

Australia's Path Ahead	
<p><i>Faire Société (axe 1 thème 1) / Environnement et Mutation (axe 2 thème 1)</i> "Australia faces a multitude of challenges, from economic to environmental, but it is our resilience and unity that will see us through." - former Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull</p>	
	To what extent does Australia navigate through a complex array of past and present challenges to build a more resilient future?
At the end of the Unit, I will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - know more about Australia - how Aborigines were treated under the Australian Government - how some authors successfully raised awareness
What vocabulary will I need ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remembrance - racism - feeling
What grammatical structure will I need ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - past perfect - prétérit - comparison
What documents will be used ?	<p>1- Australia, a country like no others</p> <p>1a- Australia, a big country</p> <p>1b- Australia Quizz based on a quizz by Pauline from Beelovedvity.Com, January 202</p> <p>1c- Australia is an interesting place, Abridged from Bill Bryson, <i>Down Under</i>, chapter 1 , 2000</p> <p>1d- Australia, Fun Facts from Beelovedvity.Com, January 202</p> <p>2- The Stolen Generation challenges</p> <p>2a – Meeting Sister Bragra, abridged from Claire Coleman, <i>Terra nullius</i>,, 2017</p> <p>2b- Vidéo Behind the News, ABC , <i>Acknowledging the Stolen Generations on National Sorry Day</i> - , 25 mai 2023</p> <p>2c- Doris Pilkington, <i>Follow The rabbit Proof Fence</i>, 1996</p> <p>2d- Vidéo : Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, MP - <i>Apology to Australia's Indigenous people</i>, 2008</p> <p>2e- Australia rejects Indigenous referendum in setback for reconciliation, Reuters, Praveen Menon, Lewis Jackson and Wayne Cole, 14 October 2023</p> <p>2f- 'Reconciliation is dead': Indigenous Australians vow silence after referendum fails, Reuters, Praveen Menon, 15 October 2023</p>

	<p>3- Social Welfare Issues a- Dossier 3a : access to education 1- Australian educational system 2- Australia's new education report fails to target the roots of structural inequality, <i>D'après Caitlin Cassidy , The Guardian, Sun 26 Nov 2023</i> 3- Education Minister: Australian education urgently needs practical reform, Kate Felton, www.educationmattersmag.com, 20 April 2023 4- Remote Education system, Department en Education, Government of Western Australia, Remote education, updated in August 2024 5- School of the Air – Jack's Story, www.australian-children.com, 2021 6- cartoons 3b- access to housing : dossier de caricatures 3c-access to health: How to fix Australia's broken health system: six experts have their say, CEST, <i>The Guardian</i>, 31 August 2022</p> <p>4- Climage change and Environmental Management a-Australian state orders 30,000 people to evacuate due to 'catastrophic' fire risk, Kathleen Magramo and Morayo Ogunbayo, CNN, Wed February 28, 2024 b- Create your own Bushfire Plan, in 3 easy steps, CFS – Government of South Australia, www.cfs.sa.gov.au/ c- Making Every Drop Count: How Australia is Securing its Water Future, Jon Heggie, <i>National Geography</i>, 2018 d- Australia, www.weatheronline.co.uk, 2024 e- How rising sea levels will affect our coastal cities and towns, Thomas Mortlock, <i>UNSW Sydney</i>, 18 Jan 2024 f- How are sea levels changing?, Robert Montgomery, Australian Academy of Science, 2013 g- Coral Bleach <i>Great Barrier Reef Fondation</i>, April 2024 h- Fifth mass coral bleaching event in eight years hits Great Barrier Reef, marine park authority confirms, Graham Readfearn, <i>The Guardian, February 2024</i></p> <p>5- Australia's place in the world a- innovation and technology 1- India, Australia to encourage innovation in areas of national challenges, <i>Statesman News Service</i>, 11 March 2023 2- India, Australia join hands for innovation in areas of national challenges, lans, www.zeebiz.com, 11 March 2023 3- Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime Minister</p>
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	<p>Anthony Albanese (picture)</p> <hr/> <p>4- Cartoon Australia and India Partnership</p> <p>b- Trade</p> <p>1-Trades in Australia, /www.emigrate-to-australia.co.uk/</p> <p>2- Australia and the Global Economy – The Terms of Trade Boom, <i>Reserve bank of Australia</i></p> <p>3- Immigrating to Australia, cartoon,</p> <p>4- Immigrating from Australia, cartoon</p> <p>c- natural resources</p> <p>1- Gold Rush, <i>Old Treasury Building</i>, 26 May 2019</p> <p>2- Australian Opal, <i>Opal Minded</i>, www.Opalminded.com</p> <p>3- Edwin Stockqueler, Australian Gold Rush, 1855</p> <p>4- Australian Opals (photo)</p>
What will I learn about ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the history of Australia - the consequences of these elements - the challenges that are still to be faced
Final Task	<p>You will write an article in order to stir what is according to you the most challenging aspect of Australia, an article turned toward the future</p>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR FINAL TASK:

- 1- Choose your issue and develop it
- 2- you will write your article on D-Day.
- 3- You will be given a list of titles among which to choose.
- 3- You will need to find an illustration beforehand for your article and hand it with your article
- 4- Your article must allow your teacher to understand your opinion and what you make of the problems encountered by Australians (“Shaping tomorrow”)

TF: prévoir 2 titres par axe développé dans chaque sous-partie minimum

1- Australia, a country like no others

1a- Australia a big country : meeting point 1ère p 212



1b- Australia Quizz : distribution de la feuille avec photocopie en verso des fun facts
exercice 1: réponses et correction Australia Quizz

1c- Bill Bryson, *Down Under*, 2000

analyse du texte, écriture d'un texte à la manière de (noté) : imagine describing a place of France this way (your country house, your current city, your High School)

1d- Fun Facts: verso du Australia Quizz, lire et mémoriser les fun facts, retrouver son binôme à la façon d'un doodle: vous devez avoir 3 fun facts en commun pour travailler ensemble écriture en binôme d'un texte sur l'australie en utilisant a des fun facts (à souligner en bleu) et du quizz (à souligner en rouge) – minimum 10 éléments

2- Indigenous Rights and Reconciliation

2a – Meeting Sister Bragra, abridged from Claire Coleman, *Terra nullius*, 2017

travail de repérage sur le texte,

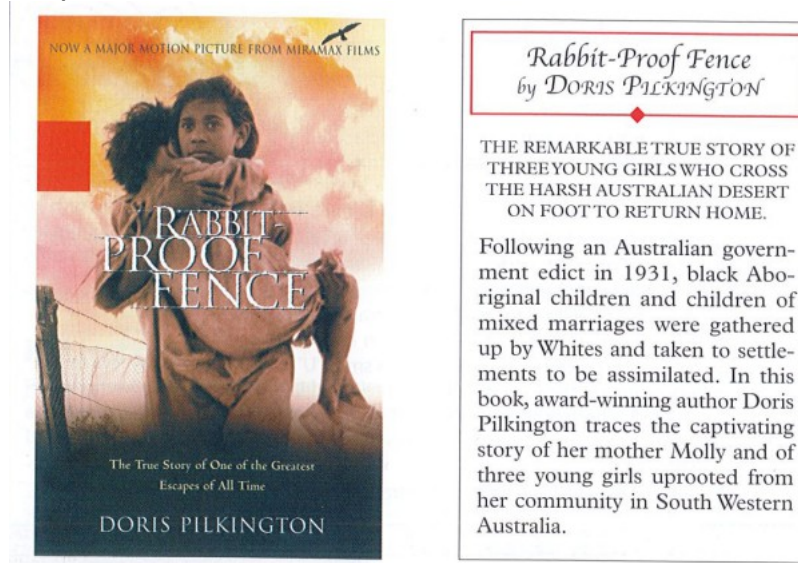
explication de ce que pouvait être la Stolen Generation

2b – Vidéo / CO: **Acknowledging the Stolen Generations on National Sorry Day - Behind the News**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKU9rVKMxuY>

CO classique

2c- The rabbit proof fence, Doris Pilkington, manuel 1ère meeting point p218-219
remise en ordre des textes, explications
rédaction de la suite, point de vue autre



2d- CO: Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, MP - *Apology to Australia's Indigenous people*, 2008
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1-9NO6G_dw

CO sur 3 minutes 30

2e- Australia rejects Indigenous referendum in setback for reconciliation, Reuters, Praveen Menon, Lewis Jackson and Wayne Cole, 14 October 2023

2f- 'Reconciliation is dead': Indigenous Australians vow silence after referendum fails, Reuters, Praveen Menon, 15 October 2023

distribution des textes en binôme, résumé en 5 mots/ phrases clés

en groupe de 4 : partage autour des article

conclusion rédigée en binôme (les groupes sont de nouveau séparé: chaque binôme est reconstitué de sorte à ce que chaque binôme ait les deux articles en tête) sous forme de discours pour convaincre une des deux parties un an après (vote ou reprendre le chemin des urnes)

Lecture en classe

3- Social Welfare Issues

a- Dossier 3a : access to education

1- Australian educational system

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

2- Australia's new education report fails to target the roots of structural inequality, *D'après Caitlin Cassidy, The Guardian, Sun 26 Nov 2023*

3- Education Minister: Australian education urgently needs practical reform, Kate Felton, www.educationmattersmag.com, 20 April 2023

4- Remote Education system, Department en Education, Government of Western Australia, Remote education, updated in August 2024

5- School of the Air – Jack's Story, www.australian-children.com, 2021

6- cartoons

distribution des dossiers par groupe de 2, appropriation des différents documents.

Sélection de 2 textes et d'un document iconographique: les noter qqe part et faire une pbtique

rédaction d'une question de synthèse en 300/ 400 mots (noté)

distribution et relecture, les autres groupes doivent devierer quels documents ont été exploités et justifier leur choix.

Vérification puis retour en commun sur les pbtiques évoquées

3b- access to housing :

choix d'une caricature – rédaction d'un article basé sur la caricature – elle servira d'illustration

3c- access to healthcare

un article du Guardian: témoignage. Écriture d'un article par rapport aux info données en binôme.

Les articles sont ramassés, , lecture et proposition d'un titre par d'autres

3 choix: faire plier la fin du papier à chaque fois, et meilleur titre garder par le binôme rédacteur => + 1 pt pour le binôme ayant choisi le titre

<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/aug/31/how-to-fix-australias-broken-health-system-six-experts-have-their-say>

4- Climage change and Environmental Management

bush fires: deux textes

water scarcity : deux textes

sea level: deux textes

coral Bleaching : deux textes

sérié d'extrait de doc d'environ 500 signes

à mettre requalifier dans les 4 catégories : expliquer ce qui a permis de classer les éléments
exercices de transposition sur un texte au choix

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distribution des dossiers au hasard:

à charge pour les élèves de présenter un audio ou une vidéo avec support derrière. Ça peut être une seule image ou plusieurs, une vidéo dont ils font la voix off, un interview.

Groupe de 3 maximum, total de l'audio: entre 4 et 6 minutes (noté en EOC)

5- Australia's place in the world

a- innovation and technology

1- India, Australia to encourage innovation in areas of national challenges, *Statesman News Service*, 11 March 2023

2- India, Australia join hands for innovation in areas of national challenges, *lans, www.zeebiz.com*, 11 March 2023

3- Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime Minister Anthony Albanese (picture)

4- Cartoon Australia and India Partnership

b- Trade

1- Trades in Australia, */www.emigrate-to-australia.co.uk/*

2- Australia and the Global Economy – The Terms of Trade Boom, *Reserve bank of Australia*

3- Immigrating to Australia, cartoon,

4- Immigrating from Australia, cartoon

c- natural resources :

1- Gold Rush, *Old Treasury Building*, 26 May 2019

2- Australian Opal, *Opal Minded*, *www.Opalminded.com*

3- Edwin Stockqueler, Australian Gold Rush, 1855

4- Australian Opals (photo)

distribution des dossiers au hasard (article en recto verso)

à charge pour les élèves de présenter un audio ou une vidéo avec support derrière. Ça peut être une seule image ou plusieurs, une vidéo dont ils font la voix off, un interview.

Groupe de 3 maximum, total de l'audio: entre 4 et 6 minutes (noté en EOC)

1 – unité et pluralité: Australia - / de la protection de la nature à la transition écologique

sujet 2023 – Réunion

sujet 2023 centre étranger

2021 Amérique

DOCUMENTS :

1b- quizz + answers

LEARNING MORE ABOUT AUSTRALIA -quiza + Answers

- 1. How many states are there in Australia?**
a- 5 **b-6** c- 9 d- 12
- 2. How many states are there in Australia?**
a- 5 **b-6** c- 9 d- 12
- 3. What is the constellation on Australia's flag?**
a- The Southern Cross b – The Star Cross c- The Star-Spangled Banner d- The Union Jack
- 4. What type of mines do you find in Coober Pedy, South Australia?**
a- opal mines b- diamond mines c- gold mines d- platinum mines
- 5. Who is Australia's head of State?**
- 6.** a- President Gordon b – Prime Minister Anthony Albanese **c- King Charles III**
d- Prince William
- 7. When is Australia Day?**
a- **26th January** b- 28th February c- 31st March d - 13th June
- 8. How many time zones are there in continental Australia in December?**
a- 1 time zone b – 2 time zones c- **3 time zones** d- 4 time zones
- 9. Which famous latitude line runs just a bit south of Rockhampton?**
a- Tropic of Cancer b – Equator c- **Tropic of Capricorn** d- Greenwich meridian
- 10. How long is the Great Barrier Reef?**
a- 300 km b- 1,300 km **c- 2,300 km** d-3,300 km
- 11. 9- How much of Australia's population lives on the coast?**
a- 25% b- 45% c- 65% **d- 85%**
- 12. 10- - What is the second largest National Park in Australia?**
a- Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park **b -Karijini National Park**
c- Whitsundays National Park d- Litchfield National Park
- 13. 11- How many people live in Melbourne?**
a- 3,151,000 b- 4,151,000 **c- 5,151,000** d- 6,151,000
- 14. 12- What was the first national park in Australia?**
a- **Royal National Park** b- Lamington National Park
c- The Grampians National Park d-Springbrook National Park
- 15. 13- Who named New South Wales as such?**
a- Abel Tasman **b- Captain Cook** c- Captain William Bligh d- King Henry VIII
- 16. 14- When were Uluru and Kata Tjuta handed back to the Traditional owners?**
a- 1985 b- 1990 c- 1995 d- 2000
- 17. Australia is home to the largest cattle station in the world. What is it called?**
a- Adelaide Creek Station b- Stuart Creek Station c- Victoria Creek Station
d- **Anna Creek Station**
- 18. What is the name of the highway that runs from Darwin to Adelaide?**
a- Elizabeth Highway **b- Stuart Highway** c- Diana Highway
d- Adelaide Highway

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19. **What is the highest mountain in Australia?**
a- Mount Wellington b- Mount Ossa **c- Mount Kosciuszko** d- Mount Gower
20. **How many UNESCO World Heritage sites are there in Australia?**
a-4 b- 7 c- 13 **d- 19**
21. **What is the largest desert in Australia?**
a- Great Victorian Desert b – Great Sandy desert c- Simpson Desert
d- Tirari Desert
22. **What is the name of the train that runs between Sydney and Perth?**
a- The Bue train b – The Orient Express **c- The Indian Pacific** d- The Rocky Mountaineer
23. **What is the longest river in Australia?**
a- Cooper Creek **b – Murray River** c- Warrego River d- Culgia River
24. **Which Australian singer sang “The Loco-Motion”?**
a- Madonna **b- Kylie Minogue** c- Nicole Kidman d- Sia
25. **Which Australian hard rock band is known as one of the “100 Greatest artists of all time”?**
a- INXS b- The Saints c- Powderfinger **d- AC/DC**
26. **With which French DJ did Australian singer, Sia, made the song “Titanium” in 2011?**
a- David Guetta b – Martin Solveig c- Bob Sinclalr d- Breakbot
27. **Which Australian band sang “Stayin’ Alive”?**
a- AC/ DC b -Silverchair **c- The Beegees** d – The Saints
28. **Which Australian instrument is known as the world’s oldest musical instrument?**
a- Clapsticks b- Bullroarer c- Gum leaf **d- Didgeridoo**
29. **15- Tere are more kangaroos in Australia than people.**
a- **True** b- False
30. **16- Melbourne has the largest Greek population outside of Greece.**
a- **True** b- False
31. **17- The Rocks is a historical neighbourhood in Melbourne.**
a- True **b- False**
32. **18- Abel Tasman discovered Tasmania.**
a- **True** b- False
33. **20- Melbourne Airport is the busiest airport in Australia.**
a- True **b- False**
34. **21- Mount Townsend is located in Tasmania.**
a- True **b- False**
35. **22- The Darling River is located in New South Wales.**
a- **True** b- False
36. **23- The Parliament House in Canberra is featured on the 5-dollar bank note.**
a- **True** b- False

1c- Australia Is an interesting place

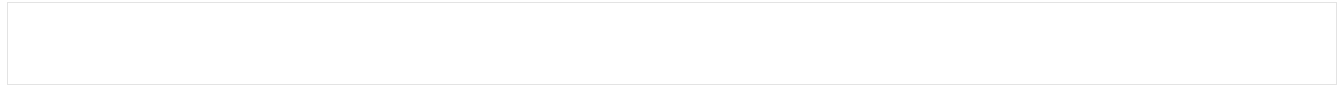
Australia is, after all, mostly empty and a long way away. Its population, about 19 million, is small by world standards – and its place in the world economy is consequently peripheral; as an economic entity, it is about the same size as Illinois. From time to time it sends us useful things – opals, merino wool, Errol Flynn, the boomerang – but nothing we can't actually do without. Above all, Australia doesn't misbehave.

Australia is the world's sixth largest country and its largest island. It is the only island that is also a continent, and the only continent that is also a country. It was the first continent conquered from the sea, and the last. It is the only nation that began as a prison. It is the home of the largest living thing on earth, the Great Barrier Reef, and of the most famous and striking monolith, Ayers Rock (or Uluru to use its now official, more respectful Aboriginal name).

It has more things that will kill you than anywhere else. Of the world's ten most poisonous snakes, all are Australian. Five of its creatures – the funnel-web spider, box jellyfish, blue-ringed octopus, paralysis tick and stonefish – are the most lethal of their type in the world. This is a country where even the fluffiest of caterpillars can lay you out with a toxic nip, where seashells will not just sting you but actually sometimes go for you. Pick up an innocuous coneshell from a Queensland beach, as innocent tourists are all too wont to do, and you will discover that the little fellow inside is not just astoundingly swift and testy, but exceedingly venomous. If you are not stung or pronged to death in some unexpected manner, you may be fatally chomped by sharks or crocodiles, or carried helplessly out to sea by irresistible currents, or left to stagger to an unhappy death in the baking outback. It's a tough place.

And it is old. For 60 million years, since the formation of the Great Dividing Range, Australia has been all but silent geologically, which has allowed it to preserve many of the oldest things ever found on earth – the most ancient rocks and fossils, the earliest animal tracks and riverbeds, the first faint signs of life itself. At some undetermined point in the great immensity of its past – perhaps 45,000 years ago, perhaps 60,000, but certainly before there were modern humans in the Americas or Europe – it was quietly invaded by a deeply inscrutable people, the Aborigines, who have no clearly evident racial or linguistic kinship to their neighbours in the region, and whose presence in Australia can be explained only by positing that they invented and mastered ocean-going craft at least 30,000 years in advance of anyone else in order to undertake an exodus, then forgot or abandoned nearly all that they had learned and scarcely ever bothered with the open sea again. It is an accomplishment so singular and extraordinary, so uncomfortable with scrutiny, that most histories breeze over it in a paragraph or two, then move on to the second, more explicable invasion – the one that begins with the arrival of Captain James Cook and his doughty little ship HMS Endeavour in Botany Bay in 1770. Never mind that Captain Cook didn't discover Australia and that he wasn't even a captain at the time of his visit. For most people, including most Australians, this is where the story begins.

Eighty per cent of all that lives in Australia, plant and animal, exists nowhere else. More than this, it exists in an abundance that seems incompatible with the harshness of the environment. Australia is the driest, flattest, hottest, most desiccated, infertile and climatically aggressive of all the inhabited continents. (Only Antarctica is more hostile to life.) This is a place so inert that even the soil is, technically speaking, a fossil. And yet it teems with life in numbers uncounted. You take my point again, I'm sure. This is a country that is at once staggeringly empty and yet packed with stuff. Interesting stuff, ancient stuff, stuff not readily explained. Stuff yet to be found. Trust me, this is an interesting place.



2a – Meeting Sister Braga

Sister Braga paced the oppressively dark, comfortably stuffy halls of her mission in silent, solitary contemplation. She was dedicated to her duty, to bring faith to these people, if they could be called people; to bring religion, to bring education to these savages. An almost completely thankless task, a seemingly pointless, useless task. The recipients of her effort seemed totally incapable of appreciating what was being done for them, even going so far as resenting her help. She would persevere, she would fulfil her duty to the best of her ability. They may be out in the middle of nowhere, there may be nobody to see them bar the ubiquitous Natives, but that was no reason to allow decorum to slide.

The walls glowed faintly; an observer would guess rightly that in daylight they were a blinding pure white. The sort of white that hurts your eyes if you are foolish enough to stare at it for too long. There would not be a speck of dirt on the walls, no sand on the floor, no scuffs, nothing to demonstrate that the building was used. An army of hands kept her halls spotless. Her robes, her habit was too thick, too stiff, too warm for this ridiculously hot place, yet to not be dressed in the full dress of her Order was unthinkable.

She would never suffer a lowering of the standards of any of the women under her command, and she was always far harder on herself than she was on them. Her role, her duty was to suffer through discomfort if needs be; her job was to be disciplined, to teach discipline, to bring the Word to the ungodly, so suffer she must. There was no escaping the certainty that she did not belong in this place, it was too hot and too dry and the food – the quickest way to earn her ire, the easiest way to unleash her famous temper was to mention the food.

Certainly, there were local plants and animals that the savages seemed to relish, but surely she could not be expected to actually eat them. Attempts were being made to grow crops from home but they were hampered by the lack of rain and lack of farming expertise. So many people kept arriving: troopers, shopkeepers and merchants, missionaries and thieves. What they needed was just one decent farmer. The food, don't get her started about the food.

Stopping suddenly as if startled, she listened. She could hear the susurrus of voices – no intelligible words, just the faintest of tiny noises like the scurrying of the infernal mice that infested this unliveable hellhole no matter what measures they took to eliminate them. Wrapped in the comfort of her accustomed silence she followed the faint, bare trace of sound, finally tracking it down to the correct door. Talking after lights out, and in that jabber as well – that nonsense the Natives use instead of language. Will the little monsters never learn? She opened the door and slipped through it, she moved so fast she was almost invisible. Two children were kneeling beside their beds whispering. Surely they were newcomers to the mission school if they knew no better. They would soon know, that much was certain She dragged the little animals by their too thick, too curly hair, chastising them in a constant hissing monotone, ignoring their screamed, unintelligible complaints. They had fallen before she had dragged them through the kitchen courtyard.

The dead weight of the children was no hindrance to Braga in her fury, they left two uneven runnels in the gravel and dust. At the far side of the dusty red-brown courtyard was a neat line of three sheds. Two of them she opened, the bolts sliding with a snick like a drawing

blade, and the windowless doors were yanked ajar. The screech of the doors opening was even louder than the wailing of the children as they were each in turn dumped unceremoniously in a box. They kept wailing after the doors were locked, screaming more of their jabber. She suspected that they were new to the mission but surely someone had told them enough to fear the 'boob' as the Natives called it. Some other little monster would have terrified them with the story. Sister Bagra had never bothered to learn the noises the Natives made instead of speaking; she could not see the point of learning a language so close to extinction. She berated them in hers, totally unconcerned whether or not they could understand her.

abridged from Claire Coleman, *Terra nullius*, 2017

2b - Doris Pilkington, *Follow The rabbit Proof Fence*, 1996 Meeting Point 1ère

annual 1ère meeting point p218-219
travail sur le document: remettre dans l'ordre
et constater avec les photos du document précédent
sentiment / présentation des personnages / contraste
rédaction : retrouvailles / découverte de la disparition

2e- Australia rejects Indigenous referendum in setback for reconciliation

Australia on Saturday decisively rejected a proposal to recognise Indigenous people in the constitution, in a major setback to the country's efforts for reconciliation with its First Peoples. Australians had to vote "Yes" or "No" in the referendum, the first in almost a quarter of a century, on the question of whether to alter the constitution to recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people through the creation of an Indigenous advisory body, the "Voice to Parliament".

Australian broadcaster ABC and other TV networks have projected that a majority of voters in all six of Australia's states would vote against altering the 122-year-old constitution. Prime Minister Anthony Albanese acknowledged it was not the outcome he had hoped for but said the country would have to seek a new way forward for reconciliation.

"Our nation's road to reconciliation has often been hard going," Albanese said in a televised news conference. "Tonight is not the end of the road and is certainly not the end of our efforts to bring people together."

Academics and human rights advocates fear the win by the "No" camp could set back reconciliation efforts by years. The Voice to Parliament was proposed in the Uluru Statement from the Heart, a 2017 document crafted by Indigenous leaders that set out a roadmap for reconciliation with wider Australia. Australia's Indigenous citizens, who make up 3.8% of the country's 26 million population, have inhabited the land for about 60,000 years but are not mentioned in the constitution and are, by most socio-economic measures, the most disadvantaged people in the country.

Supporters of the proposal believed entrenching an Indigenous Voice into the constitution

would unite Australia and usher in a new era with its Indigenous people. Many Indigenous people favoured the change, but some said it was a distraction from achieving practical and positive outcomes. The political opposition has criticised the measure, saying it is divisive, would be ineffective, and would slow government decision-making.

"I'm devastated," Indigenous leader and prominent "Yes" campaigner Thomas Mayo said on ABC News. "We need a Voice. We need that structural change."

Referendums are difficult to pass in Australia, with only eight of 44 succeeding since the country's founding in 1901. This is the first referendum in Australia since voters rejected a proposal to become a republic almost a quarter of a century ago. In 1967, a referendum to count Indigenous people as part of the Australian population was a resounding success with bipartisan political support. This year's referendum, however, has not garnered unified support, with leaders of the major conservative parties campaigning for a "No" vote. No referendum has passed in Australia without bipartisan backing.

The Voice has been a key feature of Prime Minister Albanese's term in office, and a referendum loss would stand out, political analysts say, as his biggest setback since coming to power in May last year. Opposition leader Peter Dutton criticised Albanese for holding a referendum "that Australia did not need to have".

"The proposal and the process should have been designed to unite Australians, not to divide us," he told a news conference after the result was known on Saturday.

A misinformation campaign that spread through social media also sparked fear that the Voice - a purely advisory body - would become a third chamber of parliament, resulting in more federal aid to Aboriginal people, and more disputes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Albanese also criticised some sections of the media that he said had steered the referendum debate away from the core issues.

"We have had, including in outlets represented in this room, discussions about a range of things that were nothing to do with what was on the ballot paper tonight," Albanese said.

Reuters, Praveen Menon, Lewis Jackson and Wayne Cole, October 14, 2023

2f- 'Reconciliation is dead': Indigenous Australians vow silence after referendum fails

Australian Indigenous leaders called on Sunday for a week of silence and reflection after a referendum to recognise First Peoples in the constitution was decisively rejected. More than 60% of Australians voted "No" in the landmark referendum on Saturday that asked whether to alter the constitution to recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people with an Indigenous advisory body, the "Voice to Parliament", that would have advised parliament on matters concerning the community.

Australia's first referendum in almost a quarter of a century needed a national majority and majorities in at least four states to pass. All six states rejected the proposal.

"This is a bitter irony," the Indigenous leaders said in a statement. "That people who have only been on this continent for 235 years would refuse to recognise those whose home this land has been for 60,000 and more years is beyond reason."

They said they would lower the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island flag to half-mast for the week and urged others to do the same.

The outcome is a major setback for reconciliation efforts with the country's Indigenous community and damages Australia's image in the world regarding how it treats First Nations people.

Unlike other nations with similar histories, such as Canada and New Zealand, Australia has not formally recognised or reached a treaty with its First Peoples.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people make up 3.8% of Australia's 26 million population and have inhabited the country for about 60,000 years. But they are not mentioned in the constitution and the country's most disadvantaged people by most socioeconomic measures.

"It's very clear that reconciliation is dead," Marcia Langton, an architect of the Voice, said on NITV. "I think it will be at least two generations before Australians are capable of putting their colonial hatreds behind them and acknowledging that we exist."

Reconciliation Australia, an Indigenous body, said the community was left to grapple with the "ugly acts of racism and disinformation" that they said were a feature of the debate.

Australian Indigenous leader and former national rugby union player Lloyd Walker said the path to reconciliation seemed difficult now but the community needed to keep fighting.

"We can say it got out-voted but there was still 40% of the people that wanted it. Years and years ago we wouldn't have that percentage for sure," Walker said.

Prime Minister Anthony Albanese staked significant political capital on the Voice referendum, but his critics say it was his biggest misstep since coming to power in May last year.

Opposition leader Peter Dutton said it was a referendum "that Australia did not need to have" and that it only ended up dividing the nation.

One of the biggest reasons for the loss was a lack of bipartisan support, with leaders of the major conservative parties campaigning for the "No" vote. No referendum has passed in Australia without bipartisan backing.

"Much will be asked of the role of racism and prejudice against Indigenous people in this result," leaders said in the statement. "The only thing we ask is that each and every Australian who voted in this election reflect hard on this question."

Reuters, Praveen Menon October 15, 2023

1- AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Pre-Higher Education System

Structure of School System :

Pre-Primary : age level from:3 to:5

Primary : age level from 6 to 12

Secondary : age level from 12 to 18

Certificate/Diploma awarded at end:Senior Secondary Certificate of Education (exact name differs in each state and territory).

School education lasts for 13 years and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16 (Year 1 to 10). State and territory governments are responsible for school education policies and practices on organisation of schooling, curriculum, course accreditation, student assessment, grading and certification. Curriculum and assessment is underpinned by the 1999 National Goals for Schooling in the Twenty first Century which focuses on the learning outcomes for students and provides a framework for national reporting on student achievement.

The 2008 Melbourne Declaration on Educational Goals for Young Australians focuses on improving excellence in school education and implementation of a national curriculum in school education.

The Australian Government provides support through funding, policy development, targeted programmes research and analysis of education issues.

Higher Education System

Higher education in Australia refers to university and non university higher education institutions which award degree or sub degree qualifications based on the Australian Qualifications Framework. Australia has self accrediting public and private universities, self accrediting higher education institutions, and accredited higher education institutions. Universities and other self accrediting higher education institutions are established or recognised under state and territory or Commonwealth legislation.

Universities are autonomous multidisciplinary institutions that are responsible for their own management structure, budgets, resource allocation, staff, student enrolments, accreditation of qualifications, quality assurance and curriculum. Australia also has around 170 higher education institutions accredited by state and territory authorities to offer higher education courses. The Australian Government is responsible for higher education policy and finance through the Department of Education. Higher education students in Australia are subject to a range of fees. There are several financial support options available to students. Australian students can undertake higher education studies at an approved Australian higher education provider as a Commonwealth supported student. Students pay a subsidised student contribution for their education, but the Government pays for the majority of costs.

2- Australia's new education report fails to target the roots of structural inequality

In the shadow of two decades of declining results and worsening inequalities, expectations were high for a blueprint to reimagine our schools to ensure all young Australians have a better and fairer education. Unfortunately, the report falls short – especially when it comes to addressing inequalities in student outcomes. Rather than a bold vision for educational transformation, it treads the well-worn path of the status quo, offering few tangible targets to address the structural inequalities that are baked into our system.

As the report notes, Australian schools have some of the highest levels of concentrated socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage across OECD nations and this trend is worsening. These trends map on to our schooling sectors, with concentrated advantage in private schools and concentrated disadvantage in public schools. Australia also has shocking learning gaps in literacy and numeracy between young people from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds. By the time students reach year 3, the achievement gap between young people from high and low socioeconomic backgrounds is already equivalent to 2.3 years of learning in reading and this balloons to a staggering 5.1 years of learning by year 9.

These inequalities are mirrored in last week's release of the programme for international student assessment results, showing alarming achievement gaps between Australian students from low and high socioeconomic backgrounds and between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in reading, science, and maths. Far from being the great equaliser, these trends show our education systems exacerbate inequalities – an embarrassing state of affairs for a country that prides itself on the "fair go".

While the report consistently outlines equity challenges and rightly argues all schools need to be fully funded in line with the Gonski funding model, there is not a single target specifically designed to close widening achievement gaps. The closest we get is to tackling achievement gaps are weaker targets to increase the proportion of students in "priority equity cohorts" who meet proficiency standards for reading and numeracy in Naplan. In practice, these targets aspire to little more than getting more kids achieving minimum benchmarks in standardised tests.

3- Education Minister: Australian education urgently needs practical reform

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Education Policy Outlook provides a concise analysis of the current Australian education system, compared to international education systems, including ongoing policy and reform efforts. The revised 2023 report confirmed ongoing issues with teacher shortages, equity issues, and a significant problem with bullying in Australian schools – reportedly three times the global average.

Following a formal review of document, Australia's Federal Minister of Education, Mr Jason Clare, released a statement expressing the need for urgent action from the federal government to achieve more practical reform efforts across Australia's entire education system. "While the report shows we have a good education system by international standards, we know that it should be a lot better and a lot fairer," Mr Clare said.

When asked about the cause of such a high rate of bullying in Australian classrooms, Mr Clare said it is difficult to pinpoint. "It's not just in the playground, it's online. Students can escape physical bullying in the playground when the school bell rings, but that online bullying continues after they leave," he said. "I think this is part of the fallout in the aftermath of the pandemic. Teachers will tell you that they're still seeing children struggle with their mental health following two years of on and off lockdowns. I think you can draw a line between bullying and why a lot of teachers are leaving the profession, feeling worn out and burnt out. A lot of teachers will tell you that when they leave university and jump into the classroom for the first time, they don't feel prepared to deal with some of these challenges."

Despite the country's National Teacher Workforce Action Plan recently coming into effect, the Department of Education has projected a shortage of 4,100 secondary school teachers within the next two years.

"We've seen a big drop over the last ten years in the number of people going to university to study teaching, about a 16 percent drop," said Mr Clare. "To help turn that around, we're investing in the budget, and in scholarships, to encourage more students to become teachers. We've got to improve the way we teach teachers at university. We have to make sure that people are better prepared for the classroom. Believe it or not, about 50 percent of teachers quit the profession in the first five years, and there are things that we can do to tackle that problem."

Mr Clare further commented on the disparity in academic performance between students from affluent inner-city communities and Indigenous students or those with socio-economic disadvantages such as living in a remote community. "If you're a young person from a poor family or from the bush or an Indigenous Australian, you're three times more likely to fall behind at school," said Mr Clare. "The fact is, you're less likely to go to preschool, you're more likely to fall behind in primary school and you're less likely to finish high school, let alone go on to university. We've got a great education system in Australia, amongst the best in the world, but not for everyone.."

The OECD is an international organisation that works together with governments and policy makers to coalesce education data into an ongoing comparative analysis that examines country-specific work and seeks to establish international standards for education policy and reform.

Kate Felton www.educationmattersmag.com, 20 April 2023

4- Remote Education system

The Remote Teaching Service is made up of a dedicated group of more than 200 teachers living and working in 37 remote communities in Western Australia. They deliver flexible and innovative education programs to ensure students in remote areas have access to high quality learning programs.

Schools in the Remote Teaching Service are located in some of the most isolated parts of the state. They may be in community settings or small towns, and the majority of students are from local Aboriginal families.

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Teaching in a remote school offers a range of professional opportunities for teachers who are engaging and resilient. If you are flexible and like working as part of a team you have the opportunity to be part of this innovative learning community. Skills and interests in literacy, numeracy and English as an additional language/dialect (EAL/D) are highly valued.

We support our teachers by providing a range of additional allowances and benefits. When you teach in a remote school you will be eligible to apply for Remote Teaching Service leave. Once you have completed 3 years of continuous service, you will receive 10 weeks of paid leave. After 4 years, you will receive 22 weeks of paid leave (this includes the first 10-week entitlement). This leave is in addition to all other leave entitlements.

You are eligible for permanency after 2 years of satisfactory service. On completion of your three-year contract, you will be allocated a case manager to help you secure a position in a location of your choice.

Use our [benefits calculator](#) to view rural, regional and remote allowances.

You can apply to our [Remote Teaching Service pool](#).

Department en Education, Government of Western Australia, Remote education, updated in August 2024

5- School of the Air – Jack's Story

Australians are great inventors because this vast arid continent constantly challenges us to

be innovative: Necessity is the mother of invention. Many children in Australia live in remote areas which we call "The Bush" many of these children have been schooled by a combination of home schooling from parents and via the School of the Air a uniquely Australian way of getting an education using a combination of traditional correspondence teaching methods complimented by cutting edge technology. This is a story about a day in the life of an 8-year-old child living in Australia on a Cattle Farm 300 kilometres from the nearest school. He leads an active life learning hands on skills from interaction with his family and station workers. He is enrolled in the 'School of The Air'.

Jack wakes up at dawn to feed the chickens and let them out of their coop. He then finds his Dad and helps with the other morning chores. Then it is back to the house at 7 am for some breakfast. 8 am is his scheduled class with his teacher. He leaves the kitchen and goes to the study room. He sits in front of the computer and waits for his classmates and teacher to come online. The microphone is in position so the small group will hear his contributions to the lesson. This system is called Interactive Distant Learning (IDL) He has seven half hour lessons using IDL with the School of the Air each week. On Monday mornings everyone in his School of the Air participates in an assembly using the HF (high frequency) radio. The school supplies the Radio Transceiver for each family. The Australian Government funds the education of all students enrolled in School of the Air, which costs about double the cost of standard education.

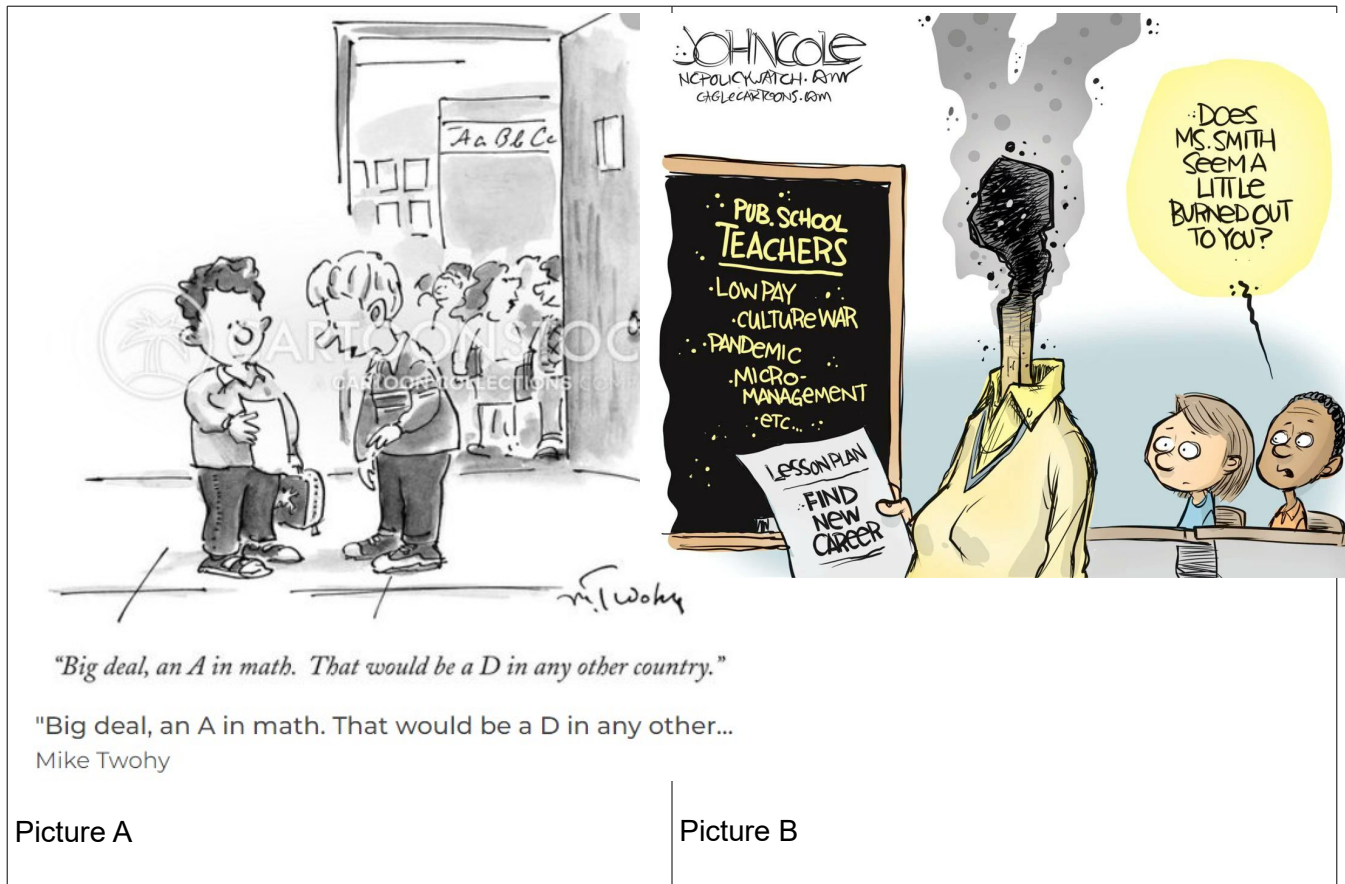
Today's lesson is about using Fractions in Maths. Instead of a blackboard, the teacher uses an electronic whiteboard to demonstrate the use of fractions. A simple presentation introduces a few new ideas. The main lesson points and exercises are prepared in a word document which has been shared for all the students to access instantly on the website. The teacher asks the students questions and all can hear their responses. There is a quick quiz on the website for the students to complete at the end of the lesson. This gives the teacher instant feedback on the students' current understanding of fractions. The next lesson will be adjusted accordingly. The teacher signs off for the day leaving the students with direction on how to find an online lesson package on Fractions. These E-learning packages have been specifically written to match with Jack's Mathematics Curriculum.

After the lesson Jack has quiet time to work alone on his projects. Sometimes a tutor will come to help him through certain subjects. His sister did the same lessons 3 years ago so he can ask for her ideas and direction. His mum helps him too, making sure he studies at least 5 hours a day. He has writing books, pens and traditional learning materials organised in his desk. Each term he receives a learning package in the post with audio and videocassette tapes, library books and computer software. Once a year all of his friends go to a classroom in the town for one week. Jack's favourite day was when they played football on Friday. During the week he got to know his teacher who he can phone on the free call 1800 number. They usually practice reading together. Jack is looking forward to camp again next year. He will spend time with his fellow students and teachers face to face. They are going on camp with the 'townies' who attend the school in town. One of the townies is in Jack's study group. She is sick and can't go to a standard school so she joined the School of the Air.

Another highlight of the year is the mini-school. This year it is going to be at Tim's house. Last year Jack's family hosted the event. Libby Standley, a guest teacher specialising in Writing and Drawing for Children's Literature, came to visit for three days and all the local (relatively speaking) kids came to stay. They didn't fit in the lounge room so they cleared out the Shearing Shed and had the workshops there. This year an African Dancer, Sheelagh Langerburg, is coming to stay for three days. Cool! Everyone is really excited.

For now Jack is free to go back outside. His new horse is waiting for him, there are cows to muster with his Dad and that Maths eLearning unit can wait until the afternoon study period. Jack's Dad completed his schooling though the School of the Air in 1975. They didn't have the Internet back then but things weren't so different. Jack's dad sat down in front of his radio each morning for a ten-minute session with his teacher. She would give him a list of work and assignments to work on that day. They didn't have camps, mini-schools and classroom time like Jack does now. Nevertheless, he finished his schooling and stayed on the land like his father before him and as Jack plans to do. Jack's son will likely be a student of the School of the Air. The technology that will be available to him is beyond our imagination.

www.australian-children.com, 2021

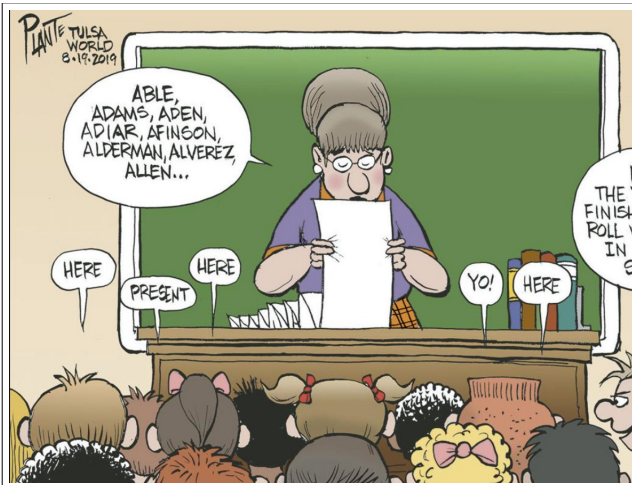


"Big deal, an A in math. That would be a D in any other country."

"Big deal, an A in math. That would be a D in any other..."
Mike Twohy

Picture A

Picture B

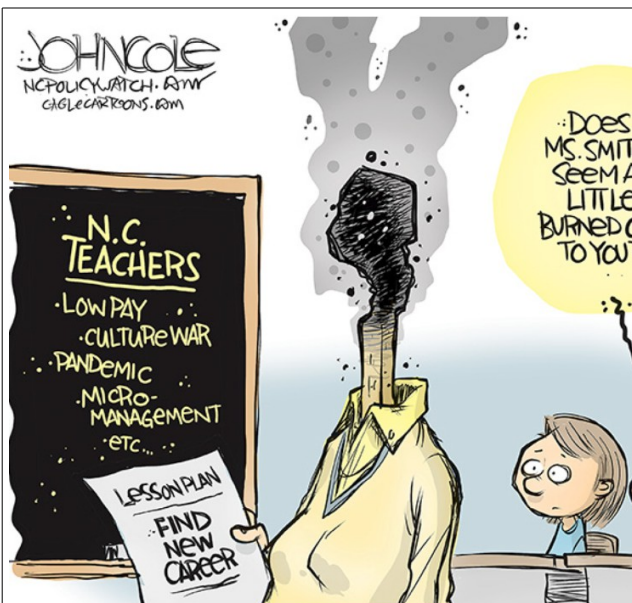


Picture C

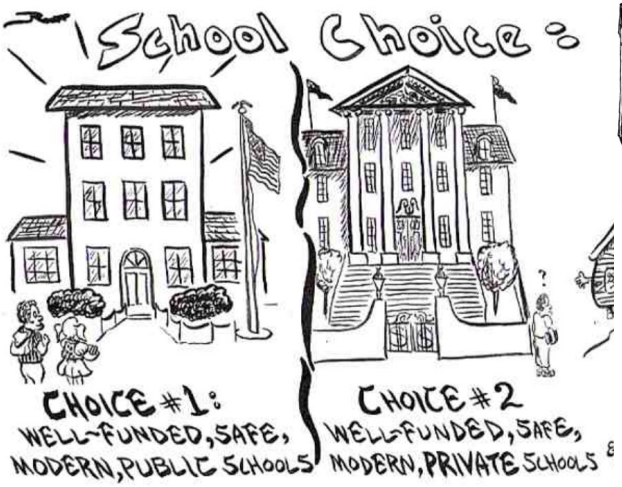
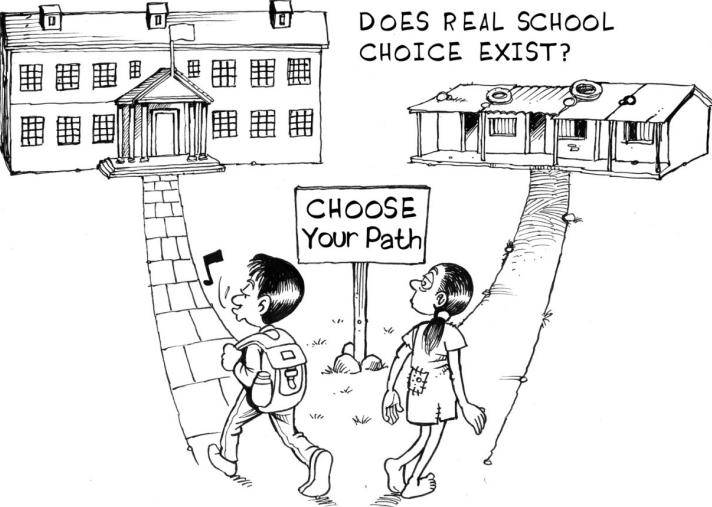


Child reading 'Schools failing to teach basics' upside down. Grizelda

Picture D



- I'm now switching to online bullying...

Picture E – John Cole Burned out	Picture F- Online Bullying
 <p>School Choice?</p> <p>CHOICE #1: WELL-FUNDED, SAFE, MODERN, PUBLIC SCHOOLS</p> <p>CHOICE #2: WELL-FUNDED, SAFE, MODERN, PRIVATE SCHOOLS</p>	 <p>DOES REAL SCHOOL CHOICE EXIST?</p> <p>CHOOSE Your Path</p>
Picture G - School Choice	Picture H- Choose your Path

3C- How to fix Australia’s broken health system: six experts have their say

With bulk billing in decline, people are finding it harder to access affordable care. Here are six things things that could be done to address the problem

1. Rethink the role of nurses

True equity of access in community and primary healthcare will only be achieved by the full deployment of nurses. There are about 89,000 nurses, nurse practitioners and midwives working in rural and remote, Indigenous, maternal, child, family and mental health across Australia. Nurse practitioners – who have the ability to prescribe medications and write referrals, much like a GP – are well established and completely safe, and have proven to be over the past 20 years in the public sector in Australia. Yet they are constrained from working to their full scope by both protocols and funding models. Privately practising nurse practitioners, mental health nurses and midwives in particular have demonstrated their ability to address the needs of under-served patients. But they need appropriate access and funding to enable prescribing, diagnostics and referrals so they can fully serve the communities for which they care.

Prof Mary Chiarella from the University of Sydney’s Susan Wakil School of Nursing and Midwifery

2. Put more emphasis on preventive care

If the system is to be truly patient-centred, then the focus must be on patients’ needs – and specifically on affordable and timely access to preventive services, treatment and care. Key areas for reform include workforce expansion, planning and incentives to encourage healthcare workers to under-served areas; and funding to facilitate teamwork and integrated care across community-based, acute and sub-acute services. These should recognise the costs of care management, which is currently unfunded.

Adjunct Associate Prof Lesley Russell from the Menzies Centre for [Health Policy and Economics](#)

3. Understand that poverty is a health issue

Primary healthcare in Australia is an impenetrable, unnecessarily complex and expensive system that fails to provide care and support for some of the most marginalised groups in society. The system entrenches inequality and provides interventions that fail to get to the cause. Quality of care should not be dependent on

where you live, where you are from and how much you earn, but that is in essence the basis of our system. Consecutive governments have failed to follow through on their promises for reform. Addressing issues like poverty, secure employment and housing, access to education, discrimination and risk of violence are central to good health.

Dr Sebastian Cordoba from the International Federation of Social Workers and course coordinator at RMIT University

4. Address disability competency

The health of people with disability is on average much worse than people without and they are more likely to have complex needs that necessitate a range of health and disability supports. Assistance to coordinate these supports is essential. People with disability are much more likely to be living in poverty than those without so are less able to pay for services. Data also shows that people with disability experience greater barriers to care than others.

Prof Jen Smith-Merry, director of the University of Sydney's Centre for Disability Research and Policy

5. Take mental health seriously

Mental health problems, including eating disorders, often manifest in self-harm and suicide. Although young people who self-harm do not necessarily mean to take their life, this behaviour can be highly dangerous. To reduce the physical, psychological, social and economic burden of eating disorders, self-harm and suicide, more effective interventions are urgently needed, Funding models need to recognise and support multidisciplinary team-based care, including the distinct role of social workers, digital innovations, and the continued development of primary healthcare workforces in areas such as culturally safe care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Dr Lisa Hodge, a counsellor, lecturer and social scientist at Charles Darwin University

6. Improve access for Indigenous children

Currently, there is virtually no access to a range of essential primary healthcare services other than medical care for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander children. These include dental care, which can lead to effects on nutrition at a time when it is critical for growth, respiratory problems, recurrent pneumonia and heart disease. It remains one of our nation's great shames that this preventable disease of poverty continues in Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander communities. Too many Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander children also enter school with untreated serious hearing disabilities and are subsequently categorised with behavioural problems.

It is critical to have trauma-informed, family-centred services that parents can trust and where there is a relationship and sense of safety. Community-controlled health services and Aboriginal health workers are crucial too. Obstacles include financial barriers, travel costs and logistics and waiting times – a particular issue for busy parents with other kids at home and school. There can also be less obvious barriers such as families not feeling culturally safe, feeling shamed during care visits, or fearing being judged a “bad parent” and the child being removed – which is an ever-present threat and fear for too many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families.

Prof Catherine Chamberlain, an Indigenous and child health expert

CEST, The Guardian Wed 31 Aug 2022 19.30 CEST

4- Climate change and Environmental Management

a- Australian state orders 30,000 people to evacuate due to ‘catastrophic’ fire risk

Firefighters in Australia are battling a huge blaze that has forced the evacuation of tens of thousands of people amid some of the worst fire conditions the country has seen in recent years. Hot, dry and windy conditions have created “extreme to catastrophic fire dangers” in parts of Victoria and South Australia, according to Australia’s Bureau of Meteorology.

Around 30,000 people had been ordered to evacuate parts of Victoria before midday Wednesday, when authorities warned it would be too late to leave.

Temperatures are rapidly rising to the 40°C range (104°F), with wind gusts reaching 60 to 70 kilometers per hour (37 to 43 mph), according to an update from Jason Heffernan, chief officer at Victoria's Country Fire Authority (CFA), the state's volunteer fire service. "Extreme fire dangers are coming to fruition, and in fact we're currently seeing catastrophic conditions in Casterdon, Hamilton and Kanagulk in the Wimmera weather district," he said. "The frontal system making its way through the state has slowed. So, we will see these winds and these temperatures stay around for a bit longer than expected. And I don't expect this change to come through metropolitan Melbourne now until between 9 and even 10 o'clock this evening."

Firefighters have been battling a bushfire that started last Thursday in the rural town of Bayindeen, about 190 kilometers (118 miles) west of Melbourne, and is not yet under control, according to the state's emergency department.

Kathleen Magramo and Morayo Ogunbayo, CNN, Wed February 28, 2024

b- Create your own Bushfire Plan, in 3 easy steps

Would you remember a plan that's just in your head if you're surrounded by smoke, heat and flames?

Making a choice when a bushfire threatens is too late. Your safety and survival during a bushfire will depend on how prepared you are and the decisions you make, and a written plan will take the pressure off you and avoid arguments and delays.

So don't wait - create your 5 Minute Bushfire Plan now for you, your family, and your pets and livestock.

Things to consider when completing your plan

Think about who your plan will protect:

- Me
- Other Adults
- Children
- People who need assistance
- Pets and livestock

Consider what you'll do if:

- You're at work
- The pets run away
- The children are home alone
- You have guests over
- Your escape route is blocked

Discuss key decisions with your household:

- Is everyone going to leave early?
- Where will you go?
- What will you do with your pets?
- What will you take with you?
- Who do you need to keep informed of your movements?

c- Making Every Drop Count: How Australia is Securing its Water Future

Of all earth's continents, only Antarctica gets less precipitation than Australia. Its average annual rainfall of just 470mm is also unevenly distributed: in the Northern Territory, Darwin receives around 1,700mm, while Adelaide in South Australia gets less than one-third of this—some inland towns survive on less than 200mm. Australia's limited and unpredictable rainfall is being exacerbated by climate change with the continent one degree warmer than a hundred years ago and receiving significantly less rain. In 2018, every state except for Tasmania and Western Australia received less than average rainfall while persistent high temperatures in Queensland contributed to record rates of evaporation. From 1996-2010 the Millennium Drought brought long-term water restrictions to the country's highly populated southeast and southwest. It was a catalyst for change. Driven by the twin challenges of declining water supply and growing demand, Australia has stepped up its efforts to secure its water future.

Despite the continent's vast size, nearly the entire population lives in cities. These are predicted to grow by an additional 20 million people in the next 30 years, with water consumption in larger cities expected to rise by 73% to more than 2,650 gigalitres. To meet this demand Australia is looking beyond its traditional rain-fed dams and reservoirs. Instead, it is turning to technology with all the mainland states investing in large desalination plants, each producing up to 674 gigalitres of additional freshwater to cushion city-dwellers against growth and drought. However, desalination is costly and controversial, using so much energy that its water is nicknamed 'bottled electricity'; Sydney's plant costs A\$500,000 a day to run—even standing idle. This January it was switched on for the first time since 2012 and is expected to contribute 15% of the city's drinking water, staving off severe restrictions.

Jon Heggie, *National Geography*, 2018

d- Australia

Due to the huge size of the country, Australia has several different climate zones. The northern section of Australia has a more tropical influenced climate, hot and humid in the summer, and quite warm and dry in the winter, while the southern parts are cooler with mild summers and cool, sometimes rainy winters.

The seasons are the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere—when it's summer in the north, it's winter south of the equator. December and January are the hottest months in Australia, July and August the coldest.

The southern areas of the Australian Continent are generally more temperate to warm, with summer daytime temperatures usually between 25 and 30°C and winter temperatures between 5 and 10°C. The Tasmanian mountains and the "Australian Alps" in the southeast of Australia have a typical mountain climate; the winter can be very harsh there, and the highest peaks are usually covered by snow year-round.

Another extreme, but completely different are the conditions in the desert and bush ("outback") areas in central Australia; the temperature reaches sometimes 50°C and more, and rain may not fall for years. Most rain falls in the northeastern coastal parts of Australia (Darwin), with an annual average of 100 inches and more. Sometimes tropical cyclones can occur in the northern coastal areas, causing heavy wind and rainstorms; these storms usually

occur in the Southern summer months between November and April. Extratropical storms can occur in the southern coastal areas during this time.

Required clothing:

Northern Australia: Lightweight (cotton) clothing in the summer months, with a raincoat for local showers/cloudbursts, warmer (waterproof) clothing with a sweater for the winter months. Southern Australia: lightweight waterproof clothing with a sweater for cool evenings; Mediumweight clothing is advised for the winter months. Warmer clothing is needed in the Tasmanian mountains; be prepared for extreme Temperatures when you travel in the inland areas ("outback") of Australia.

www.weatheronline.co.uk, 2024

e- How rising sea levels will affect our coastal cities and towns

Even a small rise in sea level can have big impacts on coastal properties, so we must do all we can to limit the changes while taking them into account in coastal land-use planning. Global sea levels are rising for two main reasons: the oceans are getting warmer, and land-based ice sheets and glaciers are melting. As ocean water warms, it expands. Because the ocean basins are finite (like a bathtub), this results in a rise in water levels.

Since the 1970s, thermal expansion of the oceans has accounted for roughly half of measured global sea-level rise. The other half is due to land-based ice melt from ice sheets and glaciers. Together, these make up what is known as "eustatic" sea level. The rate of sea-level rise experienced at the coast also depends on whether the land is moving up or down. "Relative" or "isostatic" sea level is the sum of "eustatic" sea level plus local vertical land movement.

Australia is rising by about 0.3-0.4 millimetres a year due to glacial isostatic adjustment. This is the result of the land continuing to move upward following the loss of ice on land during previous glaciations. The land subsided under the weight of this ice and is now rebounding as the ice is gone. This slow rebound of the land provides a small offset to eustatic sea levels around Australia.

Even if greenhouse gas emissions reached zero tomorrow, sea levels will continue to rise for several centuries because of the slow response of the ocean to warming. It's a long-term trend that we must live with. This is why it is important to factor in sea-level rise when we make planning decisions along the coast. Unfortunately, the rate of sea-level rise over the coming century remains highly uncertain, making it difficult to include in coastal planning.

Thomas Mortlock, *UNSW Sydney*, 18 Jan 2024

f- How are sea levels changing?

In past warmer climates, sea level was higher than today. Sea level was between 5 metres and 10 metres above current levels during the last interglacial period (129,000 to 116,000 years ago) when global average surface temperatures were less than 2°C above their values just before the start of the industrial era in the 19th century.

Globally, sea levels are currently rising. For two thousand years before the mid-19th

century, the long-term global sea-level change was small, only a few centimetres per century. Since then, the rate of rise has increased substantially; from 1900 to 2012, sea level rose by a global average of about 19 centimetres. In the past 20 years, both satellite and coastal sea-level data indicate that the rate of rise has increased to about 3 centimetres per decade. Around the Australian coastline, sea level rose relative to the land throughout the 20th century, with a faster rate since 1993.

Rising sea levels result in a greater coastal flood and erosion risk Rising average sea levels mean that extreme sea levels of a particular height are exceeded more often during storm surges.

Sea levels will continue to rise for centuries By 2300, it is projected that high greenhouse gas emissions could lead to a global sea-level rise of 1 metre to 3 metres or more. This may be an underestimate because it is difficult to accurately simulate the changes in the discharge from the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets. Sustained warming would lead to the near-complete loss of the Greenland ice sheet over a thousand years or more, contributing up to about 7 metres to global average sea-level rise. Current understanding is insufficient to assess the timing or magnitude of such a multi-century contribution from Antarctica, although there is increasing evidence that it may already have commenced.

Robert Montgomery, Australian Academy of Science, 2013

g-Coral bleaching

When corals are under stress, they expel the microscopic algae that live in their tissues. Without these algae, corals' tissues become transparent, exposing their white skeleton. This is called coral bleaching. Bleached corals are not dead, but are more at risk of starvation and disease.

Rising ocean temperatures caused by climate change is the primary cause of coral bleaching. A temperature increase of just one degree Celsius for only four weeks can trigger bleaching. Changes in water quality, increased sun exposure and extreme low tides can also cause corals to bleach. The past two decades have seen several widespread coral bleaching events on our Great Barrier Reef, with four mass bleaching events in the last seven years.

The summer of 1997-1998 was one of the hottest recorded on the Reef in the 20th century. Mild bleaching was observed in late January and intensified in February and March. Most reefs recovered fully with less than 5% of inshore reefs suffering high coral mortality, however the most severely affected reefs in the Palm Island area saw up to 70% of corals die.

A bleaching event largely confined to the southern part of the Reef, particularly around the Keppel Islands, took place in January and February 2006. The degree of bleaching was worse than in previous years, with up to 98% of corals bleached on some reefs.

The Reef experienced unprecedented back-to-back (2016 and 2017) bleaching, collectively affecting two-thirds of the Great Barrier Reef. The central third of the Great Barrier Reef was severely affected in early 2017, due to unusually warm sea surface temperature and accumulated heat stress. The southern sector was spared both years.

In 2020, widespread severe bleaching was detected across many regions of the Great Barrier Reef. Of the 1,036 reefs surveyed from the air, 60% suffered moderate or severe bleaching. On-water monitoring capabilities were restricted due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so

limited data on coral mortality was collected.

Coral bleaching was observed along the length of the Reef, with the Northern and Central regions experiencing extreme bleaching in 2022. In the South, bleaching was mostly minor. This mass bleaching event was particularly concerning because it occurred during a La Niña summer, which typically brings cooler, wetter conditions.

Great Barrier Reef Fondation, April 2024

h- Fifth mass coral bleaching event in eight years hits Great Barrier Reef, marine park authority confirms

Particular concern raised for southern areas of the reef that have not been badly bleached since 2016 with 'high risk' of significant coral death

Researchers and scientists told Guardian Australia they were devastated by the bleaching, particularly in the reef's southern section where corals hundreds of years old were severely bleached.

Dr Roger Beeden, the chief scientist at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, said: "We now have widespread, often called mass, coral bleaching across the surveyed reefs."

He said the bleaching was being driven by global heating and an El Niño climate pattern. In-water surveys were ongoing to understand the severity of the bleaching, he said, and in the past the reef had shown resilience.

The Great Barrier Reef – the biggest coral system in the world – is about 2,300km long, covers an area bigger than the size of Italy and is made up of about 3,000 individual reefs.

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Graham Readfearn, The Guardian, February 2024

4- Climate change and Environmental Management :

Classify the articles in the grid and change the _____ into the following words

BLAZE / BLEACH(ing) (ed) / EXTREME / FIRE / OCEAN(s) / SEA LEVEL / TEMPERATURE(s) /

Bush Fires	
Water Scarcity	
Sea Level	
Coral Bleaching	

1- Of all earth's continents, only Antarctica gets less precipitation than Australia. Its average annual rainfall of just 470mm is also unevenly distributed: in the Northern Territory, Darwin receives around

1,700mm, while Adelaide in South Australia gets less than one-third of this—some inland towns survive on less than 200mm. Australia's limited and unpredictable rainfall is being exacerbated by climate change with the continent one degree warmer than a hundred years ago and receiving significantly less rain. In 2018, every state except for Tasmania and Western Australia received less than average rainfall while persistent high _____ in Queensland contributed to record rates of evaporation. From 1996-2010 the Millennium Drought brought long-term water restrictions to the country's highly populated southeast and southwest. It was a catalyst for change. Driven by the twin challenges of declining water supply and growing demand, Australia has stepped up its efforts to secure its water future.

Despite the continent's vast size, nearly the entire population lives in cities. These are predicted to grow by an additional 20 million people in the next 30 years, with water consumption in larger cities expected to rise by 73% to more than 2,650 gegalitres. To meet this demand Australia is looking beyond its traditional rain-fed dams and reservoirs. Instead, it is turning to technology with all the mainland states investing in large desalination plants, each producing up to 674 gegalitres of additional freshwater to cushion city-dwellers against growth and drought. However, desalination is costly and controversial, using so much energy that its water is nicknamed 'bottled electricity'; Sydney's plant costs A\$500,000 a day to run—even standing idle. This January it was switched on for the first time since 2012 and is expected to contribute 15% of the city's drinking water, staving off severe restrictions.

2- Due to the huge size of the country, Australia has several different climate zones. The northern section of Australia has a more tropical influenced climate, hot and humid in the summer, and quite warm and dry in the winter, while the southern parts are cooler with mild summers and cool, sometimes rainy winters.

The seasons are the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere-when it's summer in the north, it's winter south of the equator. December and January are the hottest months in Australia, July and August the coldest.

The southern areas of the Australian Continent are generally more temperate to warm, with summer daytime _____ usually between 25 and 30°C and winter _____ between 5 and 10°C The Tasmanian mountains and the "Australian Alps" in the southeast of Australia have a typical mountain climate; the winter can be very harsh there, and the highest peaks are usually covered by snow year-round.

Another extreme, but completely different are the conditions in the desert and bush ("outback") areas in central Australia; the _____ reaches sometimes 50°C and more, and rain may not fall for years. Most rain falls in the northeastern coastal parts of Australia (Darwin), with an annual average of 100 inches and more. Sometimes tropical cyclones can occur in the northern coastal areas, causing heavy wind and rainstorms; these storms usually occur in the Southern summer months between November and April. Extratropical storms can occur in the southern coastal areas during this time.

Required

clothing:

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Northern Australia: Lightweight (cotton) clothing in the summer months, with a raincoat for local showers/cloudbursts, warmer (waterproof) clothing with a sweater for the winter months. Southern Australia: lightweight waterproof clothing with a sweater for cool evenings; Mediumweight clothing is advised for the winter months. Warmer clothing is needed in the Tasmanian mountains; be prepared for _____ when you travel in the inland areas ("outback") of Australia.

3- _____ in Australia are battling a huge _____ that has forced the evacuation of tens of thousands of people amid some of the worst fire conditions the country has seen in recent years. Hot, dry and windy conditions have created “_____ to catastrophic _____ dangers” in parts of Victoria and South Australia, according to Australia’s Bureau of Meteorology.

Around 30,000 people had been ordered to evacuate parts of Victoria before midday Wednesday, when authorities warned it would be too late to leave.

_____ are rapidly rising to the 40°C range (104°F), with wind gusts reaching 60 to 70 kilometers per hour (37 to 43 mph), according to an update from Jason Heffernan, chief officer at Victoria’s Country Fire Authority (CFA), the state’s volunteer fire service. “Extreme _____ dangers are coming to fruition, and in fact we’re currently seeing catastrophic conditions in Casterdon, Hamilton and Kanagulk in the Wimmera weather district,” he said. “The frontal system making its way through the state has slowed. So, we will see these winds and these _____ stay around for a bit longer than expected. And I don’t expect this change to come through metropolitan Melbourne now until between 9 and even 10 o’clock this evening.”

_____ firefighters have been battling a bush _____ that started last Thursday in the rural town of Bayindeen, about 190 kilometers (118 miles) west of Melbourne, and is not yet under control, according to the state’s emergency department.

Kathleen Magramo and Morayo Ogunbayo, CNN, Wed February 28, 2024

4-- Even a small rise in _____ can have big impacts on coastal properties, so we must do all we can to limit the changes while taking them into account in coastal land-use planning. Global _____ are rising for two main reasons: the _____ are getting warmer, and land-based ice sheets and glaciers are melting. As _____ water warms, it expands. Because the _____ basins are finite (like a bathtub), this results in a rise in water levels.

Since the 1970s, thermal expansion of the _____ has accounted for roughly half of measured global sea-level rise. The other half is due to land-based ice melt from ice sheets and glaciers. Together, these make up what is known as “eustatic” sea level. The rate of _____ rise experienced at the coast also depends on whether the land is moving up or down. “Relative” or “isostatic” _____ is the sum of “eustatic” sea level plus local vertical land movement.

Australia is rising by about 0.3-0.4 millimetres a year due to glacial isostatic adjustment. This is the result of the land continuing to move upward following the loss of ice on land during previous glaciations. The land subsided under the weight of this ice and is now rebounding as the ice is gone. This slow rebound of the land provides a small offset to eustatic sea levels around Australia.

Even if greenhouse gas emissions reached zero tomorrow, _____ will continue to rise for several centuries because of the slow response of the ocean to warming. It’s a long-term trend that we must live with. This is why it is important to factor in sea-level rise when we make planning decisions along the coast. Unfortunately, the rate of _____ rise over the coming century remains highly uncertain, making it difficult to include in coastal planning.

5- Would you remember a plan that’s just in your head if you’re surrounded by smoke, heat and flames?

Making a choice when a bush _____ threatens is too late. Your safety and survival during a bush _____ will depend on how prepared you are and the decisions you make, and a written plan will take the pressure off you and avoid arguments and delays.

So don't wait - create your 5 Minute Bush _____ Plan now for you, your family, and your pets and livestock.

Things to consider when completing your plan

Think about who your plan will protect: Me - other adults - children - people who need assistance - pets and livestock

Consider what you'll do if: You're at work - The pets run away - children are home alone - You have guests over - Your escape route is blocked

Discuss key decisions with your household: is everyone going to leave early? Where will you go? What will you do with your pets? - What will you take with you? Who do you need to keep informed of your movements?

6- _____ when you travel in the inland areas ("outback") of Australia. When corals are under stress,

they expel the microscopic algae that live in their tissues. Without these algae, corals' tissues become transparent, exposing their white skeleton. This is called coral _____ bleaching. Bleached corals are not

dead, but are more at risk of starvation and disease. Rising _____
_____ caused by climate change is the primary cause of coral _____. A
temperature increase of just one degree Celsius for only four weeks can trigger _____.
Changes in water quality, increased sun exposure and extreme low tides can also cause corals to
_____. The past two decades have seen several widespread coral
_____ events on our Great Barrier Reef, with four mass _____ events
in the last seven years.

The summer of 1997-1998 was one of the hottest recorded on the Reef in the 20th century.
Mild _____ was observed in late January and intensified in February and March. Most
reefs recovered fully with less than 5% of inshore reefs suffering high coral mortality, however the
most severely affected reefs in the Palm Island area saw up to 70% of corals die. A
_____ event largely confined to the southern part of the Reef, particularly around the
Keppel Islands, took place in January and February 2006. The degree of _____ was
worse than in previous years, with up to 98% of corals bleached on some reefs.

The Reef experienced unprecedented back-to-back (2016 and 2017) _____ ,
collectively affecting two-thirds of the Great Barrier Reef. The central third of the Great Barrier Reef
was severely affected in early 2017, due to unusually warm sea surface _____ and
accumulated heat stress. The southern sector was spared both years. In 2020, widespread severe
_____ was detected across many regions of the Great Barrier Reef. Of the 1,036 reefs
surveyed from the air, 60% suffered moderate or severe _____. On-water monitoring
capabilities were restricted due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so limited data on coral mortality was
collected. Coral _____ was observed along the length of the Reef, with the Northern
and Central regions experiencing extreme _____ in 2022. In the South,
_____ was mostly minor. This mass _____ event was particularly
concerning because it occurred during a La Niña summer, which typically brings cooler, wetter
conditions.

7- In past warmer climates, _____ was higher than today.

_____ was between 5 metres and 10 metres above current levels during the last
interglacial period (129,000 to 116,000 years ago) when global average
surface _____ were less than 2°C above their values just before the start of the
industrial era in the 19th century.

Globally, _____ are currently rising. For two thousand years before the mid-19th century, the long-term global _____ change was small, only a few centimetres per century. Since then, the rate of rise has increased substantially; from 1900 to 2012, _____ rose by a global average of about 19 centimetres. In the past 20 years, both satellite and coastal _____ data indicate that the rate of rise has increased to about 3 centimetres per decade.

Around the Australian coastline, _____ rose relative to the land throughout the 20th century, with a faster rate since 1993.

Rising _____ result in a greater coastal flood and erosion risk Rising average sea levels mean that extreme _____ of a particular height are exceeded more often during storm surges.

_____ **will continue to rise for centuries** By 2300, it is projected that high greenhouse gas emissions could lead to a global _____ rise of 1 metre to 3 metres or more. This may be an underestimate because it is difficult to accurately simulate the changes in the discharge from the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets. Sustained warming would lead to the near-complete loss of the Greenland ice sheet over a thousand years or more, contributing up to about 7 metres to global average sea-level rise. Current understanding is insufficient to assess the timing or magnitude of such a multi-century contribution from Antarctica, although there is increasing evidence that it may already have commenced.

8- Particular concern raised for southern areas of the reef that have not been badly _____ since 2016 with 'high risk' of significant coral death. Researchers and scientists told Guardian Australia they were devastated by the _____ particularly in the reef's southern section where corals hundreds of years old were severely _____

Dr Roger Beeden, the chief scientist at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, said: "We now have widespread, often called mass, coral _____ across the surveyed reefs." He said the _____ was being driven by global heating and an El Niño climate pattern. In-water surveys were ongoing to understand the severity of the _____, he said, and in the past the reef had shown resilience.

The Great Barrier Reef – the biggest coral system in the world – is about 2,300km long, covers an area bigger than the size of Italy and is made up of about 3,000 individual reefs.

Widespread mass _____ of the Great Barrier Reef was first seen in 1998 and happened again in 2002, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2022 and now in 2024.

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5a- Australia's place in the world : Innovation and technology

1- India, Australia to encourage innovation in areas of national challenges.

The pact coincided with Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese's visit to India and his meeting with Prime Minister Narendra yesterday.

The core of the bilateral engagement is the India Australia Innovation and Technology Challenge (IA-ITC) – a programme envisioned to bring together the innovation ecosystems of India and Australia to address our shared environmental and economic challenges by supporting cohorts of start-ups and SMEs on their commercialisation pathways and bring to market innovative tech-based solutions spanning across circular economy, energy transition and food system resilience, etc.

The programme intends to leverage the complementary capabilities and resources of the innovation ecosystem of both the countries.

The IA-ITC builds on the success of the India Australia Circular Economy (IACE) hackathon 2021, which witnessed university students, start-ups, and SMEs from both India and Australia develop innovative tech-based solutions for circularity in the food system value chain.

“We are thrilled to partner with CSIRO on fostering innovation and co-developing the India Australia Innovation and Technology Challenge,” said Dr Chintan Vaishnav, Mission Director – AIM, NITI Aayog.

“This partnership and the IA-ITC programme in particular is an exciting opportunity for India and Australia to collaborate at different levels of the ecosystem involving start-ups, SMEs, business incubators and accelerators, VCs and the industry. This will open new horizons in knowledge sharing and co-creation given CSIRO's vast experience with Science and Technology programmes,” he said.

The AIM and the CSIRO are currently working on the design and development of the IA-ITC programme delivery model to ensure the IA-ITC is sustainable, innovative, impactful and aligns with the strategic interests of both India and Australia. The official launch of the programme is expected to be in July 2023.

Statesman News Service | New Delhi | March 11 2023

2- India, Australia join hands for innovation in areas of national challenges

An official said that the meeting between **Modi and Albanese** spanned across areas of mutual interest and explored avenues of strengthening bilateral engagement in a range of key areas with innovation as one key item.

India and Australia have joined forces to drive innovation in areas of national challenges and shared priorities of both countries, an official said on Saturday. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Organisation (CSIRO) -- Australia's national science agency, have joined hands by signing a Letter of Intent (LoI) to encourage cooperation to drive innovation activities, a statement said.

The move came during the visit of Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese to India as he met Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday in Delhi.

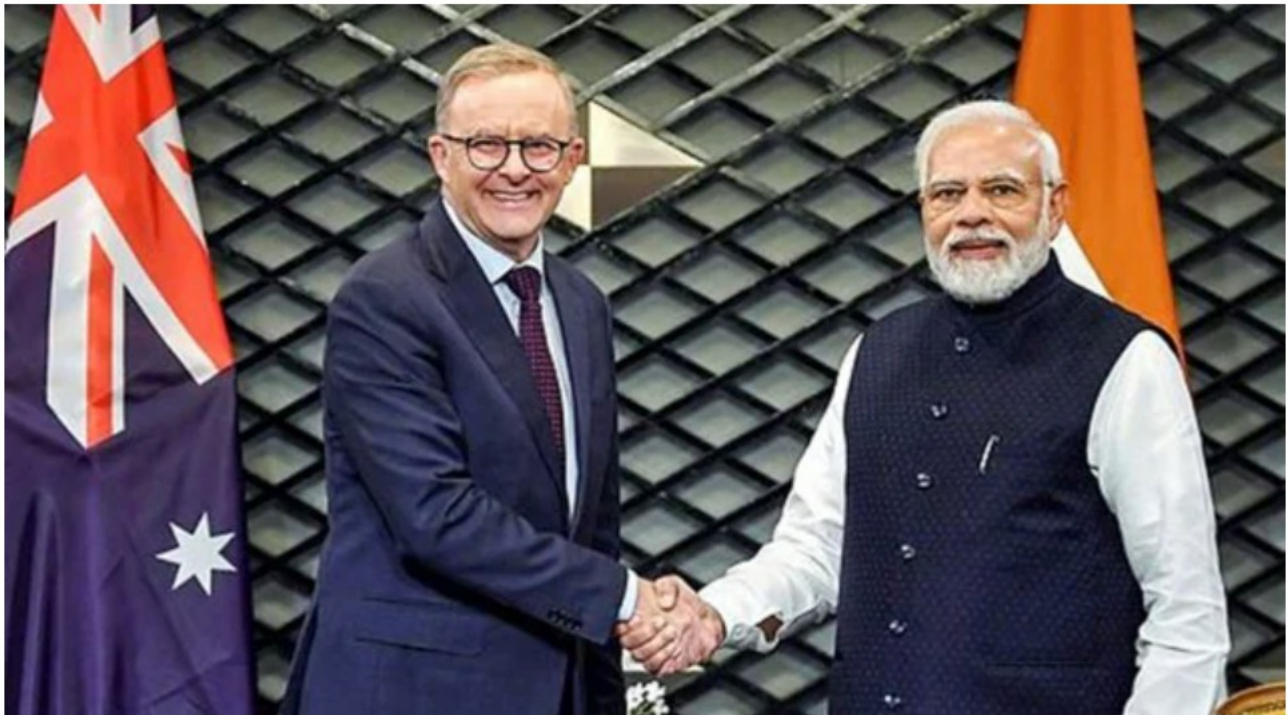
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The calls for a greater collaboration in areas of mutual interest and strategic priorities and serves as a general framework for cooperation intended to facilitate the development of more programme specific interventions. The core of the bilateral engagement is the India-Australia Innovation and Technology Challenge (IA-ITC) -- a programme envisioned to bring together the innovation ecosystems of India and Australia.

lans, www.zeebiz.com, 11 March 2023

Modi and Albanese are the PM of both Australia and India

3- Primes Ministers



Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese during a meeting, on the sidelines of the Quad Leaders' Summit, in Tokyo, Japan. (PTI Photo)

4- Australia and India partnership



5b- Australia's place in the world : trade Trades in Australia

Are you looking to join trades in Australia?

Skilled Electricians, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers and many other skilled trade workers are in demand in Australia.

If you have work experience in trade occupations, then you may be eligible to apply for an Australian Visa. Most trade occupations are listed on the current Australian Skilled Occupation List. We have helped hundreds trade workers, such as plumbers, electricians, carpenters, bricklayers, motor mechanics, welders and many others, to successfully relocate for a better life in Australia.

For the past 50 years Australia has been at the top of the list for people seeking a better quality of life, more space, better climate, outdoor lifestyle and beaches. It offers a complete change with a less daunting cultural shift such as having to learn a new language. The demand for qualified and skilled trades in Australia varies across the territories and by industry.

Employment opportunities vary across the country. Employers based in more rural areas find it harder to fill posts than the cities, hence job opportunities might be greater in those areas. Salaries also vary across the territories with the highest average annual earnings to be found in Western Australia and the lowest in Tasmania. Salaries should be compared to cost of living and may vary by region.

To discuss your Australian Migration options, please contact us on 020 7427 5290, email us enquiries@emigrate-to-australia.co.uk or complete the form on the right and we will contact you.

If you are serious about moving, make enquiries now.

Note: Immigration Rules do not stay the same. Your Visa points will change as well as you get older, change jobs, obtain new qualifications and so on.

2- Australia and the Global Economy – The Terms of Trade Boom

Australia is a relatively open, trade-exposed economy. This means that changes in other countries' demand for our goods and services can have significant implications for our economy. For example, an increase in global demand for Australia's exports, if not matched by an increase in supply, will result in an increase in the price of those exports.

The ratio of export prices to import prices is called the terms of trade.

Australia has plentiful supplies of natural resources, including the second largest accessible reserves of iron ore in the world, the fifth largest reserves of coal and significant gas resources. For a long time, commodities have made up a sizeable share of our exports.

From the mid 2000s, the prices for commodities used to produce steel and generate energy – including iron ore, coal and natural gas – rose sharply. This was because global demand for these commodities increased significantly and supply was unable to keep up. The increase in global demand owed to a large increase in demand for steel and energy, driven by rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in China and some other emerging economies. Urbanisation (the movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities) and industrialisation (the development of manufacturing industries) requires investment in new housing, factories and transport infrastructure – all of which use steel in their construction.

Reserve bank of Australia

3- Immigrating to Australia

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

- Skilled Regional Visa
- Skilled Nominated Visa
- Skilled Independent Visa
- Employer Nomination Scheme
- Temporary Skilled Work Visa
- Business Investor Visa



4- Immigrating from Australia



5c- Australia's place in the world : Natural Ressources

Gold Rush

Gold was first discovered in Australia in 1851 – first in New South Wales and then in Victoria. The finds caused a sensation. Stories of fabulous discoveries in California were already famous and the Australian finds promised the same opportunity. Men throughout Australia immediately downed tools to ‘rush’ to the goldfields, soon joined by others from New Zealand. By the following year thousands began to arrive from Britain, Europe, America and then China. The impact on farms and businesses was devastating at first. As Lieutenant-Governor Charles La Trobe wrote to his superior in England, ‘Cottages are deserted, houses to let, even schools are closed. In some of the suburbs, not a man is left.’

The lure of gold was huge. It represented the opportunity of a lifetime to escape from the relentless cycle of hard work and low pay that was the lot of most people. As stories circulated of fabulous finds literally picked up from the ground, gold fever gripped the imagination of thousands on both sides of the globe. Soon every available vessel had been commandeered for the long journey to Australia, and Victoria was inundated by eager gold seekers. In 1851 Victoria was still a sleepy little outpost of Britain, with a population of just under 100,000. Over the next decade this would double, then double again, to reach 537,847 in 1860, and that only included those who had stayed! Many more had come and gone. In the early years of the gold rush Melbourne was a city in chaos. Every inch of floor and almost every table and bath in the hotels and lodging houses was occupied. Hundreds at a time spent a night or more on the wharves amongst the barrels and bales. Thousands more went to ‘Canvas Town’ – a sprawling, makeshift tent city on the southern bank of the Yarra, near where the National Gallery is today.

Everything was soon in short supply and prices soared. Canny traders made quick fortunes and there were plenty of rogues ready to fleece trusting newcomers. Most would-be miners set out for the diggings as quickly as they could – while their money lasted. Although the stories of gold made it sound easy to make a fortune, the reality was very different. Miners worked long and hard in difficult and sometimes dangerous conditions, with no certainty of success. Writer and miner William Howitt described gold digging as, ‘a lottery, with far more blanks than prizes,’ and many who had travelled half way around the world returned home disappointed. At the same time prices on the diggings were ruinous – not least for the gold licences each miner had to buy. Disappointment fuelled resentment. Agitation against the gold licences spread throughout the diggings in 1854, culminating in the short-lived, but bloody Eureka Stockade. Chinese miners were also targeted by European diggers resentful of their patient success and dogged perseverance.

Old Treasury Building, 26 May 2019

2- Australian Opal

While there may be other zones beyond Australia that have established opal mining operations, Australia boasts the world’s most brilliant supply of these fine and exquisite gemstones.

The essence of an opal is reflective of its birthplace

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

There is a reason that Australia is synonymous with the precious gemstone we know as opal. Australian opal fields lie where inland seas once did. The rugged and desolate Australian outback provided unique conditions for silica-rich water to seep deep into the Earth's cracks, initiating the epically long process of opal formation.

When you buy an opal in its glorious and final polished state, take note that your gemstone has quite literally been millions of years in the making.

An opal is classified as 'precious' when it exhibits a unique and hypnotic play of colours – visible from all angles. A 'common' opal lacks this impressive colour dance. Australia and Ethiopia are the most competitive markets for producing opals with distinct colour play.

Australian precious opals are renowned for possessing the highest commercial value. By design, they have a tightly packed molecular structure. In contrast, Ethiopian opals are porous in nature, making their inherent structure less durable than a natural and untreated Australian opal.

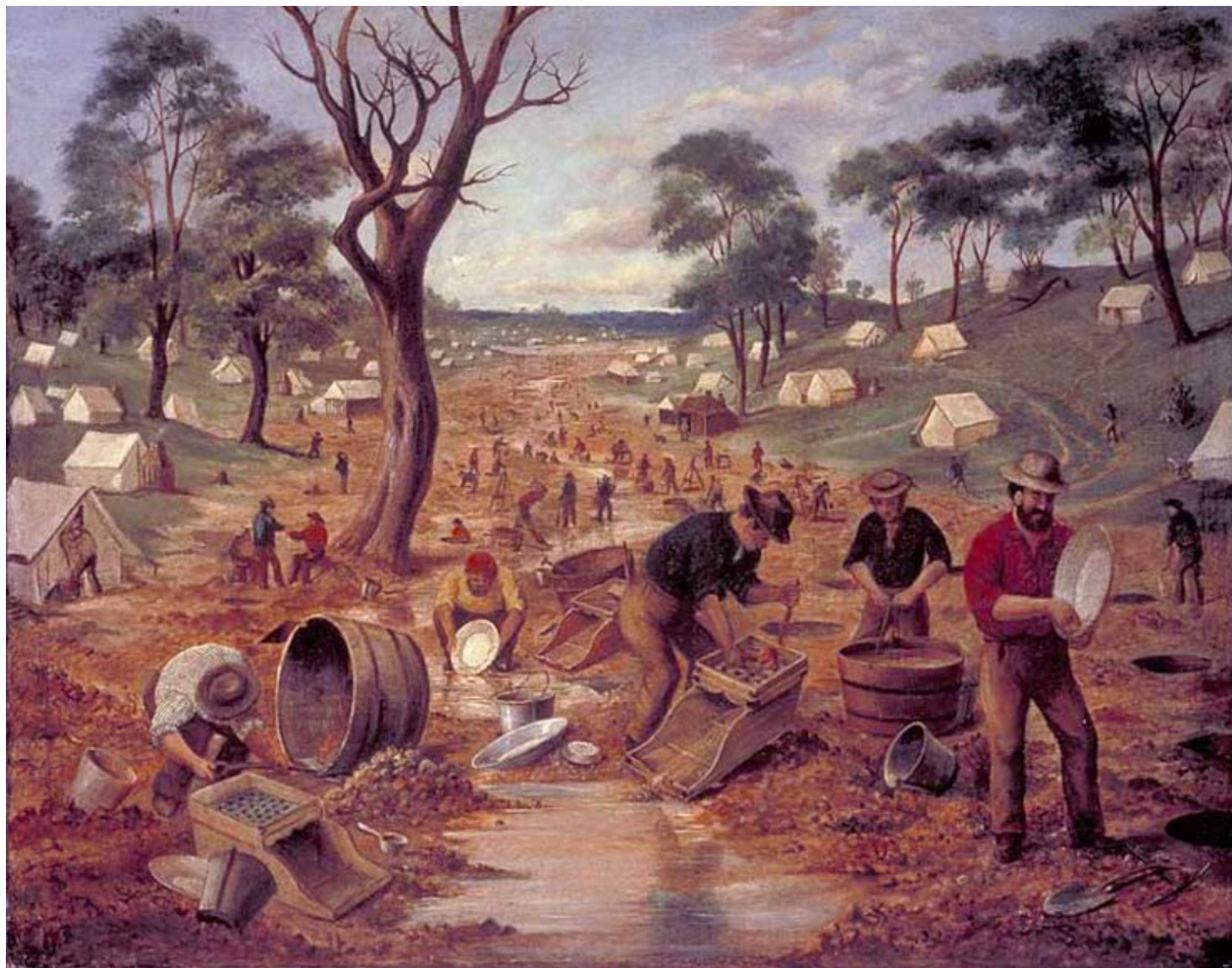
In an attempt to match the brilliance of Australian precious opals, Ethiopian opals are often chemically treated to boost their colour intensity.

Due to Australia's vast landscape and geographic diversity, it is not sufficient to categorise all opals from Australia as 'Australian opals'. Instead, there are six varieties of precious opals we can identify.

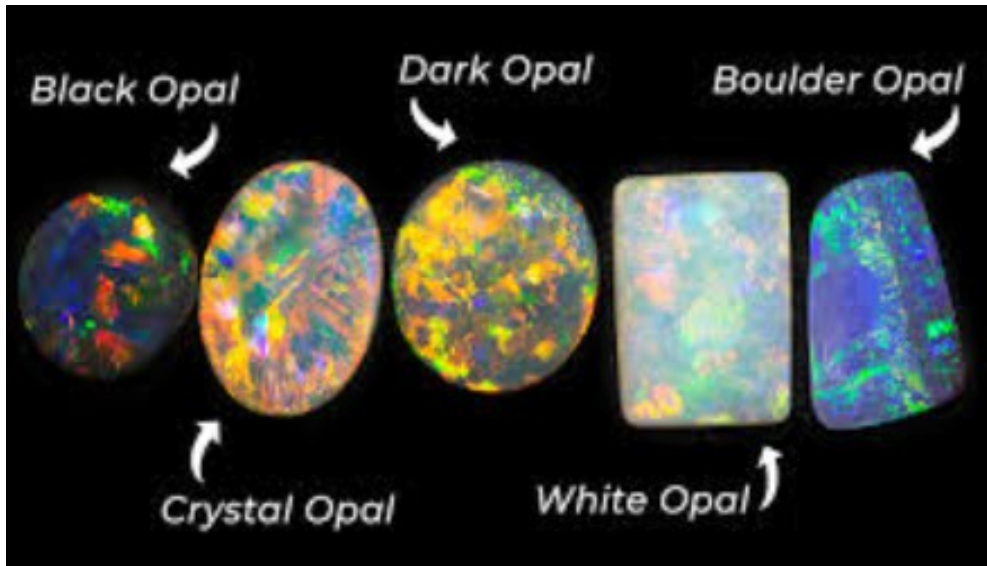
Opal Minded, www.Opalminded.com

3- Edwin Stockqueler, Australian Gold Rush, 1855

Anne-Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles



4- Australian Opals



1 – unité et pluralité: SUJET :
Australia sujet 2023 – Réunion
sujet 2023 centre étranger
2021 *Amérique*