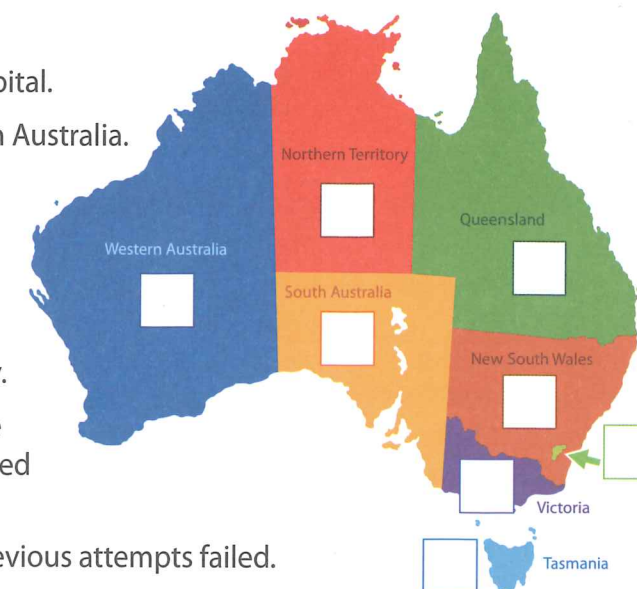




Patterns of Settlement

	Aboriginal settlement	Colonial settlement
New South Wales 	New South Wales may have been first settled about 50 000 years ago. Evidence has been found at Lake Mungo of settlement around 30 000 years ago.	In 1770 Captain James Cook was probably the first European to visit New South Wales. Eighteen years later the British established a penal colony in Sydney, under the governance of Arthur Phillip.
Tasmania 	Tasmania was probably first settled 40 000 years ago. It was once a peninsula off the southern coast of Australia, but rising sea levels cut it off from the mainland.	The first European visitor was Dutchman Abel Tasman in 1642. He named the island Van Diemen's Land. A convict settlement was established in 1803. In 1804 David Collins moved the settlement to where Hobart now stands.
Western Australia 	The northern parts of Western Australia were probably among the first parts of the continent settled by the first Australians.	In 1616 Dutchman Dirk Hartog became the first European known to have visited Western Australia. In 1829 Captain James Stirling arrived to establish the first major settlement for the new British colony of Western Australia.
Queensland 	Before European settlement, Queensland was Australia's most densely settled area. Good rainfall and soil on the coast meant there was plenty of food to gather and animals to hunt.	The rich land and warm climate attracted the Europeans, and in 1825 a penal settlement was established at Moreton Bay. In 1826 it was moved to where Brisbane now stands, and soon farmers began to spread out to the west and north, forcing Aboriginal people from their lands.
Victoria 	Aboriginal people in Victoria adapted to the cool, wet conditions by building permanent houses.	The first attempt to settle Port Phillip in 1803 failed, and the settlement moved to Tasmania. In 1834 farmers known as the Henty brothers illegally settled Port Phillip and other areas. The colony was officially recognised by the New South Wales Governor in 1836, and became a separate colony in 1851.
South Australia 	Aboriginal people have occupied South Australia for thousands of years. They mainly lived in the wetter south-eastern corner.	South Australia was settled in 1836 as a colony for free settlers. After a difficult start copper was discovered in 1845, and during the gold rushes South Australia provided grain for the other colonies.
Australian Capital Territory 	The land around Canberra belonged to the Ngunnawal and Ngarigo people before the first Europeans occupied the area.	The area developed as a sheep growing region, until it was given to the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales in 1911 for the Australian Capital Territory, the site for Australia's capital city.
Northern Territory 	The Aboriginal people of northern Australia had a lot of contact with people from other parts of the world.	Early attempts to settle the area at Melville Island (1824–1828), Raffles Bay (1827–1829) and Port Essington (1837–1849) failed due to the resistance from the local Indigenous people, and cyclones that destroyed crops and buildings. Finally, Palmerston (named Darwin in 1911) was occupied in 1869.



- Match each statement with a state or territory using the information in the table. Show your answers by writing the correct letter in each box on the map.
 - A. The first European settlement was in 1836.
 - B. This territory is the site of Australia's national capital.
 - C. This is the first British colony to be established in Australia.
 - D. This colony was first established in 1829.
 - E. The first attempt to settle this Southern colony failed, but it is now a major state.
 - F. A penal settlement was established in 1825 before the first free settlers arrived in this colony.
 - G. This land was first visited by a Dutch sailor in the early 17th century before a colony was established here in 1803.
 - H. This territory was finally settled in 1869, after previous attempts failed.

- Draw a line to join the name of each person with the state in which they helped establish a colony.

- a Arthur Phillip
- b James Stirling
- c David Collins

- Western Australia
- Tasmania
- New South Wales

- Who is the first European known to have visited Western Australia?

- How did Aboriginal people adapt to the cool wet conditions in Victoria?

Inference questions

- Why do you think Queensland was the most populated area of Australia before 1788?

- Explain why you think the author used the word 'probably' in the sentence: "In 1770 Captain James Cook was probably the first European to visit New South Wales."

Challenge Option

Find out about the early European settlement of your state or territory. Research the topic on the Internet or at your school library.