

**Chapter 11: Commonwealth of Australia****Section 2: A Brief History of Australia****Section 2: People, Places, & Events**

**Directions:** For each question, write the letter of the BEST response on the line beside each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, how long did Aborigines, the native people of Australia, live there?
- 400 years
  - 4,000 years
  - 40,000 years
  - 4 million years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The arrival of Europeans to Australia started a migration from what country?
- America
  - Britain
  - France
  - Germany
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following best describes effects of colonization on the Aborigines?
- a generally positive effect because they adopted Christianity
  - a generally positive effect because it introduced civilization to them
  - devastation because they were enslaved and sent to work in America
  - devastation because disease, conflict, and loss of lands killed many of them
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Who is credited with “discovering” Australia for the Europeans?
- Amerigo Vespucci
  - Ferdinand Magellan
  - James Cook
  - John Cabot
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What type of British citizens were brought in to establish Australia?
- military personnel
  - prisoners
  - royalty
  - slaves
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Where were the first colonial settlements in Australia founded?
- Northeastern coast along the Pacific Ocean
  - Southwestern coast along the Southern Ocean
  - Southeastern coast along the Pacific Ocean
  - Western coasts along the Indian Ocean

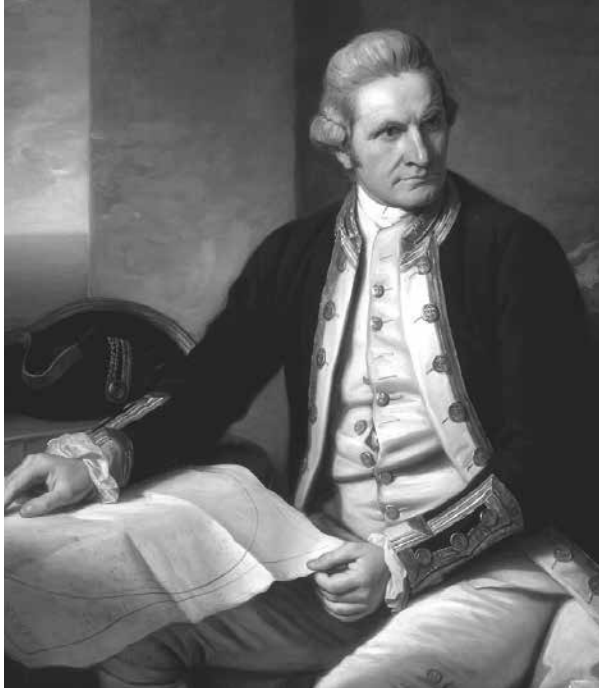
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**Directions:** Read the selection “The First Voyage” by the New South Wales State Library and answer the questions that go along with the selection.

## The First Voyage

It was Britain’s greatest voyage of ocean exploration, mounted by the Admiralty and the Royal Society and forty-year-old Captain James Cook was entrusted with its leadership.



On 25 August 1768, three months after taking command of the *HM Bark Endeavour*, he led the ship out of Plymouth Harbour. His destination was Tahiti, to establish an observatory at Tahiti to record the transit of Venus, when that planet passed between the earth and the sun, on 3 June 1769. Cook’s unspoken mission was to find the ‘great south land’ and claim it for Britain.

Following the observation of the Transit of Venus, Cook headed south. After sailing up the west coast of New Zealand, proving that it did not form part of a large southern continent, as Dutch explorer Abel Tasman had proposed, Cook sailed west and reached the southern coast of New South Wales in April 1770. He then sailed north, charting the eastern coastline of Australia.

During the voyage, Cook kept a journal describing his discoveries and experiences, sending copies of his log back to the Admiralty, as requested by them, at various ports as a means of reporting on the expedition’s progress. His account makes for fascinating reading.

On 22 August 1770, Captain Cook fulfilled his secret mission and claimed the land for Great Britain at Possession Island. Such was the mythic power of the legendary Great South Land that even after Cook’s voyage, people continued to speculate how big the land was and how far it extended to the south.

7. When did Captain James Cook begin his endeavor?

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8. What did Captain Cook prove was not a larger continent? Who had proposed it was?

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9. When did Captain Cook actually claim the land for Great Britain? Where was he located?

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10. Why do you believe Captain Cook was instructed to keep a detailed account of his journey?

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