Australia's History

The Impact of European Exploration & Colonization
Teachers

Print off the following page for each student. They should complete the chart while discussing the presentation.
Australia's History
The Impact of European Exploration & Colonization
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.
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.
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
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.
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.
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
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 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”.

Aborigines
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.
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.
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.
Dear Journal,

Informative:

Purcell in Australia. Be sure to use sensory language so that your entry is interesting and engaging. Your arrival in the new colony. You will also need to include a description of what your life is like as a colony of Great Britain. Write a journal entry that details your journey to New South Wales, as well as your observations and experiences in Australia.

Directions: Imagine that you are a British prisoner that has recently arrived in Australia, a penal colony in the 18th century. Describe your feelings and experiences as you adapt to your new surroundings.

A British Prisoner in Australia...
Teachers

Have the students use their notes to create a colorful timeline of Canada. I let the students use a sentence strip (or construction paper cut in half and taped end-to-end) to make long timelines. Sentence strips are nice because they have lines.

These make great hallway displays!
• Be sure all 10 dates are written on your timeline.
• Label each event—make it short and sweet (you don’t have to use complete sentences).
• Draw a simple illustration to accompany at least seven of the events.
• Use thin markers or colored pencils to make your timeline colorful and creative.
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.
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.
WE WILL DECIDE WHO COMES TO THIS COUNTRY AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THEY COME....

BUT... BUT.... BUT THAT'S INHUMANE!!!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Explain the message of the cartoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. What group would agree with the cartoon’s message?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. What group would disagree with the cartoon’s message?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. Identify the cartoon caption or title:                                             |
| Words                                                                                  |
|                                                                                        |
| 2. Record any important words or dates seen in the cartoon:                          |
|                                                                                        |
| 3. Which words in the cartoon appear to mean this is so?                              |
| (above) are symbols?                                                                  |
| 4. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.         |
| 5. What do you think each symbol means?                                               |
|                                                                                       |
| 2. Which of the objects in your list appear in the cartoon?                           |
|                                                                                        |
| 3. Which of the objects in your list appear in the cartoon?                           |
|                                                                                        |
| 4. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.         |
|                                                                                        |
| 5. What do you think each symbol means?                                               |
|                                                                                        |
CLASSMATES!

Note: Clarify the task or activity that involves moving around the classroom, challenging each other, and using true-false statements.

Write the facts and statements about the history of Australia in the spaces below. Make sure to label them appropriately.
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.).
Thank you for downloading this file. I hope you enjoy using it with your students, and I can’t wait to read your feedback in my TPT store! 😊

• For more social studies materials, please visit my store: http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Brain-Wrinkles

• I teach 6th grade Language Arts and Social Studies in Georgia, so my products are aligned with Common Core (LA) and Georgia Performance Standards (SS).

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