

Unit 2 Investigating the 1852 Gundagai Flood

Student Resource 3:

Student use of referencing



This extract is from an essay by Year 9 student Montana Foster from Wudinna Area School in South Australia. Montana was awarded the Simpson Prize in 2019. You can access her full essay and other prize-winning essays on the Simpson Prize website at www.simpsonprize.org

The essay question was:

To what extent should 1918 be considered a year of victory for Australia and Australians?

This extract is from the second half of Montana's essay.

For Australia, the war had been expensive and public debt had risen by 48% between 1913 and 1918.^{21 22} This left a dent in Australia's economy, and between struggling to meet the demands for repatriation, and the growing need for medical services and pensions, it took up to ten years after the war had ended for the economy to recover.²³ Pensions helped to support returned soldiers and ease the burden of returning to work while dealing with physical and psychological trauma. While Australian war pensions totalled £148 million by World War II, many were refused pensions, including Sapper Herbert Murray. Former Prime Minister William Hughes expressed his disappointment surrounding Murray's case: 'I think it is a crying shame that a man who ruined his health in the service of his country cannot get justice in his old age.'²⁴ Pensions were also available to returned nurses, who experienced similar difficulties in accessing them, including Sister Winifred Smith. She was denied a pension, despite her heart-felt application:

I have not been well since demobilization, having contracted Pneumonic Influenza whilst nursing troops (voluntarily) ... & have been in indifferent health since ... My Husband is an Anzac ... He is partially incapacitated receiving a small pension ... Returning to Australia we found things very changed & the continual ill health of my Husband & myself has drained our slender resources.²⁵

21. Supplying the war had cost Australia \$1,423,208, 000

22. *Financial Review* (2018), 'A Century On: The Deep Economic Consequences', online: <https://www.afr.com/opinion/columnists/a-century-on-and-the-deep-economic-consequences> [Accessed 5th of November, 2018]

23. SBS News (2014), Effects of WWI lingered long in Australia, online: <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/effects-of-wwilingered-long-in-australia> [accessed 5th November 2018]

24. Prime Minister William Hughes (1936), letter to Herbert Murray cited in Melbourne Museum (2018) WWI: Love and Sorrow, online: <http://loveandsorrow.com>, [accessed 5th November 2018]

25. Jan Bassett (1992), *Guns and Brooches*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, page 103

Superscript numbers are used for footnotes.

Short quotation is included in the sentence, inside quotation marks.

A colon is used to introduce the quotation.

Longer quotation is indented.

Ellipses (singular ellipsis) indicate that words have been omitted from the original quotation.

Footnote is used to provide additional information

Referencing a newspaper article accessed online

Referencing a letter in an online museum exhibition

Referencing a book

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where they are used. If using endnotes instead, they would appear collectively at the end of the essay.