

## CHOOSE YOUR OWN ADVENTURE (1)

### Student worksheet

Suggest other decisions that could be made, as in the example shown for number 1.

	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Alternative decision</b>	<b>Alternative outcome</b>
1	Robert O'Hara Burke chosen as leader; no exploration experience.	Burke made some ill-informed decisions and has often been criticised for poor leadership. While the Expedition manages to make it to the Gulf, many members die on the track.	<i>Another, more experienced explorer chosen as Expedition leader.</i>	<i>Alternative leader makes sound decisions and is an accomplished leader. Takes Expedition to the Gulf and returns to Melbourne with no loss of life.</i>
2	The Expedition sets off with 21 tonnes of equipment and provisions.	With so many provisions, the Expedition moves very slowly. Large amounts of provisions are dropped first at Menindie and then at Cooper's Creek.		
3	Burke splits party at Menindie so that he can move faster.	The party of 11 moves quickly to Cooper's Creek. The other men and animals remain at Cooper's Creek.		
4	Burke sends Wright back to Menindie to follow with the supply party to Cooper's Creek when the animals have rested.	Wright returns to Menindie. He waits longer to leave than Burke expected because he is waiting for instructions from Melbourne.		
5	Burke splits the party again at Cooper's Creek.	Burke, Wills, King and Gray walk towards the Gulf.		
6	Burke tells Brahe that Wright and the supply party will arrive soon. He tells Brahe to wait three months for his return from the Gulf.	Brahe waits for four months. The supply party does not arrive from Menindie nor do Burke and the three men return from the Gulf. Brahe abandons the camp after burying some supplies and a note under a tree marked 'DIG'.		
7	Burke, Wills, King and Gray decide to take three months worth of supplies for their journey.	It takes the men two months to reach the Gulf. They have to get back to Cooper's Creek with only one month's provisions. They become ill and resort to eating their animals.		
8	Gray dies – Burke decides to stop one day to bury him.	Burke, Wills and King lose time and provisions but bury King with respect.		

9	Brahe decides to leave Cooper's Creek as they are running low on supplies, the men are ill and he has waited four months - longer than Burke requested.	Brahe leaves Cooper's Creek on the morning of 21 April 1861. Burke, Wills and King arrive at Cooper's Creek that evening. They have missed the others by a matter of hours		
11	Burke decides to go towards Mount Hopeless rather than Menindie.	The men are unable to find a suitable track along the Cooper to Mount Hopeless. They end up trying to survive on the banks of the Cooper.		
12	Burke buries diaries and notes under the tree but does not change or add to the mark on the tree to show that they have been there.	When Brahe and Wright arrive to check the depot at Cooper's Creek for any sign of Burke, they do not notice anything has changed and do not realise the others have returned and are only 30 kms down Cooper's Creek.		
13	Burke fires in to the air to warn off local indigenous people who have been feeding and assisting the men.	The Yandruwandha people move away from the party and do not offer any more help for some time.		
14	The men see the Indigenous people eating nardoo and so they collect it and eat it to survive. However they do not prepare the nardoo correctly by washing and baking the seeds.	The men feel full while not gaining any nutritional benefit. They are starving to death even though they are eating the nardoo.		
15	Wright and Brahe return to the Dig Tree but don't notice the signs of disturbance, and don't think Burke returned.	Wright and Brahe return to Menindie, believing Burke's party has perished or headed towards Queensland.		
16	After Burke and Wills die, King joins up with Yandruwandha people.	King survives with the Yandruwandha people for 77 days until he is found by Alfred Howitt.		