

**My Place for Teachers
Decade Timeline overview**

Decade Years	Decade Summary	Decade Key Event	Decade Snapshot
<p>1870s</p>	<p>The 1870s was a decade in which intrepid explorers such as Ernest Giles (1835–1897), John Forrest (1847–1918) and Peter Warburton (1813–1889) suffered extremely harsh conditions to discover and map viable routes across the centre of Australia. The era is exemplified by the building of railway and telegraph links as more of the continent was explored and settled. In 1872, work was completed on the Australian Overland Telegraph Line, linking Port Augusta in South Australia to Darwin in the Northern Territory to allow faster communication.</p> <p>In 1870, 37 per cent of Australia's population lived in the cities and the majority was Australian-born. It was a time when Australia became one of the most urbanised countries in the world. The Selection Acts had opened up land to small farmers, but as time passed many moved back to the cities in search of work. The gold rushes of the previous decades had brought wealth for many and increased the population and, as a consequence, the population recognised the value of better schooling. For much of the 19th century, school was not compulsory and required payment to attend, which many couldn't afford. Most children attended irregularly and for only a few years. The <i>Education Act 1872 (Vic)</i> introduced a system of government-run schools that were to be 'free, secular and compulsory'. New schools were built, teacher-training colleges were established and teachers' salaries were paid by a new department of education. All funding of non-state schools was withdrawn.</p> <p>Aboriginal people continued to be dispossessed of their lands and forced from urban areas. During the 1870s, colonial governments created 'Aboriginal reserves' which were sometimes run by missionaries (for example, the Hermannsburg Mission at Finke River in the Northern Territory). The reserves were under the supervision of European managers who were accountable to the Aborigines' Protection Societies. Many Aboriginal people resisted attempts to control their lives and appealed through deputation and petitions to improve their conditions. In some outback areas where Aboriginal people were still living on their own lands, there were many violent clashes with settlers who wanted to farm</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected representatives • Education • Indigenous events • Anti-Chinese protests <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art and literature • Bushrangers • National parks and sport <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and communications • Inventions • Exploring the interior 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the Ghan railway line commenced at Port Augusta in South Australia. <p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The telephone was used for the first time in Melbourne. <p>April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stawell Easter Gift, a professional foot racing competition over 120 metres, was run for the first time on Easter Monday. <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One thousand unemployed men marched up Collins Street in Melbourne demanding relief work. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The song 'Advance Australia Fair' presented for the first time. <p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seaman in Sydney went on strike against employment of low-paid Chinese crews on ships. The strike spread to other ports in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. A mass anti-Chinese meeting was held in Hyde Park, Sydney.

	<p>the land for themselves. Many sites were re-named with European names. In 1873, surveyor William Gosse saw Uluru and named it 'Ayers Rock' after the chief secretary of South Australia, Henry Ayers. In 1876, Truganini, a Palawa woman, died. At the time, she was wrongly believed to have been the last Tasmanian Aboriginal person.</p> <p>The National Gallery School was established and artists developed a unique perspective on the Australian landscape and an emerging Australian style. A group of Australian-born artists emerged, including Indigenous artists such as Tommy McRae and Mickey of Ulladulla, who documented through drawing and painting their ceremonies and everyday life.</p> <p>The colonial governments adopted their state flags.</p>		
--	--	--	--

<p>1860s</p>	<p>The 1860s was dominated by the struggles of 'selectors' (small-scale land holders) and goldminers to persuade the government to wrest control of land from the squatters, people who had occupied large areas of Crown land under license or lease, and to make Crown land available for farming. The selectors faced continued resistance from the squatters who found ways to retain the best and most fertile lands for themselves. This demand for land ignited interest in expeditions to explore the regional and remote parts of the continent in order to find rich pastures for farming, clean and fast flowing waters for the establishment of the Overland Telegraph Line, and better routes between the colonies. Explorers such as John McDouall Stuart (1815–1866) and Burke and Wills led expeditions to discover arable land and map routes between settlements. The crossing of the continent for the first time was a dangerous and at times fatal quest.</p> <p>There was a steady flow of immigrants during the decade. The free settler migrants were matched by the forced slavery of South Pacific Islanders, Torres Strait Islanders and Papua New Guineans, who were collectively referred to as 'Kanakas' in the 19th century. (The term 'Kanaka' is no longer used.) They were often kidnapped from their homes to work on the sugar cane farms in North Queensland. Robert Towns (1794–1873), after whom Townsville was named, was a trader who used the South Pacific Islanders to clear the rainforests and establish</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Indigenous Australians • Bushrangers • Sectarianism <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Flourishing Arts • Friendly societies • Sporting Events <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explorers • Advances • The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of convicts to Western Australian ended. <p>March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queensland Parliament passed the <i>Polynesian Labourers Act 1868</i> (Qld) to regulate the employment of Pacific Islanders recruited through 'blackbirding' • The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, by Henry James O'Farrell at Clontarf, a suburb of Sydney. <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Indigenous Australian cricket team became the first Australian sports team to tour overseas. <p>September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John King, the only surviving member of the Burke and Wills
---------------------	--	---	--

	<p>agricultural industries, especially sugar cane in Queensland. Also cameleers from areas such as India, Iran, Egypt and Turkey came voluntarily to work in the Northern Territory and South Australia, delivering stores and equipment to some of the remotest parts of the continent.</p> <p>As a legacy of the trouble on the goldfields in the 1850s, each colony introduced legislation limiting the number of Chinese people entering their colony.</p> <p>The Victorian Parliament passed the <i>Aboriginal Protection Act</i> in 1869 to establish the Aboriginal Protection Board. Victoria became the first colony to legislate for a comprehensive scheme to regulate the lives of Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Sporting events such as the Melbourne Cup were established. An Indigenous cricket team was the very first sporting team to tour overseas, performing well against the English cricket team.</p> <p>New industries such as pearling began in Western Australia and a centre in Broome was established. The cities in all colonies grew and the arts flourished with the publication of books and poems about Australia by native-born Australians; artists born overseas and the native-born drew the Australian landscape and colonial personalities. Theatres, music concerts and dance were part of colonial life in the cities and towns.</p> <p>John Young (1807–1876) was appointed as governor of New South Wales from 1860 to 1868.</p>		<p>exhibition, was found living with an Aboriginal group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Schools Act introduced compulsory schooling in Tasmania.
--	---	--	---

<p>1850s</p>	<p>The 1850s was a decade dominated by the discovery of gold, particularly in New South Wales and Victoria. The gold rushes and the subsequent riches that came from these significant finds changed the social, political and economic fabric of the colonies.</p> <p>Western Australia was established as a penal settlement, and in 1856, Van Diemen's Land was renamed Tasmania.</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Eureka Stockade Unionism Anti-Chinese sentiment 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A telephone line opened between Sydney GPO and South Head. <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New South Wales followed the lead of Victoria and South Australia to
---------------------	--	--	---

<p>Between 1851 and 1852, mainly male migrants from Europe, the USA and Asia flooded the goldfields, which had an enormous impact on the populations of the colonies. Men left their jobs in droves to search for a fortune, thus causing a labour shortage in the city and country alike. These hopeful miners were from a variety of occupations and from every section of society. Others saw an opportunity to make money by providing the necessary provisions and equipment that miners needed to survive on the goldfields.</p> <p>This was also a decade that saw an increase of Chinese people arriving in the colonies.</p> <p>Intolerance and prejudice against them exploded into violence on the Buckland River goldfield in Victoria, leading to the passing of anti-Chinese laws. Miners also resented the licence system and the government troopers who checked that all had paid for their right to mine. This resentment reached a peak in a battle known as the Eureka Rebellion.</p> <p>The wealth from gold brought a community desire to design and erect new and ornate buildings, memorials, parklands, museums, libraries and galleries. By the end of the decade, small towns such as Bendigo and Ballarat had grown into large country centres. Melbourne's population soared from about 29,000 in 1851 to 123,000 in 1854. This was also a time of advancements in transport and communications. Improved roads, railways and river transport shortened the travel time both within and between the city and regional towns. This decade saw the invention of the electric telegraph and telephone, and the introduction of trams.</p> <p>During the 1850s, the British relinquished direct control of the colonies and divested power to governors, a move that eventually resulted in self-government. Victoria and Queensland separated from New South Wales and became colonies in their own right. In 1855, the four colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria became self-governing British colonies and voting (for men) by secret ballot was introduced in Victoria and South Australia.</p> <p>In 1855, the colonies struggled to maintain a regular mail and communication network with Britain, particularly when the Crimean War (1854–56) demanded so many of the mother country's resources, for example ships, troops and supplies. In preparation for an invasion and to</p>	<p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities and population • Education • Indigenous events • Sport <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and communications • Gold • Science and exhibitions 	<p>become the third colony to introduce the principal of manhood suffrage of parliamentary elections.</p> <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge gold nugget named the Welcome Nugget weighing 68.98 kilograms found in Ballarat. <p>August</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aborigines' Friends' Association (AFA) was formed at a public meeting in Adelaide in South Australia. <p>September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first recorded game of Australian Rules football was played between Scotch College and Melbourne Grammar. <p>October</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First intercolonial electric telegraph line officially opened between Adelaide and Melbourne.
---	---	---

	strengthen Sydney's defences, fortifications were built at Kirribilli Point and on Pinchgut Island, which was renamed Fort Denison.		
--	---	--	--

<p>1840s</p>	<p>As colonisation expanded throughout the 1840s, and the British took ownership and control of the land without discussion or debate, Indigenous peoples continued to fight back to save their land and to survive. During the decade, many massacres took place across the country, the majority of which were unrecorded and the actual numbers of Indigenous people killed were never reported. In Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip District, South Australia, New South Wales and Moreton Bay (later known as Queensland) conflict and violence peaked and without the use of guns, the Indigenous population suffered severely. This conflict is known as the 'Frontier Wars' when some Aboriginal groups united to fight against a common enemy to save their land. Prior to European colonisation Australia's Indigenous peoples had lived for thousands of years as a hunter-gatherer economy based on the varying environments across the country, which are also recognised as spiritual landscapes. There were territory boundaries that, although they were not written down, were clearly understood by all groups and passed on from one generation to the next. The rivers, mountain ranges and other landforms provided borders that were respected.</p> <p>During the 1840s, transportation of convicts to the east coast of Australia ended. This signified a change in status from a penal colony to a free society. The colonists wanted greater control over the political decision-making in local affairs, and as an example of this new found authority, Australia's first political election was conducted to vote in the mayor of Adelaide. The city had become Australia's first municipality having acquired a population of more than 2,000 people. South Australia also became a Crown colony during the 1840s, thus losing its semi-independent status.</p> <p>The Port Phillip District (Victoria) grew rapidly and by the end of the 1840s it had more sheep (6 million) than population (about 70,000 people). During the decade its inhabitants increasingly wanted independence from New South Wales (NSW) and sent petitions to the British Government seeking permission to separate.</p> <p>In the early 1840s groups known as 'overlanders' began driving</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial politics • The Frontier Wars • Economic depression <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caroline Chisholm • Religion • Childhood • An artist's view <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perils of the sea • Explorers • Inventions 	<p>March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Melbourne Hospital, the first public hospital opened and was renamed a century later, The Royal Melbourne Hospital. <p>April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expedition headed by Ludwig Leichhardt (1813-1848) set out from the Darling Downs to cross the continent of Australia travelling through its centre, but he and his expedition died en route, never to be found. • The first detachment of Native Police was transferred from New South Wales to Queensland under the command of Lieutenant Frederick Walker. <p>July</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One hundred and twenty Chinese migrants arrived from Amoy under an indenture system to work as shepherds in New South Wales. <p>August</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cape Otway Lighthouse in Victoria was lit for the first time. • The Native Police Force in Queensland (sometimes called the Native Mounted Police) was formed. <p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Roe (1797-1878) and Augustus Charles Gregory (1819-
---------------------	---	---	--

	<p>thousands of cattle and sheep overland from one colony to another. Drovers risked attack from the Aboriginal clans whose land they were traversing and sometimes occupying. The squatters (land owners/occupiers) challenged new regulations imposed by Governor George Gipps (1791–1847), surrounding the land issue and formed their own Mutual Protection Society.</p> <p>The exploration and renaming of the continent and its natural features continued during the 1840s gradually pushing out the boundaries of the known area of each colony. Most explorers were officially sponsored by the government and some were funded by private investors. During an expedition a map was drawn on which the leader of the expedition noted rivers, mountains, grass plains, deserts and Aboriginal communities encountered. Finding the locations of water systems, and arable lands for future settlement and farming was the primary motivation behind these explorations. But the government also wanted to control the leasing of land and to open up communication routes between colonies for trade. Exploration proved to be dangerous and some explorers such as Ludwig Leichhardt (1813–1848) and Edmund Kennedy (1818–1848) perished.</p>		<p>1905) explored the north-eastern areas of Western Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German and Hungarian refugees arrived in the colony having fled political upheaval in Europe. They were known as the 'forty-eighters' as they supported the 1848 revolutions.
--	---	--	---

<p>1830s</p>	<p>By 1838, colonisation was still restricted largely to the coastal areas on the east coast. The majority of Indigenous Australians were still living in their own countries with full rights and possession of their lands. During the decade there were increasing examples of resistance by Indigenous peoples. Many of their efforts have not been recorded, however, some stories such as that of the resistance leader, Yagan, a member of the Noongar nation of Western Australia, have been documented.</p> <p>In 1830, a smallpox epidemic spread among Aboriginal groups in the interior. When the British arrived in 1788, Indigenous Australians had no resistance to the diseases such as smallpox, measles, influenza and tuberculosis. These diseases were passed from contact with people using the trade routes between towns and ports. Additionally, shootings, poisoning, reduced fertility and increased mortality all had an increasingly devastating effect on the Indigenous Australian population.</p> <p>During the decade, Sydney was financially prosperous through its wool exports. In 1838, a regatta took place on Sydney Harbour to celebrate</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Arthur penal settlement • New colonies • Resistance and conflict • William Buckley <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wild colonial boys • Early colonial art • Female migration to Australia <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalmines • Travel by steamship • The expansion of the wool industry 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Pascoe Fawkner (1792-1869) founded the <i>Melbourne Advertiser</i>, the first weekly newspaper published in Melbourne. It was originally handwritten on four pages until a press and type arrived from Tasmania. • The 50th anniversary of the colony of New South Wales was held. <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Myall Creek massacre of 28 Aboriginal men, women and children occurred. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastor Kavel brought about 200 German dissenters escaping
---------------------	---	---	---

	<p>the 50th anniversary of the New South Wales colony. Steamships, one of which was the new steamer <i>Australia</i>, offered trips around the harbour for those wishing to view the regatta. The gaily decorated steamships were crowded with people cheering and raising the British ensign. There was a salute of 50 guns at noon and fireworks at night. The four sister colonies were toasted at an anniversary dinner, but the celebrations remained mainly a Sydney affair. Van Diemen's Land, Swan River and South Australia were already separated and celebrated their anniversaries as free colonies.</p> <p>Increasingly, British policy encouraged free migration to Australia and established schemes to encourage young women to migrate. As men constituted a large percentage of the population there was a great need for women. Thousands of women migrated to the Australian colonies from Great Britain and Ireland during the 19th century. Between 1833 and 1837, the London Emigration Committee dispatched 14 ships to the Australian colonies. Of the 4,000 people who travelled in these ships, about 2,700 were young, single women who were carefully selected by the London Emigration Committee.</p> <p>During the 1830s, questions were raised in England about the brutality of the penal system. The harsh treatment handed out to the convicts often forced them to escape into the bush and become bushrangers. One such gang was the Ribbon Gang led by the convict, Ralph Entwistle. By 1830, bushrangers had become so troublesome that the New South Wales government introduced an Act allowing anyone to stop a person they suspected to be a bushranger.</p>		<p>religious persecution in their own country to South Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Melbourne Cricket Club was formed. <p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne's first school opened at Batman's Hill. • The Jenolan Caves were discovered.
--	---	--	---

<p>1820s</p>	<p>The decade of the 1820s marked a shift in the Colonial Office's view about the purpose of transportation and punishment. This shift occurred partly due to the three reports presented to the House of Commons by John Bigge (1780–1843). He recommended limited constitutional government for the New South Wales Legislative Council, the establishment of Van Diemen's Land as a separate colony, extensive legal reforms, and new provisions for the reception of convicts from England. The reports of former convicts receiving grants of land and prospering added additional fuel to the reforms. The English government wanted transportation to be seen by the general population as a terrifying prospect and as a deterrent to crime. During the 1820s, penal settlements such as Moreton Bay,</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal settlements • Female convict factories • The Bigge Report • Black Wars <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment • Currency lads and lasses 	<p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cape Grim massacre took place in Van Diemen's Land <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Livingstone Mitchell became Surveyor-General following the death of John Oxley. <p>September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's first bank robbery took
---------------------	---	--	--

<p>Macquarie Harbour, Port Macquarie and Norfolk Island were established for reoffending convicts or escapees and gained reputations for harsh punishments and severe cruelty.</p> <p>In 1823, the newly established Supreme Court of New South Wales and Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land administered justice for both civil and criminal cases. The New South Wales Act 1823 (UK) also made clear that Van Diemen's Land, a separate colony since 1825, was a civil colony despite its penal functions and a military presence. The first Chief Justice was Francis Forbes (1784–1841). The Australian Courts Act 1828 (UK) ensured that the laws of England would be applied in Australia, especially that trial by jury would operate in civil cases. From 1825, English currency became the official currency of the colonies using the imperial system of pounds, shillings and pence.</p> <p>Indigenous Australians' lore and culture were ignored when English laws were introduced to Australia. As the British established more penal settlements, this expansion exposed a conflict of power, culture and ownership with Indigenous peoples. In the Brisbane area before 1825, initial contact between the Yuggera people and the British was very violent. This situation changed when in 1824, Captain Peter Bishop was appointed commandant of the settlement. He developed good relationships with the local Yuggera by bartering with them in an effort to find escaped convicts. But in 1826 the relationship reverted to conflict when Captain Patrick Logan (1791–1830) replaced Bishop as commandant. Logan became known as the 'tyrant of Brisbane town' due to the cruel and harsh punishments he handed out to the convicts, with many escaping to live with the Yuggera people. Captain Logan was eventually killed by the Yuggera as he explored the Moreton Bay area in 1830.</p> <p>The French navigator Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842) explored the Tasman Sea and Australia's north-west while Hume and Hovell led an expedition to find new grazing land in the south of the colony, and to learn where New South Wales's western rivers flowed. Fears of the French claiming colonial territory led to the establishment of military settlements at Westernport Bay in Victoria, King George Sound in Western Australia, Fort Wellington at Raffles Bay on the north coast of Australia and Swan River settlement in Western Australia. Governor Ralph Darling (1772–1858) proclaimed 19 counties in New South Wales, and in 1826, limited settlement to a defined area around Sydney. This restriction of land use was unsuccessful as graziers settled beyond the allotted boundaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tickets of leave • Colonial housing <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great North Road • Road transport 	<p>place. The robbers broke into the vault of the Bank of Australia in Sydney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The honey dollar currency was withdrawn from circulation. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lieutenant-Governor George Arthur declared martial law against Aboriginal peoples in settled districts of Van Diemen's Land. • The first census was held. In New South Wales, 24 per cent of the total population was born in the colony. Children under 12 years comprised only 16 per cent of the total European population. The Indigenous population was not included.
---	--	---

	<p>In 1824, the British Admiralty officially adopted the name 'Australia'. Major-General Lachlan Macquarie (1762–1824) was Governor of New South Wales and Colonel William Sorell (1775–1848) was the third Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>1810s</p>	<p>From 1810 to 1821, Lachlan Macquarie (1762–1824) ruled the New South Wales colony as the last autocratic governor. Macquarie replaced Governor William Bligh (1754–1817), and was the first military governor. He was accompanied by his own regiment that replaced the rebellious New South Wales Corps. His vision for the colony involved transforming it from a penal convict establishment to a society more reflective of British lifestyles. Macquarie believed that through reforming convicts, implementing a public works program and the establishment of legal and commercial institutions, the New South Wales colony, and in particular Sydney, would become more like European cities. On 1 February 1811, he appointed John Oxley (1784?–1828) as surveyor-general of New South Wales and requested that survey tracks of land be used for farming by free settlers.</p> <p>In 1818, Macquarie was the first governor to give official recognition to Anniversary Day (later known as Australia Day) marking the 30th anniversary of the arrival in the colony and he decreed it a public holiday. Governor Macquarie ordered a salute of 30 guns to be fired from the Battery at Dawes Point and in the evening gave a dinner at Government House for civil and military officers. His wife, Elizabeth Macquarie, hosted a ball that followed the dinner. This day later became known as Foundation Day. Indigenous Australians saw the British migrating to their country as an invading army taking over their land and many refer to this day as survival day or invasion day.</p> <p>In 1814, Matthew Flinders (1774–1814) published his book, <i>A Voyage to Terra Australis</i>, which suggested that the continent be called 'Australia' rather than New Holland. Governor Macquarie supported this change of name and recommended it to the Colonial Office.</p> <p>Between 1810 and 1820, the European population of the colony</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Lachlan Macquarie • The Bank of New South Wales • Emancipists <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First contact • Sports • Landowners • Escaped convicts <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works • Crossing the Blue Mountains • Food supply 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrations were held on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the colony. <p>March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Marsden resigned from the magistracy, and in the <i>Gazette</i> of 28 March 1818 it was announced that his services were dispensed with. <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular mail service started operating between Hobart Town and Launceston. <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Benevolent Society of New South Wales was formed under Government Macquarie's patronage. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lantern was lit for the first time at the Macquarie Tower lighthouse at South Head. • John Oxley names Castlereagh, the Liverpool Plains and the Peel River, and crossed the Great Dividing Range to reach Port Macquarie. • The legendary Aboriginal tracker, Bundle and another Aboriginal man, Broughton, accompanied Charles Throsby on an expedition south.
---------------------	--	---	--

	<p>increased after the Napoleonic Wars (1804–1815) when many of the troops returning from the wars were unemployed and turned to crime to survive. Once charged and sentenced for somewhat petty crimes, they were transported to New South Wales as the English prisons were overflowing. During this time the number of free settlers tripled, and by the end of the decade, the free settlers had outnumbered the convicts. However, the majority of the Australian population was still Indigenous.</p> <p>The decade saw the first attempts at assimilating Indigenous people into the European population. Indigenous people were moved to mission stations and institutions to be taught European ways, and to be used as cheap labour.</p> <p>During the decade Van Diemen's Land was administered by three officers: Lieutenant-Governor David Collins (1756–1810), Major Thomas Davey (1758–1823), and Colonel William Sorrell (1775–1848). In 1810, the <i>Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer</i>, Australia's second newspaper and the first in Van Diemen's Land, began publication. In 1813, the settlement of Hobart began. Captain James Kelly set out to circumnavigate Van Diemen's Land and made important observations about the resources of the west coast.</p> <p>When Governor Macquarie left the colony in 1821, Sydney was a well-laid out town of fine buildings with named streets, Royal Botanical Gardens and a post office. He had overseen crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth. This exploration opened up vast pastoral lands for sheep, cattle and agriculture. The colony began to export commercial shipments of wool to England and this commodity would dominate and enrich the country in monetary terms for a long time.</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>1800s</p>	<p>During the first decade of the 19th century a struggle for power and authority took place between Governors Philip King (1758–1808) and William Bligh (1754–1817), and the New South Wales Corps who were sent to maintain order in the colony. This struggle culminated in a military coup against Governor Bligh in 1808 and is sometimes referred to as the 'Rum Rebellion'.</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bligh and the Rum Rebellion • Pemulwuy • New settlements in Van Diemen's Land 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governor, Captain William Bligh, was deposed and placed under house arrest. <p>September</p>
---------------------	--	--	---

<p>Previously, the authority of the governor had also been challenged during the Second Battle of Vinegar Hill. On 4 March 1804, an uprising took place when mainly Irish convicts who were working at the Government Farm, seized arms and planned to march on Sydney. Their grievances were a mixture of resentment for the unjust treatment of convicts and the discriminatory practices by the British toward the Irish convicts. The uprising was quickly defeated.</p> <p>At the beginning of the decade the British knew little about the shape of Australia and of its uncharted coastline. By the end of the decade, Matthew Flinders (1774–1814) had circumnavigated the continent in his ship the <i>Investigator</i> and charted the southern coastline and the coastline of Queensland. Lieutenant John Murray (b.1775?), commander of the <i>Nelson</i>, surveyed the Western Port area. On 14 February 1802, he came across a large bay, which he entered after several attempts. On 8 March, he took possession of Port Phillip, which he named Port King and raised the British flag. It was later named Port Phillip by Governor King. There was no recognition of the Eora people who had owned and lived on the land for many thousands of years.</p> <p>The New South Wales colony looked to the sealing and whaling industry for economic survival. By 1802, there were 200 sealers in Bass Strait and they had a ready supply of oil and seal skin produce for the markets in England and China. The oil was used for cooking lamps and fuel, while furs were sold for high prices due to their high quality. A shipload of seal produce was worth more than £10,000 in England which, at the time, was a small fortune. In 1803, Governor King, concerned about the amount of sealing wrote to Lord of the Admiralty, Evan Nepean (1752–1822), about limiting the number of sealers allowed to harvest whales, and restricting fishing times.</p> <p>In 1802, the Eora warrior, Pemulwuy (1750–1802), was shot dead. Over many years, he had led resistance raids against European colonisation in the Parramatta region. After his death, Governor King reported that he believed Pemulwuy to be one of the bravest and independent person he had met.</p> <p>The <i>Sydney Gazette</i> was the first newspaper in Australia. Governor King</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Hill uprising <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease • Convict children • The Female Orphan School <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whalers and Sealers • Mapping the coast of Australia • Macarthur's vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first medical diploma in the colony was issued to William Redfern. <p>October</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Colonial Office in London announced the recall of the New South Wales Corps to England. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lieutenant George Arthur declared martial law against Aboriginal peoples in settled areas in Tasmania. • The Cascades Female Factory for women convicts opened in Tasmania.
---	---	--

	<p>authorised the publication of <i>The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser</i> on 5 March 1803. The first edition was issued weekly and published mostly government-issued official notices dealing with the import of spirits and General Orders regulating boats' cargoes.</p> <p>In 1804, the population of New South Wales was about 7,000. The men numbered 80 per cent of the population.</p>		
--	--	--	--

<p>1790s</p>	<p>The 1790s opened with the small Port Jackson British colony under threat of starvation. After substantial crop failures and the wreck of the store ship HMS <i>Guardian</i> off the Cape of Good Hope, a mere five weeks supply of rations was left in the stores. In 1790, the settlement's non-Indigenous population was 1,715 and the settlement at Norfolk Island numbered 524. The Second Fleet arrived in June 1790 after losing more than a quarter of its 'passengers' en route through sickness. The Third Fleet arrived in April 1791 bearing convicts whose physical condition was equally appalling. The New South Wales Corps replaced the marines in 1791.</p> <p>A complete map of New Holland was gradually being drawn due to sea explorations and the charting of the inlets and coasts of the continent. Van Diemen's Land was revealed to be an island and separate from the mainland. Curiosity and the need to find areas of good soil, water and pastures played a part in prompting early explorations.</p> <p>In 1792, Major Francis Grose (1758–1814) was appointed commandant of the New South Wales Corps, administering the penal colony after the departure of Governor Arthur Phillip (1738–1814). He and Captain William Paterson (1755–1810) shared these responsibilities prior to the arrival of Governor John Hunter (1737–1821) in 1795. Under Grose's administration the wealth, power and influence of the New South Wales Corps increased rapidly. He replaced civil magistrates with military officers, and appointed Lieutenant John Macarthur (1767?–1834) as inspector of public works. Due to more favourable conditions, he increased weekly rations for the New South Wales Corps and improved their housing.</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply crisis • Bennelong • The New South Wales Corps • Indigenous resistance <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escapes • Food and crops • A new environment <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bass and Flinders • Protecting the environment • Early colonial artists 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first public clock was installed in a tower at Church Hill in Sydney. • George Bass sighted Wilsons Promontory and Phillip Island. <p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew Flinders explored the Furneaux Islands in the Bass Strait. • Governor John Hunter named Bass Strait in honour of George Bass. <p>May</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ship the <i>Nautilus</i> arrived at Port Jackson carrying missionaries from the London Missionary Society. <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonial sloop <i>Norfolk</i> built Norfolk Island by convicts arrived at Port Jackson. <p>October</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Bass and Matthew Flinders left Sydney to explore Van Diemen's Land.
---------------------	---	---	--

	<p>In 1795, Governor John Hunter replaced Paterson, but he was unable to weaken the power of the New South Wales Corps. When Hunter took charge, the population of the colony was about 3,211, of whom 59 per cent were convicts, with the remainder made up of military, administrative personnel, a small number of free settlers and 'freed' convicts.</p> <p>Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) supported the colonisation of New South Wales and corresponded with all the governors from Phillip to Macquarie. He enlisted the support of officers from the New South Wales Corps to send him a great number of animals and plants. Some visiting ships were fitted with special 'plant cabins' made to Banks' specifications. He and other notable botanists recorded the unique flora and fauna of the region. The animals included the platypus, wombat, opossum and koala. Sent back to England was a vast array of brightly plumed birds, kingfishers, an emu and black swans. The flora included samples of waratah, grevillea, acacia, banksia and masses of wildflowers, which were all new to the British eye.</p> <p>In 1799, despite advances in the state of the colony of New South Wales, Sir Joseph Banks declared that the colony was a useless enterprise. His reports state that he had not found one thing about the region that would enhance the mother country and compensate it for the huge cost of maintaining the colony. The decade had started with a serious threat to its survival and much criticism from influential government officials, but closed with Port Jackson thriving. The colony's migrant population had doubled, and it had secured essential wheat supplies and founded a significant wool industry.</p>		
--	---	--	--

<p>1780s</p>	<p>In 1787, Lord Sydney (1733–1800) of the British Colonial Office in Great Britain gave instructions to Governor Arthur Phillip (1738–1814) to establish a penal colony on the Dutch-named land, New Holland. He was also ordered to open friendly communications with the local Indigenous peoples and encourage the convicts and marines to show them kindness. His instructions required giving protection to Indigenous people and to punish those that harmed them. There is no evidence of any</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Fleet • Colonisation • Cultural differences • First attempts at 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet sailed into Port Jackson. • The wife of Sergeant Thomas Whittle of the marines gave birth to the first non-Indigenous child born in
---------------------	---	---	---

	<p>acknowledgement of Indigenous peoples' ownership of the land.</p> <p>At this time, the Indigenous population of Australia is estimated to have been approximately between 500,000 and 750,000 people. The size and distribution of populations will always be an informed estimate. There were more than 250 distinct language groups across Australia, each group with their own land, language and culture.</p> <p>The First Fleet left England on 13 May 1787, comprising a flotilla of ships with convicts and marines. There were nine ships and two naval vessels, with enough supplies to keep the 759 convicts, their marine guards, some with families, and a few civil officers, until the colony became self-sufficient. Since the War of American Independence (1775–83), Great Britain wanted an alternative place to 'transport' its convicts. Captain Cook (1728–1779) had reported that the land was lush, well watered and fertile, suitable for growing all types of foods and providing grazing for cattle.</p> <p>In 1788, the life of the Eora people, living near the harbour they called Warrang, were about to change forever with the arrival of the First Fleet. The Cadigal people of the Eora nation are the original occupants of the Sydney region. Once they encountered the foreigners they realised that the intruders had come to stay, so they fought to survive, to retain their land, and their cultural identity.</p> <p>After arriving at Botany Bay, the First Fleet deemed it to be unsuitable for settlement so they moved north arriving at Port Jackson. Phillip raised the British flag at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788, taking possession of the land through the British law of Terra Nullius, meaning 'land belonging to no-one'. Indigenous peoples' lores were not considered and they were left with no rights. Their rich, diverse and complex lifestyles were not understood or acknowledged. For some people, the date 26 January is also known as 'Invasion' or 'Survival Day' for this reason.</p> <p>From the start the colony was beset with problems. Very few convicts knew how to farm and the soil around Sydney Cove was poor. Everyone, from the convicts to Captain Phillip, was on rationed food. Contrary to Cook's reports, they found a hot, dry, infertile country unsuitable for the small farming necessary to make the settlement self-sufficient.</p>	<p>communication</p> <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival • The smallpox epidemic • Norfolk Island <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Dawes and Patyegarang • Naturalists of the First Fleet • Explorers 	<p>the colony.</p> <p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first female convicts arrived at Port Jackson. • The Court of Criminal Justice Jurisdiction sat for the first time in the colony. <p>March</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lieutenant Philip Gidley King took formal possession of Norfolk Island. <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the cattle that arrived on the First Fleet stray from the settlement. (Some of the animals were still being found seven years later.) <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A colonial settlement was established at Rose Hill. <p>December</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Phillip ordered the capture of Aranbanoo, a Cadigal man, to teach him Cadigal language and customs.
--	--	--	---

<p>1770s</p>	<p>In this decade, Indigenous peoples had rich and complex lifestyles revolving around the land and based on hunting and gathering food and water. They crafted a range of technologies such as shelters, tools, baskets, weapons and vessels for obtaining and carrying food and water. Groups traded with each other for important metals, clays and foodstuffs not available in their own countries. Each group passed their culture, language and beliefs from one generation to the next.</p> <p>The decade was also a time of great change and increasing hostility between the European nations and Great Britain. Tension reached a crisis point over the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean between Great Britain, Spain and France. The War of American Independence began, ceasing Britain's control over the American states. The Industrial Revolution challenged established social barriers and increased the manufacturing wealth of Great Britain. Colonisation of new lands dominated British politics and was exemplified by a flourishing Dutch East India Company as well as the establishment of new trade centres in Asia,</p> <p>At the beginning of the 1770s, the eastern and southern coasts of Australia were uncharted and unknown to European explorers. The Dutch had explored the west coast of the continent and had sailed past and named Van Diemen's Land. By the end of the decade the eastern coastline had been charted by Captain James Cook (1728–1779).</p> <p>Captain James Cook was one of the world's greatest navigators, a British explorer and cartographer, and captain in the British Royal Navy. As a young naval officer, he was appointed commander of the ship, the HM <i>Bark Endeavour</i>, which was commissioned by King George III (1738–1820) to sail to Tahiti to view the Transit of Venus in the South Seas. The exploration was sponsored by the Royal Society. Cook reached the east coast of the Great Southern Continent (which the Dutch named New Holland) in April 1770. He then turned north, travelled up the coast and landed at, what would be later known as Botany Bay. He travelled north charting the coastline to the tip of the continent. He noted the great number of fires along the coast and on the islands and concluded that the land was inhabited.</p> <p>On 22 August 1770, Cook landed on a small island in the Torres Strait known as 'Bedanug' by its inhabitants, the Kaurareg people. Cook</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Cook • The Great South Land • First encounter • Exploring the land <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Games and competitive sports • Diets • Medicines <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Weapons • Canoe making 	<p>January</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain James Cook began his third Pacific expedition in the ships, the HMS <i>Resolution</i> and HMS <i>Discovery</i>. <p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France entered the War of American Independence. <p>June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain declared war on Great Britain. <p>July</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis XIV of France declared war on Great Britain. <p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain James Cook was the first European to sight Maui Island of the Hawaiian Islands.
---------------------	---	---	--

	<p>charted the island and named it Possession Island. It was on this island that Cook raised the British flag and in the name of King George III, thereby taking possession of the whole eastern coast, and naming it New South Wales. Following this momentous occasion, he sailed through the Torres Strait returning to England in May 1771.</p> <p>Cook's instructions from King George III were to gain agreement from the local people when he took possession of the eastern coast. As he had not been successful in establishing contact with the Indigenous people at Botany Bay, he was unaware of the territorial structure of Indigenous communities. The Aboriginal nations remained unaware that they were now considered by Great Britain to be British subjects.</p>		
--	--	--	--

<p>Before Time</p>	<p>Indigenous Australian belief systems explain that creator ancestral beings gave birth to the people, and also shaped the lands and waterways, giving them spiritual significance.</p> <p>A scientific view hypothesises that Indigenous Australians have lived in Australia for more than 40,000 years having arrived by boat from southern Asia. Scientific evidence shows that Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples have lived in the area for more than 30,000 years. Although it will always be based on an informed guess, it is believed that approximately 750,000 Indigenous people populated Australia from the coasts and islands to the inland deserts at the time of colonisation. Indigenous people lived in over 300 language groups based on their strong links both physically and spiritually to particular areas of land or countries. Each spoke their own dialect or language.</p> <p>Some territories were more densely populated than others. In arid desert regions, the numbers of Indigenous peoples were fewer than in the richly fertile coastal territories. Living in different climates with vastly different landscapes and ecologies, the cultures of the nations and language groups produced dynamic, diverse and vibrant cultures.</p> <p>Each clan had deep connections to their country, and intimate understandings of seasons, and the availability of water and food in different areas. Each also had its own lores, beliefs and customs. Clans developed a highly efficient bartering and trading system established over thousands of years and which operated over thousands of</p>	<p>History and Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Mungo • Trade • Dutch explorers <p>Society and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social organisation • Languages and beliefs • Ceremonial life • Art <p>Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologies and inventions • Shelter and warmth • Medicine 	<p>February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Royal Society's approached King George III for financial assistance to fund an expedition to observe the transit of Venus from the South Seas. <p>April</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ship, the HM <i>Bark Endeavour</i> (formerly the <i>Earle of Pembroke</i>), is commissioned by the British Royal Navy Board to undergo a voyage to the South Seas. She is to be captained by Lieutenant James Cook. <p>July</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook was involved with fitting out the HM <i>Bark Endeavour</i> while moored in Deptford. <p>August</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lieutenant James Cook left Plymouth Harbour for Madeira
---------------------------	--	---	---

<p>kilometres. Centres of exchange existed near water sources, such as rivers and major creeks. Commodities such as stone, ochres, shells, fibres, furs and special wood were traded. For example, products from the north-west coast such as pearl shell found their way to the Great Australian Bight in South Australia.</p> <p>People travelled within their country and sometimes to other countries. When food was abundant in particular periods, clans remained in the one place. There were two semi-permanent settlements, one at Lake Condah in western Victoria and one on High Clifty Island, north-west Kimberley in Western Australia. At Lake Condah, the Gunditjara people farmed eels to ensure a continuous supply of food for trade. On High Clifty Island in the north-western Kimberley region, people built hundreds of stone structures.</p> <p>People used fire in the production of food. In many areas groups burned off areas of land to create grasslands for animals that would then be hunted for food. Planned burning off in the cooler seasons also encouraged the growth of desirable plants and prevented destructive fires that could do a lot of damage. People carried firesticks with them to cook food, for warmth and for the campfire.</p> <p>Social organisation revolved around kinship, age, gender and place of birth. These four factors determined a person's rights and responsibilities including such things as what work a person did. Women, for example, foraged for food, hunted small animals like the echidna, looked after children and made a range of goods and tools for example, woven baskets, small dilly bags and nets. Generally, men were responsible for making tools and hunting the larger animals like kangaroos. Sacred sites were revered and spirituality revolved around the creation stories, the focus of rituals and ancestral beings.</p> <p>In 1606, the Dutch were the first Europeans to make contact with Indigenous Australian people. Dutch explorers, such as Abel Tasman charted much of the western and northern coastlines plus part of the south coast. In his voyages of 1642 and 1644, Abel Tasman dispelled the myth of an enormous continent that encompassed most of the southern hemisphere.</p>		<p>November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook wrote to the Royal Society complaining of the poor treatment he received from the Portuguese viceroy at Rio de Janeiro. The viceroy believed that Cook's real purpose was smuggling or piracy.
---	--	--