

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Trade in Colonial Australia



In the early days of Australia, the _____ primarily relied on trade to support its economy and connect with the rest of the world. The first settlers traded goods like _____, which quickly became Australia's leading export. Sheep farming was ideally suited to the Australian climate and _____, making wool a lucrative commodity. This trade not only supported the local economy but also established _____ as a key player in the global market.

Besides wool, other commodities like coal and _____ were also significant. Coal mining started to grow, especially in New South Wales, due to the demand for _____. Wheat farming thrived in the Australian outback, thanks to the vast tracts of fertile land. These _____ were exported to countries around the world, further enhancing Australia's economic _____.

The Indigenous Australians played a crucial role in the early trade systems, sharing their knowledge of the land and its _____. Their understanding of the environment helped the settlers navigate the challenges of the new landscape.

Australia's _____ became bustling centers of activity, where goods were loaded and unloaded, connecting the colony with Asia, _____, and the Americas. The development of these ports was essential for the growth of trade.

Trade policies and _____ were established to facilitate these exchanges, laying the groundwork for Australia's future trade _____. The gold rush of the 1850s further boosted the economy, attracting migrants and increasing the demand for Australian _____.

In summary, the early Australian trade was pivotal in shaping the nation's economy and its role in the _____ economy. The trade of wool, coal, and wheat, along with the strategic development of ports and trade _____, laid the foundations for Australia's prosperous future.

wheat position energy ports wool relationships agreements global
products colony landscape goods Europe resources agreements Australia