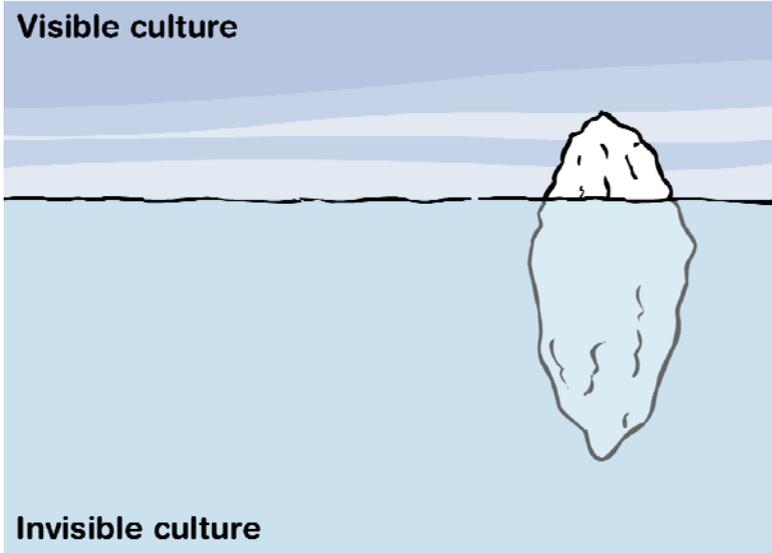


Landmarks and culture

Answers

1.

Visible and invisible aspects



Visible culture

Invisible culture

Answers should be written on graphic as follows:

Above the line: museums, gestures, holiday customs, paintings, monuments, literature, eating habits, style of dress, religious practices.

Below the line: expectations, values, concept of beauty, religious beliefs, concept of fairness, concept of space.

2. Sample answer:

Famous places tell us about a country's history and culture. They often reflect the values and beliefs held by the people of that country.

3.

a)

Sample answers:

Daily life	History	Values and beliefs
Istiqlal Mosque	Taman Mini	Ragunan Zoo
Sunda Kelapa	Taman Fatahillah	Istiqlal Mosque
	Monas (National Monument)	National Museum
	Sunda Kelapa	Monas (National Monument)
	Museum Nasional	Taman Mini (theme park)
		Ancol (amusement park)

Sample answers:

b)

Ancol

– is an amusement park. It tells us about the values Indonesians hold in terms of what they like to do for entertainment. We can see that many Indonesians like to go to amusement parks with their families and that this sort of recreation is just as important to them as it is to Australians who like to go to similar places such as Dreamworld and Sea World.

Istiqlal Mosque

– tells us about Indonesian values and beliefs because we can see how a large percentage of Indonesians worship. That it is the largest mosque in Southeast Asia also indicates how important Islam is to many Indonesians. We can also observe many people coming to the mosque everyday indicating that religion is a vital part of Indonesian daily life.

Monas (National Monument)

– tells us about Indonesia's history. It is a historical monument commemorating Indonesia's independence. Inside, there is a museum with a series of dioramas portraying the history of the country. Monas tells us how much the Indonesian people value their independence and how important the struggle to gain it was to them. It tells us how proud they are of their nation. The National Monument also informs us about the Indonesian people's belief that, as a nation, they have the right to be free to make their own decisions, have their own government and not be ruled by a foreign power.

Taman Mini

– is a theme park which tells us about the history of the many different ethnic groups that make up the Indonesian nation – about three hundred in all. Some of these groups are Javanese, Balinese, Batak and Betawi. Taman Mini shows us how the Indonesian people value the idea of being a united and multicultural nation. It also tells us about what they value as entertainment because it has a number of different attractions and has been a popular place for many years.

Sunda Kelapa

– is a working port in the north of Jakarta. It tells us about the history of sailing and commerce in the Indonesian archipelago and how important the traditional sailing ships were and still are to trade and travel between the islands. The port also shows aspects of the daily life of the many people who are employed on the docks and the boats.

Ragunan Zoo

– We can learn about the values Indonesians hold in relation to their natural environment by visiting the Ragunan Zoo. From the carefully-designed animal enclosures, we can see that Indonesians value their own native wildlife as well as wildlife from around the world. The primate conservation section informs us of how Indonesians value the preservation of endangered species such as the *orang utan*.

Taman Fatahillah

– is a historical part of north Jakarta where we can learn about some of the history of Indonesia's past because it is one of the original areas of European activity from the 17th century until Independence. There are many old buildings from hundreds of years ago. These help us understand Indonesia's colonial past.

National Museum

– We can learn about Indonesia's history at the National Museum because it has many artefacts from around the archipelago dating back to prehistoric times. The building itself is a historical building built by the Dutch and is an example of Indonesia's colonial heritage.

4. Sample answers:

Note: The visible aspect that you choose to write about depends on where you live and what you and your family and friends consider to be important about that place.

- (i) In Brisbane, Southbank is an important visible aspect of the local community. The pool and parklands are often featured on postcards and advertisements. It is one of the first places in the city that tourists go to. For me, my friends and my family, it is a place where we swim, relax, watch outdoor movies and have barbecues. On special occasions, like New Year's Eve or Australia Day (26th January), we also go there to watch the fireworks. I think Southbank is symbolic of the way Australians and Brisbanites love nature and the outdoors. It also says something about our great weather!
- (ii) I live in a small town called Isisford, about 120 kilometres from Longreach in Central West Queensland which is a remote rural area of the Australian 'Outback'. One of the most important attractions in my region is the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is a museum that celebrates the lives and stories of some of Australia's bravest explorers and settlers, including stockmen, Aborigines and pioneering families. When you visit the centre, you can learn about life in the Outback both in the present and the past. The building is made from traditional local materials such as timber, sandstone, slate and corrugated iron. I think this centre reveals a lot about our visible culture including our history, geography, climate, architecture and work life. It also tells us that the people who live in the Outback are hard-working, adventurous and resilient.