



# WORLD WAR II: WOLSTON HOUSE, WACOL

A Year 10 study on the impact of World War II in  
Brisbane, with a focus on the Grindle family of Wolston  
House at Wacol near Brisbane.

The National Trust of Australia (Queensland)

[NTA(Q)]

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld>



## For the Student:

Imagine one million military personnel from different nations passing through your town bringing with them new products and ideas and a faster pace of life. This happened to Brisbane, population 340,000, between 1939 and 1945.

This study is designed to introduce you to how life changed for Australians as a result of World War II. For those at home, this meant restrictions. The Australian Government controlled the news you read or heard on the radio and the types and quantities of food you could buy. If you were not in military service, the Government could designate where you worked, for the duration of the war.

In this study you are asked to read a variety of online source documents and answer questions about what you have read.

## For the Teacher:

This study can form a component of a in-depth study of World War II. Students will research the impact of World War II on the Australian home front by looking at the Grindle family, occupants of Brisbane's Wolston House from 1906 to 1956. A mix of primary and secondary online resources is presented. Students are asked to draw conclusions about the information and the sources used.

## Focus:

Brisbane was arguably the Australian capital city most affected by the entry of the United States into World War II. A quiet backwater, the sub-tropical capital of Queensland was converted into a garrison town. The global conflict that was World War II changed the lives of people, including the Grindle family at Wolston House, in many ways.

## Key Inquiry Questions:

- How did the nature of global conflict change during the twentieth century?
- What were the consequences of the Second World War? How did these consequences shape the modern world?
- How was Australian society affected by other significant global events and changes in this period?

Links to the Year 10 Australian History Curriculum are shown on page 14.



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# Background to Wolston House

Wolston House is the oldest surviving residential farmhouse in Brisbane, a pre-Separation (1859) structure commenced in brick and completed in stone. The home of a Crown Commissioner for Lands, pastoralists, and dairy farmers, Wolston House overlooking the Brisbane River is both aesthetically pleasing and, in its built fabric, indicative of the quality techniques and workmanship of the nineteenth century.

Commenced by Crown Commissioner Dr Stephen Simpson, Wolston House became the property of former Chinchilla pastoralist Matthew Goggs. To accommodate new wife Anne and his growing family, Goggs built reception rooms and a children's wing. After his death, financial reversals led to the sale of Wolston House to the Grindles Inc. in 1907. The Grindle family expanded into dairying, an activity which continued when the Hurley family became the owners of Wolston in the 1950s. The rescue of deteriorating Wolston House was the impetus for the formation of the National Trust of Queensland in December 1963. Since then the Trust has maintained and conserved Wolston House and those components of the place which give it heritage value.

## Over to you:

Wolston House is located at **-27.572066, 152.902547** Copy this latitude and longitude reference into Google Maps to see where Wolston House is located.

Wacol Railway Station is located at **-27.589226, 152.924245** Copy this latitude and longitude reference into Google Maps. How far is Wolston House from Wacol Railway Station?



The oldest known image of Wolston House, taken in the late nineteenth century. The building to the right is the children's wing. NTA(Q) image



## Further reading:

[www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld/WolstonHouseHistory](http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld/WolstonHouseHistory)

National Trust of Queensland, *Wolston House*. Brisbane: National Trust of Queensland, 2013.



# Meet the Grindles

The Grindle Family emigrated from Droim Chathail (Irish)/Drumcall (English), Monaghan, North Ireland to Queensland in the late nineteenth century.

The first member of the family to emigrate to Australia was Henry Grindle (aged 21), who arrived on the *SS Calcutta* on 14 August 1886. The two eldest Grindle daughters, Isabella (aged 20) and Mary (aged 19) followed Henry to Australia in 1887 on the *SS Duke of Devon*.

The remaining members of the family, father Robert Grindle, mother Eliza, and their children Robert (Bob), Sarah, Margaret (Maggie), Thomas (Tom), Samuel (Sam) and James (Jim), boarded the *SS Dacca* in London on the 29 April 1890. Due to a navigational error, on 16 May the *SS Dacca* hit a shoal on a reef in the central Red Sea area. All passengers and crew were saved, as well as their luggage.

The Grindle family finally arrived in Queensland on 22 July 1890. Shortly after they purchased a farm at Rocklea, on Brisbane's outskirts, and developed this property into a very successful dairy farm. To supplement their income, Robert Snr obtained employment at Wolston House and Sam Grindle worked at the South Brisbane Town Hall. Maggie Grindle and one of her sisters rented a section of the Mansions in George Street, Brisbane, where they ran a boarding house.

Some of the family members died young, including Isabella (1892) and Henry (1902). Their father, Robert Grindle (Snr) died in 1903.

In 1907 the family company, Grindles Ltd, purchased Wolston House from its previous owner, pastoralist Matthew Goggs. The Grindles changed the property from a pastoral holding to a very successful dairy and mixed farm.

Although the Grindles did not live in suburban Brisbane, they sold their milk in the town and could easily travel there by train from the nearby station at Wacol.

## Over to you:

Were there any economic or social conditions in Ireland which would have led to the Grindles migrating to Queensland?



1920s, part of the dairy enclosure. Courtesy M. Green



1920s, in front of Wolston House. Courtesy M. Green



1930s, Grindle family and friends.



7 September 1939, Margaret Grindle, friends Mrs Worthy and Mrs Holland, Mary Grindle, Sam Grindle.



# Down on the (Grindle) farm

The Grindles improved how farming was conducted at Wolston. Fresian cows were introduced to increase the quantity of milk and cream produced for sale. The cows had to be milked twice a day. While being milked, they were fed from three brick silos which adjoined the dairy. Underground water storage tanks, with a capacity of over 68,000 litres, provided for cleansing purposes.

In the paddocks, windmills pumping water fed concrete drinking troughs. The activities on the farm were of a diverse nature. Robert Grindle junior raised sheep. Pig sties were constructed. On the Brisbane River side of the house was a parcel of land cultivated for vegetables. Poultry houses and pens were located nearby. At the front of the house was a large flower garden, an aviary and a fern house.

Entertaining was important to the Grindles. Sunday afternoon was the time when friends and family gathered to discuss politics, religion and the latest news. Mary Grindle was a good cook and the kitchen was her domain. The Grindles were well known for their hospitality.



For young visitors to the farm there was a chance for horse riding solo, sometimes.

## Want more information about dairying?

A comprehensive summary of milk production in Australia can be found on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website.

## Over to you:

Would you describe the Grindles as successful migrants? Compare their lifestyle to your own. Find three ways in which it is different.



1920s, Eliza Grindle feeding poultry.



1920s, one of the Wolston House windmills constructed by Sam Grindle. Courtesy M. Green



1920s, Bella Grindle with some of the Fresian cows introduced to the farm. Courtesy M. Green



# Life in Queensland in the 1920s and 1930s

Secondary sources, such as the Queensland Historical Atlas, provide a good starting point for seeing what life was like for people living in and around Brisbane during these years.

## At home:

- Radio: Radio was a primary form of entertainment in the early twentieth century. Families gathered around the 'wireless' to hear the news and listen to broadcasts of live performances of music. [www.qhatlas.com.au/content/radio-queensland-0](http://www.qhatlas.com.au/content/radio-queensland-0)
- Television: Television broadcasting in Australia, in black and white, did not commence until September 1956. However, Thomas Elliott and Allen Campbell conducted experimental television broadcasting from the Brisbane Tower Windmill before and during World War II. Read more about the Tower Windmill: <https://heritage-register.ehp.qld.gov.au/placeDetail.html?siteId=14948>

## Travel and trade:

- Railway: With Wacol Railway Station so close, the Grindles could make use of trains for trips to Brisbane. [www.qhatlas.com.au/node/1428/zoomify](http://www.qhatlas.com.au/node/1428/zoomify)
- Shipping: [www.qhatlas.com.au/photograph/distance-rail-and-sea-1938](http://www.qhatlas.com.au/photograph/distance-rail-and-sea-1938)
- Aircraft: In 1930, Archerfield Aerodrome was established nearby. The open fields of Wolston, just a few kilometres away provided open fields over which pilots could practice their manoeuvres. [www.qhatlas.com.au/content/air-travel-queensland](http://www.qhatlas.com.au/content/air-travel-queensland)

## Communications by post, telephones and telegraph:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/linking-nation-australias-transport-and-communications>

## What life was like for the Grindles in the 1920s and 1930s:



Above left: Mary Grindle sitting beside the main kitchen fireplaces at Wolston House. Laundry was done by hand. Clothes were boiled in a copper to clean them, then hung out to dry on long clothes lines.

Above centre: The Grindle family in their horse drawn vehicle at Wacol Station. Horses were integral to the operation of the farm in the 1930s. Electricity was supplied to the suburb of Wacol from 1936 by the Ipswich Electric Light Co., but it is not known if Wolston House and its farm buildings were connected.

Above right: Tom Grindle and his cart (or milk float), with farm buildings at left and rear.



# And then came the War

World War II commenced in September 1939.

Key events are in black. Events that had a direct impact on Brisbane and the residents of Wolston House are in red.

- 3 September 1939 Great Britain declared war on Germany. Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced that, as a consequence of Britain's declaration, Australia was also at war.
- 7 December 1941 Japan attacked the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, and invaded Malaya and Thailand, beginning the Pacific war.
- 22 December 1941 A convoy of United States ships, originally destined for the Philippines, entered Moreton Bay. Over time up to 300,000 US personnel moved through South East Queensland.**
- February 1942 Construction of Camp Columbia commenced at Wacol. Initially planned for 5,000 US servicemen, it was expanded to accommodate 17,000 and include a hospital. The first unit to be established there was the 738th MP Battalion (military police).**  
NAA: MP729/6, 39/401/197, p. 11; [www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm)
- 15 February 1942 British forces in Singapore, including 15,000 Australians, surrendered to Japanese forces.
- June 1942 The US Army 42nd General Hospital was established at Stuartholme Girls School. Section II, the convalescent section, was established at Camp Columbia.**  
Caroll, Rita, pp. 74-77.
- July 1942 Battle fought along the Kokoda Track in New Guinea.
- 23 July 1942 General Douglas MacArthur arrived by train in Brisbane. His headquarters was established in the AMP Building at the corner of Queen and Edward Streets, now MacArthur Museum.**  
Visit the MacArthur Museum website at [www.mmb.org.au](http://www.mmb.org.au)
- October 1942 The 'Brisbane Line', an alleged plan to abandon northern Australia in the event of a Japanese invasion, was mentioned in an election campaign.**
- 26–27 November 1942 The Battle of Brisbane in which US and Australian servicemen, and Australian civilians, rioted in the streets of Brisbane occurred. (Those involved included members of the 738th MP Battalion from Camp Columbia.)** [www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm)
- January 1943 Under the command of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, the US Sixth Army was activated at Camp Columbia, Wacol. The Sixth Army headquarters was established there.**  
[www.ozatwar.com/usarmy/6thusarmy.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/usarmy/6thusarmy.htm)
- 21 October 1943 Section II of the US Army 42nd General Hospital moved to a 3,000 bed hospital especially constructed at Logan Road, Holland Park (and away from Camp Columbia).**  
Caroll, Rita, pp. 74-77; [www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/campcolumbia.htm)
- 6 June 1944 Normandy landings in France by British and United States troops.
- 8 May 1945 E Day (Victory in Europe) – Germany surrendered.
- 2 September 1945 Formal surrender of the Empire of Japan.

## Over to you:

Where is Stuartholme school located? What happened to the students when their school was converted into a hospital? Somerville House school in South Brisbane also was occupied by US military personnel. Who were they? What happened to the students from this school?



# Life on the Home Front

## Censorship:

During World War II the information people received in newspapers and on radio about the progress of the war was restricted by the government under National Security Regulations introduced in August 1939. In part this was to stop information about military capabilities becoming available to the enemy. It also aimed to maintain morale for those at home by restricting bad news. Censorship of the *Courier-Mail* report of the first night of the Battle of Brisbane (27 November 1942) meant that little information about who was involved was published. (See page 10.)

**Read more about National Security Regulations:** [trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/11245267](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/11245267)

## Rationing:

Rationing commenced in Australia in May 1942. This aimed to reduce the drain on resources needed by the military forces. Clothing, tea, sugar, butter and meat could not be bought without the required coupons. Shoppers often had to queue to obtain goods. Clothing rationing was introduced in July 1942. Men and women were allowed 112 coupons per year. The manufacture of school uniforms was prohibited. Fines for breaches of the National Security Regulations with regard to rationing were severe. A Black Marketing Act was also passed at the end of 1942 for more serious breaches of the rationing regulations. Because they lived on a farm that produced most of their requirements, the Grindles at Wolston House would not have felt the impact of rationing as much as people living in the suburbs of Brisbane.



**Read more about Rationing:** [www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/homefront/rationing/](http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/homefront/rationing/)

## Manpower:

Controls were introduced to ensure that the labour needs of armed services and industry both were met. At first some occupations were considered 'reserve' so that voluntary enlistment of skilled personnel could be restricted. A Manpower Directorate was established in January 1942. Both men and women had to register, with the Australian government holding restrictive power over their service or employment. This affected individual liberties and the day-to-day lives of Australians. Many women undertook jobs previously held by men. By this time, most of the Grindle family were elderly. For this reason, and as primary producers, they were not called up for military service.

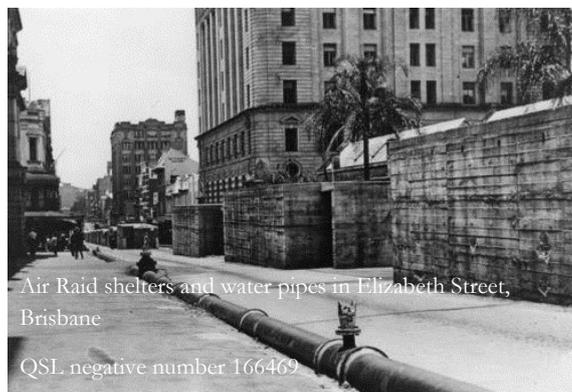
**Read more about Manpower:** [www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/homefront/reserved\\_occupations/](http://www.awm.gov.au/encyclopedia/homefront/reserved_occupations/)

## Preparing for war:

In Brisbane air raid shelters were constructed to protect people in the event of an air raid. Some private schools and their students were moved to remote locations. Students at some schools dug slit trenches in school grounds. The pipelines in the image at right held water pumped from the river in case of a fire.

**Read more about Queensland during the Second World War:**

<http://www.wv2places.qld.gov.au>



# The Battle of Brisbane:

26–27 November 1942

What has been called the Battle of Brisbane was two nights of rioting between military personnel belonging to the United States and Australia. At the conclusion of this disturbance one Australian soldier was dead and hundreds of soldiers from both nationalities were injured. Brisbane was quieter on the second night.

The immediate cause of the disturbance was US Military Policemen attempting to take a soldier in charge. Long term, disturbances between Australian and US soldiers may have been based in different pay levels (US servicemen were paid more), smarter looking American uniforms, favouritism given to the well-paid US servicemen at shops and hotels and the interest of US servicemen in Australian women.

At left is the Brisbane *Courier-Mail* report of the first night. Notice that the nationality of the soldiers was not mentioned. Censorship rules restricted what could be written.

## Over to You:

How reliable is the censored newspaper report at right as a resource on the Battle of Brisbane?



Repairing broken windows at the American canteen in November 1942.

Image no. 106429 courtesy Queensland State Library.

## Further reading:

[www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/bob.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/ozatwar/bob.htm)

## 1 Man Killed, 8 Injured In City Riot

Six servicemen were shot, one fatally, a civilian was wounded by a bullet, and two other soldiers were injured when servicemen looted at the corner of Creek and Adelaide Street last night.

The disturbance began when military police attempted to take a soldier in charge. Other soldiers are alleged to have interfered, and they claimed that one of their number was struck with a baton.

Soldiers tried to force an entry into a canteen. Police were called from all stations and off leave, and the Police Commissioner took charge.

The shooting occurred when soldiers rushed military police carrying riot guns while they were on duty outside a canteen.

One soldier, wounded in the chest, died in a military hospital.

Those wounded were:—

**Private Kenneth Christopher Henkel**, bullet wound in right cheek and left forearm.

**Private Ian Tieman**, 19, punctured wound on the right side of the chest.

**Private Frank Corrie**, 25, bullet in left thigh.

**Joseph Hanlon**, 38, single, Brunswick Street, Valley, gunshot wound in right leg.

**Private Richard Ledson**, 35, single, compound fracture left ankle gunshot wound left thigh, gunshot wound left hand, and shock.

**Private Walter Maidment**, 18, single, punctured wound, and bullet embedded in right leg.

**Private Edward French**, 37, married, laceration on head and shock.

**Private Ronald Cameron**, 30, single, laceration on back on head.

Ledson and Tieman are seriously ill in a military hospital.

## Lasted Three Hours

The disturbance lasted for three hours. Pieces of timber and stones were hurled at the canteen windows, smashing the glass.

Civil and military ambulances treated the wounded and took them to hospital.

A number of soldiers were taken into custody by military police.

Early in the brawl there fire engines and the fire chief were called, and the crowd, expecting that the firemen were going to turn the hoses on them, broke quickly, but the firemen returned to the station.



# Wartime buildings constructed at Wacol

A camp for United States personnel 'for training, strategic and operational reasons' was constructed at Wacol from February 1942. Called Camp Columbia, it was designed as an accommodation depot for US soldiers. There was also a hospital and accommodation for nurses and later a section for officer candidates. The land on which the camp was constructed was 'hired' under National Security Regulations. The Grindles were paid rent for the use of part of their property for Camp Columbia. The identified pieces of Grindle land 'hired' were Lots 383, 384 and 385. The Australian Government later purchased this land.

Most **primary source** documents about Camp Columbia are located in the National Archives of Australia (NAA). The collection can be assessed at <http://www.naa.gov.au>. Some files, such as those below, have been digitised. **Access and study the three files below to answer the questions.**

**Hint:** When reading NAA files: start from the back of the file (the earliest document or folio) and read forward.

Series number	Item number	File name	What is in the file
J3024	1-W-14 Part 1	Camp Columbia, Wacol	A block plan of Camp Columbia in 1945.
J3024	1-W-14 Part 2	Camp Columbia, Wacol - locality plan	A plan showing ownership of land used for Camp Columbia.
MP729/6	39/401/197	USA Camp Columbia, Brisbane District	Page 11 has a report on the progress of Camp Columbia, dated 12 February 1942.

## Over to you:

1. Were the blocks of lands that belonged to Grindles Ltd (Lots 383, 384 & 385) in Camp 1, Camp 2 or Camp 3?
2. Which Brisbane construction person or company built the kitchens and mess halls of Camp Columbia?
3. Was the first section of the camp on the eastern or the western side of the railway line between Brisbane and Ipswich?
4. How many people was the camp to accommodate?
5. What three advantages would there have been to constructing the camp at Wacol?
6. The small hut buildings have not been constructed in straight lines. Why would they have been designed like this?
7. From the documents, were any other camps for American servicemen constructed in the Brisbane area? Is there any evidence of these remaining today?



Above: Soldiers from Camp Columbia, such as the man named Roscoe (second from right), visited the Grindles at Wolston House.



# Camp Columbia



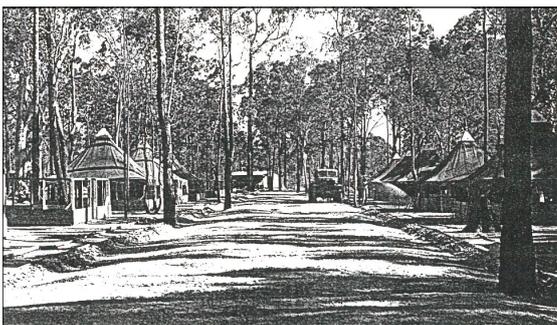
CAMP COLUMBIA

An image showing the Headquarters of the US Sixth Army at Camp Columbia is at left. The buildings were constructed using timber with asbestos cement (fibrolite) cladding.

Source: Karl C. Dod, 1966, p. 116.

### Over to you:

Were they meant to be a permanent structure?



The image at left is of one section of Camp Columbia., possibly Camp 1.

Source: Hugh J. Casey, 1951, p. 53.

### Over to you:

What standard is the accommodation for US military personnel?

### Over to you:

1.	Using Trove, can you find a <i>Courier-Mail</i> report on US soldiers at Camp Columbia published during World War II? What does this indicate about censorship related to the military forces during the war
2.	The NAA primary source documents related to Camp Columbia do not provide much information about the way the soldiers lived? How could you use the files as a source of information about how soldiers lived when in the camp?
3.	How reliable are the primary source documents of the NAA regarding Camp Columbia?
4.	Camp Columbia was a large camp site. Section II of the US Army 42nd General Hospital at Camp Columbia was located at the map co-ordinates <b>-27.585366, 152.922050</b> Find this location using Google Maps. What organisation occupies this site today?
5.	Before the war, Jim Grindle and his family lived near Wacol Station. During the war they moved in to Wolston House to live. Why might they have done this?
6.	Find, and add to your list of sources, two websites which have information related to US-Australian relations during World War II. From these websites and your reading so far, list five ways in which the lives of ordinary Australians were changed by exposure to US military forces during the war.
7.	Write a newspaper report which tells the uncensored story of the Battle of Brisbane: The report should answer the questions: Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?



# After the war was over:

## At the Grindle farm

For the five remaining Grindle brothers and sisters, now aged in their sixties and seventies, the war years were busy, though tinged with sadness. Following the establishment of Camp Columbia, James and Matilda Grindle moved from a house near Wacol Station to Wolston House. Jem Grindle, their only daughter, was killed in a horse riding accident at the end of 1943.

The years of hard work finally caught up with the Grindles. Tom passed away in 1950, followed by Mary in 1954 and Margaret in 1956. Jim and Sam Grindle moved to Highgate Hill. For only the third time in its long history, Wolston House was advertised for sale. The Hurley family purchased the property as a dairy farm in 1956. In 1963 Wolston House was the first building acquired by the newly formed National Trust of Queensland.

## At Wacol

After the US forces departed, the Australian government purchased the 'hired' land on which Camp Columbia had been constructed from its local owners. From July 1944 Camp Columbia was used by the Netherlands East Indies (NEI) Government-in-Exile. Later, some of buildings were converted into an immigration hostel. From 1949 until 1987 the Wacol Migrant Hostel accepted people from all around the world. Today the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre is located in what was the Camp 2 section of Camp Columbia. A permanent camp for the Australian Army was established in another section of what had been Camp Columbia, although that is now closed.

## In Brisbane

The air raid shelters were removed from the streets, although some were converted into bus shelters. Soldiers returned, married and new suburbs were constructed. Former camp buildings were sold off to be converted into houses to alleviate the post-war housing shortage.

Read about the heritage listed former air raid shelter in Albert Park, Brisbane:

<https://heritage-register.ehp.qld.gov.au/placeDetail.html?siteId=19595>

## In Queensland

Across Queensland new infrastructure, built to meet the requirements of World War II, was put to other uses. Read about how the World War II changed industry in Queensland.

<http://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/homefront/industry>

## Across Australia

As a result of World War II, approximately 170,000 of the one million displaced people from Europe migrated to Australia. Some of these migrants were housed in the former Camp Columbia at Wacol. These migrants contributed to the cultural diversity of Australia today.



# Glossary:

Research and add your own meanings to the following terms:

Black Market	
Brisbane Line	
Censorship	
Compulsory acquisition	
Home Front	
Interwar	
Manpower	
National Security Regulations	
Propaganda	
Rationing	



# Bibliography:

## Images;

National Trust of Queensland

Queensland State Library

## Written publications

Brisbane City Heritage. *The City goes to war: A guide to World War II sites of military and social significance in Brisbane* (Brisbane: Brisbane City Council, n.d.)

Caroll, Rita. 'The American Occupation of Stuartholme', *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, v.15, no. 1, pp. 74-77.

Casey, Hugh J. *Engineers of the Southwest Pacific 1941-1945: Airfield and Base Development*. Washington DC: Reports of Operations, United States Army Forces in the Far East, 1951.

Dod, Karl C. *The Corps of Engineers: The war against Japan*. Washington DC: Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, 1966.

McBride, Frank and Helen Taylor. *Brisbane Remembers: The Home Front 1939-1945*. (Brisbane: Brisbane City Council, 1995)

National Trust of Queensland, *Wolston House*. Brisbane: National Trust of Queensland, 2013.

## Websites:

Australia @ War

<http://www.ozatwar.com/index.htm>

Australian Government

<http://australia.gov.au/>

Australian War Memorial

<http://www.awm.gov.au/>

MacArthur Museum, Brisbane

[www.mmb.org.au](http://www.mmb.org.au)

National Archives of Australia

<http://www.naa.gov.au>

National Library of Australia

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>

National Trust of Australia (Queensland)

[www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld/WolstonHouseHistory](http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld/WolstonHouseHistory)

Queensland Heritage Register (Search page)

<https://heritage-register.ehp.qld.gov.au/basicSearch.html>

Queensland Historical Atlas

<http://www.qhatlas.com.au/>

Queensland World War II Historic Places

<http://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/>



# Curriculum Links:

## Year 10 Australian History Curriculum

\* The Questions and Historical Knowledge and Understanding relevant to this study are marked in bold.

Questions	Historical Knowledge and Understanding	Historical Skills
<p>How did the nature of global conflict change during the twentieth century?</p> <p>What were the consequences of the Second World War? How did these consequences shape the modern world?</p> <p><b>How was Australian society affected by other significant global events and changes in this period?</b></p>	<p>Students investigate wartime experiences through a study of World War II in depth. This includes a study of the causes, events, outcome and broader impact of the conflict as an episode in world history, and the nature of Australia's involvement:</p> <p>An overview of the causes and course of World War II</p> <p>An examination of significant events of World War II, including the Holocaust and use of the atomic bomb</p> <p>The experiences of Australians during World War II (such as Prisoners of War (POWs), the Battle of Britain, Kokoda, the Fall of Singapore)</p> <p><b>The impact of World War II, with a particular emphasis on the Australian home front, including the changing roles of women and use of wartime government controls (conscription, manpower controls, rationing and censorship).</b></p> <p>The significance of World War II to Australia's international relationships in the twentieth century, with particular reference to the United Nations, Britain, the USA and Asia.</p>	<p>Use chronological sequencing to demonstrate the relationship between events and developments in different periods and places.</p> <p>Use historical terms and concepts.</p> <p>Identify and select different kinds of questions about the past to inform historical inquiry.</p> <p>Evaluate and enhance these questions.</p> <p>Identify a key inquiry and locate relevant sources, using ICT and other methods.</p> <p>Identify the origin, purpose and context of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Process and synthesise information from a range of sources for use as evidence in an historical argument.</p> <p>Evaluate the reliability and usefulness of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>Identify and analyse the perspectives of people from the past.</p> <p>Identify and analyse different historical interpretations (including their own).</p> <p>Develop texts, particularly descriptions and discussions that use evidence from a range of sources that are referenced.</p> <p>Select and use a range of communication forms (oral, graphic, written) and digital technologies.</p>

**Further information:** Australian History Curriculum: Year 10

<http://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/humanities-and-social-sciences/history>

