



JOHN EDMONDSON HIGH SCHOOL

Assessment Notification

Faculty: Creative and Performing Arts

Course: Visual Arts

Year: 9

Assessment Task: #3 Research Task (H/C Studies)

Assessment Weighting: 40% Due: Term 3 Week 6 Date: 30/8/24 (Period 2)

Task Type: Hand in Task In Class Task Practical Task

Outcomes assessed (NESA)
5.8, 5.9, 5.10
Task Description/Overview
Research Task
Detailed Assessment Task Description
Part A – all students to compete (total 24 marks) Research: History of Cockatoo Island.
Part B – optional/extension (total 32 marks) Research: Artist and Artwork
Part C – optional/extension (total 40 marks) Research: Artist / Artwork / World / Audience and Practice
All students must compete Part A (max 24 marks).
Students may elect to complete Parts A + B (max 32 marks) or Parts A +B + C (max 40 marks) . These options require a more independent and in-depth examination of artists who have exhibited artworks at Cockatoo Island.
A hard copy of the template has been issued to students / a soft copy is accessible on CANVAS (the task can be handwritten or typed using the word document).
All students must submit a hard copy to the class teacher.
Students that complete all three parts could be allocated a mark in the outstanding range where all criteria is achieved successfully.
Class time will be allocated for the completion of this task, however, students are also expected to complete components of the task outside of timetabled VA lessons.

Assessment Criteria PART A (all students) Max 24 marks		
Grade	Description	Mark Range
Sound (S)	Completes all components of Part A . Accurate research. All questions answered correctly.	17-24
Basic (B)	Completes some components of Part A. Insufficient research. Some questions answered correctly	9-16
Limited (L)	Limited effort to complete the task.	0-8

Assessment Criteria PART A + B (optional/extension) Max 32 marks		
Grade	Description	Mark Range
High (H)	Completes all components of Part A and B. Accurate research. Criteria answered correctly. Competent understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	25-32
Sound (S)	Completes most components of Part A and B. Sound research. Most criteria answered correctly. Good understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	17-24
Basic (B)	Attempts components of Part A and B. Some evidence of research. Basic understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar	9-16
Limited (L)	Attempts some components of Part A and B. Basic research. Simple understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	0-8

Assessment Criteria PART A + B + C (optional/extension) Max 40 marks		
Grade	Description	Mark Range
Outstanding (O)	Completes all components of Part A, B and C. Highly detailed and accurate research. All criteria answered accurately. Proficient understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	33-40
High (H)	Completes all components of Part A, B and C. Detailed and accurate research. Criteria answered accurately. Competent understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	25-32
Sound (S)	Completes most components of Part A and B. Sound research. Most criteria answered correctly. Good understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	17-24
Basic (B)	Attempts components of Part A and B. Some evidence of research. Basic understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar	9-16
Limited (L)	Attempts components of Part A and B. Basic research. Simple understanding of spelling, punctuation and grammar.	0-8

Satisfactory completion of courses

A course has been satisfactorily completed, when the student has:

- Followed the course developed/endorsed by the NSW Educational Standards Authority (NESA)
- Applied himself/herself with diligence and sustained effort to the set tasks and experiences provided in the course.
- Achieved some or all of the course outcomes

Year 9VA Historical & Critical Studies Research Task – **Part A (all students)**

Name _____

(1 mark each question)

Cockatoo Island

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en>

Carefully read each question.

Using the links provided and any other source material, research the history of Sydney's Cockatoo Island to write your answers.

The story of Cockatoo Island - First Nations:

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en/our-story/first-nations/>

First Nations People have called Australia home for the past 65,000 years, meaning the first visitors to Cockatoo Island were the People of the Eora Nation.

Name two of the various groups whose ancestors inhabited different parts of the harbour.

What language was spoken by all groups who lived in the area?

In Dharug, what is Cockatoo Island known as?

Why is there is no physical evidence of First nation's people on Cockatoo Island?

First Nations Peoples were a small but notable segment of Cockatoo Island's prisoner population during the convict era (1839-1869) and were involved in general prison activities, including excavating and working Fitzroy Dock.

How many first nations prisoners died at Cockatoo Island between 1839 and 1856?

What was the reason for these deaths?

Prior to 2007, Cockatoo Island wasn't opened to the public, and in 2000, an Aboriginal rights group set up camp on the island. The Tent Embassy submitted a land claim under the Native Title Act 1993 and rejected the Commonwealth's sovereignty over the island.

"[Cockatoo Island] would have been a very sacred site. It is where the rivers join and is in the middle of where the sun rises and sets over the harbour. It is part of the milky way dreamtime stories ... "

- Isabel Coe

What physical evidence remains of the time the Tent Embassy spent on the island?

The Convict era (1839 to 1869):

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en/our-story/convicts/>

<https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/convict-sydney/cockatoo-island>

From 1839 to 1869, it operated as a penal establishment, where convicts endured harsh living conditions and backbreaking work.

How many adults and children were transported to Australia between 1788 and 1868?

In 1839, the Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, advised the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies that he would establish a penal colony at Cockatoo Island for re-offending criminals to alleviate overcrowding at Norfolk Island Prison.

Why did the Governor think the island would make a good prison?

Why was Frederick Ward such an infamous convict?

What conditions did the prisoners experience at Cockatoo Island?

'The prisoners were generally given rations of two meals a day, and they paid for their food through the work they completed. Breakfast was a bland porridge, and dinner was a serving of meat and some bread.'

What would happen if a prisoner was unable to work?

'The convicts excavated tonnes of rock to construct their own prison buildings, as well as a cookhouse, mess shed and hospital. They also built granary silos to keep food fresh and were essential to the construction of many of the historically significant buildings in Sydney.'

When was the prison finally closed?

Industrial schools and reformatory (1871 to 1911)

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en/our-story/industrial-schools/>

In 1871, the prison buildings were repurposed for an industrial training school for girls and a separate reformatory for young women. The boys lived on the Vernon – a nautical school ship – moored off the northeast corner of the island.

Why was there a need for industrial schools and reformatories?

If you were younger than sixteen, what could you be sent to an industrial school for?

The industrial school usually held up to 120 girls – ranging in age from 18 months to 19 years – and was managed by a superintendent and a matron.

What skills were the girls taught?

The living conditions were poor at both the industrial school and reformatory. Head shaving and solitary confinement had been used as forms of disciplinary action. Straitjackets were used to subdue girls. It was also reported that some girls had visible bruising and that others had been confined, barefoot and semi-clothed, to unlit rooms without furniture, and fed only bread and water.

What type of skills were the boys taught on the Vernon?

In 1892, the Vernon departed Cockatoo Island and was replaced by a second larger nautical school ship, called the Sobraon.

How many boys lived on the Sobraon?

What unusual pet did the boys keep on this ship?

Maritime era (1857 to 1991)

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en/our-story/maritime-era/>

Shipbuilding was undertaken from 1870 and, in 1913, the island became the official dockyard of the Royal Australian Navy. During World War I, the dockyard facilities were expanded to facilitate increased naval activity, and, during World War II, the dockyard became the main ship repair facility in the Southwest Pacific. During the dockyard's final 20 years, its principal role was the refit and maintenance of submarines.

How many years did it take to build the dock?

Why did it take so long?

What year was the dockyard was officially shut down?

Activism and stewardship

<https://www.cockatooisland.gov.au/en/our-story/activism-and-stewardship/>

In the early 20th Century, Sydney Harbour wasn't the tourist drawcard it was today. Wharves, docks, manufacturing, and industry lined the harbour's foreshore and provided employment for many workers. Cockatoo Island, with its central location, also developed as a major industrial hub, with a dockyard that became a training ground for more than 21 trades.

At one stage there were over 400 workers in the island daily.

How did the unions influence working conditions on Cockatoo Island?

In 1995, the Government was debating what to do with Cockatoo Island, and around this time. The Friends of Cockatoo Island was formed and were deeply opposed to private buyers. The group ran a campaign by writing letters to newspapers, holding public meetings, printing newsletters and inviting interested and influential people for tours of the island. They lobbied the state and federal governments, and in the end, Government decided not to sell the island.

How many years did the island remain unused?

Cockatoo Island was opened to the public in 2007.

Year VA Historical & Critical Studies Research Task – **Part B** (optional/extension)

(8 marks)



Artist / Artwork / Subjective frame

Cockatoo Island has hosted many amazing art exhibitions.

Choose **ONE** of the artists and artworks below that have exhibited at Cockatoo Island.

Ai Weiwei's *Law of the Journey* (Cockatoo Island Biennale of Sydney 2018).

Cai Guo-Qiang, *Inopportune: Stage One* (2004) (Cockatoo Island Biennale of Sydney 2010).

Artist		
Date of birth:		/1
Nationality:		/1
Artwork: (insert/paste coloured image)		
		/1
Title of the artwork:		
Medium:		/1
Materials used: (what is the artwork made from)		/1
Describe the artwork in your own words:		
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		

/3

/32

PART B: Bibliography: what resources did you use to complete your research task?

Remember to make a note of websites or any other sources you used in the space below.

Websites

- name of the site
- date you looked at the site
- complete web address

For example: State Library of Victoria, viewed 15 March 2011, <http://www.ergo.slv.vic.gov.au>

Bibliography:

Year VA Historical & Critical Studies Research Task – **Part C** (optional/extension)

(8 marks)

Cultural Frame

What **world issue/event** is the **artist communicating to the audience**?

/4

Structural and Postmodern Frames

How has your chosen **artist** used **non-traditional materials, techniques, and forms**?

/4

/40

PART C: Bibliography: what resources did you use to complete your research task?

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- name of the site
- date you looked at the site
- complete web address

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