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# Exploring Early Australian Settlements



In the late 18th century, the British Empire sought new lands for \_\_\_\_\_ and discovered the vast continent of Australia. The First Fleet, consisting of 11 ships, arrived in 1788 and established a \_\_\_\_\_ at Sydney Cove. This moment marked the beginning of European \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia. Initially, the colony struggled with food shortages, harsh \_\_\_\_\_, and conflicts with the Indigenous peoples. Despite these challenges, more settlers arrived, and the colony began to \_\_\_\_\_. Agriculture became a key part of the economy, with crops like wheat and \_\_\_\_\_ farming for wool. Over time, other colonies were founded, including \_\_\_\_\_ in 1803, Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1836, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1850s led to a gold rush, attracting thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ from around the world and significantly boosting the economy. Education and \_\_\_\_\_ improved, laying the groundwork for a modern \_\_\_\_\_. Australia's early settlements played a crucial role in shaping the country's \_\_\_\_\_ and future.

- nation
- grow
- identity
- infrastructure
- gold
- Victoria
- expansion
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- sheep
- people
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