It’s hard to believe that today is the first day of Term Two. Where did Term One go? It was only nine weeks long, and seemed to pass by in a flash.

Our curriculum areas were jam packed. In English we completed two units – one based on narrative content, and one on persuasive; maths was one long unit that covered all areas of mathematics. Science was also one unit, and it looked at the topic of life and living; whilst the new Australian Curriculum area of History was one unit as well, covering how our lives have changed for the Prep-Year 2’s; early European world discovery for the Years 3’s and 4; and early Australian settlement for the Year 6’s and 7. It was a massive ‘sprint for the finish line’ to ensure that all work was completed thoroughly, and a collective sigh was heard from both staff and students as assessment pieces were completed during the last week of term. This allowed us to have a relaxing last day of term and complete some Easter activities.

The following pages are a celebration of the work completed by the students of the school throughout the term. They have chosen the pieces they wanted to see in print, and as you will notice as you read them, topics for discussion have been extremely wide and varied.

Also at school during the term, we have all worked very hard to further improve the conditions of learning within the classroom. This has involved the commencement of embedding the practise of Explicit Instruction into the school. The two mantras of this practise involve all staff and students acknowledging that “Every child has a good day every day”, and that “Every child matters every day”. It is the responsibility of EVERYONE at the school to ensure that these two mantras are met each day, and therefore we all must follow our rules and behave appropriately at all times. Students have also been made aware of the three student pillars that underpin this practise, and all believe in each of them. They are “Every child has at least one adult at the school who cares about them”; “Every child is able to complete each task that is asked of them”; and “All children have a friend at the school”. We will continue to embed this practise throughout the year.

We hope you enjoy reading our work.
Anzac Day

(History)

We have Anzac Day because we care for the soldiers who died.

We have Anzac Day on April the 25th because that’s when the soldiers landed at Gallipoli.

All the people in Bedourie go to the park for Anzac Day.

To remember the soldiers who died in the war, we march to the park, have one minute’s silence, and lay wreaths around the Memorial Stone.

The commemoration has changed because the soldiers have got older and died; so there are less in the marching.

By Sophie Farran (Year 3)

The Chinese Need Equality

(English Persuasive Text)

The Chinese were not treated fairly on the goldfields. Miners torched them and bashed them to death. They also took their gold and cut off their pony tails. Hundreds of Chinese miners died because of these big riots. They had to pay more for food and clothing because they were different from the rest. Do you think it was fair?

The Chinese were treated unfairly because of the way they looked. They had long pony tails and their eyes were slanted. Would you tease someone if they looked different? This was a huge factor in the big outbreaks of riots. They also dressed differently: they had long pants, long shirts and a wide brim hat. Was it right to treat the Chinese badly just because they looked different? How would you feel if you were treated badly because of your looks?

The Chinese also found more gold than the other miners. They could find gold in places where other miners couldn’t find gold. This stirred up the other miners and started a lot of riots as well. Would you kill someone if they had more stuff than you? The Chinese were just good at mining. Would you kill someone if they were better than you?

The miners couldn’t communicate with the Chinese. Because they couldn’t talk to them they didn’t get along. If you can’t communicate with someone do you be mean to them? Was it right to treat the Chinese badly because they didn’t talk English.

Why did we do that? We killed many innocent Chinese People just because they were better miners. It just wasn’t right! I’m very sorry for the Chinese who lost their lives. Are you sorry for them too?

By Stacy Krause (Year 7)
Tyrannicus and Zoe.
(English Persuasive Text)

Tyrannicus said to Zoe, “Come and buy my magical swamp bug. It will help you clean up!!!”

By Ben Farran (Year 1)

Christopher Columbus.
(History)

Christopher Columbus was a Spanish explorer who sailed the Atlantic Ocean trying to discover land. He discovered the Americas and claimed the land for Spain. He found lots of gold and different sorts of foods. It is thought that he was born before October, 1451. He was thirteen when he first went to sea.

Christopher Columbus’ first voyage was in August, 1492. He had three ships – the Pinta, Nina and the Santa Maria. Each ship had 104 men. He sailed the Atlantic Ocean. It took him longer than he thought because he thought that the world was a lot smaller. Many of the crew contracted diseases. He arrived at his destination in the Bahamas on October 12th, 1492.

On his second voyage, he left in September 1493 with 17 ships and 1,200 men. Christopher Columbus was to establish colonies in the name of Spain and also try to find riches as well. On November 3, land was sighted. A quarter of the crew was killed by the natives. He managed to establish the colony of Santo Domingo.

On his third voyage he left in May, 1498. He took a more southern route than on other trips, but was still trying to find China. He found Tobago instead. On July 31st he reached the mainland of South America where he looked for gold. While he was looking for gold, he was arrested and sent back to Spain.

Christopher Columbus found Central America on May 9th 1506, where he had food and water shortages, so he returned to Spain. This was his fourth and final voyage.

Christopher Columbus discovered lots of land for Spain. He had four exciting voyages. He died in May, 1506, in Italy.

By Alice Jansen (Year 4)
**Don't Put Animals In Cages!**

*(English Persuasive Text)*

Don’t put the animals in cages. Let them be free!

Animals need to be free so they can hunt for food. They don’t get their favourite food when they are in cages. Let them hunt for their own food.

The sun keeps animals healthy. In the cages they have no sun. It is shady in the cages, but there is no sun to be healthy.

Animals need to be in the wild so they can get exercise to stay healthy and live well.

Animals need freedom. Don’t put the animals in cages!

*By Cherokee Crombie (Year 3)*

**Miss Mager and the Shark.**

*(English Narrative)*

Miss Mager was surfing one day and she saw a shark following her, “Ahahahahahahahah!” said Miss Mager. She fell off her board but she swam away. She got to the shore and ran home. But she went back, she was not afraid of the shark anymore. She killed the shark.

*By Charlea Smith (Year 2)*

**My Pet Cat Tinker**

*(Science Report)*

My pet is a cat. My cat’s name is Tinker. My cat eats meat. I do love my cat. I feed my cat some milk.

My pet is a mammal.

My pet needs food, water, sun, bath, meat and shelter.

*By Cassidy Bell (Year 1)*
The Father of Australian Sheep.

(History Report)

John Macarthur is considered the father of Australia’s sheep, because he brought the Merino sheep from Spain to Australia in 1796.

John thought that the sheep shouldn’t just be used for meat; he thought that if they have good quality wool it should be used for clothing. In 1790, John and his wife Elizabeth came to Australia. They were given a farm and John named it after his wife. By 1803, they had over 4000 Merino sheep. John left because of his role in the Rum Rebellion; and he learned more about sheep and wool while he was away. Meanwhile, Elizabeth remained on the farm and ran it. John came back in 1817.

Australia has made a lot of money because of John and Elizabeth Macarthur bringing the Merino sheep over from Spain.

By Dakota Crombie (Year 6)

Kill the Toads!

(Science Persuasive)

The cane toads were brought here to kill the cane beetles because the cane beetles were eating the sugar cane. Cane toads are revolting and should not have been introduced to Australia.

Cane toads are killing Australia’s native animals. Cane toads have poison in them so when an animal goes to eat the toad, they die. So what is so bad about cane toads? They kill native animals. When an animal wants it as their prey, the cane toad might feel threatened and then they spit poison which kills the animal. Why leave the toads and let more native animals die?

Scientists say that female cane toads produce 8 000 to 35 000 eggs at a time. This makes the cane toads very hard to wipe out. The female cane toad lays eggs at about two years of age. The female usually breeds in June and January. They lay so many eggs that now there are heaps of toads. The more there are, the more animals die. So please help save the native animals by killing all toads.

There are so many toads that for all you know there could be a toad in your yard! So you have to kill them because your pet could be in danger. About 2 000 toads were released into Australia. Since then they have bred and bred, now there are about 1 000 000 of them.

Like I said before, cane toads should not have been introduced to Australia. They were supposed to kill the cane beetles but that went horribly wrong. Why not kill them? Act now and kill all cane toads by going outside at night and getting a tool and killing as many as you can. They need to be exterminated because native and pet animals are dying because of them.

By Breanna Farran (Year 6)
Tyrannicus and Zoe

(English Persuasive Text)

Tyrannicus said to Zoe, “Come and buy my nice miracle water! It makes your skin soft, and when you put it on your skin you will become young!! And if you drink it you will become beautiful!!”

By Saphea James (Year 2)

Unfair License Fees.

(History Report)

Unfair license fees have been abolished because of the Eureka Stockade. The goldfields will now be fair for the miners who go to work there.

On the goldfields, there were a lot of fights, but then the commissioner would come and end it. The policeman were corrupt with money and the miners. The police would let anyone commit a crime if they gave them lots of money.

The Eureka Stockade was built by the miners to defend themselves from license arrest and brutal treatment. The miners stood up for themselves and protested for fair treatment and no license fees.

The miners wanted equality and the right to vote, but all these statements were rejected and forgotten; so they protested for no license fees as well and built their own stockade and made it happen. Unfortunately, there was a vicious attack and most of the protesting miners were killed by the police. However, the stockade did make the goldfields fair for all miners with no license fees.

By Kaitlin Farran (Year 6)