

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
YEAR 13 HISTORY WORKSHEET 6 – WEEK:16,17,18

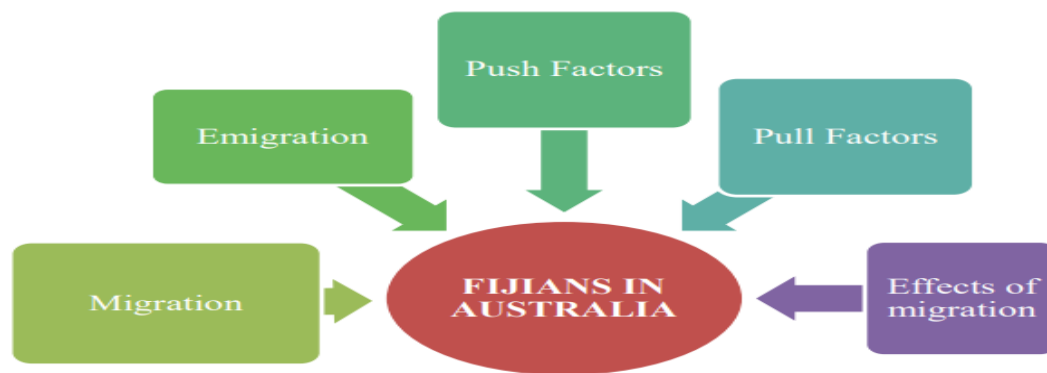
LESSON NOTES & ACTIVITIES

Week: 16

UNIT: 4

MIGRATION

Strand	Change and Continuity in the Pacific and Beyond
Sub Strand	Fijians in Australia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Historical Background 	At the end of this unit you should be able to: • Identify the periods where Fijians migrated to Australia. • Identify the factors that contribute to the movement.
Content Learning Outcome	Identify the factors that contribute to the movement.



Introduction

Migration:	is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. The movement is typically over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible.
Immigration:	The movement of people into a country.
Emigration	The movement of people out of a country.
Push factors	The factors that cause the movement of people out of a place
Pull factors	The factors that cause the movement of people into a place
Effects of migration	the positive and negative impacts of migration on people and countries

Movement of people into a country or immigration has been one of the major factors shaping Australian society since 1788. Immigration has had a disastrous impact on the population of Aborigines and Torres

Strait Islanders, and contributed to a rapid increase in European settler population, to significant changes in land tenure, the economy, and to a shift from an almost mono-cultural society to a highly diverse one.

Since British colonization of Australia in 1788 Australia is generally seen as one of the ‘classical countries of immigration’. Nation building began since then abruptly impacted Aboriginal societies, and the construction of a new nation based on immigration. The earliest settlers were convicts, soldiers and colonial administrators, followed by free settlers, encouraged by the British state. The mid-19th century Gold Rush led to greatly increased immigration mainly from Britain, but also from the rest of Europe and the USA. The first large group of non-European workers came from China, and later the Pacific Islands during the ‘Blackbirding Era’ in the late 1800s. AntiAsian campaigns led to the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, which restricted non-European immigration to Australia. This was one of a series of laws that were collectively referred to as the ‘**White Australia Policy**’

After the Second World War, an immigration program was introduced to increase the population and boost economic strength. The aim was to bring mainly British immigrants, but in fact a growing proportion came from Eastern and Northern Europe and then from Southern Europe in the 1950s and 1960s. **Subsequent regional conflicts** and recessions stimulated surges in immigration from the 1970s. These new waves of immigration came from Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, New Zealand and the Pacific. The overall picture has been a planned policy of permanent population increase through migration. Migration had unforeseen consequences: the ethnic composition of migrant intakes has changed in a way that was neither predicted nor desired by the architects of the migration program. The main result of the increase in ethnic diversity has been a move away from a narrow **mono-cultural identity to multiculturalism, which was officially introduced as a policy in the early 1970s.** The evangelisation work of mission societies in the Pacific facilitated the movement of Pacific Islanders including Fijians to Australia based on **education, training and employment.** When Fiji was annexed by Britain in 1874, the first official visitor to New South Wales in 1875 was Ratu Seru Cakobau, the Vunivalu of Bau and two of his sons.

Activity

1. Name the group that became the first inhabitants of Australia?

2. Name one of the first groups of Australians that settled after the first inhabitants?

3. Define free settlers. _____
4. Name the group that became the first non-European migrants?

5. State two reasons for the introduction of the immigration program after the Second World War.

