

God is our Saviour Year 3

Countries of the world: Geography and culture

Australia and New Zealand

- God's love embraces all cultures. As Christians, we are commanded to love our neighbour. This extends beyond the person living next door. As in the story of the Good Samaritan, kindness to our neighbour may mean showing kindness to someone from another country.
- The true meaning of 'loving our neighbour' is to show personal interest and appreciation, and to extend God's love to them.

Activities

- Identify the 7 continents of the world: North and South America, Africa, Australia, Europe, Asia, Antarctica
- Draw maps of Australia and New Zealand.
- Mark major cities, geographical features including seas and oceans, and tourist attractions on a map
- Learn about the first Australians and the first New Zealanders.
- Create some Australian Aboriginal / Maori art
- Draw and display pictures of animals from Australia and New Zealand

Notes: (www.operationworld.org)

Australia

Geography

This island continent is the world's driest, but has higher rainfall in the east, southeast and southwest coastal regions, where most live in highly concentrated urban areas.

Capital: Canberra

People living in cities: 89.1%

Challenges for Prayer

While over two-thirds of Australians identify themselves in some way as Christian, only 10% regularly attend church, and increasing numbers have negative attitudes toward the Church, believing that Biblical values are intolerant. (People would rather do as they please than take notice of the Bible.) Most people believe that you can pick-and-choose your religion and all are the same. Church attendance is rapidly declining.

New Zealand

Geography

Two mountainous main islands 1,600 km southeast of Australia.

Capital: Wellington

People living in cities: 86.8%

New Zealanders are also called 'Kiwis'.

Official language: English, Maori. Samoan is also widely spoken.

Challenges for Prayer

As in Australia, the number of people calling themselves "non-religious" is rapidly increasing. Church attendance declining. About 14% attend church weekly; 40% of Kiwis attended church in the past but no longer do so.

Values education Year 3

God is our Saviour

God's love for people of every nation

God created people differently. He loves all people, regardless of race, religion or ethnicity.

Our response to God is our Saviour

- understand that Jesus died for the whole world, every person of every nation.
- recognize that God loves all people equally.
- show kindness and consideration to all.
- accept and love others, but this does not mean accepting beliefs that are against the truth of the Bible.

Activities and discussion

1. Compare way of life in Fiji with that of Australia and New Zealand. Look for similarities and differences.
2. What can we learn from Australia and New Zealand? Why have many people in Australia and New Zealand stopped going to church? How does this compare to our country?

What does the Bible say about accepting people of different cultures?

- Luke 10:25-38 The Good Samaritan
- John 3:16 God so loved the WHOLE world that He gave His son
- Revelation 7:9 After this I looked, and there before me was a great multitude that no one could count, from **every nation**, tribe, people and language, standing before the throne and before the Lamb. They were wearing white robes and were holding palm branches in their hands.
- Matthew 22:37-39 Love the Lord your God. Love your neighbour as yourself. (Neighbour refers to people of other nationalities)
- John 4:1-26 Jesus and the Samaritan woman.

Art Year 3

God is our Saviour

Topic: Australia and New Zealand

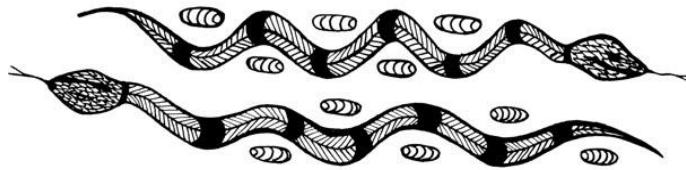
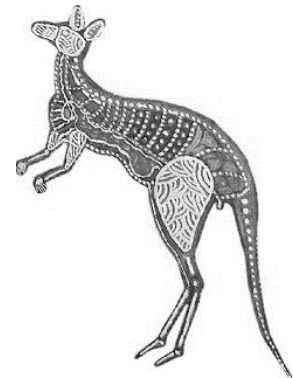
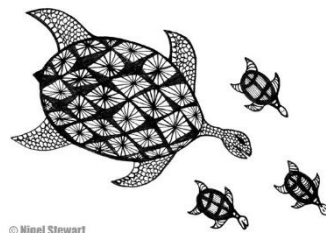
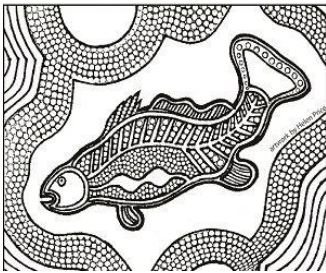
Biblical connection: God loves the people of every nation of the world. He sent Jesus to give every person an opportunity to accept and follow Him. We thank God for sending missionaries to our country to tell us about Jesus.

Bible art as a wall display: Jesus said, "Go to every part of the world and tell people about Me." Mark 16:15

Make a display of a map of the world and highlight Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

1. Australian Aboriginal dot paintings /drawings

Students can try some tradition Australian Aboriginal art. The traditional style shows dots and patterns. Typically, the outline of an animal is drawn and the inside divided up into shapes, then the shapes filled with pattern. Often the internal organs are shown. Patterns are added around the animal shape to complete the picture. Colours were those found around them: the colours of clay, plants and animal blood.



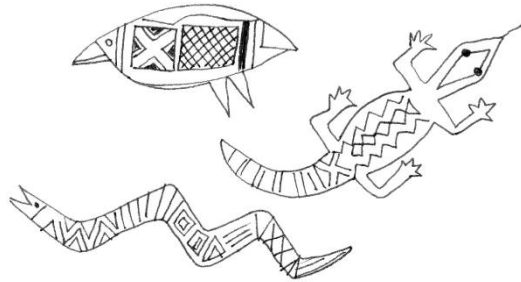
2. New Zealand Maori art

Students can try doing some traditional Maori art. Maori art is similar to Fijian art because the Maori people are originally from the Pacific Islands. The patterns are rounded and swirling, and not dotty like Australian Aboriginal art. Because there were no land animals apart from birds in New Zealand, we only see traditional paintings showing plants and birds. A favourite plant is the silver fern.



Nabor the Aboriginal

Biography



In 1770, Captain James Cook and his crew, in the ship called *the Endeavour*, became the first white people to land on the East coast of Australia. Eighteen years later, a fleet of ships was sent from England to Sydney, with the purpose of setting up a new home for the convicts in the overcrowded British jails. This is how the first white people came to Australia. Before then, only the Aboriginal people lived in Australia.

Many true stories are told about the help that Australian Aboriginal people have given to white people. The story of Nabor is one of these.

The Australian Aboriginal people did not understand the ways of the first white people. Aboriginal people had their own laws which they kept with great care; but the white man's laws were new and strange to them.

When the white people took over the land, many of the past hunting-grounds of the Aboriginal people were lost to them. Since they could no longer hunt for kangaroos and other animals, they, being hungry, took the white man's animals instead.

Sometimes too, they would raid an outback hut, and steal the food. The white people, who needed the food themselves, tried to put a stop to this.

Once, a policeman and his party of 'black trackers' set out to catch four Aboriginal people who had broken the law and raided such a hut. They caught them and fastened them one to the other with chains about their necks. Then the policeman and the trackers, with their captives, set out for home. The captives walked by the police horses.

Now, heavy rains had fallen since the police party had set out, and they found that a small river, which they had crossed before was already in full flood.

On the return, the party had to cross this river. The policeman had told the captives to swim while he and the black trackers went across on their horses. He then undid the chains, and these hung down loosely from their necks. Each of the captives then wound the loose chain about his neck and under his arms.

Then they dived into the water. The captives were all strong swimmers, and all swam the flooded river quite safely. So also did the black trackers. The policeman, however, seemed to have disappeared.

Then they saw that he had been thrown from his horse. He and the horse had both been caught in the strong current. They watched the policeman struggle back to his horse, but the terrified animal kicked him. The policeman fell back into the water unconscious. Already the current was carrying him away. It seemed almost certain that the flood would cost him his life.

Suddenly, Nabor, one of the captives, wound his loose chain about himself and ran along the river bank in the same direction as the current was going. He noted the spot where the policeman was, and running past it, dived into the flooded river. He swam and struggled against the current, until he managed to draw nearer to the policeman.

Even when he reached him the struggle wasn't over. Nabor was tiring, and the chains about him felt heavy. It was hard, in the strong current, to keep the policeman afloat and struggle toward the bank.

The other Aboriginal men had run to the nearest spot, and, as Nabor struggled toward the bank, they took the policeman from his arms and put him carefully on the ground. He lay quite still.

The rest of the party stood and looked down at the one white man among them. He was so pale and still that even then they thought he might die. Then suddenly Nabor wound his loose chain around his arm and disappeared.

He ran straight into the bush; not to escape, but to get help for the white man. For three miles he ran, until he found some white men. With them he hurried back again. These men were able to help the policeman, and soon he looked less pale and began to speak to them. Later he was able to go on his way. When the party reached the police station, the policeman told the story of Nabor's bravery.

This true story was told in the newspapers. When the story reached England, the King decided that Nabor deserved a medal, and ordered that one should be sent to him. Even though Nabor had probably never read the words of Jesus, he was actually doing as Jesus commands us. You can read this in Luke 6:27-28. Nabor also gave us a true example of what it means to love your neighbour. Perhaps Nabor was given his name because of the kindness he showed to all people...even his enemies. He gave us a true example of loving our neighbour.

Discussion and Activities

1. Why did Australian Aboriginal people steal the food of the white people?
2. What did the white people do about this?
3. Who were the captives?
4. How do we know that the captives were good swimmers?
5. Do you think that the policeman deserved to be rescued by Nabor? Explain why or why not.
6. Write this verse from the Bible: Luke 6:27, starting from the word 'Love'.
7. Read Mark 12:30-31. Explain why Nabor was being a good neighbour?

Henry Williams

Biography

Henry Williams was born in England in 1792. As a young boy he loved ships. He decided that when he was old enough he would join the British navy and go to sea. When he was 14 years old he joined the navy, and found that his life became centred around battle. Although he still loved ships, he hated the fighting. "There must be a better way," he thought. In 1823, after eleven years in the navy, Williams finally left and went to the far away country of New Zealand. In those days, few Europeans lived there, and the Maori people who inhabited the country, fought amongst themselves a great deal.

The Maoris came to accept Henry, because he had been a fighter too. They came to love and trust him. When they had arguments among themselves, which might have grown into battles, they used to come to Henry and he would help them to find ways of settling their quarrels without fighting.

Henry settled in New Zealand, and when he was quite old, he became ill. As he lay in his bed, dying, he heard about some of his friends who were about to go to war with each other. He knew how terrible Maori wars could be. The warriors used sharp spears, wooden clubs, stones and darts. They would continue fighting until all the members of one side were killed. Henry was too weak to talk to his Maori friends. He sent his sons to try to make peace. However, the Maoris would not listen.

As darkness fell that evening, someone brought a message to the groups who were at war with each other. Henry had died. The battle ceased. At once, both groups went to Henry's house to express their sorrow. Henry's death brought about reconciliation, and the two groups of Maoris made an agreement never to fight again.

Discussion and Activities

1. Name one thing Henry liked about the Navy, and one thing he disliked.
2. Why did the Maori people accept Henry?
3. How did Henry help the Maoris?
4. Why do you think the two groups decided never to fight again?
5. Trace the journey from England to New Zealand on a world map.
6. Draw a map of New Zealand.
7. Find out how long it takes to get from New Zealand to Fiji on a plane today.

Australia

Australia is divided into areas called states or territories.

Each state or territory has a capital city.



The capital of New South Wales is

The capital of Victoria is

The capital of Tasmania is

The capital of South Australia is

The capital of Western Australia is

The capital of Northern Territory is

The capital of Queensland is

The capital of Australia is

----- is in the Australian Capital Territory.

Australia is a country and a continent.

Australia is one very large island plus one small island called T

Special things to see in Australia

Here are some pictures of special things to see in Australia. They were formed during Noah's Flood.

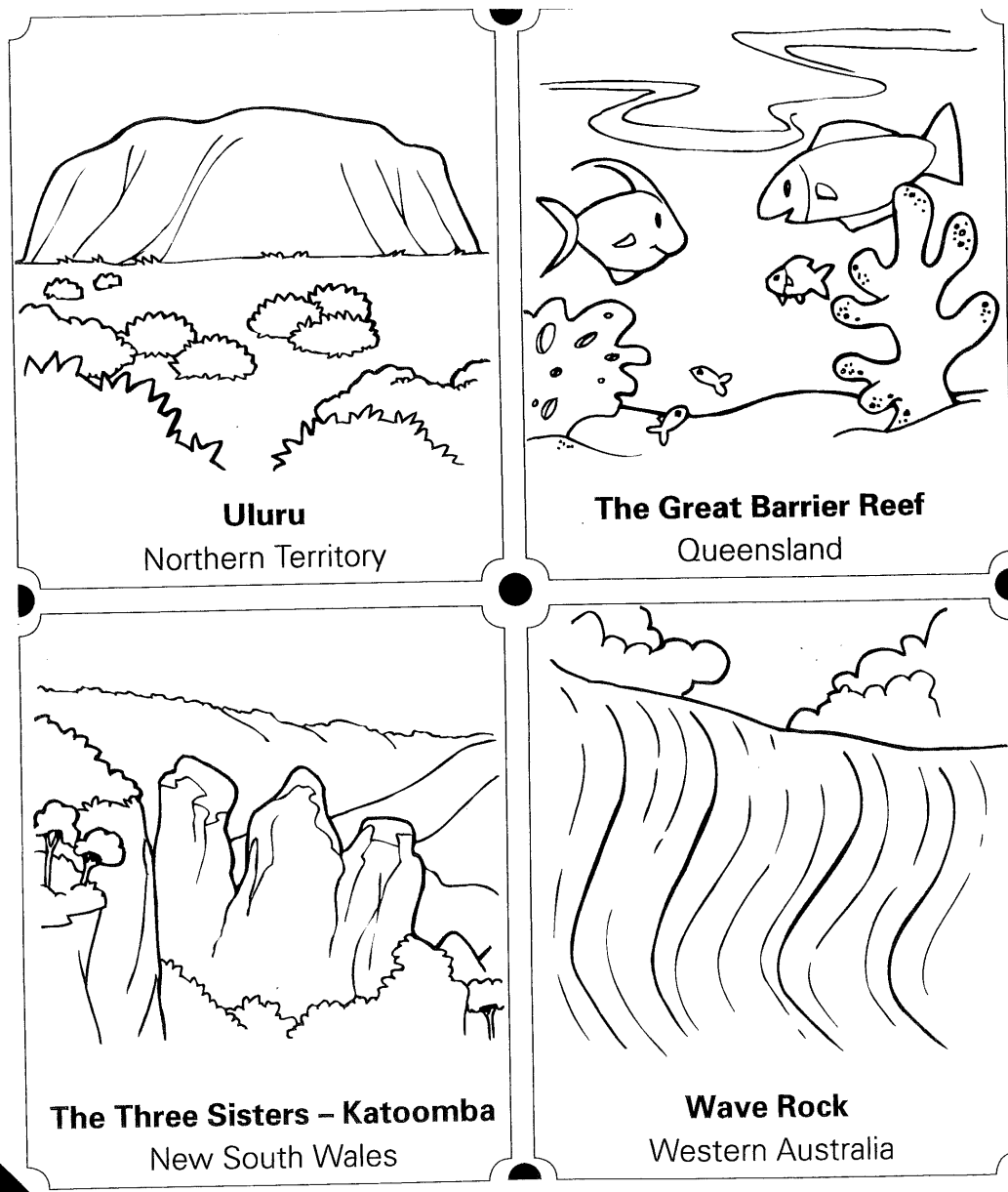
Uluru is a huge brownish-red rock in the centre of Australia. There is desert all around it.

The three sisters are three large rocks in the Blue Mountains.

The Wave Rock is another huge rock. You can see the bands of mud and sand that came together during the Flood.

The Great Barrier Reef has beautiful coral and colourful fish.

Draw these on a large map of Australia. Draw them in the right places.



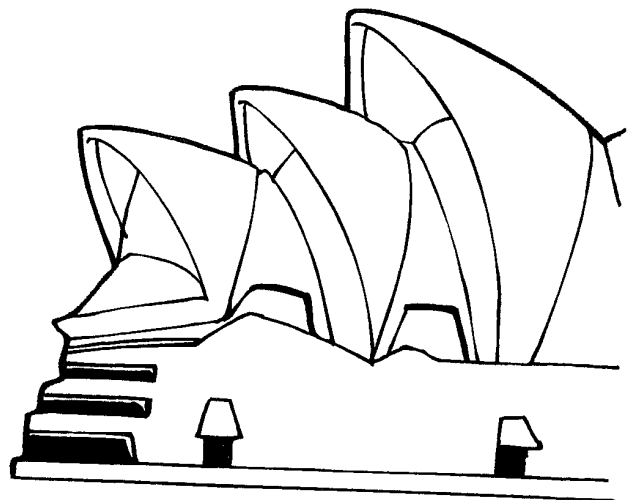
Famous Buildings and Bridges of Australia

Draw a large map of Australia.

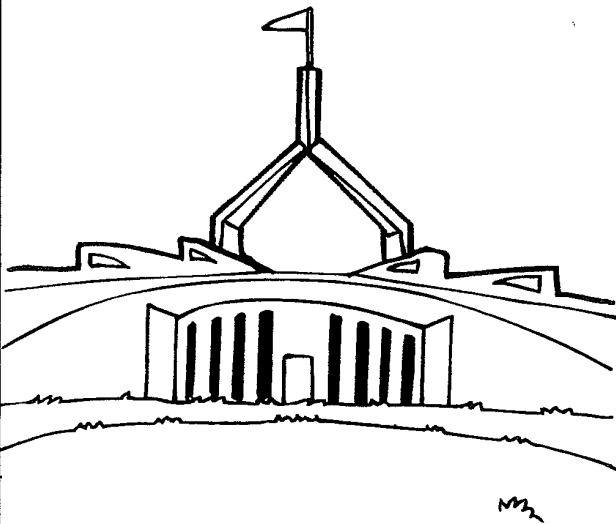
Draw a picture of these things in the right places on your m



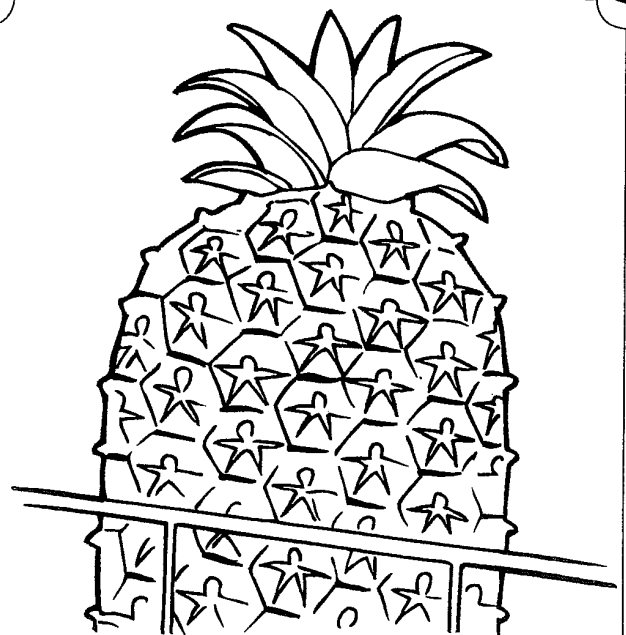
Sydney Harbour Bridge
New South Wales



Sydney Opera House
New South Wales



Parliament House
Canberra



The Big Pineapple
Queensland

The first Australians

The first people to live in Australia were Aboriginal people. They travelled to Australia many years ago in over land and in boats. Some people think they came through India and Indonesia.

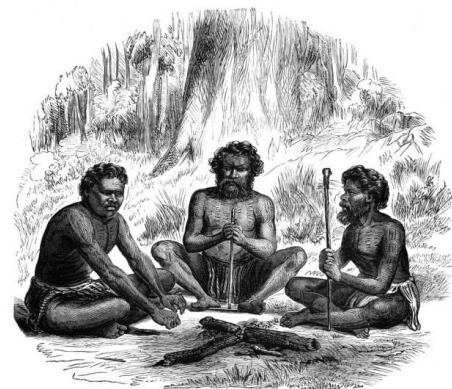
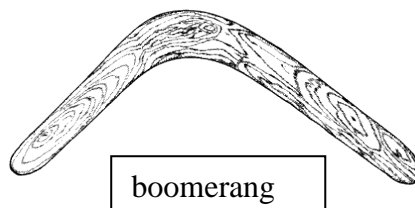
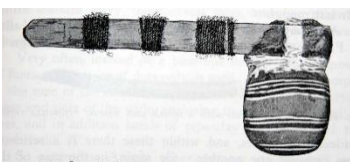


Long before white people came to Australia, there were many different Aboriginal groups living in many parts of Australia. Some groups settled on the islands between Australia and New Guinea. These people have become known as Torres Strait Islander people. Each group had its own language.

Early Australian Aboriginal peoples were hunters and ate the animals they caught. They also gathered native plants to eat. The people who lived along the coast caught and ate fish.

Aboriginal people built shelters from the bush materials around them, like bark, sticks and branches. All Aboriginal people had tools for digging, cutting and for hunting. They made spears and boomerangs to use for hunting. They built canoes from bark. They made nets, baskets and bags from different fibres and from animal skins. They made clothing too, out of animal skins.

Today Aboriginal people live and dress in a modern way. The children go to schools as you do.



Make a picture chart to show early Aboriginal people: 1. Travelling in boats, 2. hunting for food 3. making things. Label each drawing.

Animals of Australia

The Koala

Koalas are not bears. They are marsupials. That means they have a pouch for their babies. A baby koala is called a 'joey'. The joey stays in the pouch for 6 months. Then it leaves the pouch and stays with the mother for another six months. it rides on its mother's back

Koalas live in *eucalypt trees*. These are a type of *gum tree*. The koalas eat eucalypt leaves and almost nothing else.

God gave the koala sharp claws, and two thumbs on their front paws, to help them climb trees.

Koalas are grey and have large noses that are coloured pink or black.

Koalas cannot be kept as pets.

Write numbers 1-5 in your book.

Answer each question with one word.

1. A tiny baby koala stays in its mother's
p ____.
2. The baby koala is called a j ____.
3. Koala's have sharp c ____ to help them
climb trees.
4. They have an extra t ____ to help them
climb trees.
5. Can you keep a koala as a pet?
6. Now draw a koala with the right colours.



Animals of Australia

The Kangaroo

Kangaroos are marsupial animals that are found in Australia. A different kind of kangaroo called a *tree kangaroo*, lives in New Guinea.

A marsupial carries its baby in a pouch. Baby kangaroos are known as 'joeys'.

Australian kangaroos can be reddish brown or grey. They can hop around quickly on two legs or walk around slowly on all four. They do not climb trees.



Kangaroos can't walk backwards. Kangaroos have very powerful legs and can be dangerous at times. Kangaroos can jump very high, sometimes three times their own height.

Kangaroos can swim.

Most kangaroos eat grass.



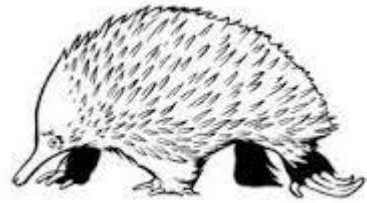
Write numbers 1-5 in your book and answer with one word:

1. Kangaroos live in A _____ and New Guinea.
2. A mother kangaroo carries her baby in a p _____.
3. A kangaroo hops on t __ legs.
4. Australian kangaroos cannot climb t _____.
5. Kangaroos eat g _____.
6. Now draw a picture of an Australian kangaroo. Choose either grey or reddish brown.

Animals of Australia

The Echidna

An echidna has hair and spikes (also called spines) on its body. It has big, strong claws for digging.



An echidna is also called a spiny ant-eater. It has a long sticky tongue to catch termites and ants. Echidnas have an excellent sense of smell, using their snouts to poke about through dead leaves and rotten logs in the search for food.

Echidnas dig themselves into the ground if they are chased.

Echidnas are in a special animal group called monotremes. A monotreme is a mammal that lays eggs but feeds its babies milk. There are only two kinds of monotremes in the world. One is the echidna and the other is the Australian platypus.

Echidnas grow to about 40 centimetres in length. They weigh about 8 kilograms.

The echidna has a pouch. The female lays one egg into her pouch. The egg does not have a hard shell like a bird's egg, but a soft skin instead.

The egg hatches in about 15 days. Inside the pouch, the tiny baby, called a puggle, licks milk that comes from its mother's body. When the baby's spikes start to grow, the baby is moved into a burrow by its mother. The mother looks after the puggle for about 6 months, until it is old enough to get its own food.

1. The echidna likes to eat a ____.
2. If it is being chased, the echidna digs itself into the g _____.
3. The female echidna lays one egg into its p _____.
4. When the baby hatches it licks m ____ from its mother's body.
5. When the baby's spikes start to grow the mother moves it to a b _____.
6. Draw a picture of an echidna using the colours brown and black.

Animals of Australia

The Platypus

A platypus is covered with three layers of thick brown fur. Platypuses live near rivers and lakes in parts of Australia. They swim in the water and dive down to get worms from the bottom of the river.



A platypus has webbed feet and a bill like a duck's bill. It has a tail like a beaver's tail.

The females lay eggs with soft skin like a snake's and feed their young milk. They belong to the group of animals called monotremes. Monotremes are mammals that lay eggs, and feed their young on milk. The only other monotreme in the world is the Australian echidna.

The male platypus protects itself and its family against enemies with a poisonous spur on one of its back legs.



1. The platypus keeps itself warm in the water with three layers of thick brown f __.
2. A platypus uses its webbed f ___ and strong tail for swimming.
3. A platypus uses its duck-bill for getting w ____ from the mud on the bottom of the river.
4. The female platypus lays e ___ and feeds its baby on milk.
5. The male platypus protects itself and its family with a poisonous s ___.
6. Draw a picture of a platypus using brown and black.

Animals of Australia

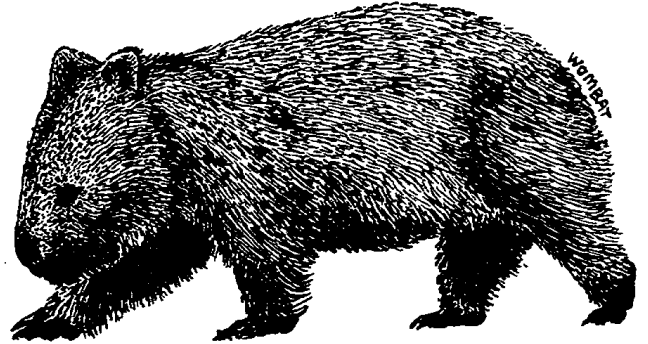
The Wombat

Wombats are mammals.

Wombats are marsupials. That means the females have a pouch. The baby wombat stays in the pouch and drinks milk.

Wombats are native only to Australia.

Wombats look a little like a small bear.



There are two kinds of wombats, the Bare-nosed wombat, and the Hairy-nosed wombat.

Wombats eat grass and roots. They feed at night.

They live in large burrows up to 30 meters long.

Wombats are extremely strong and very good at digging. Because they dig so much, God made them with a pouch that opens to the back, so that the dirt does not go into the pouch.

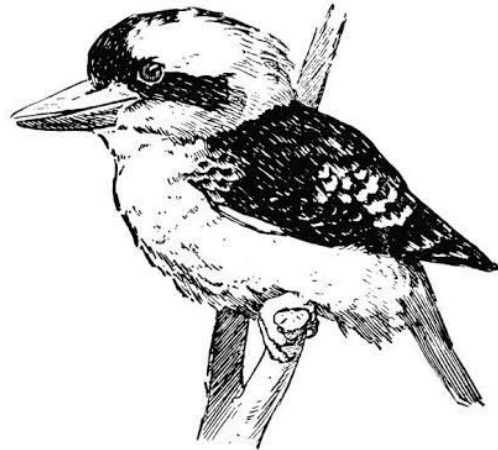
Wombats are light brown, brown, black or grey.

The average wombat is about 1 meter long and weighs about 25 kg.

1. Wombats are marsupials. The females keep their babies in a p _ _ _ _.
2. Wombats are mammals. The babies drink m _ _ _ from their mothers.
3. Wombats eat grass and r _ _ _ _.
4. Wombats d _ _ burrows for their home.
5. The wombats pouch opens to the b _ _ _ so that dirt does not get into the pouch.
6. Draw a picture of a wombat. Choose one of the colours that a wombat can be.

Animals of Australia

The Kookaburra



Kookaburras are the largest bird in the kingfisher family. Their beaks grow to 10 centimetres long.

They use their large beaks to catch snakes, lizards, small birds, mice and insects.

They make a sound that is just like laughing. They don't laugh because they think that something is funny. They laugh to tell other birds that this is the place where they live.

They lay up to five eggs in a tree hollow.

They are brown and white.

1. A kookaburra has a long, strong b ____.
2. The kookaburra eats small animals such as l _____ and snakes.
3. The kookaburra makes a l _____ sound.
4. The kookaburra laughs to tell other birds that this is the place where they
l ____.
5. The kookaburra lays its eggs in the h _____ of a tree.
6. Draw a kookaburra. Use the correct colours.

Animals of Australia

The Emu

The emu is the largest bird in Australia, and the second largest in the world after the ostrich.

An emu runs fast but cannot fly.

They can grow up to 2m tall.

They can live between ten and twenty years in the wild.

Emus eat grass, fruit and seeds.

They are covered in soft fluffy feathers.

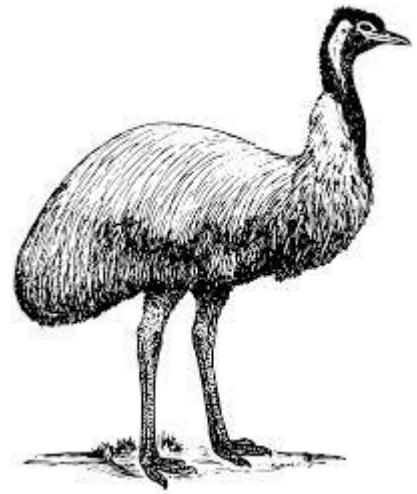
They have two sets of eyelids, one for blinking and the other for keeping the dust out! Emus live on the grassy flat land of Australia.

Emus have long necks, sharp beaks and small ears.

Their feet are long, with three toes. One toe on each foot has a long talon, for fighting.

Emu feathers are soft and light-brown with dark tips.

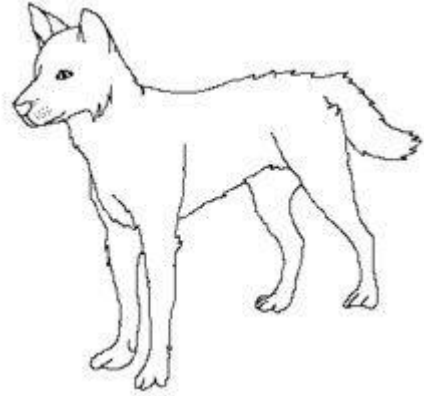
Males are slightly smaller than females. Males make a grunting sound like a pig and females make a loud booming sound.



1. The emu is the second biggest bird in the world. The biggest is the
o _ _ _ _ _.
2. Emus cannot f _ _.
3. Emus have two sets of eye lids. One set keeps the d _ _ _ out.
4. Emus eat p _ _ _ _ _.
5. Female emus make a loud b _ _ _ _ _ sound.
6. Draw a picture of an emu. Use the right colours.

Animals of Australia

The Dingo



The dingo is an Australian wild dog, but it actually came from Southeast Asia, where similar looking dogs can be found today.

The first dingoes came in boats with the first Australians, the Australian Aboriginal people, who came to Australia thousands of years ago, through India and Indonesia.

The color of dingo fur is usually reddish-brown. The dingo has a pointy nose, and ears that stick up.

The dingo does not bark like other dogs but It howls like a wolf. This is how it talks to other dingoes.

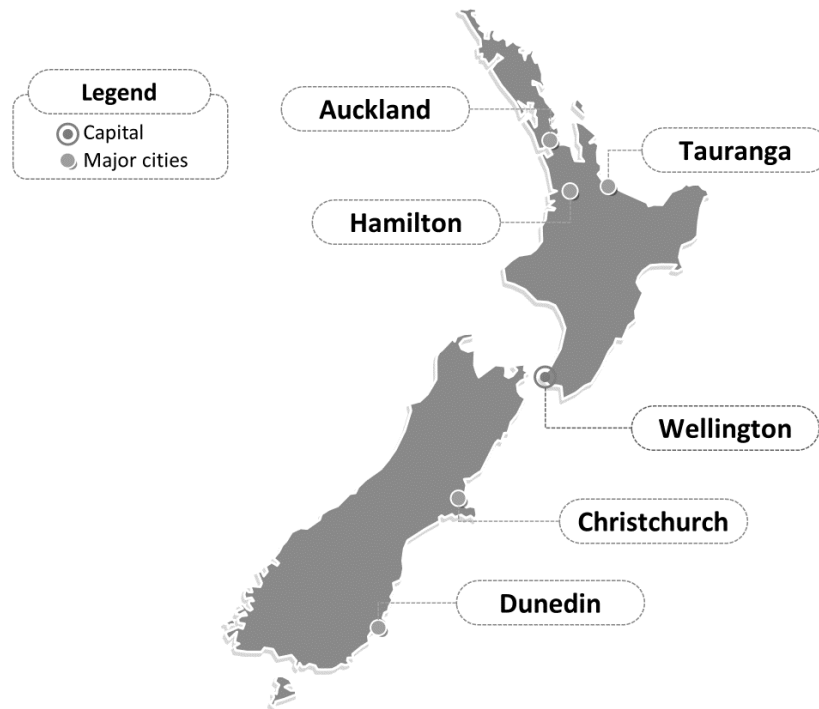
Dingoes usually live in groups of about 10. They eat other animals and hunt for their prey together. They usually hunt rabbits, wallabies, kangaroos, birds and lizards. They sometime eat berries and fruit.

Dingoes hunt mainly at night. They can travel a long way when they are searching for food. Just like dogs, dingoes will hide food remains under the ground for later meals.

Female dingoes have babies once every year. There are about 5 or 6 babies in a litter. All members of the group help in raising the pups. Young pups drink milk from their mother.

1. The first dingoes came to Australia from South-east A _____. Find this on a map.
2. The dingo does not bark but howls like a w _____.
3. Dingoes eat m _____.
4. Dingoes hunt mainly at n _____.
5. Dingoes live in groups. All members of the group help to care for the p _____.
6. Draw a picture of a dingo. Use the right colours.

Map of New Zealand



Draw a map of New Zealand and label:

1. The capital city
2. The largest city
3. The North Island
4. The South Island
5. Cook's Strait, (between the North and South Islands)
6. **Find out:**

How long it takes to fly from:

- a) New Zealand to Australia
 - b) New Zealand to Fiji
 - c) New Zealand to Antarctica
7. New Zealand is in which ocean?



The first New Zealanders

The Maori people were the first people to live on the islands of New Zealand. They arrived on the islands about 1,200 years ago. Their name means “ordinary people.”

The Maori people are Pacific Islanders, who traveled the seas in giant canoes. Using the stars, sun, and sea currents to navigate and find land, they traveled from island to island. Over a period of 500 years many canoes brought people to Aotearoa, "The Land of the Long White Cloud," as New Zealand was then called.

The early Maoris believed in gods which represented the sky, earth, forests, and forces of nature. The Maori people fought many wars. They believed that the spirits of their ancestors could be called upon to help them in times of need or war.

Today Maori people live a modern lifestyle all over New Zealand.

The earliest Maori people are sometimes called the Mōa Hunters. Their main source of food was the mōa, a huge flightless bird that is now extinct. After the moas were gone, the Maori ate smaller birds. They also caught fish and grew crops for food.

The kiwi is a small flightless bird still living in New Zealand today. Another small flightless bird is the kakapo, a kind of parrot.



Make a picture chart to show how the first New Zealanders lived.