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Indigenous people have seen a positive change in the health and educational aspects of their lives as they have achieved equality over time. Two communities that both were impacted by the colonisation of British people as well as other nations, have seen a journey through horrendous days of inequality to ~~times~~ <sup>the more</sup> recent times when the equality among non-Indigenous people and Indigenous people is becoming more evident. These two communities are countries apart and are the Sioux Indians in South Dakota and the Aboriginal Australians in Australia.

Equality has been an issue that Aboriginal people have been fighting for, for quite some time now. They have been isolated <sup>and placed</sup> on to reserves in the time of the Protection Act, not allowing them any right to decide whether they wanted to leave. During this time they were given scarce rations of food and had to adapt to the British ways of living. As time went on the Assimilation Act was introduced which again differentiated the Indigenous from the Non-Indigenous. Separating the children from their parents and families, placing them on missions. These missions would bring them up as the white Australians, forcing them to learn the Christian beliefs and values, leaving their culture behind. These children were known as the "stolen generation". Equality was still seen as being an unlikely idea in the Indigenous population and many individuals were finding it difficult to carry on. This Assimilation Act, was based on the genocidal theory of wiping away the dying race. After this, the government decided to grant them ~~segregation~~ and self-determination which was the slow beginning of the process of winning

the equality they deserved. <sup>This</sup> ~~these two~~ acts no longer involved the separation of the Indigenous reserves and missions from the country towns and cities. It also meant that they could fend for themselves and they didn't have to follow the rules of the Protection Board. However, the damage within health and education had been done and the worst was only just beginning.

As the Indigenous population began to become a part of the Non-Indigenous communities, the segregation between the rights of both groups began to solidify. Racial discrimination began to be very prominent. In schools, there was a line drawn down the middle of the classroom where the Aboriginal children on one side playing games and doing activities that were different to the Non-Indigenous students. The Non-Indigenous students would be taught the normal classes work and would continue on with an average school day. ~~If an~~ If an Indigenous student was caught following on with the work of the White Australians then they would be beaten with the cane. This separation between groups meant that the Indigenous children would grow up with little education leading to no employment opportunities and no income to support the family. On the health side of it, the hospitals were also split into wards of Indigenous people and others of Non-Indigenous people. The health care of Aboriginal people was worrying but no one seemed to care.

As time went on, Charles Perkins, formed a group to fight for equality. He went around country towns surveying both sides on

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their views on the current situation and protested outside RSL's because of the inequality he had seen. This caused discussion amongst the parties in Parliament and led to the referendum in 1967. This referendum was passed allowing the Indigenous people to be accepted on the census as Australian citizens. From here onwards, the Indigenous people have seen a journey of hope and happiness and have seen equality spread across Australia. However the damage we inflicted was so intense that it will take time for the Indigenous people to catch up in education and health care aspects.

In Pine Ridge, they had a very similar journey where they were placed on reserves with mixed tribes. Their way of living was changed dramatically and impacted on their education and health. The rights formed from the Fort Laramie treaty enabled them to hunt for their food but with the ~~total~~ rise in gold mining, they were forced to eat rations given out by the government. These rations ~~were~~ are the reasons why their health is so bad as it contained ~~glucose~~ extensive amounts of glucose causing diabetes and strokes. Their education system was also put to a minimal as it was the priority to look after and educate the non-Indigenous Americans. The Sioux Indians fought for the equality they deserved and have only received it to a certain extent as their health and living standards are nowhere near the same as the rest of the country's. Their education, however, is slowly improving with time.



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Sample 2 Question 18

Over time the Indigenous Australians from communities like Yirrbach and intercolonial communities have seen a definite improvement in the equality ~~they~~ in education and health compared to the beginning of colonisation.