

# Explorers and Pioneers: Outcomes and Activities

## God is Love year 6

### Spiritual Overview: God is patient and persevering

The explorers and pioneers found that patience was a prerequisite to success. Like many of the characters recorded in the Bible, patience and perseverance were an important dimension in their biographies. Patience is a fruit of the Spirit, and necessary for the bearing of fruit.

Col Stringer, in *Discovering Australia's Christian Heritage*, outlines the amazing perseverance of early explorers, most of whom had a strong faith in God. It was only by God's grace, provision and protection that these explorers completed their expeditions across an unknown, drought-stricken land. He writes:

"Many people feel that Australia is a land with a curse over its head. Numbers of Australians believe the foundation of our nation is based upon convicts - the dregs of British society...and that we are still yoked to a spiritual rejection, bondage and poverty. But there is another side to the coin that remained largely untold....Many of our founding fathers, explorers and pioneers were godly men and women of strong Christian faith. In fact, the 'Providential' hand of God rested on almost all of our explorers and founding fathers!"

We owe the very name of our country to a Christian explorer, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who named our country 'the Great Southland of the Holy Spirit'.

The biographies, and writings from the journals of Australia's explorers and founders reveals the amazing faith of such men, See *Discovering Australia's Christian Heritage*.

### Key Questions

Why did the great journeys of exploration occur?

What was life like for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples before the arrival of the Europeans?

Why did the Europeans settle in Australia?

What was the nature and consequence of contact between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and early traders, explorers and settlers?

What is the meaning of perseverance?

What is the meaning of patience?

Why do patience and perseverance go together?

What were some of the difficulties the early explorers faced?

How did the early explorers show perseverance?

How can we show patience and perseverance in the things we do?

## Outcomes

Through a study of navigation, exploration students will:

- learn about Australia's early colonisation and develop understandings about contact between societies and its effects on people and their environments
- understand the historical background of white Australia, and to see how the nation has developed from a wide spectrum of peoples, cultures and happenings. uncover the strong Christian faith of Australia's founders.
- become familiar with the geography of Australia through following the paths of early explorers.
- realize that God has a plan for nations and that He can use people and nations despite their shortcomings.

## Activities

- Study the biographies and journal writings of the following explorers: Abel Tasman, William Dampier, James Cook, Joseph Banks
- Map the routes of Australia's major explorers.
- Discuss the hardships they endured and the reasons for their perseverance.
- Research the history of Colonization, including the First Fleet, the Penal System and Convicts.
- Pretend you have been caught for a petty crime and you are transported to Australia. Write a series of letters to your relatives back in England.
- Explain the roles of convicts and large landowners.
- Research the impact of Christian women, e.g. Caroline Chisholm
- Explain the effects of white settlement upon Aboriginal life.
- List the various nations and peoples which contributed to early Australian society.
- Compare this with the various nations and peoples which contribute to Australian society today.
- Discuss hardships and problems of early pioneers.
- Research their way of life, including homes, food and occupations.
- Make a model of a pioneer settlement.
- Discuss the financial hope of some pioneers through the Gold Rush.
- Draw a timeline showing events in Australian history.
- Research Australia's federation and the formation of the constitution.
- Research the history of the Australian flag.
- Suggest ways in which God could use Australia to achieve His purposes, e.g., evangelism, provision of food and resources to the needy.

# Australian history

Student research information

Aboriginal people arrived in Australia thousands of years ago. It's believed they travelled from Asia across land bridges that were exposed when sea levels were lower. The hardy Aborigines have learned to live in the harsh conditions of the outback.

Dutch explorers first landed in Australia in 1606, and the British began to settle there in 1788. Many settlers were criminals sent to live in Australia as punishment. For a short time, the newcomers lived peacefully with the Aboriginal people. But soon, fighting broke out over who owned the land.

In 1851, gold was discovered in Australia. A rush to find riches came as a result, bringing thousands of new immigrants to the country. By 1859 six separate colonies existed, and in 1901 these colonies joined to form the Federation of Australia.

## Facts about Australia

Name: Commonwealth of Australia

Government: Democracy

Population: About 25.5 million (2021)

Urban Population: 90%

Capital: Canberra with 462,000 people (2021)

Language: English

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents

Religion: mainly Christians

Time zones: 3

National Symbols: Golden wattle (flower), opal (gemstone), green and gold (colours) and the Commonwealth Star (a seven-pointed star)

National Animals: Kangaroo, emu

National Holiday: 26 January (Australia Day)

National Anthem: Advance Australia Fair

Australia is an island country in the Southern hemisphere and belongs to Oceania/Australia. Australia is surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Australia/Oceania is the smallest continent of the seven continents and although some consider Australia as the largest island in the world, Australia is commonly referred to as a country and a continent. (Greenland is the biggest island in the world).

Australia is also the driest inhabited continent of the world.

Australia is the largest country in the Southern hemisphere and the largest country without land borders.

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world, (in land mass), after Russia, Canada, USA, China and Brazil.

The country is divided into six states (Southern Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania) and two self-governing territories: Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory (which is around Canberra, the capital city).

Australia's interior consists of arid and semi-arid areas which are referred to as 'outback'. About 70% of Australia is in the outback, while the coastal plains are more fertile and house the majority of Australia's population. About 35% of Australia's land area are covered by deserts.

Most of Australia's population live in the eastern and southern parts of the country and along the coastline.

Australia belongs to the Commonwealth countries.

## **The Explorers**

### **Abel Tasman**

Dutch explorer Abel Tasman sailed to Indonesia, then owned by the Dutch. Arriving in Indonesia after a voyage of 10 months, he wrote in his diary, "God be praised and thanked for this happy voyage." The next part of the voyage would be in search of the South Land, which explorers of the time believed existed. An earlier Portuguese explorer, Captain de Quiros had named "The Great South Lan of the Holy Spirit", even though he did not actually sight Australia. Tasman sailed in 1642 with two small ships which were in poor condition. He sailed to Mauritius and then to Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land. Sailing on he sighted the alps of the South Island of New Zealand. He then sailed back to Indonesia via Tonga, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. He arrived home in June 1643. No European sailors would reach New Zealand for the next 120 years. Tasman's achievements were not recognized until long after his death.

### **Willian Dampier**

Dampier was another explorer who relied on God's guidance. He was once a pirate, but later became a Christian.

He was the first Englishman to chart part of the Australian coastline, and the first European to undertake a scientific study of its landscape, seas, plants and animals. Though he intended to circumnavigate the entire continent, he was prevented from doing so by the unseaworthiness of his ship.

William Dampier came from a farming family in Somerset, England. He was born in August 1651. He went to sea at 17, and five years later joined the Royal Navy, fighting in the Third Anglo–Dutch War of 1672–74. After years of being a pirate around Central America, in 1685 Dampier joined a vessel, the *Cygnet*. He spent the next three years in the *Cygnet* as it sailed the Pacific in search of vessels to plunder.

In January 1688 the *Cygnet* arrived at King Sound, near present-day Broome, where the captain beached the ship for urgent repairs. The crew were the first Britons to set foot on the Australian mainland, then known as New Holland, the name Dutch explorer Abel Tasman had given it in 1644. This was 82 years before James Cook arrived at Botany Bay. The party remained for two months and established friendly relations with the local Aboriginal people. When he returned to England he wrote in his diary: “I think myself bound to return continual thanks to Almighty God... to bring me safe again to my Native Country.”

## **James Cook**

James Cook was born in 1728 and died in 1779. He was a British explorer and navigator. He made three voyages to the Pacific Ocean, discovering the east coast of Australia and the west coast of America.

As a teenager, he had a love for ships. When he was old enough he started working in a shop. One day, the captain of a ship came into the shop and asked if James would like to learn to become a sailor. James was offered employment on a coal ship at one of the ports in England. He scrubbed the deck and painted the ship with special waterproof paint so that the ship wouldn't leak. He became very good at all the work sailors had to do. He also learned navigation, which was the skill of plotting the course of the ship across the sea.

He then decided to join the Royal Navy and became known for his excellent mapping skills. In 1760, he mapped the jagged coast of Newfoundland, Canada. In those days, the King needed people to go exploring so that they could discover new lands. The Royal Society was a society set up by the king, to hire people to go exploring. The Royal Society was very impressed with Cook's skills and in 1766, they hired him to travel to the Pacific Ocean to observe and record a transit of Venus across the Sun.

### **Cook's First Voyage (1768-1771)**

Cook was given a boat called the *Endeavour*. On board the *Endeavour* were 71 crewmen. Twelve were soldiers who would protect the ship against pirates. Nine were naturalists whose job was to discover new plants and animals. The *Endeavour* left England in 1768, and sailed to Tahiti where he built a small fort and observatory to study the planet Venus, as it traveled across the sky in front of the sun. This is called an eclipse.

Cook had also been asked to search for a great southern continent. The Royal Society believed that there could be a great continent between the equator and the South Pole, similar to the great continent of Europe in the north. Cook explored the South Pacific looking for the great continent, although Cook had some doubts as to whether it really existed. In fact, he proved that there was no such continent.

From Tahiti, he sailed to New Zealand, which until then had been visited by Europeans only once, by Abel Tasman in 1642. Cook mapped New Zealand's complete coastline, discovering Cook Strait which separates the North Island of New Zealand from the South Island.

Next, he went on to Australia, where he discovered its east coast. (Previously only the west coast of Australia had been discovered by Dutch explorer William Dampier in 1699 who sailed along the western coast. Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, had also been discovered by Abel Tasman in 1642.)

The site of his first landing on Australia's east coast was Botany Bay. This would later be the site of the first British colony in Australia. It was also the site of the first European contact with Australian Aborigines and the first European sightings of Australian plants and animals. Cook also discovered the Great Barrier Reef, in which his ship narrowly escaped running aground. He then sailed through Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, again becoming only the second European to do so (the first being a Spanish sailor in 1604).

Captain Cook kept his crew members healthy. He insisted on good hygiene and the ship was kept very clean. Many sailors died in those days, due to a disease known as scurvy. It was caused by a lack of fresh fruit and vegetables, particularly Vitamin C in citrus fruits and other fruits. Captain Cook learned about the cause of scurvy and showed wise leadership in this regard. He forced his men to eat citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons, and they were punished if they did not comply.

The Endeavour sailed for Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, (now Indonesia), and anchored for some time to repair the ship. Batavia was known for its outbreaks of malaria, and much of Cook's crew contracted the disease. They had to return to England. The year was 1771.

Cook's journals were published upon his return and he became a hero among the scientific community. But among the general public, Captain Cook's botanist, Joseph Banks was a bigger hero. He had brought back with him samples of amazing new plants, and insect species and drawings of unusual animals.

### **Cook's Second Voyage (1772-1775)**

On this voyage Cook became the first European to cross the Antarctic Circle in 1773. In his ship, the Resolution, he discovered South Georgia Island, an island off the coast of Antarctica. Cook almost discovered the mainland of Antarctica, but turned back north towards Tahiti to resupply his ship.

He then returned to England and was given an honorary retirement from the Royal Navy, but he could not be kept away from the sea. A third voyage was planned to find the Northwest Passage. The North-West passage was the passage of sea that we know today, between Siberia and Alaska. If a passage was found, ships could sail around the north of America to Europe. Cook would travel to the Pacific, around the Cape of Good Hope, and then north.

### **Third Voyage (1776-1779)**

Having made two very long voyages before, Elizabeth, James Cook's wife, did not want him to go on a third voyage. Each voyage took well over a year. Already two daughters had died of sickness while Cook had been away, and now, with the birth of another son, Elizabeth wanted her husband to retire.

But Cook wanted to make just one last voyage. On this last voyage, he once again commanded the Resolution. In 1778 became the first European to visit the Hawaiian Islands, which he named the Sandwich Islands. From there he travelled east to explore the west coast of North America. He explored and mapped the coast from California all the way to Alaska.

As they traveled further and further north the conditions became extremely difficult. Their small ship was not made for such icy, hazardous conditions. All the time the crew kept thinking that they must get through before winter or else their ship would get stuck in the ice. Eventually they had to abandon their efforts. Cook decided to turn around and go south. They would try again after the big freeze was over. The next try was more successful. But again, they had to turn around and go south. By this time their ship was badly in need of repair. Cook decided to stop in Hawaii for a while to mend the mast.

They were given a wonderful reception by the Hawaiian people. In fact, they believed that Cook was a god which had been told about in their legends. The people bowed down and worshipped him. Then the high priest told the people that they must give the crew gifts of produce from the island in order to please the gods.

Finally, the mast was mended and Cook and his crew prepared to leave. The head chief was very pleased that they were leaving because they could not afford to give any more food, or they would not have enough for themselves.

Not far out to sea, the mast broke. They would need to find land again in order to repair it. One of the crew members acted as Cook's interpreter. He was familiar with the ways of the Hawaiian people and had learned some of their language. He knew how the chief was feeling about Cook and the crew. He knew that the chief would not be pleased if they returned. The interpreter tried to explain to Cook that they must not return to the island. They must find another island for repairing the ship.

But Cook would not listen to this wise advice. He did not see anything wrong with returning just for a few days. So back to the island they went. The chief was angry. The crew had overstayed their welcome. Also, it was now obvious to the high priest that Cook could not have been a god after all. They had given all their produce away to someone who was not really a god.

"Three days," Cook explained to the chief through the interpreter. "We will be away from here in three days."

However, before three days were up they fell into the hands of the Hawaiian warriors. There was a great massacre at the water's edge. Cook was speared to death. Those who could climbed aboard the ship and headed out to sea, but Cook's dead body lay floating in the shallows. Many of the crew were speared along with him.

Although Cook had been a great sea captain on previous voyages, and had made wise decisions, this final unwise decision was the death of him. Although he was a captain, he should have listened to the person who had more wisdom than he did regarding the ways of the Hawaiian people.

**Activities:** Draw a basic outline of a world. Trace Cook's three voyages. Use a different coloured line for each voyage.



**First voyage:**

England → Cape Horn → Tahiti → New Zealand (around both islands) → Australia's east coast (Sydney and Barrier Reef) → Torres Strait (between Northern Australia and New Guinea) → Indonesia → South of Madagascar → Cape of Good Hope → England.

**Second voyage:**

England → Cape of Good Hope → New Zealand → South Georgia Island (just north of Antarctica) → Tahiti and circling the South Pacific twice → Cape Horn → England.

**Third voyage:**

England → Cape of Good Hope → South of Australia → New Zealand → Tahiti → Californian coast → Alaska → south of Alaska then back to Alaska again → Hawaii.



## **The First Prisoners Brought to Australia**

During the 17th century and 18th-century European adventurers arrived in Australia. In 1770 Captain Cook arrived in eastern Australia, claiming it for Britain. He called it New South Wales.

Life was hard for English people in the 18th century and punishment for even minor crimes was severe. In England, you could be executed for more than 200 different crimes. However, because prisons were crowded, prisoners were sometimes transported to another country.

In the 18th century, prisoners were taken to the USA. However, after the American War of Independence (1775-1783), this was no longer desirable, so the British government began looking for a new destination for transportees.

In 1786 it was resolved to send them to Botany Bay, Australia. On 13 May 1787, a fleet of 11 ships set sail from Portsmouth. Onboard were 759 prisoners, most of them men with cadets and marines to guard the convicts. Captain Arthur Phillip directed them. With them, they took seeds, farm appliances, livestock such as cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses, and chickens, and 2 years supply of food.

The first settlers came aground at Port Jackson, Sydney, on 26 January 1788. At first, things were tough for the settlers, and food was short. Food had to be rationed. However, things improved. A second fleet appeared in 1790 and a third fleet came in 1791 bringing more supplies. At first, the colonists lived in simple wooden huts but later prisoners made bricks for houses.

Captain Phillip left Australia in December 1792. He went back to England, taking samples of Australian plants and animals. He also took two Aboriginal people.

At first, the Australian convicts worked on government land, but from 1793 those who behaved well were freed and given grants of land. Also, the first free colonists arrived in 1793.

### **Caroline Chisholm**

Caroline Chisholm came to Australia in the early 1800s along with many others new settlers. She was married to a sea captain called Archibald. Although originally from Britain, Caroline and Archibald had worked in India, helping British soldiers and their families. They were very excited as they left India to come to a new land. The first European settlers had arrived in Australia only 50 years before.

"Where will we be living, Archibald?" asked Caroline.

"We will be at Sydney, the largest town. My duty will be to help guard the convicts who have been sent out from the over-crowded prisons in England."

When they arrived in Sydney they found it to be a busy, bustling sea-port with narrow, unpaved streets. The horses and carts had churned up the dirt roads so much that they were scarcely useable. Some of the people were rich. They had fine horses and elegant carriages. There were

also some wealthy land owners with well-built homes, but most people had tumble down shacks, or small dingy houses to live in. However, hundreds had no homes at all. They slept under trees or in the shelter of rocks. This is what worried Caroline. She was especially concerned for the young women and girls who had no home.

"Why are there so many young girls on the streets all day and night?" Caroline asked the wife of an officer.

"Oh, my dear, the government in England sends out these immigrants. They are expected to find work and a home when they arrive in Sydney, but there's not enough work for all the people who arrive here," was the reply.

Caroline decided that she wanted help the young women. She took as many as she could into her own home, but there were hundreds more sleeping on the streets and in the parks.

"Something must be done!" she said to Archibald. "These girls need a big home where they can be sheltered and protected. I'm going to see if any of our friends can help me do something for them."

At first no one was helpful. Then after a lot of persistence, Caroline finally persuaded the governor to allow her to use an old building for the girls. The walls were cracked and it was rat infested. The only light was from her own candle.

Caroline poisoned the rats and cleaned up the old building as best she could. Soon she had ninety young women to care for. She asked friends to give food to feed the girls. She then tried to find jobs for the girls. Many of the jobs were on farms in the country. The girls, who had come from the crowded cities of England, were too afraid to go to the country on their own, so Caroline went with them. The roads were rough and there were rivers without bridges to be crossed. The hot sun would beat upon them and the rain poured into the open cart. Bushrangers made the journeys dangerous. These men would often hold up travellers in order to rob them.

As time went on Caroline worked at bringing together again the families of convicts. Many people had been imprisoned for small crimes like stealing a loaf of bread. As punishment, these people had then been sent to Australia to work. They were therefore separated from their families. Caroline arranged for wives and children who had been left behind in England to join their fathers and husbands in the new colony.

Caroline is remembered most of all today for her kindness to needy young women, at a time when their troubles were ignored by everyone else. She loved God and shared His love with others, giving up her own comforts to help those in need.

### **Activities**

1. How did Caroline help?
2. What can Christians learn from her example?
3. How did Caroline carry out the words of Jesus in Matthew 25:35-36?

4. Read the list of the fruits of the Spirit from Galatians 5:22-23. Which fruits of the Spirit do you think Caroline showed the most?
5. Show the fruit of kindness by being an 'angel' to someone this week. Do not let the person know that you are going to be their angel. Plan ways of showing kindness towards that person, but do your acts of kindness in secret. You can do anonymous jobs for them, or make gifts for them. Write the person's name on the gift and leave it in a place for them to find. You could also make message cards. Write something that would make the person feel happy. It could be a verse from the Bible.

#### 6. *Writing project*

Imagine that you lived in England in the 1800's. You have stolen a loaf of bread because your family is hungry and you have no money. You are caught and you are sent to Australia on a ship because there is no room in the prisons. You arrive in Australia alone, and far away from your family. Write a story explaining your situation. Before you do, read some of these convict letters. They may help to give you some ideas. By the way, *New Holland* was the name for Australia in those days.

## **Australian Government**

The goldrushes of New South Wales and Victoria started in 1851 leading to large numbers of people arriving to search for gold. The population grew across south east Australia and made great wealth and industry. By 1853 the goldrushes had made some poor people very rich.

Convict transportation ended in the 1840s and 1850s and more changes came. The people in Australia wanted to run their own country, and self-govern. The first governments in the colonies were run by Governors chosen by London. Soon the settlers wanted local government and more democracy. The New South Wales Legislative Council, was created in 1825 to advise the Governor of New South Wales, but it was not chosen by voters.

William Wentworth established the Australian Patriotic Association (Australia's first political party) in 1835 to demand democratic government for New South Wales. In 1840, the Adelaide City Council and the Sydney City Council were started and some people could vote for them (but only men with a certain amount of money). Then, Australia's first parliamentary elections were held for the New South Wales Legislative Council in 1843, again with some limits on who could vote. The Australian Colonies Government Act [1850] allowed constitutions for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. In 1850 elections for legislative councils were also held in the colonies of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

In 1855, limited self-government was granted by London to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. A new secret ballot was introduced in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia in 1856, allowing people to vote in private. This system was copied around the world. In 1855, the right to vote was given to all men over 21 in South Australia. The other colonies soon followed. Women were given the vote in the Parliament of South Australia in 1895 and they became the first women in the world allowed to stand in elections. In 1897, Catherine Helen Spence became the first female political candidate.

Australians had started parliamentary democracies all across the continent. But voices were getting louder for all of them to come together as one country with a national parliament.

## **Federation and the Constitution**

### **What is the Federation of Australia?**

The Federation of Australia was the process by which the six separate British self-governing colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia agreed to unite and form the Commonwealth of Australia, establishing a system of federalism in Australia.

Following federation, the six colonies that united to form the Commonwealth of Australia as states kept the systems of government that they had developed as separate colonies, but they also agreed to have a federal government that was responsible for matters concerning the whole nation. When the Constitution of Australia came into force, on 1 January 1901, the colonies collectively became states of the Commonwealth of Australia.

### **What is the Constitution?**

The Constitution is one of the Commonwealth of Australia's founding documents. After many years of debate and drafting, it was passed by the British Parliament, and given royal assent (approval by the Queen), in July 1900.

The passing of the Constitution enabled Australia's 6 British colonies to become one nation, the Commonwealth of Australia, on 1 January 1901.

Under the new Constitution, the former colonies (now called states) would retain their own systems of government, but a separate, federal government would be responsible for matters concerning the nation as a whole.

The Constitution sets out the basic rules for the Australian system of government. It provides the political and legal framework for the nation which underpins many aspects of daily life. The Constitution also established the office of the Governor-General as the Queen's representative in Australia.

## **Australia's government**

As a commonwealth of the United Kingdom, Australia's head of state is the British monarch. Many Australians think the country should end its ties to Britain and become a republic. In a vote in 1999, Australians decided against separating from the UK, but the vote was close and the debate continues.

As a result of the Corona virus pandemic, beginning in 2020, the Constitution has been undermined. Governments, both Federal and State, have been able to introduce new laws under a "State of Emergency", which are contrary to laws set down in the Constitution. As responsible citizens we must look carefully at the real reasons behind the restriction of freedoms, and carefully consider all sides of the argument.

# Timeline Of Australia

Australia was first inhabited by the Aboriginal peoples. During the Age of Exploration, the land was discovered and mapped by many Europeans combining the Spanish, Dutch, and English. However, Australia wasn't really searched until 1770 when Captain James Cook explored the east coast and challenged it for Great Britain. He named it New South Wales. The first colony was formed at Sydney by Captain Arthur Phillip on January 26, 1788. It was originally considered a penal colony.

This was because many of the first settlers were criminals. Britain would sometimes send their criminals to the penal colony rather than jail. Oftentimes, the crimes that people executed were small or even made up to get cleared of unwanted citizens. Slowly, more and more of the settlers were not convicts. Sometimes you will still hear people invoke to Australia as being started by a penal colony.

There were more than 500 regional groups, or tribes, all over Australia. The people from the Torres Strait Islands are a separate people group, but are still Australians.

## Australia History Timeline

### Early Times

Before 1642: Indigenous Australians arrive in Australia

1642: Abel Tasman discovers Tasmania

1688: William Dampier sails to Western Australia

1770: Captain Cook claims New South Wales for Britain

1787: A fleet of 11 ships sets sail from Portsmouth to Australia

1788: The first colony is founded in Australia

1790: A second fleet arrives

1791: A third fleet arrives

1793: The first church in Australia is built

1797: Merino sheep are brought to Australia

### The 19th Century

1803: The first Europeans land in Tasmania. The first Australian newspaper is printed.

1804: A settlement is founded at Newcastle, Convicts rebel at Castle Hill, Hobart is founded

1813: A pass is discovered through the Blue Mountains

1817: The first bank in Australia opens

1824: The name Australia is officially adopted by the British Admiralty

1825: Brisbane is founded

1828: The first census is taken in Australia. There are 20,870 free settlers and 15,728 convicts.

1829: Berrima is founded, Swan River colony is founded (Perth)

1833: Bathurst and Goulburn are founded

1835: Melbourne is founded

1836: A colony is begun at Port Adelaide

1840: Transportation to New South Wales ends

1850: Sydney University is founded

1851: Victoria is made a separate state from New South Wales; there is a gold rush in Victoria

1852: Transportation to Tasmania ends

1853: Melbourne University is founded

1854: The Eureka rebellion takes place

1860: Burke and Wills attempt to cross Australia

1861: The population of Australia reaches 1.2 million

1868: Transportation to Australia ends completely

1878: The first telephone call in Australia is made

1880: Ned Kelly is hanged

1892: Gold is found in Western Australia

### **The 20th Century**

1900: The population of New South Wales is about 1.4 million.

1901: The Commonwealth of Australia is formed

1914-1918: The Anzacs fight in World War I

1917: A transcontinental railway is completed

1922: Queensland is the first state of Australia to abolish capital punishment

1927: Canberra becomes the capital of Australia

1928: The Commonwealth flying doctor service begins

1939-1945: The Anzacs fight in the Second World War

1954: Queen Elizabeth II is the first reigning monarch to visit Australia

1956: Television begins in Australia, The Olympic Games are held in Melbourne

1962: Indigenous Australians are allowed to vote

1966: Decimal coins are introduced in Australia

1967: The last execution in Australia takes place

### **The 21st Century**

2000: Over 250,000 people walk across Sydney Harbour Bridge as a symbol of reconciliation, The Olympic Games are held in Sydney

2006: The Commonwealth Games are held in Melbourne

2008: The Australian government makes an apology to the Indigenous people of Australia

2020: Global Corona virus pandemic brings restrictions on freedoms

2021: Vaccine mandates mean that many are unemployed

2022: Population of Australia: 26.5 million.

## **Australian History Projects**

### **Project 1: Write a report about an explorer**

Why did the great journeys of exploration occur?

Who was the explorer?

When did he explore?

What is his story?

Where did he want to go?

How did he navigate?

What was shipboard life like?

Did the exploration impact on indigenous people?

What impacts did the exploration have?

Why did Europeans settle in Australia?

## **Project 2: Write a report on life in Australia for the first convicts**

Why did the First Fleet journey to Australia?

What was life in England like in the 1780s?

Describe the First Fleet convicts

Describe Life on board

Trace the journey of the First Fleet

Describe life in the new colony of New South Wales