

## Why It Matters

The geography and climates of Australia and Oceania have drawn people from great distances. Migrations of people from island to island made it a varied and fascinating region. Later, European and Japanese colonization reshaped the region in the 1800s and 1900s. Today, international travel has made the region more accessible than ever.

### Big Ideas

#### Section 1: Australia and New Zealand

**The characteristics and distribution of human populations affect physical and human systems.** Migration and settlement patterns have influenced the cultures and landscape of Australia and New Zealand.

#### Section 2: Oceania

**The characteristics and distribution of cultures influence human systems.** Indigenous and Western cultures have shaped the societies of Oceania.

### Geography ONLINE

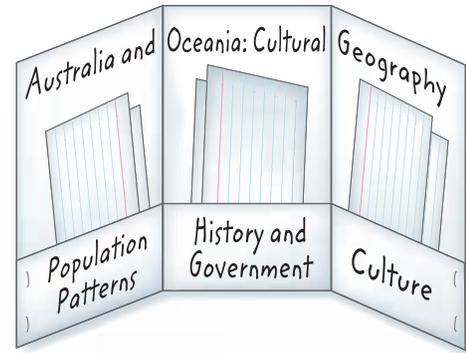
**Chapter Overview** Visit the *World Geography and Cultures* Web site at [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Chapter Overviews—Chapter 33 to preview information about the cultural geography of the region.

# Australia and Oceania

Women use face paint to celebrate their indigenous culture in Papua New Guinea.

**FOLDABLES™**  
Study Organizer

**Organizing Information** Make a Three-Pocket Book to help you organize information about each of the areas in the chapter: Australia and New Zealand and Oceania.



**Reading and Writing** As you read the chapter, write information about the cultural geography of each sub-region on note cards and then file them in the Three-Pocket Book.

# Australia and New Zealand

## Guide to Reading

### Section Preview

Migration and settlement patterns have influenced the cultures and landscape of Australia and New Zealand.

### Content Vocabulary

- clan (p. 820)
- boomerang (p. 820)
- dominion (p. 821)
- Strine (p. 822)

### Academic Vocabulary

- establishing (p. 821)
- structure (p. 821)

### Places to Locate

- Tasmania (p. 819)
- Sydney (p. 820)
- Melbourne (p. 820)
- Auckland (p. 820)
- Christchurch (p. 820)
- Wellington (p. 820)

### Reading Strategy

**Taking Notes** As you read about the population patterns, histories, and cultures of Australia and New Zealand, use the major headings of the section to create an outline similar to the one below.

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| I. The People               |
| A.                          |
| B.                          |
| C.                          |
| D.                          |
| II. Population Distribution |

**Australia and New Zealand** have been meeting places for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. The dramatic deserts, mountains, and forests of these places meet the oceans along temperate coastlines. British colonists met indigenous people here during the colonial period. Travelers today, just as they have for years, can encounter amazing wildlife in Australia and New Zealand.



## NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VOICES AROUND THE WORLD

*“I was hunting for crocodile eggs with Aborigines when our boat ran up against a log. Everyone jumped into the water and walked to land as I lagged behind with my camera gear. I’d only gone a few steps in the water when I looked up at the shore and saw a crocodile’s huge gaping mouth coming right at me. All I remember thinking is “How do they see where they’re going with all those teeth lifted up in front of their eyeballs?”*

—Randy Olson, “Australia’s Monsoon,”  
*National Geographic*, November 2004



*A crocodile in Australia’s Northern Territory*

# Population Patterns

**MAIN Idea** Indigenous peoples and British settlers influenced the look of modern-day Australia and New Zealand.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** How are rural areas different from urban areas where you live? Read to learn why most people in Australia live in urban areas.

Indigenous peoples and foreign colonizers have made this subregion very diverse.

## The People

The Aborigines, Australia's earliest people, may have the world's oldest surviving culture. Recent arrivals give the subregion its new diversity.

**Aborigines** The first of these nomadic hunters and gatherers probably arrived in Australia 40,000 to 60,000 years ago from Southeast Asia. Today, Aborigines number about 315,000, or about 2 percent of the population. Numerous groups make up the Aborigines in Australia,

where each group lives in specific regions of the continent. One such group is the Arrente, who have lived in central Australia for about 20,000 years. Aborigines feel a direct relationship to the landscape, and the Arrente believe in Dreamtime, a system of beliefs that they feel connects them back to the beginning of time. Another group is the Palawa peoples who have lived on the island of **Tasmania** for about 32,000 years.

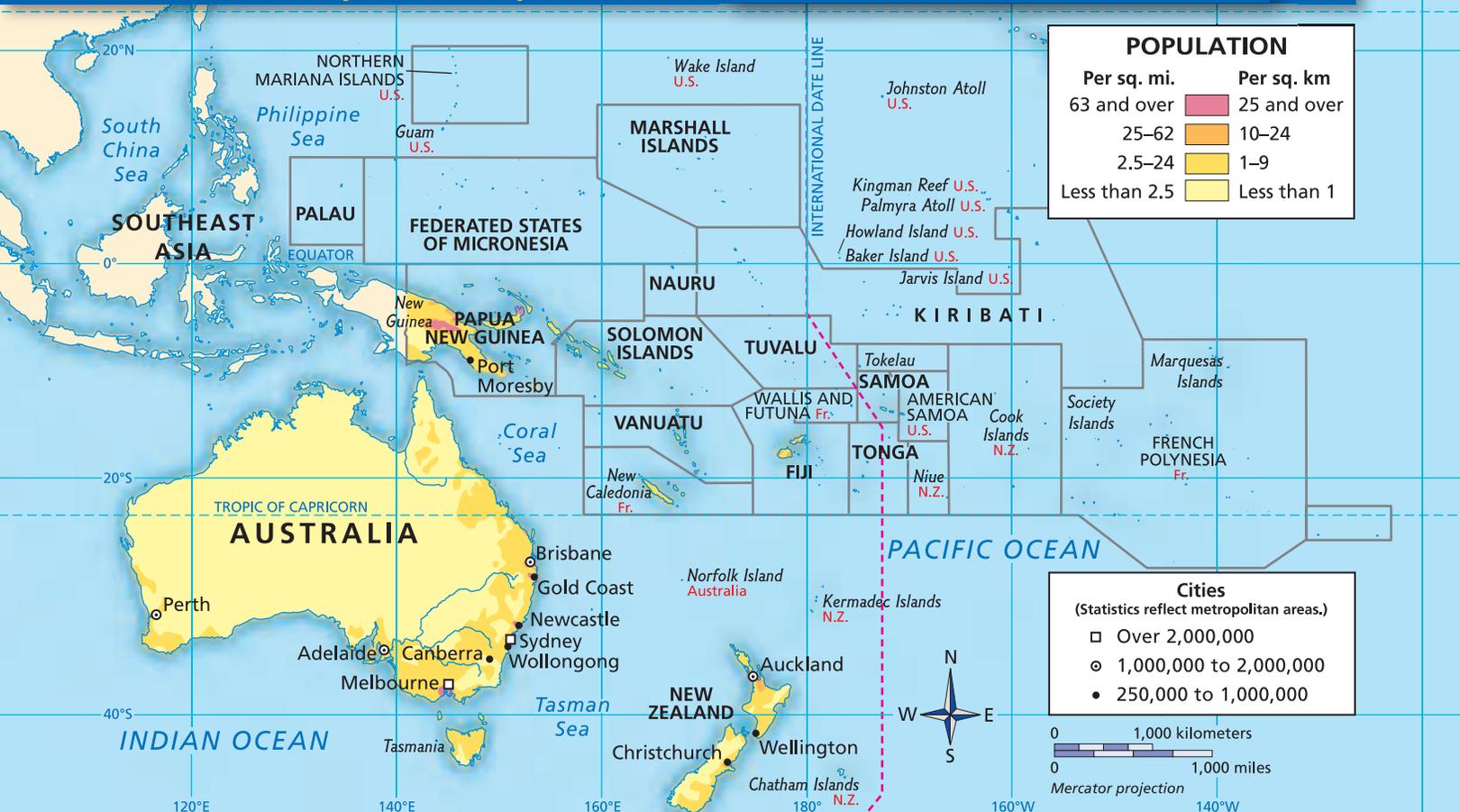
**Maori** The Maori (MOWR•ee) of New Zealand came from the islands of Polynesia. They lived by hunting, fishing, and raising crops. Many ancient Maori traditions still exist.

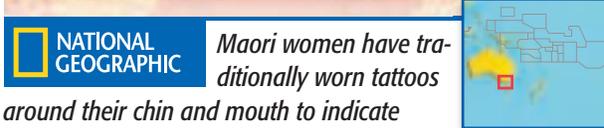
**Europeans** Starting in the late 1500s, Europeans sailed the waters around Australia and New Zealand. They eventually colonized the region, and today most of the area's people are of British descent.

### MAP STUDY

- 1. Location** Where is most of Australia's population concentrated?
- 2. Place** Which part of Papua New Guinea is the most densely populated?

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC** **Australia and Oceania: Population Density**





**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC** *Maori women have traditionally worn tattoos around their chin and mouth to indicate ancestry and social status.*

**Place** From where did the Maori of New Zealand originally migrate?

**Asians** In recent decades, Australia has actively recruited immigrants. As a result, increasing numbers of East and Southeast Asians have moved to the country for economic opportunities.

## Density and Distribution

Australia's physical geography results in the uneven distribution of its people. Very few people live in the dry central plateaus and deserts. Most live along the southeastern, eastern, and southwestern coasts, which have a mild climate, fertile soil, and access to the sea. Most of New Zealand's people live in coastal areas as well.

Most people in Australia and New Zealand live in cities or towns along the temperate coasts. The largest Australian cities are **Sydney** and **Melbourne**. Each has more than 3 million residents and is a major commercial port. New Zealand's ports of **Auckland**, **Christchurch**, and **Wellington** are the country's largest cities.

**READING Check** **Human-Environment Interaction** What has influenced population distribution in Australia?

# History and Government

**MAIN Idea** Together, but not always in agreement, indigenous people and British settlers shaped the course of history in Australia and New Zealand.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** What effects did European colonization have in the United States? Read to learn about the impact of European colonization on the cultures of Australia and New Zealand.

The early inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand, the effects of colonization, and the recent experience of independence have shaped the modern countries of today.

## Early Peoples

Australia's earliest settlers may have migrated to the area over land bridges during the Ice Age, when ocean levels were much lower than they are today. The early Aborigines led a nomadic life. They used well-traveled routes to reach water and seasonal food sources. **Clans**, or family groups, traveled together within their ancestral territories, carrying only baskets, bowls, spears, and sticks for digging. To hunt animals, Aboriginal men used a heavy throwing stick, called a **boomerang**, that soars or curves in flight, and the women and children gathered plants and seeds.

Increased trade was accompanied by migrations among the islands. Between the A.D. 900s and 1300s, the Maori left eastern Polynesia and settled the islands of New Zealand. Maori farmers lived in villages and grew traditional root crops, such as taro and yams, which they had brought from their Polynesian homeland.

## European Exploration

From the 1500s to the 1700s, Europeans of various nationalities explored vast stretches of the South Pacific region. Perhaps the most well-known explorer was the British sailor James Cook, who undertook three voyages to the region between 1768 and 1779. Cook claimed eastern Australia for Great Britain, visited various South Pacific islands, circled Antarctica, and produced remarkably accurate records and maps of these places.

**European Settlement** Starting in 1788, Great Britain used Australia as a colony for convicts sent from overcrowded British prisons. By the early 1850s, the imprisonment of British convicts had ended, and free British settlers were **establishing** coastal farms and settlements. Livestock, mostly sheep, were introduced to the continent, and settlers profited from exporting wool to Britain. Another source of wealth was gold, discovered in Australia in the 1850s.

Meanwhile, the British and other Europeans were also establishing settlements in New Zealand, which offered fishing and rich soil. By the end of the 1800s, raising livestock had become a major part of New Zealand's economy.

**Indigenous Peoples** The arrival of Europeans in the region had a disastrous impact on indigenous peoples. The British forcibly removed many Aborigines from the land and denied them basic rights. Many Aborigines resisted, but European diseases and violence against them steadily reduced their populations. In the mid-1800s, authorities placed many Aborigines in reserves, or separate areas.

British settlement in New Zealand brought hardships to the Maori, as well. The Maori social **structure** was weakened when the British colonists introduced new ways of farming and other aspects of European culture. In the 1800s, an armed Maori resistance fought British rule for 15 years. During these conflicts, many Maori were killed, and they lost most of their land to the British.

## Independence

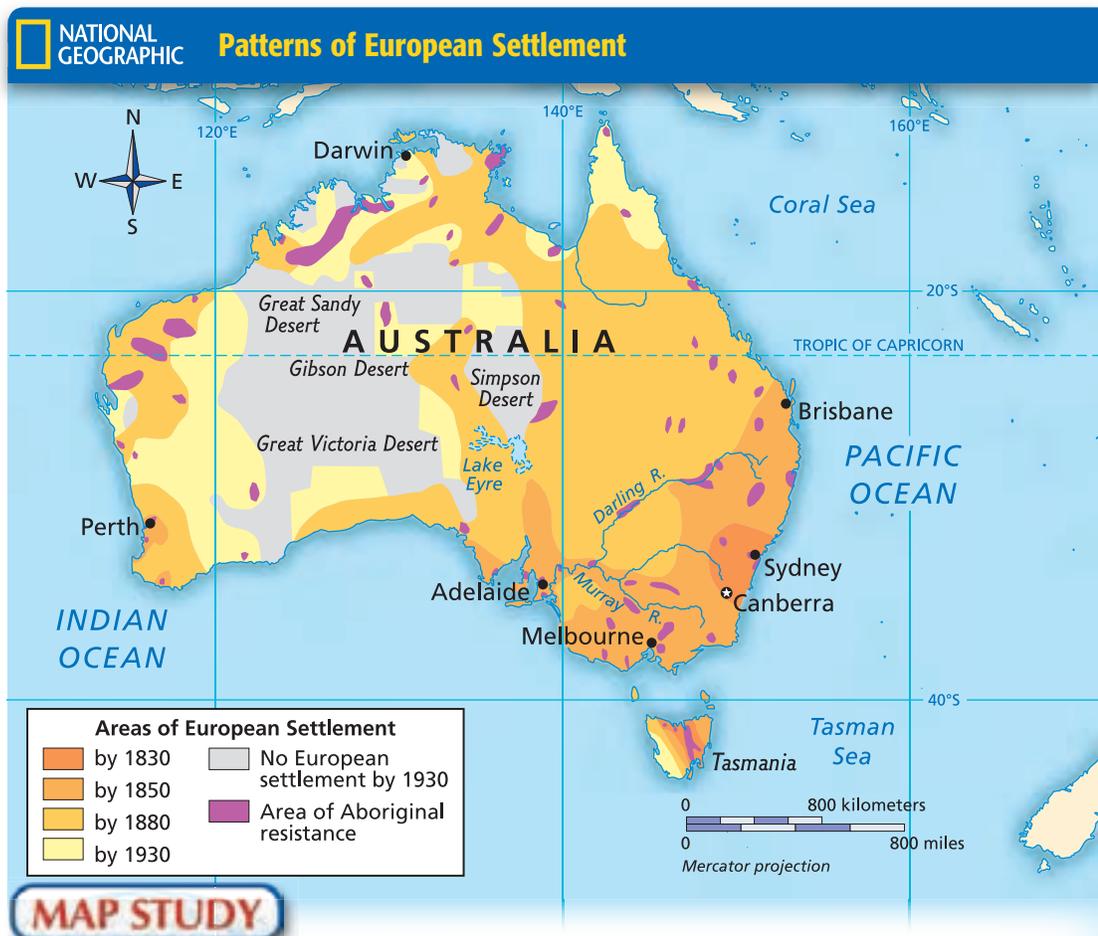
Australia and New Zealand peacefully won their independence from Great Britain in the early 1900s. In 1901 Britain's Australian colonies became states and formed the

Commonwealth of Australia. The new country was a **dominion**, a largely self-governing country within the British Empire. Australia's form of government blended a U.S.-style federal system with a British-style parliamentary democracy.

In 1907 New Zealand became a self-governing dominion with a British parliamentary system. New Zealanders, however, contributed some political "firsts" of their own. In 1893 New Zealand became the first country in the world to legally recognize women's right to vote.

Since World War II, the two countries have forged close economic and political relationships with the United States. At home, the Aborigines and the Maori have won greater recognition of their unique cultural identities and become politically active.

**READING Check** **Place** What led to the decline of Aborigine populations during colonization?



- 1. Movement** Which areas of Australia were the last to be settled by the Europeans?
- 2. Location** Where were most areas of Aboriginal resistance located?

# New Zealand

**Teen life** in New Zealand is very much like teen life in the United States. Teens in New Zealand enjoy playing sports and hanging out with friends. Like American teens, many hold part-time jobs to earn extra money.

## Did you know . . .

- Rugby, a game similar to American football, is the most popular sport in New Zealand.
- New Zealanders also like to play soccer and netball, which is like basketball but without dribbling.
- New Zealanders eat hamburgers like North Americans do, but a real New Zealand burger includes a fried egg and a beet slice.
- Students can choose whether to attend a coed high school or an all-boys or all-girls high school.
- Students are required to attend school from the ages of 5 to 16.
- Great importance is placed upon the education of children in New Zealand. A large portion of the government's budget is set aside for education.
- High school students must pass a difficult exam to gain university admission.



## Culture

**MAIN Idea** Indigenous cultures and European traditions shaped the present-day cultures of Australia and New Zealand.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** How is the culture of your community a mix of old and new influences? Read to learn about the Aborigines' religious traditions.

Australia and New Zealand blend both European and indigenous elements in their cultures. In recent years, Asian influences have also increased in the region. While daily life in much of Australia and New Zealand may resemble that in Western countries, one can find many ways of life in different parts of the region.

## Education and Health Care

The quality of education varies throughout Australia and New Zealand. Both countries provide free, compulsory education. Literacy rates are high, at over 99 percent, and many students attend universities. Many students in Australia's remote Outback receive and turn in assignments by mail or communicate with teachers by two-way radios.

Australians and New Zealanders, especially those in cities, generally have access to quality medical care and other social services. In some parts of Australia, rugged terrain and long distances make access to health care difficult. Modern technology, however, allows doctors to consult with patients through the use of two-way radios and through mobile clinics.

Indigenous peoples, however, often do not receive these and other benefits. Many Aborigines suffer from poverty, malnutrition, and unemployment. In recent years, the Australian government and private organizations have been trying to make up for past injustices, and the courts have recognized the claims of Aborigines to government assistance, land, and natural resources.

## Language and Religion

English is the major language spoken in both Australia and New Zealand. Australian English, called **Strine**, has a unique vocabulary made up of Aboriginal words, terms used by early settlers, and slang created by modern Australians.

Because of the rather large population of Maori in New Zealand, Maori is also spoken in certain areas. Only about two percent of Australians—the Aborigines—speak Aboriginal languages.

### English in Australia

Australian slang:	English meaning:
Barbie	Barbecue
Sheila	Woman
Ridgy-Didge	Original; Genuine
Mad as a cut snake	Very angry
Chuck a sickie	To call in sick from school or work when you are healthy

The religious traditions of the two countries' indigenous peoples focus on the relationship of humans to nature. Australia's Aborigines, for example, believe in the idea of Dreamtime, the early time when they say wandering spirits created land features, plants, animals, and humans. They believe that all natural things—rocks, trees, plants, animals, and humans—have spirits and are interrelated. Europeans later brought Christianity to the region, which attracted many followers among the indigenous peoples. Christianity is the most widely practiced religion in Australia and New Zealand today.

## The Arts and Leisure

The peoples of Australia and New Zealand traditionally used art, music, dance, and storytelling to pass on knowledge from generation to generation. Australian Aborigines, for example, recorded their past in rock paintings and developed songs to pass on information about routes and landmarks. In New Zealand, Maori artisans developed skills in canoe making, basketry, tattooing, and woodcarving. Today Maori meetinghouses are decorated with elaborate wood carvings.

Sports and leisure activities in Australia and New Zealand reflect mostly the region's colonial heritage. British settlers brought cricket to Australia and New Zealand. In urban areas, where Western influence dominates, leisure activities include tennis, boating, fishing, waterskiing, and other water sports along the metropolitan beaches.

 **READING Check** **Regions** How do teachers communicate with students in remote areas of Australia?

### Geography ONLINE

**Student Web Activity** Visit the *World Geography and Cultures* Web site at [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Student Web Activities—Chapter 33 for an activity about Australia.

## SECTION I REVIEW

### Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of: clan, boomerang, dominion, Strine.

### Main Ideas

2. How have indigenous peoples and British settlers influenced the look of modern-day Australia and New Zealand?
3. Describe examples in which indigenous cultures and European traditions have shaped the culture of Australia and New Zealand.
4. Use a chart like the one below to organize factors that influenced the region's cultural diversity and forms of government.

Indigenous Peoples	Migration	European Colonization	Power Struggles

### Critical Thinking

5.  Compare and contrast the views of indigenous peoples and European settlers about the land—its value, ownership, and use.
6. **Identifying Cause and Effect** What effects, both positive and negative, resulted from European colonization of this region?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Compare the population density map on page 819 with the physical map on page 792. What geographic factors cause most of Australia's population to cluster in eastern coastal areas?

### Writing About Geography

8. **Descriptive Writing** Write a paragraph describing what the experience of learning might be like for students living in Australia's Outback.

### Geography ONLINE

**Study Central™** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.

## Guide to Reading

### Section Preview

Indigenous and Western cultures have shaped the societies of Oceania.

### Content Vocabulary

- horticulture (p. 825)
- subsistence farming (p. 827)
- trust territory (p. 827)
- pidgin English (p. 828)

### Academic Vocabulary

- generation (p. 826)
- temporary (p. 827)

### Places to Locate

- Melanesia (p. 825)
- Polynesia (p. 825)
- Papua New Guinea (p. 825)
- Samoa (p. 825)
- Micronesia (p. 825)
- Tonga (p. 825)
- Kiribati (p. 825)
- Tuvalu (p. 825)
- Guam (p. 825)
- Tahiti (p. 825)
- Mariana Islands (p. 825)
- Fiji (p. 825)

### Reading Strategy

**Organizing** On a chart like the one below, list the different ways of life of the peoples of Oceania.

Ways of Life	
Government	Culture

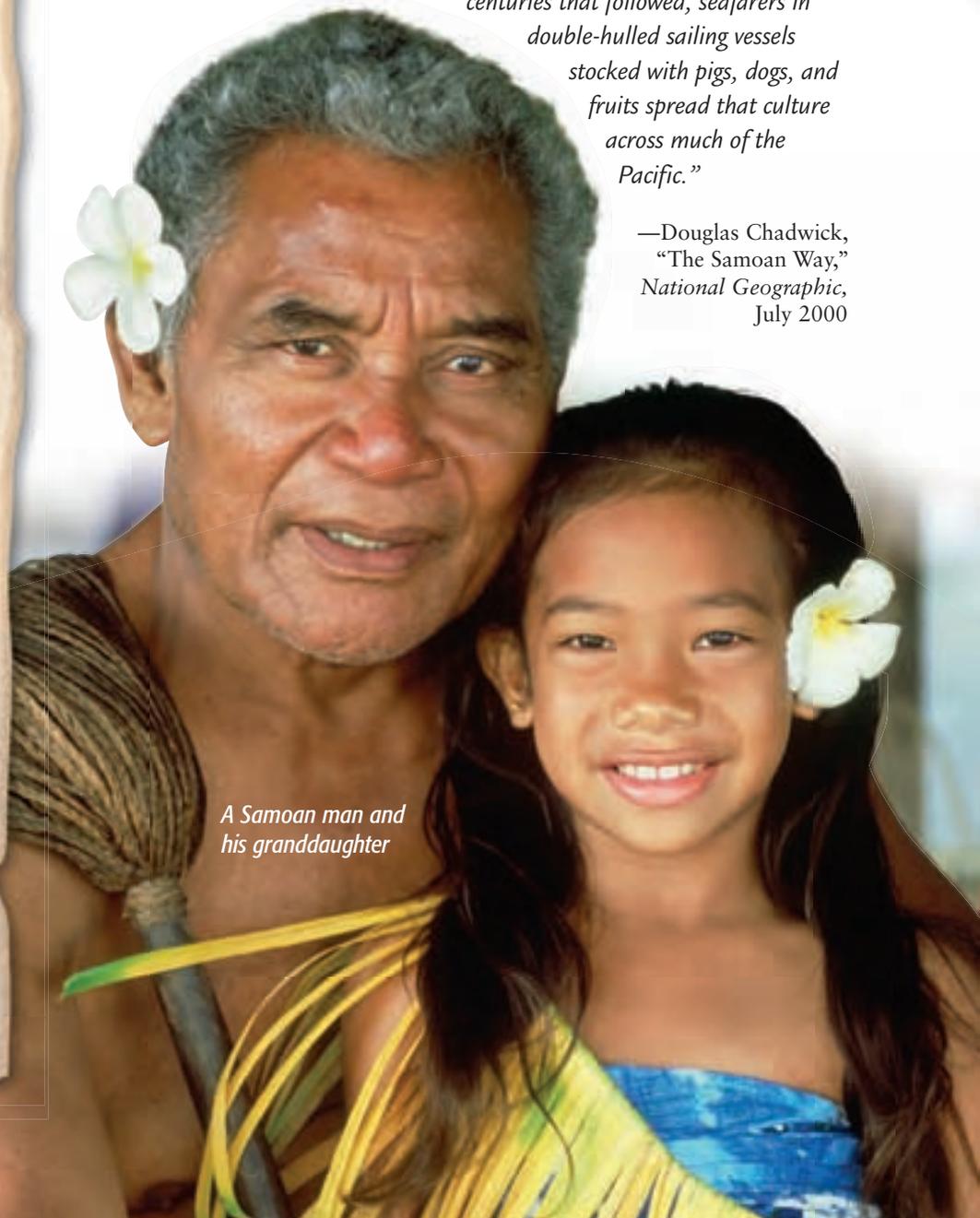
**Hundreds of indigenous cultures** peopled the islands of Oceania in the South Pacific when European explorers arrived. Thousands of islands had been their home for thousands of years. Many of these cultures shared religious beliefs that tied them to the land and sea.

## NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VOICES AROUND THE WORLD

*“Samoa itself is said to mean ‘sacred center.’ . . . [T]his is where the world began as the creator, Tagaloagagi, first called forth earth, sea, and sky from rock. . . . Language links and artifacts suggest that the first distinctly Polynesian culture may have developed here some 3,000 years ago. Over the*

*centuries that followed, seafarers in double-hulled sailing vessels stocked with pigs, dogs, and fruits spread that culture across much of the Pacific.”*

—Douglas Chadwick,  
“The Samoan Way,”  
*National Geographic*,  
July 2000



*A Samoan man and his granddaughter*

# Population Patterns

**MAIN Idea** Migration of people among the islands in Oceania has shaped life on the islands today.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** What would it be like to live on a small island in the Pacific? Read to learn about the people who live in Oceania.

Oceania spreads across thousands of miles in the Pacific Ocean. Its diverse peoples lead lives that are closely tied to water.

## Many Peoples

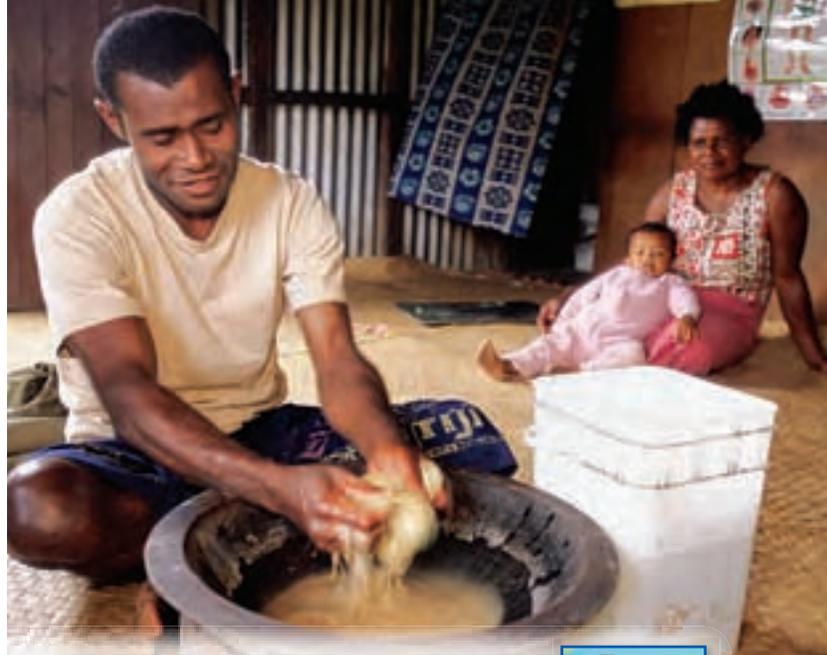
The islands of Oceania were probably first settled by peoples from Asia more than 30,000 years ago. Waves of migrants from Asia continued to arrive over many centuries. Meanwhile, people already living there moved from island to island and settled into three major groups—Melanesians, Micronesians, and Polynesians.

**Melanesia** Located in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, **Melanesia** includes independent island countries, such as **Papua New Guinea**, Fiji, and the Solomon Islands, as well as French-ruled New Caledonia. Melanesian cultures differ greatly, even among groups living on the same island. One of Papua New Guinea's largest indigenous populations is the Chimbu, notable for their egalitarian social structure.

**Micronesia** **Micronesia** is situated in the western Pacific east of the Philippines. Among the independent countries of Micronesia are the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, and **Kiribati**. The area also includes the U.S. territories of **Guam** and the **Mariana Islands**. Micronesians have several languages and cultures.

**Polynesia** **Polynesia** is located in the central Pacific Ocean. Three independent countries—**Samoa**, **Tonga**, and **Tuvalu**—are found in Polynesia. Other island groups, known as French Polynesia, are under French rule and include **Tahiti**, Polynesia's largest island.

The largest population of Polynesians lives in the Samoan Islands. In the past, they practiced **horticulture**, or the raising of plants and fruit on small plots of land. Women gathered wild plants and were weavers. Today most Polynesians share similar languages and culture.



**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC** Many people in Oceania have blended elements of their traditional culture (brightly colored printed fabrics) with those of Western cultures (clothing).



**Place** How does Melanesian culture differ from that of Polynesia?

**Asians** Asian communities also exist in the South Pacific area. Chinese traders and South Asian workers settled parts of Oceania during the 1800s, and today their descendents live in such places as French Polynesia and **Fiji**.

## Density and Distribution

Oceania spans a vast area. However, a high percentage of the islands are unsuited for human habitation. The area's population, therefore, is divided unequally among the island countries. Papua New Guinea leads with about 5.9 million people, whereas Nauru—the world's smallest republic—has a population of only 10,000. Most islanders live on their countries' coasts rather than in the often-rugged interiors.

Oceania's population is growing at a high average rate of 2.3 percent per year because it has a relatively young population. The land area of Oceania's 25,000 islands totals only 551,059 square miles (1,427,246 sq. km), and the population density varies greatly. Because Papua New Guinea has a large area, its population density is only 33 people per square mile (13 per sq. km).

**READING Check** **Regions** What are the three island groups in Oceania?

# History and Government

**MAIN Idea** Outside influences on indigenous cultures have shaped Oceania's societies.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** What outside influences have shaped U.S. history? Read to learn about the influences on Oceania's history.

Migrations over many generations shaped societies on the islands of Oceania. European colonization had a profound impact on most of the islands, as well. Today, many countries in Oceania are reshaping themselves as independent nations.

## Early Migrations

Asian migrants settled Oceania in family groups along island coasts. They survived on fish, turtles, and shrimp, as well as breadfruit and coconuts. Over time, they cultivated root crops, such as taro and yams, and raised small

animals, such as chickens and pigs. Well-built canoes made lengthy voyages possible, and trade gradually developed among the islands. To make trading easier, people on some islands used long strings of shell pieces as money. Today in New Britain, an island off the coast of Papua New Guinea, shell money is still exchanged for canned goods or vegetables at markets.

## European Colonization

When Europeans settled the area of Oceania in the 1800s, they developed commercial plantations for growing sugarcane, pineapples, and other tropical products sold in markets around the world. The Europeans brought far-reaching changes to the peoples of Oceania. Because European diseases had reduced indigenous populations, the Europeans brought in workers from

### MAP STUDY

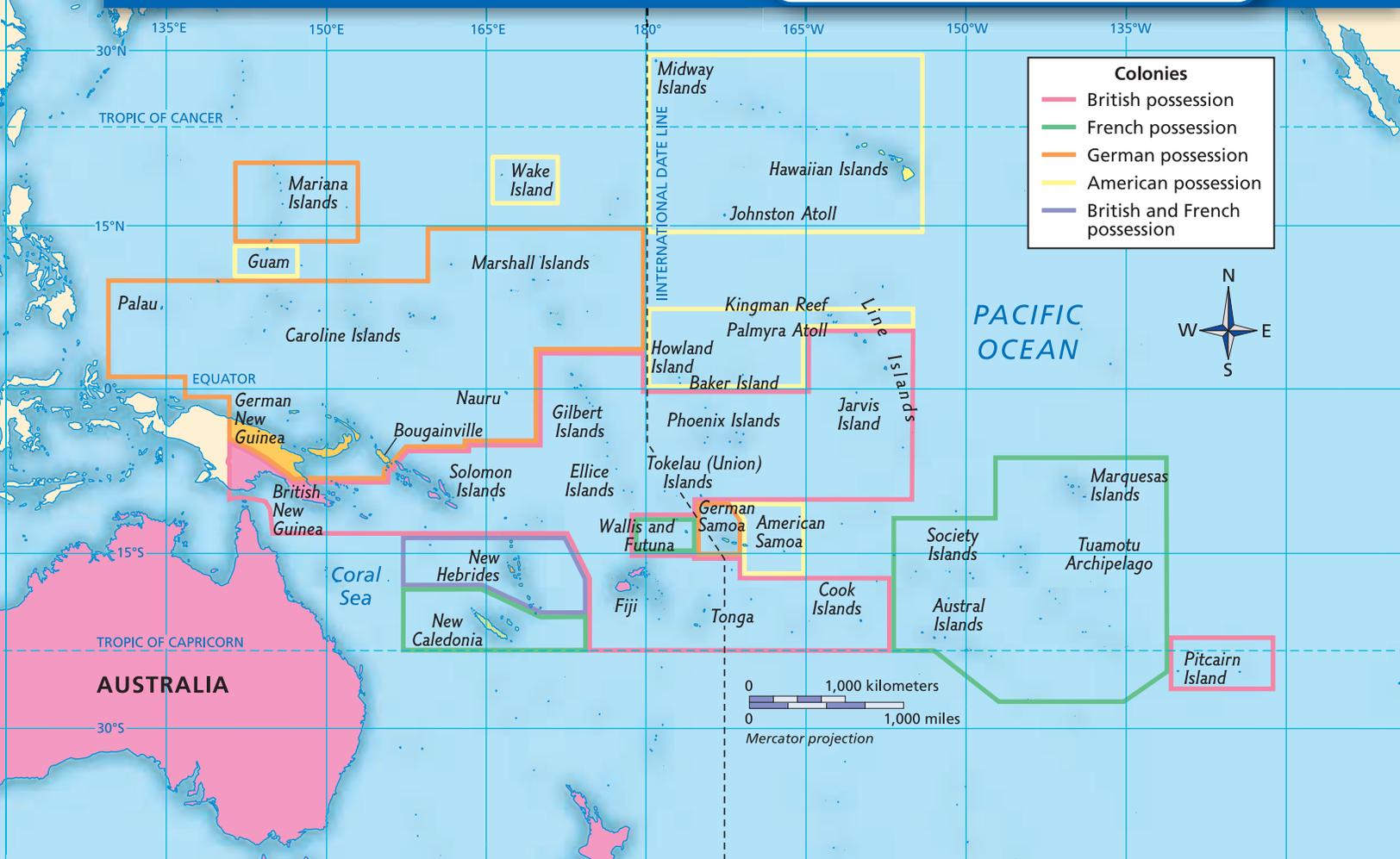
- Regions** Which two countries ruled the area of Samoa?
- Regions** Which European country ruled the largest area in the South Pacific?

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

### Australia and Oceania: Colonies, 1900

Maps in Motion

Use StudentWorks™ Plus or [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com).



other Pacific Islands and from more distant areas, such as South Asia. The resulting mix of cultures weakened indigenous societies and eventually led to violent ethnic conflicts in countries such as Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Meanwhile, Europeans sought to replace traditional ways of life with European beliefs and customs.

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and the United States struggled for control of various Pacific Islands. These countries wanted to acquire or expand their influences in the region and gain new sources of raw materials.

The two world wars changed the course of Oceania's history. After World War I, many of Germany's Pacific colonies came under Japanese rule. During World War II, some Pacific Islands, such as Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima, were the sites of fierce battles. After Japan's defeat in the war, its South Pacific possessions, such as the islands of Micronesia, were turned over to the United States as trust territories. **Trust territories** were dependent areas that the United Nations placed under the **temporary** control of a foreign country. Since the 1970s most of these islands, including Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, have become independent countries.

## Independence

Most South Pacific islands achieved independence by the end of the 1900s. Beginning in the 1960s, a number of the small islands in Oceania moved toward independence. In 1962 Samoa—formerly Western Samoa—became the first Pacific Island to win freedom, after periods of rule by Germany and New Zealand. Today most of the South Pacific islands enjoy some form of independent government.

In some countries in Oceania, such as the Solomon Islands, traditional beliefs are starting to resurface and guide decision making. Some countries are looking within their borders for input on economic and social issues. Social structure is a high priority. People in the Solomon Islands are once again valuing egalitarian relationships, **subsistence farming**—growing only enough for their own needs—and a strong relationship to the land.

**READING Check** **Regions** When did most of the South Pacific islands achieve independence?

## Culture

**MAIN Idea** Today's Oceanic societies have been shaped by European cultural traditions as well as indigenous practices.

**GEOGRAPHY AND YOU** Can you trace elements of your local culture to two or more foreign lands? Read to learn about cultural practices today on the islands of Oceania.

South Pacific countries practice a blend of European, Asian, and indigenous traditions. Indigenous peoples developed lifestyles in harmony with their natural environment. Later, European colonizers introduced new customs, social structures, and cultures.

## Sports and Leisure

Sports and leisure activities reflect the region's diversity. Western-style resorts attract tourists to the beaches, where they and the local people enjoy the traditional Pacific Island sport of surfing. Other traditional sports, such as outrigger canoe racing or spearfishing, are popular. In former American territories, islanders play baseball. The French introduced cycling and archery to islands they controlled. Even small communities often have facilities for these and other sports, such as soccer, volleyball, and tennis.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

*Competitors in an outrigger canoe wait to begin a race in Papeete, Tahiti.*



Papeete, Tahiti.

**Regions** How did European colonizers influence sports and leisure in Oceania?

In 2003 Fiji hosted an international sports event. The South Pacific Games drew participants from around the region.

## Language and Religion

Before the era of modern transportation and advanced communications, vast distances of open ocean separated the peoples of the South Pacific from the rest of the world. As a result, isolated groups developed many different languages without outside interference. Of the world's 3,000 languages, 1,200 are spoken in Oceania alone, some by only a few hundred people.

European colonization brought European languages to the region. Today French is widely spoken in Oceania. In many areas of the region, varieties of **pidgin English**, a blend of English and an indigenous language, developed to allow better communication among different groups.

The peoples of the South Pacific islands practice various forms of Christianity. Often these practices are combined with traditional religious beliefs. In general, however, Christianity is the most widely practiced religion in Oceania today.

On some islands, religions were introduced by immigrants many years ago. For example, when thousands of Indians were brought to Fiji to

work on plantations, they brought Hinduism with them. This explains why over 30 percent of Fijians practice this religion.

## Education and Health Care

The quality of education varies throughout Oceania. In the Solomon Islands, missionary schools provided primary education until the mid-1970s. Today secondary schools and universities are common in the Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea. Differences in education throughout the region can be seen in differing rates of literacy. For example, Fiji has the high rate of 93 percent for its entire population. Papua New Guinea, on the other hand, has the low rates of 57 percent for women and 71 percent for men.

Health care is uneven on the islands as well. Many Pacific Islanders suffer from poor economies and low standards of living. On remote islands, fresh food, electricity, schools, and hospitals are often inadequate. Recently, island countries have begun to improve their quality of life with international assistance.

**READING Check** **Place** How do some indigenous languages reflect the use of English?

## SECTION 2 REVIEW

### Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of: horticulture, trust territory, subsistence farming, pidgin English.

### Main Ideas

2. What three areas of Oceania were shaped by years of migrating peoples?
3. What outside influence has most shaped Oceania? How has outside influence affected indigenous cultures in Oceania?
4. Use a chart like the one below to describe the factors that shaped the different languages listed.

1,200 indigenous languages	French	pidgin English

### Critical Thinking

5. **Big Ideas** Why might decision making on some islands be moving toward more local control instead of remaining centralized?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** How is subsistence farming different from the commercial farming that European countries established in Oceania? What are the benefits and drawbacks of each?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the map of European colonies on pages 826. Which European country ruled the smallest area in the South Pacific?

### Writing About Geography

8. **Expository Writing** Write a brief essay suggesting ways to improve education in areas of Oceania that have limited access to teachers, supplies, and teacher training.

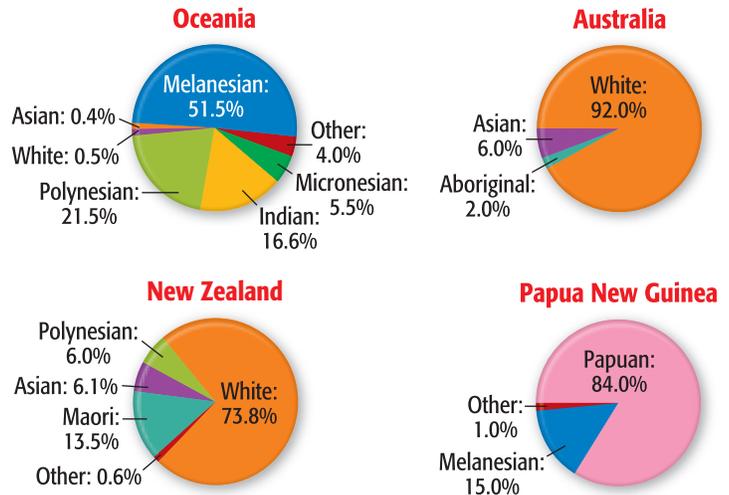
**Geography ONLINE**  
**Study Central™** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.



## PEOPLE AND CULTURE

- Australia and Oceania have very distinct cultures.
- Australia and New Zealand are overwhelmingly made up of people with European heritage. The Aboriginal and Maori peoples are minorities in their countries.
- The peoples of Oceania settled into three major groups—Melanesians, Micronesians, and Polynesians.

### Ethnicity in Australia and Oceania



Source: *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2006.

### Australia and Oceania: Independence



### SETTLEMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

- The islands of Oceania were first settled by peoples from Asia.
- European explorers and settlers arrived in the 1500s. European powers quickly colonized the region and extracted its resources.
- Australia and New Zealand gained their independence in the early 1900s. The rest of Oceania gradually gained independence after World War II.

### GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

- Australia and New Zealand both have a parliamentary system of government that closely resembles that of Great Britain.
- The Aborigines and Maori have won greater recognition of their cultures.
- Oceania has a variety of governing styles. Some countries have monarchies, while others are democratic republics.



King George Topou V of Tonga

AUSTRALIA, OCEANIA, AND ANTARCTICA

## STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

### TEST-TAKING TIP

Read all the choices before you select your answer. The first choice may seem to “fit” because it deals with Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica, but a later choice may actually be the best answer.

### Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

1. Australian Aborigines developed the \_\_\_\_\_, a heavy throwing stick that curves in flight, as a tool for hunting.  
A spear  
B arrow  
C boomerang  
D mace
2. A largely self-governing country within the British Empire is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A colony  
B dominion  
C state  
D plantation
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are dependent areas that the United Nations places under the temporary control of another country.  
A States  
B Trust territories  
C Colonies  
D Counties
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unique language of Australia, made up of contributions from the country’s various cultural groups.  
A English  
B *Strine*  
C *Palawa*  
D Maori

### Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

#### Section 1 (pp. 818–823)

5. Before the coming of European settlers, Australian Aborigines made a living by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A farming  
B raising livestock  
C mining  
D hunting and gathering
6. Who were the first European settlers in Australia?  
A fur traders  
B prisoners  
C religious dissenters  
D industrialists

#### Section 2 (pp. 824–828)

7. The first people to live in the islands of Oceania probably came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A South America  
B North America  
C Africa  
D Asia
8. Many ethnic conflicts in Oceania stem from  
A the colonial practice of bringing in workers for plantations.  
B the mix of ethnic groups that came to the islands before the Europeans.  
C arguments about what crops can be grown on local soils.  
D disagreements about moral questions.

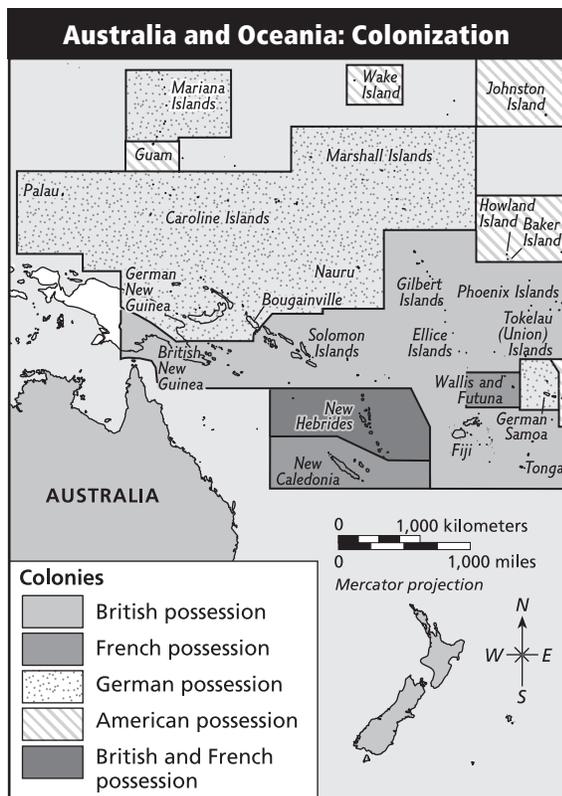
**GO ON** 

## Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

9. How are Australia and New Zealand alike?
- A They have similar landforms.
  - B They have similar climates.
  - C They have the same indigenous cultures.
  - D They were both settled by the British and have recently attracted immigrants from elsewhere.

Base your answer to question 10 on the map and on your knowledge of Chapter 33.



10. Which European power ruled Fiji?
- A Britain
  - B Germany
  - C France
  - D Spain

## Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

The following is an excerpt from an Australian Aboriginal myth that explains the formations at Ayers Rock, known to the Aborigines as Uluru. In the story, two men of the Mulga Seed people visit Uluru where the Mala people are holding a ceremony. They invite the Mala people to attend a ceremony in Mulga Seed country. Angered that the invitation is refused, they decide to punish the Mala people.

*[The Mulga Seed men] worked day and night to create an evil spirit in the form of a giant devil dingo [wild dog] whose name was Kurpanya. . . . Then they told Kurpanya to go to Uluru and drive the Mala people away. . . .*

*When Kurpanya arrived a Uluru, . . . he decided to attack the women's area first. Lunpa, the Kingfisher Woman, . . . screeched out a warning. . . . the women and children . . . ran in terror—straight through the men's [ceremony].*

*Kurpanya chased after them and the men tried to fight him. But they were powerless against him. Some of the Mala people were killed in the battle. You can see the remains of their bodies up there on the north wall of Uluru.*

*Among the bodies you will also see dingo footprints as Kurpanya chased some of the Mala up across the rock. You will also see Lunpa, the Kingfisher Woman, who was turned to stone for warning the Mala women.*

*Kurpanya chased the Mala people far away to the south.*

*They never returned to Uluru.*

*—Uluru Stories, "The Story of the Mala People"*

11. What is the purpose of this story?
12. Why was Lunpa turned to stone?

## Extended Response

13. Describe the effect European colonization of Australia and New Zealand had upon the indigenous peoples of these two countries.

**STOP**

**Geography** **ONLINE**

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 33 on [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com).

### Need Extra Help?

If you missed questions. . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Go to page. . .	820	821	827	822	819	821	825	827	820	831	831	831	821–823

CONNECTING TO

# THE UNITED STATES



Dancers at Hawaii's Polynesian Culture Center

## Just the Facts:

- Both the United States and Australia were colonized by Great Britain. Both countries have English city names such as Sydney and Melbourne.
- New Zealand is a popular locale for shooting U.S. films because of its landscape variety.
- Hawaii is a state in the United States but is culturally connected to Oceania.
- Pacific Islander Americans were the smallest racial group counted in the 2000 U.S. Census, making up 0.3 percent of the United States population.



*Troy Polamalu is one of several players in the NFL of American Samoan descent.*

# Making the Connection

The United States, Australia, New Zealand, and some of the islands in Oceania were originally British colonies, so the language, foods, culture, and many of the customs are shared. However, the Pacific Islands have many unique cultural attributes as well.



*The coconut*

### Sports—American Samoans in the NFL

American Samoa produces a high proportion of NFL players, considering more than 200 of the 500,000 American Samoans in the world play Division I football. Players of American Samoan descent are estimated to be 40 times more likely to make it to the NFL than any other player.

**Arts—The Film Industry** Many recent movies have been filmed in New Zealand, including *King Kong* and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy. New Zealand is also the birthplace of several world-famous directors and actors, including Peter Jackson, Sam Neill, Anna Paquin, and Russell Crowe. Actors from Australia include Cate Blanchett, Hugh Jackman, Nicole Kidman, Heath Ledger, and Naomi Watts.

**Food—Similarities and Differences** The diets of Australians and Americans are very similar largely due to British influence. Many U.S. fast-food chains have franchises in Australia. Instead of calling it fast food, Australians often refer to this food as take-away.

The food of Oceania is quite different. Commonly referred to as Polynesian, this food has an Asian influence. It often makes use of foods readily available on the islands such as coconut and fish.

## THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

- Human Systems** Research the contributions of an American sports figure of Pacific Islander descent. Relay your findings to the class.
- Physical System** Research the landscape of New Zealand. What features make the country so popular with the film industry?



*Academy Award-nominated actor Heath Ledger was born in Perth, Western Australia.*



*The Summer Olympics were held in Sydney, Australia, in 2000.*

AUSTRALIA, OCEANIA, AND ANTARCTICA