

# Colonial Capers!

## How much do your students know about the first five governors of Australia?



This resource has been created for teachers, by teachers to support Humanities and Social Sciences curriculum content in the classroom for Stage 2.

*Colonial Capers!* is a fun way for your students to develop their knowledge and understanding about the contribution of past people, who have shaped the course of Australian history, and learn about the nature of history from key changes that have occurred in the past.

This quiz game can be used as a diagnostic resource to introduce the topic of European settlement, or it can be a useful assessment tool to complement the study of European settlement in Australia (ACHASS1077, ACHASSK085, HT2-3, HT2-4).

**This is PART 1 - the teacher's edition. It's got all the answers!**

### **PART 2 - Colonial Capers SMARTBOARD Quiz**

This resource will enable teachers to play the game with their class. Questions are presented in a way where your students can easily see all components for each question. Answers can be found by discovering clues presented in the question, or are easily identified by using logic. Other questions are simply a wonderful learning opportunity to discover new knowledge.



It's a fun way for students to discover important facts about some of the most influential individuals in Australian history.

***Rule of Law Education* hope you enjoy** **Colonial Capers!**

## ROUND 1

### Arthur Phillip



#### Question 1

Arthur Phillip was born in the year:

- A. 1587
- B. 1738
- C. 1962



#### Question 2

Arthur Phillip was a member of:

- A. the British Parliament
- B. the British Royal Navy
- C. the local gym



#### Question 3

##### True or False?

Captain Arthur Phillip was once a spy for the British Government

**TRUE** – Phillip spied on the French Naval Officer Jean Francois de Galaup, comte de Laperoche as he prepared to sail down to Australia and claim it for the Kingdom of France.

*This is a main reason why Lord Sydney chose Arthur Phillip to command the First Fleet and make sure that he arrived before the Frenchman!*



#### Question 4

Why did the British transport convicts to the other side of the world?

*To get rid of unwanted felons that were held in over crowded prison hulks.*



#### Question 5

The Aboriginal people originally respected Governor Phillip because he:

- A. was missing a front tooth
- B. gave them chocolate
- C. had a long red coat

*(That's why he never smiled)*



## Question 6

How many ships were in the First Fleet when it departed Portsmouth, England in 1787?

11

- 2 Royal Navy ships
- 3 store ships
- 6 convict transport ships
- Together carrying more than 1480 people



## Question 7

Captain Phillip sailed the First Fleet into Botany Bay when it arrived, but he didn't stay and set up camp there.

Why not?

He identified there was no natural supply of fresh water, which was crucial to surviving the first weeks of settlement.



## Question 8

Where did Captain Phillip finally decide to establish the new penal colony?

Sydney Cove, Port Jackson



## Question 9

Who was the person Captain Phillip wanted to honour when he named Sydney Cove?

*Thomas Townshend - Lord Sydney*

*Minister of Home Affairs  
in the British Parliament*

*He was given the responsibility for settling convicts at Botany Bay, and chose Arthur Phillip to lead the venture.*



## Question 10

**True or False?**

Governor Phillip established slavery in the new colony

**FALSE**

Governor Phillip was dedicated towards not allowing slavery in any way or form take hold in the new colony, whilst under his leadership



## Question 11

**True or False?**

Governor Arthur Phillip established criminal and civil courts of law in the new colony

**TRUE**

Governor Phillip brought with him the First Charter of Justice.

This doctrine established the Supreme Court as it is today.



## ROUND 2

### John Hunter



#### Question 1

John Hunter was:

- A. a sailor
- B. a blacksmith
- C. a captain in the Royal Navy



#### Question 2

Which Governor of New South Wales was John Hunter?

- A. the first
- B. the second
- C. the third



#### Question 3

Governor Hunter experienced great difficulty in managing conflict in the colony, which was caused by:

- A. the convicts
- B. the New South Wales Corp
- C. the party scene



#### Question 4

The colony was gripped by conflict and new settlers were constantly threatened and disadvantaged. What liquid trading commodity did Governor Hunter attempt to eliminate, so he could regain control of the colony?

RUM



#### Question 5

What was the name of the ship Captain Hunter was in command of when it hit a reef and sank off Norfolk Island?

- A. the *Supply*
- B. the *Friendship*
- C. the *Sirius*



### Question 6

John Macarthur was a free settler who caused major destabilization in the colony and gained great wealth from farming. What was the most valuable thing he owned that made him very wealthy?

- A. Land holdings and sheep farming
- B. A new ship for trading goods
- C. A fancy new horse and carriage



### Question 7

Fill in the missing word:

Before becoming governor of the colony, Captain Hunter was appointed in 1788 to be a \_\_\_\_\_ in the criminal courts, which were established by the previous Governor, Arthur Phillip.

**JUDGE**



### Question 8

Governor Hunter ordered all convicts to attend church on Sundays.

They responded by:

- A. burning down the church
- B. running away to the country
- C. going out to buy a prayer book



### Question 9

Name a place in New South Wales that was named after Governor Hunter in his honour

The Hunter Valley, NSW  
The Hunter River, NSW  
Hunter Street, Sydney CBD  
Hunter Street, Newcastle  
Hunters Hill, Sydney



### Question 10

#### True or False?

Governor Hunter died in disgrace after returning to England, because everyone thought he could not control the colony during his governorship.

**FALSE** - Governor Hunter did return to England in disgrace. However, when he wrote a book about his experiences, explaining what had truly happened in the remote colony, his reputation was fully restored. He was recognised as an honourable man who had done his best under extremely difficult circumstances.



### Question 11

Governor Hunter died on 13 March, 1821 in:

- A. Sydney Cove - Australia
- B. London - England
- C. Tenerife - Spain



## ROUND 3

### Philip Gidley-King



#### Question 1

Philip Gidley King was:

- A. a Captain in the Royal Navy
- B. third Governor of New South Wales
- C. a close friend of Captain Arthur Phillip
- D. all of the above



#### Question 2

Philip Gidley King was the commander of a tiny island penal colony from March 1788, serving under Governor Phillip's orders.

What was the name of the island?

**Norfolk Island**



#### Question 3

##### True or False?

Philip Gidley-King arrived back in the colony after recovering from ill health in England, on HMS *Speedy*

**TRUE**



#### Question 4

The original reason rum became so popular in the colony was because:

- A. beer was too expensive
- B. the water supply was often contaminated
- C. it was delivered in fancy bottles



#### Question 5

Governor Philip Gidley King established an important industry in the Hunter Valley, in hope that the product would become a valuable export for the colony.

What was this resource?

**COAL**



## Question 6

During the time of Governor King, many convicts who were transported to New South Wales were finishing their term of imprisonment. This enabled them to become free settlers.

What was the name given to ex-convicts who became free settlers?

**Emancipists**



## Question 7

During Governor King's time overseeing the colony, a printing press published the first newspaper. This represented the first step towards developing free press in Australia.

What was the name of the publication?

- A. The Sydney Gazette
- B. The Sydney Bulletin
- C. The Sydney Daily



## Question 8

Emancipists became the main activists in fighting for civil rights. Their efforts resulted in many reforms during the colonial era.

What are civil rights?

**Equal opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics.**



## Question 9

What does this term mean?

**EGALITARIANISM**

**Egalitarianism is a set of beliefs where all people are considered equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.**



## Question 10

**True or False?**

Governor King's attitude towards the Aboriginal population was harsh as he had no understanding of their way of life.

**FALSE** - Governor King's attitude to the indigenous people was one of kindness. He described them as 'the real proprietors of the soil' and he did his best to protect them.

*The Governors - Australian Timelines*  
by Kenneth Muir



## Question 11

Governor Gidley-King claimed an island for Britain called *Van Diemen's Land* in 1802, because he was afraid the French were about to claim it for France.

What is the name of this island today?

**TASMANIA**



## ROUND 4

### William Bligh



#### Question 1

Which Governor of New South Wales was William Bligh?

- A. The second
- B. The third
- C. The fourth



#### Question 2

William Bligh was a captain of:

- A. the local soccer team
- B. the British Royal Navy
- C. the Titanic



#### Question 3

Governor Bligh's command over the colony lasted only:

- A. 2 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 6 months



#### Question 4

William Bligh was renowned for his hot temper and strict enforcement of rules and regulations. He always seemed to be arguing with everyone around him. The most infamous incident was a mutiny where he was kicked off his own ship!

What was the name of this ship?

- A. the *Plentiful*
- B. the *Bounty*
- C. the *Sumptuous*



#### Question 5

Which statement is **incorrect**?

On arrival in the colony, Governor Bligh faced many crisis, such as:

- A. Heavy flooding causing damage to food crops
- B. A growing labour shortage with limited convicts arriving
- C. His wife becoming distressed after burning a pie in the oven
- D. Controlling the trade in rum



## Question 6

John Macarthur was a wealthy landowner in the colony, which made him a powerful man. But Macarthur was a major headache for the new governor, because he:

- A. made a lot of money from trading rum in the colony
- B. they were in the same soccer team
- C. kept buying more sheep and had no where to put them



## Question 7

The New South Wales Corp was:

- A. a company that sold goods in the colony
- B. a regiment formed to take over from the Marines of the First Fleet
- C. a focus group dedicated to getting everyone to church on Sundays



## Question 8

### True or False?

William Bligh gained a great deal of experience serving under Captain Cook

**TRUE** – William Bligh was selected by Captain Cook to be his sailing master on the Resolution. During this fateful voyage, Cook was killed by Hawaiian natives in the South Pacific.



## Question 9

Governor Bligh's heavy discipline in trying to abolish corruption in the colony caused:

- A. the Coca Cola Rebellion
- B. the Whisky Rebellion
- C. the Rum Rebellion



## Question 10

Governor Bligh arrested John Macarthur when he refused to pay a fine over the escape of a convict on one of his ships. This caused the Corp to march to Government House and:

- A. place Governor Bligh under arrest
- B. stay for dinner
- C. demand the release of all convicts



## Question 11

The **most significant action** from the rum rebellion enabled officers of the New South Wales Corp to use their wealth and power:

- A. to buy more rum
- B. to frighten people into giving them whatever they wanted
- C. to overthrow a lawful government



## ROUND 5

### Lachlan Macquarie



#### Question 1

Governor Lachlan Macquarie was:

- A. Australian
- B. **Scottish**
- C. English



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#### Question 2

Which Governor of New South Wales was Lachlan Macquarie?

- A. The second
- B. The third
- C. The fourth
- D. **The fifth**



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#### Question 3

The first action Governor Macquarie did to control the colony, was to:

- A. take a relaxing bath after a long voyage
- B. have a difficult chat with John Macarthur
- C. **replace members of the New South Wales Corps with his own unit of regular troops**



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#### Question 4

##### True or False?

Governor Macquarie embarked on a wide-ranging program of **public works**. But London was not happy as it was not the sort of thing they wanted to happen.

**TRUE** - This went against official policy as the government believed penal colonies should not be regarded as permanent settlements with any sort of future.



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#### Question 5

Governor Macquarie encouraged convict rehabilitation and believed they should be able to live free from prejudice once their term of imprisonment had ended.

Which statement is correct:

- A. **he appointed emancipists as magistrates and civil servants**
- B. he sent emancipists to Hawaii to enjoy a holiday



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## Question 6

Governor Macquarie helped establish the first bank in Australia, called the Bank of New South Wales.

What is the name of this bank today?

- A. St George
- B. Westpac
- C. The Commonwealth



## Question 7

Governor Macquarie encouraged exploration and expansion of the settlement. The most famous crossing was through the rugged Blue Mountains.

This was achieved by:

- A. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson
- B. Wentworth, Bathurst, and Richmond
- C. Lawson, Richmond, and Macquarie



## Question 8

Governor Macquarie introduced:

- A. his best friends to the the local cricket club
- B. a program where a free cow was given to every convict
- C. the colony's first coin currency



## Question 9

Many of the buildings that were constructed under Macquarie's public works program, were designed by the emancipist named:

- A. Francis Greenway
- B. Frank Brownway
- C. Arthur Phillip
- D. William Bligh



## Question 10

Macquarie was a firm believer in justice and equality for every person living in the colony. His style of management supported democratic values, such as civil rights. **Civil rights** are:

- A. human rights, just with a different name
- B. civilians who have been granted permission to travel back to England
- C. an essential component of democracy where rights are granted by the government



## Question 11

**Select the correct answers**

Examples of civil rights include:

- A. the right to vote
- B. the right to a public education
- C. the right to equal protection under the law
- D. the right to a fair trial
- E. all of the above

