

Task Card 1

The reconciliation movement began with an effort by Australians to acknowledge the wrongs done to us, to promise that such actions would never be repeated, and to adopt measures to repair the pain and loss we have experienced. National Reconciliation Week takes place every year in May and provides an opportunity for all Australians to learn about our histories, cultures and achievements. Organisations, schools and individuals are encouraged to organise events that celebrate and promote respectful relationships between non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Use the visual motif of FLAGS to dramatise the involvement of all Australians in the reconciliation movement in Australia. Think about the movements and actions involved in using flags.

Task Card 3

Each year many Australians come together to walk for reconciliation. The event began in 2000 when hundreds of thousands of people showed their support for reconciliation by taking part in walks across Melbourne's Princes Bridge, the Sydney Harbour Bridge and in other places around Australia. In some cities, the Bridge Walk has become a strong symbol for National Sorry Day when Australian's come together to acknowledge the trauma and loss faced by the Stolen Generations.

Using body movements think about how people come together to remember and to say sorry.

Task Card 2

Many Australians have participated in the Sea of Hands, a national public art installation initiated by Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation (AnTaR) where people sign a hand-shaped sign to reflect their commitment to justice for Indigenous Australian peoples, and it has travelled the country.

Use the visual motif of HANDS to dramatise the reconciliation movement's public events involving the Sea of Hands. Think about how you might convey the idea of many hands to present the way that the Sea of Hands looks as a large installation.

Task Card 4

NAIDOC Week is about every Australian celebrating the First Australians, the oldest surviving cultures in the world. It was first launched to draw attention to our poor living conditions and our lack of citizenship rights. The organising committee's name is the National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC). NAIDOC Week in the first week of July celebrates the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Awards are given to people who have been outstanding in areas such as sport and the arts, or in community.

Use the sound motif of CLAPPING to dramatise the hosting of NAIDOC Week activities in Australia. Think about the ways in which you can use the sound of applause to represent the idea of celebration.