



COMMUNITIES / COMMUNITY AND REMEMBRANCE

Year 3 Student Pre-Visit Resource

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Communities: The Old Court house

The Old Court House is the oldest building in the City of Perth and was the first purpose built court house in the Perth area. The building was completed in late December 1836 and the first court in session took place on 2 January 1837.

1. How old is the Old Court House?

It is important to remember that the Aboriginal Peoples of Western Australia had been living in Western Australia for tens and thousands of years before the British came here in 1829. While we use a system of law based on the British system today, the Aboriginal Peoples of Western Australia had their own lores (laws) and legal system before 1829 and still have their own lores (laws) and legal system today.

Watch the following Heritage Perth HASSCHATS and complete the tasks.

[Perth: The Noongar View](#)

2. How long have the Aboriginal Peoples of Western Australia been here?

3. What made the Swan River according to the Aboriginal stories?

4. What does Mr Walley say inspired the Aboriginal Peoples to create the Waugal story?

5. Do buildings, trees, the hills or the river keep the Aboriginal stories alive?

[Old Court House Law Museum.](#)

	True	False
6. The Old Court House was like the community centre in the early days of the colony?		

7. The Old Court House was built to be a court house, however it was the only public hall in Perth at that time. What were some of the other uses of the Old Court House?

8. Can you think of a local building in your community that is used for different purposes and is like the community centre? Yes / No .Write the name of the building.

9. What kinds of things is that building used for?

The Old Court House was also used for some important meetings in the early days of the Swan River Colony. Two particularly important meetings at the Old Court House were:

Year	Meeting
1849	The free settlers decided to allow convicts to come to Western Australia; and
1856	The free settlers decided to demand representative government in Western Australia. Representative government is a political system in which people vote for representatives to act on their behalf in parliament and make laws for the community. This is in contrast to a system of government where an unelected person, or group of people, makes all the laws.

10. If you were at the meeting in 1849 at the Old Court House, would you have voted for or against convicts coming to Western Australia? For / Against Why?

11. If you were at the meeting in 1856 at the Old Court House, would you have voted in support of or against demanding representative government in Western Australia? For / Against Why?

Imagine there were 10 people in the meeting about whether convicts should come to Western Australia. If 6 people voted in favour of convicts coming here and 4 voted against convicts coming here, then convicts **would** be allowed to come to Western Australia. This is because the majority vote was used to decide this issue.

12. Do you think it's fair that the majority vote wins in situations like the one described above? Yes / No. Why?

Symbols and Emblems

Symbols and emblems are used by countries all around the world and provide a way to unite people. Symbols and emblems are pictures that represent or identify something. For example a picture of an olive branch is the symbol for peace and a diamond shape with an S inside is the symbol for Superman. Emojis such as a smiley face or a thumbs up picture are also symbols. Symbols and emblems provide an easy way for people to connect a picture to something without the need for words.

	Yes	No
1. Does your school have a symbol or emblem?		

2. Draw a picture of your school emblem and explain what it means. If you don't know what it means then do a little research.

SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS: WESTERN AUSTRALIA

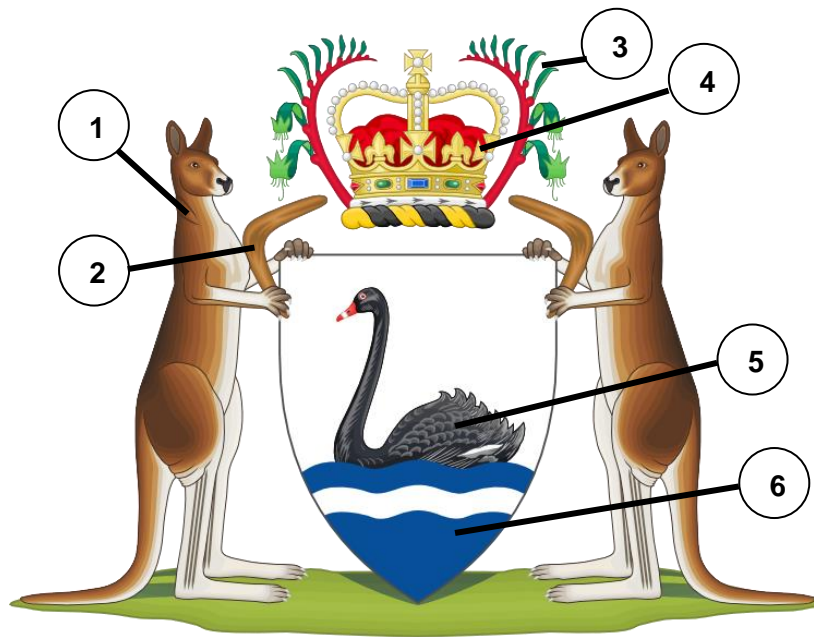
Australia also has a number of national symbols to represent our country, including the Coat of Arms, Australian Flags, national floral emblem (the golden wattle) and national colours (green and gold).¹ When people see these symbols on a building or on the playing field, they think of Australia. There are also special laws about when people can use these symbols and you can be charged with an offence if you use them inappropriately.

- 3. Western Australia also has a number of symbols and emblems to represent our state. What Western Australian symbols or emblems do you already know? Draw or write the name and details of any symbols or emblems you already know in the table below.**

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS		

¹ Parliamentary Education Office, National Symbols, https://www.peo.gov.au/uploads/peo/docs/fact-sheets/national_symbols.pdf

4. Label the parts of the Western Australian Coat of Arms. Why do you think they chose each part?

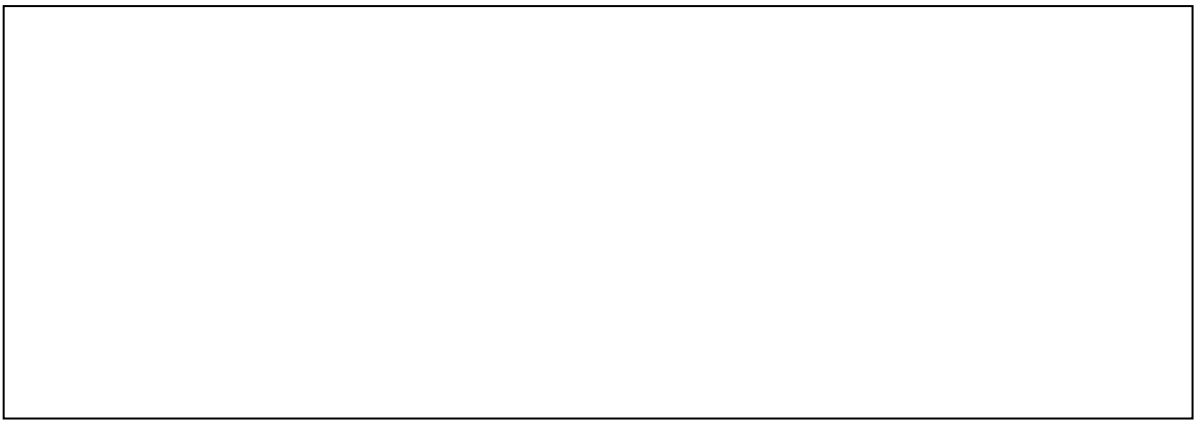


1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

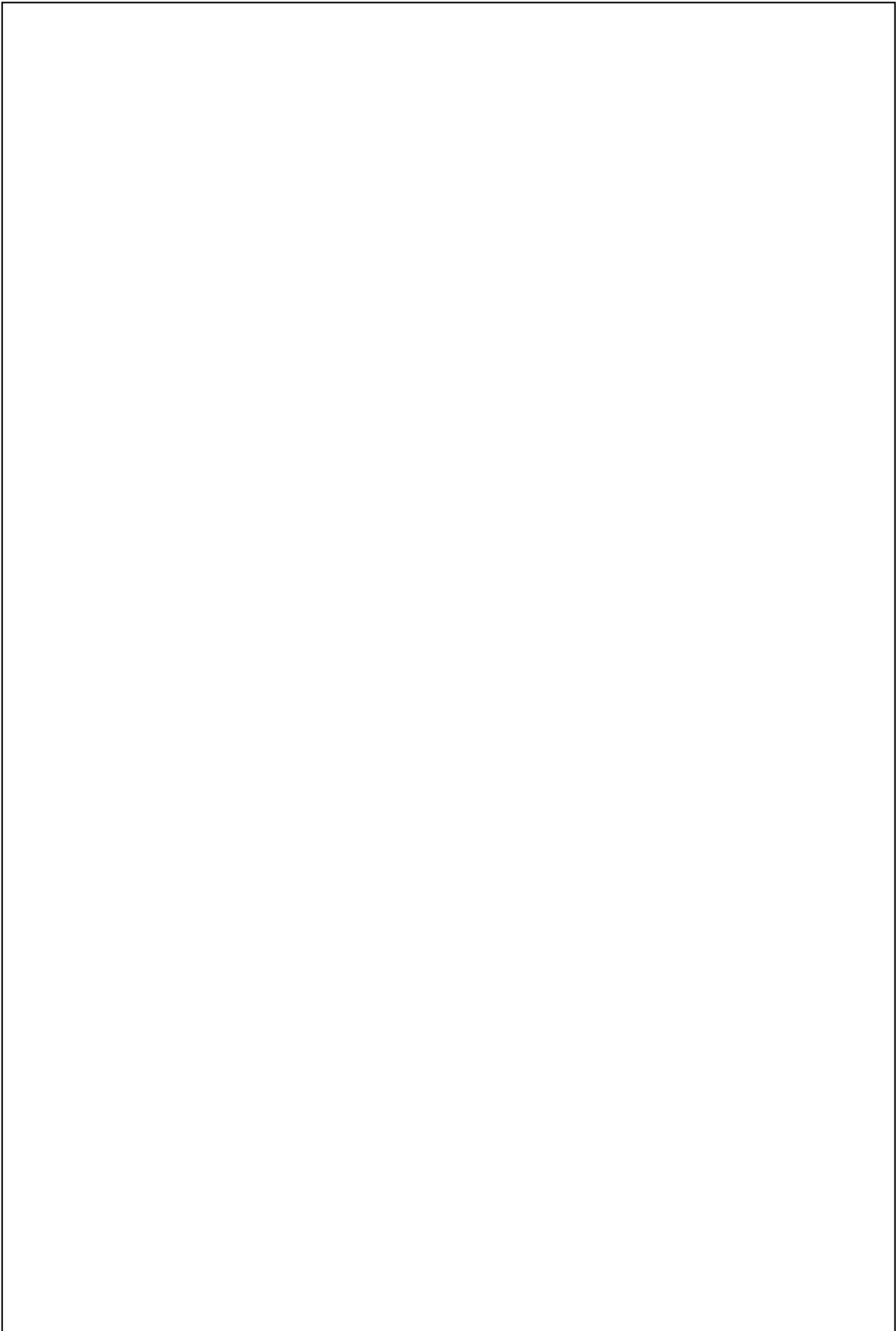
Your local community will also have a number of different symbols. These may include the emblem or logo of your local government, sports team/club, a local community group and/or a local programme. Your local community is likely to have a floral emblem and an animal emblem. Your family might even have its own coat of arms too.

- 5. Find and/or draw and colour in a local symbol, emblem or logo from your community. A good place to start is the website for your local government and search emblem or logo.**



- 6. What do the different parts of that local symbol, emblem or logo mean?**

7. Draw your own symbol that represents yourself and/or your family. Remember to think about what each part of the symbol means.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw a personal symbol representing themselves and/or their family.

Important Dates and Events to Celebrate and Commemorate

Celebrate: Acknowledge (a significant or happy day or event) with a social gathering or enjoyable activity.²

Commemorate: Recall and show respect for (someone or something).³

Everyone has important dates and events that they celebrate each year. The most obvious date and event that almost everyone celebrates is their birthday. There are lots of other important dates and events too and these dates and events are different from one family to another. The Government declares some important dates a public holiday by law.

1. Brainstorm some important dates and/or events that you know. If you don't know the date of the event then just put down the name of the event. You might like to research the date of the event later.

Important Event	Important Date	What does the day celebrate or commemorate?

² English Oxford Living Dictionaries, *celebrate definition*, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/celebrate>

³ English Oxford Living Dictionaries, *commemorate definition*, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/commemorate>

2. List some important dates or events that you and your family celebrate or commemorate and explain what the day celebrate or commemorate.

Important Event	Important Date	What does the day celebrate or commemorate?

RULES

Every day we follow lots of different rules at home, at school and in the community.

A rule is a statement telling people what they can or cannot do. Rules can be made by anybody but usually they are made by someone in authority. The same person usually decides on the penalty. For example - school rules; rules at home; rules of different sports like cricket and netball.

1. List 3 rules that you have at your home.

RULES AT HOME LIST	
Rule 1	
Rule 2	
Rule 3	

2. Who makes the rules at your house?

3. What are the penalties or consequences of breaking the rules in your list?

RULES AT HOME PENALTIES OR CONSEQUENCES	
Rule 1	
Rule 2	
Rule 3	

4. **Why do you have those rules at your home? *If you don't know then ask the person that made the rule.***

RULES AT HOME: WHY DO YOU HAVE THEM	
Rule 1: Why?	
Rule 2: Why?	
Rule 3: Why?	

DISCUSSION

5. **In small groups discuss the rules at your house. Are they the same or different?**

6. **In small groups discuss who makes the rules at your house. Are they the same or different? Same / Different**

7. **In small groups discuss the consequences for breaking the rules at your house. Are they the same or different? Same / Different**

Here are three important features of rules that you need to remember.

FEATURES OF RULES

- Rules are made by different people
- Rules are different and depend on who made them
- The penalties or consequences for breaking rules differ from one place to another

8. Why do you think you have rules at your home and at your school?

9. Think of one rule that you would like to introduce at your home. Make sure it is fair, safe and an acceptable standard of behaviour.

10. **Identify a consequence or penalty for breaking the new rule that you have created. Remember the consequence or penalty must be appropriate and fair.**

Short Stories: Alice in Wonderland

TASK

Read the story of *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

DISCUSSION

1. **In the YouTube version of Alice in Wonderland, the Queen had a rule that “all ways here are my ways”. She was very angry with Alice for ‘breaking’ her rule. If you were in Wonderland, how would you feel about the Queen’s rule? Why?**

2. Is this rule fair? Why or why not?

3. In the mock trial you will do as part of the Francis Burt Law Education Programme tour, Alice is charged with the crime of disturbing the peace. What do you think disturbing the peace means?

4. Which of the following are examples of disturbing the peace in a legal sense where the person might find themselves charged with breaking the law and have to appear in court? Give reasons for your choice.

a) A three year old child is in a supermarket and is screaming and shouting loudly. His mother asks him to quieten down but instead he lashes out and kicks a display stand which causes packets of biscuits to fall over and block the aisle in the shopping centre.

b) A young adult, approximately 19 years old, is seen outside a shopping centre shouting loudly at people as they pass by. He appears to be drunk and is very angry. He kicks a sign over and blocks a pathway. He is then seen going to the toilet in an alley way.

Legal Words

The language of the law and the courts is different to normal everyday language. Legal words tend only to be used when talking about the law and/or in court. The following task is excellent preparation for the *Alice in Court* mock trial activity.

- a) There are twenty four words.
- b) Twelve are legal words and the other twelve are not legal words (others).
- c) Put the legal words in the legal column and the non-legal words in the others column.
- d) Check your list with a partner and then with the class.

LEGAL WORDS	OTHERS

Imaginative Piece About the Law

1. The mock trial that you will participate in at the Francis Burt Law Education Programme Alice from *Alice in Wonderland* is going to court. Choose an option below from another popular children's story and write an imaginative piece about one of the characters going to court.
 - a) Goldilocks and the Three Bears: Goldilocks is on trial for breaking into the three bears' house and eating their porridge.
 - b) Jack and the Beanstalk: Jack is on trial for trespassing (going onto someone's property without permission) by climbing up the beanstalk.
 - c) Cinderella: Cinderella's evil step-mother is on trial for using child labour (by forcing Cinderella to work all day).
 - d) Frozen: Elsa is on trial for freezing the Kingdom of Arendelle.
 - e) Choose your own scenario.

What legal words could you use? What illustrations could you draw? What significant places would you describe? Your story should include the following:

- An introduction;
- A main character;
- A problem that develops for the main character;
- A climax; and
- A resolution.

Points to Think About Before Your Visit to the FBLEP

Think about the correct answers to the points below before you visit the FBLEP. You will review your answers after your visit to the FBLEP.

	True	False
Everyone has the same rules at their house.		
The jury votes to decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty based on the evidence presented in court.		
Every Australian State and Territory has its own coat of arms.		
Everyone in Australia celebrates and commemorates the same important dates and events		
Everyone in our community has the same legal rights and responsibilities		
The Old Court House is the oldest building in Western Australia		



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