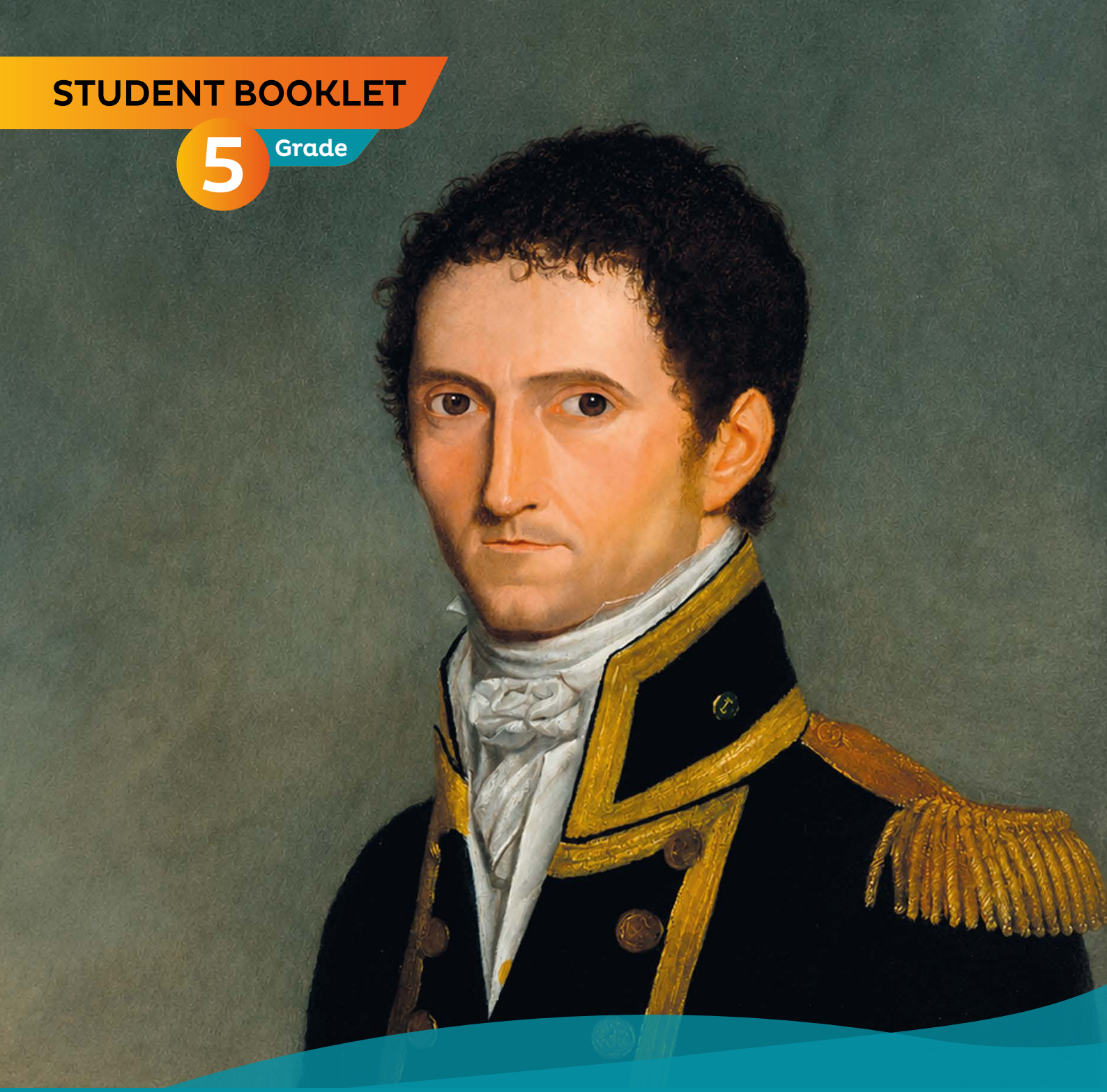
STUDENT BOOKLET

5 Grade



Matthew Flinders

The Voyage to Terra Australis

SCHOOLS PROGRAM
schoolsprogram.org.au

Matthew Flinders:
The Voyage to Terra Australis

Lesson 1

- Who was Matthew Flinders?
- Why is he famous?
- Have you ever heard of Flinders Ranges, Flinders University or Flinders Island?

- Working with a partner, look at the images below as clues to learn about this amazing man and his life.

1. Next to each image, write what you think it is... and why it might be a clue to the story of Matthew Flinders.
2. What do you think they might tell you about Matthew Flinders?

3. Using the images as your clues, take a wild guess and write a paragraph that predicts you think you might.

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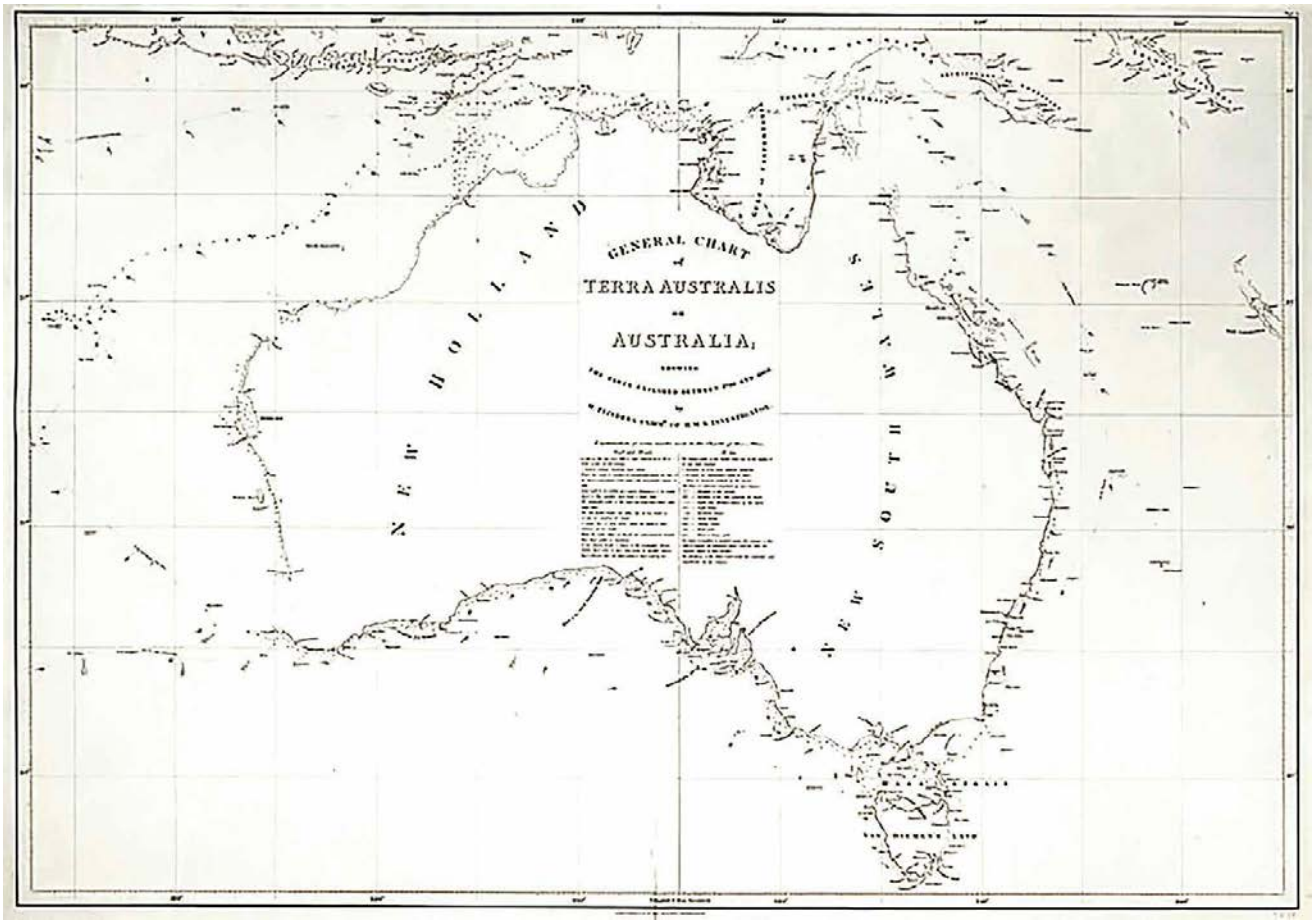
Source: https://www.monumentaustralia.org/display/32396-matthew-flinders

a

Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/my-best-beloved

b



Source: https://myplace.edu.au/assets/TLF_resources/R6569/description.html

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Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/sydneys-bungaree

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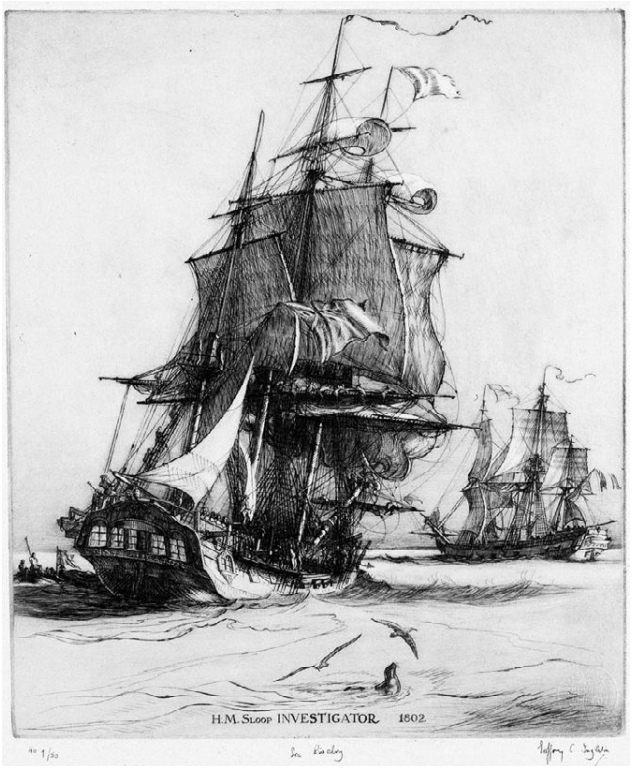
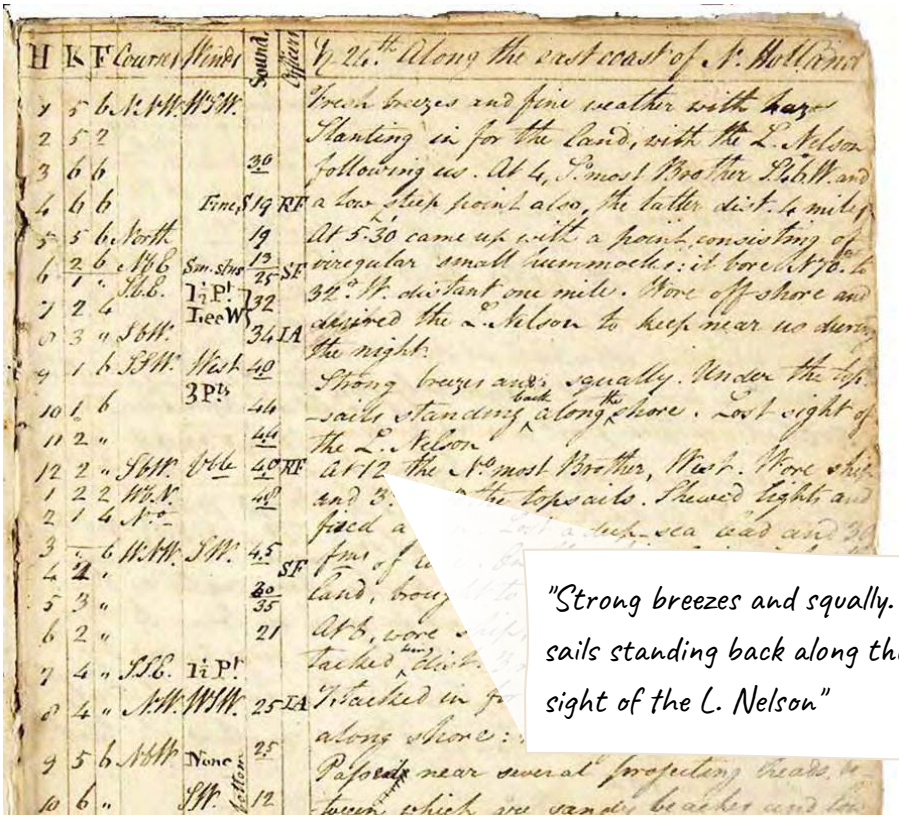
Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/matthew-flinders-love-loyalty-and-mapping-australia



Source: https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/matthew-flinders-national-pride-dinner-diplomacy

f



"Strong breezes and squally. Under the top-sails standing back along the shore. Lost sight of the L. Nelson"

Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/matthew-flinders-journal-hms-investigator-vol2-1802-1803dinner-diplomacy

g

Worksheet 1

Prediction Exercise

1. Discuss and write what you think the images is and what clue it might be telling you.

a. _____

_____

b. _____

_____

c. _____

_____

d. _____

_____

e. _____

_____

f. _____

_____

g. _____

_____

2. Collecting the thoughts you have gathered from the images, write a few sentences, just taking a guess at who you think Matthew Flinders might be, what he did and why he might be famous. And make note of questions you have.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Matthew Flinders' Childhood

Let's find out more about Matthew Flinders' childhood.

Matthew Flinders was born in 1774 in a village called Donington, Lincolnshire.

1. Can you locate Donington on the map?

_____

2. Which sea do you see to the East?

_____

3. Have you been to England or to the North Sea?

_____

4. Using an atlas, find out which ocean is to the west of the United Kingdom (U.K.)

_____

5. Do you think the sea is rough or calm?

_____

The North Sea

Matthew Flinders grew up close to the North Sea coastline.

The North Sea is exceptionally dangerous. It is often called treacherous because of its shallow basin, ferocious Atlantic storms and chaotic steep wave patterns. There are many dramatic videos claiming it as the "most dangerous sea in the world."

- Take a look at the image above and video of MODERN day ships sailing the North Sea.

www.tiktok.com/@at_sea_/video/7450827315791006978

Even though the North Sea is brutal, people have lived, fished, and travelled across the it for millennia.

What kind of stories do you think Matthew Flinders grew up hearing about the sea?

Aa Vocabulary

treacherous: unexpectedly dangerous

millennia: thousands of years

Challenge

In Latin, what do you think mille means?

"You can never cross the ocean until you have the courage to lose sight of the shore."

Christopher Columbus, Explorer

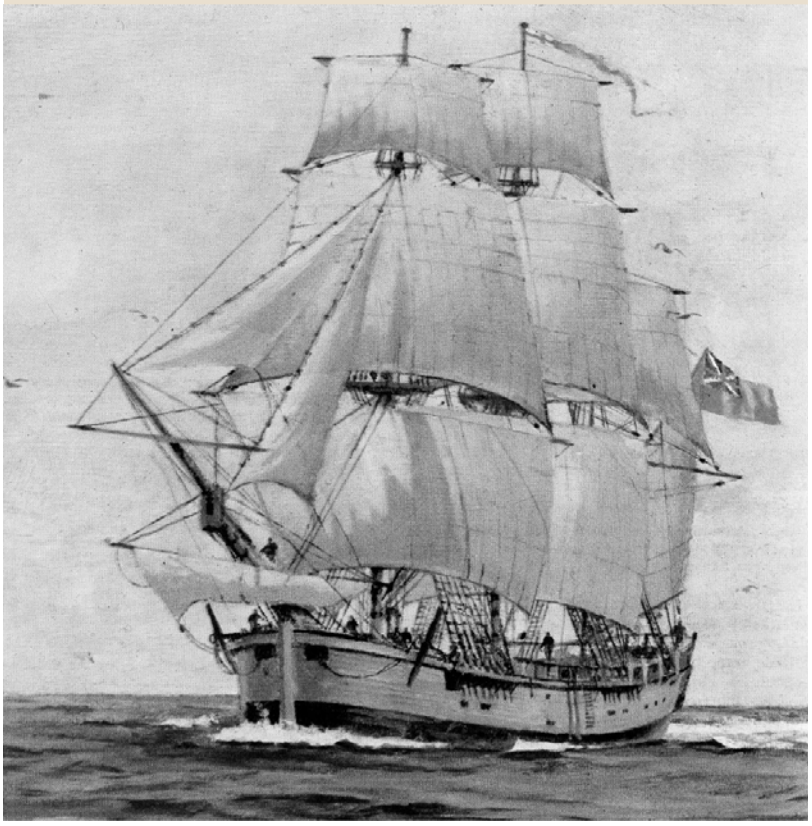
How did ships in the 1700s compare with modern day ships?

- Write your ideas here in the following table:

Ships in the 1700s vs Modern Ships

	Ships in the 1700s	Modern Ships
Power source		
Speed		
Navigation		
Materials		
Weapons		
Communication		
Safety		
Crew size		
Comfort		

Captain Cook's ship HMS Endeavour



Source: https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/hms-endeavour-0010729

Matthew Flinders Follows His Passion

Matthew Flinders was born in England in 1774 and grew up near the coast, which helped spark his early interest in the sea. As a child, he was curious, energetic, and fascinated by adventure stories and exploration. Although he showed great spirit, he was not a strong child and often had poor health. At the time, many children did not survive past a young age, so his parents worried about his future.

One of his greatest sources of inspiration was the book Robinson Crusoe. The story is about a man who is shipwrecked on a deserted island and must survive using his intelligence and skills. Flinders was inspired by the idea of exploring unknown places and overcoming challenges. He could strongly relate to Crusoe because, like him, he wanted to go to sea even though his parents did not support his decision. Flinders' father hoped he would follow the family tradition and become a doctor, but Flinders chose to follow his own dreams of adventure.

A major influence on Flinders was his cousin, who was already serving in the Navy. His cousin not only inspired him through stories of life at sea but also encouraged him to read widely and study important subjects such as navigation and mathematics. He advised Flinders to learn from key texts and build his knowledge if he wanted to succeed as a naval officer. This guidance helped shape Flinders' serious commitment to education and preparation for a maritime career.

Flinders' childhood dreams were also shaped by the exciting time in which he lived. Britain was fascinated by exploration, especially after the famous voyage of James Cook and Joseph Banks aboard the HMS Endeavour. Their journey around the world introduced Europe to new lands, people, plants, and animals.

At the time, exploring the world was often seen as being as bold and unknown as modern-day astronauts travelling to a distant planet, since so much of the Earth had not yet been mapped or understood. These discoveries captured the imagination of many and encouraged Flinders to dream of becoming an explorer.

To achieve his goals, Flinders worked hard in his studies. He learned reading, writing, and mathematics, which were essential for navigation. He also studied the work of Euclid, especially his book Elements, which explained geometry. This helped him understand angles, distances, and measurement—important skills for mapping and sailing. He also studied navigation and trigonometry to prepare for life at sea.

Flinders had many interests, including ships, maps, and navigation. He was fascinated by how sailors used the stars and instruments to travel across oceans. However, he also faced challenges. His father, a hardworking middle-class professional, faced constant financial pressure and had several children to care for, which made him anxious about providing for the family. Because of this, he strongly encouraged Matthew to choose a stable and reliable career in medicine rather than the dangers of the sea.

Despite his poor health, his father's expectations, and financial concerns at home, Flinders remained determined. He eventually followed his passion and joined the Royal Navy on 17 May 1790, beginning his journey toward becoming a great explorer.

Task

- Find the following information in the text and underline the answers with a highlighter:

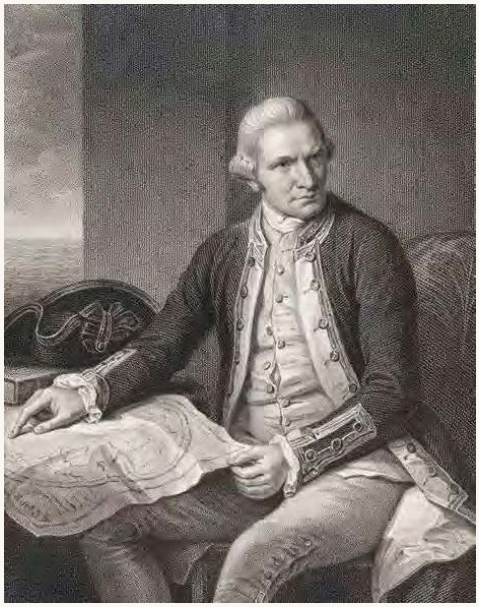
1. Where was Matthew Flinders born?
2. What inspired Flinders? People? Books? Famous people?
3. Why could Matthew relate to the story of Robinson Crusoe?
4. What did Flinders study?
5. What were Flinders' interests?
6. What challenges did Matthew Flinders face in his life?
7. Have you ever been inspired by a great book?
8. What great books have inspired you?

Captain James Cook

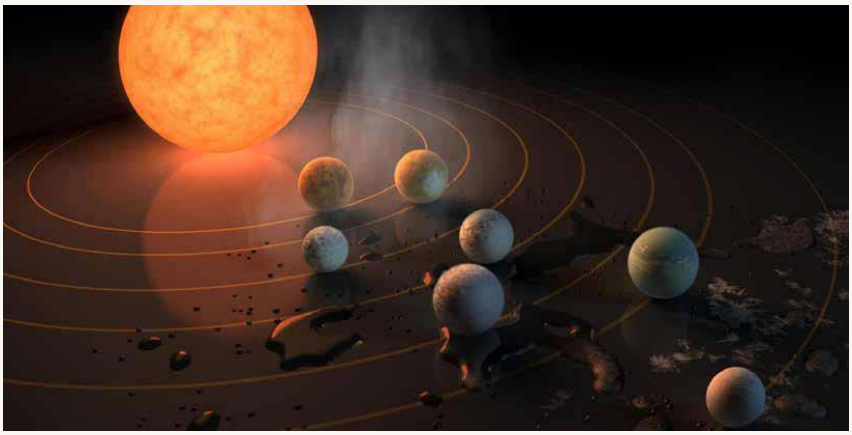
Captain James Cook and Sir Joseph banks circumnavigated the globe.

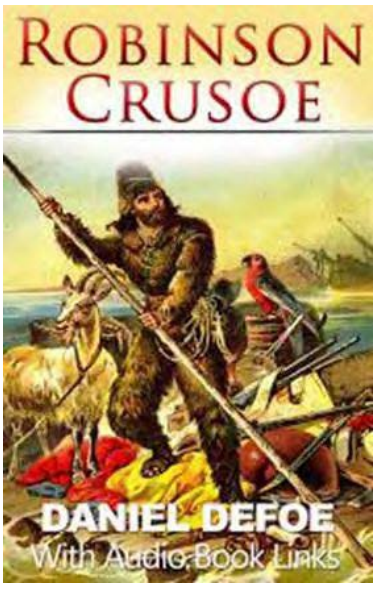
"Their perilous voyage had introduced Europe to new lands, peoples, plants, and animals from the farthest parts of the globe. The discoveries were akin to finding civilisations on distant planets today."

Grantlee Kieza Flinders



Source: https://www.portrait.gov.au/portraits/2012.62/captain-james-cook





Source: https://www.heritagesouthholland.co.uk/article/the-life-of-matthew-flinders-of-donington-1774-1814/

Matthew Flinders' Childhood Profile

- You are going to create a profile of Matthew Flinders the boy using the information from the text above.
- Include key information about his birth, inspiration, childhood dreams, interests, and challenges. Use full sentences.

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Lesson 2

The Unknown Southland

Have you ever heard of people calling Australia the 'Great Southland'? Have you ever wondered how Australia got its name? Did the ancient world know of the existence of Australia? What about people in the Middle Ages? Let's find out!

The following text comes from the National Museum of Australia (adapted):

Long ago, the Ancient Greeks studied the stars and used mathematics to discover that the Earth is round, not flat. They knew the Earth had a northern half and a southern half, but they could not travel far enough to explore the whole world, so they guessed what might be in the unknown places.

A thinker named Pythagoras (580–500 BC) said the Earth had five zones: two very cold areas at the poles, two mild areas, and one very hot area at the equator. He believed the hot zone was too dangerous to cross, so people could not travel between the north and south.

Another thinker, Aristotle (384–322 BC), believed that nature likes balance. He said that if there were lands in the north, there must also be a "Great South Land" in the south to keep the world balanced.

Later, a mapmaker named Ptolemy (90–168 AD) included these ideas in his maps.

Take a look at the map below. Is anything on this map accurate? Bear in mind that this map was put together over 1800 years ago!

During the Middle Ages (about 500–1500 AD), people believed even more in unknown lands because trade was growing and maps were improving. From the late 1400s, explorers travelled farther and brought back new maps. These maps showed real places, but also still included imagined lands like the Great South Land.

For many centuries Europeans believed there must be a vast land in the southern hemisphere, variously called 'Terra Australis Incognita' from the Latin for 'Unknown South Land'.

Source: https://www.library.gov.au/research/research-guides-0/where-name-australia-came

Discussion

Were the myths about the Great Southland completely false?

The Spanish Quest for the Great South Land

From 1605 to 1607, a Spanish expedition searching for the "Great South Land" became the first European voyage to discover Vanuatu and the area now called the Torres Strait.

In 1605, Portuguese captain **Pedro Fernandes de Queirós** led a two-ship Spanish expedition. In May 1606, the expedition reached the largest island of Vanuatu and tried to establish a Spanish colony there, naming it "Australia del Espiritu Santo," meaning "Southern Land of the Holy Spirit."

Pedro Fernandes de Queirós

Source: https://pantheon.world/profile/person/Pedro_Fernandes_de_Queir%C3%B3s

- Find Vanuatu on the Map below:

The Torres Strait

Have you ever heard of Torres Strait Islanders? The Torres Strait Islanders are one of two First Nations groups recognised in what is now known as Australia (the other being Aboriginal people).

Another navigator on the expedition with Queirós, **Luis Váez de Torres**, continued sailing after the expedition became separated. Torres proved that New Guinea was separate from the Australian mainland by travelling through the sea passage now called the Torres Strait. The nearby islands are known as the Torres Strait Islands.

Luis Váez de Torres

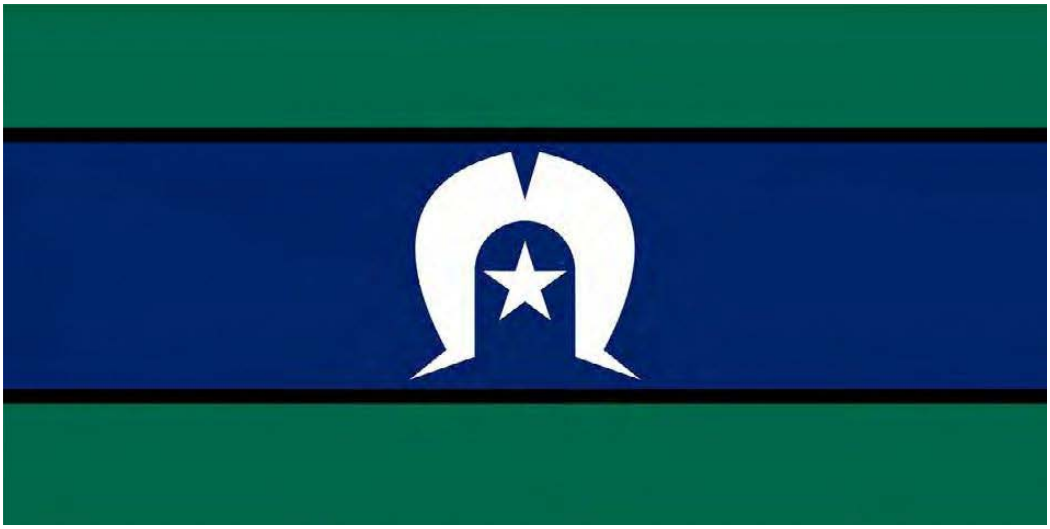
Torres Strait is named after a Spanish captain, Torres, who sailed through the strait in 1606 on his way to the Philippines. The traditional people of Torres Strait are of Melanesian origin and speak two distinct languages. There are an estimated 274 small islands in Torres Strait, which separates Australia's Cape York Peninsula from Papua New Guinea (PNG).

- Take a look at the map below:

Although Torres did not discover Australia itself, he sailed within about 300 miles (483 km) of the Australian coast while searching for a large southern continent that Europeans believed existed.

The Torres Strait Islander flag

This is the Torres Strait Flag of the Torres Strait Islanders.



Timeline of European Navigators

- Let's study the timeline of the many European navigators below. Using an atlas, look at the various places the navigators explored. Find the country they come from on the map!

Year(s)	Explorer	Country	Ship(s)	Detailed Achievements
1605–1606	Pedro Fernandes de Queirós	Spain/Portugal	*San Pedro y San Pablo*	Led an expedition across the **Pacific** searching for the "Great South Land" (Terra Australis). He named islands he believed were part of a southern continent and inspired later explorers to continue searching for Australia.
1606	Willem Janszoon	Netherlands	*Duyfken*	Made the first recorded European landing on Australia at **Cape York**. He charted part of the western coast and proved that the land existed as a separate continent, although he did not realise its full size.
1606	Luis Váez de Torres	Spain	*San Pedrico*	Navigated the **Torres Strait** between Australia and **New Guinea**, proving the two landmasses were separate. His voyage improved European understanding of the geography of the region.

1642–1644	Abel Tasman	Netherlands	*Heemskerck* and *Zeehaen*	Discovered and mapped **Tasmania** (Van Diemen's Land) and **New Zealand**. He also explored parts of **Fiji** and **Tonga**, expanding European knowledge of the southern Pacific.
1688 & 1699	William Dampier	England	*Roebuck*	First Englishman to explore Australia. He recorded detailed scientific observations of plants, animals, weather, and Indigenous peoples. His published journals influenced future exploration.
1768–1771	James Cook	Britain	*Endeavour*	Mapped the entire **east coast** of **Australia** with great accuracy. Claimed the **east coast** for Britain in 1770 and created detailed charts that guided future settlement and navigation.
1785–1788	Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse	France	*La Boussole* and *L'Astrolabe*	Led a scientific expedition across the Pacific. Visited **Botany Bay** shortly after the First Fleet and collected important maps, scientific data, and cultural observations before his expedition was lost at sea.
1800–1803	Nicolas Baudin	France	*Géographe* and *Naturaliste*	Conducted a major mapping expedition of Australia's coastline. His team collected thousands of scientific specimens and made detailed maps of previously unknown areas, improving European knowledge of Australian geography and wildlife. Baudin and Flinders had a meeting at what is now called **Encounter Bay**.

William Bligh: Master Mariner

Did you know that Matthew Flinders began his journey to becoming a history-making navigator by sailing with the master seaman, William Bligh, from whom he learnt practical navigation and chart making (between 1754 and 1817).

"Bligh taught Matthew much of what he knew about map-making."

Grantlee Kieza Flinders

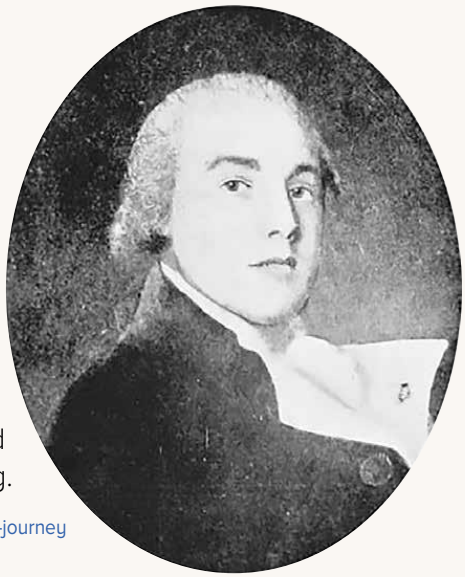
Source: https://explore.moadoph.gov.au/people/william-bligh.html

George Bass: Surgeon and Naval Explorer

While sailing from England to the colony of New South Wales, he befriended ship surgeon, George Bass. They both believed that a strait separated the mainland from Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

Were they right? Does a Strait separate the mainland from Tasmania? We'll find out soon!

In 1795 Flinders sailed to Sydney from where he made two short expeditions with the naval surgeon George Bass. The men, both in their early twenties, travelled to Botany Bay and the Georges River, and later Lake Illawarra. The boats they used for each of the expeditions were no more than three metres long.



Source: https://www.sea.museum/en/article/matthew-flinders-final-journey

George Bass mapped much of the southeast coast of Australia. The Life of Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N, by Ernest Scott; 1914.

Source: https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/George-Bass/601842

In 1798, Bass and Flinders proved that Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) was an island. They sailed all the way around it and made the first map of the island. Flinders concentrated on charting the island while Bass explored it. Flinders named it Bass Strait.

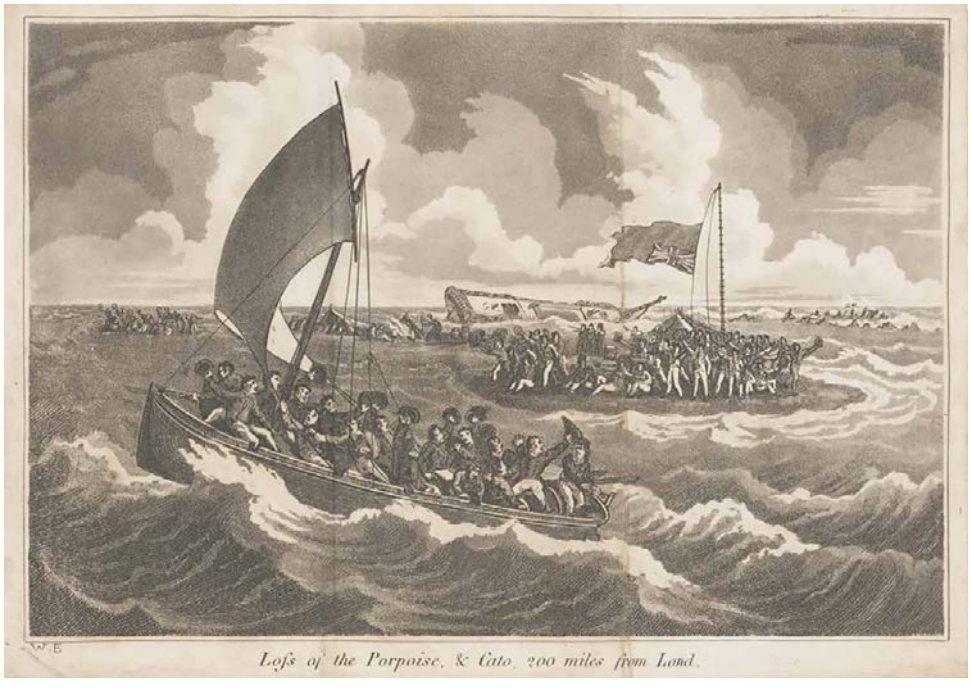
Source: https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/flinders-circumnavigatesaustralia#:~: text=General%20chart%20of%20Terra%20Australis,continent%20needed%20a%20new%20name.

Task

- Look at the picture below:

1. What do you wonder about this picture?

2. Why do you think it was important that the two men proved the Van Diemen was an island?
3. What do you think that meant for ships which used the Southern Ocean as a passageway? The First, second and third fleets to Australia crossed this treacherous part of the ocean.
4. What do you think the conditions were like?
5. Study the picture to get more clues. Captain Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle in 1773.



- Check your map for clues.

Bass and Flinders

"The mapping of the Bass Strait shortened the route from the Cape of Good Hope to Sydney by a week and 1000 kilometres. And while the weather could be wild in the newly named Bass Strait, the wind and the waves were not usually as damaging as those in the freezing Southern Ocean, meaning less harm to the cargo."

Grantlee Kieza Flinders

- Look at the coin, what do you see?

Source: https://rarecoinsmelbourne.com.au/product/1998-royal-australian-mint-uncirculated-mint-year-set-copy/

- Find Tasmania on your Atlas! Find the Bass Strait.

The Mystery of George Bass

In February 1803, Bass departed Sydney, Australia, for Tahiti and Chile aboard the Venus to trade goods and procure food.

He vanished without a Trace: Neither the ship, Bass, nor his crew was ever seen again.

- What do you think happened to George Bass?

Lesson 3

Life at Sea in the Age of Sail

Adapted from the Royal Museums at Greenwich

Life at sea during the Age of Sail was extremely difficult. Sailors had to deal with cramped living spaces, illness, low-quality food, poor wages, and harsh weather conditions.

For hundreds of years—from the time of early explorers to the Battle of Trafalgar, in 1805—life at sea remained largely the same. Sailors were often away from home for months or even years, cut off from normal life. They faced constant challenges, especially the dangers posed by the ocean and severe weather.

Punishments on ships were very strict because life at sea required discipline. Officers enforced harsh rules to maintain order, keep morale up, and prevent rebellion among the crew.

Food on board usually included salted meat, fish, cheese, ale, and hard biscuits. However, the quality often became worse over time due to poor storage, bad ventilation, and damp conditions. Rats and other pests also contaminated supplies.

There were many different jobs on a ship, such as cook, surgeon, carpenter, and boatswain, who managed the sails. All crew members also shared general duties like keeping watch, handling ropes, and cleaning the ship.

Not all sailors joined willingly. “Press gangs” were used, especially during wartime, to capture men and force them into service. This practice was most common in the 18th century but continued into the 1800s.

Illness was widespread at sea. Sailors were frequently cold and wet, and diseases spread easily, often carried by rats. Poor diets led to malnutrition and illnesses like Scurvy, caused by a lack of vitamin C. Injuries were also common, and medical treatment was basic and unhygienic, often leading to infections.

Pay for sailors in the navy was lower than in merchant ships by the late 1700s. However, they could earn extra money by receiving a share of valuable goods captured from enemy ships.

During their free time, sailors tried to entertain themselves despite limited space. They played games, told stories, made crafts, and sang sea shanties to pass the time and help with work.

Source: https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/maritime-history/life-sea-age-sail#:~:text=It%20is%20interesting%20to%20note,booty%20from%20captured%20enemy%20vessels.

Could You Survive Life at Sea?

- You are a sailor in the 1700s. For each scenario, Circle the correct answer A, B, or C. Keep track of your answers!

Scenario 1: Pressed Into Service A press gang forces you onto a ship. What do you do?

A. Keep your head down while looking for a chance to escape

B. Accept your situation and learn the job as quickly as you can

C. Refuse to cooperate, even if it means punishment

Scenario 2: Cramped Living Conditions You sleep in a crowded, damp and smelly space with dozens of sailors.

A. Spend as much time as possible up on deck

B. Try to find somewhere quieter to sleep, even if you're not allowed

C. Find a routine and get used to the conditions

Scenario 3: Food on Board Dinner is salted meat and hard biscuit—and there are weevils in the biscuit.

A. Eat it anyway; you need your strength

B. Save your appetite and hope tomorrow's food is better

C. Pick out the worst bits and eat what you can

Scenario 4: Rats and Vermin Rats are eating the ship's food and getting into the sailors' belongings.

A. Accept that rats are part of life at sea and leave them alone

B. Secure your food and help keep your sleeping area clean

C. Join the other sailors trying to catch the rats

Scenario 5: Disease Spreads Several sailors are showing signs of scurvy. You know fresh food is scarce.

A. Ask experienced sailors what they do to stay healthy

B. Assume there is little you can do and carry on as normal

C. Eat any fresh fruit or vegetables whenever they become available

Scenario 6: Injury at Sea A sailor is badly injured. The surgeon has no anaesthetic.

A. Stay out of the way—you know nothing about medicine

B. Help the surgeon if you are asked

C. Help comfort or restrain the injured sailor

Scenario 7: Storm Hits Huge waves crash over the deck and the ship is being tossed about.

A. Head below deck where you think you'll be safer

B. Hold on and concentrate on keeping yourself safe

C. Follow orders and help wherever you are needed

Scenario 8: Harsh Punishment A sailor is flogged in front of the crew for disobeying orders.

A. Decide you will be very careful about following the ship's rules

B. Speak up and say the punishment is too harsh

C. Think the punishment is unfair but keep your opinion to yourself

Scenario 9: Hard Work You have spent hours hauling ropes, cleaning decks and standing watch. You are exhausted.

A. Ask another sailor to cover for you while you rest

B. Keep working—you know the rest of the crew depends on you

C. Slow down and save some energy for later

Scenario 10: Low Pay Naval pay is poor, but capturing an enemy ship could earn you prize money.

A. Decide that life at sea may not be worth the money

B. Focus on learning skills that might help you later

C. Stick with it and hope the voyage brings rewards

Scenario 11: Free Time At last, you have a few hours without duties.

A. Write a letter or keep a journal about the voyage

B. Join other sailors playing games, singing or telling stories

C. Find somewhere quiet and get as much sleep as possible

Scenario 12: Long Voyages You have been at sea for months and have no idea when you will see home again.

A. Count the days and dream about finally getting home

B. Make friends and rely on your shipmates to keep your spirits up

C. Focus on each day and the jobs that need to be done

Results: Did You Survive?

Tally up and record your tally here: How many: A's B's C's

How Did You Go?

Check your answers against the Survival Key. Give yourself 1 point for every answer that matches.

Survival Key:

1. B **2.** C **3.** A **4.** B **5.** C **6.** B **7.** C **8.** A **9.** B **10.** C **11.** B **12.** C

My score: _____ / 12

You are:

10–12: MASTER MARINER

You have what it takes! You can adapt, follow orders and keep going when life gets tough.

7–9: ABLE SEAMAN

You'd probably survive life at sea—but you might have a few rough days!

4–6: LANDLUBBER

Life aboard an 18th-century ship might not be for you.

0–3: STAY ASHORE!

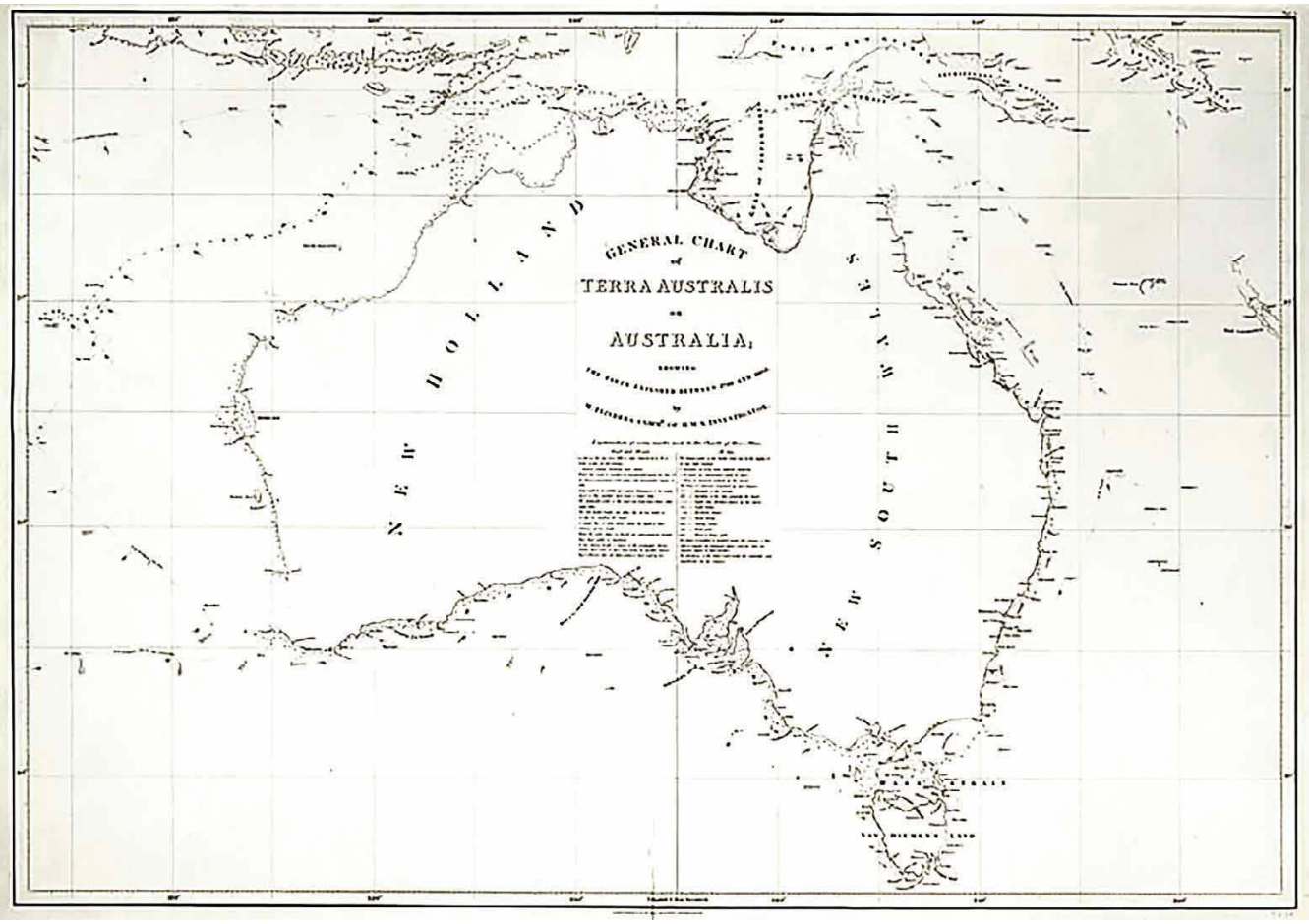
You may be much happier watching the ships sail away from dry land.

New Holland

- Why was Australia named New Holland before Australia? Who named the continent New Holland? Let's find out.

The name New Holland (Hollandia Nova) was introduced by Dutch explorers in the 17th century and appeared on European maps after Abel Tasman charted parts of the continent's western and northern coasts in 1644.

It referred to what Europeans understood at the time as a vast, largely uncharted landmass, based on limited coastal sightings rather than inland exploration. Look at the map below, can you see that to the west and central parts, it is called 'New Holland'? Who named the eastern part New South Wales? Let's find out!



Source: General chart of Terra Australis or Australia: showing the parts explored between 1798 and 1803 by M. Flinders Commr. of H.M.S. Investigator.

For much of the 17th and 18th centuries, "New Holland" was the dominant European name for the western and central parts of the continent we now call Australia. The eastern portion, however, had been named New South Wales by the British after James Cook charted the east coast in 1770, reinforcing the idea that these regions might be separate landmasses.

Flinders Asks to Circumnavigate Australia!

- What job do you think Sir Joseph Banks did? Study the picture and take a guess!

Sir Joseph Banks

Source: https://www.portrait.gov.au/portraits/2011.18/portrait-of-sir-joseph-banks

Joseph Banks was an important scientist and President of the Royal Society. He had travelled with James Cook in 1770 and became very interested in Australia, especially "New South Wales." Because of his wealth, influence, and connections, he had a lot of power in supporting exploration.

Matthew Flinders was very courageous and asked Banks for help to support his voyage. Banks agreed and used his influence with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer, to help get approval for Flinders' expedition on HMS Investigator.

"If His Majesty should be so far desirous to have the discovery of new Holland completed ... I should enter upon it with that zeal which I hope has hitherto characterized my services."

Letter received by Joseph Banks from Matthew Flinders, 6 September 1800

- Put this quote from the letter in your own words:

Baudin versus Flinders Who won?

Excerpt from the State Library of South Australia

At the same time, the French ships the Naturaliste and the Géographe – both under the command of Nicolas Baudin – fulfilled the same task for France, travelling the Australian coast in the opposite direction.

Flinders was aware that the French expedition had sailed from France some months before his own, but Baudin did not know that an English ship was also exploring the coast of southern Australia. The two expeditions met by accident on 8 April 1802, one sailing from the east and the other from the west.

Flinders on the Investigator, cleared the decks for action, but also flew a white flag of truce. Nicolas Baudin, captain of the French ship Le Géographe thought the ship approaching was his companion vessel Le Naturaliste which he had last seen several weeks ago. In addition to the French flag, he hoisted an English flag.

Both captains were cautious as they did not know whether their countries were at war or peace, but as they were commanding exploration and scientific expeditions, they could hope that their meeting would be peaceful. Flinders boarded the French ship and the two captains exchanged information about their explorations.

Source: https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/c.php?g=410321&p=2795189

Fun Fact

Did you know that France had invasion plans to seize Sydney and name the country Terre Napoléon (the land of Napoleon!)?

New Holland and Matthew Flinders

"He is going with Captain Bligh in the Providence to circumnavigate the Globe... and will be three years performing this great undertaking... God only knows what may be the event of such a long voyage."

Matthew Flinders' Father, anxious about his son's first great adventure. Grantlee Kieza Flinders

At the age of 27, Flinders was instructed to go to 'New Holland' for the purpose of making a complete examination and survey' of the southern and northern coasts and, if he had time, the rest of the west and the north-west.

At the time, it was thought the lands known as New Holland to the west and New South Wales to the east were separate land masses.

Captain Flinders proved otherwise – that they were both part of a single continent. He took three years to circumnavigate it, finishing in 1803. Flinders also named the land mass Australia! He created the first detailed map of Australia.

Flinders had achieved all this by the time he was 29!

Source: https://www.sea.museum/en/article/matthew-flinders-final-journey

"Flinders repeatedly used the word 'Australians' for the indigenous people living here. He also pushed the British government to use the name 'Australia' instead of New Holland, which it had been using for what he now proved was an island continent. The first maps he drew after the circumnavigation bore the name 'Australia', and the name was eventually adopted".

Author and Flinders expert, Grantlee Kieza.

Source: https://www.sea.museum/en/article/matthew-flinders-final-journey

It's time to test your memory!

- Write True or False next to each statement. Highlight your answers in the text.

	Question	True	False
1.	The name New Holland was introduced by British explorers.		
2.	Abel Tasman charted parts of Australia's western and northern coasts in 1644.		
3.	Europeans had fully explored inland Australia in the 17th century.		
4	James Cook named the east coast New South Wales in 1770.		
5.	People once believed that New Holland and New South Wales were separate landmasses.		
6.	Joseph Banks travelled with James Cook to Australia.		
7.	Matthew Flinders asked Joseph Banks for help supporting his voyage.		
8.	Joseph Banks used his influence to help gain approval for the HMS Investigator expedition.		
9.	Matthew Flinders was over 40 years old when he began the voyage on HMS Investigator.		
10.	Flinders circumnavigated Australia in three years.		
11.	Flinders proved that New Holland and New South Wales were part of one continent.		
12.	Flinders created one of the first detailed maps of Australia.		
13.	Flinders wanted the continent to continue being called only "New Holland."		
14.	The name "Australia" was eventually adopted after Flinders promoted its use.		
15.	Scientists and artists were included on the voyage to help record discoveries.		

Flinders Commander of the HMS Investigator

Life on the Ship

"Matthew saw himself as a scholar and a scientist. He wanted to improve humankind not destroy it... It was a voyage of discovery, not a voyage of conquest."

Grantlee Kieza

- What would Flinders have taken on board HMS Investigator? Think of people, supplies, tools etc. With a partner, make a list:

HMS Investigator carried a wide range of supplies and equipment needed for a long voyage of exploration. These included food and fresh water for the crew, navigation tools, scientific instruments, and materials used for mapping and recording discoveries. The ship also carried many different people, each with an important role in exploring, studying, and documenting Australia.

Some crew members were responsible for sailing and commanding the ship, while scientists carefully studied Australia's plants, animals, and environment. The botanist **Robert Brown** collected and examined thousands of plant specimens, helping Europeans better understand Australia's unique biodiversity. Artists also played an important role on

the voyage. Botanical artist **Ferdinand Bauer** created highly detailed scientific drawings of plants, while landscape artist **William Westall** sketched coastlines, landscapes, and important discoveries. Since photography did not exist at the time, these drawings became valuable historical and scientific records.

Source: www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-573621

Taking scientists and artists on board was common to exploration. In 1770, George Stubbs painted this portrait of a 'Kongouro'. This painting was commissioned by Joseph Banks following his participation on Captain James Cook's voyage to the Pacific (1768-1771) which was also the first voyage devoted exclusively to scientific discovery.

Among the crew were Aboriginal people, including **Bungaree**, who served as an interpreter, guide, and mediator during encounters with Indigenous peoples along the coast. His cultural knowledge, communication skills, and understanding of Country were extremely valuable in helping the expedition build relationships and safely navigate unfamiliar environments. Not only did Flinders have Bungaree on board, he also took many gifts:

"Supplies were being loaded constantly, including an interesting assortment of items considered trifles as presents to Indigenous peoples in the hope of cultivating friendly relations: 500 pocket knives, 500 looking-glasses, 100 combs, 100 red caps, 100 small blankets, 100 yards of coloured linen, 1000 needles, 100 shoemakers' knives, 300 pairs of scissors, 100 hammers, fifty axes, 300 hatchets, a number of medals with King George's head imprinted upon them, and some new copper coins."

Grantlee Kieza Flinders

- Write the correct role next to each name.

Robert Brown _____

Ferdinand Bauer _____

William Westall _____

Bungaree _____

Word bank

naturalist / botanical artist / landscape painter / interpreter and guide

Discussion

Consider the name of the ship: HMS Investigator. Do you think this is a good name for the ship? Why do you think scientists and artists were needed on a voyage to map Australia? Why did the HMS Investigator need a landscape artist?

Lesson 4

Flinders' Voyage!

The following are jumbled details with important dates. Put the dates in order on a timeline:

1. June 1803 – Completed the first circumnavigation of Australia.
2. 1798–1799 – Commanded the Norfolk and circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
3. 18 July 1801 – Set sail on HMS Investigator.
4. 1792 – Sailed under Captain William Bligh on the Providence to Van Diemen's Land.
5. 1800 – Returned to England to publish survey results.
6. 16 March 1774 – Born in Donington, Lincolnshire, England.
7. May 1802 – Arrived in Sydney to overhaul the ship.
8. April 1802 – Met Nicolas Baudin in Encounter Bay.
9. 1789 – Enlisted in the Royal Navy at age 15.
10. December 1801 – Arrived at Cape Leeuwin and began the survey.
11. 17 April 1801 – Married Ann Chappelle.
12. 1795–1796 – Arrived in Port Jackson aboard the Reliance and explored with George Bass.

Timeline

ITEM NO.

DATE

Explore the precise locations here:

Go to the following website: https://firstvoyages.history.sa.gov.au/index.html, make note that Internet access is required for this activity.

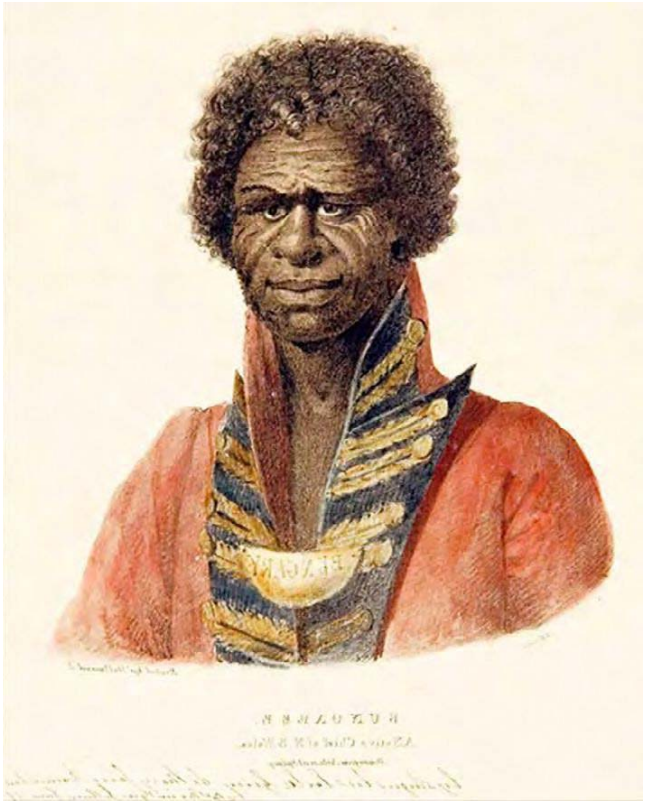
- Explore the notes and illustrations of Flinders' artists & scientists made on their voyage.
- Tap any of the locations to see how the explorers documented each landing.
- You can press play to hear directly from the journals of Matthew Flinders.
- Using the same website, draw Flinders' route from England to Australia.

Lesson 5

Bungaree

"Bungaree's 'good disposition and manly conduct had attracted my esteem'.

Matthew Flinders



Source: https://australian.museum/about/history/exhibitions/trailblazers/bungaree/

Bungaree (c 1775–1830) and Flinders first voyaged together on HMS Reliance in 1798, when they were both around 24-years-old. Bungaree was a friend, companion, guide, and interpreter to Matthew Flinders. Also, he adored Flinders' cat 'Trim'!

Bungaree was the first Aboriginal to circumnavigate Australia.

Go to the following website and read through the information on Bungaree: https://australian.museum/about/history/exhibitions/trailblazers/bungaree

Imagine you are a journalist interviewing Bungaree after one of his voyages with Matthew Flinders.

▸ Write a short interview script (6–10 questions and answers).

Your interview should include:

1. How Bungaree helped map Australia's coastline
2. What it was like to travel on voyages
3. His role as a guide and diplomat
4. Something about his personality (funny, smart, brave, etc.)
5. One interesting achievement or experience

Example:

Journalist: What was your role on the voyage?

Bungaree: I helped communicate with Aboriginal groups and guided the explorers safely.

Challenge

Write a definition for circumnavigate

Latin derivate:

circum- = "around"

navigare = to sail or to travel by ship

from navis = ship

and agere (in related forms) = to drive or move

Trim the Cat: The first Cat to Circumnavigate Australia!

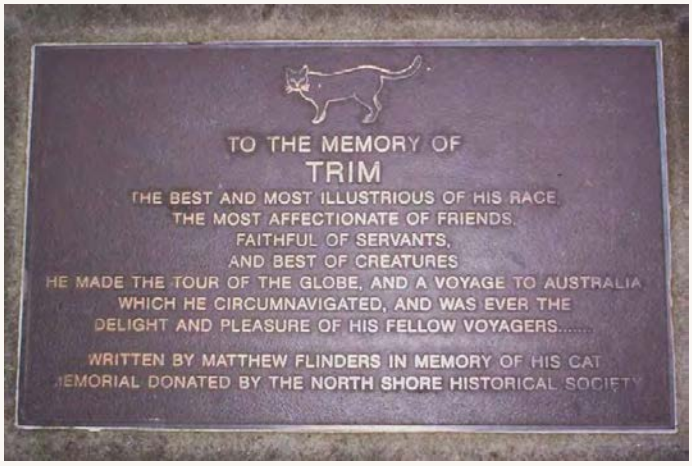
- Read the following information and answer the true or false questions below:

Trim, Matthew Flinders's ship's cat, became an unusually wellremembered animal, honoured with multiple statues. Take a guess how many? One? Two? Four? No, six, including a memorial outside Euston Station in London unveiled by Prince William in 2014 to mark the anniversary of Flinders' death. How many animals could leave such a mark on history? Trim sailed with Flinders during the 1801–1803 expedition that mapped and circumnavigated Australia, surviving dramatic early mishaps such as falling overboard as a kitten and swimming back to the ship!

Trim remained with Flinders through immense challenges, including shipwreck and later imprisonment by the French on Mauritius after their capture in 1803. During this period of confinement, Flinders wrote about Trim in letters and journals, describing him as an "affectionate and useful companion," and recalling how the cat brought comfort during isolation through his playful nature and the warmth. Trim eventually disappeared. Flinders believed he had been taken and eaten by an enslaved person.

Flinders's writings preserve Trim not only as a loyal shipmate but as a source of emotional support in one of the darkest chapters of his life. And perhaps the question remains—how often does a small creature become such a powerful symbol of loyalty, resilience, and companionship that it is remembered centuries later?

Source: https://blogs.slv.vic.gov.au/our-stories/trim-the-aussie-cat/ Requires permission



- Read Matthew Flinders' description of his cat.

> *"His head was small and round, whiskers long and graceful, and his ears were cropped in a beautiful curve. Trim's robe was a clear jet black, with the exception of his four feet, which seemed to have been dipped in snow, and his under lip, which rivalled them in whiteness; he had also a white star on his breast."*
>
> Matthew Flinders

Discussion in pairs

- Why do you think Trim became so important to Matthew Flinders?
- What does the story of Trim tell us about what life at sea might have been like?
- Why do you think Trim is still remembered more than 200 years later?
- Six statues have been made of Trim. Do you think he deserves them? Why or why not?
- Which part of Trim's story do you think is the most remarkable?
- If Trim could tell the story of the voyage around Australia, what do you think he would remember most?
- Trim survived falling overboard, a voyage around Australia, a shipwreck and imprisonment in Mauritius. Which do you think would have been the greatest adventure for a ship's cat—and why?

Lesson 6

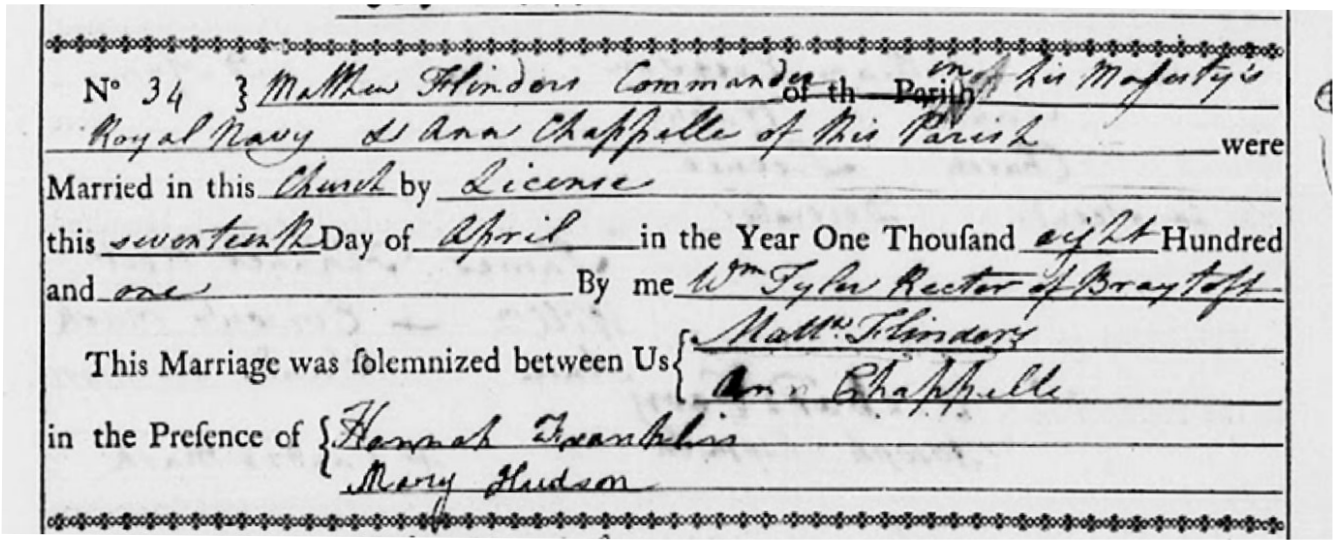
A Tragic Love Story!

Ann Flinders is on the far right. Matthew and Ann's daughter 'Anne' is in the middle.

Source: https://thehistorybucket.blogspot.com/2019/01/matthew-and-ann-love-story.html

Ann and Matthew Flinders:

Ann and Matthew married on 17th April 1801 in Partney in Lincolnshire. Look at the marriage certificate below. Try and read the names. Look at the dates.

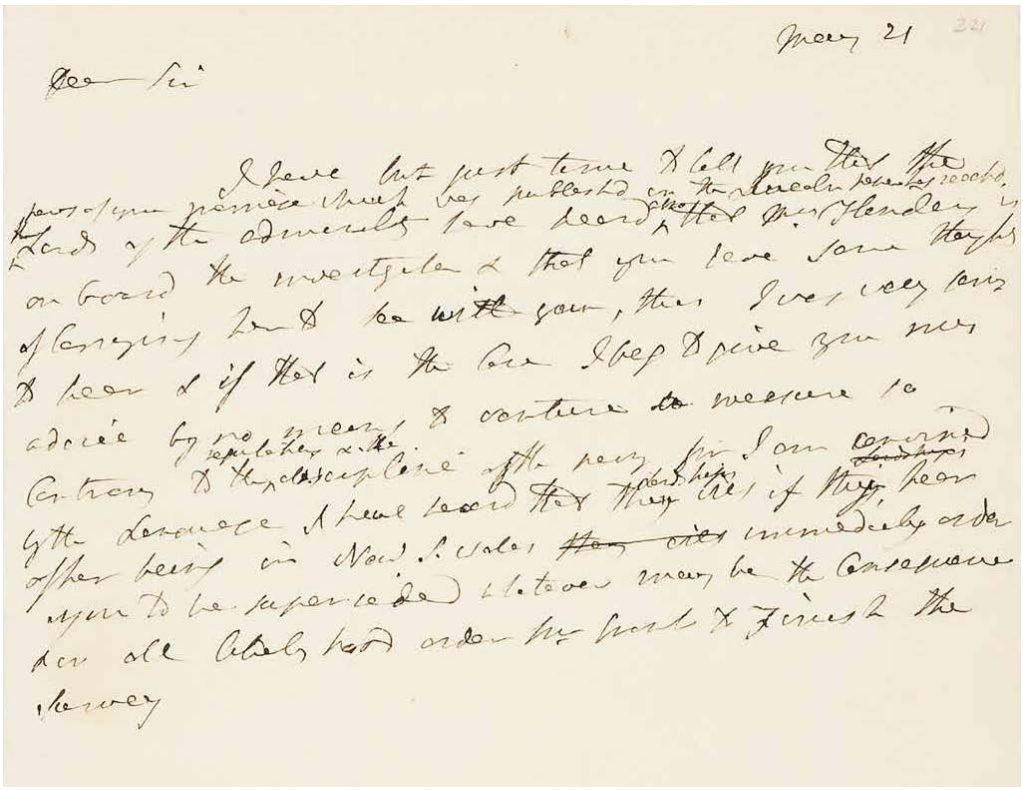


N° 34 } Matthew Flinders Commander of th Parish in his Majesty's Royal Navy & Ann Chappelle of this Parish were Married in this Church by License this seventeenth Day of April in the Year One Thousand eight Hundred and one By me Wm Tyler Rector of Braytoft

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Matthew Flinders Ann Chappelle

in the Presence of { Hannah Saunders Mary Hudson

It was Flinders' wish that Ann travel with him on his voyages; however, that was not permitted by the Lords of the Admiralty.



- Read the correspondence between Flinders and his chief benefactor (financial supporter), Sir Joseph Banks, in May 1801

"I have but time to tell you that the news of your marriage, which was published in the Lincoln paper, has reached me. The Lords of the Admiralty have heard also that Mrs. Flinders is on board the Investigator, and that you have some thought of carrying her to sea with you. This I was very sorry to hear, and if that is the case I beg to give you my advice by no means to adventure to measures so ***contrary*** *to the* ***regulations*** *and the discipline of the Navy; for I am convinced by language I have heard, that their Lordships will, if they hear of her being in New South Wales, immediately order you to be* ***superseded****, whatever may be the* ***consequences****, and in all likelihood order Mr. Grant to finish the survey."*

Using a dictionary, find the meaning of each word in bold:

1. contrary to _____
2. regulations _____
3. superseded _____
4. consequences _____
5. rules _____
6. against _____
7. to be forced out _____
8. results/outcome _____

As a consequence of this letter, Ann had to remain in England!

Matthew and Ann had been married for three months when Flinders left on his major voyage. Ann would not see her husband again for another nine years!

What would you have done if you were Matthew Flinders?

Ann and Matthew had one daughter named Anne, born in 1812.

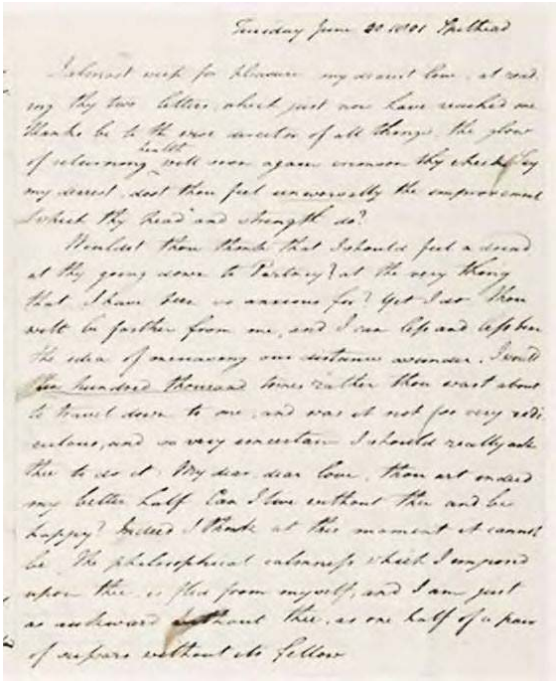
A Man of Letters

During the 14 years of marriage between Ann and Matthew Flinders, there is evidence of many love letters between them.

Flinders wrote journals, manuscripts, and a large number of letters, showing that he was a very active writer.

His letters show that he cared deeply about his family and friends, including his wife, father, stepmother, siblings, and others. He stayed in contact with many people and shared his thoughts openly, even when they were far apart across the sea.

Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/matthew-flinders-love-loyalty-and-mapping-australia/flinders-people



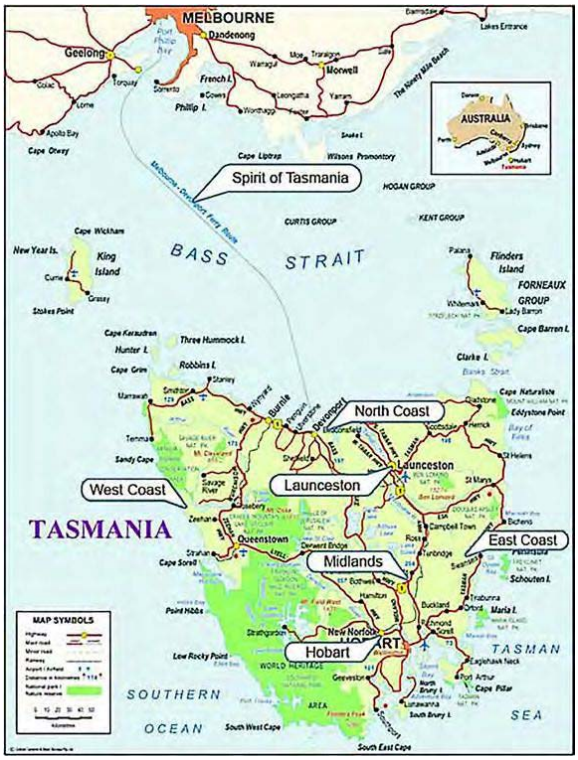
Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/my-best-beloved

Letters image https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/my-best-beloved Requires permission

- Go to the link above to read some of Flinders' letter.

Flinders charted much of the Bass Strait and its islands—including Mt Chappell Island, which he named for his wife, Ann Chappell.

- See the map below:



- Can you imagine how Ann felt when she found out that Matthew had named an island after her? Can you find Mount Chapelle Island in the map below?

Fun Fact

Mount Chappell Island is a 323-hectare granite island off the coast of Tasmania. It is home to tiger snakes that are known for being unusually large. These snakes have grown bigger than usual because they live in isolation on the island, away from many predators and with plenty of food available.

Flinders' Beloved Wife

"No difficulty could stop his career, no danger dismay him: hunger, thirst, labour, rest, sickness, shipwreck, imprisonment, Death itself, were equally to him matters of indifference if they interfered with his darling Discovery."

Ann Flinders, on her husband's unquenchable thirst for exploration.
Source: Grantlee Kieza

Aa Vocabulary

Indifference: indifference (to somebody/something) a lack of interest, feeling orreaction towards somebody/something.

Dismay: shock/alarm

Socratic Questioning:

▸ Discuss:

1. What does this quote show about what Matthew Flinders thought was most important?

2. Do you think ignoring danger and illness is a good or bad idea? Why?

3. Do you think Flinders was inspirational to those around him?

4. Do you need to take big risks to achieve great things?

5. Do you think his wife was resentful of Flinders' love for discovery?

Lesson 7

Shipwreck and Imprisonment

- What happened to Matthew Flinders after he circumnavigated Australia?
- Before we watch the video, see if you can find the Great Barrier Reef. Now find Sydney.

Source: https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/national/why-flinders-and-his-cat-matter-today/video/f6513cbaa66073316732a55739efbd3e

- In this video, we will learn more about Flinders on his way home. Take notes and be prepared to share your learning with the class:

"I am... satisfied with your account of the exertions of the officers and men after the loss of the ships... nor can I sufficiently commend you, in undertaking a voyage of 700 miles in an open boat to procure relief for our friends now on the reef..."

Quote attribution

Aa Vocabulary

Exertions: the use of mental or physical efforts to make something happen

To commend: to praise publicly

To procure relief: to get help

Fun Fact

700miles is equal to 1126.54Kilometres **Great Barrier Reef to Sydney:** Approximately three hours flying time.

Flinders Writes A Voyage to Terra Australis

"I call the whole island Australia, or Terra Australis."

Matthew Flinders

Find Mauritius on a map!

Matthew Flinders wrote A Voyage to Terra Australis while he was imprisoned in Mauritius after mapping Australia, and it was published in 1814. He died in London on 19 July 1814, just one day after the book was released, so he never saw its full impact. The book gave the first detailed scientific account of Australia's coastline and helped establish the name "Australia" in common use.

Source: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/collection-items/dedication-title-page-voyage-terra-australis-matthew-flinders-1814
https://firstvoyages.history.sa.gov.au/locations/flinders/22-world-mauritius/index.html
https://www.abebooks.com/Voyage-Terra-Australis-Undertaken-Purpose-Completing/31930692091/bd

Challenge

What does 'terra' mean in Latin?

Lesson 8

Flinders the Hero: Death and Burial

Matthew Flinders was only buried in his hometown 210 years after his death. Let's find out more about this mystery.

- Watch the following video, take notes and be prepared to share your notes with the class.
- "Explorer Matthew Flinders who circumnavigated Australia buried 210 years after his death".

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0cUWXd8rO2k

- Write key points below:

What is Paraphrasing?

Read the following description of Matthew Flinders' character and accomplishments:

Matthew Flinders was among the most accomplished maritime explorers, mapping large stretches of Australia's coastline while facing numerous hardships and daring adventures. A highly skilled sailor, surveyor, navigator, and scientist, he led with care and selflessness, always looking after those in his charge.

You need **to paraphrase** the text above. First, what is paraphrasing? Look at the following definition and the example below.

Paraphrase: a statement that expresses something that somebody has written or said using different words, especially in order to make it easier to understand.

Here's an example:

Original:

Flinders meticulously charted the coastline of Australia.

Paraphrase:

Flinders carefully created detailed maps of Australia's coastline.

- Now, work with a partner to paraphrase the short paragraph on Matthew Flinders.

Lesson 9

How would you describe Matthew Flinders?

- We've learnt many facts about Matthew Flinders. What if someone asked you: who is Matthew Flinders, what would say?
- Working with a partner, you're going to describe Matthew Flinders in one paragraph, focussing on his accomplishments and his character!
- You are going to compete with the rest of the class for the BEST definition!

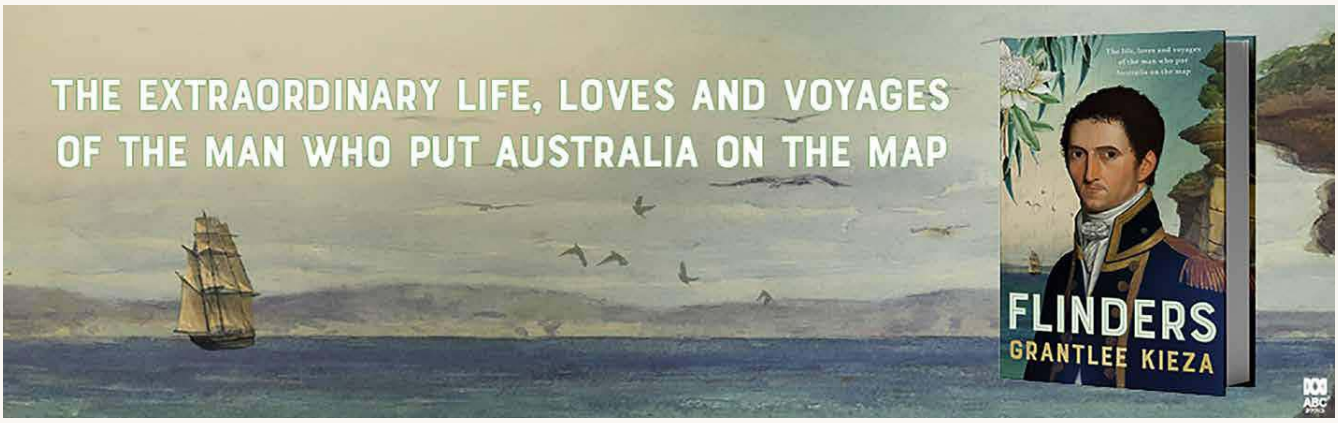
Flinders by Grantlee Kiezia

Dozens of books and historical accounts have been written about Matthew Flinders. One book has been written by Grantlee Kiezia, an expert on Matthew Flinders. We're going to read a 'blurb'.

Aa Vocabulary

The text on the back of a book is called the blurb. It is a short, persuasive sales pitch—not a full summary or synopsis which is designed to hook readers, set the mood, and convince them to buy or read the book.

- Read the blurb at the back of 'Flinders' by Grantlee Kieza.



In 1810, Matthew Flinders made his final voyage home to his beloved wife, Ann, his body ravaged by the deprivations of years of imprisonment by the French. Four years later, at the age of just 40, he would be dead - a premature, tragic end to one of the world's greatest maritime adventurers who circumnavigated and mapped the famed Great Southern Land, and whose naming of the vast continent would become its modern title: **Australia**.

Flinders took to the sea at age 16, inspired by the story of Robinson Crusoe and the adventures of Captain Cook, swiftly climbing the ranks to fight in a decisive naval battle of the French Revolutionary wars. After sailing to Tahiti with William Bligh, Flinders was drawn to adventure, and by 1801 he was in command of an expedition to uncover the true nature of the great continent of the Southern Ocean.

This sweeping biography tells the story of the fearless, sharp-eyed, handsome Flinders and how he became one of the world's most intrepid explorers. It's a story of a great love for the sea, for connection and of friendship - accompanied by his Aboriginal interpreter and guide, Kuringgai man Bungaree, and his beloved rescue cat, Trim, Flinders explored the furthest reaches and rugged coastlines of Australia. It's also a story of technical brilliance - Flinders' meticulous charts gave us the first complete maps of our continent, which are so accurate they are still used today.

But rushing home to England to his adored wife, Ann, Flinders was trapped and incarcerated off the coast of Africa as a prisoner of war, ultimately denied celebration of his great achievement. His love for Ann, and his fight to escape his bonds to be with her again was the last great adventure of a fascinating life.

From the bestselling, critically acclaimed author of Banks, Banjo, Hudson Fysh and Monash, Flinders is a rollicking tale of a man who loved the sea and adored his family - and pushed himself to the limits of human endeavour to show it.

*Use a dictionary to help you with the activities below.

Vocabulary Exercise

Part A: Match the word to the meaning

	Word
1.	expedition
2.	meticulous
3.	incarcerated
4	circumnavigated
5.	ravaged by
6.	intrepid

	Meaning
A.	Very brave and fearless
B.	A journey to explore new places
C.	Damaged or badly affected by something
D.	Very careful and detailed
E.	Kept in prison
F.	Travelled all the way around something

Part B: Fill in the blanks

- Use the word bank: voyage, accurate, deprivations, ravaged, intrepid, maritime, interpreter.

1. Flinders went on a long ocean _____
2. He studied _____ maps and navigation.
3. His charts were very _____ and still used today.
4. He suffered many _____ during imprisonment.
5. Bungaree worked as an Aboriginal _____ for Flinders.
6. His health was _____ by years of imprisonment.
7. Matthew Flinders is widely known as an _____ explorer.

Part C: Sentence building (S + V + O)

▸ Write full sentences using:

1. intrepid

2. expedition

3. meticulous

4. ravaged

Remember: Subject + Verb + Object

- Matthew Flinders (subject) explored (verb) new coastlines (object).
- Matthew Flinders was a highly courageous man.

Part D

What does 'a rollicking tale' mean?

Lesson 10

What makes a good leader?

- With your partner, discuss what you think would make a good leader? A few questions:

1. Does a leader simply give people what they want?
2. Should leaders challenge the people they lead? Why? Why not?
3. Does a leader need to be an ethical (good) person? Why?
4. Are heroes always leaders? Are leaders always heroes?
5. Why do you think it is important for Australia to have good leaders?
6. Do you think Matthew Flinders was a leader? Why?

Matthew Flinders, a True Leader

▸ Read the following essay arguing that Matthew Flinders was a true leader:

Matthew Flinders the Leader

Have you ever wondered what makes a true leader—someone who stays calm in danger, makes smart decisions, and never gives up on their team? Matthew Flinders was exactly that kind of leader, and his actions still inspire people today.

To begin with, Matthew Flinders showed extraordinary courage. While sailing along the Australian coast, he sailed on the ship HMS Porpoise, which was shipwrecked on the treacherous Great Barrier Reef. Surrounded by danger, with crashing waves and no easy escape, Flinders did not panic. Instead, he calmly led his crew to safety on a sandbank. Then, in an act of true heroism, he sailed hundreds of kilometres in a small open boat to get help. Who would risk their life for others in such a terrifying situation? Only a brave and selfless leader.

Second, he demonstrated outstanding navigation skills and sharp intelligence. Flinders carefully mapped the coastline of Australia with remarkable accuracy. His detailed charts and careful observations helped future sailors avoid danger and travel safely. This kind of thoughtful planning and expert knowledge shows strong leadership. After all, how can a leader guide others without wisdom and skill?

Finally, Matthew Flinders showed powerful perseverance and resilience. Even after facing shipwrecks, illness, and being imprisoned for years, he refused to give up. He continued his important work, writing and improving his maps. This determined attitude proves that real leaders keep going, even when challenges seem impossible.

In conclusion, Matthew Flinders was a true leader because of his fearless bravery, brilliant thinking, and unbreakable determination. His heroic actions during the shipwreck and his lifelong achievements remind us that leadership is about courage, intelligence, and never giving up. So, would the world know as much about Australia today without leaders like Matthew Flinders? Probably not.

▸ Let's analyse this persuasive essay:

1. What three points does this student make about Matthew Flinders being a good leader?
2. Does the student state their position in the first paragraph?
3. What sequencing language does the students use throughout the essay? Underline all sequencing words.
4. With a highlighter, highlight the topic sentences in paragraphs two, three and four. After each topic sentence, what supporting evidence is provided?
5. Are the topic sentences long or short? Why?
6. How many rhetorical questions are asked in this essay. Find them in the text and discuss whether you think this is an effective technique to engage with the reader?
7. Collocation: A collocation is a group of two or more words which go together extremely well! How do the collocations such as strong leadership/highly effective/critical decisions help to make ideas stronger, clearer and more persuasive! Can you find any more collocations in the text?
8. Do you find this essay convincing? Discuss.

- Did you know that Matthew Flinders featured in the Australian banknote, first issued in 1954?

- Would you like to see Matthew Flinders on the bank note again?
- Write a 250-word persuasive letter to convince the Reserve Bank of Australia (their board, consulting historians and the Australian Government) that:

Matthew Flinders should be featured in the Australian banknote once again.

Reserve Bank of Australia
GPO Box 3947, Sydney NSW 200
Date

Dear...
Introduction:
State your name and age.
State your position and your three reasons for your position.
Body Paragraphs 1/2/3
Write one strong topic sentence for each paragraph.
Reason
Example/Supporting example
Concluding paragraph: restate the opinion clearly/summarise the main reasons.
End with a call to action e.g. the Reserve Bank should honour...

End with
Yours Sincerely,
Full Name

- The marking criteria is as follows:

Criteria	Excellent (A)	Good (B)	Satisfactory (C)	Developing (D)
Introduction & Clear Opinion	Opening paragraph clearly states a strong opinion and introduces the issue effectively	Opinion is clear and mostly engaging	Opinion is present but simple	Opinion is unclear or missing
Persuasive Arguments	Arguments are convincing, detailed and supported with examples or facts	Good arguments with supporting details	Some arguments included	Weak or limited arguments
Matthew Flinders Facts	Accurate and relevant historical facts are used effectively throughout	Mostly accurate facts used	Some facts included	Few or inaccurate facts
Topic Sentences	Every body paragraph begins with a strong topic sentence	Most paragraphs have topic sentences	Some topic sentences included	Topic sentences missing
Rhetorical Questions	Rhetorical questions are used effectively to persuade the reader	At least one rhetorical question used correctly	Attempted rhetorical question	No rhetorical questions
Vocabulary & Collocations	Sophisticated vocabulary and strong collocations used correctly (e.g. “remarkable voyage,” “national recognition”)	Good vocabulary choices	Basic vocabulary used	Repetitive or limited vocabulary
Persuasive Devices	Excellent use of emotive language, repetition and persuasive techniques	Several persuasive techniques used	Some persuasive language used	Very little persuasive language
Body Paragraph Structure	Ideas are organised logically with clear supporting details	Mostly organised paragraphs	Some organisation evident	Ideas unclear or disorganised
Concluding Paragraph	Conclusion strongly restates opinion, summarises reasons and ends with a powerful persuasive statement or call to action	Conclusion restates opinion and summarises ideas clearly	Conclusion present but simple or repetitive	Weak or missing conclusion
Letter Structure	Correct letter format including greeting, paragraphs and signoff	Mostly correct structure	Some structural errors	Incorrect or incomplete structure
Sentence Fluency	Sentences flow smoothly and are varied in structure	Mostly fluent sentences	Simple sentence structures	Choppy or confusing sentences
Spelling, Grammar & Punctuation	Very few or no errors	Minor errors	Some errors that do not affect meaning	Frequent errors affecting meaning

Extension Work:

Challenge

What does HMS stand for in the HMS Endeavour and HMS Investigator?

What happened to both ships?

Did you know?

A wrought iron, fisherman's style stream anchor from Matthew Flinders' ship, the Investigator. The anchor was cut away from HMS Investigator in the Recherche Archipelago in May 1803 during Matthew Flinders' circumnavigation of Australia.

The anchor was recovered from Goose Island Bay in 1973.

- Investigate:

HMS _____

_____

HMAS _____

_____

HMCS _____

_____

HMNZS _____

_____

- What did you learn?

_____

_____

_____

Spot the Mistake!

Matthew Flinders is famous for his technical brilliance, meticulous charts and the first maps of our continent which are so accurate, that they are used to this day! Who is the most accurate student in the class?

Can you spot the mistakes in the text below? Working with a partner, underline the mistakes and make the necessary corrections.

in 1810 matthew flinders made his final voyage home to his beloved wife ann his body ravaged by the

deprivations of years of imprisonment by the french four years later at the age of just 40 he would be dead a premature tragic end to one of the worlds greatest maritime adventurers who circumnavigated and mapped the famed great southern land and whose naming of the vast continent would become its modern title australia

flinders took to the sea at age 16 inspired by the story of robinson crusoe and the adventures of captain cook swiftly climbing the ranks to fight in a decisive naval battle of the french revolutionary wars after sailing to tahiti with william bligh flinders was drawn to adventure and by 1801 he was in command of an expedition to uncover the true nature of the great continent of the southern ocean

this sweeping biography tells the story of the fearless sharp eyed handsome flinders and how he became one of the worlds most intrepid explorers its a story of a great love for the sea for connection and of friendship accompanied by his aboriginal interpreter and guide kuringgai man bungaree and his beloved rescue cat trim flinders explored the furthest reaches and rugged coastlines of australia its also a story of technical brilliance flinders meticulous charts gave us the first complete maps of our continent which are so accurate they are still used today

but rushing home to england to his adored wife ann flinders was trapped and incarcerated off the coast of africa as a prisoner of war ultimately denied celebration of his great achievement his love for ann and his fight to escape his bonds to be with her again was the last great adventure of a fascinating life

from the bestselling critically acclaimed author of banks banjo hudson fysh and monash flinders is a rollicking tale of a man who loved the sea and adored his family and pushed himself to the limits of human endeavour to show it

Extension Activity:

Once you have corrected the work above, put the following acronyms next to each mistake.

PN: Proper Nouns require capitals e.g. names (William Wilberforce) cities, countries and continents (Adelaide/Dubai/Africa)

CSS Capitalise starts of sentence e.g. The war ended in 1918.

AOM: Apostrophe of omission (left out e.g. It is=it's)

AOP: Apostrophe of possession something belongs

C Missing a comma after an introductory phrase e.g. After ten years, he decided to move to China.

CA: Compound adjective: two words joined with a hyphen e.g. well-known/sharp-eyed

MCL: Missing comma in a list: She was lovely, tall and bubbly.

MC: Missing a comma to break up the sentence so that the reader can take in the information.

FS: A full stop provides a pause and ends an idea e.g. In conclusion, James Cook should be on an Australian banknote because he was a strong leader, he mapped Australia in 1770, and he showed determination during his voyages.

- Do you think Matthew Flinders should enter the Hall of Fame?

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