

COMPLETING A TIMELINE

A timeline is a list of dates and events that happened at those times. Sometimes we use timelines as a summary of what has happened in the past.

Activity 1: Working with your teacher, and using the dates below, complete the timeline. To do this, you need to put the dates in order from the earliest (oldest) up unto the youngest (most recent).

Note: You could do this activity by cutting out the dates and organising them in order from the oldest to the youngest. Then, when you know you're right, paste them onto the timeline!

Note also: Some dates occur more than once.

1800s	237 million years ago	1788	1841 to 1842	1793	1791
From 1831	1889	3,000 to 2,500 years ago	1770	1946	10,000 to 6,000 years ago
1810	1840		1800	1952	Late 1830s
1946		1990	15,000 years ago		2008

Date	Event
	The fossil, Wave Rock, and the sandstone under were Sydney laid down.
	The sea level was lower than now and the Eora (people) probably lived on the coast 6 to 23 km east of Bondi.
10,000 to 6,000 years ago	The sea was at the same level as now.
	This is the age of the oldest bones, shells and rock art found in the Sydney area.
	Captain Cook sailed into Botany Bay and, 'found a very fine stream of fresh water on the north side'. (This was probably Cooks River.)
	There were probably about 3,000 Eora people living between the Nepean/Hawkesbury River and the coast.
1791	More than half of the Eora had already died from smallpox and other diseases after contact with the British settlers.
	The year when the first British settler was given land along the Cooks River.
1800	'Canterbury Vale' farm, with livestock (cows, horses and pigs), vineyards (for grapes) and an orchard of orange, nectarine, peach and apricot trees was sold to William Cox.
	There was fishing and the burning of shells for lime around the mouth of the Cooks River and in Botany Bay
1810	A bridge over the Cooks River at Tempe meant the British settlers could now reach the south bank for picnicking, timber-getting, boating and some swimming.

Date	Event
	By this date, the British settlement had spread along the Cooks River and there were roads and crossings in several places.
Late 1830s	There were country houses beside the Cooks River.
By 1840	There were three crossings on the Cooks River. They were Unwin's Bridge and a dam at Tempe (near today's Princes Highway) and Prout's Bridge at Canterbury.
	The Sugar House refinery was built at Canterbury with sandstone quarried on the site. A dam was built to hold water.
	There was a major flood and the Cooks River rose to 2.5 metres above the dam at Tempe.
1946	The Cooks River was described as, 'Heavily polluted and parts not capable of sustaining aquatic life'. The decision was made to concrete the banks of the river.
	The Cooks River mouth was diverted 1.6 km further to the west so that Mascot airport could be built. Most wetlands had been destroyed by now.
1952	Canterbury Council requested no fishing in the river.
1990	The NSW government introduced fines of up to \$1million for pollution.
	Communities, local councils and the Catchment Management Authority work together to clean up the Cooks River.