Government Policies on Indigenous Australians

From the powerpoint used in the last few lessons, you have looked at the differing policies that were created by differing Australian Governments towards the Indigenous Peoples of Australia. From the work you have done over the last two lessons and the powerpoint that has now been shared with you fill out the below table which looks at the cause and effect of each of these Government Policies.

POLICY	CAUSE (Why was it introduced? What was its aim/purpose?)	EFFECT (What impact did this have on the Indigenous Peoples of Australia?)
Protectionism	The governments believed that indigenous Australians were 'uncivilized' and inferior to them and needed to protect them.	This led to the introduction of the Protectionism policy where the Europeans would make decisions on behalf of the aboriginals and were forced to follow the 'white man's way'. They were sent to reserves and missions where they learnt the 'white man's way.' CHildrens were taken from families.
Assimilation	To replace the protectionism policy & to have everyone live like white Australians.	Aboriginals were encouraged to assimilate: - They were paid less - Limited recognition was given to their soldiers - They could not vote - Had to give up their culture.
Integration	Aboriginals co-exist with the whites.	- Aboriginals are considered citizens - The first real change in their rights
Self Determination	This policy aimed to provide Aboriginals with the ability to guide and control all aspects of their lives.	This benefited Aboriginals positively: 1. Ownership of land 2. Local community control of land 3. Involvement of Aboriginal people government policy relating to aboriginal people.

| Reconciliation | The aim to reconcile with Aboriginals. An example of this is Kevin Rudd's apology speech. | This is a positive effect, improving the relations between indigenous and non-indigenous australians. Remedy the historical injustices they received. |