

National Sorry Day

26 May 2019

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National Reconciliation Week

27 May to 3 June 2019

The Australian Government's Home Affairs website (<https://www.harmony.gov.au/events/calendar/>) states the following:

National Sorry Day

National Sorry Day is a significant day for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, particularly for Stolen Generations survivors. The idea of holding a 'Sorry Day' was first mentioned as one of the 54 recommendations of the Bringing them home report, which was tabled in Parliament on 26 May 1997. This report was the result of a two year National Inquiry into the forcible removal of Indigenous children from their families, communities and cultural identity. On 26 May 1998 the first 'Sorry Day' was held in Sydney, it is now commemorated across Australia, with many thousands of people participating in memorials and commemorative events, in honour of the Stolen Generations

National Reconciliation Week

National Reconciliation Week is an ideal time for everyone to join the reconciliation conversation and reflect on shared histories, contributions and achievements. It is held annually from 27 May to 3 June and is a time to celebrate and build on the respectful relationships shared by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians. Preceded by National Sorry Day on 26 May, National Reconciliation Week is framed by two key events in Australia's history, which provide strong symbols for reconciliation:

- 27 May 1967 – the referendum that saw more than 90 per cent of Australians vote to give the Australian Government power to make laws for Indigenous people and recognise them in the census.
- 3 June 1992 – the Australian High Court delivered the Mabo decision, which recognised that Indigenous people have a special relationship with the land. This paved the way for land rights known as native title.

To coincide with this national day and week we have created a double sided worksheet with some research activities for students.

- Year 7 (ACHCK049 – 1967 Referendum)
- Year 10 (ACHCK092 – The Mabo Decision)

Please note: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers and students are advised that the following may contain images of people who have died.

National Reconciliation Week 2019

The Mabo Decision

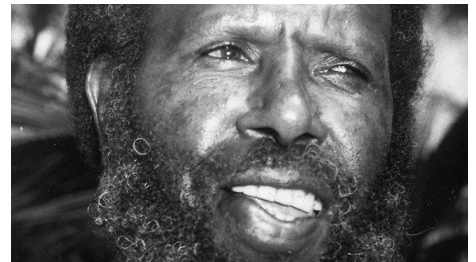
Read the following articles to enable you to complete the info Name:

- <https://www.smh.com.au/opinion/the-ongoing-legacy-of-the-mabo-decision-20170602-gwj2p4.html>
- <https://theconversation.com/australian-politics-explainer-the-mabo-decision-and-native-title-74147>
- https://www.reconciliation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/mabo-decision_2017.pdf

What did the British claim in the 1700's?



What did Eddie Mabo ask for on behalf of his people in 1982?



<https://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/indigenous/my-dad-eddie-mabo-a-man-who-changed-history/news-story/3e9204aa3380176061c68593c4336281>

What did the High Court decide in 1992?



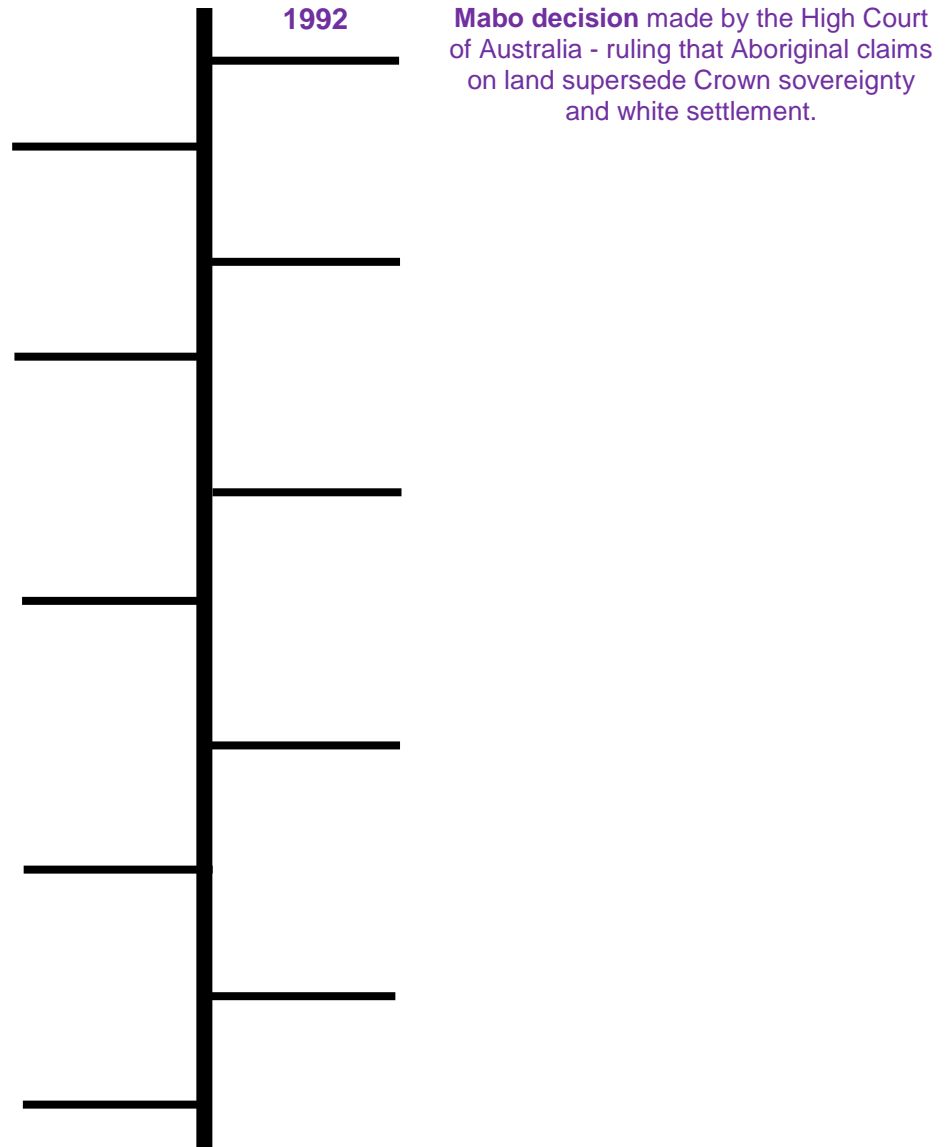
What has been the ongoing legacy of the Mabo decision for both our Indigenous people and also for the wider Australian community?



National Reconciliation Week 2019

The Mabo Decision

Create a timeline from 1992 to today of 10 key milestones that have helped to shape the human rights progress of Australia's first peoples.



Reflection question:

How does an understanding of the progress and struggles faced by Indigenous Australians help with the reconciliation process?