

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Australian Colonization



Australia's history of _____ began in the late 18th century. Before this, Indigenous _____ had lived on the continent for over 50,000 years, thriving with rich cultures and societies. The British first arrived in 1788, led by Captain _____, establishing a penal colony in what is now _____. This marked the beginning of a new era, significantly impacting the lives of the native people.

Initially, the colony struggled with _____ shortages and harsh conditions. Despite these challenges, the colony expanded, and new settlements were established. The settlers brought new _____ like sheep and cattle, which were unfamiliar to the Australian landscape. This introduction significantly changed the local _____.

The impact on Indigenous Australians was profound. Their _____ was taken, and many suffered from diseases brought by the Europeans. The colonizers often engaged in _____ with the Indigenous peoples, leading to tragic events and loss of life. These events are a crucial part of Australia's _____ and are remembered and reflected upon today.

Over time, Australia transformed from a penal colony to a flourishing _____. Gold rushes in the mid-19th century attracted people from all over the _____, diversifying the population. Australia's economy grew, and by the early 20th century, it was on the path to becoming an independent _____. The Federation of Australia in 1901 marked the official unification of the colonies into a single country, a significant milestone in the nation's _____.

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