



- Australia-comes from "Terra Australis"
- Australia was a part of Godwana
- •1st inhabitants: Aborigines
 - Migrated there at least 40,000 yrs. ago from Southeast Asia
- •1606-Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish ships sighted Australia
- 1616-became known as New Holland
- 1688-British arrived
- •1770-Great Britain claimed possession, calling it New South Wales



Geography

- 3 island territories in the Pacific:
 - Norfolk Island
 - Christmas Island
 - Cocos Islands
- Only nation to occupy an entire continent
- Flattest and (after Antarctica) driest of continents
 - North: rainforests and vast plains
 - South East: snowfields
 - Centre: desert
 - East, South, and South West: fertile croplan



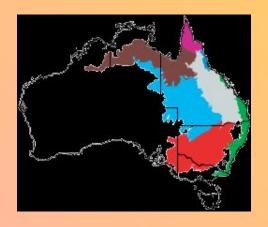


Geography (cont'd)

- •6th largest nation
- The Capital is Canberra
- Relatively small population



- -Federation: 6 states, 2 territories
- Largest state: Western Australia
- •1/3 of the country lies in the tropics

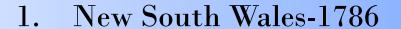




Six Colonies

Free settlers and former prisoners established six colonies:





- 2. Tasmania-1825
- 3. Western Australia-1829
 - 4. South Australia-1834
 - 5. Victoria-1851
 - 6. Queensland-1859









Attractions/Important Economic Enterprises



•Famous weapon: Aborigine's boomerang

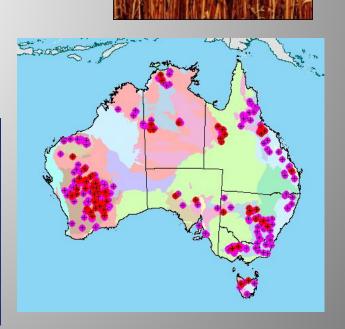
Gold rushes/mining

Sheep farming









Liberal Legislation

- Free compulsory education
- Protected trade unionism w/industrial conciliation and arbitration
- Secret ballot
- Women's suffrage
- Maternity allowances
- Sickness and old-age pension

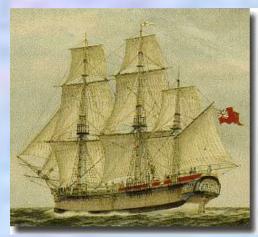


Australia's National Anthem

- "Advance Australia Fair"
- April 1984-declared national anthem
- Replaced "God Save the Queen"
- Same yr.-officially adopted green and gold as its national colors

National Day

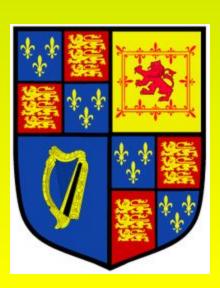
- -"Australia Day"-January 26
- •1788-Captain Arthur Phillip takes possession of the eastern part of the continent for England
- -He established a settlement, now Austr largest city, Sydney





Government/Immigration

- Democracy
- British monarch-symbolic executive power
- Culturally diverse society
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Since 1945, over 6 million people from 200 countries have come to Australia as new settlers.
 - Vietnam, Greece, China, and UK
- Immigration policies
 - Non-discriminatory



Government

- •Practices reflect British and North American models but still unique
- •Parliamentary system -Queen Elizabeth II
- •Governments of states and territories responsible for matters not assigned to commonwealth.

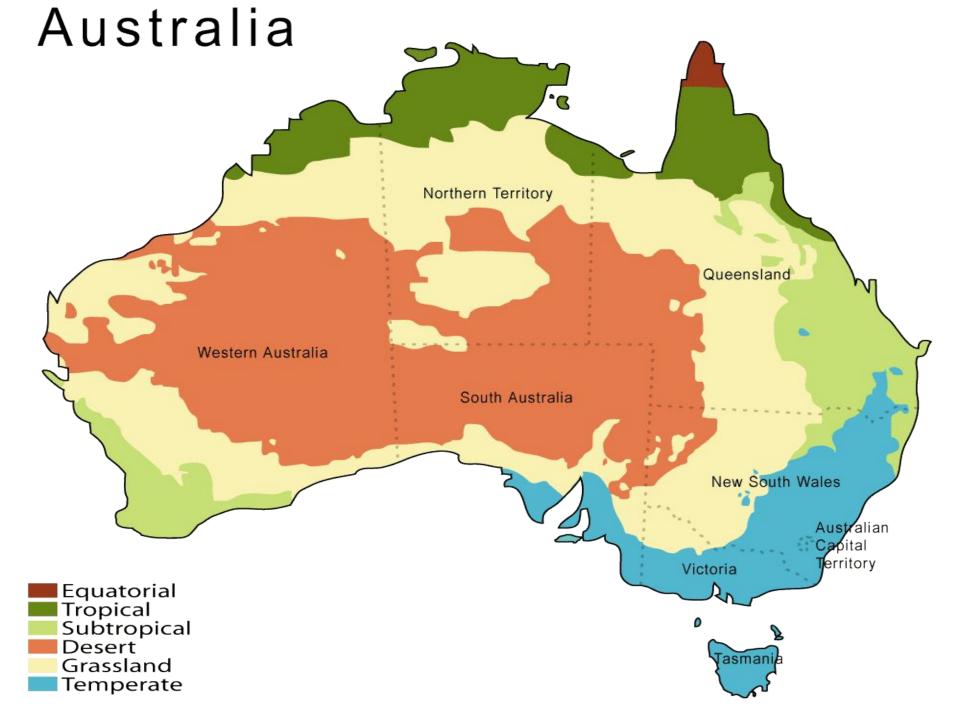


- •Government divided into 3 branches:
 - 1. Legislature
 - 2. Executive
 - 3. Judiciary
- •National General Election must be held within 3 years of first meeting of new federal parliament.
- •1 vote per person voting system
- •Prime minister nominates members to serve on Cabinet John Howard
- •Federal Parliament has Senate and House of Representatives.
- •Three major political parties: Labor Party, Liberal Party, National Party



The Landscape

- •Mostly low plateaus with deserts
- •Several Small Mountain Ranges
 - Australian Alps(highest- In SouthEast)
 - West Coast Range(Tasmania)
 - Central Highlands(Victoria)



The People

Population: Around 20 million

•English speaking country – more than 4.1 million speak a second language

•Most Australians live on the coast in major cities

•75% of population lives in urban areas







The economy

- •Stable
- Skilled Workforce
- Strong & Competetive
- High Growth
- Low Inflation & Interest Rate

- •Efficient Government
- •Flexible Labor Market
- Very Competitive Business Sector
- Workforce of 10 million highly trained
- •Almost half of workforce has university, trade, or diploma qualifications.
- •Monetary System based on Australian dollar
- •Weights and measures based on the metric system

The Wildlife

•Many native plants, animals, birds:



*kangaroos

*wallabies

*King Parrot

*wombat

*koala

*grasses

*mosses

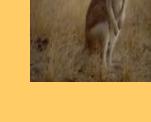
*lichens

*mushrooms

*toadstools

*emu

*platypus



No native animals domesticated



The macadamia nut only domesticated plant specie



The Industries



- •Mining
- Food Processing
 - Chemicals
 - •Steel



•Industrial & Transportation Equipment•Wine

Natural Resources

•Natural gas & petroleum

•Tin

Diamonds

•Iron ore

Nickel

•Mineral sands

•Uranium

•Silver

Bauxite

•Lead

•Coal

•Tungsten

•Zinc



- •Aluminum
- •Coal
- •Gold
- •Meats
- •Wool

- •Iron ore
- •Wheat
- Machinery
- •Transport equipment

mports

- Crude Oil & Petroleum Products
- Computers and office equipment
- •Telecommunications equipment and parts
- •Machinery and transport equipment

Trading Partners

- •China
- •Germany
- •Japan
- •New Zealand
- •U.S.
- •U.K.

•Member of Commonwealth of Nations – Allied with Great Britain and the US, among other countries

Tourism

- •Seasons are opposite of Northern Hemisphere
 - •Spectacular natural environment
 - •Multicultural communities
 - Food and wine
 - •Friendly people
 - •Favorable weather
 - Different lifestyles

•Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in Australia.

Agriculture



•Most Important: Sheep, cattle, poultry, wheat, barley, sugarcane, and fruits



•Tobacco industry small but important



•Cotton grown on limited scale



Recent Ag Statistics

•Agriculture has declined from 20% of GDP in the 1950s to 3% in recent years

•Ag exports accounted for 60% of total exports in 1960s and only 25% today

The Environment

•3/4 of land is arid or semi-arid

•Challenges in Agriculture, Economy, and Conservation.

•Only 6.9% of the land is arable – 90% of which is used largely for rough grazing

•Drought, fires, and floods are common hazards

Lack of water

•Unsuitable Soil and topography – salinity

Soil Salinity

A. Before clearing

Perennial native vegetation



Rate of groundwater recharge is very slow



Extra drainage moves slowly toward watertable. Groundwater recharge remains unchanged.



Groundwater recharge increases

- •Replacing natural vegetation with shallow rooted crops rising groundwater levels including dissolved salts
- •Salt transferred into crops root zones and wetlands, streams and rivers





- •Western Australia is hit the hardest
- •One of Australia's biggest environmental problems damages total \$270 million each year
- •The condition is expected to get much worse if action is not taken
- •Effects: Soil erosion, poor vegetation, poor water conditions, road and building problems
- •Need to take action to prevent further outbreaks of salinity by retaining vegetation cover and protecting areas of biodiversity significance

SOURCES

- •Claire Helm-"An Australian Journal", source: Momentum 31 no4 54-6 .Firstsearch.org
- •"Australian Catholic Schools: Why We Have Them and What They Aim to Achieve" Feb. 2000. Firstsearch.org
- •Goecher, J. 1999. Australia: The Land Down Under. Singapore: Times Edition Pte Ltd. The Chronicle, Australian Catholic University, Vol. 9, No. 2, July 2000, p. 11 Firstsearch.org
- •Russell, Michael. 2001-2006. "Australia Facts and History." Ezine Articles. http://www.ego4u.de/de/read-on/countries/australia/facts-history
- •Gale, Thomas. 2006. Australia: Agriculture. Thomson Corporation. http://www.nationsencylopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/Australia-AGRICULTURE.html
- •Encarta. Australia. 2006. http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761568792/Australia.html
- •Australia Now. Australian Government: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. http://www.dfat.gov.au/facts/aust_today.html