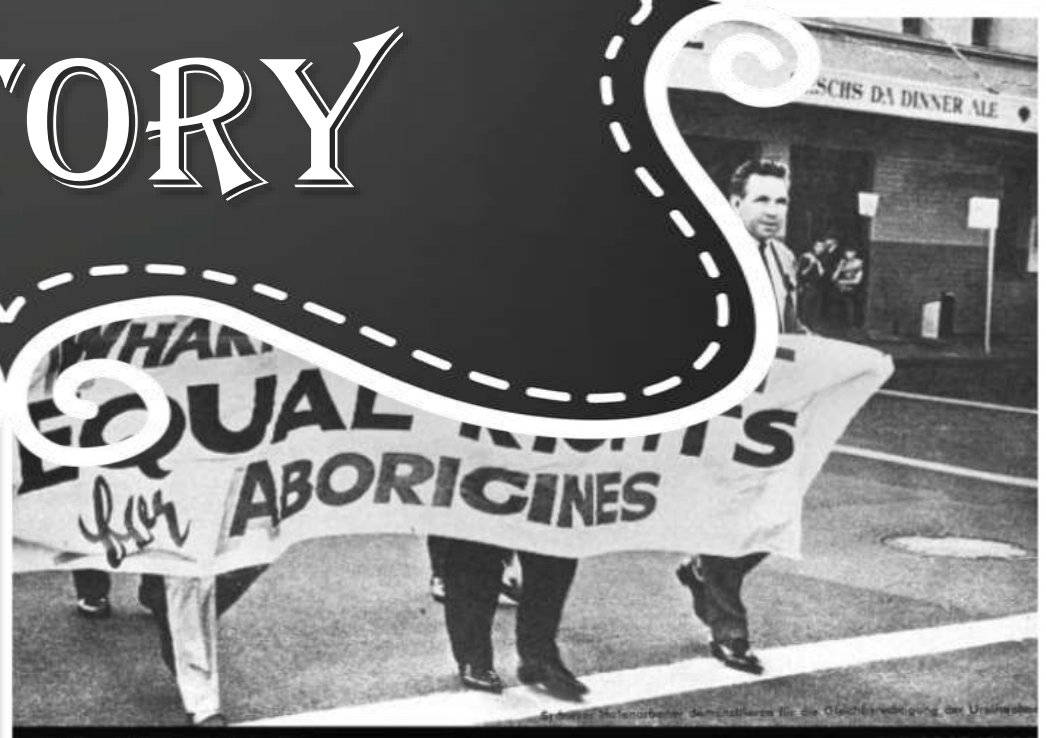


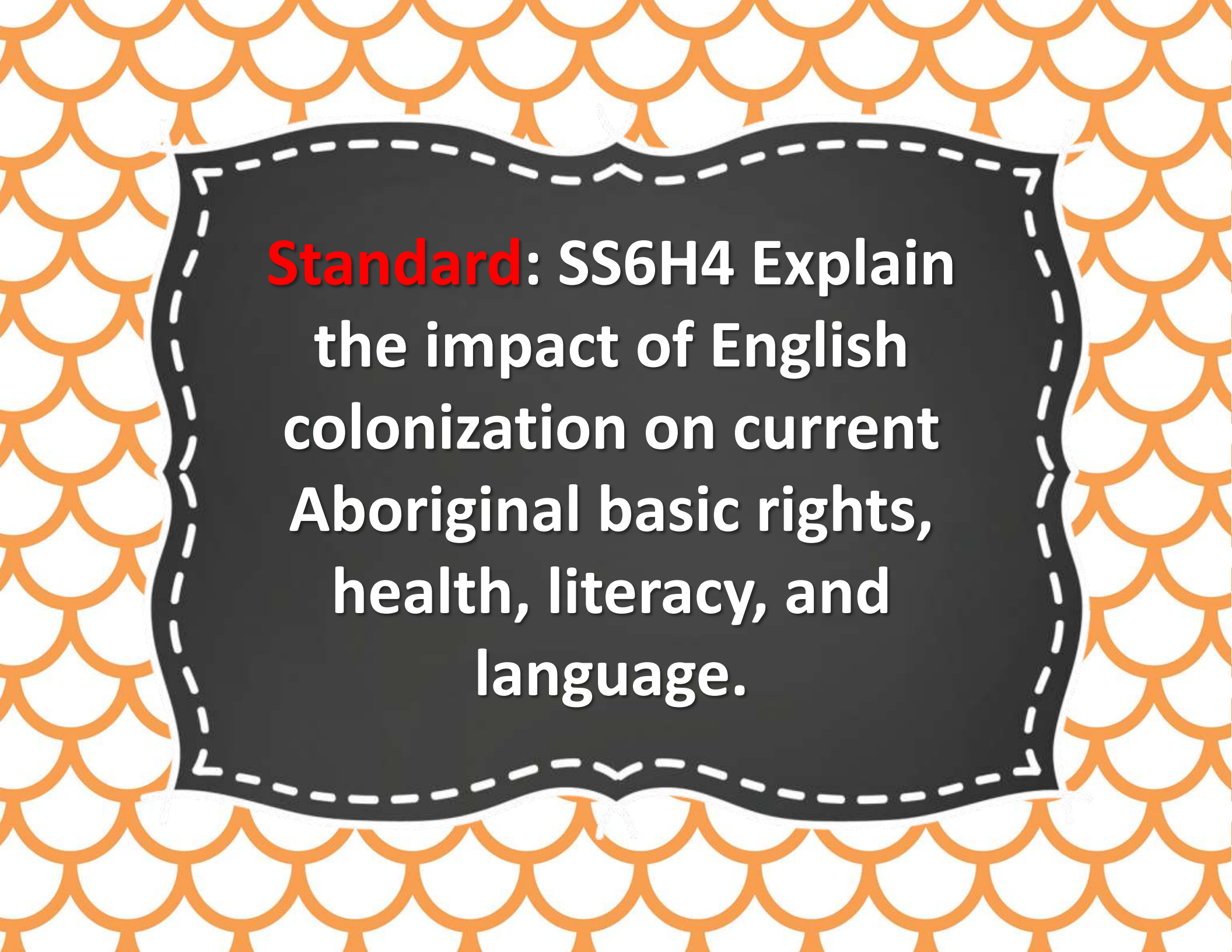


Brainy Yak



# AUSTRALIA HISTORY





**Standard:** SS6H4 Explain the impact of English colonization on current Aboriginal basic rights, health, literacy, and language.

# Australia's Past

The first European contact with Australia began in 1606, but it was not until 1770 that Captain **James Cook** of **England** claimed the **eastern** side of the continent for the British Crown.

The first British colony in Australia was established at Botany Bay, near present-day **Sydney**.



## Australia's Past

Superior **weaponry** and the unintentional transmission of **small pox** to the continent rendered Aboriginal resistance unsuccessful to European establishment.

Transmission of **disease** was a common problem with all **natives** who came in direct contact with colonies from the **Europe**.



VS.



Spears and other primitive weapons are obviously no match for weapons involving gun powder.

## Australia's Past

After the loss of its American colonies in the American Revolution, **Britain** began shipping its **prisoners** to Australia, especially to New South Wales in the southeast of the continent.

This idea of using another country as a **penal** (prison) colony was not a new idea.

Britain had been releasing **prisoners** in the America's over 100 years prior to the establishment of the **Australian** colony.

Because so many citizens of Britain were in **jail** the idea of transporting **prisoners** so far away was a welcomed idea that helped alleviate **overcrowded prisons**.

# Australia's Past



*THE LANDING of the CONVICTS at BOTANY BAY*

## Australia's Past

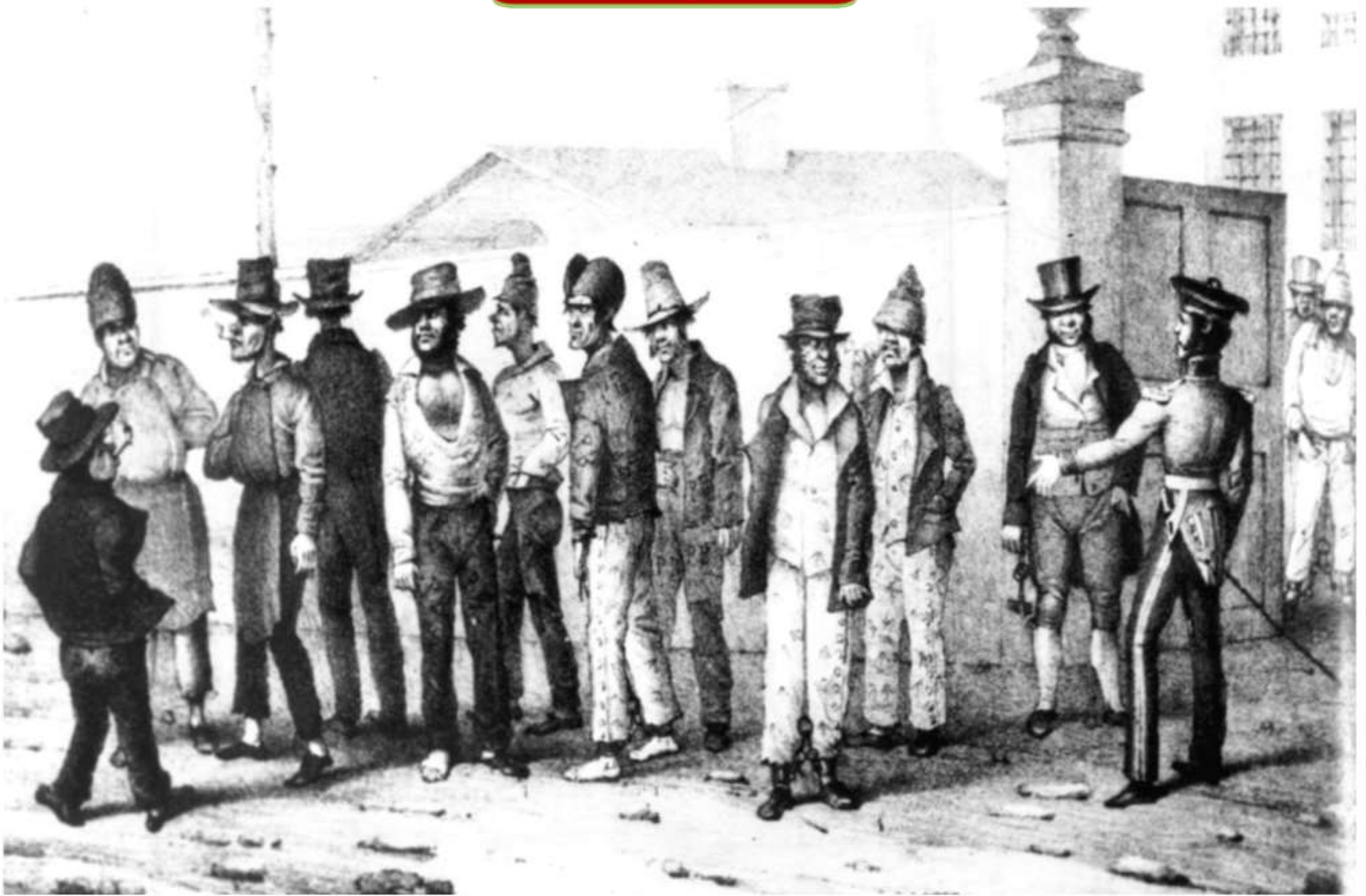
Many convicts were transported for **petty** crimes like **owing debts** of which they could **not repay**, or **political** prisoners.

More serious crimes, such as **rape** and **murder**, were punishable by death, and therefore not transportable offences.

After serving out their sentences in Australia, **prisoners** were given an option to stay and help **colonize** the **new colony**.

Once **emancipated**, most **ex-convicts** stayed in Australia and joined the **free settlers**, with some rising to prominent positions in Australian society.

# Australia's Past





## Australia's Past

However, **convictism** carried a **social stigma**, and for some later **Australians**, convict origins would be a source of **shame**.

Attitudes became more accepting in the **20th** century and it is now considered by many Australians to be a cause for celebration to have a **convict** in one's lineage.

Around **20%** of modern Australians are descended from **transported** convicts.

It is a common myth that many Australians are direct descendants of Britain's most dangerous criminals. This is completely false; instead of transporting dangerous criminals, Britain elected to execute those not trustable on the long Journey to the Australian colony.

# Australian Language

The Aboriginal way of life in modern Australia is markedly different from what it was prior to **European** contact.

Citizens of **Australia** speak **English**.

Like many places around the world, Australians have a certain regional **dialect** much different than its **mother** country.

Australians use **slang** (**words** and **phrases**) used nowhere else on the planet but in **Australia**.

# *Aboriginal Language*

**English** is the dominant language of the continent.

The Australian Aboriginal languages consist of around **290–363** different languages belonging to an estimated 30 language **families**.

Out of the **24.1** million people who live in Australia today, only about **48,000** people speak an indigenous language.

That's not even **one** percent of the entire population!

# Aboriginal Basic Rights

Prior to 1967, Aborigine people were **discriminated** and **mistreated** severely.

Even though **aboriginal** people were the first people to call Australia their home, they were not granted extensive **voting** rights until 1965, and were not even **counted** as part of the national **census** until 1967.

Many Australians began to see how the **generations** of mistreatment created a **cycle** of **poverty**.

Citizens began to **protest** and new **laws** were created to help break the poverty cycle of the **Aborigines**.

# Aboriginal Basic Rights



# Aboriginal Basic Rights



# Aboriginal Literacy

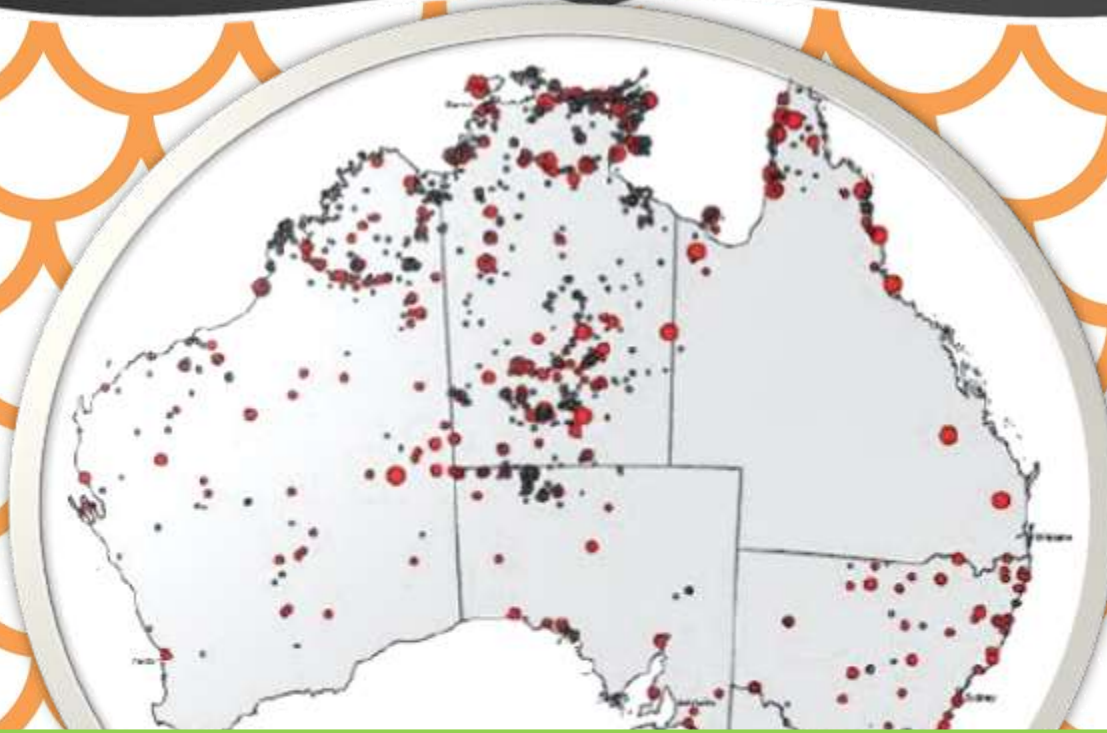
In terms of **education**, Aboriginal school attendance and overall **literacy rates**, especially in Australia's more **remote** areas, remains among the lowest of all groups in Australia.

In order to attend a **certified** school some aboriginal children have to travel hours each day!

This is due to Australia's **low** population, **large** size, and **remoteness** of the outback.

# Aboriginal Literacy

Prior to Britain's establishment, Aborigines were the dominant people of Australia. Today, Aborigines account for less than **3%** of the **total population**.



All dots represent indigenous populations of at least 50 people, the bigger the dot the larger the population. The largest dots represent 500 people or more.



# Aboriginal Literacy

Years of discrimination of the Aborigines has create the following facts:

Sixty percent of Aboriginal children are significantly behind non-Aboriginal children by the time they start Year one.

Only 24% of people in remote communities have a school that goes up only to Year 12.

Only 10% of aboriginal children graduate from twelve grade.

# Aboriginal Health

**Health** concerns persist among Australia's aboriginal peoples as well.

Aboriginal **life expectancy** is, on average, **ten** years **lower** than for **non-Aborigines**.

**Infant** mortality rates among Aboriginal women are twice that of non-Aborigines.

**Cardiovascular** diseases, such as **heart** attacks and **strokes**, are currently the number one cause of death among the **Aborigines**.

# Aboriginal Health

