



Colonial Capers!



Did you know that one of our early colonial governors was a spy?
Play the quiz to see how much you know about the first five governors of Australia!

During the mid 18th century, the age of discovery was well underway with new territories being claimed across many continents. The *Industrialisation Revolution* also began in Great Britain around this time, leading to an unprecedented rise in the rate of population growth. In England, the standard of living dropped through the last part of the century. Poverty took hold as people struggled to survive, leading to a dramatic increase in crimes and convictions of petty theft. London's prison were filling fast.

In America, the frontier colonies were controlled by the British. But a revolution in 1783, enabled them to win independence and they refused to accept any more British transport ships dumping unwanted convicts on their shores. This caused the prisons in England to become unbearably overcrowded, and convicts had to be housed in huge hulks anchored in the waterways throughout London. But, even this solution wasn't enough!

What could England do with all their unwanted felons?

It was only a matter of time before England realised the solution to prison overcrowding. Many of its criminals would be sent to the other side of the world, to serve the term of their sentence in New South Wales.

Who would be strong enough to lead this program?

In 1788, the arrival of the First Fleet in Botany Bay, was the beginning of European settlement in Australia. A cargo of over 1400 convicts, along with marines, seamen, and a small group of free settlers set about establishing a penal colony. The first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip and he brought with him a *Charter of Justice*, which was a plan from the British Government that contained instructions on how the colony would be managed. This Charter was based on principles from the Magna Carta and explained how the first governors would maintain the rule of law in the new colony.

The work of the first five governors was remarkable. They had a thankless task, managing unprecedented circumstances, with the promise of low pay and an early death from the stress! Through great skill and tenacity, all five governors remained resolute in their commitment to uphold the rule of law, ensuring the success of the colony.

The contributions of the early governors created modern Australia



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



Question 4

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



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



Question 6

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



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?



Question 8

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



Question 9

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



Question 10

True or False?

Governor Phillip
quickly established
slavery in the
new colony



Question 11

True or False?

Governor Arthur Phillip established criminal and civil courts of law within days of the First Fleet landing at Sydney Cove



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?



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.



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 and buying a prayer book



Question 9

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



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.



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

Before he became governor of New South Wales, Philip Gidley King served under Governor Phillip as the commander of a tiny island penal colony from March 1788

What was the name of the island?



Question 3

True or False?

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



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 the hope that the product would become a valuable export for the colony.

What was this resource?



Question 6

During the time of Governor King, many convicts 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?



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**?



Question 9

What does this
term mean?

EGALITARIANISM



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.



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?



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 suddenly faced many crisis.

- 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 but didn't have anywhere 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.



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



Question 2

Which Governor of
New South Wales was
Lachlan Macquarie?

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



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



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.



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



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 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 answer

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

