Activity worksheet

For this comprehension activity, you will need to use your skim-reading skills to locate certain facts in The Little Red Yellow Black Book to answer the questions. You will find page reference numbers in brackets next to each question. Flip to the correct page and skim-read, looking for the keywords which are shown in bold in the questions and statements. If you make a mistake, just erase it and circle the correct letter or answer.

Part A: Circle the letter to correctly complete the following statements

1. The date on which the Gurindji people celebrate their workers’ strike of 1966 at Wave Hill station is called ... (p 149)
   (a) Activism Day       (b) Autonomy Day       (c) Gurindji Freedom Day

2. The full name of the FCAATSI organisation is ... (p 149)
   (a) Federal Council for the Australian Authority of Torres Strait Islanders
   (b) Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
   (c) Federal Coalition for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders

3. The man who founded the Australian Aboriginal Progressive Association (AAPA) in 1924 was ... (p 149)
   (a) Fred Maynard       (b) Marcus Garvey       (c) Lord Vestey

4. In 1967, Faith Bandler was appointed ... (p 150)
   (a) NSW Campaign Director of the FCAATSI   (b) NSW Premier     (c) Australian Governor-General

Part B: Circle the letter to correctly answer the following questions

5. Which leaders first observed the ‘Day of Mourning’ on 26 January 1938? (p151)
   (a) Joseph Lyons and John Patten
   (b) William Patten, John Cooper and William Ferguson
   (c) William Cooper, John Patten and William Ferguson

6. By what two names do many Indigenous Australians use to refer to 26 January? (p 151)
   (a) Invasion Day and Sorry Day       (b) Invasion Day and Citizenship Rights Day
   (c) Invasion Day and Survival Day

7. What was one of the changes that the 1967 Referendum brought into Australian law? (p 151)
   (a) It gave Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people the right to vote.
   (b) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be included in the national census.
   (c) It enabled the Commonwealth to make laws for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

8. What percentage of Australians voted ‘Yes’ in the 1967 referendum in all six states of Australia? (p 152)
   (a) 90.77%       (b) 100%       (c) 77.9%

9. In which year in Australia was the Australian electoral act amended to give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people the right to register and vote, even though voting was not compulsory? (p 154)
   (a) 1901       (b) 1985       (c) 1962

10. Of what material was the Yirrkala Petition of 1963 made? (p 154)
    (a) possum skin       (b) tree bark       (c) pottery

Part C: Circle True or False for each statement below

11. The 1971 Gove land rights case of the Rirratjingu clan was a great legal victory. (p 154)
    Circle TRUE or FALSE

12. In 1965, an Aboriginal university graduate led a group of people on a ‘Freedom Ride’. (p 155)
    Circle TRUE or FALSE

13. Charles Perkins was an American who organised a bus tour in regional New South Wales. (p 156)
    Circle TRUE or FALSE

14. Four men with the surnames Anderson, Craigie, Coorey and Williams established the first Aboriginal Tent Embassy in Canberra in 1971. (p 156)
    Circle TRUE or FALSE