ACDSEH134)
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<p>21.LA.3</p>	<p>the development of multiculturalism in Australia and changes in government policies on issues including immigration and their impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The waves of post-World War II migration to Australia, including the influence of significant world events (ACDSEH144) • The impact of changing government policies on Australia's migration patterns, including abolition of the White Australia Policy, 'Populate or Perish' (ACDSEH145) • The impact of at least ONE world event or development and its significance for Australia, such as the Vietnam War and Indochinese refugees (ACDSEH146) • The contribution of migration to Australia's changing identity as a nation and to its international relationships (ACDSEH147)
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<p>21.LA.4</p>	<p>the events, people and movements that shaped the development of Australia (e.g. colonisation and expansion, development of governments, participation in major wars) and the contexts in which events and actions occurred (e.g. social and economic context, motivation and beliefs of individuals)</p>	<p>Australia and Asia Students investigate the history of Australia OR an Asian society in the period 1750 – 1918 in depth.</p> <p>Making a nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extension of settlement, including the effects of contact (intended and unintended) between European settlers in Australia and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (ACDSEH020) • The experiences of non-Europeans in Australia prior to the 1900s (such as the Japanese, Chinese, South Sea Islanders, Afghans) (ACDSEH089) • Living and working conditions in Australia around the turn of the twentieth century (that is 1900) (ACDSEH090) • Key events and ideas in the development of Australian self-government and democracy, including women's voting rights (ACDSEH091) • Legislation 1901-1914, including the Harvester Judgment, pensions, and the Immigration Restriction Act (ACDSEH092) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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		<p>World War I (1914-1918)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the causes of World War I and the reasons why men enlisted to fight in the war (ACDSEH021) • The places where Australians fought and the nature of warfare during World War I, including the Gallipoli campaign (ACDSEH095) • The impact of World War I, with a particular emphasis on Australia (such as the use of propaganda to influence the civilian population, the changing role of women, the conscription debate) (ACDSEH096) • The commemoration of World War I, including debates about the nature and significance of the Anzac legend (ACDSEH097) 	•
21.LA.5	contemporary and future issues and challenges facing Australian society	•	• Developments in technology, public health, longevity and standard of living during the twentieth century, and concern for the environment and sustainability (Overview)
21.LA.6	ways in which Australia is presented, nationally and internationally (e.g. stereotypes of Australian people and places)	•	•

<p>21.LA.7</p>	<p>select and apply geographical tools and processes (e.g. maps, graphs, photographs, flow charts, fieldwork, action research) to gather, interpret and present geographical information on Australia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>21.LA.8</p>	<p>analyse sources, perspectives, theories and gaps in narrative accounts of Australia and Australians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and select different kinds of questions about the past to inform historical inquiry (ACHHS166) • Identify the origin, purpose and context of primary and secondary sources (ACHHS169) • Process and synthesise information from a range of sources for use as evidence in an historical argument (ACHHS170) • Evaluate the reliability and usefulness of primary and secondary sources (ACHHS171) • Identify and analyse the perspectives of people from the past (ACHHS172) • Identify and analyse different historical interpretations (including their own) (ACHHS173) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and select different kinds of questions about the past to inform historical inquiry (ACHHS166) • Identify the origin, purpose and context of primary and secondary sources (ACHHS169) • Process and synthesise information from a range of sources for use as evidence in an historical argument (ACHHS170) • Evaluate the reliability and usefulness of primary and secondary sources (ACHHS171) • Identify and analyse the perspectives of people from the past (ACHHS172) • Identify and analyse different historical interpretations (including their own) (ACHHS173)

<p>21.LA.9</p>	<p>sequence historical events and relevant contextual information to explain and create narrative accounts of Australia and Australians</p>	<p>Movement of peoples (1750 – 1901)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of the Industrial Revolution on the movement of peoples throughout the world, including the transatlantic slave trade and convict transportation (ACDSEH018) • The nature and extent of the movement of peoples in the period (slaves, convicts and settlers) • The experiences of slaves, convicts and free settlers upon departure, their journey abroad, and their reactions on arrival, including the Australian experience (ACDSEH083) • Changes in the way of life of a group(s) of people who moved to Australia in this period, such as free settlers on the frontier in Australia (ACDSEH084) 	<p>The inter-war years between World War I and World War II, including the Treaty of Versailles, the Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression (Overview)</p> <p>The globalising world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students investigate one major global influence that has shaped Australian society in depth, including the development of the global influence during the twentieth century. Students study ONE of these electives: Popular culture or The environment movement or Migration experiences. <p>Popular culture (1954 – present)`</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of popular culture in Australia at the end of World War II, including music, film and sport (ACDSEH027) • Developments in popular culture in post-war Australia and their impact on society, including the introduction of television and rock 'n' roll (ACDSEH121) • The changing nature of the music, film and television industry in Australia during the post-war period, including the influence of overseas developments (such as Hollywood, Bollywood and the animation film industry in China and Japan) (ACDSEH122) • Australia's contribution to international popular culture (music, film, television, sport) and changing beliefs and values that have influenced the Australian way of life (ACDSEH123)
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			<p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The environment movement (1960s – present)• The background to environmental awareness, including the nineteenth century National Parks movement in America and Australia (ACDSEH028)• The intensification of environmental effects in the twentieth century as a result of population increase, urbanisation, increasing industrial production and trade (ACDSEH125)• The growth and influence of the environment movement within Australia and overseas, and developments in ideas about the environment (notion of 'Gaia', 'limits to growth', concept of sustainability', concept of 'Rights of nature') (ACDSEH126)• Significant events and campaigns that contributed to popular awareness of environmental issues, such as the campaign to prevent the damming of Australia's Gordon River, the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and the Jabiluka mine controversy in 1998 (ACDSEH127)• Responses of Australian governments and international organisations to environmental threats since the 1960s, including deforestation and climate change (ACDSEH128)
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			<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Migration experiences (1945 – present)• The waves of post-World War II migration to Australia, including the influence of significant world events (ACDSEH144)• The impact of changing government policies on Australia’s migration patterns, including abolition of the White Australia Policy, ‘Populate or Perish’ (ACDSEH145)• The impact of at least ONE world event or development and its significance for Australia, such as the Vietnam War and Indochinese refugees (ACDSEH146)• The contribution of migration to Australia’s changing identity as a nation and to its international relationships (ACDSEH147)
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Every chance to learn		Australian Curriculum	
22. The student understands and values what it means to be a citizen within a democracy		Insert Strand/s Here	
		Year 9	Year 10
22.LA.1	significant features of democracy in Australia, including parliamentary elections, government accountability and the role of political parties	•	•
22.LA.2	the power, responsibilities and influence exercised by political leaders and elected representatives	•	•
22.LA.3	the role of government in developing policy and formulating legislation	•	•
22.LA.4	the Australian Constitution as the legal framework for Australia's system of law and government	•	•

22.LA.5	different types of laws that protect people's rights (e.g. statute law, common law, Indigenous customary law)	•	•
22.LA.6	the principles of sovereignty of the people, common good and separation of powers	•	•
22.LA.7	the concepts of justice and law, including independence of the judiciary, equality before the law, presumption of innocence, the right of appeal and restorative justice	•	•
22.LA.8	how majority rule is balanced with respect for minorities in the exercise of democratic power and civic decision-making	•	•
22.LA.9	changes in Australian citizenship over time and reasons why people choose to become Australian citizens	•	•

22.LA.10	the influence of key people, events and ideas in Australia's development as an independent, self-governing democracy from colonisation to the present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key events and ideas in the development of Australian self-government and democracy, including women's voting rights (ACDSEH091) (repeated)• Legislation 1901-1914, including the Harvester Judgment, pensions, and the Immigration Restriction Act (ACDSEH092) (repeated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
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22.LA.11

people, movements and events that have enhanced the achievement of civil and political rights for specific groups of Australians (e.g. women's rights to vote and equal pay, human rights and equal opportunity policies)

- Key events and ideas in the development of Australian self-government and democracy, including women's voting rights ([ACDSEH091](#)) (repeated)
- Legislation 1901-1914, including the Harvester Judgment, pensions, and the Immigration Restriction Act ([ACDSEH092](#)) (repeated)

Rights and freedoms

- Students investigate struggles for human rights in depth. This will include how rights and freedoms have been ignored, demanded or achieved in Australia and in the broader world context.

Rights and freedoms (1945 – the present)

- The origins and [significance](#) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including Australia's involvement in the development of the declaration ([ACDSEH023](#))
- Background to the struggle of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for rights and freedoms before 1965, including the 1938 Day of Mourning and the Stolen Generations ([ACDSEH104](#))
- The US civil rights movement and its influence on Australia ([ACDSEH105](#))
- The [significance](#) of the following for the civil rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: 1962 right to vote; 1967 Referendum; Reconciliation; Mabo decision; Bringing Them Home Report (the Stolen Generations), the Apology ([ACDSEH106](#))
- The [significance](#) of the following for the civil rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples: 1962 right to vote; 1967 Referendum; Reconciliation; Mabo decision; Bringing Them Home Report (the Stolen Generations), the Apology ([ACDSEH106](#))
- Methods used by civil rights activists to achieve change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and the role of ONE individual or group in the struggle ([ACDSEH134](#))
- The continuing nature of efforts to secure civil rights and freedoms in Australia and throughout the world, such as the Declaration on the Rights of

22.LA.12	ways in which citizens can influence government	•	•
22.LA.13	compare the features of other democracies to those of Australia	•	•
22.LA.14	reflect on their rights and responsibilities as young adults and consider ways in which people, individually and collectively, make decisions and contribute to the common good (e.g. contact a local member of parliament, take informed civic action on issues)	•	•
22.LA.15	identify acts of racism and prejudice as constituting discrimination and participate in ways to prevent and counter these	•	•

Every chance to learn	Australian Curriculum	
23. The student understands world issues and events	Insert Strand/s Here	
	Year 9	Year 10

<p>23.LA.1</p>	<p>significant world movements and conflicts in the 20th and 21st centuries (e.g. political ideologies, feminism, decolonisation, civil rights, revolutions, wars) and the key people who shaped events (e.g. Nelson Mandela)</p>	<p>The extent of European imperial expansion and different responses, including in the Asian region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of ONE key event that involved the Asian society and European power(s), including different perspectives of the event at the time (ACDSEH141) • The position of the Asian society in relation to other nations in the world around the turn of the twentieth century (that is 1900), including the influence of key ideas such as nationalism (ACDSEH142) 	<p>The inter-war years between World War I and World War II, including the Treaty of Versailles, the Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War II (1939-45) • An overview of the causes and course of World War II (ACDSEH024) • An examination of significant events of World War II, including the Holocaust and use of the atomic bomb (ACDSEH107) • The experiences of Australians during World War II (such as Prisoners of War (POWs), the Battle of Britain, Kokoda, the Fall of Singapore) (ACDSEH108) • The impact of World War II, with a particular emphasis on the Australian home front, including the changing roles of women and use of wartime government controls (conscription, manpower controls, rationing and censorship) (ACDSEH109) • The significance of World War II to Australia's international relationships in the twentieth century, with particular reference to the United Nations, Britain, the USA and Asia (ACDSEH110) • The nature of the Cold War and Australia's involvement in Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts (Korea, Vietnam, The Gulf Wars, Afghanistan), including the rising influence of Asian nations since the end of the Cold War (Overview) • The major movements for rights and freedom in the world and the achievement of independence by former colonies (Overview)
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23.LA.2	significant social justice or human rights issues around the world	•	•
23.LA.3	the role of international agreements and organisations in protecting human rights	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing efforts post-World War II to achieve lasting peace and security in the world, including Australia's involvement in UN peacekeeping (Overview)
23.LA.4	human agency as a significant factor in world issues and events	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in technology, public health, longevity and standard of living during the twentieth century, and concern for the environment and sustainability (Overview)
23.LA.5	the relationship between geographical context and particular world issues and events (e.g. the location of water or oil, the rise in sea levels)	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in technology, public health, longevity and standard of living during the twentieth century, and concern for the environment and sustainability (Overview)
23.LA.6	Australia's relationship with other nations and the influence of regional and global issues and events on these relationships (e.g. military alliances, trade partnerships, independence movements)	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing efforts post-World War II to achieve lasting peace and security in the world, including Australia's involvement in UN peacekeeping (Overview)

23.LA.7	the influence of past international events on governments in Australia (e.g. rise and decline of Communism, colonisation of East and West Papua)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the Cold War and Australia's involvement in Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts (Korea, Vietnam, The Gulf Wars, Afghanistan), including the rising influence of Asian nations since the end of the Cold War (Overview)
23.LA.8	analyse and explain different perspectives on a significant world issue or event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of ONE key event that involved the Asian society and European power(s), including different perspectives of the event at the time (ACDSEH141) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of the Cold War and Australia's involvement in Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts (Korea, Vietnam, The Gulf Wars, Afghanistan), including the rising influence of Asian nations since the end of the Cold War (Overview) • Developments in technology, public health, longevity and standard of living during the twentieth century, and concern for the environment and sustainability(Overview)
23.LA.9	interpret people's motives and actions in order to understand a current world issue or event indepth, considering different perspectives or bias in accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and analyse the perspectives of people from the past (ACHHS172) • Identify and analyse different historical interpretations (including their own) (ACHHS173) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and analyse the perspectives of people from the past (ACHHS172) • Identify and analyse different historical interpretations (including their own) (ACHHS173)
23.LA.10	evaluate and use a range of historical and geographical sources to construct reasoned explanations about world events in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop historical texts, particularly explanations and historical arguments that use evidence from a range of sources (ACHHS174) • Select and use a range of communication forms (oral, graphic, written) and digital technologies (ACHHS175) • Identify and select different kinds of questions about the past to inform historical inquiry (ACHHS166) • Evaluate and enhance these questions (ACHHS167) • Identify and locate relevant sources, using ICT and other methods (ACHHS168) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop historical texts, particularly explanations and historical arguments that use evidence from a range of sources (ACHHS174) • Select and use a range of communication forms (oral, graphic, written) and digital technologies (ACHHS175) • Identify and select different kinds of questions about the past to inform historical inquiry (ACHHS166) • Evaluate and enhance these questions (ACHHS167) • Identify and locate relevant sources, using ICT and other methods (ACHHS168)

Australian Curriculum content not covered by ECTL

YEAR 9

The nature and significance of the Industrial Revolution and how it affected living and working conditions, including within Australia (Overview)

The emergence and nature of significant economic, social and political ideas in the period, including nationalism (Overview)

The Industrial Revolution (1750 – 1914)

The technological innovations that led to the Industrial Revolution, and other conditions that influenced the industrialisation of Britain (the agricultural revolution, access to raw materials, wealthy middle class, cheap labour, transport system, and expanding empire) and of Australia ([ACDSEH017](#))

The population movements and changing settlement patterns during this period ([ACDSEH080](#))

The experiences of men, women and children during the Industrial Revolution, and their changing way of life ([ACDSEH081](#))

The short and long-term impacts of the Industrial Revolution, including global changes in landscapes, transport and communication ([ACDSEH082](#))

Progressive ideas and movements (1750 – 1918)

The emergence and nature of key ideas in the period, with a particular focus on ONE of the following: capitalism, socialism, egalitarianism, [nationalism](#), [imperialism](#), Darwinism, Chartism ([ACDSEH019](#))

The reasons why ONE key idea emerged and/or developed a following, such as the influence of the Industrial Revolution on socialism ([ACDSEH086](#))

The role of an individual or group in the promotion of ONE of these key ideas, and the responses to it from, for example, workers, entrepreneurs, land owners, religious groups ([ACDSEH087](#))

The short and long-term impacts of ONE of these ideas on Australia and the world ([ACDSEH088](#)) Asia and the world

The key features (social, cultural, economic, political) of ONE Asian society (such as China, Japan, India, Dutch East Indies, India) at the start of the period ([ACDSEH093](#))

Change and continuity in the Asian society during this period, including any effects of contact (intended and unintended) with European power(s) ([ACDSEH094](#))

The position of the Asian society in relation to other nations in the world around the turn of the twentieth century (that is 1900), including the influence of key ideas such as [nationalism](#) ([ACDSEH142](#)) The [significance](#) of ONE key event that involved the Asian society and European power(s), including different [perspectives](#) of the event at the time ([ACDSEH141](#))