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| GOOD COUNSEL COLLEGE |
| British Migration to Australia post WW2 |
| Research Task |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Name:** | James Macgillivray | | **Subject:** | Humanities | | **Topic:** | Migration Experiences | | **Teacher:** | PAPB | | **Due Date:** | Friday, 10th June (Week 8) | |

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**Migration Experiences – Britain**

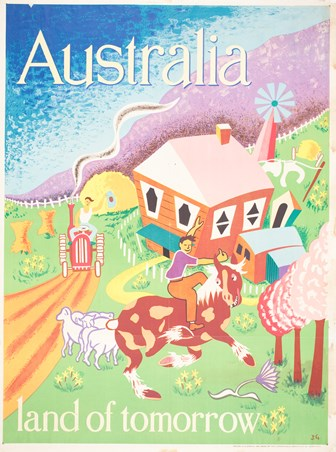
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## 1.0 Background / Introduction

After the end of World War II many people in Europe became impoverished and went in search of a better life elsewhere causing a large increase in migration during this time. At the same time Australia’s first minister for immigration Arthur Calwell saw Australia’s military weakness after the bombing of Darwin from the imperial Japanese and devised a policy titled “populate of perish” (textbook reference). This implied that the Australia is weak to a military invasion and that we must increase the population or face military takeover. Some of this would come in the form of the “baby boom”, a time where the birth-rates were exceptionally high and a substantial large increase in migration where it was planned to increase the population by 1% through migration alone. This was thought to increase Australia’s odds of survival against military conflict like the bombings of Darwin. During this period of after World War II Australia’s migration policies continued the trend of prioritising British citizens but the government desperate for migrants and wanting to increase its humanitarian standing on the world stage also started accepted refugees from European countries devastated by the effects of World War II. These British migrants who made up a majority of the total migrants had a significant impact of the Australian workforce in post-World War II society and succeeded in for filling the “populate or perish policy”.

## 2.0 Factors that encouraged the British to immigrate to Australia

During the time following World War II British citizens interested in migrating had many choices as to where they would they live. Popular Destinations included New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia–Nyasaland, the USA and Australia (migrationmuseum reference). All these places were interested in receiving migrants from Britain. Australia, to maximise the amount who chose it as their destination created many inventive campaigns to influence the potential migrant’s decision. These campaigns included bring out a Briton (1957), 10-pound poms (1945-1972) and other advertising in the form of posters placed in migrant centres (figure 1). There were many factors encouraging these people to migrate from Britain. They were typically families who were experiencing the aftereffects of World War II and wanted to move due to financial difficulties or simply wanted to experience something different from Britain.

Figure 1: Australia: Land of Tomorrow (reference)

## 3.0 Methods used by the British to immigrate

Almost all migrants from Britain to Australia in after World War II travelled by boat . Immediately after the war many migrants travelled on repurposed warships which were very crowded with relatively poor conditions (Journeys to Australia reference). Later an industry consisting of different companies competing to gain customers created better conditions as the migrants now travelled on commercial passenger liners. The route taken by these ships also changed throughout the years. Initially they travelled via the Suez Channel in Egypt then through the Indian ocean to land in western Australia. Later a second route going around Cape Town in South Africa was established. Finally many passenger liners started returning to Europe through the Panama Channel thus making the journey go fully around the world to further tourist trade (Journeys to aus reference).

## 4.0 Events that represent changes and continuities for British Migrants

## 5.0 Contribution and overall significance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants

## 6.0 Conclusion

All pictures should have the source typed underneath in size 12 font.

Text should be Calibri size 12 with 1.5 line spacing.

## 7.0 Reference List

Reference List or Bibliography: What’s the Difference?

APA Style uses text citations and a reference list, rather than footnotes and a bibliography, to document sources.

A reference list and a bibliography look a lot alike: They’re both composed of entries arranged alphabetically by author, for example, and they include the same basic information. The difference lies not so much in how they look as in what they contain.

A bibliography contains all the works cited in a paper, but it may also include other works that the author consulted, even if they are not mentioned in the text. Some bibliographies contain only the sources that the author feels are most significant or useful to readers.

In APA Style, however, each reference cited in text must appear in the reference list, and each entry in the reference list must be cited in text. If you cite only three sources in your paper, your reference list will be very short—even if you had to read 50 sources to find those three gems!

APA Style doesn’t use bibliographies of any sort. In addition, though, the reference list in APA Style contains only the information that is necessary to help the reader uniquely identify and access each source.

So:

A bibliography is different to references in that a bibliography contains any sources you have read whether or not you have referenced or used them in your work.

A reference list only contains sources that have been referenced in the text.

Junior grades where students are not citing their work could use bibliographies?

Once students have been taught referencing, then they should Reference List

Images should also been included in Reference List