

Kaarta Gar-up (Kings Park)

Before watching the Kings Park video, use google maps to identify where the park is in Perth.

1. How big is Kings Park? _____ hectares or _____ km²
2. Which two rivers are visible from Kings Park? _____
3. What is the name given to the range of hills also visible from Kings Park? _____

As you watch the Kings Park video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. On its journey through the land we now know as Birritt (_____), the _____ (Rainbow Serpent) created _____, _____, _____ and _____.
2. The _____ gouged a path, the Derbal Yerrigan (_____), before it went to the sea. As it rose up from the ground, the Waugal pushed up the earth to form the hills we call Kaarta Gar-up (_____).
3. In Noongar language "Kaarta" means _____, and "Gar-up" means place of the _____ or _____. The area where Western Australia's _____ now stands, Noongar people call Gara katta, or _____ or _____ hill.
4. The side slope of Mt Eliza is named Gooniallup, which means 'place of _____ made by the _____'. It was an important _____ and _____ area for Aboriginal males.
5. This area is _____ to the Waugal and Noongar people.

A place that provides

1. Kaarta Gar-up gave _____ for the _____ Noongar people, and was a place to _____, _____ and _____. The water from the local spring is referred to as mangjitj kep (_____) and is believed by some Noongars to have quop

➤ **Comprehension Sheet**

- werin (_____ and _____) properties.
2. Another source of water in Kings Park was an old hollow _____ that collected _____. It was known as Kep Kalga and was located near to where the statue of _____ is today.
 3. Kaarta Gar-up (Mount Eliza) was also used for hunting yonga (_____), kaarda (_____), koomal (_____), kooya (_____) and for gathering zamia palm nuts and other roots and fruits. It was used as place for wangkiny (_____) and nyinyiny (_____ and _____).
 4. In the 1890's, a water _____ was built on _____, water was pumped into it from _____ Dam and it became Perth's first official water supply.

Yeye

1. Today, Noongar people still visit Kaarta Gar-up (_____) for family gatherings, bbq's and _____ renewal. Noongar people are actively involved in _____ Kings Park and share their culture through guided _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Following viewing of the video

1. The area of Mt Eliza is sacred to the Whadjuk Noongar people. What do you think the word "sacred" means? _____

2. Do you think we could drink water straight from the springs around Perth, as Aboriginal people did? Give reasons for your answer _____

3. In addition to water from dams, where does Water Corporation currently source drinking water? _____

4. Why are parks like Kings Park in Perth and Central Park in New York important to preserve in large cities? _____



Kaarta Gar-up (Kings Park)

Before watching the Kings Park video, use google maps to identify where the park is in Perth.

1. How big is Kings Park? 400 hectares or 4km²
2. Which two rivers are visible from Kings Park? Swan River and Canning River.
3. What is the name given to the range of hills also visible from Kings Park? The Darling Ranges.

As you watch the Kings Park video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. On its journey through the land we now know as Birrirt (Perth), the Waugal (Rainbow Serpent) created swamps, creeks, waterholes, lakes and valleys.
2. The Waugal gouged a path, the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River), before it went to the sea. As it rose up from the ground, the Waugal pushed up the earth to form the hills we call Kaarta Gar-up (Mount Eliza).
3. In Noongar language "Kaarta" means hill, and "Gar-up" means place of the spider or crab. The area where Western Australia's parliament house now stands, Noongar people call Gara katta, or spider or crab hill.
4. The side slope of Mt Eliza is named Gooniallup, which means 'place of poo made by the rainbow serpent'. It was an important ceremonial and dreaming area for Aboriginal males.
5. This area is sacred to the Waugal and Noongar people.

A place that provides

1. Kaarta Gar-up gave sustenance for the Whadjuk Noongar people, and was a place to camp, hunt and hold ceremonies. The water from the local spring is referred to as mangjitj kep (sweetened water) and is believed by some Noongars to have quop werin (spiritual and healing) properties.
2. Another source of water in Kings Park was an old hollow tree that collected rainwater. It was known as Kep Kalga and was located near to where the statue of Queen Victoria is today.
3. Kaarta Gar-up (Mount Eliza) was also used for hunting yonga (kangaroo), kaarda (lizards), koomal (possum), kooya (frogs) and for gathering zamia palm nuts and other roots and fruits. It was used as place for wangkiny (talking) and nyinyiny (sitting and camping).
4. In the 1890's, a water reservoir was built on Mt Eliza, water was pumped into it from Victoria Dam and it became Perth's first official water supply.

Yeye

1. Today, Noongar people still visit Kaarta Gar-up (Mount Eliza) for family gatherings, bbq's and spiritual renewal. Noongar people are actively involved in managing Kings Park and share their culture through guided walks, storytelling, books, painting and ceremony.

Following viewing of the video

Answers have not been provided to these evaluative and inferential questions. Students are required to formulate a response based on research and understanding.