

**My Place for Teachers  
Decade Timeline overview**

Decade Years	Decade Summary	Decade Key Event	Decade Snapshot
<b>2000s</b>	<p>The year 2000 began with the celebration for the new millennium. Later in the year, Sydney hosted the Summer Olympics and was launched on the international stage as a sporting capital. The opening ceremony featured the best and unique Australiana showcased through a multitude of performing arts.</p> <p>The centenary of Federation was celebrated on 1 January 2001, featuring a parade in Sydney celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia.</p> <p>In August 2001, the Norwegian vessel MV <i>Tampa</i> picked up 433 asylum seekers from a boat sinking in international waters between Australia and Indonesia. This incident tested the resolve of the Howard-led government to impose harsher penalties for illegal immigration. The captain of the <i>Tampa</i> defied the order not to enter Australian waters and moved towards Christmas Island. The Government rushed through legislation to obtain greater powers to stop the asylum seekers.</p> <p>On 11 September 2001, terrorist attacks on the New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon signalled the beginning of what would be known as the 'War on Terrorism'. Australia, under prime minister John Howard's leadership, became a key ally in the USA's subsequent 'coalition of the willing'. The government agreed to sending Australian military personnel to Afghanistan in October 2001 and to Iraq in 2003 and 2005.</p> <p>In 2008, the Global Financial Crisis triggered an international recession, more severe than anything experienced since the Great Depression. Australia, now a key trading partner of China and India, seemed to avoid the worst of the economic fallout.</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2002 Bali Bombing</li> <li>• The Liberal-National Coalition politics</li> <li>• Apology to Australia's Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>• Afghanistan and Iraq Wars</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Black Saturday bushfires</li> <li>• The Cronulla riots</li> <li>• Sydney 2000 Olympic Games</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asbestos</li> <li>• Australia and the Internet</li> <li>• Science Awards</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Nations General Assembly chose 2008 to be the United Nations International Year of Planet Earth.</li> </ul> <p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An official apology by the new Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd, to the Stolen Generations was made the first order of business of the new federal parliament.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia ended its combat operations in Iraq, withdrawing approximately 550 troops from the region.</li> </ul> <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Youth Day (WYD), the largest youth event in the world, attracted 223,000 pilgrims to the event held in Sydney.</li> </ul> <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Global Financial Crisis began having serious effect on the Australian economy.</li> <li>• Quentin Bryce was sworn in as the first female governor-general of Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>1990s</b>	The 1990s was a decade marked by the effects of the economic and	<b>History and Politics</b>	<b>February</b>

	<p>social revolutions from the previous two decades. The economic measures such as removing tariff protection from local industries and the freeing up of trade benefited many, but not all. There were substantial numbers of Australians who were worse-off as factories closed and manufacturing industries reduced job opportunities and the unemployed were often unable to transfer into the newly thriving retail, commercial and tourist sectors.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the newly arrived Vietnamese, Chinese, Islamic and other communities were changing the social fabric of Australian society. Nearly one in four Australians were born overseas, representing about 100 countries. Many Australians thought that it was time for Australia to become a republic and to work for reconciliation with Indigenous Australians. These issues were strongly supported by prime minister Paul Keating.</p> <p>The terms of two prime ministers dominated the 1990s. Paul Keating of the Australian Labor Party (ALP) was elected as prime minister from 1991 until 1996. Subsequently, John Howard was prime minister of a Liberal government from 1996 until he lost his parliamentary seat in 2007.</p> <p>Australia experienced the biggest change in technology. The 1990s saw the introduction of the internet and the mobile phone, which began to change the face of telecommunications and entertainment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1990s recession</li> <li>• Business failures</li> <li>• Indigenous Australia: achievements and controversies</li> <li>• Kuwait and East Timor</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women</li> <li>• The Australian republic issue</li> <li>• The Arts</li> <li>• Sport</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advances and problems</li> <li>• Aurora solar racing car</li> <li>• Sydney Harbour Tunnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Constitutional Convention was held in Old Government House, Canberra, and gave in principle support to Australia becoming a republic.</li> </ul> <p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patrick Stevedores sacked its workforce on the Australian waterfront, thus beginning the Waterfront Dispute with the Maritime Union of Australia (MUA).</li> </ul> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first Sorry Day was held on 26 May to commemorate the forced removal of Aboriginal children from their families.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Queensland's state election, Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party won 23 per cent of the vote and 11 seats.</li> </ul> <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Senate passed the <i>Native Title Act Amendment Bill 1998</i> (Cth) after a debate lasting 105 hours.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1980s</b></p>	<p>After the social revolution of the 1970s, the 1980s witnessed an economic revolution that proved to be equally far-reaching. There was a growing political awareness of issues affecting the environment, and support for the Indigenous rights movement .</p> <p>Vietnamese immigrants began to change the demography in Australia and the effects were felt throughout society and influenced public policy.</p> <p>In April 1984, <i>Advance Australia Fair</i> was proclaimed as Australia's</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bob Hawke's ascendancy</li> <li>• Deregulation</li> <li>• Uranium</li> <li>• Environment concerns</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first Aboriginal television station, Imparja, began transmission in Alice Springs.</li> <li>• Australia's Bicentennial celebrations began and the First Fleet re-enactment vessels arrived at Botany Bay. Concurrently, 15,000 Aboriginal people undertook a protest march</li> </ul>
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	<p>national anthem and green and gold became Australia's official national colours.</p> <p>In 1986, Halley's comet was visible in the night sky for the first time since 1910.</p> <p>In 1983, the Ben Lexcen-designed racing yacht with a winged keel, <i>Australia II</i>, was the first non-US contender to win the America's Cup. During this competition, the unofficial mascot was the green-and-gold clad boxing kangaroo.</p> <p>In December 1985, the <i>Australia Act 1986</i> (Cth) in federal parliament removed the right of Australians to appeal to the Privy Council, eliminating Australia's last remaining direct constitutional ties to Britain.</p> <p>In 1987, the New York stock market crashed and the Australian economy went into recession, causing unemployment to rise significantly. The treasurer at the time, Paul Keating, told the Australian people that it was a recession Australia 'had to have'. He had previously described the Australian economy as a 'banana republic'.</p> <p>In 1987, Sally Morgan's <i>My Place</i> was published and considered a breakthrough memoir for bringing Indigenous experiences to a wider audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of the Vietnamese community</li> <li>• Multiculturalism</li> <li>• Arts and entertainment</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical advances</li> <li>• Archaeology finds</li> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Dick Smith adventures</li> </ul>	<p>for 'Freedom, Justice and Hope' in Sydney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new Parliament House on Capital Hill in Canberra was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kay Cottee became the first woman to sail single-handedly and non-stop around the world.</li> <li>• The \$2 coin goes into circulation replacing the old \$2 note.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1970s</b></p>	<p>The 1970s was a decade of great economic, political, social and technological change.</p> <p>Politically, the 1972 election ended the 23-year government of the Liberal-Country Party coalition. The Australian Labor Party took power, led by Gough Whitlam, with the slogan 'It's Time'. The new government initiated a large range of socially progressive changes, but was scandal ridden and criticised for being excessively extravagant with public funds. The Whitlam government was dismissed by the governor-general John Kerr in 1975.</p> <p>Socially, the White Australia Policy was finally dismantled during this period. It had functioned since Federation in 1901 as a tool for excluding non-white immigrants. The Whitlam government removed any ethnically</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ALP in government</li> <li>• International relations</li> <li>• The Dismissal</li> <li>• The Vietnam War</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant events</li> <li>• Environmental issues</li> <li>• Women's Liberation Movement</li> <li>• The Arts</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Amendment Act 1978</i> (Cth) was proclaimed in federal parliament.</li> <li>• The SBS Broadcasting Service was established.</li> </ul> <p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Migrant Services and Programs Report</i>, also known as 'The Galbally Report', was presented to the prime minister.</li> </ul>
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	<p>specific criteria for evaluating prospective migrants, thus allowing the first influx of Vietnamese refugees in 1978. Liberal prime minister Malcolm Fraser agreed to accept the 'boat people' as refugees, significantly adding to the idea of a multicultural Australia.</p> <p>Economically, in 1973, the formation of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and the international oil embargo precipitated the end of the long economic boom that had underpinned Australia's prosperity in the post-war period.</p>	<p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The muscle cars</li> <li>• John Shine</li> <li>• Electronics</li> </ul>	<p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Malcolm Fraser conservative government announced the end of maternity allowances.</li> </ul> <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The West Gate Bridge over the Yarra River and Port Melbourne was opened. It is the second-largest single span bridge in Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ranger Uranium Agreement was signed by the Northern Land Council and ratified by the traditional owners, allowing uranium mining in Arnhem Land.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1960s</b></p>	<p>The 1960s was a decade in which the children of the post-war era began reaching maturity and exerting their influences and ideologies onto the Australian cultural landscape. These influences were reflected by large-scale protests and public demonstrations against conscription, the Vietnam War and established rules and restrictive morals. They campaigned for independence and equality of women in the workplace, fairer wages, a free accessible system of education, and the recognition of and a struggle for rights of Indigenous Australians.</p> <p>This was the era of extraordinary popularity for the US singing star Elvis Presley and the British band the Beatles, which toured Australia in 1964. The youth generation evolved as a strong market to determine the direction of popular culture. Television and radio shortened the 'tyranny of distance' for Australians and the people emulated the latest fashions, fads and fancies of their European and United States counterparts. The Australian public embraced president JF Kennedy and mourned his death, they followed the latest fashions from Carnaby Street, London, and supported every effort to modernise their lives.</p> <p>The year 1966 saw the first visit to Australia by a US president Lyndon Baines Johnson. He came to boost support for the USA's military</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Vietnam War</li> <li>• Decimal currency</li> <li>• Funding non-government schools</li> <li>• Abolishing the White Australia Policy</li> <li>• Recognising the rights of Indigenous Australians</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60's Pop culture</li> <li>• Anti conscription movement</li> <li>• Equality for women</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senator John Gorton becomes prime minister after the disappearance of Harold Holt, presumed drowned off Portsea, Victoria.</li> <li>• The Tet Offensive is launched during the Vietnam War. North Vietnamese troops attempt to take significant South Vietnamese strongholds in the one offensive action.</li> </ul> <p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Draft Resistance Movement is formed. They declare that the group not only opposes conscription, but intends to destroy it.</li> <li>• WC Wentworth is appointed the first minister for Aboriginal Affairs, although he has no department</li> </ul>
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	<p>presence in Vietnam. The catch cry heralded by prime minister Harold Holt (1908–67) during Johnson's visit was 'all the way with LBJ'. Young men who won the conscription lottery of birthdays (the draft) were trained and transported to Vietnam to fight in a foreign land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mining boom</li> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Railway expansion</li> </ul>	<p>under his control.</p> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mineral investment boom begins on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).</li> <li>• The Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi visits Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>December</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The breathalyser test for drink-driving is introduced in NSW.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1950s</b></p>	<p>The 1950s was the decade that saw the birth of the 'suburban dream'. It was an era dominated by full employment, a good standard of living, family- focused values and the 'suburban dream' of a house of one's own with the latest labour-saving appliances. New suburbs were developed with detached houses on large blocks. The US influence increased with the introduction of 'pop' music and television (1956). Robert Menzies (1894–1978) was returned to power in 1949 and became the longest-serving Australian prime minister.</p> <p>These boom economic conditions allowed for the continued growth of the Australian economy and an ambitious new migration program that included incentives for non-British settlers to migrate to Australia. Post-war refugees from Greece, Italy, Poland, Germany and the Netherlands established significant communities. They assimilated into Australian society, learning the language, establishing new businesses and contributing their own cultural practices to enrich life for many future generations of Australians.</p> <p>Yet simultaneously with this material progress and cultural optimism, there was fear and uncertainty. The first decade of the Cold War experienced the polarisation of Western democratic societies and those of the Eastern communist block. The ensuing Cold War was dominated by the relationship between the USA and the USSR. Tensions arose due ideology, economics, military power and territorial disputes, as well as the division of Germany into East and West zones. In Australia, anti-communist fears led indirectly to the split of the Australian Labor Party</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immigration</li> <li>• Discriminatory government policies</li> <li>• Indigenous activism</li> <li>• The Korean War</li> <li>• The DLP</li> <li>• Fear of 'reds'</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firsts</li> <li>• Popular media</li> <li>• Television</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSIRO achievements</li> <li>• Technological accomplishments</li> <li>• Powering Australia</li> <li>• Nuclear power</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first Opera House lottery is held in NSW to raise money for its construction.</li> </ul> <p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Federal Council for the Advancement of Aboriginals (FCAA) is established and later included Torres Strait Islanders. Among its leaders are Faith Bandler and Chicka Dixon, and the poet Oodgeroo Noonuccal (Kath Walker).</li> </ul> <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herb Elliott sets a world record in the mile distance race (3:54.5) at Morton Stadium in Dublin, Ireland.</li> </ul> <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>ANZAC Day Act 1958</i> receives Royal Assent, making Anzac Day (25 April) a national public holiday in Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>October</b></p>
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	<p>into extreme right and left factions, and the longest term in power by a conservative government. During this decade, compulsory military service for 18-year-old males was introduced as a security measure in readiness for another war.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Douglas Mawson, Antarctic explorer and geologist, dies at the age of 76.</li> </ul> <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first television episode of <i>Bandstand</i>, hosted by Brian Henderson, goes to air on TCN-9.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1940s</b></p>	<p>On 3 September 1939, prime minister Robert Menzies declared that Australia was at war:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fellow Australians, it is my melancholy duty to inform you officially that, in consequence of a persistence by Germany in her invasion of Poland, Great Britain has declared war upon her, and that, as a result, Australia is also at war. No harder task can fall to the lot of a democratic leader than to make such an announcement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Extract from prime minister Robert Menzies's announcement of war speech, 1939</i></p> <p>The Second World War brought about significant social, political and economic change for Australia. The federal government was united on a declaration of war against the Axis powers and mobilised troops to fight in Europe and North Africa. The only potential problem was the issue of conscription and training troops for the rigors of the war effort.</p> <p>In the early 1940s, Australia found itself in danger of a Japanese invasion. Significant towns along the northern coast of Australia, particularly Darwin, were bombed, resulting in more than 200 deaths. On 7 December 1941, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was bombed by the Japanese, signalling the entry of the USA into the Second World War. Due to the presence of the US navy in the Pacific, prime minister John Curtin declared that it was to the USA that Australia must now turn for its security.</p> <p>The fall of British-held Singapore in 1942 led to a reappraisal of Australia's reliance on Great Britain for its security. At the time, Great</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia declares war</li> <li>• Conscription</li> <li>• The Japanese attack</li> <li>• Indigenous war service</li> <li>• War's end</li> <li>• Post war reconstruction</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Home Front</li> <li>• The Americans</li> <li>• Women's wartime achievements</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flight</li> <li>• Radio</li> <li>• The Holden</li> <li>• The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees working under the Federal Award System begin working a 40-hour week.</li> </ul> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Housing Commission in Melbourne holds its first ballot to allocate new homes for families of returned servicemen.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The federal government ends the rationing of meat and clothing.</li> </ul> <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The federal government's legislation to nationalise private banks is declared invalid by the High Court.</li> </ul> <p><b>October</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first Australian Holden motor car comes off the assembly line and becomes a symbol of Australian prosperity.</li> </ul> <p><b>December</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr Herbert Vere Evatt (1894–1965), former minister for external affairs and attorney-general, is elected president of the General Assembly</li> </ul>
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	<p>Britain was preoccupied with its own struggle for survival against Nazi Germany in Europe. In May and June 1942, the war was brought home to Australians on the east coast when three Japanese midget submarines were discovered in Sydney Harbour.</p> <p>On the home front, the federal government imposed censorship and rationing, and directed all major resources to the war effort. As with the First World War, women entered the workforce to replace the men who enlisted in the military forces.</p> <p>Post-war Australia was epitomised by housing shortages, strikes and government attempts to nationalise private banks while continuing rationing. These restrictions led to unrest and instability within the community. Post-war Australia also experienced the resettling of European war refugees through the assisted immigration program. The migrants were recruited to work on large public works programs such as the Snowy Mountain Hydro-electric Scheme, which was launched in 1949.</p>		<p>of the United Nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
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<p><b>1930s</b></p>	<p>The Great Depression severely affected Australia. The Wall Street stock market in New York had crashed in the previous year. The collapse of international commodity prices, including wheat and wool in the late 1920s, meant that the heavy debts run up by federal, and state and territory governments were almost impossible to pay off at the previously agreed rate.</p> <p>Some politicians argued that the loan repayments shouldn't be made as the money would be better used creating local jobs. Other politicians said that the most important thing was Australia's financial standing and the debts had to be repaid or else the nation would be declared insolvent.</p> <p>While the politicians were proving ill-equipped to come to an agreed solution, the Australian people showed themselves to be extraordinarily good at devising their own solutions to the problems of economic crisis and mass unemployment. They became more self-reliant, tilling backyard gardens to grow food, and devising cheap ways of entertaining themselves. Many relied on family or charity support to survive. Due to severe unemployment, there were many families who could no longer pay their rent and were evicted from their homes by the banks and forced</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous Australians</li> <li>• The Great Depression</li> <li>• Jack Lang</li> <li>• Independence</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport</li> <li>• Indigenous peoples' struggles</li> <li>• Film</li> <li>• Art and Music</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Flight</li> <li>• Cars</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first national conference of Indigenous Australians was held at the Australian Hall, Sydney, to mark a 'Day of Mourning' and protest during the 150th Australia Day anniversary of colonial settlement. The conference was initiated by William Cooper, founder of the Australian Aborigines League (AAL), and The Aborigines Progressive Association (APA), led by William Ferguson, and Jack Patten. Participants called for Aboriginal land and citizenship rights.</li> </ul> <p><b>March</b></p> <p>Xavier Herbert won the Commonwealth sesquicentennial (150 years) literary prize for his</p>
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	<p>to live in camps, which dotted the outskirts of the major cities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sydney Harbor Bridge</li> </ul>	<p>novel <i>Capricornia</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daisy Bates (1863-1951), a social worker in Aboriginal communities and an anthropologist, published her book <i>The Passing of the Aborigines</i>. Many of Bates's views and stories were sensationalist and incorrect, and many Aboriginal people indicated ambivalence about her and her work.</li> </ul> <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All exports of iron ore from Australia to Japan were suspended as Japan was seen as militaristic.</li> </ul> <p><b>December</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The federal government announced that refugees from (Nazi) Germany were to be relocated in Australia.</li> <li>• A direct radio–telephone link was set up between Canberra and Washington as a sign of closer US–Australian government cooperation.</li> <li>• Albert Namatjira, an Indigenous artist, held his first exhibition of paintings in Melbourne. All 41 pieces sold within three days of the opening.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1920s</b></p>	<p>The end of the First World War brought a period of great optimism and progress for many in Australia, Due to the successful exploits of Australian servicemen during the war and in international politics, 'the digger' was enshrined as an Australian icon and legend. The 1920s saw a higher level of material prosperity for non-Indigenous people than ever before. Many non-Indigenous returned soldiers received advantageous financial loans to build houses, typically Californian bungalows, on</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National development</li> <li>• Indigenous Australians</li> <li>• Jim Scullin and the Labor movement</li> </ul>	<p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bert Hinkler landed in Darwin after taking about 15 days for the first solo flight from Britain to Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles Kingsford Smith flew across</li> </ul>
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	<p>suburban blocks of land. New inventions such as radios and automobiles became common acquisitions for the ordinary family and going to the cinema was a popular form of entertainment.</p> <p>At the same time, Indigenous people were being forcibly removed from their lands onto mission reserves and experienced immense hardship through the application of government 'assimilation' policies. Indigenous soldiers returning from the war were ineligible for any of the programs or benefits that were available to non-Indigenous soldiers. They had no access to medical treatment and were ineligible for the soldier settlement program.</p> <p>The end of the war also saw Australia enter a period of political unrest and strikes. Unions became more militant in order to protect workers' rights. The conservative alliance, led by ex-ALP renegade and former prime minister Billy Hughes and prime minister Stanley Bruce, was quick to seize on socialist ALP factions and Irish militancy as evidence of 'Bolshevik Communism'.</p> <p>The 1920s was known as the Jazz era. Women had greater freedom of expression and found work outside of the home. This was reflected in new fashions, short hair, smoking, dancing and improved access to jobs and education. Younger women were sometimes referred to as 'flappers' or 'modern' women.</p> <p>In October 1929, the world experienced a stock market crash on Wall Street in New York that plunged the world into the Great Depression (1929–34).</p>	<p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film</li> <li>• Art, literature and music</li> <li>• Consumer choices</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The car revolution</li> <li>• Ecological initiatives to control pests</li> <li>• Radio</li> </ul>	<p>the Pacific Ocean from Oakland, California to Brisbane in 10 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverend John Flynn started flying doctors and nurses to the outback as a precursor to the first Royal Flying Doctor Service, which would be established in 1942.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established as a separate entity.</li> </ul> <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Iron and Steel began production with a blast furnace in Port Kembla.</li> </ul> <p><b>December</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speedo produced its first swimsuit and Aeroplane Jelly was launched.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1910s</b></p>	<p>The early 20th century was a time of relative calm and global peace. European nations politically and economically expanded into new territories in Asia, the Indies and the South Pacific. France, Germany and Britain arose as pre-eminent superpowers. This European imperial development and expansion came to a dramatic and catastrophic end with the First World War (1914–18).</p> <p>At the beginning of the First World War, both sides of Australian politics competed to give enthusiastic endorsement for Britain's war effort. In 1914, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) leader and soon to be prime</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currency and banking</li> <li>• The war effort</li> <li>• The conscription debate</li> <li>• Postwar international politics</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The First World War</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australia Corps formed out of five separate Australian divisions fighting in France during the First World War. Lieutenant general John Monash, the first Australian commander, was appointed and took command in France.</li> </ul> <p><b>April</b></p>
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	<p>minister, Andrew Fisher, declared Australia would back Britain 'to the last man and the last shilling'. This war tested Australia's national pride and newly established independence. It was a time when both the Anzac legend and a 'national identity' developed.</p> <p>But this unity was to be short lived. The 1916 and 1917 conscription referendums split the country and left a bitterness that lasted for more than a generation. Australian politics saw factional confrontation between Irish and British Australians, between Catholics and Protestants, inside the ALP government's own ranks, and between pacifist and militarist patriots.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irish in Australia</li> <li>• Drinking laws</li> <li>• Women's fashion</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wireless revolution</li> <li>• Flight</li> <li>• The national capital</li> <li>• Making a railway national</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A factory opened in Caulfield, Victoria, to manufacture artificial limbs for returned soldiers.</li> </ul> <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first direct wireless message was transmitted from Britain to Australia.</li> </ul> <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the '11th day of the 11th month at the 11th hour', the Armistice between the Allies and Germany flagged the cessation of fighting on the Western Front.</li> <li>• Preferential voting was introduced for the first time in elections for the House of Representatives.</li> <li>• Two significant children's books were published: <i>The Magic Pudding</i> by Norman Lindsay and <i>Tales of Snugglepoot and Cuddlepoot: Their Wonderful Adventures</i> by May Gibbs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1900s</b></p>	<p>After the class conflict and economic division of the 1890s, the 1900s saw a genuine desire to ensure that such problems never arose in Australia again. After Federation in 1901, new laws were passed to ensure that disputes between workers and employers were settled fairly at an Arbitration tribunal.</p> <p>Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government had the power to make laws for all Australians excluding Indigenous peoples, who were left in the control of the states and were not counted in the Commonwealth census.</p> <p>Simultaneously, a series of other progressive initiatives were achieved: women gained the right to vote and stand for parliament; pensions for the elderly and invalids were instituted.</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationhood</li> <li>• The White Australia Policy</li> <li>• Economic growth</li> <li>• The basic wage</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Surfing</li> <li>• Defending Australia</li> <li>• Arts</li> </ul>	<p><b>March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mawson and David scale Mount Erebus in Antarctica.</li> </ul> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first official Australian Coat of Arms is granted.</li> <li>• Alfred Deakin's government is defeated and Andrew Fisher becomes prime minister.</li> </ul> <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act 1908</i> (Cth) is passed.</li> </ul>

	<p>In 1906, the 'New Protection' legislative law was passed. New Protection dominated the work of the newly formed Commonwealth Parliament. The law was a major policy direction of that Parliament's social engineering. In common with other newly created countries, the Commonwealth of Australia sought to determine the type of society it wished to be and to implement policies towards that end, such as the so-called White Australia Policy. The society envisioned was that of an affluent white society. This policy had serious consequences for existing Indigenous and ethnic groups in the country or wanting to immigrate.</p> <p>In December 1902, Brisbane was accorded city status.</p> <p>Although now 'Australian' by geography, many people still thought of themselves as British. This was exemplified by popular children's books such as <i>Deeds that Won the Empire</i> by WH Fitchett.</p>	<p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovations and discoveries</li> </ul>	<p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Great White Fleet sent by President Roosevelt arrives in Australia at Alfred Deakin's request.</li> </ul> <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'My Country', Dorothy Mackellar's poem, is published in London's <i>Spectator</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>October</b></p> <p>Canberra is selected for the site of a national capital city.</p>
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<p><b>1890s</b></p>	<p>The 1890s were dominated by class conflict. The end of the long economic boom that had sustained Australia's rise and prosperity for many settlers since the gold strikes of the early 1850s resulted in a market collapse that tore at the social fabric and fractured the unity of colonial society.</p> <p>The Australian Labor Party was formed in the 1890s. The great workers' strikes of the early 1880s had been resolved in the employers' favour with the assistance of government, police and soldiers. In the aftermath of these strikes, the labour movement agreed that the best thing to do for workers was to form an electoral party, take government and change the laws to make them fairer for everyone.</p> <p>Another direct response to workers' rights was a movement for federating the colonies into an independent and united nation. This had first been suggested in the 1840s, and recurred at different times in the decades that followed, but never got beyond debate and argument in different colonial parliaments. Now, however, there seemed to have been a heightened emotional need for the recognition of a new nation.</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strikes</li> <li>Depression</li> <li>The Australian Labor Party</li> <li>Federation</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federation Drought</li> <li>Women's Suffrage</li> <li>Cricket</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion</li> <li>Breakthroughs</li> </ul>	<p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Eighth Intercolonial Trades Union Congress is held in Adelaide.</li> </ul> <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A referendum is held in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria to approve the draft Constitution of Australia. The constitution is accepted by the required majority in South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, but not in South Wales.</li> </ul> <p><b>October</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Perth Zoo opens with two lions and a tiger in its collection.</li> <li>The Queen Victoria Building in Sydney is completed.</li> <li>Hobart is lit by electricity.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>1880s</b></p>	<p>The decade of the 1880s saw a generation of children of gold rush migrants grow up, get married and start having families of their own. This time in Australia's colonial history brought about the dream for many non-Indigenous Australians of owning their own home on land that they could either farm or grow their own food on. But, realising this dream of home ownership had unexpected consequences for many settlers. The land boom led to a great 'speculative mania', as thousands of workers and investors took their money and placed it in high-return building societies, investment companies and new banking institutions. Investment returns, profits and wages became higher and higher.</p> <p>Migrants came to the colonies in the hope of making a fortune, whether from gold discoveries or in new businesses. People flocked to the cities in search of work thus creating an available labour force, and new manufacturing industries blossomed.</p> <p>The society that emerged in this era was a relatively open and fluid one, in which new possibilities emerged, such as women's suffrage, the trade union movement and an electoral party for the workers. Indigenous people were being dispossessed of their land and removed from their country to reserves or missions as the land was opened up for the settlers.</p> <p>In 1886, the Board for the Protection of Aborigines was given powers to make decisions governing Indigenous children's lives, removing them from their families, apprenticing 13-year-old Indigenous children and granting or denying permission to visit their families. Most of these children never saw their families again after being taken away, hence becoming known as the 'Stolen Generations'.</p>	<p><b>History and Politics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unionism</li> <li>• Spectacular expansion</li> <li>• Defence</li> <li>• The 'Chinese' Question</li> </ul> <p><b>Society and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bulletin</li> <li>• The Heidelberg School</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Indigenous Australians</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovations</li> <li>• Expanding cities</li> <li>• The railway revolution</li> <li>• Rural Australia</li> </ul>	<p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Indigenous Australians celebrate 100 years of colonial settlement.</li> </ul> <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A demonstration against Chinese immigration takes place outside Sydney Town Hall and a month later an Intercolonial Conference on the Chinese question is held.</li> <li>• In Queensland, Thomas Glassey becomes the first trade union candidate in any colonial parliament.</li> </ul> <p><b>December</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Centennial International Exhibition opens in Melbourne in the newly built Royal Exhibition Building.</li> <li>• Henry Lawson's first story, <i>His Father's Mate</i>, is published.</li> <li>• The women's magazine, <i>The Dawn</i>, begins publication with editorials by Louisa Lawson, mother of Henry Lawson, and advocates voting rights for women and divorce law reform. It also included household hints, a short story and poetry as well as fashion news. Established by Louisa it was prepared and printed by women.</li> </ul>
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