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How to use this book

The Student Book is divided into the four subject strands.

CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP



CHAPTER 1

Democracy in action

The principles of freedom of opinion, religion, assembly, association and movement are all vital to a strong and robust democracy. Throughout history Australians have made effective use of the democratic tools available to them—such as staging peaceful protests and demonstrations to campaign for positive change.

Many of these intrinsic rights are currently under threat. It is our task as civic-minded citizens and the introduction of new legislation that seeks to protect Australians from the threat of global terrorism. This has created a debate within Australian society about the need to introduce a bill of rights.

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS



CHAPTER 4

Consumer rights in Australia

Rights are what a person is entitled to or observes. In Australia's mixed economy, governments try to protect the rights of both buyers and sellers using Australian Consumer Law (ACL). If we expect to have certain rights, then we also have a responsibility to make sure that we respect the rights of other people. ACL places responsibilities on both buyers and sellers to ensure that the rights of both groups are protected.

GEOGRAPHY



CHAPTER 6

Landscapes and landforms


Landscapes comprise the physical elements of the earth's surface and the cultural history of human activity, some of which stretches back thousands of years.

Landscapes reflect the interactions of place and people over time and are important in shaping national identity. Landscapes contribute to our sense of place and form the dynamic (constantly changing) landscape to our lives.

Landscapes are the natural features of the earth's surface.

In this chapter we are introduced to the concepts of landscapes and landforms, the processes responsible for their formation and the ways in which people value them.

HISTORY



CHAPTER 9

Overview: The ancient to the modern world

After the fall of Rome, societies in Europe, the Middle East and Asia changed significantly. Across medieval Europe, society was organised under feudalism. The Catholic Church became the most powerful force in Europe. During the 15th century, aggressive ventures in European 'discovery' and colonisation of other parts of the world. This was to become known as the age of exploration.

In the Middle East, the Islamic religion spread and became the dominant power in the region. By 1500, the Ottoman Empire emerged. Religious clashes between Christians and Muslims occurred in a series of wars known as the Crusades.

Each chapter is divided into unit spreads of between two and six pages. The features in each chapter are outlined below.

Chapter opener

Each chapter opens with an engaging image and an introduction related to the chapter content, providing a basis for inquiry into the topic. History chapter openers also feature a timeline showing the key dates of the period covered in the chapter.



CHAPTER 2

Law in action

Rules and laws exist wherever there are people. At school, at home and in society rules and laws tell us about what is acceptable behaviour and what is not. What do you know about the law? What exactly is the difference between a rule and a law? Why are laws needed and who makes them? What are the differences between civil and criminal law? What happens if laws are broken? As a member of Australian society, it is important for you to know how laws affect you and the rights and responsibilities you have.

Unit content

Content in each unit covers one or more 'Knowledge and understanding' content descriptions from the Humanities and Social Sciences syllabus. The core text is supported by primary and secondary written and visual sources. Engaging facts in 'Did you know?' feature will stimulate further interest and provide additional information.

UNIT 10.4

Medieval achievements

The Middle Ages has left a rich legacy that can be seen in many aspects of modern Australian culture, including our political system. This unit explores the achievements of the Middle Ages and how they have shaped the world we live in today.

Manuscripts
Medieval manuscripts were books made up of multiple sheets of parchment, bound together and written in a single hand. They were used for religious, legal, and administrative purposes. The parchment was often decorated with gold leaf and intricate illustrations.

Did you know?
The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1476. This invention revolutionized the way books were produced and distributed, leading to the mass production of printed text.

The printing press
The printing press was a revolutionary invention that allowed for the mass production of printed text. It was developed by Johannes Gutenberg in 1476. The printing press was a significant technological achievement that transformed the way we communicate and share information.

Architecture
The printing press and other medieval achievements led to the development of the printing press and other significant technological advancements. The printing press was a key factor in the spread of the Renaissance and the Reformation.

Gothic architecture
The Gothic style of architecture is characterized by its verticality and use of flying buttresses. It was developed in France in the 12th century and spread throughout Europe. Gothic architecture is known for its tall, thin spires and large windows.

Architecture
The printing press and other medieval achievements led to the development of the printing press and other significant technological advancements. The printing press was a key factor in the spread of the Renaissance and the Reformation.

