Unit 9

Fur seal on the beach, Antarctica

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

1 What body of water separates Australia from Melanesia?

2 What is the capital of New Zealand?
Endangered Environments

Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

MAP STUDY

1. What is the risk status of most of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?
2. What do the penguins symbolize on the map of Antarctica?
**Fast Facts**

**COMPARING POPULATION:** United States and Selected Countries of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

**UNITED STATES**

**AUSTRALIA**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**NEW ZEALAND**

*Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2000.*

**POPULATION GROWTH:** Australia, 1958–2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008*</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*projected

*Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, 1998.*

**Australia**

**Data Bits**

- **Automobiles per 1,000 people:** 485
- **Telephones per 1,000 people:** 505
- **Democratic elections:** Yes

**Ethnic Makeup**

- Asian 4%
- Aboriginal and Other 1%
- European 95%

**World Ranking**

- **GNP per capita in US $**
  - 1st: 18
  - 50th: 16
  - 100th: 8
  - 150th: 7

- **Life expectancy**
  - 85 years
- **Literacy**
  - 99%

**Population: Urban vs. Rural**

- Urban: 85%
- Rural: 15%


**GRAPHIC STUDY**

1. What is Australia’s world ranking for life expectancy?
2. By how much is Australia’s population expected to have grown between 1958 and 2008?
For more information on countries in this region, refer to the Nations of the World Data Bank on pages 690–699.

**BUILDING CITIZENSHIP**

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

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

**WRITE ABOUT IT**

Voting and participating in political activities are important parts of belonging to a democratic society. Yet in the United States most people do not vote. Pretend you are the head of elections for your city and it is your responsibility to encourage people to vote in upcoming elections for mayor and the city council. Design a flyer that will be mailed to all households to encourage people to vote.
Chapter 24

Australia and New Zealand

To learn more about the people and places of Australia and New Zealand, view *The World and Its People* Chapter 27 video.

Chapter Overview Visit the Our World Today: People, Places, and Issues Web site at tx.owt.glencoe.com and click on Chapter 24—Chapter Overviews to preview information about Australia and New Zealand.
An Isolated Region

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

Making Predictions Study Foldable

Make this foldable to record information about Australia and New Zealand, which you will use to make predictions about the future of the countries.

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

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

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

Step 4  Cut up the fold of the top flap only.

Reading and Writing  As you read the chapter, write what you learn about these countries under the appropriate tabs of your foldable. Then use that information to make predictions about the future economic growth and development of these countries.
Main Idea
Both a continent and a country, Australia has many natural resources but few people.

Terms to Know
• coral reef
• outback
• station
• marsupial
• immigrant
• boomerang
• bush

Reading Strategy
Create a chart like this one. Then fill in two facts about Australia for each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is Australia a country or a continent? It is both. Australia is the sixth-largest country in the world. Surrounded by water, Australia is too large to be called an island. So geographers call it a continent.

Australia’s Land and Climate

Australia is sometimes referred to as the Land Down Under because it is located in the Southern Hemisphere. The island of Tasmania, to the south, is part of Australia. The Great Barrier Reef lies off Australia’s northeastern coast. Coral formations have piled up for millions of years to create a colorful chain that stretches 1,250 miles (2,012 km). A coral reef is a structure formed by the skeletons of small sea animals.

The people of Australia use the name outback for the inland regions of their country. Mining camps and cattle and sheep ranches called stations dot this region. Some stations are huge. One cattle station is almost twice as large as the state of Delaware.

Water is scarce in Australia. In the Great Artesian Basin, however, water lies in deep, underground pools. Ranchers drill wells and bring...
the underground water to the surface for their cattle. Australia’s western plateau is even drier. Imagine a carpet of sand twice as large as Alaska, Texas, California, and New Mexico combined. Most people who cross this vast, dry plateau do so by plane. Narrow plains run along the south and southeast of Australia. These fertile flatlands hold Australia’s best farmland and most of the country’s people.

**Unusual Animals**  About 200 million years ago, the tectonic plate upon which Australia sits separated from the other continents. As a result, Australia’s native plants and animals are not found elsewhere in the world. Two famous Australian animals are kangaroos and koalas. Both are **marsupials**, or mammals that carry their young in a pouch. Turn to page 642 to read about some of Australia’s animals.

**Reading Check** Where do most of Australia’s people live?

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

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**GREAT MOTHER SNAKE**

Aboriginal Legend

All cultures developed stories to help explain their beginnings. In this Aboriginal legend the Great Mother Snake is credited with creating Australia as well as all of its human and animal inhabitants. In this culture, the snake is a symbol of good rather than evil.

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

Source: Great Mother Snake an Aboriginal legend.

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**Analyzing Literature**

1. What do you think the term “spiritual cousins” means?
2. Why would it be important for people in this culture to take from the earth only as much as they needed?
has energy resources, including coal, oil, and natural gas. Mineral and energy resources make up more than one-third of Australia’s exports. Australia’s dry climate limits farming. With irrigation, however, farmers grow grains, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. The main agricultural activity is raising livestock, especially cattle and sheep. Australia is the world’s top producer and exporter of wool. Ranchers also ship beef and cattle hides.

Manufacturing, which is growing in importance, includes processed foods, transportation equipment, metals, cloth, and chemicals. High-technology industries, service industries, and tourism also play a large role in the economy.

**Reading Check** What is Australia’s main agricultural activity?

### Australia’s History and People

Despite its huge area, Australia has few people—only 19.4 million. Australia has long needed more skilled workers to develop its resources and build its economy. More than 5 million **immigrants**, or people who move from one country to live in another, have arrived in recent decades.

**Aborigines** (abuh•RIH•nee) are a small part of Australia’s population. They are the descendants of the first immigrants who came from Asia at least 40,000 years ago. You may have heard of one of their weapons—the **boomerang**. This wooden tool is shaped like a bent bird’s wing. Hunters throw their boomerangs to stun prey. If the boomerang misses, it curves and sails back to the hunter.

Australia was first discovered by the Dutch in the late 1600s. In 1770 **Captain James Cook** reached Australia and claimed it for Great
Britain. At first the British government used Australia as a place to send prisoners. Then other British people set up colonies, especially after gold was discovered in the outback in 1851. Land was taken from the Aborigines, and many of them died of European diseases.

Today nearly 300,000 Aborigines live in Australia. Growing numbers of them are moving to cities to find jobs. In 1967 the Australian government finally recognized the Aborigines as citizens.

**The Government** In 1901 the Australian British colonies united to form the independent Commonwealth of Australia. Today Australia has a British-style parliamentary democracy. A prime minister is the head of government.

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

**City and Rural Life** About 85 percent of Australia’s people live in cities. **Sydney** and **Melbourne** are the largest cities. Sydney gained the world’s attention as the host city for the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. About 15 percent of Australians live in rural areas known as the **bush**. Many rural people also live and work on the stations that dot the outback.

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

What kind of government does Australia have?

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**Assessment**

1. Define coral reef, outback, station, marsupial, immigrant, boomerang, bush.

**Graphic Organizer**

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

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**Applying Social Studies Skills**

8. Analyzing Maps Look at the physical map on page 644. What mountain peak represents the highest elevation in Australia? What mountain range is it part of?
Australia is home to some fascinating and unusual animals. In fact, many of Australia’s animal species are found nowhere else in the world.

**Kangaroos**

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

**Koalas**

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

**Platypus and Emu**

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

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

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**Making the Connection**

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

New Zealand’s Land

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

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

Small shrubs called manuka grow well in the plateau’s fertile volcanic soil. Fertile lowlands, forested hills, and sandy beaches surround North Island’s central plateau. On the plateau’s slopes, sheep and cattle graze. Fruits and vegetables are grown on the coastal lowlands.
South Island  The Southern Alps run along South Island’s western coast. Snowcapped Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand, soars 12,316 feet (3,754 m) here. Glaciers lie on mountain slopes above green forests and sparkling blue lakes. These glaciers once cut deep fjords (fee•AWRDS), or steep-sided valleys, into the mountains. The sea has filled these fjords with crystal-blue waters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why does trade with other countries offer both benefits and dangers to New Zealand?

New Zealand’s History and People

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

The first European explorers came to the islands in the mid-1600s. Almost 200 years passed before settlers—most of them
British—arrived. In 1840 British officials signed a treaty with Maori leaders. In this treaty, the Maoris agreed to accept British rule in return for the right to keep their land. More British settlers eventually moved onto Maori land. War broke out in the 1860s—a war that the Maoris lost.

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

New Zealand became independent in 1907. The country is a parliamentary democracy in which elected representatives choose a prime minister to head the government. Five seats in the parliament can be held only by Maoris. Today about 10 percent of New Zealand’s 3.9 million people are Maoris. Most of the rest are descendants of British settlers. Asians and Pacific islanders, attracted by the growing economy, have increased the diversity of New Zealand’s society.

About 85 percent of the people live in urban areas. The largest cities are Auckland, an important port, and Wellington, the capital. Both are on North Island, where about 75 percent of the people live.

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

**Reading Check** What group settled New Zealand about 1,000 years ago?
Closing the Gap

Symbol of Unity: New Zealand’s National Rugby Team
The New World Down Under

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

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

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

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

A Rich Culture

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

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

Maori Iwi Lands

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

INTERPRETING MAPS

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

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

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

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

Australia’s Ghosts

A similar issue haunts Australia, 1,200 miles (1,931 kilometers) west of New Zealand. Australia’s native people, the Aborigines, make up 2 percent of the population. For tens of thousands of years, all of Australia was theirs. In 1788 British settlers arrived. They began almost immediately to separate the Aborigines from their culture. They drove them off land that was sacred to them. They killed many who resisted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Founding Charter**

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

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

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

But in the end nothing, not even the support of many white settlers, could keep the Maoris from losing more land. **Waitangi Day** is a national holiday in New Zealand. Many Maoris refuse to celebrate it, and few people wonder why.

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**EXPLORING THE ISSUES**

1. **Explaining** What does the phrase “the will to enforce it” mean? How might the phrase apply to any law?

2. **Making Inferences** Why might it have been hard for Great Britain’s government to live up to its side of the agreement?
How do you fix a problem that began 200 years ago? New Zealanders have three answers. They hope to keep the Maori culture alive. They want Maoris to have the skills they need to succeed. And they want to pay the iwi for land their ancestors lost.

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

Prescription for Success

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

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

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

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

That was the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi. This time, New Zealanders are determined to make it work.
Ngataua Omahuru, the Maori who was raised in the Pakeha world, did a lot to help his people. He was successful in part because he knew both worlds well.

Americans are fortunate to live in a country blessed with many cultures. But how many of us take the time to really understand another culture? Do so, and you will help bridge the gaps that often keep Americans apart.

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

**Detective Work**

Second, get together with a couple of friends who share your interest in this group. As a team, find out all you can about it. When did members of the group come to the United States in large numbers? One of you could find out. Did a particular event prompt them to leave their homeland at that time? One of you could find an answer. How did Americans view the newcomers? How have those views changed? How do members of this group see themselves today—as members of an ethnic group, as Americans, or as both? How has this group changed the way Americans define themselves? By dividing up the work, you could find answers to all these questions fairly quickly.

Share your findings. Publish an article about them in a school newspaper or on a Web page. Illustrate your findings on a poster. Display the poster at school, at your local library, or with a church group. By doing so, you will help others appreciate the glittering mosaic of American life.

**Auckland, with 400,000 people, is New Zealand’s largest city.**

But how many of us take the time to really understand another culture? Do so, and you will help bridge the gaps that often keep Americans apart.

**EXPLORING THE ISSUE**

1. **Making Generalizations** In 2001, one of every 10 Americans had been born in another country. Why do you think the United States acts as a magnet for people from other countries?

2. **Cause and Effect** Write a new title for this TIME Reports feature. Share it with your classmates. Explain why you think your title fits the story.
REVIEW AND ASSESS

UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE

1. Defining Key Terms Write definitions for the following terms: Maori, Aborigine, Pakeha, sacred, Treaty of Waitangi, culture, Maoritanga, iwi, traditions, rights.

2. Writing to Inform Write a short article describing the history of the Treaty of Waitangi. Use at least five of the terms listed above.

3. Writing to Persuade Why is it important to respect other cultures? Write a short article to support your view, using the experiences of New Zealand and Australia as examples.

INTERNET RESEARCH ACTIVITY

4. With your teacher’s help, use Internet resources to learn more about New Zealand. Read about the history of the Maori language. Read about the Maori Language Commission, and what it does. How important is language to a culture’s survival? Write a short essay answering that question, using facts picked up on this site.

5. With your teacher’s help, use Internet resources to find information on Maori food. Try to find specific sites that list Maori recipes in particular. Browse through the traditional recipes. Then write a 250-word article explaining how those recipes provide clues to where the Maoris live, how they cook, and what foods their great-grandparents ate.

6. Compare the map on the opening page with the physical map of New Zealand in the text on page 644. What does the physical map tell you about the land the iwi occupied? In a short essay, describe in general terms what one iwi’s traditional land may have looked like.

7. Visit your school or local library to find books on the Maoris or Aborigines. (A good but long one is Peter Walker’s The Fox Boy, which tells Ngataua Omahuru’s story.) Prepare an oral book report to deliver in class. Make sure to note the author’s point of view.

The Making of a Multicultural Society

Australia has become one of the world’s most successful multicultural democracies.

Where immigrants to Australia came from, 1947-99

Total Number of Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>New Zealand, Other Pacific Islands</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Europe Outside the UK and Ireland</th>
<th>United Kingdom and Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

BUILDING GRAPH READING SKILLS

1. Analyzing the Data In 1999 there were about 80,000 immigrants. What were the two largest sources?

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

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

Learning the Skill

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

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

Practicing the Skill

On a separate sheet of paper, copy the following outline for Section 2 of this chapter. Then use your textbook to fill in the missing subtopics and details.

Applying the Skill

Following the guidelines above, prepare an outline for Section 1 of this chapter.
Chapter 24

Reading Review

Section 1  Australia

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

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

✓ Place  The land of Australia is mostly flat and dry, with little rainfall.
✓ History  Because Australia has been separated from other continents for millions of years, unusual plants and animals developed here.
✓ Economics  Most of Australia's wealth comes from minerals and the products of its ranches. It is the world's leading producer and exporter of wool.
✓ Culture  Australia has relatively few people, most of whom live along the coasts.

Section 2  New Zealand

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reviewing the Main Ideas

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

Section 2 New Zealand
16. Location On which island do most New Zealanders live?
17. History When did New Zealand gain its independence from Britain?
18. Economics Why can New Zealand’s economy suffer if other countries have economic problems?
19. Culture How many New Zealanders have Maori heritage?
20. Human/Environment Interaction What leisure activities do New Zealanders enjoy that are made possible by the country’s climate?
Critical Thinking

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

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

Current Events Journal

23. Designing a Poster  Choose one of the unusual physical features found in Australia or New Zealand. You might choose the Great Barrier Reef, the Great Artesian Basin, or the geysers or glaciers of New Zealand. Research to learn more about this physical feature and how the people of the country relate to it today. Create an illustrated poster that includes a map, four photographs, and four facts about the feature.

Mental Mapping Activity

24. Focusing on the Region  Create a simple outline map of Australia and New Zealand; then label the following:
- North Island
- South Island
- Sydney
- Auckland
- Tasmania
- Tasman Sea
- Coral Sea
- Darling River
- Great Artesian Basin
- Hamersley Range

Technology Skills Activity

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

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