



# **Chapter 16**

## **Australia**

**Geography & History**

# *Geography*

- Location and Size
- Geographic Regions
- Climate
- Major Cities



# Location & Size



# Geographic Region



**Australia**





# *Mount Kosciuszko*(科修斯科山)

- Southwest in Canberra of new south wales
- The highest point in Australia and Oceania
- 2228 meters above sea level
- Poland explorer schmitz, lai kay found the mountain in 1839, and the polish hero named after (1746-1817).



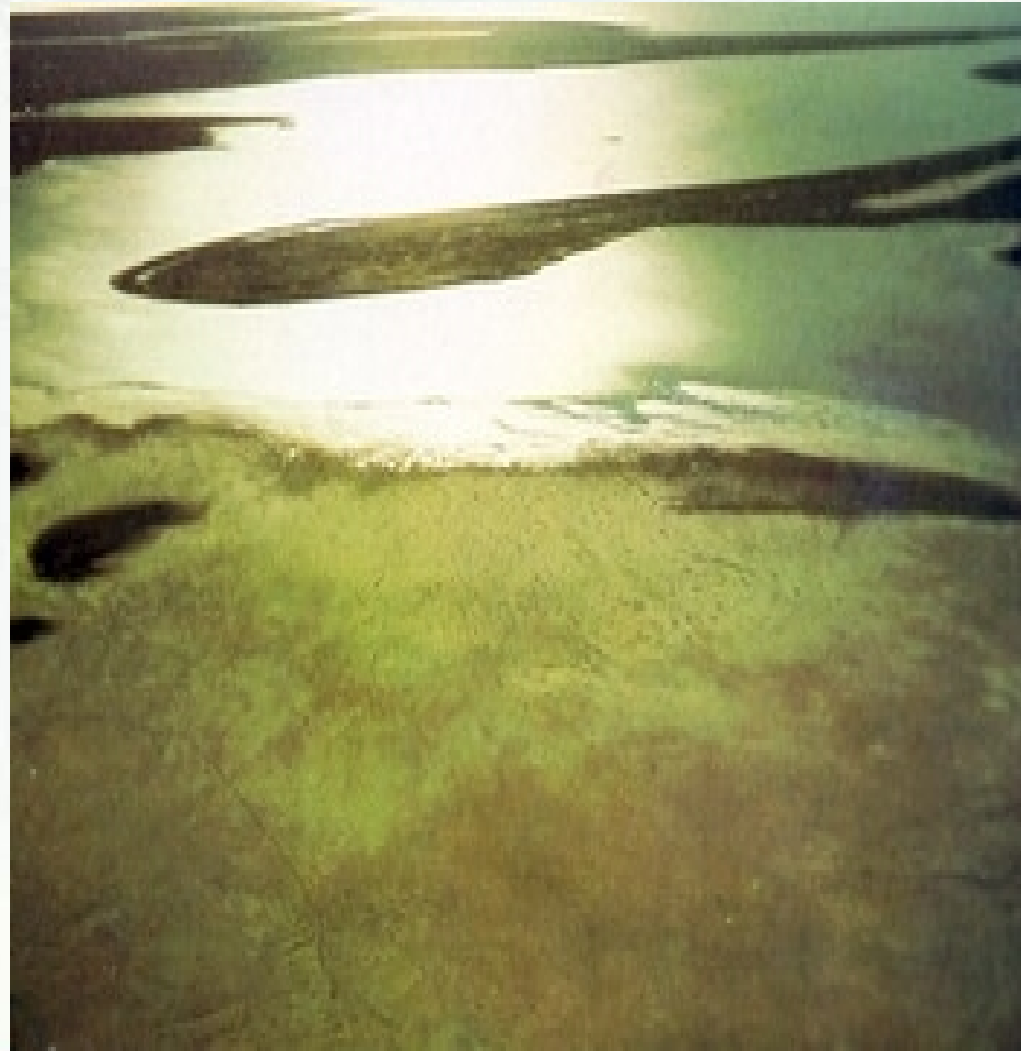
# Murray-Darling Basin (墨累达令流域)

- 3370 kilometers long, watershed covers one 7 of the land area of Australia, is Australia's most important agricultural area. The name of this river basin is from the basin's two major rivers, the Murray and darling rivers.



# *Lake Eyre*(艾尔湖)

- The lowest point in the country
- Some 12 meters below sea level



# *Climate*

## 1、 Southern Hemisphere

- January and February are the hottest summer months
- June and July are the coldest winter months

## 2、 Vary greatly from region to region

- tropical area—hot all year without winter
- temperate regions of the south:
  - enjoy a moderate climate, with hot summers and mild winters
  - The coldest areas are the highlands and plateaus of Tasmania and the southeastern portion of the mainland.



# *Climate*

- 3、 Australia is widely known as "the Dry Continent" due to its low rainfall. The aridity of Australia stems from its proximity to the equator.
- 4、 The hot and dry conditions of Australia bring about recurring droughts across the country. The 1895 to 1903 drought is considered Australia's worst draught in terms of severity and scale.





# *History*

- Early History
- Discovery and Exploration
- European Settlement
- Colonization
- The Road Toward Federation
- Australia in the 20th Century

# *Early History*

1. The Aborigines were the first inhabitants of Australian from southeast Asia at least 50,000 years ago and they mainly lived in the northern coast, the southeast and Tasmania.
2. The reason why they migrated is that it was a period when low sea levels permitted the simplest forms of land and water travel.
3. The way of their living: a nomadic or semi-nomadic life
4. The Aborigines used fire as a hunting tool and they had a unique relationship with the environment, their religious beliefs were firmly linked to the land and those living things.





# *Fires Tick Farming*



The Aborigines used fire as a hunting tool, they cleared areas using fire in order to stimulate the growth of grazing pastures and drive out small animals that they could easily capture, which is called firesticking farming.



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