HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

TEACHERS NOTES

CURRICULUM LINKS
Western Australia 2010

Outcome ▸ / Activity ▾	Learning Area							
	English				Society and Environment			The Arts
	Reading	Writing	Viewing	Speaking	Time, Continuity and Change	Investigation, Communication and Participation	Culture	Arts Ideas
Codes and Communications	*	*	*		*		*	*
Loose Lips Sink Ships	*	*	*	*	*	*		
HMAS *Sydney* (II) Timeline	*				*			
Whose History?	*	*		*	*			*
Searching for Shipwrecks	*	*			*	*		

The National Curriculum outline curriculum points to years 7 and 10 as the best fits for the Sydney story:
Year 7:   What is History? A study of the nature of historical inquiry.
Year 10:   The origins of World War II and Australia's role in events.

NWS SHIPPING

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN muSEum

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

TEACHERS NOTES

HMAS *Sydney* (II) Education contains five student activities, a selection of website sources, a bibliography and suggested topics for further research.

While the activities are most suitable for upper primary and lower secondary students in Years 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (approximate ages between 11 and 15), some research topics will be suitable for older students.

Included in each activity is a number of self-evaluation multiple choice questions. If students choose to do these they will be rewarded with points that advance them through the naval ranks from Able Seaman to Admiral.

The activity Codes and Communication has an interactive element built in and is a good one for students to try first. Students will also be rewarded with points for successfully completing each level of this activity.

The activities also offer a range of research projects, an art activity and creative expression opportunities through writing and drama.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM
The *Sydney* story is most appropriate for the syllabus of years 7 and 10 within the National Curriculum:
Year 7:   What is History? A study of the nature of historical inquiry.
Year 10:   The origins of World War II and Australia's role in events.

NAVAL RANKS

Rank	Point Score
Able Seaman	0
Leading Seaman	10
Petty Officer	15
Midshipman	20
Sub Lieutenant	30
Commander	35
Captain	40
Commodore	45
Rear Admiral	55
Admiral	65

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

THE FIVE ACTIVITIES

CODES AND COMMUNICATION:

An interactive experience where students learn about Morse code and signalling at sea using signal lamps and international signal flags. The activity simulates the communication between HMAS *Sydney* (II) and the German Raider HSK *Kormoran* as they came together on 19 November 1941. Students read Morse code signals from a flashing signal lamp and answer by choosing the correct international signal flags. The activity is divided into three levels.

LOOSE LIPS SINK SHIPS – CENSORSHIP IN WARTIME

Students read about the role the Government and mass media played in the aftermath of the battle between HMAS *Sydney* (II) and HSK *Kormoran*. The research activities offered include a study of WWII posters promoting censorship, and the design of a poster to combat current global issues such as terrorism. Another research activity encourages students to look at Government censorship in today's internet environment.

HMAS SYDNEY (II) TIMELINE

Students study the timeline of HMAS *Sydney* (II) from its construction in 1934 to its loss in 1941 and the discovery of the shipwreck in 2008.

WHOSE HISTORY?

The battle between HMAS *Sydney* (II) and the German Raider HSK *Kormoran* was unusual because only one side survived to tell the tale. There were over 1000 men on both ships but none of the crew on *Sydney* lived to tell their stories. All the eyewitness reports about the battle since that day in November 1941 have come from German survivors. And with the discovery of the two shipwrecks in 2008, close to where the German survivors reports predicted they would be, those reports have proved to be substantially correct. In this activity students are provided with information about the battle and a timeline of events and are encouraged to predict what was happening on the bridge of HMAS *Sydney* (II) as they approached HSK *Kormoran*. Students are encouraged to give their views in narrative writing and drama using the background information provided.

SEARCHING FOR SHIPWRECKS

Methods of searching for shipwrecks have changed considerably over the last 50 years. Following a brief outline of maritime archaeology in Western Australia - from the finding of the Dutch ship *Batavia* in 1964 to the discovery of HMAS *Sydney* (II) and HSK *Kormoran* in March 2008 - this activity offers suggestions for student research on a wide range of shipwrecks in Australia and around the globe. A timeline of shipwrecks and links to website sources are provided.

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

CODES AND COMMUNICATION

INTRODUCTION

In our modern world we are surrounded by codes.

At the station Ann swipes her ticket on the card reader and races across to catch the train. The train stops at her station. Ann picks up her backpack and tags off as she leaves the platform. As she strolls down the hill towards school Ann texts her friend Michelle.

HB2U – Ann

JAD – Michelle

RUOK – Ann

GR8 (: – Michelle

T2YL – Ann

SYS – Michelle
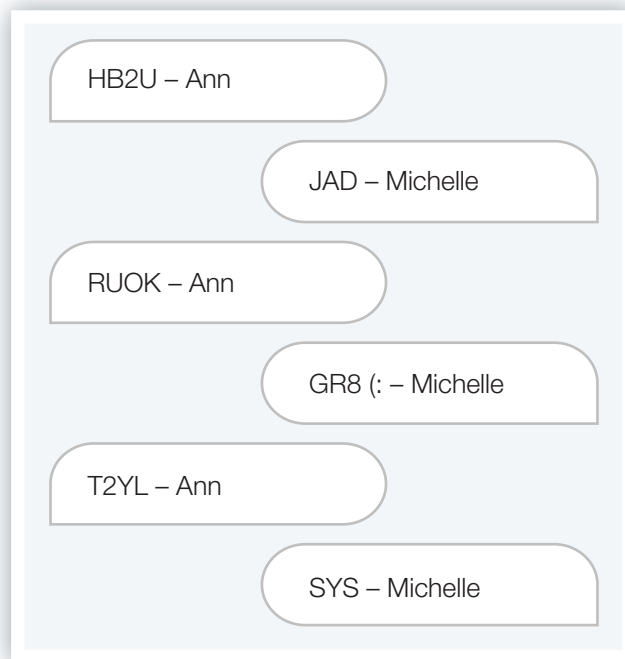
Codes are part of history too, particularly in times of war. The course of the Second World War was changed by the success of the Allied cryptographers in breaking Japanese codes and the German ENIGMA code.

However not all codes are secret. Some are open codes designed for rapid communication over distance, such as the ones initially used by *Sydney* and *Kormoran* when their paths crossed on the afternoon of 19 November 1941.

When HMAS *Sydney* (II) came across a mystery ship off the Western Australian coast the crew were on radio silence. So to try and discover the nationality of the other ship, *Sydney* signallers used a signal lamp to transmit Morse code. The other vessel responded using signal flags to reveal themselves as the Dutch ship *Straat Malakka*. Both codes – using Morse and the flags – were sent as open codes known to all mariners. But as *Sydney* closed in, they sent a secret code – known only to Allied ships – so they could be certain of the identity of the mystery vessel. Not knowing the secret code, Captain Detmers of the German Raider *Kormoran* raised his battle flag and answered with his guns…

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

CODES AND COMMUNICATION

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

The Codes and Communication online interactive game can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/commsgame/

Students will find out about the world famous Morse code and learn to read it. You will also learn how to send messages using international signal flags.

SIGNAL FLAGS

A	K	U	1
B	L	V	2
C	M	W	3
D	N	X	4
E	O	Y	5
F	P	Z	6
G	Q		7
H	R		8
I	S		9
J	T		0

MORSE CODE

A · —	K — · —	U · · —	1 · — — — —
B — · · ·	L · — · ·	V · · · —	2 · · — — —
C — · — ·	M — —	W · — —	3 · · · — —
D — · ·	N — ·	X — · · —	4 · · · · —
E ·	O — — —	Y — · — —	5 · · · · ·
F · · — ·	P · — — ·	Z — — · ·	6 — · · · ·
G — — ·	Q — — · —		7 — — · · ·
H · · · ·	R · — ·		8 — — — · ·
I · ·	S · · ·		9 — — — — ·
J · — — —	T —		0 — — — — —

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

CODES AND COMMUNICATION

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Find out about the code* Captain Detmers of the *Kormoran* used to hide his report and test it out on a friend.
   * For a brief account of the code read page 17 of HMAS Sydney – The Mystery of Australia's Greatest Naval Disaster, Mike Lefroy Black Dog Books, 2009.

2. Heraldry is an early example of a code being used for easy identification. Knights of old would wear certain colours and symbols to identify themselves. These became known as their 'coat of arms'. Captain Detmers of the *Kormoran* didn't reveal his 'coat of arms' (his country of origin) until he raised the German battle flag.
   Research the history of heraldry and design your own coat of arms. Explain the significance of each feature of your design.
   OR
   Research the use of deception and camouflage in wartime.

3. Since the birth of mankind sign language using hand signals has been used as a way of communication. There are now hundreds of sign langauages in use around the world including many sports (such as football and cricket) where officals use standardised hand signals for some communication.
   Research the history of sign languages.
   OR
   Choose a particular one and explain how it is used as a form of communication.

ONLINE QUESTIONS
The online interactive quiz can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/comms/?quiz=comms

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

LOOSE LIPS SINK SHIPS

CENSORSHIP DURING WARTIME

Strict censorship was imposed in Australia at the start of World War II. The Menzies Government formed the Department of Information (DOI) to control publicity. It was believed censorship was necessary to prevent valuable information falling into enemy hands and to maintain high morale at home.

An example of the wartime censorship was the Government report on the bombing of Darwin in February 1942. The 'official' death toll was given as 17 when in reality the number was closer to 250.

When the Naval Board and the Government found out about the battle between *Kormoran* and *Sydney* they tried to suppress the news for as long as possible. They hoped that by not announcing the raider's loss they might have been able to locate and destroy its supply ship.

By November 24, five days after the battle, rumours started to bubble to the surface. Many of the nation's newspaper editors were contacted personally by DOI officials and told that any mention of *Sydney* in the press was prohibited. However this censorship instruction only succeeded in fuelling the rumours to the point where the Government had little choice but to inform the next of kin. This was done on 26 November. The text of the telegrams sent to the next of kin reflected the Government's concern to release as little information as possible. By now the rumours were quite out of hand and the most extravagant stories were circulating throughout Australia. By 28 November the Prime Minister John Curtin was receiving urgent telegrams from newspaper editors urging the release of more information. On the evening of 30 November the Prime Minister finally released a statement to the press and the next day the news of the loss of *Sydney* was splashed across every newspaper in the land.

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

Loose Lips Sink Ships

Research Questions

Considering the huge growth of the Internet and social networks like Twitter and Facebook, is Government censorship still possible?

1. Write an essay that supports your opinion OR hold a class debate that explores this topic.

2. Research World War II posters and update them to reflect current global issues such as terrorism.

3. Here are some websites looking at World War II posters
    phrases.org.uk/meanings/237250.html
    eyewitnesstohistory.com/lslips.htm

4. In times of emergency the government has the right to make any laws necessary to protect us.
    Do you agree with this statement?

5. Write an essay that supports your opinion OR hold a class debate that explores this topic.

Online Questions

The online interactive quiz can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/censorship/?quiz=looselips

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

TIMELINE

Year	Date	Event
1914	November 9	HMAS *Sydney* (I) sinks the German raider *Emden*
1933	July 8	Construction of *Sydney* begins in Newcastle England
1934	September 22	*Sydney* launched
1935	September 24	*Sydney* commissioned
1936	August 2	Arrived in Australia
1940	April – May	Sailed to Colombo and on to the Mediterranean sea
	May	Bombardment of Bardia, destroyed enemy destroyer
	July 7	Battle of Calabria
	July 18	Battle of Cape Spada, destroyed two enemy Cruisers
1941	February	Returns to Australia and a heroes' welcome
	November 11	Sailed from Fremantle, escorting *Zealandia* to the Sunda Strait
	November 17	Turned *Zealandia* over to the *Durban* for further escort to Singapore
	November 19, 5:00pm	Encountered unknown ship in the Indian Ocean, 120 nautical miles west of Shark Bay
	November 19, 5:35pm	Unknown ship sends a message using alias *Straat Malakka*
	November 19, 6:15pm	*Sydney* less than a mile distant from unknown ship
	November 19, 6:30pm	Revealed to be German HSK *Kormoran*, opens fire with all armaments hitting *Sydney*
	November 19, 6:45pm	*Sydney* fires torpedoes, they miss
	November 19, 7:00pm	*Kormoran* fires torpedo, missing the Sydney
	November 19, 7:25pm	*Kormoran* fires last shot at range ~11,000 metres
	November 19, 11:00pm	Distant glare and flickerings. *Sydney* disappears
	November 20, 1:35am	*Kormoran* explodes, and sinks
	November 23–25	*Kormoran* survivors picked up in life boats by various ships and on land. RAN alerted to *Sydney's* disappearance. Search commences
2002	2002 – 2006	David Mearns and Western Australian Museum, Royal Australian Navy and Finding Sydney Foundation begin talks about finding the HMAS *Sydney* (II)
2008	March 12, 5:30pm	Wreck of the HSK *Kormoran* found
	March 16, 11:03am	Wreck of the HMAS *Sydney* (II) found

ONLINE QUESTIONS
The online interactive quiz can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/quiz/?quiz=timeline

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

WHOSE HISTORY?

INTRODUCTION

As *Sydney* and *Kormoran* came together on the evening of 19 November 1941 each ship had their stories to tell. After the short and violent battle both ships were gone.

Over 300 German sailors survived and told their stories to the world. We will never know the stories from the *Sydney*.

USING THE INFORMATION CARDS PROVIDED ON THE NEXT PAGES:

The information cards are based on the reports from Captain Detmers and the *Kormoran* crew after the battle. We can only guess what was happening on the bridge of *Sydney* as they approached *Kormoran*.

1. Write a narrative account from the first contact to the beginning of the engagement between *Sydney* and *Kormoran*. Choose a viewpoint from one of the ships or weave the two stories together.

2. Put yourself on the bridge of *Sydney* and/or *Kormoran*. Create a dramatic piece highlighting the growing tension as the two ships come together. Present your work as a play, a short film or a piece for radio.

3. You are an Australian Naval interrogator and the prisoner Captain Detmers has just been brought before you. Conduct your own investigation into the beginning of the engagement between the two ships. Use Captain Detmers' account as your background (see cards).
    Present your work as a play, a short film or a piece for radio.

4. Read the timeline carefully and draw a diagram showing the tracks of the ships and the events leading up to the battle from the first sighting to the first gunfire.

5. Advanced research: Over the years many opinions have been expressed to try and explain why *Sydney* moved from a position of strength behind *Kormoran* to a position of weakness abeam of *Kormoran*. Look at the *Sydney* section of the Bibliography and read the differing opinions and conclusions expressed in some of the books and papers. Summarise your findings.

ONLINE QUESTIONS

The online interactive quiz can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/history/?quiz=history

Timeline of the Battle

Based on the report by the captain of *Kormoran*, Theodore Detmers

Indian Ocean off Shark Bay, Western Australia: 19 November 1941

16:55 | *Kormoran* travelling north-east towards the Australian coast. Lookout sights a vessel on the port bow. Detmers decides to turn away to the west and increase to full speed.

17:05 | *Sydney* travelling south-east alters course to the south-west to give chase. Begins flashing the letters NNJ in Morse code asking *Kormoran* to identify itself.

17:35 | *Kormoran* hoists the signal flags to signify they are the Dutch cargo ship *Straat Malakka*.

17:45 | Exchange of signals continues. *Sydney* asking more questions such as port of destination and what cargo is being carried; *Kormoran* deliberately slow to respond knowing their only chance in a fight is surprise at a close range. They want *Sydney* to come even closer. *Kormoran* hides their main rangefinder so *Sydney* won't see the sophisticated navigational instrument - not seen on a cargo ship.

Sydney takes up position astern on the starboard quarter presenting a narrow silhouette.

18:00 | Detmers orders Q signal (emergency call) be transmitted saying he is under attack.

18:15 | *Sydney* draws to a position on the starboard beam.

18:25 | *Sydney* moves to a position on the starboard beam just over 1000 metres away. *Sydney* makes the signal 'hoist your secret call sign'.

18:30 | Unable to reply, *Kormoran* removes Dutch flag, hoists their battle flag and opens fire.

HMAS Sydney (II)

Captain Burnett

Was 41 years old and had been in the navy since he was 13. He joined the Sydney, his first command, in May 1941. He was a very experienced officer having served in World War I and the Spanish Civil War. He was a gunnery specialist.

When Sydney first sighted Kormoran Captain Burnett of the Sydney knew...

...there were reports of a raider in the area and he had recently discovered a floating object, which could have been a raider's practice target.

...his superiors on shore were keen to capture enemy ships for the secret information they had on board.

...one of his colleagues had been criticised for attacking a mystery ship from long range and wasting valuable ammunition.

...he was surrounded by experienced officers who had fought in the Mediterranean campaign on board *Sydney*.

...he had information on board such as the VIA (vessels in the area report) and ship identification books that could help him identify the mystery ship.

As *Sydney* approached *Kormoran* Captain Burnett may have been...

...asking his officers to study ship recognition books and the VIA to see if the mystery vessel was who they said they were.

...trying to determine if the vessel was a raider supply ship, a cargo ship or a German raider.

...considering if he should launch his aircraft to fly over the vessel and report back.

...confident he had a speed advantage and gunnery advantage over the mystery vessel.

...keen not to break radio silence in case a raider was close by and would pick up his signal.

...considering capturing the mystery vessel if he thought it was a raider supply ship, and then go after the raider which may be close by.

HSK Kormoran

Captain Detmers

Was 39 years old, the youngest of the German raider captains. The *Kormoran* had been at sea nearly a year and had sunk or captured 11 ships. His crew was well trained and battle hardened. His orders were simple: to sink or capture enemy cargo ships and to avoid a fight with an enemy warship.

As Sydney approached Kormoran Captain Detmers…

… was hoping his disguise would work and *Sydney* would leave them alone. He didn't want to fight an enemy war ship.

…knew the cruiser was faster, stronger and had guns that could operate at a greater range.

…knew he had sufficient firepower to sink and capture merchant ships but not a war ship unless he could surprise them at close range.

…knew the *Kormoran* couldn't out run the cruiser.

…knew the flag hoist for the Dutch merchant man *Straat Malakka* and would pretend to be that ship.

…knew the cruiser was keen to find out who they were and would continue to ask questions by signalling.

…knew he should only answer with signal flags in the style of a merchantman but could pretend to be inexperienced and fumble his flag hoists to buy time.

…could see the cruiser had an aircraft that could be launched to fly over, examine his ship closely and possibly see through his disguise.

…knew he would not be able to fight effectively with his large guns until the cruiser came within 8000 metres of his ship.

…knew all his smaller weapons and torpedoes would be in range if the cruiser came within 3000 metres.

…knew his aft facing underwater torpedo tubes could be used if the cruiser took up a position close behind but he would have to slow right down to use them.

…believed that if it came to a fight he had a good chance if he could get the first shots in at close range.

…knew he would have to lower the Dutch flag and hoist his battle flag before firing at the cruiser.

…knew he didn't want his ship captured.

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

SEARCHING FOR SHIPWRECKS

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes shipwrecks are found by accident but more often than not they are discovered after long and painstaking research of historical records.

The accidental discoveries are usually shallow water shipwrecks found by divers. This is typical of wrecks discovered off Australia's west coast in the 1960s and 1970s. Many of these ships were traders heading for the Spice Islands to the north of Australia.

When the maritime spice trade from Europe began, the ships hugged the coast of Africa after rounding the Cape of Good Hope before setting out across the Indian Ocean. This route was slow and dangerous with the chance of attack by pirates along the African coast and light winds near the equator making for slow progress.

In 1611 Dutch captain Hendrik Brouwer discovered a quicker and more dependable route to the East Indies. After leaving Cape Town he sailed down to latitude 40° south and met the strong westerly winds (the Roaring Forties) that drove his ship swiftly across the Indian Ocean. This maritime freeway took months off the voyage but added the danger of running into the forbidding west coast of Australia where the outlying reefs were waiting to trap any unfortunate ship that strayed too far east.

The discovery of HMAS *Sydney* (II) and HSK *Kormoran* was the result of exhaustive research over many years both in Australia and overseas. But because the search area was in deep water many kilometres off the coast, the search had to wait until the invention of a deep water searching tool that could economically scan hundreds of square miles of ocean floor up to 5 kilometres deep.

With the development of side scan sonar primarily used in the search for oil and gas, and the use of ROVs (Remotely Operated Vehicles), deep-water wreck hunting became a possibility.

SEARCHING FOR SHIPWRECKS

SHIPWRECK TIMELINE
Wrecks in Australia and Around the World

Here are a few of the many thousands of shipwrecks that have been discovered over the years in oceans around the world. With each wreck a website is provided that can be a starting point for your research.

C. 350 BC	Greek Cargo ship, off Chios and the Oinoussai islands in the eastern Aegean Sea. http://www.livescience.com/history/060202_greek_shipwreck.html http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/geography/challenge/cha_set.html
C. 860	Unknown Arab China trader, Belitung Island, Indonesia. Discovered in 2000. A replica of the Arab trader, *Jewel of Muscat*, has been constructed in Oman and was launched on 18 October 2009. http://www.jewelofmuscat.tv
1545	*Mary Rose*, in the Solent near Southsea south coast, England. Henry VIII's favourite warship . http://www.maryrose.org
1622	*Tryall*, also known as the *Trial*, off the North West Cape, Western Australia. English China Trader. http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tryall
1629	*Batavia*, Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia. Dutch merchant ship. http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp
1656	*Vergulde*, Draeck, Ledge Point, Western Australia. Dutch merchant ship. http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vergulde_Draeck
1712	*Zuytdorp*, near Shark Bay, Western Australia. Dutch merchant ship. http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp
1727	*Zeewijk*, Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia. Dutch merchant ship. http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp
1797	*Sydney Cove*, off Preservation Island Bass Strait, southern Australia. Merchant sailing ship. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_Cove_(ship) http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=1736

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

1811 | *Rapid*, Point Cloates, Western Australia. American China trader.
http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp

1841 | *James Matthews*, Woodman's Point, Western Australia. Ex-slave trader.
http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp

1872 | SS Xantho, Western Australia. Subject of the Western Australian Museum's Steamships to Suffragettes exhibition.
http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks/Xantho/Xantho.html

1876 | SS *Georgette*, off Redgate Beach Western Australia. Coastal steamship.
http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/collections/maritime/march/shipwrecks.asp
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Georgette

1878 | *Loch Ard*, Mutton Bird Island, Victoria. Clipper ship.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loch_Ard_(ship)

1912 | *Koombana*, off Port Hedland. Coastal passenger and cargo steamship.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koombana
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Hedland

1912 | *Titanic*, North Atlantic, south east of Newfoundland. Passenger Liner.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Titanic

1915 | *Lusitania*, Atlantic off Southern Ireland. Passenger liner.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Lusitania

1941 | *Bismarck*, Atlantic Ocean, 380 nm south of Cork, Ireland. German Battleship.
http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_battleship_Bismarck

1941 | HMAS *Sydney* (II), off Shark Bay Western Australia. Australian warship.
http://www.findingsydney.com

1941 | HSK *Kormoran*, off Shark Bay Western Australia. German raider.
http://www.findingsydney.com
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_auxiliary_cruiser_Kormoran

1998 | Sydney Hobart yacht race. 5 yachts sank off the east coast of Australia.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Sydney_to_Hobart_Yacht_Race
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_to_Hobart_Yacht_Race

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

Searching for Shipwrecks

Activity

Choose one of the ships from the Shipwreck Timeline and do some research to find out more about it. Here are some questions to start you off.

1. What type of ship was it?

2. Where was the ship going?

3. What was its cargo?

4. Who discovered the wreck and how was it found?

5. What artefacts were found on the wreck site?

6. What do these artefacts tell us about the ship and the people who sailed in it?

7. Where are the artefacts now?

Online Questions

The online interactive quiz can be found at:

http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/sydney/education/shipwrecks/?quiz=shipwrecks

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book Title	Author	Publisher	Published
Codes and Ciphers	Callery, Sean	Collins	2006
HMAS Sydney Loss and Controversy	Frame, Tom	Hodder	1998
Sydney – Cipher and Search Solving the last great naval mystery of the Second World War	Hore, Peter	Seafarer Books	2009
HMAS Sydney The Mystery of Australia's Greatest Naval Disaster	Lefroy, Mike	Black Dog Books	2009
The Search for the Sydney How Australia's Greatest Maritime Mystery was Solved	Mearns, David L	HarperCollins	2009
Seeking the Sydney A Quest for Truth	McDonald, Glenys	University of Western Australia Press	2005
Bitter Victory The Death of HMAS Sydney	Olson, Wesley	University of Western Australia Press	2000
The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea	Peter Kemp (Editor)	Oxford University Press	1976
Lucky Ross The Autobiography of an RAN Officer – 1934 – 1951	Ross, John	Hesperian Press	1994
HMAS Sydney Fact, Fantasy and Fraud	Winter, Barbara	Boolarong Publications	1984

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

Bibliography

DVD Resources

DVD Title	Author	Publisher	Published
The Hunt for HMAS Sydney	Film Australia Limited	Electric Pictures Pty Ltd and ScreenWest	2008

Selected Internet

Website Title	Website Link
Finding Sydney Foundation	http://www.findingsydney.com
HMAS Sydney II Commission of Inquiry, Honourable Terence RH Cole AO RFD QC	http://www.defence.gov.au/sydneyii
HMAS Sydney and VLSVA (Vic)	http://www.hmassydney.com
Royal Australian Navy	http://www.navy.gov.au/Sea_Power_Centre_Australia (go to Ship Histories)
For more information about the history of the HSK Kormoran, visit	http://www.bismarck-class.dk/hilfskreuzer/kormoran.html
ABC Documentary	http://www.abc.net.au/tv/hmassydney
British Royal Navy, lecacy of the 8 Britons on board the Sydney	http://www.royal-navy.org

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

Multiple Choice Quiz Answers

Codes & Communications

A cryptographer is a person that:

1. studies crypts
2. breaks codes – correct
3. specialises in breaking codes during wartime

Morse code is an international code that is transmitted by:

1. sound
2. light
3. radio
4. all of the above – correct

Morse code was used at sea until the beginning of the 21st century:

1. True – correct
2. False

A system of internationally recognized signal flags was set up in:

1. the mid 1600s
2. late 1800s – correct
3. early 1700s

When the red 'B' flag is hoisted at sea it means:

1. I am carrying dangerous goods – correct
2. I am about to stop
3. pass me on the port side

The German Code machine in the Second World War was called the:

1. Kormoran
2. Swastika
3. Enigma – correct

Sydney didn't use their radio to contact Kormoran because they were:

1. on radio silence – correct
2. too close
3. not able to decide what language to use

An open code is one:

1. that is incomplete
2. known to everyone – correct
3. known only to people that speak the same language

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ ANSWERS

LOOSE LIPS SINK SHIPS

The reports on the bombing of Darwin censored the:

1. number of planes shot down
2. the Australian death toll – correct
3. the Japanese death toll

**The Naval Board initially suppressed the news of
the loss of *Komoran* because:**

1. they were hoping to sink its supply ship – correct
2. they didn't believe the German survivors
3. they were waiting for the *Sydney* to return

**The rumours of the sinking of *Sydney* forced the
government to confirm the story before they were ready:**

1. True – correct
2. False

The first bombing of Darwin was:

1. 3 months after the *Sydney* disappeared – correct
2. at the same time
3. a year after *Sydney* disappeared

The Government believed censorship was important because:

1. it prevented valuable information falling into enemy hands
2. it was good for morale
3. both of the above – correct

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ ANSWERS

TIMELINE QUIZ

In 1914 the first HMAS *Sydney* sank the German raider:

1. *Kormoran*
2. *Emden* – correct
3. *Bismarck*

HMAS *Sydney* (II) was built in:

1. Newcastle, Australia
2. Newcastle, England – correct
3. Sydney, Australia

Between the two funnels HMAS *Sydney* (II) carried:

1. a signal mast
2. an amphibious aircraft – correct
3. a flag

HMAS *Sydney* (II) sunk the Italian Cruiser *Bartolomeo Colleoni* in:

1. the Mediterranean Sea – correct
2. the Atlantic Ocean
3. the Indian Ocean

On her last voyage HMAS *Sydney* (II) left from:

1. Singapore Harbour
2. Sydney Harbour
3. Fremantle Harbour – correct

The last people to see HMAS *Sydney* (II) before she sank were:

1. the crew of *Kormoran* – correct
2. people watching the battle near Geraldton
3. soldiers on the troop ship *Zeelandia*

The first eyewitness details of the battle came from:

1. a captain of a ship rescuing German survivors
2. German survivors – correct
3. people watching the battle near Geraldton

What was discovered at Christmas Island in 1942:

1. the 'unknown sailor' – correct
2. a life ring
3. a life boat

In 1941 John Curtin was:

1. the Prime Minister of Australia – correct
2. the captain of HMAS *Sydney*
3. the editor of the West Australian

HMAS *Sydney* (II) was found:

1. before the *Kormoran*
2. after the *Kormoran* – correct
3. just after 11pm

HMAS SYDNEY (II)
Classroom Activities

Multiple Choice Quiz Answers

Whose History

Captain Burnett of HMAS *Sydney* (II) thought the mystery vessel was:

1. a Dutch cargo ship *Straat Malakka*
2. a German raider
3. a German raider supply ship
4. None of the above
5. We don't know – correct

Captain Detmers turned *Kormoran* to the west because:

1. he wanted to sail towards Germany
2. he wanted to use the setting sun to hide his escape – correct
3. he thought *Sydney* would not follow him

To support his replies to *Sydney* Captain Detmers:

1. hoisted the Dutch flag – correct
2. raised the German flag
3. called Sydney on the radio

Captain Detmers believed he could outrun *Sydney* and escape:

1. True
2. False – correct

Sydney sent their signals to *Kormoran* by:

1. radio
2. signal flags
3. signal lamp – correct

Kormoran replied to *Sydney* by:

1. signal lamp
2. signal flags – correct
3. radio

Kormoran was slow in answering *Sydney's* signals because:

1. their English was poor
2. they were inexperienced
3. they wanted *Sydney* to 'buy time' – correct

Sydney came up behind *Kormoran* so:

1. they would provide a smaller target – correct
2. they could use all their guns
3. they could read *Kormoran's* signals clearly

NWS
SHIPPING

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HMAS SYDNEY (II)
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ ANSWERS

SEARCHING FOR SHIPWRECKS

The Greek cargo ship from 350 BC was:

1. found in 60 metres of water
2. carrying ceramic jars of wine
3. discovered using sonar scans
4. All of the above – correct

The *Jewel of Muscat* is a replica of:

1. a Chinese junk
2. an Arab trading ship – correct
3. an Indonesian fishing boat

Mary Rose was raised from the seabed in:

1. 1982 – correct
2. 1989
3. 1975

Tryall is the oldest shipwreck discovered in Australian waters:

1. True – correct
2. False

Batavia was wrecked:

1. on the coast of Western Australia
2. on the Abrolhos Islands – correct
3. on the Indonesian island of Sumatra

Sydney Cove was re discovered in:

1. 1980
2. 1977 – correct
3. 1991

The ship *Rapid* was:

1. a China trader from Belfast in Ireland
2. a China trader from Boston UK
3. a China trader from Boston USA – correct

The ship *James Matthews* was wrecked when:

1. its anchor dragged – correct
2. it sprang a leak
3. it hit a reef

Titanic's maiden voyage departed from:

1. Southampton – correct
2. New York
3. Belfast

Bismarck was:

1. sunk by HMS *Hood*
2. named after a famous politician – correct
3. sunk by HMS *Ark Royal*