

Across Great Divides – true stories of life at Sydney Cove

by Susan Boyer

Comprehension Questions & Answers

In answering the questions below, remember to check Notes & Sources' for each chapter, at the end of the book? The 'Notes & Sources' provide further details on people and events, and establish 'how we know' what happened.

Introduction: setting the scene

Who gave accounts of the voyages and the early days in Sydney Cove?

Answer: Marine officers on the First Fleet, such as Watkin Tench, kept journals. Governor Phillip wrote official dispatches. Officers, crew and convicts wrote private letters.

1. The end and the beginning

1.1 How did natives of Botany Bay react to strange 'floating islands' coming in from the sea? (pages 1 - 2)

Answer: They shouted 'Warra, warra!' (see notes for Chapter 1, page 270 – 271)

2. First Encounters

2.1 What did Lieutenant King say about the natives watching the ship approach? (page 3)

Answer: 'They seemed astonished at the figure we cut in being clothed.'

2.2 Why were the natives surprised by Arthur Phillip's appearance? (page 5)

Answer: He had the same front incisor (tooth) missing as the initiated native men.

2.3 What did Watkin Tench do to open up communication with the natives? (page 6)

Answer: He approached them accompanied by a seven-year-old boy.

2.4 What question did the natives ask through gestures? (page 7)

Answer: 'Are you men or women?'

2.5 What happened when the white men demonstrated the power of their weapons? (pages 9 -10)

Answer: The explosion frightened them. The native whose shield was perforated was 'very surprised' but went on to demonstrate 'the superiority' of their spears and that 'the effect of them was mortal'.

3. Line in the sand

3.1 What happened at Manly Cove? (pages 11-12)

Answer: Twenty young natives confidently waded out to the British boats to examine them.

3.2 Why did Arthur Phillip draw a line in the sand? (page 12)

Answer: To indicate to the natives that they were not to 'pass that line' while the white men were eating dinner.

3.3 Why did Arthur Phillip consider the place he named 'Sydney Cove' a good settlement site? (page 12)

Answer: There was a stream of fresh water and a cove with proportions perfect for a settlement.

4. Strange comings and goings

4.1 What unexpected sight was reported by Watkin Tench before leaving Botany Bay? (pages 14 - 15)

Answer: The arrival of two French ships.

5. Sydney Cove

5.1 What unusual scene did the natives of 'Warran' (Sydney Cove) witness? (pages 17 - 18)

Answer: A person clad in a red jacket was carried ashore on the back of another.

5.2 Who were the two white men observed by the natives as they came ashore? (pages 17 - 18)

Answer: Lieutenant George Johnston and convict, James Ruse.

5.3 What happened in Sydney Cove on January 26th, 1788? (page 19)

Answer: The territory was claimed for Britain by the hoisting of the flag.

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6. Reflections

6.1 Name three young mothers who had sailed on *Lady Penrhyn*? (pages 20 - 24)

Answer: Esther Abrahams, Ann Inett, Isabella Rawson

6.2 What difficulties did the female convicts aboard *Lady Penrhyn* suffer? (pages 21 - 26)

Answer: Cramped conditions, sickness, fear of the unknown, lack of clothes.

6.3 What were the crimes of the youngest and oldest female convicts? (page 23)

**Answer: 13 year-old Elizabeth Hayward was convicted of stealing clothes;
82 year-old Dorothy Handland was convicted for perjury.**

7. Different eyes – different sights

7.1 What did convict Ann Smith threaten to do? (page 27)

Answer: Escape at the first opportunity.

7.2 What would Susannah Holmes have been looking forward to as she looked ashore ? (page 29)

Answer: Marriage to Henry Kable, the father of her baby, after the fleet had landed.

7.3 What experiences did Lieutenant Clarke complain about during his first few days ashore? (page 30)

Answer: Severe thunder & lightning; hard, cold ground to sleep on; spiders, ants & other crawling 'vermin'.

8. Issues and challenges

8.1 What difficulties did the white settlers experience in the first days ashore in Sydney Cove? (page 31)

Answer: The available timber was extremely hard, as was the ground. Some convict were too frail to work.

8.2 What scenes could the black natives have witnessed from a distance? (pages 33-34)

Answer: The erecting of tents, the cutting of trees, the parading of the marines.

9. A night of revelry

9.1 What incidents did Arthur Bowles Smyth mention in his journal on 6th February, 1788? (pages 36-37)

Answer: Male and female convicts 'getting together'; the sailors 'swearing, quarrelling, others singing' .

10. The governor's speech

10.1 What happened on the following day, 7th February, 1788? (pages 39-40)

Answer: Governor Phillip's commission was read; he gave a speech outlining the convicts options.

10.2 Which two convicts does the author name as assembled to hear the Governor's speech? (page 40)

Answer: James Ruse and John Wilson.

10.3 How were their outlooks different? (page 41)

Answer: Ruse was a farmer and wanted to cultivate the land; John Wilson was attracted to the wilderness.

10.4 What experiences did Arthur Phillip have to prepare him as leader of the fleet and colony? (page 43)

Answer: He had experienced a number of long voyages and witnessed the fatal effects of bad management. He had experience supervising men under trying conditions.

11. Strange appearances and disappearances

11.1 What strange creatures did the convicts report seeing? (pages 44 - 45)

Answer: They reported seeing 'an alligator, 8 feet long'; and a 'tiger' was reportedly sighted.

12. Creatures, great and small

12.1 What strange creatures would the natives have witnessed coming ashore? (page 47)

Answer: They would have witnessed pigs, sheep, cows, geese and other poultry.

12.2 What seed and plant cuttings had been brought on the First Fleet? (pages 48 - 49)

Answer: Corn, wheat and cotton seeds, grape vines, as well apple, pear and fig tree saplings.

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13. A beating for a beating

13.1 What happened to Elizabeth Needham? (page 50)

Answer: She received a beating from a marine for not submitting to his sexual demands.

13.2 What was Major Ross's role in the colony? (page 51)

Answer: He was lieutenant Governor, second in charge.

13.3 How did he cause problems for Governor Phillip? (page 51 - 52)

Answer: He undermined Phillip's authority; argued that the marines' role was not to supervise convicts.

13.4 What was Governor Phillip's solution to finding overseers for the convicts? (page 51)

Answer: He chose convicts as overseers of the work gangs.

14. View from the ridge

14.1 Who visited the white camp in February 1788? (page 53)

Answer: Two Aboriginal men sent as scouts.

14.2 What would natives have witnessed at Sydney Cove after the arrival of the white people? (page 55 - 56)

Answer: They saw convicts bound and lashed; a young man executed by hanging; many others lay sick & dying.

14.3 What was one of Lieutenant Dawes's assigned tasks in the Sydney Cove settlement? (page 57)

Answer: He was to build an observatory.

15. Beyond the boundary

15.1 What observations, about the natives, did Watkin Tench write in his journal? (page 60)

Answer: He wrote about the construction of their canoes and their fishing techniques.

15.2 What had occurred involving convict Thomas Barrett during the First Fleet voyage? (pages 61 - 62)

Answer: Thomas Barrett had managed to produce counterfeit money.

15.3 How was convict, James Bloodworth, making an impact on the settlement? (pages 63 - 64)

Answer: He was a builder who showed others how to construct huts from the available resources.

15.4 What was William Bryant's crime and what role was he assigned in the settlement?(page 64)

Answer: Bryant was convicted for smuggling and he was put in charge of fishing operations.

16. The Kable's story

16.1 For what crimes were Henry and Susannah Kable convicted and transported? (page 65)

Answer: They were both convicted for stealing.

16.2 What happened to Susannah before sailing for Botany Bay? (pages 66 - 67)

Answer: She was separated, then reunited with Henry and their baby. After British media coverage of their story, they received donated goods.

16.3 What further drama were the Kables faced with after arriving in Sydney Cove? (pages 67 - 69)

Answer: Their donated property had gone missing and was unaccounted for.

17. Into the wild blue yonder

17.1 What mission was Lieutenant King given? (page 70)

Answer: To establish a settlement on Norfolk Island.

17.2 Who accompanied him to Norfolk Island? (page 71)

Answer: A doctor, marines and a small group of convicts, including Ann Inett.

18. Into an unknown wilderness

18.1 Where did the governor and a group of officers go in April 1788? (page 74)

Answer: Westward from Sydney Cove with the aim of exploring the mountains and finding a river.

18.2 What did John White report seeing? (page 75)

Answer: Samples of native artwork.

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19. Friends and thieves

19.1 What positive interactions happened between some groups of black and white people? (page 78)

Answer: The convicts visited a native camp where they danced and sang together and exchanged gifts.

19.2 What negative experiences occurred between the black and white people? (page 79 - 80)

Answer: Convicts stole native fishing and hunting equipment; natives forcibly took fish after a large haul.

20. Frustration and progress

20.1 What negative event took place at the beginning of May 1788? (page 82)

Answer: James Bennett was executed by hanging for stealing food.

20.2 What milestone occurred on 15th May 1788? (page 83)

Answer: The first stone of the governor's residence was laid.

20.3 What necessary work did convicts perform? (pages 83 - 84)

Answer: Bricks were manufactured & transported on carts dragged by convicts who were harnessed like animals; others learnt stone cutting and timber milling. Female convicts made wooden pins.

21. The rush-cutter incident

21.1 What happened to two rush-cutters to cause the governor to investigate? (pages 85-86)

Answer: They were speared and left for dead near their tents.

21.2 Who did the Governor and his men encounter on their return trip to Sydney? (pages 86 - 87)

Answer: A large group of up to two hundred natives.

21.3 What conclusion did the white men draw about the rush-cutters' deaths? (pages 87 - 88)

Answer: The deaths were revenge killings by the natives for ill-treatment they, or their kin, had received.

22. Across the social divide

22.1 What happened on June 4th? (page 89)

Answer: The first 'public holiday' was celebrated with bonfires to mark the King's Birthday.

22.2 What happened to the colony's small stock of cattle? (page 90)

Answer: They escaped into the 'wilderness' and could not be traced.

22.3 What opinion did Major Ross express about the colony in a letter to England? (page 91)

Answer: '...in the whole world there is not a worse country'

22.4 What did a female convict say in a letter about some women's situation? (page 92)

Answer: 'They are totally deprived of clothes'...'several women, who became pregnant on the voyage, are since left by their partners who have returned to England'.

22.5 What happened to Henry and Susannah Kable in July 1788? (pages 92 - 94)

Answer: A court case took place to investigate the loss of their property.

22.6 What happened to a group of devious marines? (pages 94 - 95)

Answer: They were executed for involvement in a scam to rob the public food stores.

23. Across the racial divide

23.1 According to the author, on what did various racial interactions of July 1788 depend? (pages 96 - 99)

Answer: The dealings between black and white depended on who, where and how the interaction took place.

24. Rose Hill

24.1 What two steps did the governor take to avoid serious food shortage? (page 100)

Answer: He sent Captain Hunter to Africa to buy provisions; he established a settlement at 'Rose Hill'.

24.2 What impact did the "Rose Hill" settlement have on the Burramatta people? (pages 101 - 102)

Answer: The settlement robbed the natives of their food sources and access to raw materials for equipment.

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25. An opportunity not to be missed

25.1 What plan did James Ruse put to Governor Phillip? (page 103)

Answer: With a plot of ground, seed & animal stock and labour for land clearing, he could become self-sufficient.

25.2 Why did Governor Phillip agree to Ruse's proposal? (page 104)

Answer: He wanted to see if it was possible for a man to become self-sufficient & provide incentive for others.

25.3 What plan was Governor Phillip brewing? (pages 104 - 105)

Answer: To bring natives into Sydney, unwillingly if necessary, to show them the advantages of 'civilisation'.

26. Kidnaps and adoptions

26.1 How was a native man (Arabadoo) captured? (pages 106 - 107)

Answer: He was dragged into a boat after being lured by presents.

26.2 What did the captive think when he saw the officers gathered in the dining room? (page 108)

Answer: He thought they planned to eat him.

26.3 What new experiences did Arabadoo have during his first days at Sydney Cove? (pages 108 - 109)

Answer: He learnt English words; was dressed in clothes, ate unfamiliar food and had a tour of the settlement.

26.4 What words did Watkin Tench use to describe Arabadoo? (page 111)

Answer: Watkin Tench said he was 'of a gentle and easy-going temper'

26.5 What 'extraordinary catastrophe' occurred during Arabadoo's time in Sydney Cove? (page 113)

Answer: A smallpox epidemic claimed the lives of many native people.

26.6 Who was brought into the settlement to be nursed? (page 114 - 115)

Answer: Two native children, a boy Nanberry, and a girl, Boorong.

26.7 What happened to Arabadoo and what was the reaction of Governor Phillip? (pages 116 - 117)

Answer: He caught small-pox and died. 'The governor, who particularly regarded him, caused him to be buried in his own garden'.

27. Further into the vast unknown

27.1 How did Phillip and his officers try to assist a young woman on a journey westward? (pages 118 - 120)

Answer: They made a fire to warm her, cooked some game and fish; and tried to communicate their goodwill.

27.2 How did Watkin Tench describe the country west of Rose Hill? (page 121)

Answer: As a 'wild abyss'... 'the picture of solitude was complete and undisturbed'.

27.3 What expedition was attempted by Lieutenants Dawes and Johnston in 1789? (page 123)

Answer: They crossed the Nepean River and attempted to 'penetrate the mountains'.

27.4 What was the result? (page 124)

Answer: They returned to Sydney only a week after setting out. Dawes produced a detailed map of the territory.

28. 'A most unpleasant service'

28.1 What was Lieutenant William Bradley ordered to do and how did he feel about it? (pages 125 - 126)

Answer: To kidnap more natives. He said it was 'the most unpleasant service' he had ever been involved in.

28.2 What happened to the kidnapped men when they arrived in Sydney? (pages 127 - 128)

Answer: They were assured of good treatment but they were restrained with ropes and guarded.

28.3 How did Bennelong react to his situation after Colbee escaped? (page 128 - 129)

Answer: Initially he was alarmed but soon became 'reconciled' and 'willingly communicated information'.

29. Teachers and students

29.1 What did the white men learn from Bennelong? (page 131)

Answer: That an island, 'Memel' was his hereditary property. He demonstrated bush skills such as fire-making.

29.2 What did convicts Isabella Rawson and William Richardson begin around this time? (page 132 - 133)

Answer: They began teaching children of the First Fleet to read and write.

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30. Impatient for news

30.1 What began to preoccupy the white settlers? (page 134 - 135)

Answer: News from Britain and fresh supplies to ensure their survival.

30.2 What did Governor Phillip do to thwart the threat of starvation? (page 135)

Answer: He sent HMS Sirius to China to purchase food and supplies.

31. Survival tactics

31.1 Who sailed for Norfolk Island in March 1790? (page 136 - 137)

Answer: Major Ross with 280 others, including George Johnston, Esther and their children and convict John Hudson.

31.2 What did Esther Abrahams and Ann Inett have in common? (page 138)

Answer: Both were under the protection of prominent men who acknowledged their illegitimate sons.

32. Crucial decisions

32.1 What survival measures did Governor Phillip impose in the autumn months of 1790? (page 139 -140)

Answer: He announced a reduction to rations, including his own.

32.2 What devastating news did Watkin Tench report about *HMS Sirius* shortly after? (page 142)

Answer: *Sirius* had been shipwrecked off Norfolk Island.

32.3 What announcement did the governor make in April 1790? (page 143)

Answer: That they had a three to six month supply of food.

32.4 According to one letter, what affect did their circumstances have on the marines? (pages 143 -144)

Answer: They performed their duties barefoot; the dread of perishing by famine stared them in the face.

32.5 What did a return to the mainland from Norfolk Island mean for Ann Inett? (pages 144 - 145)

Answer: Her relationship with Lieutenant King, father of her two sons, was over as he was sailing to England.

33. The escape

33.1 How did Bennelong manage to escape in May 1790? (page 146)

Answer: He feigned illness and once outside, he jumped the fence to his freedom.

33.2 What were the conditions in the colony when Bennelong escaped? (page 147)

Answer: They were counting the day to when there was no stores of food left.

34. Thoughts of freedom

34.1 What was John Wilson planning? (page 148 -149)

Answer: He was looking forward to a life of freedom in the 'wilderness' beyond the Sydney settlement.

34.2 How does the author know what John Wilson was planning? (see notes, page 288)

Answer: Collins wrote that after his sentence expired, Wilson lived with Aborigines, preferring their lifestyle.

35. Letters and questions

35.1 What made Watkin Tench's 'heart and mind overflow' in June 1790? (page 150 -151)

Answer: A ship, the *Lady Julianna*, arrived from England with convicts, supplies and letters from home.

35.2 What news did the colonist hear? (page 152)

Answer: They heard of the French Revolution for the first time. They heard that a ship, *Guardian*, had been sent with provisions a year earlier but had hit an iceberg in the Southern Ocean, preventing its arrival.

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36. The Second Fleet -1790

36.1 When the 'Second Fleet' arrived, what was the condition of the transported convicts? (pages 153-154)

Answer: Many hundreds were dead or dying.

36.2 Who was the young Irishman on *Neptune*, and what role was he given on Norfolk Island? (page 155)

Answer: D'Arcy Wentworth arrived on Neptune and was given the role of 'assistant surgeon' on Norfolk Is.

36.3 Why were the Macarthurs arriving in Sydney? What did they suffer en-route? (page 156)

Answer: John Macarthur was a soldier in the newly formed New South Wales Corps. He and his baby son were dangerously ill during the voyage; Elizabeth's baby daughter survived only one hour.

36.4 What were Elizabeth Macarthur's early impressions of the colony? (page 158)

Answer: She wrote to her friend that 'All was novelty around and was noticed by me with eager curiosity'.

36.5 What frightening incident occurred in the harbour weeks after the Macarthurs arrived? (page 159)

Answer: A huge whale had come into the harbour and overturned a small boat, leaving only one survivor.

37. Mayhem at Manly Cove

37.1 What happened when John White met Bennelong and Colbee in September 1790? (pages 161-162)

Answer: Bennelong expressed a wish to see Governor Phillip and sent a gift of whale meat to him.

37.2 How did Governor Phillip approach the natives, and why didn't he recognise Bennelong? (page 163)

Answer: He approached with gifts of bread and meat. Bennelong had injuries, a long beard and had lost weight.

37.3 How does Henry Waterhouse's account show his apprehension? (pages 164 - 167)

Answer: He saw natives 'on each side and 8 or 10 in front, each with spears in their hands'.

37.4 What happened to Governor Phillip and with what result? (pages 166 – 168)

Answer: Phillip was speared and assisted to the boat by his men with the spear shaft protruding from his body. Initially the wound was thought to be fatal but doctors assured him he would recover.

37.5 What thoughts did Phillip express in his account of the spearing incident? (page 169)

Answer: He believed the action 'proceeded from a momentary impulse of fear' but wondered why Bennelong didn't intervene when the spear was taken up.

38. Making Amends

38.1 Who did Lt. Dawes, Rev. Johnson and Boorong meet on the harbour and what was said? (page 170)

Answer: Maugoran, Boorong's father and representative of the Burrumatta people.

38.2 What did Maugoran say and learn about the white settlers? (pages 170 - 171)

Answer: His people were angry about the Rose Hill settlement; he learnt that the white people had saved his daughter but taken his land.

38.3 What happened when officers met Barangaroo with Bennelong? (pages 172-174)

Answer: She was reticent about meeting them; she would not taste their wine and tried to persuade Boorong to return to her own people. She showed no inclination to visit Sydney.

38.4 What happened after Bennelong returned to Sydney? (pages 175 – 179)

Answer: Friendly relations developed and many of the natives, including Barangaroo visited Sydney regularly.

39. Pemulwuy

39.1 What disturbing incident occurred in December 1790? (pages 181 - 183)

Answer: Convict game-hunter, John McEntire was fatally speared by Pemulwuy.

39.2 Did McEntire reveal what he had done to prompt Pemulwuy's actions? (page 183)

Answer: He confessed to 'crime of the deepest dye...too terrible to repeat'. Later he retracted his confession.

40. Retaliation

40.1 What was Governor Phillip's reaction to Pemulwuy's attack on McEntire? (pages 184 - 187)

Answer: He sent out a punitive expedition 'to prevent further mischief'.

40.2 What was Tench's reaction to Governor Phillip's proposed actions? (pages 185 - 187)

Answer: He recommended a more lenient approach, suggesting taking captives rather than killing natives.

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41. Conflict and bumbles

41.1 How did Dawes feel about his involvement in the punitive expedition? (pages 188 & 194)

Answer: Initially he refused involvement, then reneged. Afterward he was conscience stricken and announced he would not involve himself in action against the Eora again.

41.2 Who did Tench and his military party meet in the Botany Bay area and with what result? (page 190)

Answer: They met Colbee who in full knowledge of their mission, fearlessly attached himself to their party.

41.3 What disaster struck Tench and his men on the second Botany Bay expedition? (pages 191 - 193)

Answer: They sank in the mud to their chests while trying to cross the river and almost lost men in the process.

41.4 What was the outcome of both expeditions? (pages 193 - 195)

Answer: No captives were taken.

42. Growth and adjustment

42.1 What positive news and trying conditions did Tench report in the summer of 1791? (pages 196 - 197)

Answer: He described the first bunches of grapes harvested; he reported excessively hot temperatures.

42.2 What did Elizabeth Macarthur write about in her letters to England? (pages 197 - 198)

Answer: The hot winds, extreme heat and terrifying storms.

42.3 How did Daringa and Barangaroo react to the public flogging of a convict? (page 199)

Answer: Daringa 'shed tears' while Barangaroo angrily 'snatched a stick and menaced the executioner'.

43. Life and death

43.1 What significant events occurred for Bennelong during 1791? (pages 200 - 201)

Answer: He became father to a daughter, Dilboong. Later in the year both Dilboong and Barangaroo died.

43.2 What did Governor Phillip learn about Bennelong's familial expectation of him? (page 202)

Answer: Bennelong assumed Governor Phillip would take responsibility for Dilboong, as her *Be-anna* (father).

43.3 What did David Collins learn about Bennelong's beliefs? (pages 202 –203)

Answer: That at death, the Eora believed they returned to the clouds.

44. Forward Planning

44.1 What plan was Govern Phillip formulating for himself? (page 204)

Answer: Phillip was planning to return to England due to ill-health.

44.2 What incentive did Govern Phillip offer to convicts? (page 204)

Answer: Phillip allotted plots of ground to convicts as incentive to take up farming.

44.3 What plan was Pemulwuy devising and how do we know? (page 205 & notes, page 293)

Answer: He observed that white men were dependent on their crops and later led raids on corn fields.

45. New territory

45.1 Who went on an expedition westward from Sydney in autumn 1790? (page 206)

Answer: Arthur Phillip, David Collins, John White, Lt. Dawes and others, accompanied by Colbee & Ballooderry.

45.2 How did Tench describe the terrain west of Rose Hill, and its effect on the white men? (page 208)

Answer: The terrain was 'full of steep, barren rocks'; their fatigue was oppressive, one man collapsed.

45.3 Who did they meet and what did Colbee tell the visitor about his white companions? (pages 208 - 209)

Answer: They met a stranger called Bereewan. Colbee described his companions as 'Englishmen' and 'good'.

45.4 What were Colbee and Ballooderry amused about during the journey? (pages 209 -210)

Answer: They were amused by the apparent difficulties of the white men and made jokes when they fell.

45.5 Who did the explorers meet at the river and what did he/they demonstrate? (pages 211 -214)

Answer: They met Yellomundee, a *koradji*, a man with special healing power, who demonstrated his mystical talent by removing Colbee's scar. Other men demonstrated their tree climbing techniques.

45.6 How did Tench describe the people who helped him cross the river a month later? (pages 215 -216)

Answer: He noted their 'patience and courtesy' ...they showed 'no sign of taking advantage of the helplessness and dependence of our situation...'

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46. Great escapes

46.1 Who escaped in March 1791 and how did they do it? (pages 217-220)

Answer: William & Mary Bryant with their two infants and seven male convicts planned by hiding food, equipment & weapons. They chose a moonless night with when no ships were there to pursue them.

46.2 What place did another group of escapees give as their destination? (pages 221-222)

Answer: China

47. Family matters

47.1 What decision was George Johnston facing? (page 223)

Answer: Should he stay in the colony or go home to Britain?

47.2 How had Sydney changed while he and Esther were at Norfolk Island? (page 224)

Answer: Sydney had diversified with an increase in black people living there; ships were arriving & farms producing.

48. Arrivals and departures

48.1 What outrage did David Collins feel about the arrival of the Third Fleet? (page 225)

Answer: The ship's masters were inhumane in deriving an advantage from cutting the ration of their fellow man.

48.2 What choices were convicts given regarding their future? (page 226)

Answer: They could become 'settlers' or 'ship themselves on board such vessels as would give them a passage'.

48.3 Who would be leaving on *HMS Gorgon*? (page 226)

Answer: The marines and officers of the First Fleet, including Watkin Tench and William Dawes.

48.4 Who had arrived on *HMS Gorgon*? (page 227)

Answer: Lieutenant King & his pregnant new wife, Anna Josepha, as well as Captain Patterson and his wife.

48.5 What did the arrival of *HMS Gorgon* mean for convict, Ann Inett? (pages 228 - 229)

Answer: Lieutenant King, the father of her two sons, offered to take the boys & raise them in the King family.

48.6 Who accompanied the Kings to Norfolk Island as a servant? (page 229)

Answer: Jane Dundas, who had been a servant in Governor Phillip's household.

49. Nanberry and Ballooderry

49.1 What kind of interactions was Nanberry experiencing as the foster-son of John White? (page 230)

Answer: He mixed with the leading members of white society, participating in dinners at Government house.

49.2 What enterprise did Ballooderry begin and what caused trouble for him? (pages 231 - 232)

Answer: Bartering surplus fish for bread & meat. When his canoe was destroyed by convicts he took revenge.

49.3 How did Governor Phillip react when Ballooderry became very ill? (page 232 - 233)

Answer: He sent the doctor to attend to him and said when recovered he could live again at Government House.

49.4 Who attended Ballooderry's funeral and how did Maugoran react to his son's death? (pages 234 -235)

Answer: His black and white friends, his sister, Boorong. His father wept privately and silently.

50. Maugoran's family

50.1 How had Maugoran's sons adjusted to the Sydney settlement of the British? (page 236)

Answer: They had come to live in Sydney, bartered food and had their wounds treated by the doctors.

50.2 What decision did Boorong make and how did her guardians react? (pages 237 - 238)

Answer: She decided to return to her people, as she wanted to be married. Her guardians wished her well.

51. More goodbyes

51.1 What did the departure of *HMS Gorgon* mean for Elizabeth Macarthur? (pages 239 - 240)

Answer: She was feeling low as she watched 'a considerable branch of her society being lopped off'

51.2 Where did Watkin Tench go before departing the colony and with what intention? (page 241)

Answer: He visited the settlements around Rose Hill to gather material for his second book.

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51. More goodbyes (continued)

51.3 Whose stories did he include in his journal? (pages 242 - 244)

Answer: He included accounts of George Barrington, Anthony and Elizabeth Rope, Matthew Everingham.

51.4 Why would William Dawes have mixed emotions on leaving Sydney Cove? (pages 245 - 246)

Answer: He was heading home but he'd developed friendships with Aboriginal people, particularly with Patye.

52. A time of transition

52.1 Why was David Collins feeling despondent in December 1791? (page 247)

Answer: Supply & Gorgon had left, taking many friends.

52.2 What news arrived with the *Royal Admiral*? (page 248)

Answer: Governor Phillip received permission to return to England.

52.3 What reactions would there have been to Governor Phillip's announcement? (page 248)

Answer: Convicts with whom he'd dealt leniently may be sad; many in the NSW Corps may be pleased.

52.4 What did Elizabeth Macarthur, Esther Abrahams and Susannah Kable have in common? (page 249)

Answer: Each had brought a young infant to the colony; each had faced similar challenges and each could look forward to growing prosperity.

53. Pondering the known and the unknown

53.1 As Governor Phillip compiled his report, what progress would he have noted? (pages 252 - 254)

Answer: Sydney was expanding; the settlers who had taken up land grants were 'comfortably situated'.

53.2 Who would govern after Arthur Phillip left and how would he administer differently? (pages 254 - 255)

Answer: Major Francis Grose would take control after Phillip; he would favour the military establishment.

53.3 What progress had convicts James Bloodworth, James Ruse and the Kables made? (pages 255 -258)

Answer: Bloodworth and Ruse had been granted their freedom. Kable had been made a constable.

They were all established in the colony and had found niches for themselves.

53.4 What developments had occurred in Boorong's relationship with the white settlement? (page 261)

Answer: She returned to Sydney after only a week away and subsequently lived across both cultures.

53.5 What developments had occurred in Nanberry's relationship with the white settlement? (page 262)

Answer: He had returned to Sydney after some days away and subsequently lived across both cultures.

53.6 What venture was Bennelong about to embark on with Governor Phillip? (pages 263 - 264)

Answer: Bennelong was about to go to England, to the land of the 'Berewalgal' (the people from far away)

53.7 For Arthur Phillip, what question remained to be answered? (page 261)

Answer: What lay on the other side of the mountains?