

Chapter 23 Homework



Read Chapter 23 (pages 521 - 539). Answer these questions on notebook paper. Your answers MUST come from the book, unless the instructions tell you to look online.

1. Where are mountains located in Australia?
2. Ayers Rock (or Uluru) may be the world's largest monolith. What is a monolith? (Look it up.)
3. Why does the book call New Zealand a "land of contrasts"?
4. Look at the map at the end of this assignment.
 - a. Is the continent of Australia larger, smaller, or about the same size as the United States? (There's a map of both of them in the top right corner.)
 - b. Why are rivers shown on the map in dotted lines?
 - c. What is the capital of Australia?
 - d. What is the capital of New Zealand?
5. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?
6. How many miles long is the Great Barrier Reef?
7. List 6 mineral resources found in Australia and New Zealand.
8. Who lived in Australia before the Europeans discovered it?
9. The earliest immigrants to Australia were brought there by the UK to set up a penal colony. What is a penal colony? (Look it up.)
10. How has Australia been an ally to the US?
11. What is the name of the Polynesian people who initially settled in New Zealand?
12. What type of government does Australia have?
13. What type of government does New Zealand have?
14. List 7 industries that are prominent in Australia's economy.
15. List 5 industries of New Zealand.
16. A didgeridoo is a traditional Aborigine instrument. Watch this video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozOoNk6TnMU> What do you think of the music?
17. Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3APsUTD1r7k> List 4 reasons Australia is so rich.

18. Google: List five unique types of animals that are native to Australia.
19. Google: What types of animals are not native to New Zealand?
20. New Zealand was one of the last regions settled by people. The native tribes who live there are called Maori. Watch the two videos of native Maori dance. Write a description for each dance.
 - a. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BI851yJUQQw>
 - b. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQ7kuDAq6j4>
21. Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eMAXOp2PvA> Name four places you'd like to visit or things you'd like to do in New Zealand.

On the map:

- Color the border of each Australian territory. Use a different color for each territory and color the name of the territory with the same color as the border.
- Color the borders of the North Island and South Island of New Zealand different colors.
- Color the squares for the capital cities of Australia and New Zealand red.
- Shade the mountain range in Australia brown.
- Circle the region of the Great Barrier Reef with a blue pencil.

AUSTRALIA*

Oceania is a broad expanse of water that surrounds a continent along with thousands of tiny, widely scattered islands. Oceania (also called Australasia) encompasses a region 8,000 mi. (12,800 km) wide in the Southern Hemisphere, from Australia to the central Pacific Ocean. Australia is by far the largest of the thousands of islands. It is large enough to be classified as a continent, but when compared to other continents, it is the smallest, driest, lowest, flattest, and oldest. Over time, the three billion-year-old landscape has been worn down, making Australia the only continent without a tall mountain range. The Great Dividing Range (Australia's continental divide) is close to the east coast and has the continent's highest mountains. The Australian Alps, on its southern end, provide winter recreation and the summer runoff that irrigates the lowlands to the west. The farther south one travels in Australia and New Zealand, the cooler it gets. The two main islands of New Zealand, lying 1,200 mi. (1,920 km) to the southeast, are the opposite of flat, hot, and dry Australia. New Zealand is green and hilly, with a moist climate. Some of its southern mountain peaks have a permanent snow cover. The western two-thirds of Australia is a low plateau with the most deserts of any continent. Between this plateau and the fertile east coast's Great Dividing Range are dry lowlands called artesian basins. Artesian water is underground water under pressure, which rises anywhere there is a crack in the Earth's surface. The underground water percolates from the eastern mountains. Because of a very high salt content, the water isn't drinkable and has only a limited crop application, but it does support the millions of sheep that dot the "outback." The westward-blowing Trade Winds (p. 58) are stripped of their moisture by the Great Dividing Range, causing rivers and lakes in central and western Australia to stay bone-dry most of the year (they are represented on the map by very light broken lines).

The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef, runs 1,250 mi. (2,000 km) on the northeast coast of Australia. This multi-colored mecca for scuba divers is a collection of 2,500 individual reefs supporting thousands of species of marine life. The reefs are made from the skeletons of hundreds of species of sea coral. In order for reef building to take place, water temperature must exceed 65° F (18.3° C).

Australia and the other islands of Oceania are noted for their unusual wildlife. Because the lands have been separated from other continents for millions of years (p. 2), many plants and animals are unique to this part of the world. Most of the world's marsupials (mammals that raise their immature young in external pouches), including the well-known kangaroo, live only in Australia. Two unusual non-marsupials are the platypus and the echidna (the spiny anteater); the only mammals in the world that lay eggs. There is only one placental mammal found everywhere in Oceania: the bat. No other mammal had the ability to cross the ocean. The dingo, a wild dog that has roamed Australia for thousands of years, originally came from Asia with the Aborigines. The emu and cassowary, large flightless birds that resemble ostriches, also are confined to this continent. The koala, a leaf-eating, teddy bear-like marsupial, is a common resident of the tall eucalyptus trees. There are over 400 eucalyptus species and 600 species of the acacia tree. These trees and other varieties of Australian plant life have been transplanted to other parts of the world with similar climates, such as California.

NEW ZEALAND,

Area: 103,775 sq.mi.(268,777 km²). Population: 3,940,000. Capital: Wellington, 340,000. Government: Constitutional monarchy. Language: English; Maori. Religion: Protestant. Exports: Dairy products, lamb, wool, fruit, fish, paper products. Climate: Mild; temperatures vary with latitude and altitude. □ Mild weather, ample rainfall, and heavy fertilization are responsible for New Zealand's fine pastures. The nation is the world's largest exporter of dairy products and lamb, and the second-largest producer of wool. Because its orchards are harvested when the Northern Hemisphere is in winter, New Zealand's produce is in much demand. Almost all shipping passes through the nation's largest city, Auckland (875,000), on the North Island, home to three-fourths of the population.

New Zealand was discovered by Dutch explorer Abel Tasman in 1642. He was driven off by the Maoris, who had arrived from Polynesia around 700 years earlier. It wasn't until Captain Cook established good relations with the natives in 1769 that Britain was able to settle the islands. By the early 19th century, the Maoris thought that immigration had gotten out of hand and began attacking the Europeans. British troops arrived to establish order, and eventually a peace treaty was signed in 1840, giving the British sovereignty over the islands but assuring land ownership to the Maoris. Though the exact interpretation of the treaty is still being debated, the Maoris are once again thriving because of a government effort to respect their civil and property rights. The Maoris make up about 10% of the population, and intermarriage between these Polynesians and New Zealanders of European descent is common. New Zealand has always been a politically progressive nation and was one of the first to enact social welfare legislation. In 1893, New Zealand's women were the first in the world to receive full voting rights.

Because New Zealand is located at the point where the Pacific tectonic plate passes under the Indo-Australian plate (p. 2), the islands are geologically very active: in the center of North Island is a barren plateau with a hailish environment; active volcanoes, steaming fumaroles (vapor vents), powerful geysers, boiling hot springs, and bubbling mud pools. The world's first steam-powered geothermal plant was built here in 1961. Rushing rivers also provide hydroelectric power. The tallest mountains are on the rugged South Island. Its southwest coast is called Fiordland. The most remarkable fiord (the English spell it with an "f") is Milford Sound, whose mile-high sea cliffs are the world's tallest. An unusual combination of low light, saltwater, freshwater, and warm water temperatures create a unique sea ecology that contains the world's largest formation of black coral. New Zealand does not have any snakes, but a native reptile called a tuatara predates the dinosaurs. Moas were enormous birds (up to 12 ft., 3.7 m tall), hunted into extinction by the early Maori tribes. The kiwi is not just a popular fruit, it is also a wingless bird that is the national symbol and the name by which New Zealanders refer to themselves.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

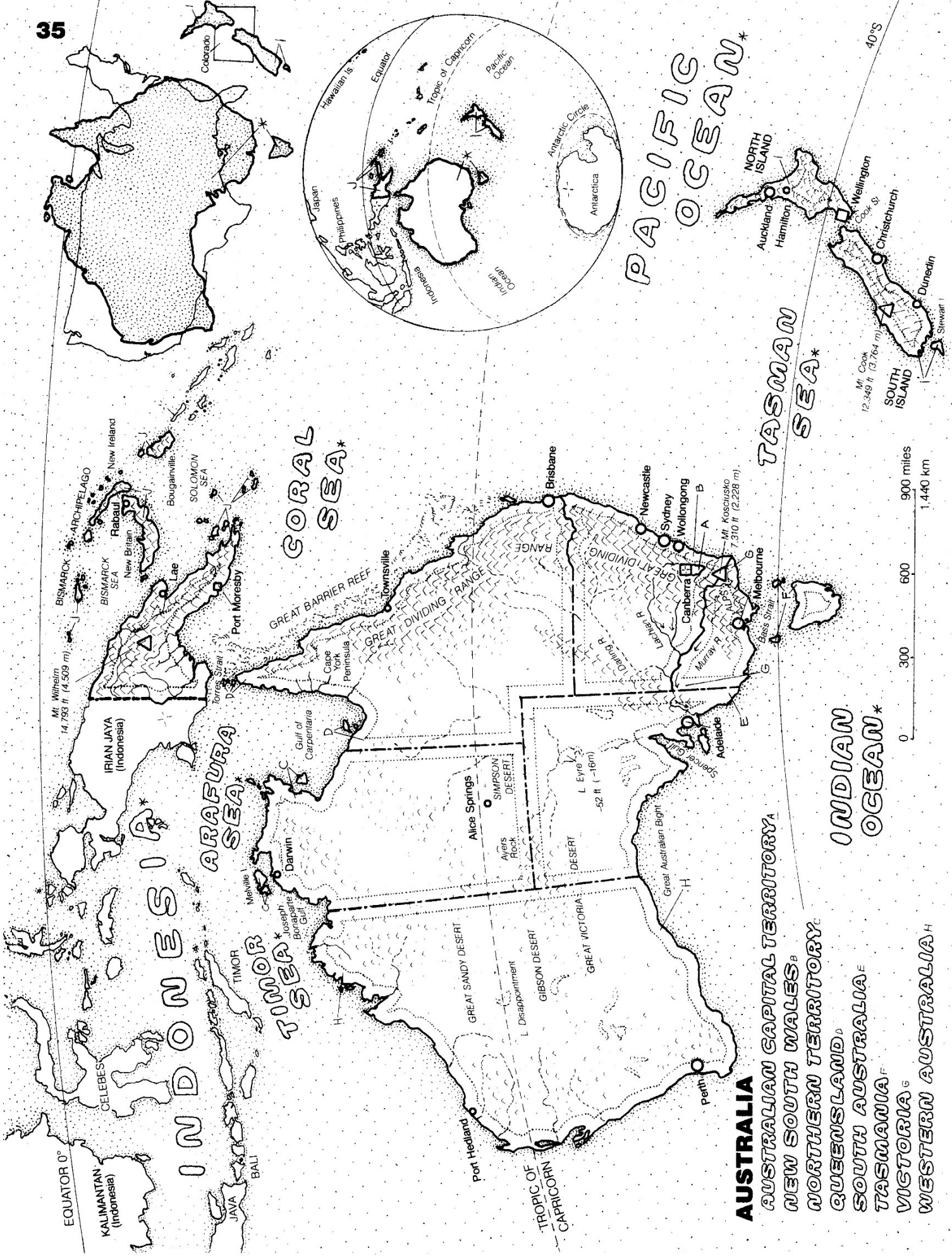
Area: 178,800 sq.mi.(463,092 km²). Population: 5,200,000. Capital: Port Moresby, 200,000. Government: Constitutional monarchy. Language: English; Pidgin; nearly 700 dialects. Exports: Copper, coffee, cocoa, copra, lumber. Climate: Tropical and damp. □ Papua New Guinea includes the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, and about 600 smaller islands. Some of the world's most primitive peoples live in this country, parts of which remain unexplored. The dark-skinned Melanesian inhabitants represent a great number of cultures and speak over 700 dialects. Pidgin English, which is English heavily flavored by native dialects, is the closest thing to a common tongue. In the late 19th century, the northern part of the island was controlled by Germany, which gave it to Australia following World War I. Papua New Guinea received its independence in 1975, but continues to rely on Australian aid.

Area: 2,970,000 sq.mi.(7,692,300 km²). Population: 19,750,000. Capital: Canberra, 350,000. Government: Constitutional monarchy. Language: English. Religion: Protestant. Exports: Wool, iron ore, coal, bauxite, beef, cereals, sugar. Climate: The tropical north gets heavy winter rains; the east coast is mild; Tasmania is cool and damp. The rest of the country is very dry and seasonally hot. □ Australia, the smallest continent but one of the largest countries (about the size of the U.S. without Alaska), has been called the "Land Down Under" because of its location south of the Equator. The name Australia comes from the Latin "australis," meaning "southern." Coastal parts of Australia were first explored by the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain in the early 17th century.

In 1770, Captain Cook arrived and claimed the continent for Great Britain. The earliest immigrants were inmates of Britain's new overseas penal colony. For many years the only European settlers were British and Irish immigrants; Australia was a huge, isolated, English outpost in Southeast Asia. The nation became completely independent in 1901, and after World War II, other ethnic Europeans were admitted. Immigration laws were later expanded to include Asian nationals, and today, Australia is a multi-racial and multi-cultural nation; close to a quarter of the population is foreign-born. When the first Europeans arrived, approximately 300,000 Aborigines were living on the continent. Their ancestors migrated from Asia 20,000 to 50,000 years ago. These dark-skinned nomads were nearly wiped out by European disease and mistreatment. Their numbers are on the rise (currently 350,000) as the government is making restitution for the wrongs of the past. They are now able to retain their tribal lands and culture, or have the choice of becoming thoroughly integrated into Australia's modern society. One well-known artifact, the boomerang, is an ancient Aborigine invention. Aboriginal artwork has been gaining international interest.

Even with growing industries, Australia's greatest wealth continues to come from mining and agriculture. The country is the top exporter of bauxite, and it has large reserves of iron, coal, lead, zinc, and other minerals. Australia is the world's leading producer of wool. Most of the sheep are the incredibly woolly merinos, which thrive in the hot, dry interior ("outback"). Not surprisingly, the country is also the leading exporter of lamb and mutton. Cattle do well on the relatively barren ranches (called "stations"), the weather is mild and there is plenty of land for each animal. Australia is so large, and its meager population so scattered, that in the outback, medical aid has to be rendered by airplane, and children are taught at home by radio and mail correspondence.

Most Australians live in the cities. The populated areas, farms, and industries are located along the southeast coast in the state of *New South Wales*. Sydney (3,800,000), the largest city, has one of the world's great natural harbors. Sydney's ultra-modern opera house is a startling sight; its many pointed roofs resemble the sails of passing boats. Australia is made up of six states and two territories. The tiny *Australian Capital Territory*, located within New South Wales, is the site of the nation's capital, Canberra, which is the only major city that isn't on the coast. Victoria, an important farming state, is on the southeast coast. Its principal city and major port is Melbourne (3,250,000). The smallest state, Tasmania, is an island off the southeastern tip of the mainland. The Great Dividing Range submerges beneath the Bass Strait and surfaces to form the island. This important apple-growing region is a popular resort area. Queensland occupies the northeast corner of the nation. The savanna-like land is ideal for cattle raising. Three states—the *Northern Territory*, *South Australia*, and *Western Australia*—make up two-thirds of the nation. Except for a narrow Mediterranean climate belt along the south coast, these states are mostly barren desert. The remarkable Ayers Rock, located near the center of Australia, may be the world's largest monolith. This enormous oval boulder is sacred to the Aborigines. It rises abruptly from the flat desert floor to a height of 1,140 ft. (348 m) and is nearly 2 mi. (3 km) long. It can be compared to an iceberg in that only about 5% of the rock is above ground.



- AUSTRALIA**
- AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**
- NEW SOUTH WALES**
- QUEENSLAND**
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA**
- TASMANIA**
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

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INDIAN OCEAN*

TASMAN SEA*

PACIFIC OCEAN*

CORAL SEA*

INDONESIA*

IRIAN JAYA (Indonesia)

TIMOR*

CELEBES*

JAVA*

BALI*

PHILIPPINES*

JAPAN*

INDONESIA*

IRIAN*

ANTARCTICA*

NEW ZEALAND*

NORTH ISLAND*

SOUTH ISLAND*