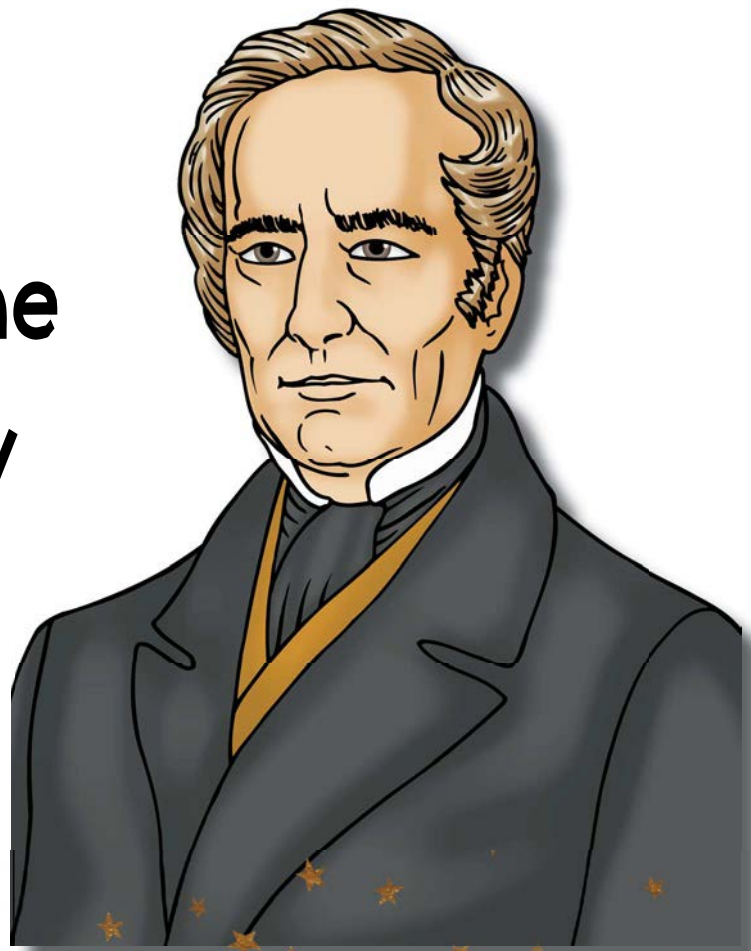


**Grade 5 HASS**  
**Australian History**

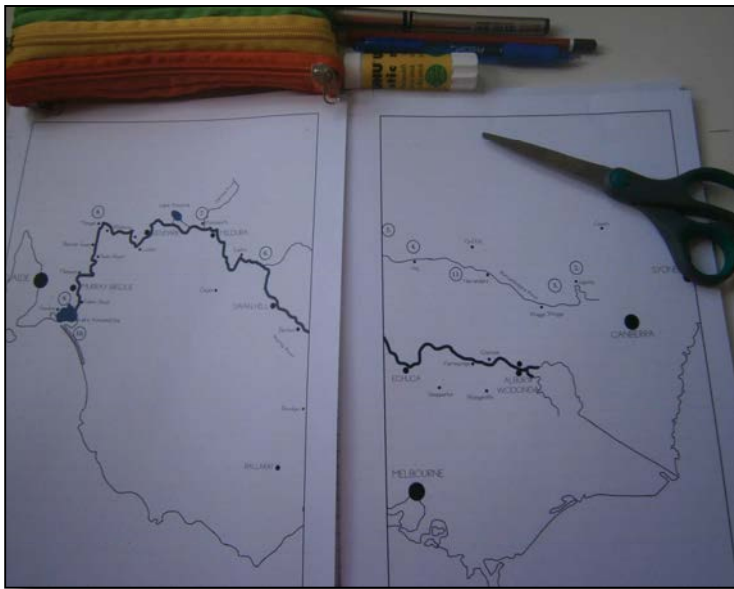
# **Australian Explorers**

## **Charles Sturt**

**Murray River  
Expedition Timeline  
Mapping Activity**



**Aussie Star**  
RESOURCES



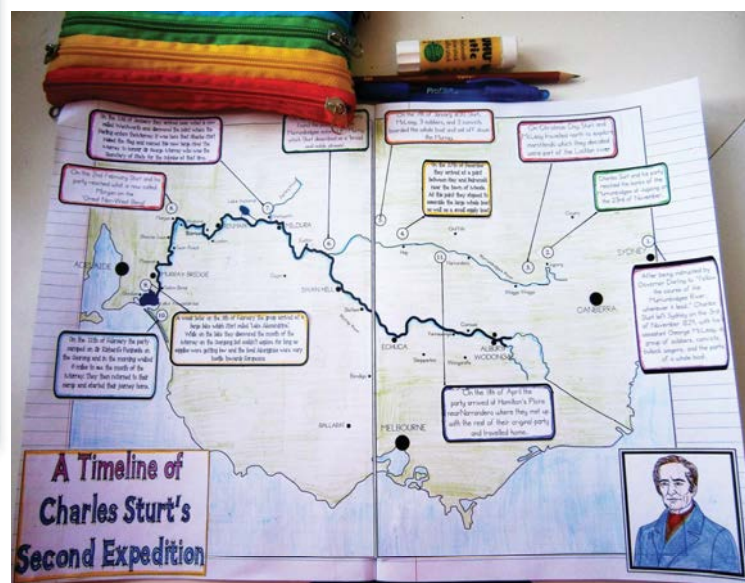
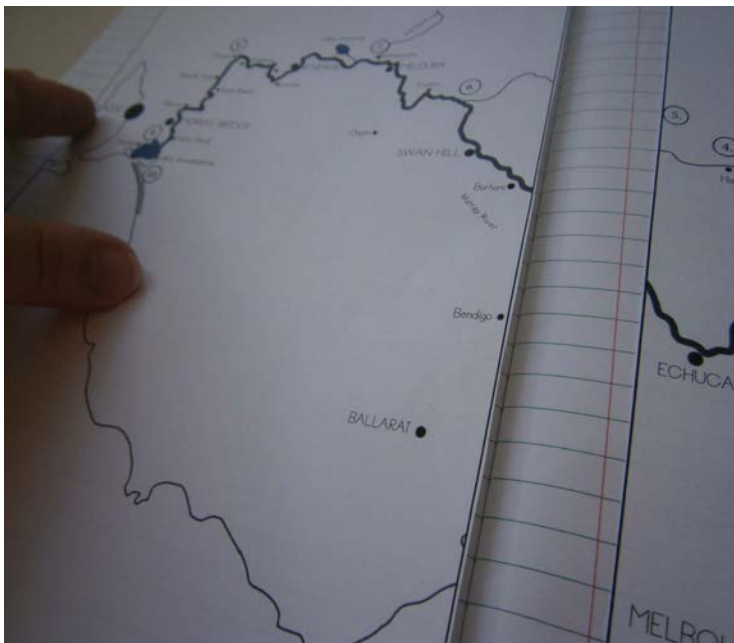
# Assmebly Tips

To assemble the mapping activity each page should be carefully cut out around the border.

A double page spread will need to be used.

Once trimmed, each page can be glued down with the edges of the map lining up in the centre of the book.

Working in pairs can make this easier as students can help each other line up their map to ensure the river and coastline meet.



Cut out the boxes below and sort them in to chronological order. Then glue them in the correct order on the timeline to show the journey Captain Charles Sturt and his men took down the Murray River.

Charles Sturt and his party reached the banks of the Murrumbidgee at Jugiong on the 23rd of November.

A week later on the 9th of February the group arrived at a large lake which Sturt called 'Lake Alexandrina'. While on the lake they discovered the mouth of the Murray on the Goorong but couldn't explore for long as supplies were getting low and the local Aborigines were very hostile towards Europeans.

On the 2nd February Sturt and his party reached what is now called 'Great North West Bend' Morgan on the

After being instructed by Governor Darling to "follow the course of the Murrumbidgee River, wherever it lead." Charles Sturt left Sydney on the 3rd of November 1829, with his assistant George McLeay, a group of soldiers, convicts, bullock wagons, and the parts of a whale boat.

On the 14th of January the party found the point where the Murrumbidgee entered the Murray which Sturt described as a 'broad and noble stream'.

On the 27th of December they arrived at a point between Hay and Balranald near the town of Maude. At this point they stopped to assemble the whale boat and a small supply boat to continue their journey on the river, leaving behind a group of men as a depot for supplies and materials.

On Christmas Day Sturt and McLeay travelled north to explore marshlands which they decided were part of the Lachlan river

On the 12th of February the party camped on Sir Richard's Peninsula on the Goorong and in the morning walked 6 miles to see the mouth of the Murray. They then returned to their camp and started their journey home.

On the 7th of January 1830 Sturt, McLeay, 3 soldiers, and 3 convicts boarded the whale boat and set off down the Murray.

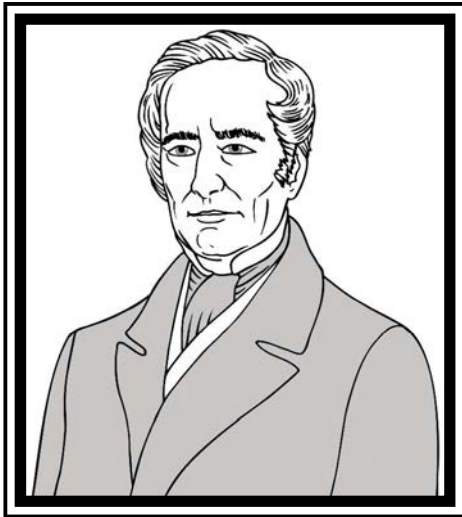
On the 11th of April the party arrived at Hamilton's Plains near Narandera where they met up with the rest of their original party and travelled home.

On the 23rd of January they arrived near what is now called Wentworth and discovered the point where the Darling enters the Murray. It was here that Charles Sturt raised the flag and named this new large river The Murray to honour Sir George Murray who was the Secretary of State for the Colonies at that time.

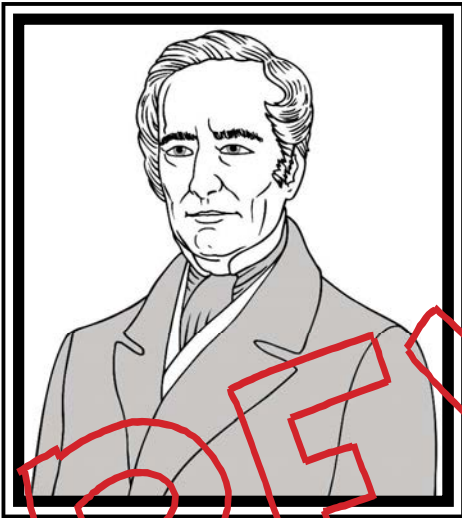




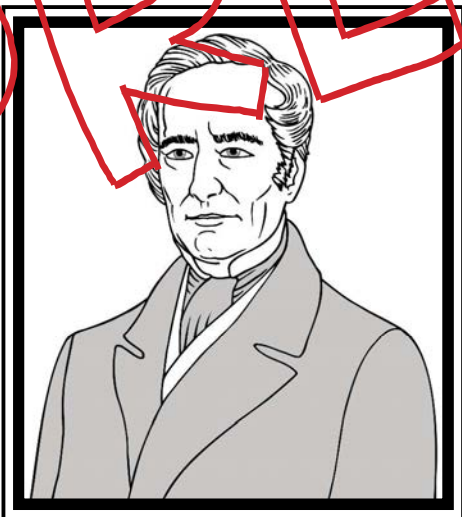
Trim so that each student has one image and title each.



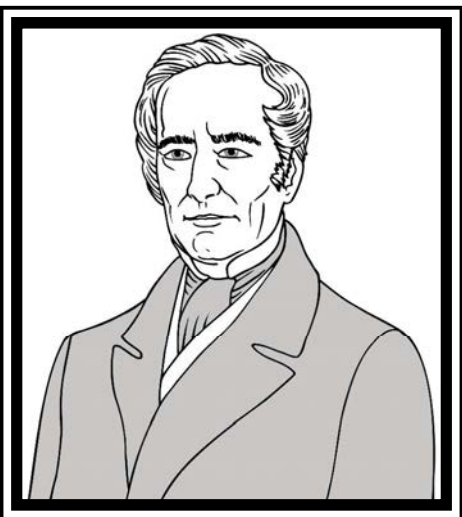
A Timeline of  
Charles Sturt's  
Second Expedition



A Timeline of  
Charles Sturt's  
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A Timeline of  
Charles Sturt's  
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Charles Sturt's  
Second Expedition

# ANSWERS

Cut out the boxes below and sort them in to chronological order. Then glue them in the correct order on the timeline to show the journey Captain Charles Sturt and his men took down the Murray River.

2  
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A week later on the 9th of February the group arrived at a large lake which Sturt called 'Lake Alexandrina'. While on the lake they discovered the mouth of the Murray on the Goorong but couldn't explore for long as supplies were getting low and the local Aborigines were very hostile towards Europeans.

8  
On the 2nd February Sturt and his party reached a point on the 'Great Nor-West Bend'.

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