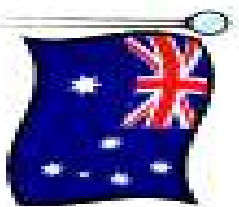




Australia's History

The Impact of European
Exploration & Colonization



History of Australia

Date	Event
1606	
1770	
1788	
1861	
1868	
1901	
1927	
1967	
1986	
1999	

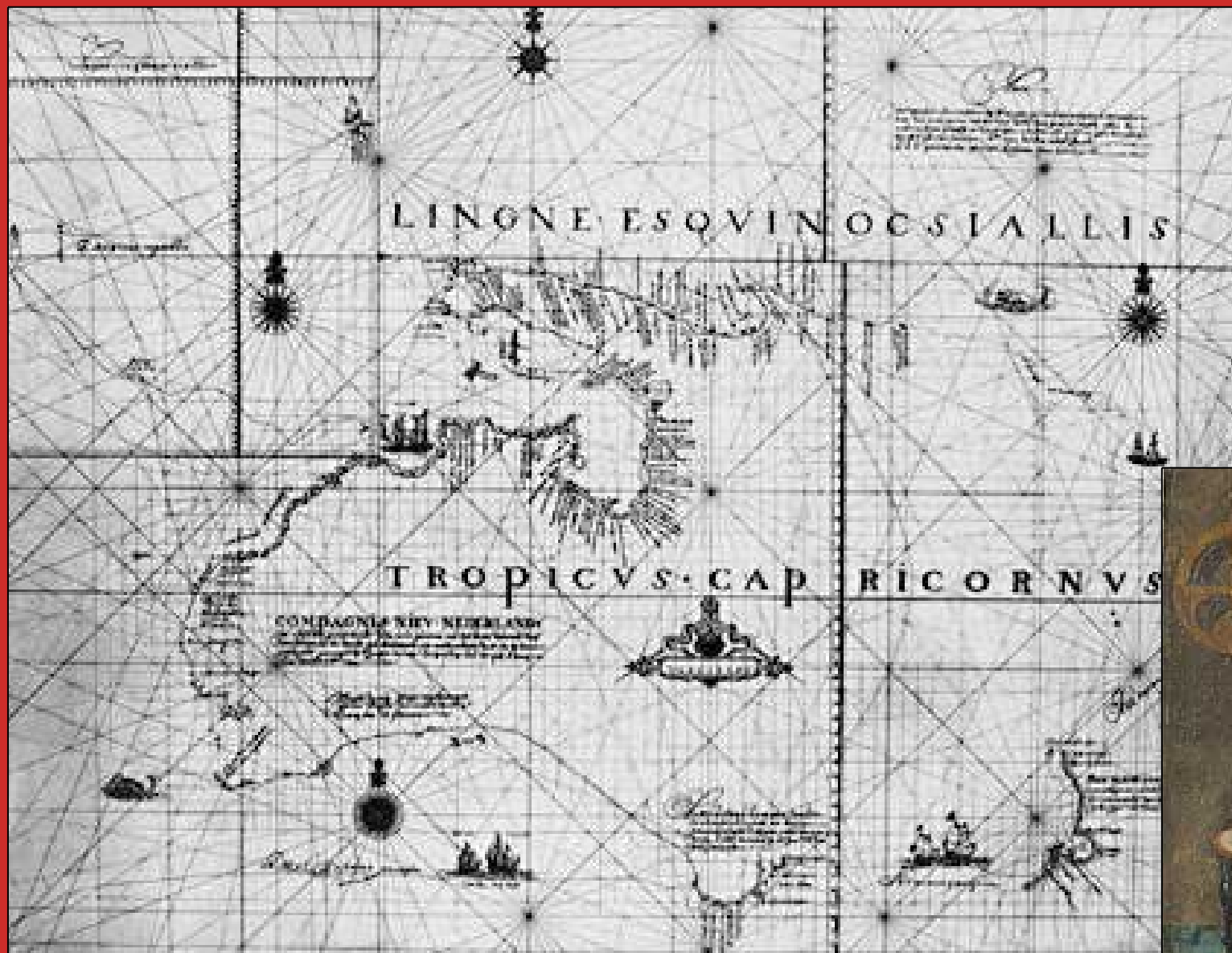


Australia's History

The Impact of European
Exploration & Colonization

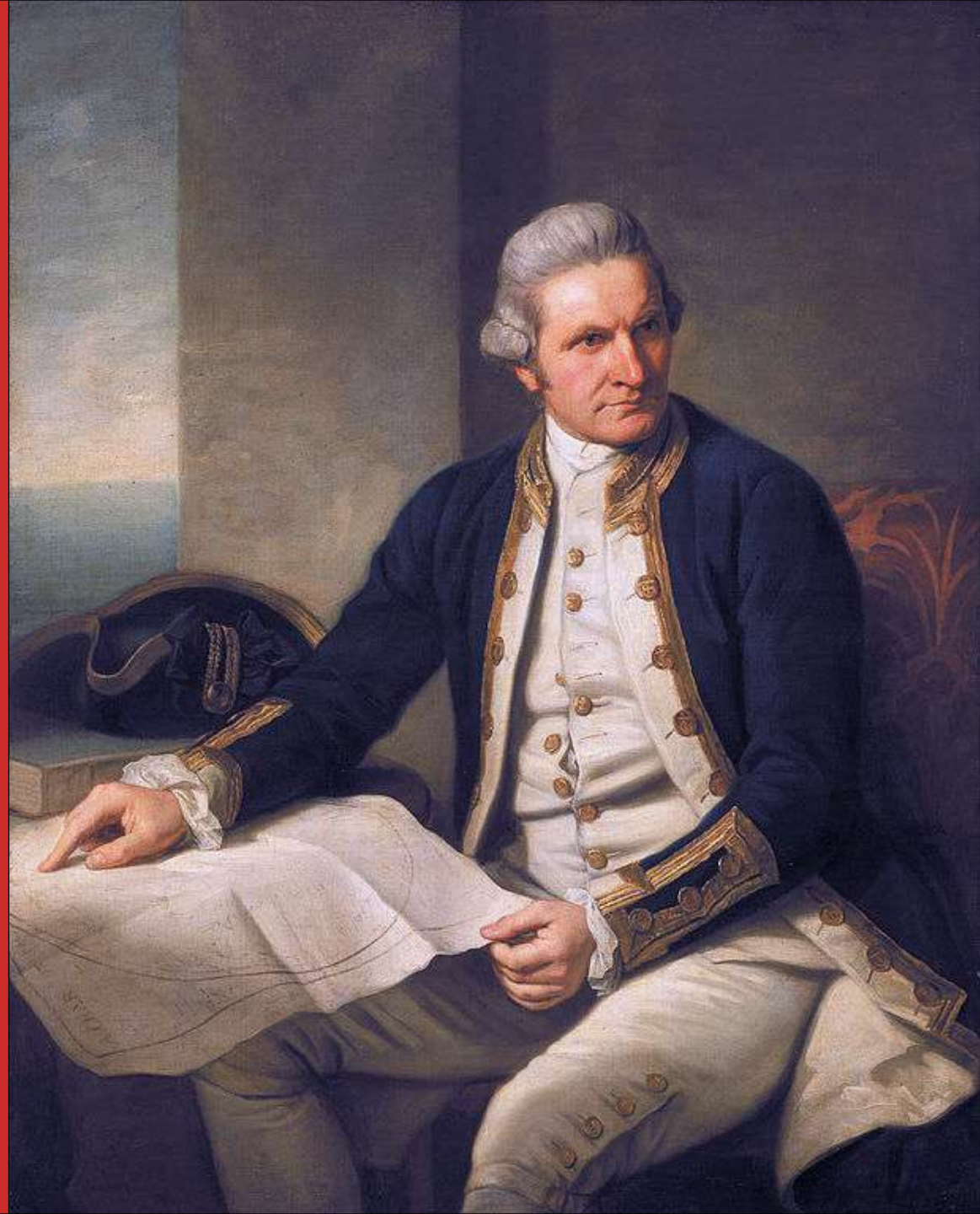
European Exploration

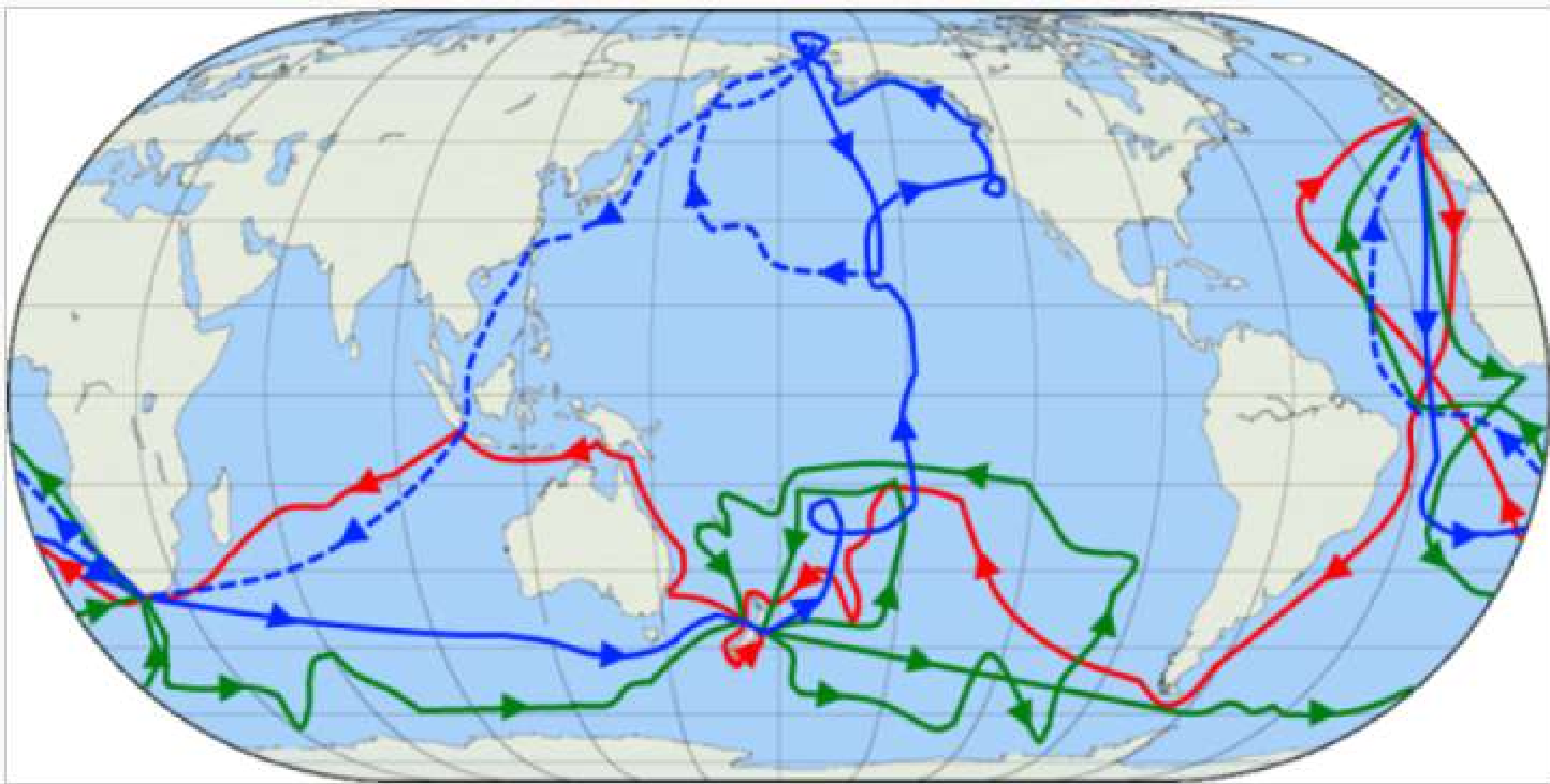
- First Europeans to sail to Australia were the Dutch (Netherlands) in 1606, but they didn't settle there.
- The Dutch made one landing, were attacked by Aborigines, and then abandoned further exploration.



European Exploration

- In 1770, Captain James Cook sailed around Australia.
 - Cook named the area “New South Wales”.
- He ignored the Aborigines living there & claimed the land for England.
 - Sailors also mapped the coast of eastern Australia & Tasmania.





The routes of Captain James Cook's voyages. The first voyage is shown in **red**, second voyage in **green**, and third voyage in **blue**. The route of Cook's crew following his death is shown as a dashed blue line.

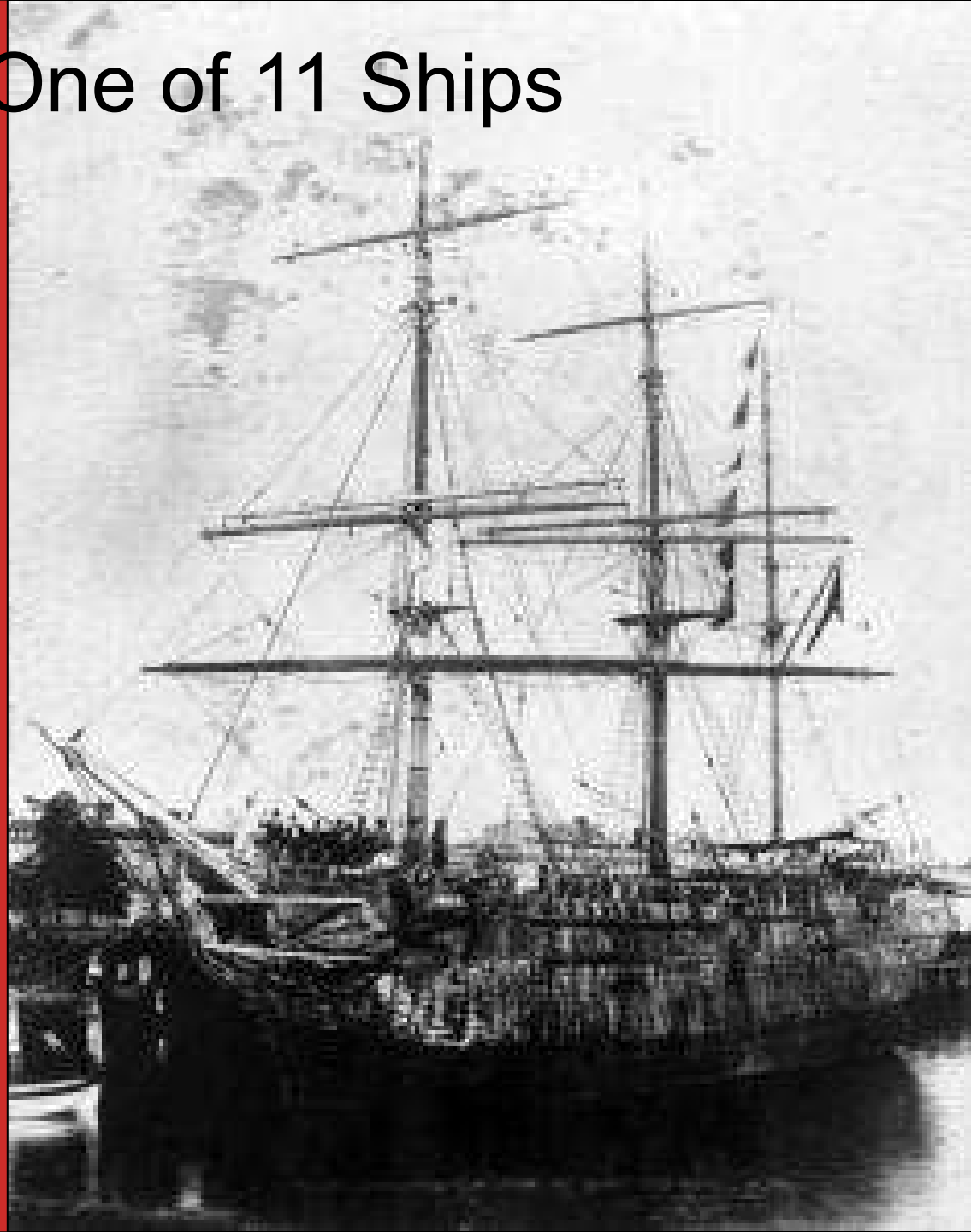
Prisoners as Colonists

- The American Revolution forced the British to stop sending prisoners to Georgia (used as a **penal colony** at the time).
 - Great Britain had to start looking for another place to send its prisoners...
- Australia seemed like a good choice: no chance of escape, no colonies around it, and very few indigenous people lived there.

Penal Colony

- In 1787, British ships called the “First Fleet” left England with convicts to establish a prison colony.
- In 1788, British prisoners settled in Australia.

First Fleet – One of 11 Ships



New South Wales

- From 1788 to 1832, New South Wales was officially a penal (prison) colony consisting mainly of convicts, marines (guards), and the marines' families.
 - Only 20% of the first convicts were women.
- The British transported prisoners to Australia until 1868.
- By this time, many free immigrants were also settling there.
 - They built businesses, trading posts, farms, etc.

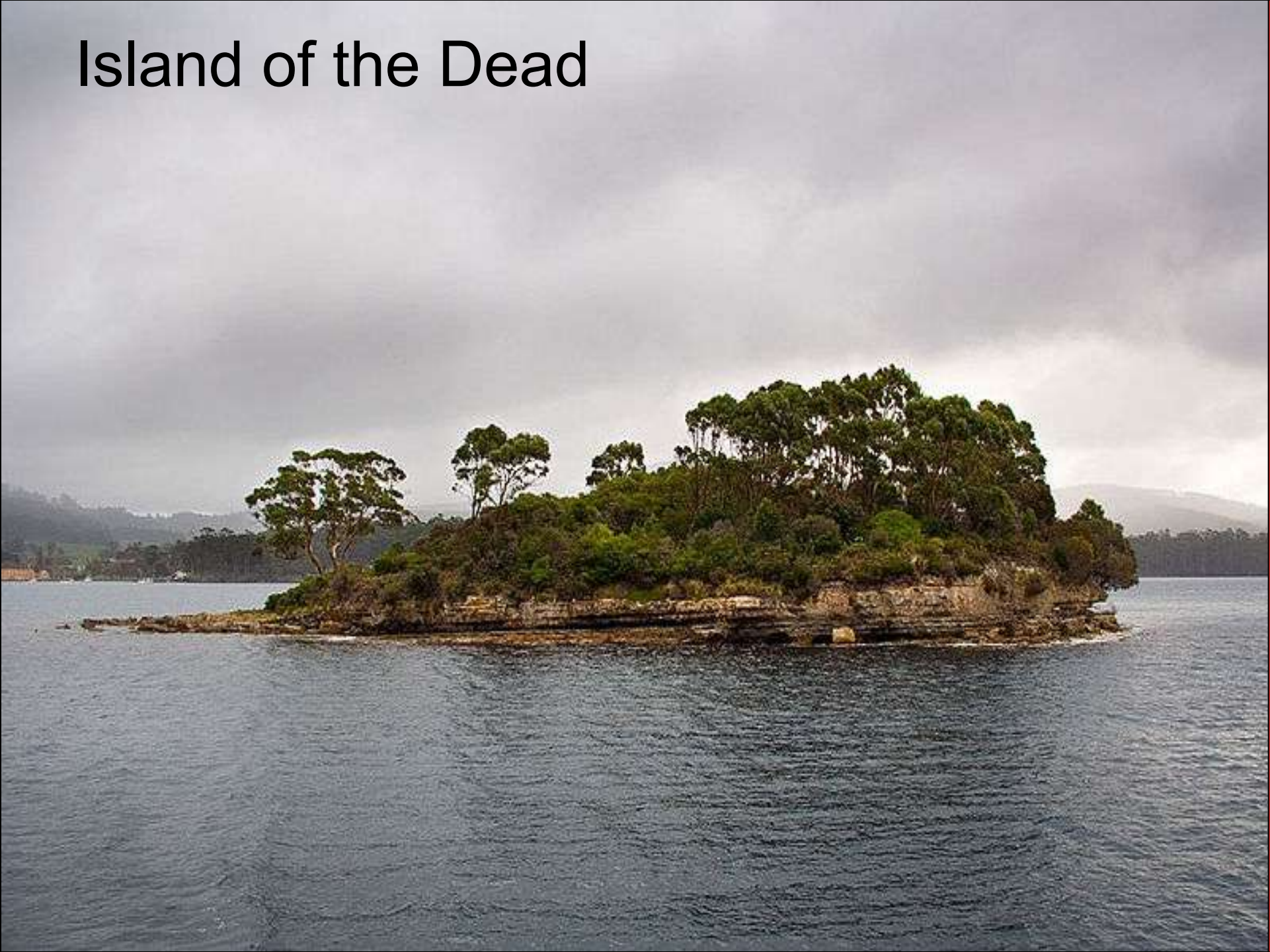


Port Arthur, Tasmania

- From 1833 until the 1850s, it was the destination for the hardest of convicted British and Irish criminals--those who were secondary offenders having re-offended after their arrival in Australia.
 - In addition, Port Arthur had some of the strictest security measures of the British penal system.
- Some tales suggest that prisoners committed murder (an offense punishable by death) just to escape the desolation of life at the camp.
 - The Island of the Dead was the destination for all who died inside the prison camps.



Island of the Dead



The Perfect Colony

- Great Britain saw that Australia was a good location to base its navy in the South Pacific Ocean.
 - Its location would make it possible for British ships to make repairs & get supplies.
- Australia also had many opportunities for trade with Asia and the Americas.

Commonwealth of Australia

- Non-prisoner colonization continued...
- The major coastal settlements soon became 7 independent colonies.
 - In 1861, government officials created boundaries for the colonies that are still in place today.
- On January 1, 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established.
 - Melbourne served as the national capital until Canberra was completed in 1927



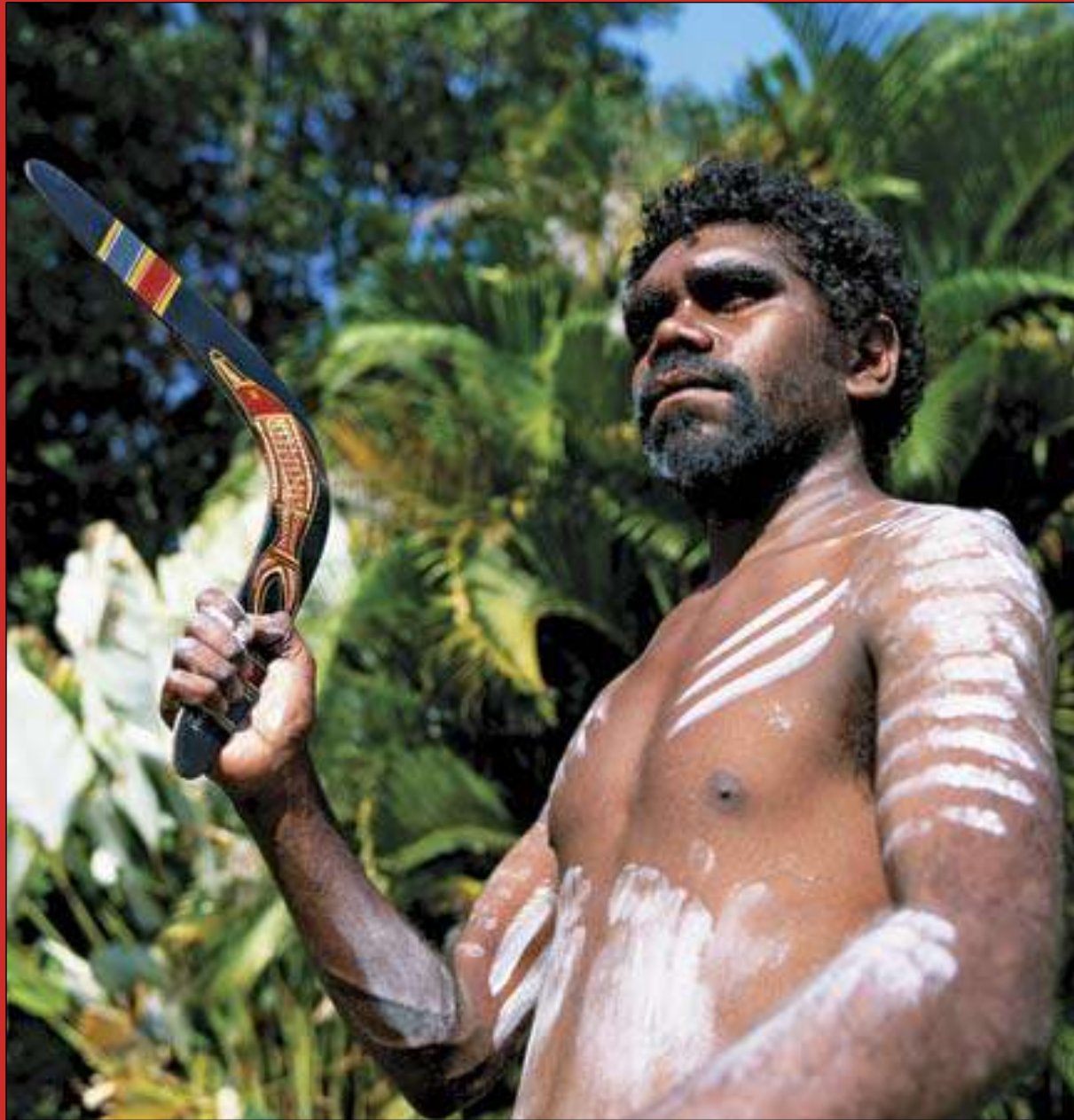
1901

“White Australia”

- Originally, Australia promoted a policy called “White Australia”.
 - They would not allow non-Caucasians to immigrate to Australia.
 - That has since changed...
- Immigration Restriction Act of 1901: restricted migration to people primarily of European descent
 - This was dismantled after World War II.
- Today, Australia has a global, non-discriminatory policy and is home to people from more than 200 countries.

Aborigines

- Aborigines are the native people of Australia.
- They have gone through stages of being conquered and having their lands taken.
- European settlers often separated Aborigines from society.
 - Some were removed from their families and placed into institutions.
 - Others were killed because they were seen as a “nuisance”.



Aboriginal Dwellings - 1923



Aborigines

- In the 1830s, remnants of the tribes in the settled areas were moved onto reserves.
 - They were forbidden from teaching their children their own language and customs.
- During the 1900s, separation was an official government policy which lasted for many decades.
- Today, many Aboriginal people do not know their origins: which tribe they are descended from or the names of their parents and or grandparents.
 - They are a lost generation.



Aborigines

- In 1967: Australia's federal government began to pass legislation to help the Aborigines.
 - It was widely seen as affirmation of the Australian people's wish to see its government take direct action to improve the living conditions of Aborigines.
- In that same year, striking Aboriginal farmers changed political history by extending a demand for equal wages to a declaration of their rights of ownership of traditional lands.
 - This became one of Australia's first successful land claims by its indigenous people.



Australia Today

- In 1986, the Australia Act severed all legal ties with the British Empire.
- Today, Australia is a parliamentary democracy (constitutional monarchy) with Elizabeth II as queen.
- 1999: 55% of voters rejected the idea of becoming an independent republic.

Brisbane



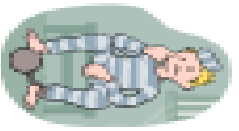
Parliament House - Canberra



A British Prisoner in Australia...

Directions: Imagine that you are a British prisoner that has recently arrived in Australia, a penal colony of Great Britain. Write a journal entry that details your journey to New South Wales, as well as your arrival in the new colony. You will also need to include a description of what your life is like as a prisoner in Australia. Be sure to use sensory language so that your entry is interesting and informative.

Dear Journal,



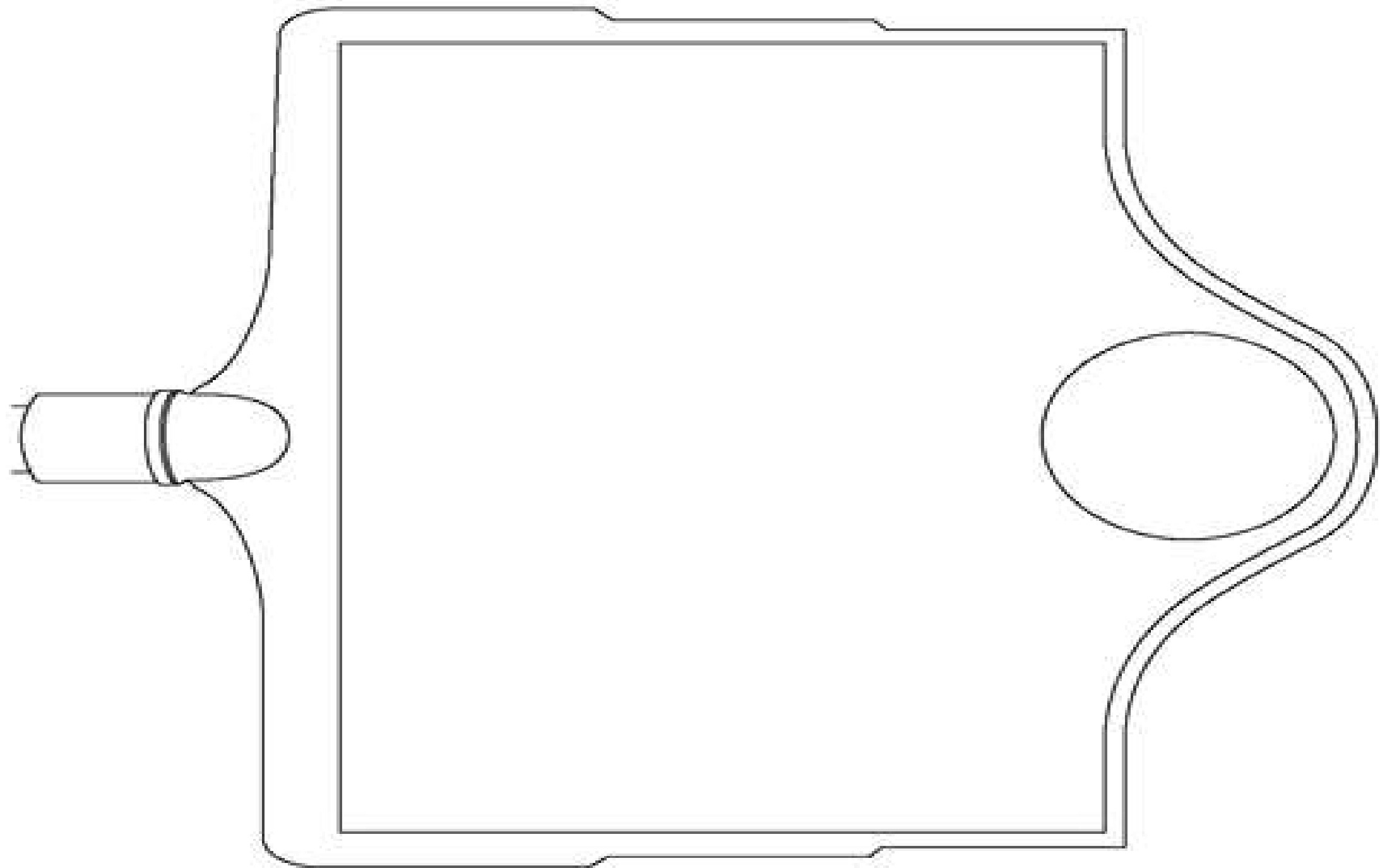
Historical Marker

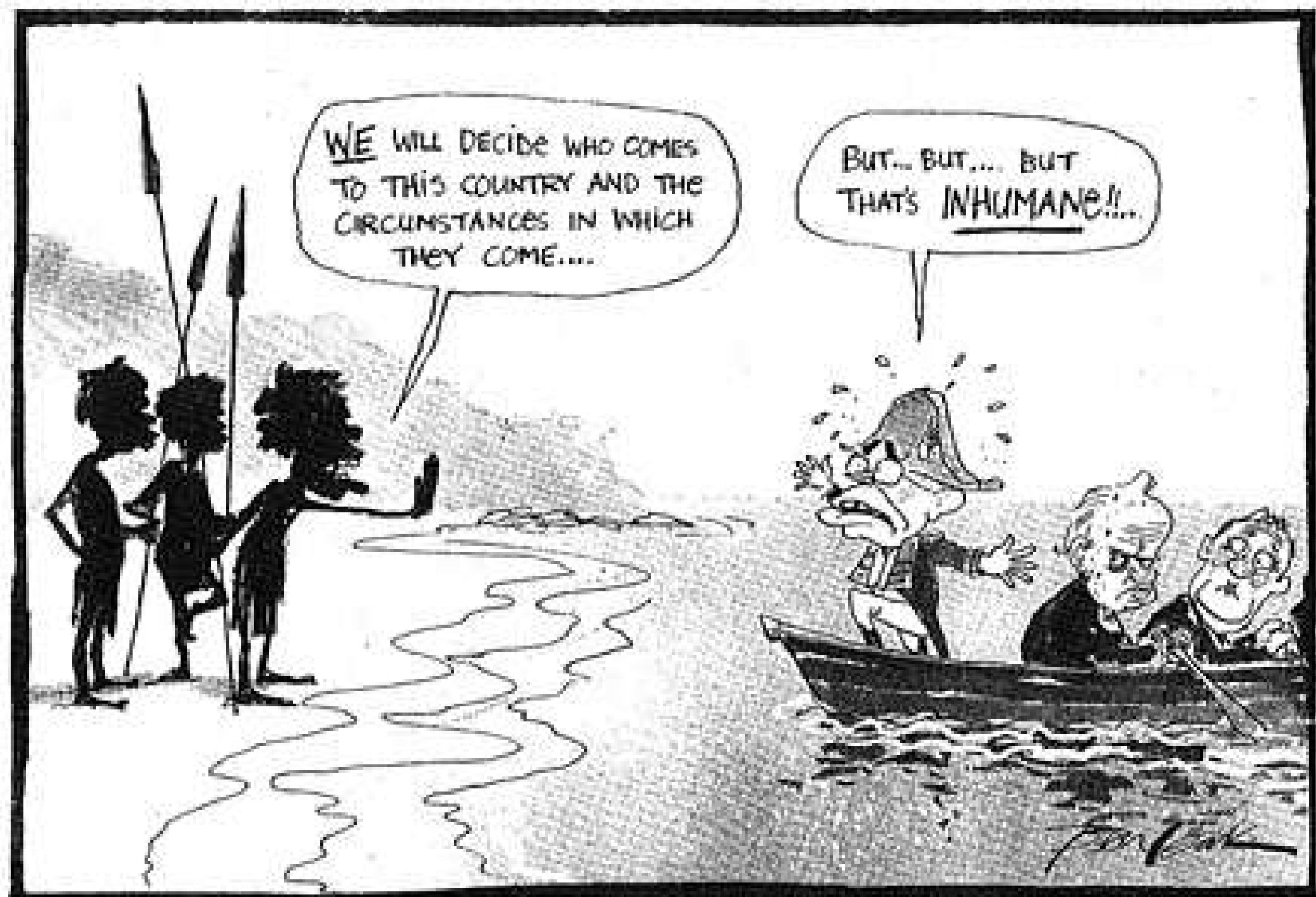
- Have you ever seen a sign that marks a significant event in history? We have them all over our country, and now you get to create a marker that could be used in Australia!
- Review your “Australia’s History” notes. Which event do you think is the *most important* event in Australia’s history? You are going to be creating a marker that will tell tourists about the significance of that event.

Historical Marker

Directions:

1. Choose your event and write what it is in the CIRCLE on the top of the historical marker.
2. Next, write a short description of the event.
3. Then, write a brief opinion statement on why you think that this event is important to Australia's history.
4. At the bottom, write the place where your marker will be located.
5. Draw an illustration that symbolizes your event.

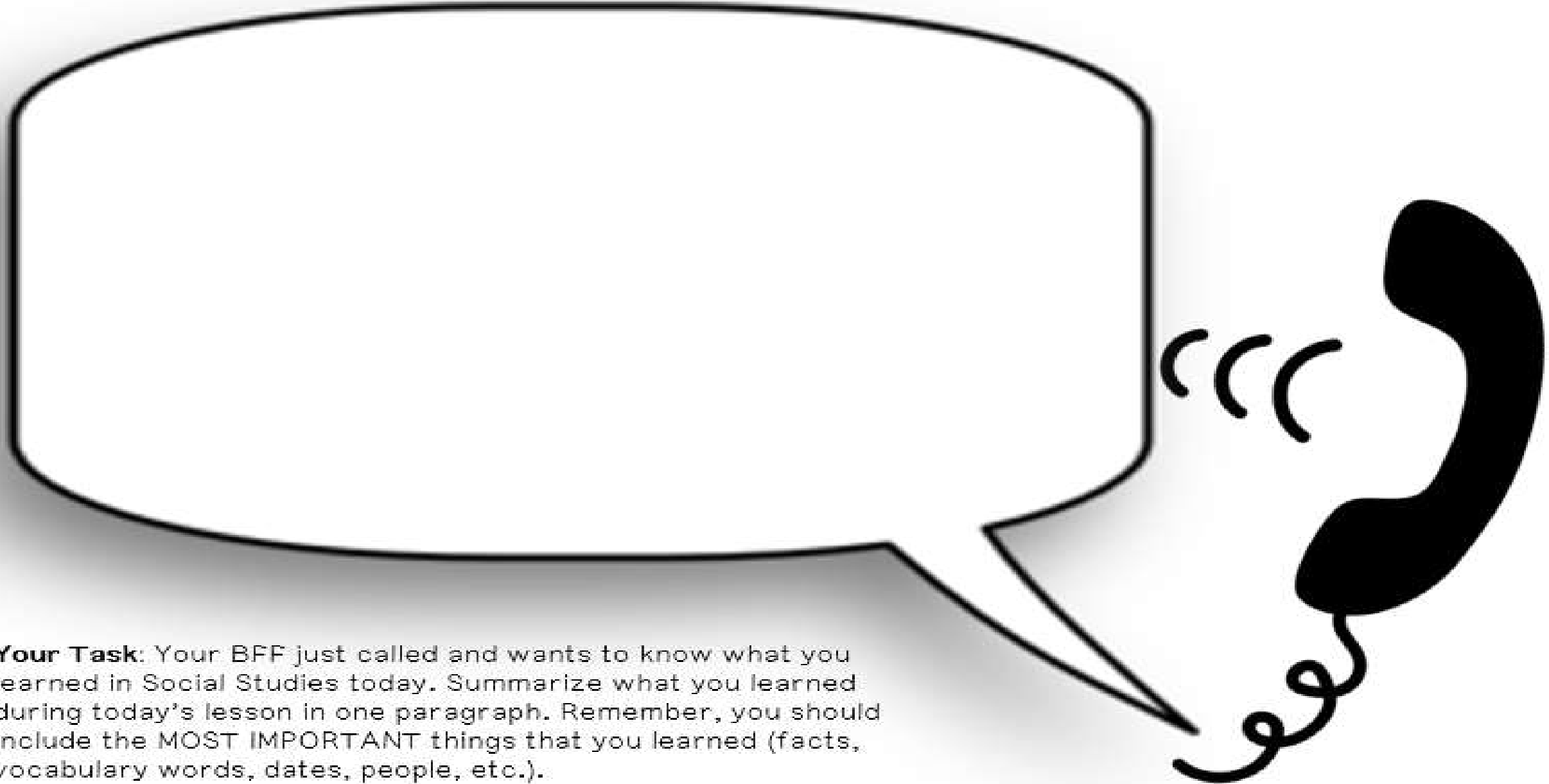




Political Cartoon Analysis

Visuals		Words	
1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.		1. Identify the cartoon caption or title:	
		2. Record any important words or dates that appear in the cartoon.	
2. Which of the objects in your list (above) are symbols?		3. Which words in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think this is so?	
3. What do you think each symbol means?		4. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.	
Questions to Consider:			
A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon:			
B. Explain the message of the cartoon:			
C. What group would agree with the cartoon's message? Why?			
D. What group would disagree with the cartoon's message? Why?			

Phone-a-Friend



Your Task: Your BFF just called and wants to know what you learned in Social Studies today. Summarize what you learned during today's lesson in one paragraph. Remember, you should include the MOST IMPORTANT things that you learned (facts, vocabulary words, dates, people, etc.).