Lesson V: ANZAC Spirit
ANZAC

- Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
- Born when Gen. Birdwood (British soldier, the ANZAC commander) combined the Aust’n Imperial Force & the NZ Expedition Force in Dec. 1914
- The ANZAC troops to land on Gallipoli Peninsula before dawn & defend the area while the other troops, weapons, & machinery landed
ANZAC

- the troops landing more than 2 kms north of the area (later known as Anzac Cove) 20 ms of sand between the water & the cliffs where the Turkish waited
- a public holiday (April 25\textsuperscript{th})
- the most emotionally celebrated holiday
ANZAC

¢ “every nation must, sooner or later, come for the first time to a supreme test of quality”
¢ a Dawn Remembrance Service and a march through the streets
¢ The movie "Gallipoli": a moving tribute to this important part of Aust’n history.
very important to the Australian psyche relating to a "glorious" defeat which commenced on April 25, 1915 under the command of British generals, the Australian troops’ assault on Turkish positions at Gallipoli poorly organized campaign, troops landing at the wrong spot, fought by the Turkish soldiers in very well defended positions
ANZAC

- Withdrawal of brave "diggers"
- setting the standard for bravery and fortitude throughout Australasia: the bravery of the men in attempting to achieve the ultimately impossible task
The ANZAC Spirit

- referring to the National Characteristics of Aust. & NZ soldiers
- including the notion of ‘mateship’ & ‘cheerful suffering’
- tending to capture the idea of an Aust’n “national character”
- developed in the post-W W I period among returned servicemen
The ANZAC Spirit

- Edwardian conception ‡ a period of now often regarded as complicated, luxurious, and unhurried
- Larrikinism ‡ the symptoms were the evident in the behavior of ‘currency’ lads who, as early as 1819, were accused of rowdy behavior such as drinking, brawling, profanity & gambling
The ANZAC Spirit

- in WW II, the myth of the ANZAC spirit to be transformed by conceptions of heroic suffering
- during the 1950s & 1960s, fading as a result of Aust’n anti-war movement
- in the 1980s, back to prominence a response to “Gallipoli”
Lesson VII: Advance Australia Fair

Australian National Anthem
Advance Australia Fair

- The official national anthem composed by Peter Dodds McCormick, under the pen-name ‘Amicus’ since 19 April 1984 by a decision of Bob Hawke & a proclamation by the Gov-Gen Sir Ninian Stephen.

- 1st performed by Andrew Fairfax on 30 Nov. 1878.

- An amended version sung at the inauguration of the Commonwealth on 1 Jan. 1901.
Advance Australia Fair

- In 1973, Whitlam starting a competition for an anthem distinctively Australian
- The contest, organized by the Aust’lia Council for the Arts, to seek lyrics & music considering “Advance Aust’lia Fair”, “Waltzing Matilda” & “Song of Aust’lia” as potential anthem
- In 1974, “Advance Aust’lia Fair” claimed to be the most popular song based on the Aust’lian Burea and Statistics polling
Advance Australia Fair

In 1977, a nat’l plebiscite was held for the national song: “Advance Aust’lia Fair” (43.6%), “Waltzing Matilda” (28.5%), “Song of Australia” (9.7%) & “God Save the Queen” (18.7%)
Lesson VIII: The National Identity, Myths—Fact or Fable

“This is a true republic, the truest, as I take it, in the world. In England, the average man feels he is inferior, in America that he is superior; in Australia he feels that he is equal.”

Francis Adams—minister to Great Britain (1861—68)

&
Son of American president John Quincy Adams
There is no ‘real’ Australia waiting to be uncovered. A national identity is an invention. Richard White (1981) Inventing Australia

Myth
the type of myths that a society creates reveals an insight into its inspirations & values; facts in themselves

Aust’n myth
- shaped by society’s contemporary dominant ideologies i.e. Anglo-Celtic (establishing population & a cultural suppression of the others’ identities)
- ‘mateship’, ‘egalitarianism’, & belief in ‘a fair go’ to achieve a equal society, shaping Aust’n character

The Bush
- to find the ‘true’ Aust’n character
- originating in the experience of European settlement, pioneering, & pastoralism

In reality
- urbanised
- the romance of the pioneering past
- an idealised image of the ‘Aust’n Type’:
tall, strong, tanned, a skilled bushman, manual worker, drinker, gambler, fighter, strongly egalitarian, a ‘battler’, resourceful (a doer, rather than a thinker), taciturn (but a good spinner of yarns & tall tales)

not living in the cities, which were portrayed as places of evil, laziness, stupidity, ruthlessness & corruption

not a woman, an Aboriginal, migrant, intellectual or artist

In WW I, II & Vietnam War - the ‘digger’ (the bushman in uniform)
the type to be believed not only within Aust. but also outside (*Crocodile Dundee*)

**Impacts in contemporary Aust.:**

- high alcohol consumption
- mateship
- high ownership of 4WD vehicles
- advertising images
- desire ‘to get away from it all’ (taking holidays in the bush, travelling round Aust. by car & retiring in ‘the bush’
- a hobby farm,
- racism as manifested in ‘yellow peril’ & widespread fear of ‘others’
Lesson VI: Waltzing Matilda
Waltzing Matilda

- usually sung in informal settings
- most widely known folk song & popularly suggested as a potential national anthem
- having links to a historic shearer’s strike crucial to the labor movement in 1894
- no “official” lyrics & slight variations can be found
- original lyrics written by Banjo Paterson in 1895 while staying at the Dagworth Homestead, a bush station in Qld
Waltzing Matilda

• first published as sheet music in 1903 by Christina Macpherson
• first performed on 6 April 1895 at the North Gregory Hotel in Winton, Qld
• picked up in 1903 by the Billy Tea company for use as an advertising jingle
• sold by Paterson to Angus & Robertson Publishers
Plot & Details

• Swagman: an itinerant worker
• Billabong: lake