

A faint, light gray map of Southeast Asia and Australia is visible in the background. The map shows the outlines of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and the Indonesian archipelago, as well as the continent of Australia to the south.

THE UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY OF THE SIX COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA.



IN TODAY'S LESSON...

- **WALT:** identify the unique characteristics and history of the six colonies of Australia.
- **WILF:** create a poster describing the characteristics and history of the six colonies of Australia.



NEW SOUTH WALES



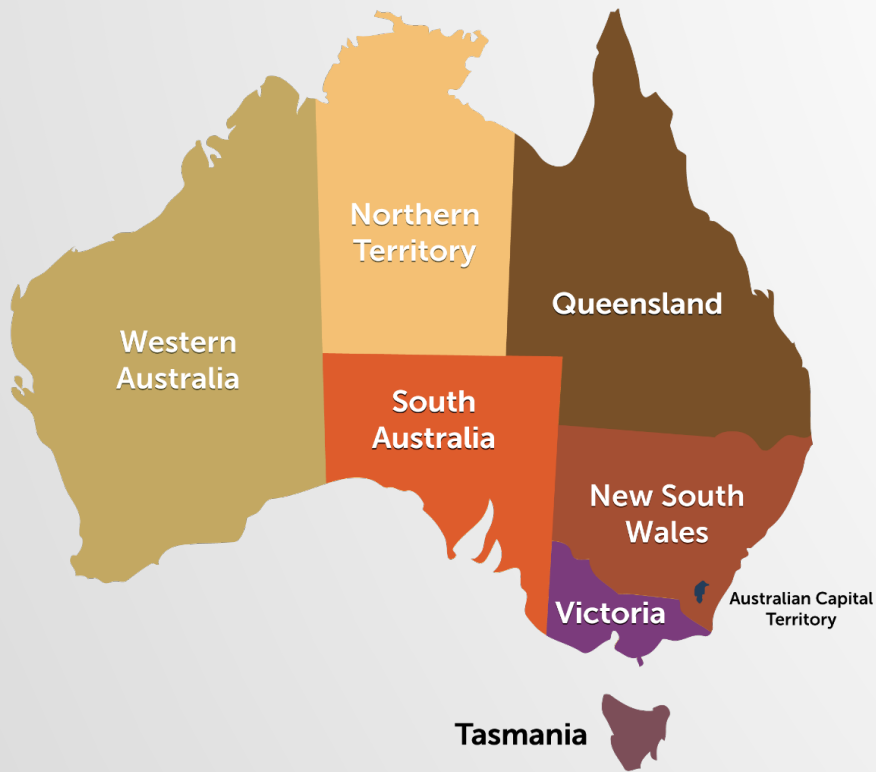
- New South Wales became the first colony of Australia with the arrival of the First Fleet. The penal colony was formally proclaimed by Governor Phillip on February 7, 1788, at Sydney Cove. Phillip governed the colony of New South Wales until 1792.
- Initially, the colony of New South Wales included Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand.
- Through the 20th century, New South Wales became a major destination for an increasingly diverse collection of migrants from many nations, rapidly increasing its population.

Look at the map of New South Wales from 1788.

Describe how it has changed over time.



TASMANIA



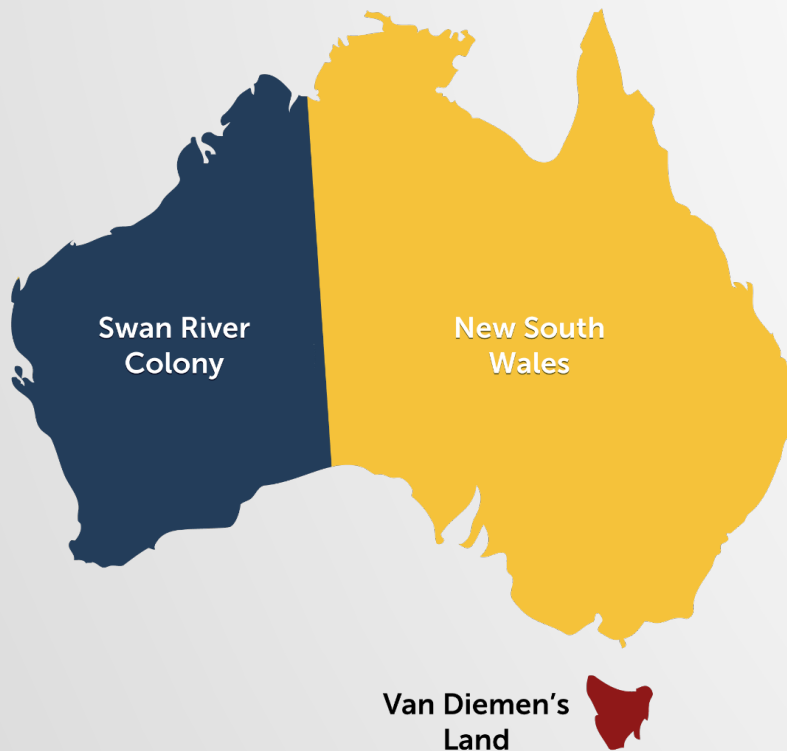
- Tasmania was originally called Van Diemen's Land. Its name was changed on January 1, 1856.
- Van Diemen's Land became the primary penal colony of Australia. Between 1800 and 1853, all transported convicts were sent directly to Van Diemen's Land.
- In 1856, the first government of Tasmania was formed.
- Tasmania became a state in the Federal Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901.

Look at the present day map of Australia.

Describe the reasons why Van Diemen's Land was chosen as an ideal location to establish a penal colony for transported convicts.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

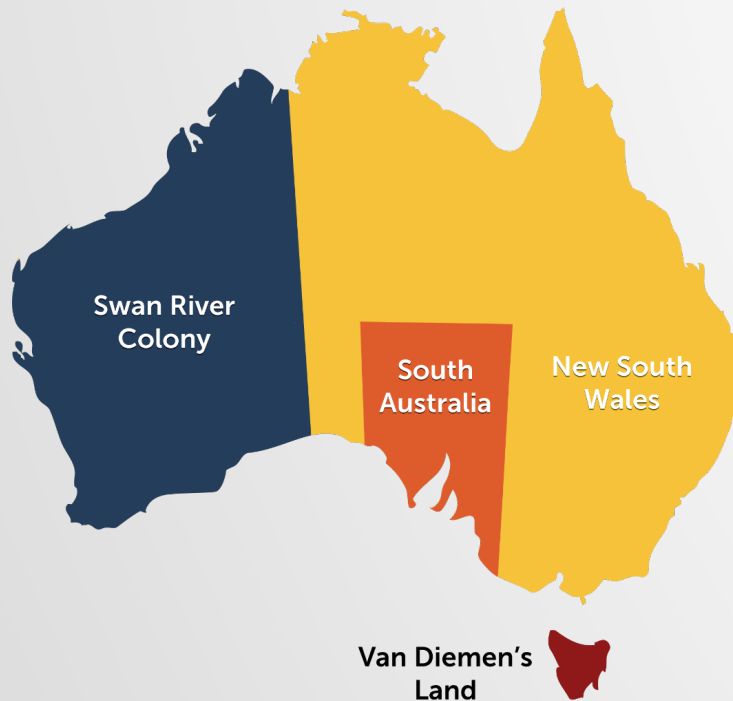


- In 1827, Major Edmund Lockyer took possession of the western third of the Australian continent for the British Crown, separating it from New South Wales.
- In 1829, the Swan River colony was declared a colony of Britain by Captain Charles Fremantle.
- In 1832, the Swan River colony was renamed the colony of Western Australia. The first government of Western Australia formed in 1890.
- Western Australia became a state in the Federal Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901.
- One third of Australia was claimed for the Swan River colony.

Although there was so much land available, describe why a river on the western coast was chosen as the ideal location to establish a new settlement.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA



- In Britain, Edward Gibbon Wakefield led a group to search for a suitable location in Australia where a free settlement could be established. They chose South Australia.
- In 1834, the British Parliament passed the South Australia Colonisation Act. The Act granted 802 511 square kilometres of convict-free land to the colony. In 1856, the first government of South Australia was formed.
- South Australia became the leader of political and social change in Australia. In the 1890s, women were granted the right to vote.
- South Australia became a state in the Federal Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901.
- South Australia was chosen as a free settlement for responsible and hard workers who could pay their own way.

Describe why the free settlement was established in South Australia and not in any of Australia's existing penal colonies.



VICTORIA



- By the start of the 1800s, Sydney's convict population had rapidly increased and food resources for the settlement began to diminish.
- On November 19, 1834, the first successful permanent settlement of Victoria was established in Portland.
- In 1851, gold was discovered in Ballarat, Victoria, starting Australia's Gold Rush. As a result, Melbourne soon became the financial capital of Australia.
- In 1851, the Port Phillip colony became separated from New South Wales and renamed Victoria, after Queen Victoria. Charles La Trobe became the new colony's first Lieutenant-Governor.
- Victoria became a state in the Federal Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901. Between 1901 and 1927, Melbourne was known as the capital city of Australia.
- As Sydney was becoming over populated with convicts, Victoria was chosen as an alternate location for a penal colony.

Describe some of the reasons why Governor King wanted to establish an alternate penal colony in Victoria and not in a location closer to Sydney.



QUEENSLAND



- In September 1824, John Oxley established a temporary penal colony at the town of Redcliffe in Queensland's Moreton Bay. On December 2, the settlement was transferred to where the city of Brisbane now stands.
- In 1839, the transportation of convicts to Queensland ceased and the Brisbane penal settlement closed.
- In 1851, a public meeting was held to consider Queensland's separation from New South Wales. In 1859, the separation was granted and Queensland became another British colony in Australia.
- Queensland was the only Australian colony that commenced immediately with its own parliament. George Bowen was appointed as Queensland's first Governor with Robert Herbert as the colony's first Premier.
- By 1900, Queensland had become Australia's largest producer of sugar cane, natural gas and wool.
- Queensland became a state in the Federal Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901.

Describe some of the reasons why the settlement was relocated only three months after it was first established.



NORTHERN TERRITORY

- On September 30, 1824, British Captain James Gordon Bremer attempted to establish the first settlement in Northern Australia at Fort Dundas, on Melville Island. It was to be a part of New South Wales. However, in 1828, the Fort was abandoned due to poor relations with the original inhabitants and unbearable weather conditions.
- On June 18, 1827, a second attempt for a settlement in Northern Australia was established on the Cobourg Peninsula at Raffles Bay. Shortly after, Fort Wellington was founded by Captain James Stirling. Once again, both settlements were abandoned (in 1829).
- Finally, on February 5, 1869, George Goyder, the Surveyor-General of South Australia, established a successful settlement of 135 men and women at Port Darwin. The settlement was named Palmerston, after the British Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston.
- In 1870, the first poles for the overland telegraph were erected in Darwin, connecting Australia to the rest of the world.
- In the 1880s, gold was discovered at Pine Creek, boosting the development of the newly established colony.



NORTHERN TERRITORY



- In 1931, North and Central Australia were united as the Northern Territory.
- In 1978, the Northern Territory was granted its own responsible government, with a Legislative Assembly, headed by a Chief Minister.
- Many attempts were made to establish a colony in the Northern Territory before the successful settlement in 1869.

Describe some of the reasons why the first attempts for a colony were unsuccessful.



AUSTRALIA'S COLONIES - TASK

Design a poster to encourage free settlers to relocate to Australia.

1. Chose one of the colonies as an ideal location.
2. Research the history of the colony.
3. Create a persuasive poster.

Your poster must include:

- Interesting facts about the colony.
- A map of its location in Australia.
- Benefits for living there.

