History

60,000 years ago The original inhabitants

of Australia are Aborigines who arrived by boat from Asia They spread across the who nent and 35,000 years ago reached Tasmania.

hemisphere.

An era of discovery and settlement.

The establishment of new independent colonies

1813

1914-1918

1915, April 25

W. B. Griffin was commissioned the Canberra project.

First sitting of Parliament

1851 - Victoria, 1859 - Queensland

1825 - Tasmania, 1829 - West Australia, 1836 - South Australia,

G. Blaxland, W. Wentworth

W. Lawson found a route through the Blue Mountains.

Battle of Gallingli - Anzac Day

Australia entered World War I alongside Britain.

New wave of 300,000 immigrants.

19th century

1801-1803

M. Flinders and

vigated Australia.

1901, January 1

Establishment of the

Commonwealth of Au-

stralia - Australia Day (Monday before 26.1.).

White Australia

Policy - law limiting

immigration.

1905

the right to vote.

1902

ABORIGINES

For thousands of years Aborigines were hunters and gatherers with a nomadic way of life. They produced simple tools - flints, boomerangs, spears... They lired in small groups in a large territory, therefore their society was divided into many tribes with different languages and customs. At the start of British colonisation between 300,000 to 1.5 million people lived here in more than 600 tribes, speaking more than 200 languages.

Dreamtime is the English expression for the system of Aborigines' laws and re-

igious faith. The tradition of dreamtime was the joining force of Aborigines and roughout the country we can find rock paintings depicting this period.

I day almost all Australians realise their cultural heritage left to them here by the Aborigines - painting, literature, music

Gold fever in New South Wales and Vic-

toria attracted thousands of immigrants. The population rose from 400,000

to more than 1 million in 12 years.

1840

from Britain towards the USA

Together with the USA and New

Zealand the military-political

grouping ANZUS was established.

post 1945

Support for immi-

gration from the

whole Europe.

1939-1945

Ch. Sturt explored the in- E. J. Eyre crossed Fewer than 50,000

the Nullarbor Plain Abbrigines survived on the continent.

after four and a half

of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand The Dutchmen's discoveries did not have any omic effect and 150 years later they abandoned Australia.

1606 The Dutchman Willem Jansz became the first European on the "southern continent" (Cape York Peninsula). He called it New Holland.

The "Australian Robin Hood"

Ned Kelly was executed.

1872

Australia went to war: 1973 in Korea 1950, Malaysia 1955, Britain's entry to the EU definitively sets the new economic-political

1986 Australia Act

severance of legislative obligations

The first Englishman - the pirate 1642 - 1644 W. Dampier landed on the north Ahel Tasman manned the extensive territory

> Captain J. Cook after landing at Botany Bay declared the territory a British colony -New South Wales.

Under the doctrine "Terra Nullius" - Australia before the British had not belonged to anyone.

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 **1000** 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 600 500 400 300 200 150 500 BC 1300 1086 Ptolemaios believes that a southern Beatus depicts a "southern con- Marco Polo des-Pythagoras predicts the existence of a con-tinent in the southern continent lies between the Atlantic tinent" on his map of the world. cribes a "sout-

1854

Eureka Stockade

a rebellion among gold

diggers against taxes.

Britain in Australian history.

1860

1950, 1955, 1965

Vietnam 1965

1862

the first person to cross Australia from

south to north, from

Adelaide to Darwin (3,200 km).

1973

1851

Direct threat in World War II led to a divergence in foreign policy

1956

Olympic Games in Melbourne.

The loss of colonies in America and crowded prisons were the reason why the English established a convicts' colony on the new territory the new colony.

D. Stuart became Telegraph was built on the route taken by D. Stuart.

direction for Australia - becoming the superpower of the East.

1788 1814 The voyager Matthey Flinders promoted the

Immigration of the Chinese

INDUSTRY

ECONOMY

- focused on the production and export of mineral wealth.

important sectors: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing chemicals, steel

Mineral wealth

Australia has an enviable western-style capitalist

economy. Over the past decades it has built itself

a new significant position in the east. The relatively

healthy economy is based largely on natural wealth.

3.8%

agriculture

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

GDP - composition by sector:

- 31,600 USD per capita (2005)

provides 50% of the national income.

26.2% industry

The workforce is 10.5 million (2005).

- significant fields: iron ore, copper, bauxite, black coal, uranium, natural gas, gold, diamonds, opals (Coober Pedy 70% of world production)

Economy FOREIGN TRADE

Export - 103 billion USD (2005)

Exported commodities

- coal, gold, opals, aluminium, iron ore, meat, wool, wheat, machinery and transport equipment

Major export partners

70%

services

Japan, China, South Korea, USA, New Zealand, India



Import - 119.6 billion USD (2005)

Imported commodities

- machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts. crude oil and petroleum products

Major import partners

- USA, China, Japan, Singapore Germany

AGRICULTURE

- today sheep wool, which brought Australia exceptional profits. has lost its prime position.

- products: wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits, wine, sheep, cattle

Australian wines

New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory are known as the birthplace of Australian wines. The Hunter Valley vineyard region was founded in the 1830s by the Scot

James Busby and by 1859 vineyards had already spread throughout other states. Today Australian wines are bought by people worldwide.



SERVICES

- the most dynamically developing sector in services is tourism.

Transportation

NEXT

Great economic

1828-1830

and Murray rivers.

MAJOR MODES OF TRANSPORTATION:

in Canberra

1927

The need to overcome great distances has contributed to the development of transport. Highways - the Australian system is divided into three

different categories for rural Australia:

Federal highways

State highways - Local roads.

The road network comprising a total of 913,000 km, is divided into: Surfaced 353,331 km Unmade 559 669 km



Railways - comprising a total of 47,738 km

- National rail services:

The Indian Pacific (Sydney - Adelaide - Perth) The Ghan (Adelaide - Alice Springs - Darwin)

The Overland (Melbourne - Adelaide)

- State and city services

- Mining railways (Western Australia) - Cane railways (Queensland)



Referendum ends discrimination against Aborigines.

Air travel - there are almost 455 airports in Australia

- the first airline was Qantas (1922), today there are a number of smaller regional companies, transporting 18 million passengers a year.

Waterways - mainly used for recreation (Murray - Darling river systems) -

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Sea transport - the General Seaports: Adelaide, Cairns, Brisbane, Darwin, Fremantle, Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong, Hobart,

- the Iron Ore Seaports: Dampier, Port Hedland, Oakajee

Pipelines - there are several pipline systems:

- Natural gas (5,600 km) - Crude oil (2,500 km)

Petroleum products (500 km)

- Water

Education

1992-1993

2000

Acknowledgement of aboriginal land

rights meant the end of "Terra Nullius"

Olympic Games

1789 - the nun Isabella Rosson founded the first school

1850 - oldest university - University of Sydney

1872 - first system of compulsory education in Victoria

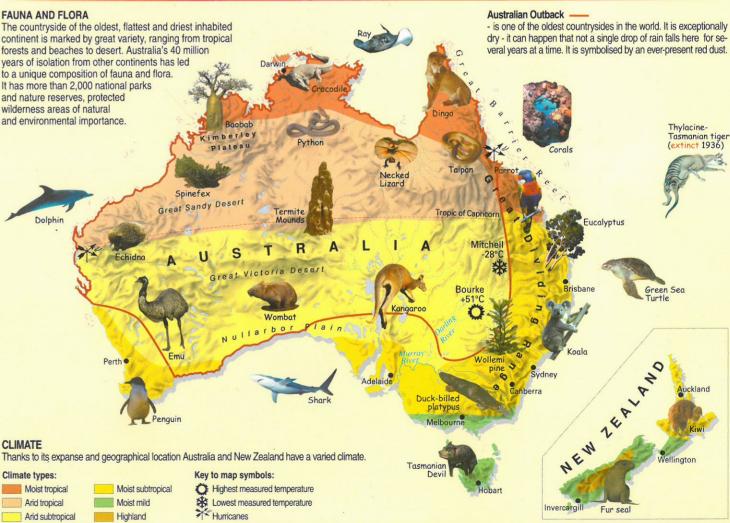
Today the system of compulsory education lies within the competence of individual state governments and therefore there are differences between them. Education is compulsory for children aged 5 to 15 years.

Basic breakdown of the education system:

Kindergarten, 4 - 5 year-olds Preparatory/Reception. 5 - 6 year-olds Year 1 - 6, 6 - 12 year-olds Year 7 - 12, 13 - 18 year-olds Secondary School Tertiary - vocational education and training - higher education

Children living in the Australian Outback far from any school listen to tuition on the radio, broadcast by the School of the Air and do their homework by correspondence.

Fauna, flora and climate



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Highland

Arid subtropical

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