

2023 HSC Aboriginal Studies Marking Guidelines

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues Part A – A Global Perspective

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	A

Question 7

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines ONE international protest aimed at improving the social justice of Indigenous peoples	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of ONE international protest aimed at improving the social justice of Indigenous peoples	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

‘Change the Mascot’ is one protest which aims to change the names of sports franchises with Native American-related names, mascots or logos. This improves social justice as it addresses disrespectful and culturally inappropriate use of offensive language and the continuation of negative stereotypes.

Question 8

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a thorough understanding of how international agreements (treaties/covenants/declarations) are used by Aboriginal or other Indigenous communities to protect their human rights • Makes detailed reference to source and own knowledge	7
• Demonstrates sound understanding of how international agreements (treaties/covenants/declarations) are used by Aboriginal or other Indigenous communities to protect their human rights • Makes reference to source and own knowledge	5–6
• Demonstrates some understanding of how international agreements (treaties/covenants/declarations) are used by Aboriginal or other Indigenous communities to protect their human rights • Makes some reference to source and/or own knowledge	3–4
• Demonstrates a limited understanding of international agreements (treaties/covenant/declarations) and/or how they are used by Aboriginal or other Indigenous communities	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

International agreements such as UNDHR and UNDRIP provide a framework to protect human rights. Source C shows the UN Human Rights committee found Australia failed to protect Torres Strait Islander peoples against climate change. This ruling has raised international attention and support for change and possible legislation at community level. UNDRIP aims to protect human rights specifically for Indigenous peoples by providing a framework for achieving rights such as self-determination and the right to maintain and revitalise culture. UNDRIP outlines the right for the return of artefacts taken without consent. Indigenous communities such as the Nuxalk people in Canada, have repatriated artefacts such as their totem pole.

Question 9

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of how initiatives addressing racism benefit Aboriginal communities - Makes detailed reference to Source <i>D</i> and own knowledge	9
- Provides a sound explanation of how initiatives addressing racism benefit Aboriginal communities - Makes reference to Source <i>D</i> and own knowledge	7–8
- Provides an explanation of how initiatives addressing racism benefit Aboriginal communities - Makes some reference to Source <i>D</i> and own knowledge	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of how initiatives addressing racism benefit Aboriginal communities	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Sample answer:

The initiative in Source *D* of an ‘all-Indigenous police station’ in Warakurna addresses racism as the police officers are of a similar cultural background to the community. The Australian Human Rights Commission has proven that locally developed approaches, like the one in the source, are the most effective and sustainable way to address racism. The benefit is the improved relationship with the police forces; as by having Aboriginal staff they ‘make inroads’ in gaining respect. Initiatives which integrate Aboriginal perspectives and are culturally appropriate, such as both local lore and law and learning local language, address systemic racism. Valuing and integrating specific community knowledge and structures break down racial barriers in the wider community and creates a sense of pride and belonging and promotes ‘harmonious relationship’.

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues

Part B – A Comparative Study

Question 10 — Health

Question 10 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' health since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' health since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of the effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' health since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Since the 1960s, the ongoing effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' health has been evident in the continuity of health inequalities. The effect of historical trauma, dispossession of land and cultural genocide has resulted in higher rates of chronic diseases, mental health issues and lower life expectancy among Aboriginal communities. These health inequities continue to be influenced by social determinants such as limited access to healthcare, socioeconomic disadvantage and systemic discrimination, highlighting the enduring consequences of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' well-being.

Question 10 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the health standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the health standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides an explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the health standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of the political changes necessary to improve the health standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Raising political awareness of and increasing government funding for the key issues which Aboriginal and other Indigenous communities face in relation to poor health outcomes is critical to making necessary changes for improving their health standards.
- Source *E* outlines different changes which should take place to help improve Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' health status including: constitutional reform, empowering Aboriginal peoples and giving Aboriginal peoples greater control over their own destiny.
- Constitutional reforms, as per the source, might NOT lead to the political changes necessary. Some argue that this is a 'bandaid' approach, and instead the real changes needed are related to political recognition of sovereignty and addressing devastating gaps in life expectancy.
- An Initiative such as the Pius X Aboriginal Corporation in Moree, is an example of an Aboriginal run medical service which relies heavily on government funding to support the Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gomeri peoples. While this program has proven to be effective in addressing health outcomes, many communities do not have access to like facilities. Political changes such as increased government support and funding, are needed to recognise and support community initiatives to address health inequalities. This would also allow younger generations to 'flourish', as quoted from the source, ensuring they are healthy and gain improved socioeconomic outcomes.

- In Pine Ridge, South Dakota, the Oglala Lakota Sioux run the Porcupine Clinic – the only free-standing, non-profit, community-supported health facility in rural Indian country.
- Agitation for political change is needed to recognise the value and effectiveness of Indigenous run community initiatives to address health inequalities and increase government support and funding.

Answer should include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community and draw on examples and/or statistics which support an explanation about political changes necessary to improve health standards.

Question 11 — Education

Question 11 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' education since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' education since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of the effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' education since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Colonialism's enduring effect on Aboriginal peoples' education since the 1960s is evident through enduring educational inequalities. Dispossession, cultural assimilation policies and limited access to quality education have contributed to lower educational attainment levels among Aboriginal communities. These ongoing effects are characterised by higher dropout rates, lower literacy and numeracy levels and limited opportunities for educational advancement, reflecting the long-lasting consequences of colonial policies on Aboriginal peoples' educational outcomes.

Question 11 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the educational outcomes of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the educational outcomes of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides an explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the educational outcomes of Aboriginal and other Indigenous people - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrate some understanding of the political changes necessary to improve the educational outcomes of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Raising political awareness of the key issues which Aboriginal and other Indigenous communities face in relation to limited education opportunities and poor outcomes is critical to making the changes necessary for improving these outcomes.
- Source *E* outlines different changes which should take place to help improve Aboriginal educational outcomes including: constitutional reform, empowering Aboriginal peoples and giving Aboriginal peoples control over their own destiny.
- Constitutional reforms, as per the source, might NOT lead to the necessary political changes. Some argue that this is a bandaid approach and instead the real changes needed are related to political recognition of sovereignty and self-determined educational approaches.
- Initiatives such as Jarjum College Redfern on Gadigal Land in Sydney is an example of a school which aims to educate and empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and provide expert guidance to alleviate the educational, social, emotional, behavioural and health disadvantages. Greater political awareness of these issues will assist in political changes to recognise the importance of schools such as Jarjum in providing Aboriginal children with culturally appropriate education and provide better learning opportunities for students, allowing younger generations to 'flourish', as the source states, and improve socioeconomic outcomes.

- In Tauranga Moana New Zealand, the Kaupapa Māori learning initiative which encourages a holistic, community centred approach to literacy and numeracy can result in improved education and wellbeing outcomes for Kaupapa Māori students who belong to the communities of the Ngati Ranginui, Ngai Te Rangi and Ngati Pukenga communities. Greater social awareness of the issues which impact learning outcomes for Māori students will encourage political changes which will help gain greater support for programs such as Kaupapa Māori.

Answer should include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community and draw on examples and/or statistics which support an explanation about the political changes needed to improve educational outcomes.

Question 12 — Housing

Question 12 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' housing since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' housing since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of the effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' housing since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The ongoing effect of colonisation on Aboriginal housing persists, with many communities experiencing inadequate housing conditions. This has led to overcrowding, substandard infrastructure and a lack of essential services. The repercussion of this colonisation can be seen in the disproportionate rates of homelessness and housing insecurity among Aboriginal peoples. These ongoing challenges highlight the need for comprehensive and culturally sensitive approaches to address housing disparities in Aboriginal communities.

Question 12 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the housing standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the housing standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the housing standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of the political changes necessary to improve the housing standards of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Raising political awareness of the key issues faced by Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples in relation to housing is critical in gaining political changes necessary to improving living standards.
- Source *E* outlines different changes which should take place to help improve the housing status of Aboriginal people, through constitutional reform and empowering Aboriginal people to have control over their own destiny.
- Constitutional reforms, as per the source, might NOT lead to the necessary political changes. Some argue that this is a bandaid approach, and instead the real changes are related to political recognition of sovereignty.
- An increase in government funding and political support for community initiatives such as the Robe River Kuruma People of WA which has developed a Housing Pathways Support Program which aims to move members of their community from social housing to home ownership through investing in areas such as education, financial literacy, household management and wellbeing. Initiatives such as this reflect the improvements which can be made to Aboriginal communities and their housing status when given the appropriate political support and government funding to control their own 'destiny'.

- In Canada, the Aboriginal Coalition to End Homelessness opened British Columbia's first Culturally Supportive Housing program. This initiative has taken place on the homelands of Coast Salish, Nuuchah-Nulth and Kwakwaka'wakw Nations. This culturally supportive housing program directly addresses some of the barriers faced when accessing provincial housing. These include systemic discrimination and racism; inflexibility of program policies; accessibility and the staff's lack of cultural awareness and training. Initiatives such as this reflect the improvements which can be made to Indigenous communities and their housing status when given the appropriate political support and government funding which can improve other socioeconomic indicators as well.

Answer will include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community, drawing on examples and/or statistics which supports an explanation about the political changes needed to improve housing standards.

Question 13 — Employment

Question 13 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' work patterns since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' work patterns since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' work patterns since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Since the 1960s, the ongoing effect colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' work patterns has been a significant disparity in employment opportunities. The legacy of colonisation, including forced displacement, cultural suppression and discriminatory policies, has resulted in limited access to meaningful and sustainable employment for Aboriginal communities. This has led to higher unemployment rates, lower workforce participation and a disproportionate representation in low-skilled and insecure jobs, perpetuating economic inequality and social marginalisation among Aboriginal peoples.

Question 13 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the employment status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the employment status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the employment status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of the political changes necessary to improve the employment status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- A combination of policies and programs aimed at addressing the systemic barriers that have historically limited Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples' access to education, training, and job opportunities is necessary to positively change employment status.
- Source *E* outlines different changes which should take place to help improve the employment status of Aboriginal peoples, through constitutional reform and empowering Aboriginal peoples to have control over their own destiny.
- Constitutional reforms, as per the source, might NOT lead to the political changes necessary. Some argue that a more comprehensive approach is needed that addresses the root causes of issues, such as poverty, lack of access to education and training, and discrimination in the workplace.

- Providing more funding for Aboriginal-led community development programs and increasing government support for Aboriginal-led businesses would address the inequities in socioeconomic status. Through greater government consultation with organisations for example, the 'Goolarri Media Employment Program' in Broome, Western Australia, which is an Aboriginal owned and operated project which includes a range of activities such as: vocational training, work experience and internships with Goolarri Media and other media companies. Political changes and consultation will ensure programs such as this improve employment prospects for Aboriginal peoples, especially for younger generations and will allow them to 'flourish', as quoted from the source, and able to access socioeconomic equity.
- Government support of self-governed initiatives such as The Cheyenne River Youth Project in South Dakota, aim to offer a number of internships to Lakota youth to prepare them for fulltime employment after school. They can gain vital job and life skills for future employment opportunities. All of these opportunities are aimed at addressing the poor employment status of Lakota youth in the Cheyenne River region and require greater government support to ensure there are viable industries within the region for employment.

Answer will include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community, drawing on examples and/or statistics which supports an explanation about the political changes needed to improve employment status.

Question 14 — Criminal Justice

Question 14 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' overrepresentation in the criminal justice system since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' overrepresentation in the criminal justice system since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of the effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' overrepresentation in the criminal justice system since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The long-lasting effect of colonialism persist in the overrepresentation of Aboriginal peoples in the criminal justice system. Historical trauma and cultural disconnection have contributed to higher rates of incarceration since the 1960s. The disruption of traditional kinship structures and loss of land, along with systemic racism and socio-economic disadvantage, have created a cycle that perpetuates Aboriginal overrepresentation in the criminal justice system. This ongoing effect highlights the urgent need for comprehensive reforms to address the underlying causes and promote justice and equality for Aboriginal peoples.

Question 14 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples within the criminal justice system - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples within the criminal justice system - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides explanation of the political changes necessary to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples within the criminal justice system - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> and/or own knowledge - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of the political changes necessary to address the over-representation of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples within the criminal justice system	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Raising political awareness of the key issues which Aboriginal and other Indigenous communities face in relation to limited supports within communities and overrepresentation within the criminal justice system is critical to gaining change and improving outcomes.
- Source *E* outlines different changes which should empower Aboriginal communities, ensuring that ‘children will flourish’ and will therefore not become a statistic in the criminal justice system.
- Indigenous peoples are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system, and addressing the underlying systemic discrimination that contributes to this over-representation is critical.
- Constitutional reform, as per the source, might NOT lead to the political changes necessary. Some argue that this is a ‘bandaid’ approach, and instead the real changes needed are related to political recognition of sovereignty, self-determination and autonomy.

- Increased political support and investment of rehabilitation programs such as the Antpetu Luta Otipi program in South Dakota should lead to a decrease in the overrepresentation of Ogala Lakota Sioux in the criminal justice system. This program recognises the clear link between substance abuse and rates of incarceration, and further investment by government in locally run evidence based programs would ensure rehabilitation is the priority.
- Increased political support and investment in community based programs such as the Miyay Birray Youth program should lead to a decrease in Gamilaroi, Kamilaroi and Goneroi overrepresentation in the criminal justice system. The program provides services to support recreational, educational and social programs to provide greater opportunities for their youth. This recognises the connection between limited opportunities and higher rates of interactions with the criminal justice system. Further investment by governments in locally run evidence based programs would ensure better outcomes for the youth in their community in relation to interactions with the criminal justice system.
- The Miyay Birray Youth Services is a community based, not for profit organisation in Moree that supports the Gamilaroi community. The organisation works to support the development of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth by providing them with a range of services and by building partnerships with the community. The service supports youth with various recreational, educational and social programs and the court support program provides an advocacy and support service to young people and their families in the juvenile judicial system. Aboriginal led and run organisations and programs are a significant way of addressing the over-representation of Aboriginal peoples in the criminal justice system.

Answer will include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community, drawing on examples and/or statistics which supports an explanation about the political changes needed to address overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.

Question 15 — Economic Independence

Question 15 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a detailed description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' economic independence since the 1960s	5
Provides a description of ONE effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' economic independence since the 1960s	3–4
Demonstrates some understanding of the effect of colonialism on Aboriginal peoples' economic independence since the 1960s	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Since the 1960s, colonialism has perpetuated a lasting effect on the economic independence of Aboriginal peoples, evident through the persistent wealth gap. Historical marginalisation and dispossession have hindered the development of sustainable economic opportunities, leading to limited access to resources, employment and entrepreneurial prospects. This ongoing effect has contributed to the socioeconomic disparities faced by Aboriginal communities, impeding their ability to attain financial autonomy and create generational wealth.

Question 15 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the economic status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes detailed references to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the economic status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> to support response - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community	7–8
- Provides explanation of the political changes necessary to improve the economic status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples - Presents a structured response using relevant concepts and terms - Makes reference to Source <i>E</i> - Makes reference to ONE Aboriginal community and/or ONE international Indigenous community	5–6
Demonstrates some understanding of the political changes necessary to improve the economic status of Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Sample answer:

- Raising political awareness of the key issues faced by Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples in relation to gaining economic independence is necessary to ensure that economic status is improved for both Aboriginal and other Indigenous peoples.
- Source *E* outlines changes which should take place to help improve the economic status of Aboriginal peoples, through constitutional reforms and empowering Aboriginal peoples to have control over their own destiny.
- Constitutional reforms, as per the source, might NOT lead to the necessary political changes. Some argue that this is a bandaid approach, and instead the real changes are related to political recognition of sovereignty, self-determination and autonomy.
- Greater involvement of communities in decision making about the economic development of their land and assets is essential for achieving equitable outcomes. For the TeArawa Māori of Rotorua, there has only been recent recognition of their right to be involved in management of tourism and economic development.
- The Rotorua Economic Development Framework goes some way to address inequities, and aims to work in partnership with Māori as well as government. This economic development should result in improvement of status, and ensure that with more power over their own destiny, the TeArawa Māori children will 'flourish' as they are able to access and control more economic opportunities.
- Manungurra Aboriginal Corporation in Barkly, Northern Territory aims to improve the economic status of the Warumungu and Kunapa communities through increased participation in economic development and community activities on traditional country. Some of the projects which have been developed include a commercial garden project

and a solar panel project to reduce the communities reliance on fossil fuels and reduce the cost of energy. As a result of the programs the remote community has grown in size due the significant decrease in energy costs which has led to further education and employment opportunities for their community and giving them greater economic independence.

Answer will include references to both an Australian Aboriginal community AND an international Indigenous community, drawing on examples and/or statistics which supports an explanation about the political changes needed to improve economic status.

Section I — Social Justice and Human Rights Issues

Part C – Global Perspective and Comparative Study

Question 16

Criteria	Marks
- Provides an extensive evaluation of initiatives that aim to improve the lives of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples - Provides a comprehensive comparison of ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms - Integrates extensive references to TWO listed topics	13–15
- Provides a sound evaluation of initiatives that aim to improve the lives of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples - Provides a sound comparison of ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community - Presents a sustained and logical response using relevant concepts and terms - Integrates detailed references to TWO listed topics	10–12
- Provides some evaluation of initiatives that aim to improve the lives of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples - Provides a comparison of ONE Aboriginal community and ONE international Indigenous community - Presents a logical response using some relevant concepts and terms - References TWO listed topics	7–9
- Demonstrates some understanding of initiatives that aim to improve the lives of Aboriginal and/or Indigenous peoples - Presents a structured response using some relevant concepts and terms - References at least ONE listed topic	4–6
Provides some relevant information about an initiative(s)	1–3

Answers could include:

Comparison of specific Australian Aboriginal initiatives and international Indigenous community initiatives that address any two topics:

Similarities (Health)

- The Navajo people of the Crownpoint community and the Jerrinja/Yuin people of Nowra (Wodi Wodi/Wandanian) both have culturally appropriate, community run initiatives that improve the health status of community members.
- Initiatives such as Waminda which is a culturally appropriate, community run Aboriginal health initiative, runs programs such as Birthing on Country, Dead or Deadly and Aboriginal gardening and cooking initiatives.
- Community driven initiatives target the main health concerns for the community, including Birthing on Country. This improves the lives of Aboriginal or Indigenous people in that specific community as targeted, accessible, culturally appropriate healthcare improves overall health, thus improving lived experiences.

- Similarly, the Navajo people of Crownpoint, the Medicine Man program mentors and teaches Navajo people the knowledge related to traditional healthcare.
- The Navajo people of Crownpoint, similar to the Jerrinja/Yuin people of Nowra (Wodi Wodi/Wandandian) experience high rates of mental health concerns. Both communities experience intergenerational and ongoing trauma due to the removal of children. Reclamation of cultural healthcare practices improves mental health and overall wellbeing.
- Both culturally responsive programs are delivered by Indigenous staff removing the barrier of racism. Racism towards both the Navajo Crownpoint and Jerrinja/Yuin people of Nowra (Wodi Wodi/Wandandian) can negatively impact the lives of Aboriginal and Indigenous peoples. By addressing racism and removing this barrier, access to healthcare is increased and mental health improved.

Differences (Education)

- Within the The Ngai Tahu iwi of the South Island (Te Waipounamu) of New Zealand and the Jerrinja/Yuin community of Nowra (Wodi Wodi/Wandandian) educational initiatives related to language differ in financial support and number of participants.
- An increase of language in education facilities improves the lives of people as it increases engagement and retention in education. In the wider community, increased use of language improves the lives of Aboriginal and Indigenous people.
- The Ngai Tahu iwi of the South Island (Te Waipounamu) of New Zealand has had bilingual education operating in schools for decades.
- A key difference is the support of a treaty. Jerrinja/Yuin people do not have a treaty. New Zealand schools support the principles of the Waitangi Treaty.
- Within the wider Nowra community, the TAFE, Cullunghutti preschool and Vincentia High School are three educational institutions which have provided language programs (Dharawal and/or Dhurga). Dr Jodi Edwards has released the Dharawal Words and phrases book and Trish Ellis, Kerry Boyenga and Wayne Donovan (brother and sisters) have produced The Dhurga Dictionary and Learner's Grammar. There has also been an increase in language in the educational facilities, such as using Waliwaani (Welcome everyone). However, the number of Elders who can teach language is limited.
- However, government financial support of Aboriginal languages by educational facilities has not been as widespread or received the same level of funding as in the Māori community of The Ngai Tahu iwi where the school system is bilingual and supports the increase in teachers of Te Reo Māori.

Section II — Research and Inquiry Methods

Question 17 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Demonstrates a thorough understanding of the importance of collecting data from a range of sources when conducting research with Aboriginal communities	5
Demonstrates a sound understanding of the importance of collecting data from a range of sources when conducting research with Aboriginal communities	4
Provides an explanation of the importance of collecting data from a range of sources when conducting research within Aboriginal communities	3
Demonstrates a limited understanding of the importance of collecting data from a range of sources when conducting research with Aboriginal communities	2
Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Collecting data from a range of sources is important when conducting research with Aboriginal communities because it helps to ensure that the research is culturally sensitive and appropriate. Data can be collected from Aboriginal peoples via oral stories, reputable websites, local Aboriginal agencies or land councils and local Aboriginal community Elders. By drawing on multiple perspectives and sources, researchers can gain a more complete understanding of the community. Additionally, collecting data from a range of sources can help to identify and address any potential biases or inaccuracies in the data, and can increase the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Question 17 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough justification of the importance of effective, genuine, and ongoing community consultation when working with Aboriginal communities - Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant concepts and terms - Integrates Source <i>F</i>	9–10
- Provides a sound justification of the importance of effective, genuine and ongoing community consultation when working with Aboriginal communities - Presents a logical response using some relevant concepts and terms - Refers to Source <i>F</i>	7–8
- Provides some justification of the importance of effective, genuine and ongoing community consultation when working with Aboriginal communities - Presents a structured response applying some relevant concepts and terms - Makes some reference to Source <i>F</i>	5–6
Demonstrates a limited understanding of community consultation when working with Aboriginal communities	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- It is important to respect and acknowledge diversity of Aboriginal communities and refer to each Aboriginal community by name. Aboriginal peoples and communities are diverse, and vastly different from one another. They vary according to geographic location, environment, and resources – each having their own unique cultural practices, languages, beliefs, and knowledge systems. Knowing the community and their specific cultural differences and sensitivities can assist in working towards building a respectful relationship with community members.
- Consultation with Elders and community members is important to ensuring research is accurate and appropriate to that specific Country and community. When enquiring about local culture be mindful of areas of 'cultural heritage sensitivity' which include registered Aboriginal cultural heritage/ sacred places, as well as landforms and land categories or Aboriginal place names.
- Historically, Aboriginal people have been excluded from the research process. It is crucial to establish positive respectful relationships, ask questions and listen. A collaborative and united approach to decision making and research can be a respectful way to work with Aboriginal communities. Genuine, respectful, and authentic consultation should always be considered in line with UNDRIPs principle of prior, free and informed consent.
- Restoring Aboriginal place names as seen in Source *F* celebrates and recognises the region's local Aboriginal culture and reinstates its importance over recent history. The finalising of the report demonstrates positive collaboration and involved consultation with local Elders, Aboriginal community representatives and Australian South Sea Islander representatives and Bega Valley Shire Council.

- Genuine community consultation involves collaboratively working with the local Aboriginal community towards a common goal. Consulting with Aboriginal communities should always be a two-way process, with both parties learning together and from each other – a collaborative approach. Even though this can be a lengthy process, extensive consultation as seen in Source *F* with a wide number of community members, ensures a shared ownership of the project.
- Effective, genuine, and ongoing community consultation is important when working with Aboriginal communities because it ensures that the perspectives, needs, and rights of individual communities are considered in decision-making processes. It also helps to build trust and mutual understanding between the community and those working with them. This is important because Aboriginal communities have often been marginalised and disadvantaged and it is important to ensure that their voices are heard and that their perspectives are considered in any projects or initiatives that affect them. Additionally, by consulting with communities, it is more likely that projects will be successful and sustainable.

Section III

Question 18 — Aboriginality and the Land

Question 18 (a)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the importance of Country to Aboriginal peoples' culture, heritage and identity - Integrates information from Source G to support response - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response, using relevant concepts and terms	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the importance of Country to Aboriginal peoples' culture, heritage and identity - Makes detailed reference to Source G to support response - Presents a logical and cohesive response, using relevant concepts and terms	7–8
- Provides an explanation of the importance of Country to Aboriginal peoples' culture, heritage and identity - Makes reference to Source G - Presents a logical response, using some relevant concepts and terms	5–6
- Demonstrates some understanding of the importance of Country to Aboriginal peoples - Presents a response using some relevant concepts and terms	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Source G demonstrates that access to Country, such as Me-Mel, a significant place in the creation story for local Aboriginal peoples, is culturally important as a place of teaching about culture to younger community members. This ensures that knowledge and an understanding of identity is provided to future generations.
- The source makes clear the importance to communities of having a role in the decision making about use of a culturally significant site. This ensures recognition of, and continuation of, Aboriginal connection to culture, heritage and identity.
- Caring for country activities, eg ranger programs, reinforce and support Indigenous peoples' relationships with their physical, cultural, social, economic, and spiritual environment. There are numerous cultural benefits from these activities.
- For Aboriginal peoples, Country is an intrinsic part of their heritage and identity. For example, Country is referenced when introducing oneself to others.

Question 18 (b)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a comprehensive evaluation of government responses to key historical events and issues related to the land rights movement - Integrates a wide range of relevant examples - Presents a sustained, logical, and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	17–20
- Provides a detailed evaluation of government responses to key historical events and issues related to the land rights movement - Uses relevant examples - Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant concepts and terms	13–16
- Demonstrates a sound understanding of government responses to key historical events and issues related to the land rights movement - Provides examples - Presents a logical response using relevant concepts and terms	9–12
- Demonstrates an understanding of government responses to historical events and issues which may be related to the land rights movement - Uses some relevant concepts and terms	5–8
Provides some relevant information	1–4

Answers could include:

- Government responses to key historical events and issues have seen some progress and protection of land rights but have also led to increasingly costly and divisive land claims and an ongoing campaign for recognition of rights and sovereignty.
- Whitlam's response to the Wave Hill Walk off resulted in symbolic handover and the beginning of the modern land rights movement. The issues were catapulted into the public consciousness, and eventually resulted in the leasehold title being transferred to the Gurindji people. This response by the government was also influential in the passing of the 1976 Land Rights Act (NT) which was the first legislation that enabled Aboriginal people to claim land rights under Australian law. This response led to the formation of the Central Land Council in the Northern Territory, an organisation that has the mandate to represent Aboriginal peoples, manage land claims and respond to local and unique needs of remote communities.
- The responses by the government to the Mabo legal decision in 1992, namely the Native Title Act, was initially seen as a positive one, however, subsequent revisions of legislation and policies have resulted in many issues when considering Native Title. The 10 Point Plan and Native Title Amendment Act made it more difficult for communities to prove their ongoing connection to land for claiming Native Title, as seen in the case of the Yorta Yorta nation. Additionally, these government responses have seen a huge backlog of claims in the courts, creating stress and a loss of livelihood for communities.

Question 19 — Heritage and Identity

Question 19 (a)

Criteria	Marks
- Provides a thorough explanation of the ways reclamation of language affirms heritage and identity - Integrates information from Source <i>H</i> to support response - Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using relevant concepts and terms	9–10
- Provides a sound explanation of the ways reclamation of language affirms heritage and identity - Makes detailed reference to Source <i>H</i> to support response - Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant concepts and terms	7–8
- Provides some explanation of the ways reclamation of language affirms heritage and identity - Makes reference to Source <i>H</i> - Presents a logical response using relevant concepts and terms	5–6
- Demonstrates some understanding of how language affirms heritage and identity - Presents a response using some relevant concepts and terms	3–4
Provides some relevant information	1–2

Answers could include:

- Language is fundamentally connected to Aboriginal heritage and identity. Through reclaiming Language, Aboriginal communities strengthen connection to Country and cultural knowledge, which affirms both their heritage and identity.
- Source *H* highlights the connection between language and Country, which is at the centre of Aboriginal heritage and identity. By replacing the European place names with their Aboriginal names, it aims to raise awareness of Aboriginal Languages which were replaced and suppressed in many parts of Australia. The source also affirms the use of Aboriginal languages today.
- Initiatives which support reclamation of language and affirm heritage and identity such as the Kuku Yalanji language program are run out of Mossman Primary school QLD. This program is run in consultation with local Elders and has had a positive impact on the local Aboriginal community through reconnecting with culture and affirming cultural heritage and identity. The program has been credited in giving children greater self-confidence and understanding of their culture.
- Reclamation of language has been linked to improved socioeconomic outcomes through affirming Aboriginal heritage and identity. Aboriginal people who use language gain a greater sense of place, people and identity.
- The processes of language reclamation and revival such as the implementation of the Aboriginal Languages syllabus in NSW school strengthen community identity.

Question 19 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provide a comprehensive assessment of the impact of increased Aboriginal representation in the media on Aboriginal peoples and the wider Australian community • Integrates a wide range of relevant examples • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response integrating relevant concepts and terms	17–20
• Provides a sound assessment of the impact of increased Aboriginal representation in the media on Aboriginal peoples and the wider Australian community • Uses relevant examples • Presents a logical and cohesive response using relevant concepts and terms	13–16
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of the impact of increased Aboriginal representation in the media on Aboriginal peoples and the wider Australian community • Provides examples • Presents a logical response using relevant concepts and terms	9–12
• Demonstrates an understanding of the impact of increased Aboriginal representation in the media on Aboriginal peoples and the wider community • Uses some relevant concepts and terms	5–8
• Provides some relevant information	1–4

Answers could include:

- Aboriginal representation such as: Koori Radio, NITV, media personalities, Aboriginal content – (Creators for example) Social media.
- Positive impacts for Aboriginal people's heritage and identity such as: providing role models, use of language supporting reclamation, increased opportunity to express heritage and identity, increased sense of belonging for Aboriginal people, increased awareness of the diversity of Aboriginal perspectives, pride of cultural expressions such as media coverage of NAIDOC.
- Positive impacts for the wider community such as: reduction of racism and stereotyping, increased respect for Aboriginal culture from non-Aboriginal peoples, wider community understanding of Aboriginal rights and movements, increased engagement with Aboriginal enterprises and businesses.
- Negative impacts for Aboriginal people and the wider community such as: Aboriginal media (eg NITV) may reduce coverage on mainstream channels, negative representations (overrepresentation in crime) will perpetuate stereotypes and increase anger and racism.

2023 HSC Aboriginal Studies Mapping Grid

Section I Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Primary Healthcare	H1.2
2	1	Social justice definition	H3.3
3	1	Data of complainants	H3.1
4	1	Government effectiveness	H3.1
5	1	Definition of land rights	H1.2
6	1	Forms of racism	H1.2
7	3	International protest	H3.3
8	7	International agreements	H3.3
9	9	Benefits of initiatives which target racism	H3.3

Section I Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
10 (a)	5	Health	H1.2
10 (b)	10	Health	H3.2, H4.1
11 (a)	5	Education	H1.2
11 (b)	10	Education	H3.2, H4.1
12 (a)	5	Housing	H1.2
12 (b)	10	Housing	H3.2, H4.1
13 (a)	5	Employment	H1.2
13 (b)	10	Employment	H3.2, H4.1
14 (a)	5	Criminal justice	H1.2
14 (b)	10	Criminal justice	H3.2, H4.1
15 (a)	5	Economic	H1.2
15 (b)	10	Economic	H3.2, H4.1

Section I Part C

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
16	15	Lived experiences	H4.3, H3.3

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
17 (a)	5	Data collection	H4.1
17 (b)	10	Importance of community consultation	H4.1, H4.2

Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
18 (a)	10	Importance of Country	H2.2
18 (b)	20	Responses to historical events	H3.2
19 (a)	10	Reclamation of language	H2.1, H3.3
19 (b)	20	Media representation	H1.3, H2.1