Unit 9

Fur seal on the beach, Antarctica

Boy selling fish, Samoa
Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica are grouped together more because of their nearness to one another than because of any similarities among their peoples. These lands lie mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. Australia is a dry continent that is home to unusual wildlife. Oceania’s 25,000 tropical islands spread out across the Pacific Ocean. Frozen Antarctica covers the earth at the South Pole.

Lone tree in the outback, Australia
Focus on:

Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

LYING ALMOST ENTIRELY in the Southern Hemisphere, this region includes two continents and thousands of islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean. Covering a huge portion of the globe from the Equator to the South Pole, the region includes landscapes ranging from polar to tropical.

The Land

Both a continent and a single country, Australia is a vast expanse of mostly flat land. A chain of hills and mountains known as the Great Dividing Range runs down the continent’s eastern edge. Between this range of mountains and the Pacific Ocean lies a narrow strip of coastal land. West of the Great Dividing Range lies Australia’s large—and very dry—interior. Here in the Australian “outback” are seemingly endless miles of scrubland, as well as three huge deserts.

Along Australia’s northeastern coast lies the Great Barrier Reef. This famous natural wonder is the world’s largest coral reef, home to brilliantly colored tropical fish and underwater creatures.

Across the Tasman Sea from Australia lies New Zealand, made up of two main islands—North Island and South Island—and many smaller ones. Both North Island and South Island have sandy beaches, emerald hillsides, and snow-tipped mountains. Plateaus and hills dominate the rest of New Zealand’s landscape.

Oceania

North and east of New Zealand is Oceania. Its roughly 25,000 islands lie scattered across the Pacific Ocean on both sides of the Equator. Some of these islands are volcanic. Others are huge formations of rock that have risen from the ocean floor. Still others are low-lying coral islands surrounded by reefs.

Antarctica

The frozen continent, Antarctica covers and surrounds the South Pole. It is almost completely buried under an enormous sheet of ice. The ice is as much as 2 miles (3.2 km) thick in places and holds 70 percent of the world’s freshwater.

The Climate

Australia is one of the driest continents in the world. Its eastern coast does receive rainfall from the Pacific Ocean. Mountains block this moisture from reaching inland areas, however. Much of Australia’s outback has a desert climate.

No place in New Zealand is more than 80 miles (129 km) from the sea. This country has only one climate region: marine west coast.
▼ Sheep grazing near Mount Egmont, New Zealand

Emperor penguins, Antarctica

▼

Emperor penguins, Antarctica
This means that New Zealand has mild temperatures and plentiful rainfall throughout the year. The islands of Oceania have mostly tropical climates, with warm temperatures and distinct wet and dry seasons. Rain forests cover many of the islands.

Antarctica is one of the coldest and windiest places on the earth, as well as one of the driest. It receives so little precipitation that it is considered a desert—the world’s largest cold desert.

The Economy

Mines dot the Australian landscape. Its ancient rocks and soils are rich in minerals such as uranium, bauxite, iron ore, copper, nickel, and gold. Little of Australia’s land is good for growing crops. Instead, vast cattle and sheep ranches—or stations, as the Australians call them—spread across much of the country. The worst drought in almost 100 years occurred in 2002–2003, which had a negative impact on the economy.

The People

Sheep far outnumber people in New Zealand, where pastures are lush and green almost year-round. New Zealand is one of the world’s leading producers of lamb and wool. New Zealand’s main crops include wheat, barley, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.

The people of Oceania depend primarily on fishing and farming. Across much of Oceania, the soil and climate are not favorable for widespread agriculture. Islanders generally raise only enough food for themselves. Yet some larger islands have rich volcanic soil. In such places, cash crops of fruits, sugar, coffee, and coconut products are grown for export.

Antarctica is believed to be rich in mineral resources. To preserve Antarctica for research and exploration, however, many nations have agreed not to mine this mineral wealth. In fact, 43 nations signed the Antarctic Treaty in 1959 to commit to peace and science. They even agreed to share their scientific observations and results.

The first settlers in this region probably came from Asia thousands of years ago. Australia’s first inhabitants, the ancestors of today’s Aborigines, may have arrived more than 40,000 years ago. Not until about A.D. 1000, however, did seafaring peoples reach the farthest islands of Oceania.

The British colonized Australia and New Zealand in the 1700s and 1800s. These two countries gained their independence in the early 1900s. Many South Pacific islands were not freed from colonial rule until after World War II. Today Australia and Oceania are a blend of European, traditional Pacific, and Asian cultures.
Despite its vast size, this is the least populous of all the world’s regions. It is home to only about 32 million people. More than half of these live in Australia, where they are found mostly in coastal cities such as Sydney and Melbourne. Roughly 4 million people live in New Zealand, which also has large urban populations along its coasts. Oceania is less urbanized. Antarctica has no permanent human inhabitants at all. Groups of scientists live and work on the frozen continent for brief periods to carry out their research.
**MAP STUDY**

1. What body of water separates Australia from Melanesia?
2. What is the capital of the Fiji Islands?
MAP STUDY

1. What is the risk status of most of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

2. What do the penguins symbolize on the map of Antarctica?
1. **HIGHEST POINT**
   Vinson Massif (Antarctica)
   16,067 ft. (4,897 m) high

2. **LOWEST POINT**
   Bently Subglacial Trench (Antarctica)
   8,366 ft. (2,550 m) below sea level

3. **LONGEST RIVER**
   Murray-Darling (Australia)
   2,310 mi. (3,718 km) long

4. **LARGEST LAKE**
   Lake Eyre (Australia)
   3,600 sq. mi. (9,324 sq. km)

5. **LARGEST HOT DESERT**
   Great Victoria (Australia)
   134,650 sq. mi. (348,742 sq. km)

6. **LARGEST COLD DESERT**
   Antarctica
   5,100,000 sq. mi. (13,209,000 sq. km)

**GRAPHIC STUDY**

1. The largest cold desert in this region is also the largest desert in the world. What is it?

2. By how much is Australia’s population expected to have grown between 1958 and 2008?
For more information on countries in this region, refer to the Nations of the World Data Bank in the Appendix.

**Voting**

Nearly all eligible voters participate in elections in Australia. All citizens over 18 years old are required to vote in all local, state, and national elections. If they don’t vote, they can be fined up to 50 Australian dollars. To make it easier, elections are held on Saturdays and voting is done at schools, churches, and other convenient locations. In the United States, only about half of eligible people vote in the presidential elections.

*Why do so many people in the United States not exercise their right to vote?*

**WRITE ABOUT IT**

Voting and participating in political activities are important parts of belonging to a democratic society. Yet in the United States, most people do not vote. Imagine you are the head of elections for your city and it is your responsibility to encourage people to vote in upcoming elections for mayor and the city council. Design a flyer that will be mailed to all households to encourage people to vote.
To learn more about the people and places of Australia and New Zealand, view The World and Its People Chapter 27 video.

Chapter Overview  Visit The World and Its People Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on Chapter 26—Chapter Overviews to preview information about Australia and New Zealand.
**An Isolated Region**

Australia and New Zealand have been called “the last places on Earth” because they are so far from other lands. Within Australia, some farmers in the remote outback region often have to drive several hours on unpaved roads to reach a distant rural town. Yet despite its isolation and distance from other countries, Australia has a prosperous economy that ties it very closely to the rest of the world.

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**Making Predictions**

Make this foldable to record information about Australia and New Zealand. You will then use it to make predictions about the future of the countries.

**Step 1** Fold one sheet of paper in half from top to bottom.

**Step 2** Fold it in half again, from side to side.

**Step 3** Unfold the paper once. Sketch an outline of Australia and New Zealand across the front tabs and label your foldable as shown.

**Step 4** Cut along the fold of the top flap only.

This cut will make two tabs.

**Reading and Writing** As you read the chapter, write what you learn about these countries under the appropriate tabs of your foldable. Then use that information to make predictions about the future economic growth and development of these countries.
Signs along Australia’s lonely outback warn drivers that they may meet camels, wombats, or kangaroos. This road stretches for 800 miles (1,287 km) between Western and South Australia. With only 11 rest stops along the way, perhaps meeting a kangaroo would be a good thing. It might make the drive seem less lonely.

Australia, the sixth-largest country in the world, is also a continent. It is sometimes referred to as the “Land Down Under” because it is located in the Southern Hemisphere.

Australia’s Landscape
Plateaus and plains spread across most of Australia. The map on page 742 shows you that the country has low mountain ranges as well, including the Great Dividing Range. The island of Tasmania is also part of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef lies off the country’s north-eastern coast. Here, coral formations have piled up for millions of years to create a colorful chain that stretches 1,250 miles (2,012 km). A coral reef is a structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals.

Narrow plains run along the south and southeast of Australia. These fertile flatlands hold the best farmland and most of the country’s people. Two major rivers, the Murray and the Darling, drain this region.
Australians use the name **outback** for the inland regions of their country. Mining camps and cattle and sheep ranches called **stations** dot this region. One cattle station is almost twice as large as Delaware.

Water is scarce in Australia. In the **Great Artesian Basin**, however, water lies in deep, underground pools. Ranchers drill wells and bring the underground water to the surface for their cattle. Australia’s western plateau is even drier. Most people who cross the deserts and ranges on this vast plateau do so by airplane.

**Unusual Animals** About 200 million years ago, the tectonic plate upon which Australia sits separated from the other continents. As a result, Australia’s native plants and animals are not found elsewhere in the world. Two well-known Australian animals are kangaroos and koalas. Both are **marsupials**, or mammals that carry their young in a pouch. Turn to page 740 to read more about some of Australia’s animals.

**Australia’s Economy**

Australia has a strong, prosperous economy. The country is a treasure chest overflowing with mineral resources. These riches include iron ore, zinc, bauxite, gold, silver, opals, diamonds, and pearls. Australia

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**Aboriginal Legend**

**GREAT MOTHER SNAKE**

Most cultures developed stories to help explain their beginnings. In this Aboriginal legend, the Great Mother Snake is credited with creating Australia as well as all of its human and animal inhabitants.

“...Then finally She awoke and brought from the womb on the Earth itself, man and woman. And they learned from the Mother Snake how to live in peace and harmony with all these creatures who were their spiritual cousins. ... And man and woman were now the caretakers of this land. And the Great Snake then entered a large water hole where she guards the fish and other water creatures, so that when the Aboriginal people fish they know to take only as much as they can eat, because if someone should take more than they need through greed or kills for pleasure, they know that one dark night, the Great Mother Snake will come... and punish the one who broke this tribal law.”

*Source: Great Mother Snake, an Aboriginal legend.*

**Analyzing Literature**

Why would it be important for people in this culture to take from the earth only as much as they needed?
Australia’s dry climate limits farming. With irrigation, however, farmers grow grains, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. The main agricultural activity is raising livestock, especially cattle and sheep. Australia is the world’s top producer and exporter of wool. Ranchers also ship beef and cattle hides.

Manufacturing includes processed foods, transportation equipment, metals, cloth, and chemicals. High-technology industries, service industries, and tourism also play a large role in the economy. Ocean shipping enables Australia to export goods to distant markets. More than half go to Asia. The United States is also an important market for exports.

Despite its huge area, Australia has only 19.9 million people. The country has long needed more skilled workers to develop its resources and build its economy. Thus, the government has encouraged immigration. More than 5 million immigrants have arrived in recent decades.

Reading Check  What is Australia’s main agricultural activity?

Australia’s History and People

Australia’s Aborigines (ə•buh•RIJ•neez) are the descendants of the first immigrants who came from Asia at least 40,000 years ago. For centuries, the nomadic Aborigines hunted, gathered plants, and searched for water. They developed a weapon called a boomerang. It is a flat, bent, wooden tool that hunters throw to stun prey. If the boomerang misses, it curves and sails back to the hunter.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to travel to Australia in the late 1600s. In 1770 Captain James Cook reached Australia and claimed it for Great Britain. At first the British government used Australia as a place...
to send prisoners. Then the British set up colonies, especially after gold was discovered in the outback in 1851. Land was taken from the Aborigines, and many died of European diseases. Today nearly 300,000 Aborigines live in Australia. Many are moving to cities to find jobs. In 1967 the Australian government recognized the Aborigines as citizens.

The Government  In 1901 the colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia. Today Australia has a British-style parliamentary democracy. A prime minister is the head of government. Australians still accept the British monarch as a ceremonial leader. Many Australians, however, would like their country to become a republic with an Australian president.

Like the United States, Australia has a federal system of government. This means that political power is divided between a national government and state governments. The country has six states and two territories, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

City and Rural Life  About 90 percent of Australians live in cities. Sydney and Melbourne are the largest cities. Canberra, the capital, was a planned city located inland to draw people into the outback. About 10 percent of Australians live in rural areas known as the bush. Many rural people also live and work on the stations that dot the outback.

Australians speak English, but “Aussies,” as they call themselves, have some different words. For example, Australians say “G’Day” as a form of hello and cook beef on a “barbie,” or barbeque grill.

What kind of government does Australia have?

Dreamtime

Danny Ahmatt and John Meninga are Aborigines who live in Australia’s Northern Territory. They live modern lives, but they also have traditional Aborigine beliefs. “We believe in Dreamtime,” says Danny. “This means that our ancestors do not die but instead become part of nature. This is why we learn to respect our environment.”

Defining Terms
1. Define coral reef, outback, station, marsupial, boomerang, bush.

Recalling Facts
2. History  Why does Australia have animals that are not found on other continents?
3. Economics  What are four mineral resources found in Australia?
4. History  Who are the Aborigines?

Critical Thinking
5. Understanding Cause and Effect  How does climate affect agriculture in Australia?
6. Drawing Conclusions  How does life in Australia show that the country was once a colony of the United Kingdom?

Graphic Organizer
7. Organizing Information  Create a time line like this one with at least four dates in Australia’s history. Write the dates on one side of the line and the corresponding event on the opposite side.

Applying Social Studies Skills
8. Analyzing Maps  Look at the physical/political map on page 742. What mountain peak represents the highest elevation in Australia? What mountain range is it part of?
Australia’s Amazing Animals

Australia is home to some fascinating and unusual animals. In fact, many of Australia’s animal species are found nowhere else in the world.

Kangaroos

Ask people what comes to mind when they think of Australian animals, and they will probably say the kangaroo. Kangaroos are marsupials—mammals whose young mature inside a pouch on the mother’s belly. The young kangaroo, called a joey, stays there for months, eating and growing. Australia is home to more than 50 species of kangaroo, ranging in size from the 6-foot (2-m) red kangaroo to the 9-inch (23-cm) musky rat-kangaroo. No matter what their size, all kangaroos have one thing in common—big hind feet. Kangaroos bound along at about 20 miles (32 km) per hour. In a single jump, a kangaroo can hop 10 feet (3 m) high and cover a distance of 45 feet (14 m).

Koalas

Because of their round face, big black nose, large fluffy ears, and soft fur, people sometimes call these animals koala bears. Yet they are not bears at all. The koala is a marsupial. The female’s pouch opens at the bottom. Strong muscles keep the pouch shut and the young koalas, also called joeys, safe inside. The koala is a fussy eater who feeds only on leaves of eucalyptus trees. Although there are over 600 species of eucalyptus that grow in Australia, koalas eat only a few types. The leaves also provide the animals with all the moisture they need. Quiet, calm, and sleepy, koalas spend most of their time in the trees.

Platypus and Emu

The odd-looking platypus is one of the world’s few egg-laying mammals. Sometimes called a duck-billed platypus, the animal has a soft, sensitive, skin-covered snout. The platypus is a good swimmer who lives in burrows along the streams and riverbanks of southern and eastern Australia. It uses its bill to stir the river bottom in search of food.

After the ostrich, the Australian emu is the world’s second-largest bird. Although the emu cannot fly, its long legs enable it to run at speeds of up to 30 miles (48 km) per hour. Another interesting characteristic of the emu is its nesting behavior. Although the female lays the eggs, the male emu sits on them until they are ready to hatch.

Making the Connection

1. What are marsupials?
2. How far can a kangaroo hop in a single jump?
3. Making Comparisons Compare two different animals that live in Australia. How are they alike? How are they different?
New Zealand lies in the Pacific Ocean about 1,200 miles (1,931 km) southeast of its nearest neighbor, Australia. In contrast to Australia’s flat, dry land, New Zealand is mountainous and very green. Its climate is mild and wet. Both New Zealand and Australia are located in the Southern Hemisphere, so their summer starts in December and their winter starts in June.

New Zealand’s Land

New Zealand is about the size of Colorado. It includes two main islands—North Island and South Island—as well as many smaller islands. The Cook Strait separates the two main islands.

North Island  A large plateau forms the center of North Island. Three active volcanoes and the inactive Mount Egmont are located here. You also find geysers, or hot springs that spout steam and water through a crack in the earth.

Small shrubs called manuka grow well in the plateau’s fertile volcanic soil. Fertile lowlands, forested hills, and sandy beaches surround
North Island’s central plateau. On the plateau’s slopes, sheep and cattle graze. Fruits and vegetables are grown on the coastal lowlands.

**South Island** The Southern Alps run along South Island’s western coast. Snowcapped Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand, soars 12,316 feet (3,754 m). Glaciers lie on mountain slopes above green forests and sparkling blue lakes. Long ago, these glaciers cut deep fjords (fee•AWRDS), or steep-sided valleys, into the mountains. The sea has filled these fjords with crystal-blue waters.

To the east of the Southern Alps stretch the Canterbury Plains. They form New Zealand’s largest area of flat or nearly flat land. Farmers grow grains and ranchers raise sheep here.

**Plants and Animals** New Zealanders take pride in their unique wildlife. Their national symbol is a flightless bird called the kiwi. Giant kauri (KOWR•ee) trees once dominated all of North Island. About 100 years ago, European settlers cut down many of these trees, using the wood to build homes and ships. Today the government protects kauri trees. One of them is more than 2,000 years old.

**Reading Check** Which island of New Zealand has glaciers and fjords?
New Zealand’s Economy

New Zealand has a thriving agricultural economy. Sheep are an important agricultural resource. New Zealand is the second-leading wool producer in the world. Lamb meat is another important export. Apples, barley, wheat, and corn are the main crops.

Trade with other countries is an important part of New Zealand’s economy. Its main trading partners are Australia, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom. There are benefits and dangers due to New Zealand’s dependence on trade. If the economies of other countries are growing quickly, demand for goods from New Zealand will rise. If their economies slow, however, these countries will buy fewer products. This can cause hardship in New Zealand. In recent years, trade has increased, and New Zealanders enjoy a high standard of living.

Mining and Manufacturing

New Zealand sits on top of the molten rock that forms volcanoes. As a result, it is rich in geothermal energy, or electricity produced from steam. The major source of energy, however, is hydroelectric power—electricity generated by flowing water. New Zealand also has coal, oil, iron ore, silver, and gold.

The country is rapidly industrializing. The main manufactured items are wood products, fertilizer, wool products, and shoes. Service industries and tourism also play large roles in the economy.

Reading Check

How does its dependence on trade with other countries present both benefits and dangers to New Zealand?

New Zealand’s History and People

People called the Maoris (MOWR•eez) are believed to have arrived in New Zealand between A.D. 950 and 1150. They probably crossed the Pacific Ocean in canoes from islands far to the northeast. Undisturbed for hundreds of years, the Maoris developed skills in farming, weaving, fishing, bird hunting, and woodcarving.

The first European explorers came to the islands in the mid-1600s. Almost 200 years passed before settlers—most of them

Maori

In recent years, the Maori culture has experienced a revival in New Zealand. Some Maoris dress in traditional costumes for special celebrations.

History How did the Maoris arrive in New Zealand?
British—arrived. In 1840 British officials signed a treaty with Maori leaders. In this treaty, the Maoris agreed to accept British rule in return for the right to keep their land. More British settlers eventually moved onto Maori land. War broke out in the 1860s—a war that the Maoris lost.

In 1893 the colony became the first land to give women the right to vote. New Zealand was also among the first places in which the government gave help to people who were elderly, sick, or out of work.

New Zealand became independent in 1907. The country is a parliamentary democracy in which elected representatives choose a prime minister to head the government. Five seats in the parliament can be held only by Maoris. Today about 10 percent of New Zealand’s 4 million people are Maoris. The rest are mostly descendants of British settlers. Asians and Pacific Islanders, attracted by the growing economy, have increased the diversity of New Zealand’s society.

About 86 percent of the people live in urban areas. The largest cities are Auckland, an important port, and Wellington, the capital. Both are on North Island, where about 75 percent of the people live.

New Zealanders take advantage of the country’s mild climate and beautiful landscapes. They enjoy camping, hiking, hunting, boating, and mountain climbing in any season. They also play cricket and rugby, sports that originated in Great Britain.

**Defining Terms**

1. **Define** geyser, manuka, fjord, geothermal energy, hydroelectric power.

**Recalling Facts**

2. **Region** How do New Zealand’s land and climate compare to Australia’s?

3. **Economics** What two animal products are important exports for New Zealand?

4. **History** Most of New Zealand’s people are descendants of settlers from what European country?

**Critical Thinking**

5. **Analyzing Information** Why do you think New Zealand’s government guarantees the Maoris a certain number of seats in the parliament?

6. **Making Predictions** With so many different peoples settling in New Zealand, how do you think the country’s culture might change?

**Graphic Organizer**

7. **Organizing Information** Imagine that you are moving to New Zealand. Write a question you would ask for each topic in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical features</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applying Social Studies Skills**

8. **Analyzing Maps** Look at the map on page 742. Which New Zealand island has higher mountains? How can you tell?
Closing the Gap

Symbol of Unity: New Zealand’s National Rugby Team
When Ngataua Omahuru was five years old, he made a big mistake. Ngataua (en•gah•TOW•ah) was a Maori, a native New Zealander. He and his family lived in the forest beneath Mount Taranaki, a volcano on New Zealand’s North Island.

One day in 1869, Ngataua made the mistake of wandering away from his parents. A band of British soldiers kidnapped him.

New Zealand was a British colony then. Europeans had been settling there in great numbers for more than 40 years. They had moved onto Maori land, paying nothing or very little for it. Maoris who tried to protect their land were often forced off it at gunpoint.

Ngataua ended up in the home of William Fox, the head of the colony’s government. Fox and his wife changed Ngataua’s name to William Fox. They sent him to English schools. They cut all his links to the Maori world.

A Rich Culture

Through their religion, the Maoris felt close to their ancestors and to nature. They expressed themselves through song, poetry, weaving, woodcarving, and even tattooing. They were brave and clever warriors.

The New World Down Under

The British, called Pakehas (pa•KAY•haws) by the Maoris, did not value the Maori culture. The Pakehas were ethnocentric, or convinced that no way

Maori Iwi Lands

Traditional areas of New Zealand’s 10 biggest tribes (iwi)

Major Iwi (2001 population)
1. Ngapuhi (102,983)
2. Walkato (35,781)
3. Ngati Maniapoto (27,168)
4. Te Atiawa (17,445)
5. Ngati Awa (13,044)
6. Ngati Porou (61,701)
7. Tuho (29,259)
8. Ngati Kahungunu (51,552)
9. Ngati Tuwharetoa (29,301)
10. Ngai Tahu (39,180)

About 200 years ago, New Zealand was home to dozens of iwi, or tribes. This map shows where 10 of them were located.

INTERPRETING MAPS

Making Inferences Suppose you were a Ngapuhi living 200 years ago. About how far would you have had to travel to reach the Ngai Tahu? What might have made this trip difficult and dangerous?
of life was better than their own. They believed the Maoris would be better off leaving their ways behind.

That decision guided Pakeha thinking for a century. The Maoris were taught they had nothing in their culture to be proud of. Cut loose from their traditions but not fully accepted by whites, the Maoris fell on hard times.

They are still trying to recover. Compared with Pakehas, Maoris today learn less and earn less. They die more readily from cancer, diabetes, and heart disease.

New Zealanders are trying to close the gaps between the two groups. They are doing it both to be fair and to keep their nation strong. In 50 years, the Maoris will make up almost one-fourth of the country’s population.

**Australia’s Ghosts**

A similar issue haunts Australia, 1,200 miles (1,931 km) west of New Zealand. Australia’s native people, the **Aborigines**, make up about 1 percent of the population. For tens of thousands of years, all of Australia was theirs.

In 1788 British settlers arrived. They began almost immediately to separate the Aborigines from their culture. They drove the Aborigines off land that they greatly respected, or considered **sacred**. The British killed many who resisted.

The Australian settlers repeated the New Zealand settlers’ mistakes. They tried to make the first Australians more like them.

Some of their methods were especially harsh. The government decided that Aborigine children would be better off in the hands of white families. So from 1910 to 1971, as many as 100,000 Aborigine children were removed from their parents. White families adopted most of them. Few of the children ever saw their birth mothers again.

**Fighting for Maori Rights**

Ngataua Omahuru got to see his mother again. As a young lawyer, he returned to his homeland on business. His real family recognized him, and he saw how badly they had been treated. He devoted the rest of his life to helping the Maoris fight for their **rights**, or benefits guaranteed by law.

It would take the Maoris almost a century to get a fair hearing. By then, Maori foods, words, art, and songs had become part of New Zealand’s culture. New Zealanders today realize just how much they would lose if the Maori way of life ever disappeared.

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**Exploring the Issues**

1. **Making Inferences** Why do you think British settlers believed their way of life was best?

2. **Problem Solving** If you could, what two things would you change to improve the Maoris’ lives?
round noon on February 6, 1840, about 75 people stood under a tent in the coastal hamlet of Waitangi, New Zealand. The gathering included Maori chiefs, British settlers, missionaries, and military men.

They were there to sign a treaty. The treaty gave Great Britain the right to rule New Zealand. It gave the Maoris Great Britain’s promise to protect them and their land.

The deal made sense to the Maoris. Shady businessmen had begun grabbing Maori land. The chiefs felt that Britain’s military muscle was the only thing that could stop the thefts.

**Founding Charter**

The *Treaty of Waitangi* became New Zealand’s founding document. It is as important to New Zealanders as the U.S. Constitution is to Americans. It granted British citizenship to the Maoris. It also described how Maoris and European settlers would share responsibility for New Zealand.

But an agreement is only as strong as the will to enforce it. Greedy settlers took control of New Zealand’s government. They used small conflicts as excuses to take over huge pieces of Maori land.

The Maoris tried to embarrass the Pakehas into living up to the treaty. They plowed up the lawns of rich settlers who lived on stolen land. They met Pakeha troops with singing children who offered the soldiers bread.

But in the end nothing, not even the support of many white settlers, could keep the Maoris from losing more land.

**Waitangi Day** is a national holiday in New Zealand. Many Maoris refuse to celebrate it, and few people wonder why.

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**EXPLORING THE ISSUES**

1. **Explaining** What does the sentence “An agreement is only as strong as the will to enforce it” mean?

2. **Making Inferences** Why might it have been hard for Great Britain’s government to live up to its side of the agreement?
Closing the Gap

How do you fix a problem that began some 200 years ago? New Zealanders have three answers. They hope to keep the Maori culture alive. They want Maoris to have the skills they need to succeed. And they want to pay the **Iwi**, or tribes, for land their ancestors lost to the British colonists.

**Maoritanga**, the Maori way of life, is in trouble. Few people speak the Maori language. To help more people learn it, schools have begun to teach it. They also teach Maori traditions, along with Maori arts and crafts, music, and dance. Maoris now have an “all-Maori” TV channel too.

**Prescription for Success**

Equipping Maoris to succeed is another challenge. The government calls its solution “closing the gap”—in skills, wages, housing, and health care. Maoris are being encouraged to stay in school longer, so that they can find and keep good jobs.

The land issue is difficult. The government can’t return land to the Maoris that it doesn’t own without hurting the people who live on it now. The Maoris will be paid for lost land and other lost “treasures,” such as fishing rights.

By 2001, the Waitangi Tribunal had awarded several Iwi a total of $300 million. The tribunal, or claims court, won’t finish its work until around 2012.

“The process [of sorting through Maori claims] is about more than money,” one panel member said. “It is about renewing a relationship that was intended to be based on trust.”

That was the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi. This time, New Zealanders are determined to make it work.

**Exploring the Issue**

1. **Explaining** What does the title of this article mean? Where is the gap, and why do you think it exists?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** Why might some Maoris be unhappy with the Waitangi Tribunal’s decisions?
Perspectives

Ngataua Omahuru, the Maori who was raised in the Pakeha world, did a lot to help his people. He was successful in part because he knew both worlds well.

Americans are fortunate to live in a country that has many cultures. But how many of us take the time to really understand another culture? If we did, we could help bridge the gaps that often keep Americans apart.

Here’s one way to start. First, choose an immigrant group that you would like to learn more about. You’ll have a lot of choices, because all Americans have immigrant roots. And that includes Native Americans, whose ancestors came from Asia thousands of years ago.

Detective Work

Second, get together with a couple of your classmates who share your interest in this group. As a team, find out all you can about it. One person could research when members of the group came to the United States in large numbers. Another team member could look into whether a particular event prompted them to leave their homeland at that time. Here are more questions for your team to consider: How did Americans view the newcomers? How have those views changed? How do members of this group see themselves today—as members of an ethnic group, as Americans, or as both? How has this group changed the way Americans define themselves?

Share your findings with the rest of the class. Write an article that summarizes your findings for a school newspaper or a Web page. Create a poster that depicts what you learned about this immigrant group. Display the poster at your school or local library. By doing so, you will help others appreciate the glittering mosaic of American life.

EXPLORING THE ISSUE

1. Making Generalizations In 2001, one of every 10 Americans had been born in another country. Why do you think the United States looks attractive to people from other countries?

2. Cause and Effect Write a new title for this TIME Reports feature. Share it with your classmates. Explain why you think your title fits the story.
Australia has become one of the world’s most successful multicultural democracies.

The Making of a Multicultural Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where immigrants to Australia came from, 1947–2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Zealand, Other Pacific Islands</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outside the UK and Ireland</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom and Ireland</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Number of Immigrants**

- 250,000
- 200,000
- 150,000
- 100,000
- 50,000
- 0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

1. Analyzing the Data  In 2002 there were about 89,000 immigrants. Which two places did most immigrants come from?

2. Making Inferences  What might make people want to leave their homelands and settle in Australia?

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Outlining

**Outlining** may be used as a starting point for writing. The writer begins with the rough shape of the material and gradually fills in the details in a logical manner. You may also use outlining as a method of note taking and organizing information as you read.

**Learning the Skill**

There are two types of outlines—formal and informal. An informal outline is similar to taking notes—you write words and phrases needed to remember main ideas. In contrast, a formal outline has a standard format. Follow these steps to formally outline information:

- Read the text to identify the main ideas. Label these with Roman numerals.
- Write subtopics under each main idea. Label these with capital letters.
- Write supporting details for each subtopic. Label these with Arabic numerals.
- Each level should have at least two entries that are indented from the level above.
- All entries should use the same grammatical form, whether they are phrases or complete sentences.

practice key skills with Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 1.

Applying the Skill

Following the guidelines above, prepare an outline for Section 1 of this chapter.

![A huge sheep herd pours down a ravine on New Zealand’s North Island.](image)
Section 1  Australia—Land Down Under

Terms to Know
- coral reef
- outback
- station
- marsupial
- boomerang
- bush

Main Idea
Both a continent and a country, Australia has many natural resources but relatively few people.

✓ Place  Dry plateaus and lowland plains spread across most of Australia.
✓ History  Because Australia has been separated from other continents for millions of years, unusual plants and animals developed here.
✓ Economics  Most of Australia’s wealth comes from minerals and the products of its ranches. It is the world’s leading producer and exporter of wool.
✓ Culture  Australia has relatively few people, most of whom live along the coasts.

Section 2  New Zealand

Terms to Know
- geyser
- manuka
- fjord
- geothermal energy
- hydroelectric power

Main Idea
New Zealand is a small country with a growing economy based on trade.

✓ Place  New Zealand has volcanic mountains, high glaciers, deep-cut fjords, fertile hills, and coastal plains. The climate is mild and wet.
✓ Economics  New Zealand’s economy is built on trade. Sheepherding is an important activity, and wool and lamb meat are major exports.
✓ History  The people called the Maoris first came to New Zealand about 1,000 years ago.
✓ Culture  Most people live on North Island, where the country’s two main cities can be found.
✓ History  New Zealand was the first land to allow women to vote.
Chapter 26
Assessment and Activities

Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.
1. boomerang
2. bush
3. station
4. geothermal energy
5. outback
6. manuka
7. marsupial
8. hydroelectric power
9. coral reef
10. geyser

B.
a. electricity produced from steam
b. flat, bent, wooden weapon that stuns prey or returns to the thrower
c. mammal that carries its young in a pouch
d. hot spring that shoots hot water into the air
e. rural area in Australia
f. structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals
g. name for entire inland region of Australia
h. cattle or sheep ranch in Australia
i. electricity generated by flowing water
j. small shrub found in New Zealand

Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 Australia—Land Down Under
11. Location Why is Australia called the “Land Down Under”?
12. Place For what is the outback used?
13. Economics What does Australia lead the world in producing and exporting?
14. History What country colonized Australia?
15. Culture What percentage of people live in Australia’s cities?
16. Location Why was Canberra located inland?

Section 2 New Zealand
17. Location On which island do most New Zealanders live?
18. History When did New Zealand gain its independence from Britain?
19. Economics What are two sources of electric power in New Zealand?
20. Culture How many New Zealanders have Maori heritage?
21. Human/Environment Interaction What leisure activities do New Zealanders enjoy that are made possible by the country’s climate?

Australia and New Zealand

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

1. Auckland
2. Sydney
3. Tasmania
4. Great Barrier Reef
5. Great Dividing Range
6. Southern Alps
7. Great Artesian Basin
8. Wellington
9. Canberra
10. Melbourne

Miller Cylindrical projection

0 mi. 0 km
1,000
1,000
Critical Thinking

22. Understanding Cause and Effect  Why do most Australians and New Zealanders live in coastal areas?

23. Organizing Information  Create two ovals like these. In the outer ovals, write four facts about each country under its heading. Where the ovals overlap, write three facts that are true of both countries.

Comparing Regions Activity

24. Geography  Choose one of the physical features found in Australia or New Zealand. You might choose the Great Barrier Reef or the geysers or glaciers of New Zealand. Then choose a physical feature in the United States, such as Death Valley or the Grand Canyon. Create a poster that includes a map, photographs, and facts about each feature. What conclusions can you draw about similarities or differences between the two features?

Mental Mapping Activity

25. Focusing on the Region  Create a simple outline map of Australia and New Zealand, and then label the following:

- North Island
- South Island
- Auckland
- Tasman Sea
- Wellington
- Darling River
- Great Artesian Basin
- Cook Strait

Technology Skills Activity

26. Using the Internet  Use the Internet to find out more about one of Australia’s or New Zealand’s cities. Prepare a travel brochure for a tourist who might visit the city. Describe the city’s main attractions.

Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Study the graph below, and then answer the question that follows.

1. How much wool does Australia produce per year?
   A 1,800 pounds
   B 1,800,000 pounds
   C about 1,700 pounds
   D about 1,700,000,000 pounds

Test-Taking Tip: Remember to read the information along the sides of the graph to understand what the bars represent. In addition, eliminate answers that you know are wrong.