

MOIETY - KINSHIP

The children are told that when they are older the person they marry "can't be the same as you". Read the passage below and answer the questions to learn more about First Nations Australian moiety.

In the beginning of the story, readers are told that the book incorporates the language of the Adnyamathanha people of the Flinders Rangers in South Australia. It goes on to explain that Adnyamathanha society is divided into two parts, called moieties. Every person has a moiety which is either Mathari or Ararru.

A child's moiety is passed down from mother to child so that a child is the same moiety as their mother and their maternal grandmother. A child's father, by Adnyamathanha law is the opposite moiety to a child's mother and thus opposite to his children. A person's moiety controls many aspects of their life including who they can marry, the knowledge they are taught and how they behave in society.

Where are the Adnyamathanha people from?

What are the 2 moieties of the Adnyamathanha people?

How is a child's moiety decided?

What does a person's moiety determine?

Understands that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' family and kinship structures are strong and sophisticated.



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