

- **The proposed new curriculum removes vital references to Christianity.**

For example:

Year 7 students who formerly learned “How Australia is a secular nation and a multi-faith society with a Christian heritage” (ACHCK051) will now be told that “Australia is a culturally diverse, multifaith, secular and pluralistic society with diverse communities, such as the distinct communities of First Nations Australians” (AC9HC7K05).

Year 8 students who used to be taught about “[t]he values and beliefs of religions practised in contemporary Australia, including Christianity” (ACHCK065) will now study “how groups express their particular identities, including national identity, and how this influences active citizenship, belonging and perceptions of their citizenship, including First Nations People of Australia, religious, cultural and/or community groups” (AC9HC8K06).

https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/media/7025/hass_civics_and_citizenship_comparative_information_f-10.pdf

- **Examples of Christianity being taught in a negative light, without any positive aspects.**

https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/media/7031/hass_history_all_elements_7-10.pdf

Year 8 History

1. p. 40 examining the nature of illuminated manuscripts and how they were the product of a complex and frequently costly process that reflected the power of the Church (AC9HH8K05_E8)
2. describing the features of castles and churches of the period (for example, Warwick Castle in England and Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris) as examples of the Church’s power in terms of its control of wealth and labour (AC9HH8K05_E9)
3. explaining the impact of the Crusades in challenging the Ottoman Empire and their responses to the challenge (AC9HH8K05_E14)

p. 43 South America

4. explaining the arrival of Spanish conquistadores in Mexico and Peru from 1510 AD/CE (Balboa) to 1531 (Pizarro), and their reasons (for example, seeking wealth, claiming land for their king, converting the local populations to Christianity, sense of adventure) (AC9HH8K05_E42)
5. analysing the significance of Alexander VI’s papal decrees of 1493 in legalising Spanish territorial expansion and claims in the Americas (AC9HH8K05_E43)
6. outlining the effects of Spanish conquest on the Americas, such as spread of disease, introduction of crops to Europe (for example, maize, beans, tobacco, chocolate and potatoes), the Encomienda system and mining (AC9HH8K05_E44)
7. explaining the longer-term effects of conquest and colonisation on the indigenous populations of the Americas, such as the unequal distribution of land and wealth, slavery, political inequality, and supremacy of Spanish culture and language over conquered territories (AC9HH8K05_E45)