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This activity pack has been developed to help you celebrate Australia Day, its history and some of the things that make Australia and Australian's unique. Australia is a country with a very rich cultural diversity thanks to the many migrants that have made Australia their home.

One in four people in Australia were born overseas; 46 percent have at least one parent who was born overseas; and nearly 20 per cent of Australians speak a language other than English at home. Australia is one of the most multicultural societies on earth.

Australian society contains a rich array of cultures represented in art, literature, music, dress, sport and food. It is one of the great triumphs of recent Australian history that so many people, with such diversity of culture and history, have been absorbed so peacefully into Australian society.

Included in this activity pack, we have an Australian flag and balloon, some puzzles and colour in pages as well as a paint by numbers canvas with an Australian theme for you to paint. We would love to see a photo of your painting when you've completed it, if you feel you would like to share it. You will receive one of either a Sulfur Crested Cockatoo or a Protea flower themed painting with paint brushes and paints included.

Australia's beautiful scenery with its vast areas and extreme contrasts attract many overseas visitors however our reputation for the vast amount of deadly animals and creatures which inhabit here can deter them. Many overseas people when asked about visiting Australia state "It looks so beautiful but everything wants to kill you!" They are generally shocked at our blasé nature toward our spiders, crocodiles, sharks and snakes.



Wishing you a happy Australia Day however you celebrate it. Whether it be with a Roast Lamb, a bbq, a day at the beach or just having a cup of tea with a lamington we look forward to seeing you soon at one of our functions.



Warm Regards,

Madeleine Williams
Services Manager

Australia Day History - Time Line

The marking of 26 January is an important date in Australia's history and has changed over time: starting as a celebration for emancipated convicts and evolving into what is now a celebration of Australia that reflects the nation's diverse people.

The date has long been a difficult symbol for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who see it as a day of sorrow and mourning.

The Australia Day timeline was compiled by historian Dr Elizabeth Kwan.

Before 1770

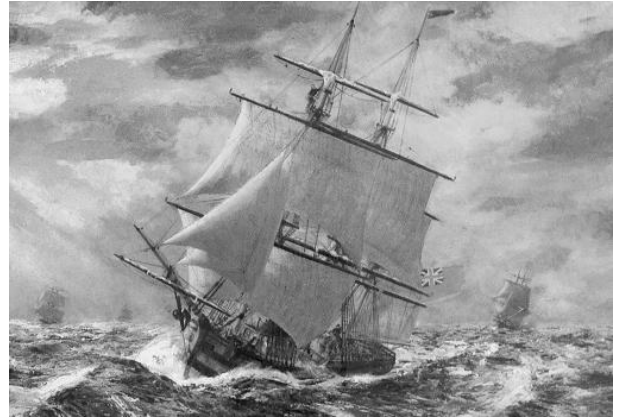
Aboriginal peoples had been living for more than 60 000 years on the continent we now know as Australia. At least 1600 generations of these peoples had lived and died here.

Europeans from the thirteenth century became interested in details from Asia about this land to the south. From the sixteenth century European cartographers and navigators gave the continent various names, including Terra Australis (Southern Land) and New Holland.

Footprints

1770

Captain James Cook raised the Union Jack on what is now called Possession Island on 22 August to claim the eastern half of the continent as New South Wales for Great Britain.



1788 - First Fleet Ship

Captain Arthur Phillip, commander of the First Fleet of eleven convict ships from Great Britain, and the first Governor of New South Wales, arrived at Sydney Cove on 26 January and raised the Union Jack to signal the beginning of the colony.

1804

Early almanacs and calendars and the Sydney Gazette began referring to 26 January as First Landing Day or Foundation Day. In Sydney, celebratory drinking, and later anniversary dinners became customary, especially among emancipists.

1818 - Beer glasses clinking

Governor Macquarie acknowledged the day officially as a public holiday on the thirtieth anniversary. The previous year he accepted the recommendation of Captain Matthew Flinders, circumnavigator of the continent, that it be called Australia.

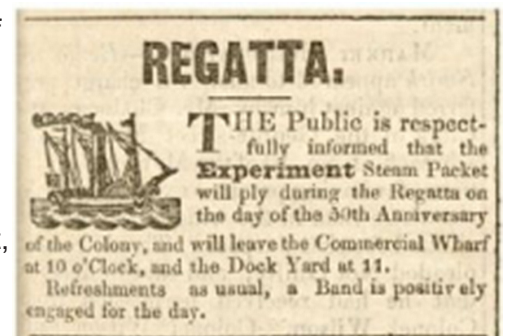


1838 - Regatta poster

Proclamation of an annual public holiday for 26 January marked the Jubilee of the British occupation of New South Wales. This was the second year of the anniversary's celebratory Sydney Regatta.

1871 - Runners

The Australian Natives' Association, formed as a friendly society to provide medical, sickness and funeral benefits to the native-born of European descent, became a keen advocate from the 1880s of federation of the Australian colonies within the British Empire, and of a national holiday on 26 January.



1888 - Calendar

Representatives from Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and New Zealand joined NSW leaders in Sydney to celebrate the Centenary. What had begun as a NSW anniversary was becoming an Australian one. The day was known as Anniversary or Foundation Day.

Australia Day History - Time Line

The 1900s

1901

The Australian colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Union Jack continued as the national flag, taking precedence over the Australian red and blue shipping ensigns gazetted in 1903. Melbourne was the interim federal capital. The Australian Capital Territory was created out of New South Wales in 1908, the federal capital named Canberra in 1913, and the Parliament House opened there in 1927.

1930

People holding placards

The Australian Natives' Association in Victoria began a campaign to have 26 January celebrated throughout Australia as Australia Day on a Monday, making a long weekend. The Victorian government agreed with the proposal in 1931, the other states and territories following by 1935.



1938

While state premiers celebrated the Sesquicentenary together in Sydney, Aboriginal leaders met there for a Day of Mourning to protest at their mistreatment by white Australians and to seek full citizen rights.

1946

The Australian Natives' Association prompted the formation in Melbourne of an Australia Day Celebrations Committee (later known as the Australia Day Council) to educate the public about the significance of Australia Day. Similar bodies emerged in the other states, which in rotation, acted as the Federal Australia Day Council.

1948

The Nationality and Citizenship Act created a symbolic Australian citizenship. Australians remained British subjects.

1954

The Australian blue ensign was designated the Australian national flag and given precedence over the Union Jack. The Australian red ensign was retained as the commercial shipping ensign.

1979

The Commonwealth government established a National Australia Day Committee in Canberra to make future celebrations 'truly national and Australia-wide'. It took over the coordinating role of the Federal Australia Day Council. In 1984 it became the National Australia Day Council, based in Sydney, with a stronger emphasis on sponsorship. Incorporation as a public company followed in 1990.

1984

Australians ceased to be British subjects. Advance Australia Fair replaced God Save the Queen as the national anthem.

1988

Sydney continued to be the centre of Australia Day spectacle and ceremony. The states and territories agreed to celebrate Australia Day in 1988 on 26 January, rather than with a long weekend. Aborigines renamed Australia Day, 'Invasion Day'. The Bondi Pavilion protest concert foreshadowed the Survival Day Concerts from 1992.

1994

Celebrating Australia Day on 26 January became established.

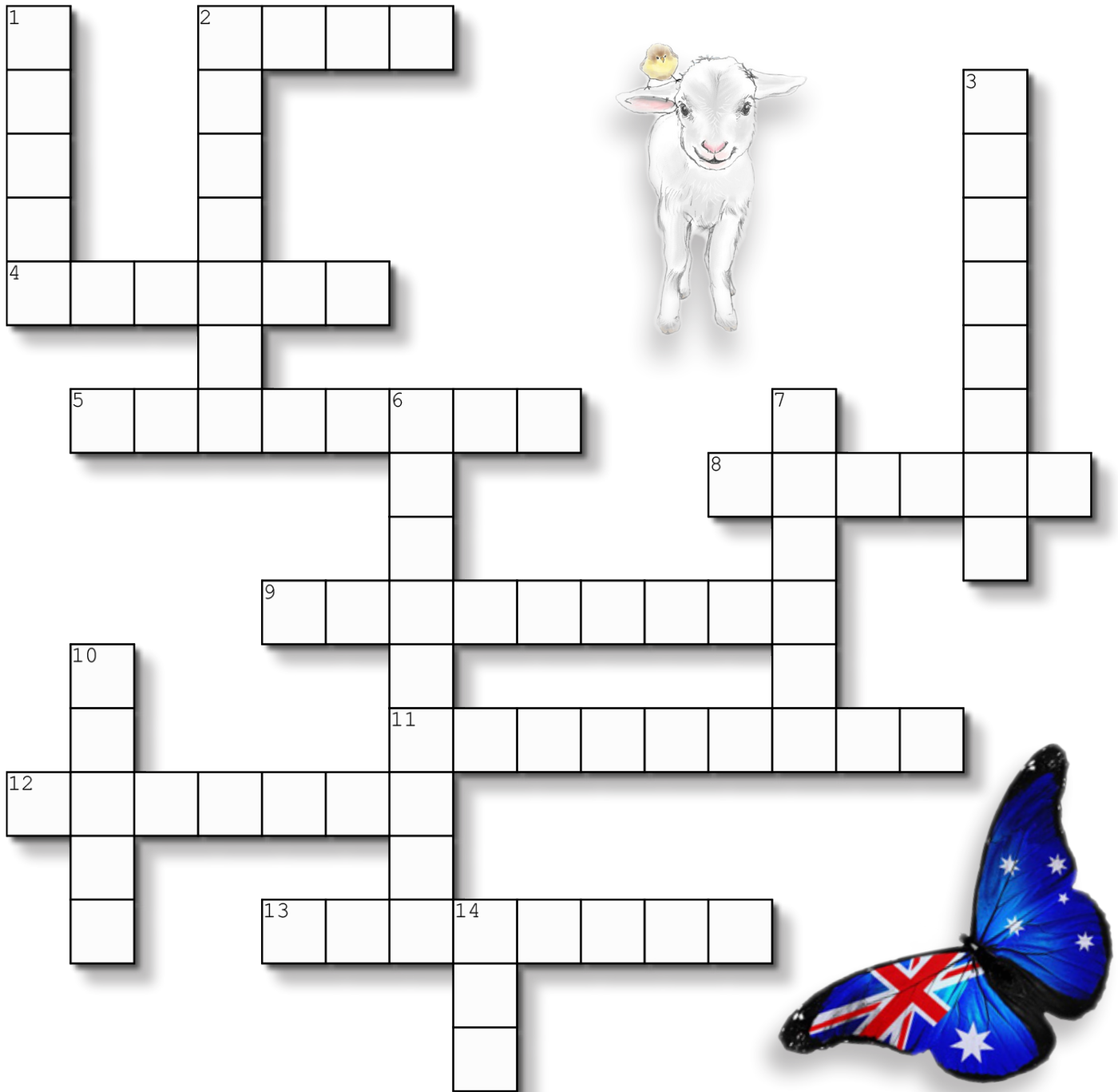
The 2000s

Present

Australia Day is an established and significant day in the national calendar with 4 in 5 Australians seeing it as 'more than a day off' and over 16,000 people choosing it to become new citizens each year.

CROSSWORD

Find some of the answers to the clues by reading about Australia in this activity pack and then complete the crossword below.



Across

- 2. Keeps drinks cold
- 4. Car Made in Adelaide
- 5. Recovered after a Plane Crash
- 8. Animal that has square shaped droppings
- 9. Small Square Cake
- 11. National Dish
- 12. Meringue-based dessert
- 13. Sandwich spread high in Vitamin B

Down

- 1. Seashore Area
- 2. Spiny Anteater
- 3. National Day of Remembrance
- 6. Tool Thrown to Return
- 7. Large Australian Lizard
- 10. Not a Bear
- 14. Flightless bird

WORD SEARCH

AUSTRALIA



Y U C P G O L D C O A S T F W M W L J Q W S
N M O U N T K O S C I U S Z K O G P W Q B Y
G D U K I N D I A N O C E A N V J A V G U D
R G J T A S M A N I A I B N J E H V W E E N
E K U Z P L A T Y P U S R B H G U L J G U E
A R A L A M I N G T O N I P Z E I O B C C Y
T B U N K O A L A T X B S Q X M M V I E A O
B C U Y G B B G J M W T B J J I Q A F V L P
A A A S T A O V R S D E A O U T B A C K Y E
R D D N P E R T H Y R N N S L E D H H I P R
R W E E B S F O F D N A E P D O M Q W E T A
I O W I L E U B O N D I B E A C H D E H U H
E I J F N A R W E E S H B Q L W D D D T S O
R A Y Q T S I R C Y R J Y M L O C D R T T U
R F U V A O V D A F O O T B A L L T J E R S
E E J S T U R Q E V M E L B O U R N E E E E
E S Y D N E Y H A R B O U R B R I D G E E Y
F S C E M P A C I F I C O C E A N U F D S C

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE
GREAT BARRIER REEF
SYDNEY
MOUNT KOSCIUSZKO
PAVLOVA
PERTH

PLATYPUS
MELBOURNE
FOOTBALL
BONDI BEACH
PACIFIC OCEAN
KANGAROO

GOLD COAST
SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE
ADELAIDE ADELAIDE
CANBERRA
BRISBANE
LAMINGTON LAMINGTON

INDIAN OCEAN
OUTBACK
TASMANIA
VEGEMITE
EUCALYPTUS TREES
KOALA

AUSTRALIAN INVENTIONS

Australians can be an ingenious bunch. Here are some of the best inventions to have come out of our beautiful nation.

Black box flight recorder

The black box flight recorder has helped make commercial air travel the world's safest form of travel. It was invented by Australian scientist Dr David Warren, who lost his own father to an aircraft tragedy in 1934 when the Miss Hobart crashed into the Bass Strait.



This remarkable device is virtually indestructible and records the final moments of a crashed plane's last flight. While it is a box, it's not black – it's bright orange colour is called 'international orange', making it easier to find in crash-site rubble.

David Warren first had the black box idea in the 1950s when he was part of a Melbourne research team exploring why the commercial jet aircraft known as the Comet had suffered a series of deadly crashes. He thought it would help investigators fix what was wrong if they had a recording of the last conversations between crew and other sounds inside the plane before it crashed.

A black box is now installed on every commercial plane around the world, but it was in Australia that they were first made compulsory for all commercial flights.

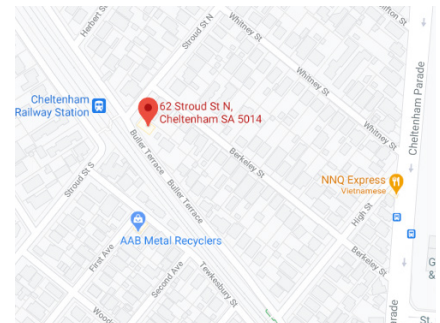
Electronic pacemaker

Australian doctor Mark Lidwell and physicist Edgar Booth developed the first artificial pacemaker in the 1920s. Now, more than three million people worldwide rely on pacemakers to keep their hearts beating properly.

Artificial pacemakers send small electric charges into the heart to help it maintain a regular beat. Since the late 1960s, these have been implanted inside the body; the first of these was developed in Sydney by Lidwell and Booth. Lidwell used the invention in 1928 to revive a stillborn baby – small pulses of electricity were sent through a needle directly into the child's heart. After 10 minutes, the equipment was switched off, the heart continued to beat and the infant made a full recovery.

Google Maps

Danish brothers Lars and Jens Rasmussen developed the platform for Google Maps in Sydney in the early 2000s. Along with Australians Neil Gordon and Stephen Ma, they founded a small start-up company called Where 2 Technologies in 2003. The following year it was bought by internet giant Google, which also hired the four men, and the technology was turned into what we now know as Google Maps.



Cochlear implant (bionic ear)

Professor Graeme Clark invented the first bionic ear at the Melbourne University in the 1970s – the first prototype was implanted in a person in 1978.

Cochlear implants are devices that are implanted into the head to electronically stimulate the auditory nerve. Graeme's motivation to advance hearing loss technology was spawned from his own father's inadequate hearing. So far, the Cochlear implant has brought hearing to more than 180,000 deaf and partially deaf people worldwide.

Plastic spectacle lenses

In 1960 Sola Optical released the first scratch-resistant plastic lens for glasses. The technology was further developed to create the first plastic bifocal, trifocal, and progressive-focus lenses. Plastic lenses are used throughout the world due to their many benefits including safety, their light weight, and durability.



All Australian...

Vegemite

A childhood favourite sandwich spread is Vegemite. Vegemite is a thick, dark brown Australian food spread made from leftover brewers' yeast extract with various vegetable and spice additives. It was developed by Cyril Callister in Melbourne, Victoria in 1922.

Vegemite is rich in B Vitamins including B1, B2, B3 and folate to help kick start your day.



Ned Kelly

The bushranger Ned Kelly is one of Australia's greatest folk heroes. He has been memorialised by painters, writers, musicians and filmmakers alike. More books, songs and websites have been written about Ned Kelly and the Kelly Gang than any other group of Australian historical figures. Ned Kelly in his armour came to symbolise a fight by a flawed hero, a convicted criminal, for 'justice and liberty' and 'innocent people'. This captured the imagination of writers, authors and the general public alike.



The Lamington

A lamington is an Australian cake, made from squares of sponge cake coated in an outer layer of chocolate (or sometimes raspberry) sauce and rolled in desiccated coconut. The thin mixture is absorbed into the outside of the sponge cake and left to set, giving the cake a distinctive texture. A common variation has a layer of cream or strawberry jam between two lamington halves. The earliest known reference to the naming of the lamington from June 1927, links the cake to Lord Lamington, who served as Governor of Queensland from 1896 to 1901, or his wife, Lady Lamington



Echidna

Sometimes known as spiny anteaters, Echidna's belong to the family Tachyglossidae in the monotreme order of egg-laying mammals. The four extant species of echidnas and the platypus are the only living mammals that lay eggs and the only surviving members of the order Monotremata.



Redback Spider



The redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*), also known as the Australian black widow, is a species of highly venomous spider believed to originate in South Australia or adjacent Western Australian deserts, but now found throughout Australia, Southeast Asia and New Zealand, with colonies elsewhere outside Australia.

Boomerang

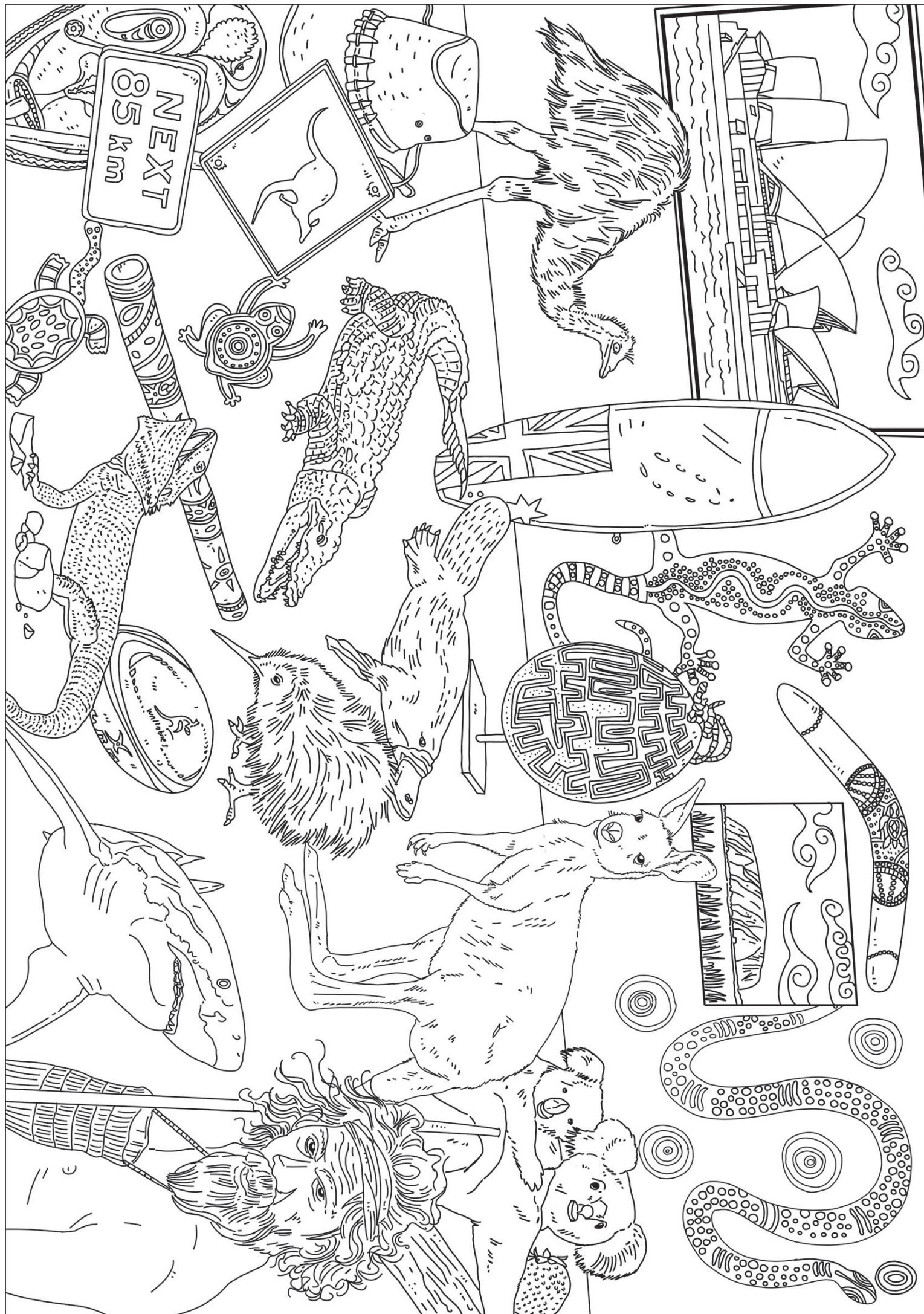
A boomerang is a thrown tool, typically constructed as a flat airfoil, that is designed to spin about an axis perpendicular to the direction of its flight. A returning boomerang is designed to return to the thrower. It is well known as a weapon used by some Aboriginal Australian peoples for hunting.



Emu

Standing at up to 1.9 metres tall, the flightless Emu is one of the world's largest birds. One of the first birds to be discovered in Australia by Europeans, it was instantly recognised as an unusual species. One of its unusual traits is its domestic life: after the female Emu lays her dozen or so green eggs, she leaves the male to incubate them on his own, and after they have hatched, the striped chicks are also looked after by the male, with no contribution from the female.





Save the Date....2021 at a glance

We have booked the following dates for our functions and outings. Be aware that with COVID it is essential that you call to book your seat as all functions will have limited numbers.

Call the office on 8241 0266 to book your seat.

February 2021

Monday	1 February	North MAG	Salisbury North Football Club <i>11.15-11.30am Arrival</i>
Monday	8 February	South MAG	Morphett Arms Hotel <i>11.15-11.30am Arrival</i>
Wednesday	17 February	West MAG	Cheltenham Community Centre <i>11.30am Arrival</i>
Wednesday	24 February	Bus outing	Victor Harbor Cockle Train <i>Lunch on Hindmarsh Island</i>

March 2021

Monday	1 March	North MAG	Salisbury North Football Club
Monday	15 March	South MAG	Morphett Arms Hotel
Wednesday	24 March	West MAG	Cheltenham Community Centre
Wednesday	31 March	Bus outing	tba

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

