

Eureka
One Bloody Sunday

ATOM Study Guide

OVERVIEW

Eureka: One Bloody Sunday is the latest graphic book by Hugh Dolan, the bestselling and award-winning author of *Gallipoli: The Landing*, *Reg Saunders: An Indigenous War Hero* and *Ned Kelly: The Man Behind the Mask*.

This graphic book brings to life the struggles of daily life on the Victorian goldfields and the powerful events of the Eureka Stockade. The extraordinary story of Eureka raises questions that Australians have often revisited since it happened in 1854:

- Why did British Army redcoats fire on a group of miners hidden behind a crude wooden stockade?
- Why did soldiers from two famous British regiments attack a group of goldminers early one Sunday morning?
- Why did the miners and their families protest and put their lives in danger?

This book tells the story behind the events that happened on the goldfields. It explores power, settlement and the growth of the colony. It tells us about miners' rights and what matters.

The central character in this graphic account is Bernie, a boy who lived with his parents on the goldfields and, despite his age, played a key role in the events leading up to the battle at the Eureka Stockade. He saw the murder of the miner that later sparked armed protest. His family were camped close by and were key witnesses to the act. Through Bernie's eyes, readers see the growing unrest and the fighting and are challenged to investigate. People on both sides of the conflict believed that their actions were correct and justifiable but like a detective, the reader must sift through different accounts and reach their own understanding. The book includes actual letters from the governor, complaints from angry miners, as well as diaries and newspaper articles. This is not a story you can read while watching television – it's so gripping you won't want to.

The full story of the Eureka Stockade is not often told – this book delves into events as they unfold, from various viewpoints.

Dynamic graphic format, action scenes and vivid dialogue capture the time and place, grabbing the attention of readers who prefer visual form.

Hugh Dolan, a former ADF intelligence officer in Iraq, is also a historian and writer who is passionate about bringing Australian history to younger audiences.

CURRICULUM APPLICABILITY

Eureka: One Bloody Sunday is a resource that can be used in upper primary and secondary classrooms for:

- History: life on the goldfields; key issues, people and events in the nineteenth century
- Civics and Citizenship: the development of Australian democracy
- English: examining literature
- Media Studies: the graphic novel format

EUREKA TIMELINE

Eureka: One Bloody Sunday tells the story of the attack on the goldminers' Eureka Stockade on 3 December 1854.

The story is an account of the historical events, with some fictional elements.

This timeline sets out the major events mentioned in the book and may help readers explore the developing story.

1854	
22 Jun	Victorian Governor Hotham arrives in Victoria to replace Governor La Trobe.
26 Aug	Hotham visits the goldfields.
13 Sept	Hotham orders licence hunts be increased from monthly to weekly to raise more revenue.
7 Oct	Scottish miner James Scobie is killed outside Bentley's Hotel.
9 Oct	Bentley is arrested for Scobie's death.
10 Oct	Fr Smyth's servant arrested.
12 Oct	Bentley is released by Magistrate D'Ewes for lack of evidence.
15 Oct	Large meeting at Bakery Hill after Catholic mass to protest against the treatment of Fr Smyth's servant.
17 Oct	Large meeting protests against Bentley's acquittal. Bentley's Hotel burned down during the protest. Commissioner Rede pelted with rubbish by some protesters.
19 Oct	Police reinforcements arrive on the Ballarat goldfield.
21 Oct	Two miners charged over the burning of Bentley's Hotel. Meeting of diggers protests against their arrest.
22 Oct	Mass meeting on Bakery Hill after Catholic mass passes a resolution to support the two arrested miners.
23 Oct	Deputation to Commissioner Rede asking for the police involved in the arrest of Fr Smyth's servant to be removed from the goldfields.
25 Oct	Meeting of diggers to hear the delegation's report. Meeting decides to petition Hotham for a retrial of Fr Smyth's servant and the removal of Commissioner Johnston.
27 Oct	More military reinforcements arrive at Ballarat.

28 Oct	A third miner committed for trial over the burning of Bentley's Hotel.
30 Oct	Hotham establishes a Board of Inquiry into the Scobie murder and the actions of camp officials.
10 Nov	Board of inquiry recommends removal of Magistrate D'Ewes and Police Sergeant-Major Milne. Both are removed. Commission is only mildly critical of the licensing system.
11 Nov	Mass meeting at Bakery Hill establishes the Ballarat Reform League that supports Chartist ideas.
16 Nov	Hotham appoints a Commission to inquire into the condition of the goldfields.
18 Nov	Bentley is found guilty and sentenced.
20 Nov	The three miners are convicted for the Bentley's fire. Jury recommends mercy. All three are sent to jail.
25 Nov	Rede received advice from some miner leaders that if the three convicted miners are not released there could be an attack on the Camp.
27 Nov	Deputation of Ballarat Reform League meets with Hotham to demand the release of the three miners. Hotham rejects the diggers' right to make demands of him. Fr Smyth informs Rede of the danger of a possible armed attack on the Camp.
28 Nov	Soldier reinforcements are attacked on the way to the Camp.
29 Nov	At a mass meeting the Eureka flag is unfurled, licences burned and miners start to build a stockade.
30 Nov	Rede orders a licence hunt. Creswick volunteers arrive. Rede rejects a delegation that is trying to pacify the situation. More army reinforcements with artillery arrive.
2 Dec	Stockade finished. Californian group arrives. Fr Smyth calls on Catholics not to participate in violence. Californians head off to intercept the reinforcing soldiers on their way to Ballarat.
3 Dec	Dawn attack by 196 soldiers and police against 120 stockade fighters.
4 Dec	Hotham declares martial law. 120 prisoners taken. <i>Ballarat Times</i> editor Henry Seekamp arrested for seditious libel.

5 Dec	Public meeting in Melbourne condemns the actions of the Government.
8 Dec	Thirteen prisoners charged with treason and committed for trial.
9 Dec	Martial law revoked. Protests of diggers at Castlemaine and Bendigo against the licence fee.
14 Dec	Goldfields commission sits for the first time.
1855	
2 Jan	Hotham orders licence hunts to restart.
8 Jan	Goldfields Commission recommends abolition of the gold licence system.
10 Jan	Goldfields' Commission asks Hotham for amnesty for all connected with the Stockade. Hotham refuses.
23 Jan	Seekamp is found guilty and jailed.
22 Feb–23 Mar	Trial of the thirteen diggers starts. Ten are found not guilty and the rest are set free without trial.
27 Mar	Final Goldfields Commission report recommends replacing the gold licence with an export tax on gold, and creating a miner's right which will include the right to vote for parliamentary representatives.
22 May	New Electoral Act gives diggers the right to elect a representative to the Legislative Council.
10 Nov	Lalor and Humffray are elected to the Legislative Council.
23 Nov	Victoria's legal separation from New South Wales assented to by Hotham.
31 Dec	Hotham dies in Melbourne.

KEY CHARACTERS

Sir Charles Hotham	Governor of Victoria and the ultimate source of authority on the goldfields.
Peter Lalor	An Irish goldminer on the Eureka field. Becomes a leader of the diggers.
John D'Ewes	Police Magistrate at Ballarat, involved as a secret investor in Bentley's Hotel.
James Scobie	Scottish miner killed near Bentley's Hotel.
James Bentley	Owner of a hotel, believed to be corruptly involved with goldfields officials and police.
Fr Patrick Smyth	Catholic priest at Ballarat.
John Humffray	Welsh miner, a supporter of Chartist reforms, believer in peaceful change.
Henry Seekamp	Editor of the <i>Ballarat Times</i> , and a supporter of Chartist reforms.
Robert Rede	Chief Commissioner on the Ballarat goldfield.
James Johnston	Assistant Commissioner on the Ballarat goldfield.
Frederick Vern	A German miner, a supporter of violence to bring about change.
Raffaello Carboni	An Italian miner, veteran of attempted revolutionary change in Europe.

EXPLORING IDEAS AND ISSUES

Eureka: One Bloody Sunday presents an account of the violent conflict at the Eureka Stockade on the Ballarat goldfield in December 1854.

The writer and artist present a set of facts about the event, and ask readers to weigh up the information and decide on their own conclusions about what happened, why and who was responsible for the tragic events.

As you read the book, or after you have read it, you can discuss the key elements and contributing factors to the event that will help you make your decisions.

This summary of the sequence of events will help your discussion, and help you refer back to relevant pages in the novel.

1 Background information pp. 2–4	<p>The work starts by presenting information about the start of the Victorian gold rush in 1851 and its impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who come to the goldfields?• Why?• What impacts does this have on the Indigenous people and on the wealthy squatters?• How do the Governor and his Legislative Council see this influx of people?
2 The colony's finances and a gold licence system pp. 5–9 pp. 19–20	<p>The gold licence is a major part of the story of Eureka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why did the government introduce gold licence?• How did the government change it after protests on an early goldfield?• What limited rights did the bearer have?• What civic rights did the bearer not have?• Why did the Ballarat diggers see it as being unfair?• How did the government respond to these criticisms? <p>Part of the problem was the enforcement of the licence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How was the licence enforced?• Why did these methods antagonise diggers?• Why did the goldfields officials use these methods?• Do you think the enforcement of the gold licence by inspections was justified? Why?
3 Injustices and corruption p. 9 pp. 21–26 pp. 30–34	<p>The novel shows several cases of injustice and corruption on the goldfields, including the Bentley-D'Ewes connection, the treatment of Father Smyth's servant, the Scobie murder inquiry, the arrest of several miners at the burning of Bentley's Hotel, and the general enforcement of the goldfields licence system through licence hunts.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how each injustice helps fuel the miners' resentment and complaints.
4 Living conditions pp. 7–13 p. 16 p. 20	We see information about working and living conditions on the goldfield mainly through the experiences of the Welch family. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main problems and difficulties they face? How do these conditions influence their attitudes to the situations that develop on the goldfield?
5 The nature of deep sinking pp. 10–12	We see the three different mining methods on the goldfield: the alluvial system which was used to search for surface gold and gold in streams; the deep sinking method that involved digging deep shafts to try and hit an underground quartz vein that contained gold; and the use of expensive machines by mining companies to tunnel for quartz and crush it to extract gold. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the nature of Ballarat as a deep-sinking goldfield help create a situation in which unrest is more likely to turn to violence?
6 Chartist ideas p. 14	The novel shows us the activities of the Ballarat Reform League, and the support for their ideas in the local newspaper, the <i>Ballarat Times</i> edited by Humffray. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main reforms that the League want, and that are part of the ideas known as Chartism? How are these ideas contrary to the way power is exercised in the existing political system?
7 Hotham arrives pp. 14–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did Governor Hotham visit Ballarat? What were the conditions he found there? What was his attitude to the complaints of the miners? How did the diggers expect him to respond? How did he respond?
8 Scobie is killed and the Bentley hearing pp. 21–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the killing of Scobie and the subsequent ways in which Bentley is protected from prosecution create resentment among the miners?
9 Fr Smyth's servant and the Irish pp. 25–26 pp. 14, 28, 29 45, 53, 56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why does the treatment of Father Smyth's servant create resentment, especially among the Catholic Irish? <p>We also see several other examples of the Irish reactions to events, especially through the character of Alice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the attitude of the Irish to events? How is that attitude influenced by their past experiences?

<p>10 Bentley's hotel burned down pp. 30–34 pp. 44–45</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does this incident show the justified resentment of the miners to the injustice, as well as the involvement of the unruly mob, and the weakness or inadequacy of the officials? What does the later attack on the soldiers show about the presence of a mob mentality among some at Eureka?
<p>11 Petition to Hotham pp. 34–38</p>	<p>Hotham is shown investigating or considering the complaints of the miners several times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What contradictions does the novel present about what Hotham understands about the conditions and complaints, and the attitude he adopts towards the miners? Do you think his belief that the miners were a threat was justified? Why?
<p>12 Diggers meet pp. 39–40</p>	<p>The reformist Chartist ideas of the time included manhood suffrage (all adult men can vote without having to own property), no property qualifications for people to become MPs, and other ways of making parliaments more accessible by and responsible to ordinary people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did these ideas seem to be radical at the time? The speakers also included those who were more likely to promote change through force. Why would the government fear the spread of these ideas?
<p>13 Delegation to Hotham p. 41</p>	<p>The diggers continue to seek justice for the three men who were jailed for burning Bentley's Hotel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even after Bentley's conviction for murder, Hotham refuses to meet the demands of the delegation. Why?
<p>14 The Eureka flag pp. 47–48</p>	<p>The Eureka flag is seen by some as a flag of freedom and justice, but is seen by the government as a symbol of revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is a flag a powerful political symbol? How does it seem to challenge the existing authority of the governor and government? <p>We also see other challenges to the existing political system. There is hostility from some of the Irish towards the government. There are also revolutionary attitudes and statements by some individuals, especially the Italian miner Carboni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the government justified in seeing all these as evidence of rebellion or revolution on the goldfields that needs to be put down? Why?

15 A provocative licence hunt pp. 49–50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the calling of this hunt after the meeting show about the attitude of the goldfields administration?
16 The stockade pp. 52–57	<p>The novel shows the building of the stockade, and the arming and drilling of men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the miners were justified in taking these actions? • Do you think the authorities were justified in seeing them as revolution?
17 The attack pp. 60–69	<p>The attack covers nine pages of the novel, and it is almost all visual, with no words. The actual attack is mainly shown to us through images, not words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do the images tell us about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The attitudes of the police and soldiers - The actions of the police and soldiers • Why do you think the attack and its aftermath were so brutal? • Why do you think the attack and its aftermath were so brutal?
18 Martial law pp. 70–72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the imposition of martial law tell us about the attitude of the government to the events? • What support does the government receive? • What does this suggest about differing attitudes among miners?
19 Trial of the 13 pp. 73–74 pp. 76–77	<p>We see the arrest and trial of Seekamp, and of the Eureka 13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was Seekamp convicted and jailed? • Why were the Eureka rebels found not guilty?
20 Changes pp. 74–75 pp. 77–80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes are brought about after Eureka? • Would they have been achieved without the violence of Eureka?
21 Eureka today pp. 80–81	<p>We see the visit of a group of school children to the Eureka memorial today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teacher has trouble explaining the significance of the Eureka Stockade. What would you say? • The girls do not seem to think it is very important. Do you think Eureka is important to you today?
22 Causative factors	<p>Having looked at a variety of situations and elements in the outbreak of violence at the Eureka Stockade, how would you</p>

	<p>now rank these as causative factors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gold licence • The enforcement of the licence • The nature of deep sinking • Specific incidents • Incidents of corruption and injustice • The role of the Irish • The role of reform ideas • The role of key individuals • The responses of the goldfields authorities • The behaviour of mobs
23 Factors	Are there any other factors that you now consider important in explaining what happened at Eureka, and why?
24 Act as a detective	The creators of the book want you to be like a detective and to work out for yourself why people acted as they did, and what caused the events. Do you think the novel has allowed you to do this? Explain your reasons.

MEDIA STUDIES ANALYSIS

1 *Eureka: One Bloody Sunday* can be described in various ways:

- A graphic novel
- Graphic nonfiction
- A graphic historical novel
- A comic book
- A book

What do you think it is best described as: one of these, or some other description? Explain your view.

2 The way a graphic novel presents history is different from the way a textbook does. Here are some key elements of a graphic novel. Beside each, comment on how, and how effectively *Eureka: One Bloody Sunday* uses these elements.

The story <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it well told?• Does it develop your knowledge of the period?• Does it develop your understanding of the events?• Does it increase your ability to empathise with people?	
The characters <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are they well-defined?• Do you understand their perspective on the events?• Are they presented realistically or as caricatures?	
The words <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How does it use speech?• How does it use narrative?• Does it use any of the ways in which comics often use 'sound' effects – such as 'POW!!!' Or 'ZAP!!!'	
The images <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the style of the images (Realistic? Exaggerated?)• How does the artist use the conventions of film, such as close-ups, aerial shots, etc.?• How does the artist fill each page – with the same template or with variations of the frames?• Does the artist simply illustrate the	

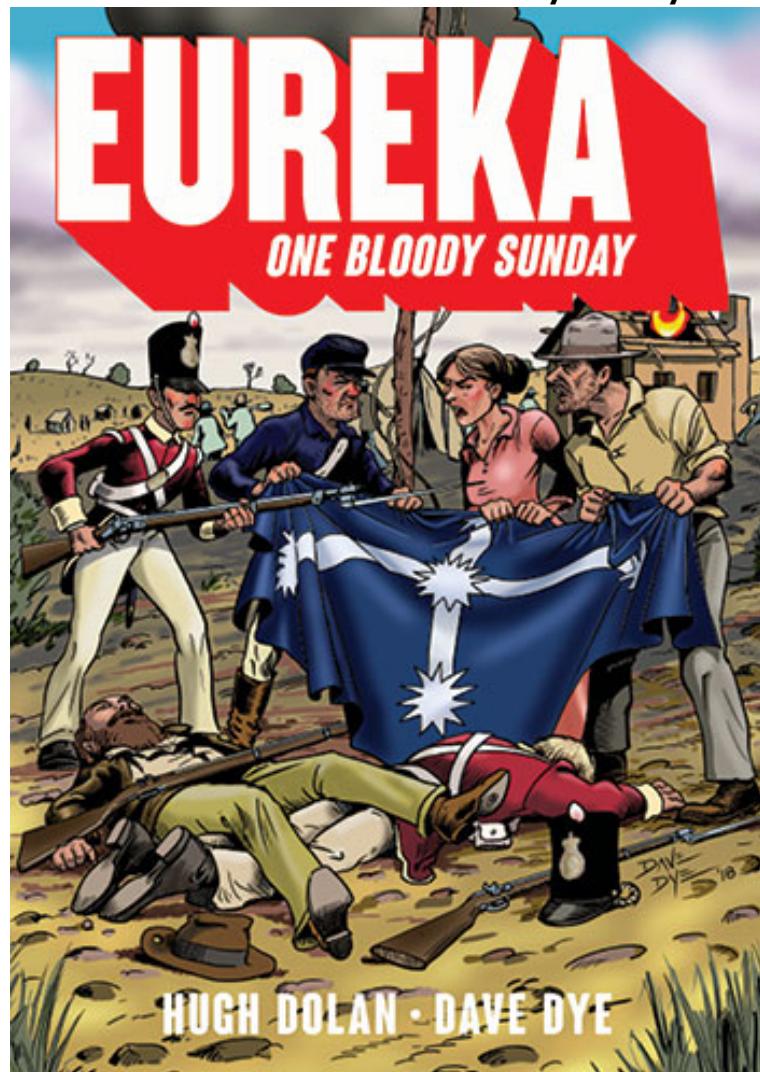
<p>words, or does he carry the story and provide meanings and information separately from the words?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist can choose to use colour or black-and-white. Do you think the artist has chosen well here in using black-and-white? 	
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3 What do you think are the main similarities and differences between how this graphic novel presents Eureka, and how a traditional student textbook would?

4 There have been many different graphic representations of the Eureka Stockade over time. Look at these examples. For each one decide:

- What does it emphasise?
- What is its perspective?
- What is its message to the viewer?
- How well does it capture in one image the essence of the Eureka Rebellion?

A. Front cover of Eureka: One Bloody Sunday



Australian Teachers of Media

B. Eureka Stockade Riot, JB Henderson, 1854



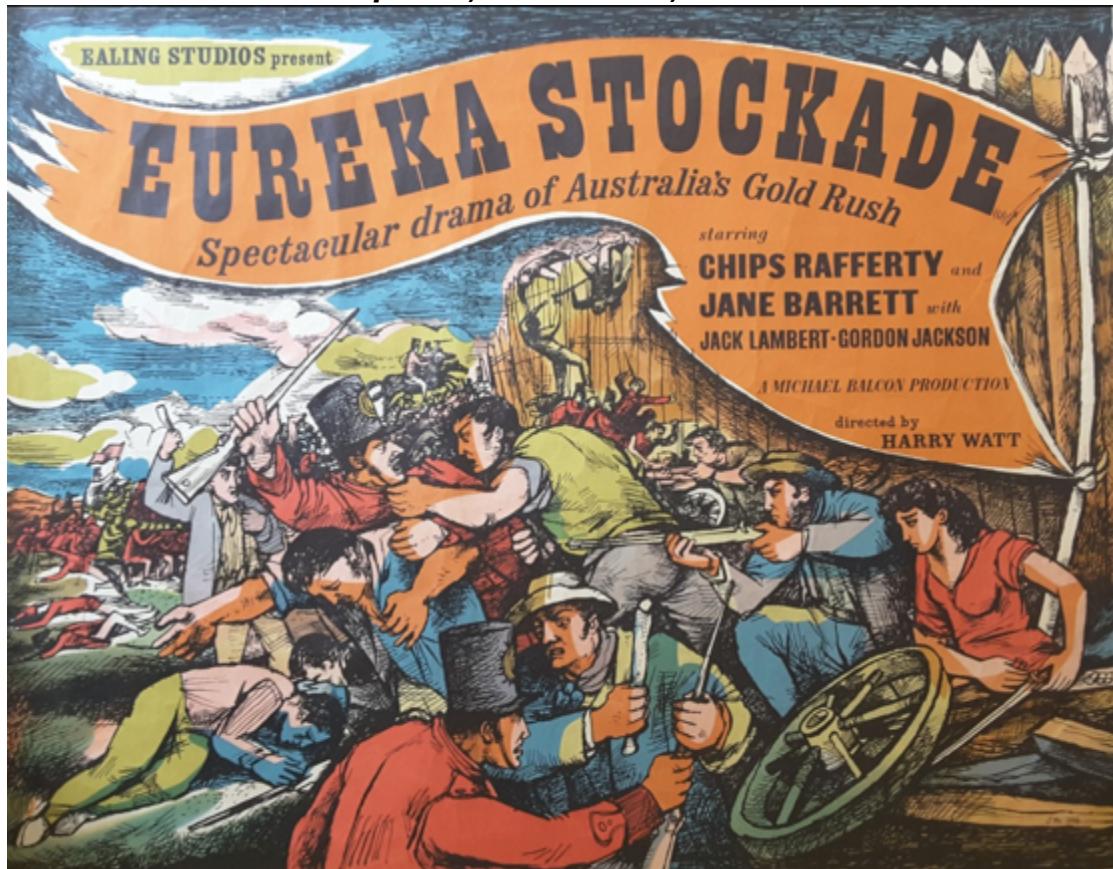
Wikipedia

C. Depiction of the Eureka Stockade, Beryl Ireland, 1891



Wikipedia

D. *Eureka Stockade* film poster, John Minton, 1954



Wikipedia

E. The Eureka Stockade, Ballarat



Australian War Memorial

F. Illustration from a student magazine, 1950s



Wikipedia

5 Which of these do you think is the most effective representation of the battle? Why?

6 Look at the summary of *Eureka: One Bloody Sunday* at the start of this study guide. Do you think it is an effective advertising appeal? Why / why not? If not, see if you can write your own.

7 Having looked at all elements of *Eureka: One Bloody Sunday*, do you think it is a successful way of presenting aspects of Australian history to students? Explain your view.

Following up and finding out more

ONLINE RESOURCES

We suggest you research original documents online. Here are just a few to start you off. Most key documents on Eureka are scanned and are readily available. Note the different arguments presented: you must consider each person's position (government, police, miner, digger), what they witnessed and what they thought.

The **report of the Goldfields Commission** is probably your first place to visit. Simply type into your online search engine 'Gold Fields Commission report' and find the scanned version on the Parliament of Victoria website. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Charles Hotham's despatches to London are probably your next place to look. Type in 'Eureka Stockade Hotham's report' and the links to three of his reports appear.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Lieutenant_Governor_Hotham_comments_on_the_Report_of_the_Commission_appointed_to_enquire_into_the_management_of_the_Gold_Fields_of_Victoria

Hotham's concern for a possible attack on Melbourne can be found by typing 'Eureka Stockade: Hotham calls'.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Hotham_calls_for_all_loyall_British_subjects_to_enrol_for_service

Gold Commissioner Rede's account of the riot also gives an interesting perspective; simply type 'Eureka stockade Rede reads the riot act'.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Rede%27s_account_of_the_Gravel_Pits_riots_and_call_for_Martial_Law_to_be_proclaimed

Bentley's letter to D'Ewes outlining his concern for the safety of his family is worth a look; does it suggest a special friendship between D'Ewes and Bentley? Simply type 'Eureka Stockade Bentley predicts destruction'.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Bentley_predicts_the_destruction_of_his_hotel

The Scobie trial brief is of major interest and gives **Bernie Welch's account of the murder**. Bernie gave a sworn deposition on what he saw and heard. Note the conflicting evidence.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Depositions_from_Scobie_Murder

Compare this to **Bentley's witness statement during the trial in Melbourne**. Does it differ? Was he a reliable witness? Type 'Eureka Stockade Brief for the Prosecution'. The original trial notes, with an easy to read transcription, includes Bernie's and his mother's evidence.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Brief_for_the_Prosecution

Raffaello Carboni wrote an engaging account, *The Eureka Stockade: The Consequence of Some Pirates wanting on Quarter-deck a Rebellion*, published just a year after the stockade. It can be found in most libraries and it's certainly worthwhile looking at. The book is available online, type 'Gutenberg' and 'Carboni'.

Charles Evans was a storekeeper. He was an eyewitness to events and fortunately he kept a diary. Type 'Charles Evans diary', which will take you to the State Library of Victoria website. Find the link to the diary and you can see his original writing or an easier to read typed version.

Captain Pasley's report on the riot leading to the building of the stockade sheds some light on the position of the army who were required to assist the police during this worsening crisis.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Captain_Pasley%27s_report_-_follow_up

To read **an account of the attack from an army point of view**, type 'Eureka Stockade: Captain Thomas reports' and you will have a clearer idea on how and why the troops attacked. Was it wise to attack at dawn on a Sunday morning?

http://digital.slv.vic.gov.au/view/action/nmets.do?DOCCHOICE=2977522.xml&dvs=1473820708910~617&locale=en_GB&search_terms=&adjacency=&VIEWER_URL=/view/action/nmets.do?&DELIVERY_RULE_ID=4&divType=&usePid1=true&usePid2=true

Peter Lalor's account submitted to the *Melbourne Argus* is also important. Type: 'Eureka Stockade: Peter Lalor's narrative'.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Peter_Lalor%27s_Narrative
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4806503>

The petition from Ballarat concerning the murder of James Scobie (with Peter Lalor as secretary) is found by typing 'Eureka Stockade: Petition'.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Petition_from_Ballarat_residents_re_Scobie_murder

The Catholic community in Ballarat petitioned the governor over the arrest of Father Smyth's servant, Johannes Gregorius, by an overzealous mounted trooper. There were a number of events leading up to the clash; to blame the cost of the gold licence is an oversimplification. Type 'Eureka Stockade: Catholics'. Look at the petition relating to this incident.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Catholics_protest_over_the_treatment_of_Smyth%27s_servant

Type 'Eureka Stockade Gold Licence 43' to see **an original licence**. Note the requirement to carry the licence at all times, and ownership of a claim 3 metres by 3 metres.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Gold_License_No.43

Foreigners (in this case, recent arrivals from overseas) played a major role in the stockade. The **US Consul agitated to free all US Citizens captured, except for John Joseph**: why? Type 'Eureka Stockade: Letter from US Consul' to discover the role of a US diplomat.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Letter_from_US_Consul;_he_believes_no_Americans_are_involved

For an exciting list on **a large collection of scanned original documents** type 'property: has record citation Eureka Stockade' into your search engine. There are many useful documents to read including newspaper articles, the governors' despatches and letters, and reports from the gold commissioners.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php?title=Property:Has_record_citation&from=Eureka+Stockade%3AGeelong+Advertiser+extract+about+30th+No+member#SMWResults

Why are **women not included in Eureka**? There is a gender bias that Professor Clare Wright highlights in her account of the stockade (her book is included in our reading list and we highly recommend you read it). Also type 'Eureka Stockade: Flashers femmes' for a clear argument on this bias.

http://wiki.prov.vic.gov.au/index.php/Eureka_Stockade:Flashers,_femmes_and_other_forgotten_figures_of_the_Eureka_Stockade

BOOKS

The first book to read on Eureka (after first looking at original documents now available to you) is Carboni's autobiographical account. We have listed only five titles (but there are many more worth reading) which will give you a good overview. But think on this: what is the authors' bias? How do they portray Sir Charles Hotham? Are the miners who take up arms and build a stockade and fire on police and soldiers portrayed as heroes? Who should shoulder the blame for the attack on the stockade? What was the role of women? And are they included in the history? Are the roles of Americans, Canadians, Chinese and Irish included? Was one nationality more involved than others?

Blake, G, *Eureka Stockade: A Ferocious and Bloody Battle*, Big Sky Publishing, Newport, 2012.

Carboni, R, *The Eureka Stockade: The Consequence of Some Pirates wanting on Quarterdeck a Rebellion*, Printed for the author by J.P. Atkinson, Melbourne, 1855.

FitzSimons, P, *Eureka: The unfinished revolution*, Random House, North Sydney, 2012.

Hocking, G, *Eureka Stockade A Pictorial History: The events leading to the attack in the pre-dawn of 3 December 1854*, Five Mile Press, Rowville, 2004.

Wright, C, *The Forgotten Rebels of Eureka*, Text Publishing, Melbourne, 2013.

EUREKA IN FILM

There are a number of movies and documentaries on Eureka worth watching.

The first is the film **Massacre Hill**, 1949, starring Chips Rafferty. This is an Australian classic and should be viewed. How is Governor Charles Hotham presented? Is this account biased in favour of the miners? Find it on IMDB at <<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0041340/>>.

Eureka Stockade, 1984, is a TV miniseries starring Bryan Brown. Is the Gold Licence central in the growing conflict? Is this the only issue at stake? Again, on IMDB at <<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0087220/>>.

Riot or Revolution, 2006, is a documentary with a brilliant cast of Australian historians investigating events of 1854, including Geoffrey Blainey and Rachel Blake. Are historians biased? What is their frame of reference? Find more details at <<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0979937/>>.

More recently, **Episode 2 'The Eureka Thirteen'** of **Australia on Trial**, 2012, is a docudrama that focuses on the High Treason court trials. How does it cope with the racism surrounding John Joseph? Find more on this at <<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt2198357/>>.