

Building and Opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge

References to sources in the 'green booklet' are placed in (brackets) (1:1) = Part 1, source 1

Construction of the Bridge

- Design was 'stolen' from the Hell Gate Bridge, designed by an American
- The construction was known as British engineering
- Conflict between the costs of the bridge – different parties with different views
- Provided jobs for the unemployed, especially during the Depression (4:1, 5)

Positive Reasons for the Sydney Harbour Bridge

- Greater accessibility to North Sydney and the CBD area (1:7, 8, 12)
 - o Reduction of ferries and accidents (1:1, 6, 10, 17)
- Increased population due to faster transportation (1:2 (2nd para), 3, 4, 4:4, 11)
- Bridge as a symbol for Australia, as it is easily recognisable – sense of pride(1:19, 4:6, 7, 8)

Negative Reasons for the Sydney Harbour Bridge

- Costs required to build the bridge, as well as the debt faced by Australia
- A total of 16 workers died during the construction
- Demolishment of cottages with little or no compensation (4:12, 14)

Opening of the Bridge

- The controversy between who should open the bridge – Jack Lang or King Charles
- Governor Phillip Game would represent King Charles
 - o As it showed Australian pride, Lang cut the ribbon
- Possibility of Bradfield to open the Bridge (2:1, 2, 3, 4)
- Jack Lang's refusal to pay debt – kicked out of his own party – stealing his own bank's money
 - o New Guard – fascist extreme right wing – violence (De Groot)
 - o Threats from the New Guard to kidnap Lang (3:1, 2, 3)

Referring to sources

Follow a structure similar to this:

The Sydney Harbour Bridge would become a symbol for Australia. In a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald, a resident commented that it would "provide a Public Work...and further the progress our State. "