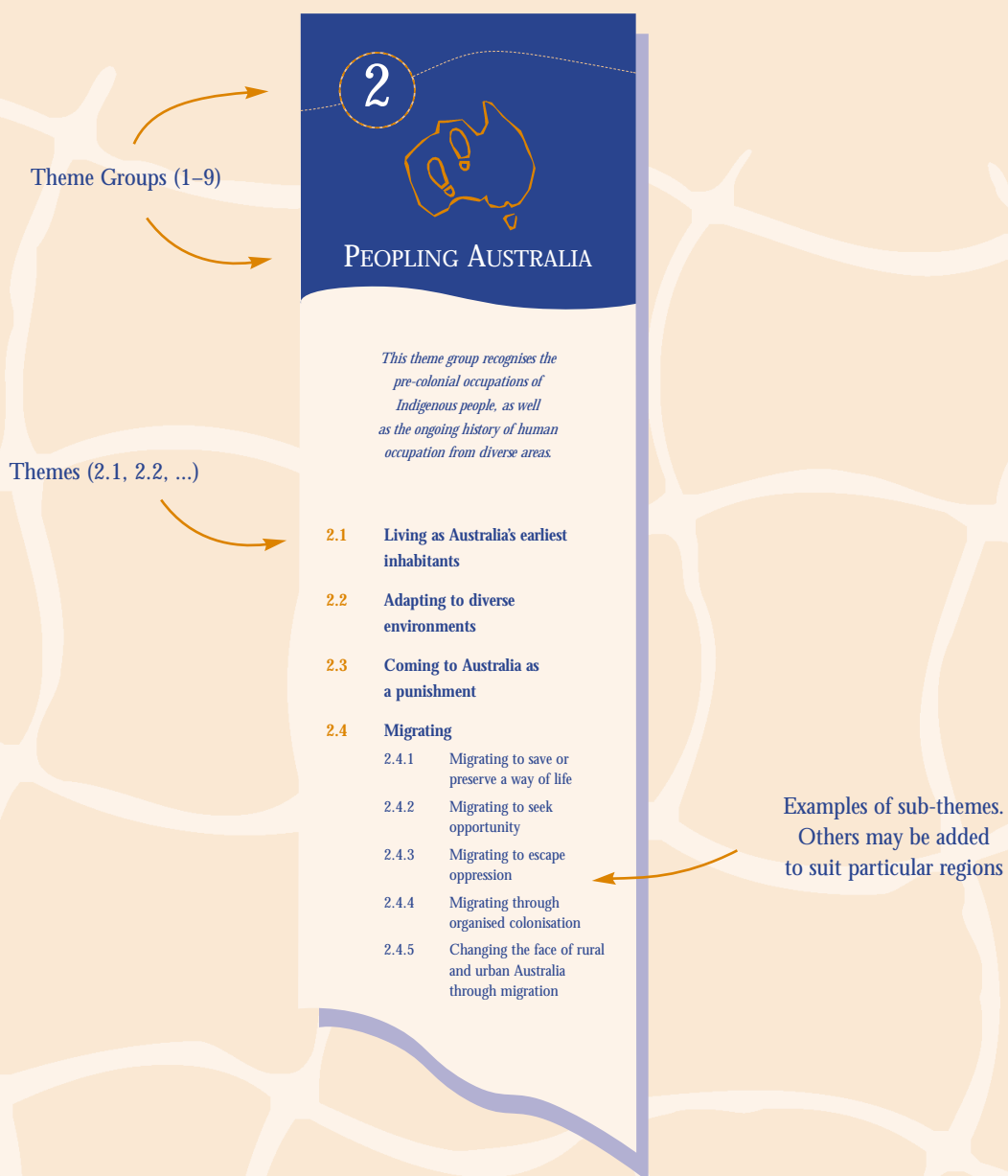


# AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES FRAMEWORK

## KEY



1



## TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT

*The environment exists apart from being a construct of human consciousness. However, a thematic approach recognises the human factor in the natural environment, and how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time.*

- 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals
- 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2



## PEOPLING AUSTRALIA

*This theme group recognises the pre-colonial occupations of Indigenous people, as well as the ongoing history of human occupation from diverse areas.*

- 2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 2.4 Migrating
  - 2.4.1 Migrating to save or preserve a way of life
  - 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
  - 2.4.3 Migrating to escape oppression
  - 2.4.4 Migrating through organised colonisation
  - 2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration
- 2.5 Promoting settlement
- 2.6 Fighting for land
  - 2.6.1 Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals
  - 2.6.2 Displacing Indigenous people

3



## DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

*While Geoffrey Blainey conceived of Australian history as dominated by the 'tyranny of distance' this concept is alien to Indigenous Australians. Eighteenth and nineteenth century developments in technology made it possible to link the continent to distant marketplaces, and the incentive for almost every expedition by the first European 'explorers' was the search for valuable resources. Much subsequent Australian history has revolved around the search for a staple on which to base regional economic development.*

- 3.1 Exploring the coastline
  - 3.1.1 Looking for inland seas and waterways
  - 3.1.2 Looking for overland stock routes
  - 3.1.3 Prospecting for precious metals
  - 3.1.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
  - 3.1.5 Laying out boundaries
- 3.2 Constructing capital city economies
- 3.3 Surveying the continent
  - 3.3.1 Looking for inland seas and waterways
  - 3.3.2 Looking for overland stock routes
  - 3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals
  - 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
  - 3.3.5 Laying out boundaries
- 3.4 Utilising natural resources
  - 3.4.1 Hunting
  - 3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
  - 3.4.3 Mining
  - 3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource
  - 3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources
- 3.5 Developing primary production
  - 3.5.1 Grazing stock
  - 3.5.2 Breeding animals
  - 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 3.6 Recruiting labour
- 3.7 Establishing communications
  - 3.7.1 Establishing postal services
  - 3.7.2 Developing electric means of communication
- 3.8 Moving goods and people
  - 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
  - 3.8.2 Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
  - 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
  - 3.8.4 Making economic use of inland waterways
  - 3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
  - 3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
  - 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
  - 3.8.8 Getting fuel to engines
  - 3.8.9 Moving goods and people by air
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 3.10 Integrating people into the cash economy
  - 3.10.1 Assisting Indigenous people into the cash economy
  - 3.10.2 Encouraging women into employment
  - 3.10.3 Encouraging fringe and alternative businesses
- 3.11 Altering the environment
  - 3.11.1 Regulating waterways
  - 3.11.2 Reclaiming land
  - 3.11.3 Irrigating land
  - 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
  - 3.11.5 Establishing water supplies
- 3.12 Feeding people
  - 3.12.1 Using indigenous foodstuffs
  - 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
  - 3.12.3 Importing foodstuffs
  - 3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages
  - 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
- 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
- 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
  - 3.14.1 Building to suit Australian conditions
  - 3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction
- 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
- 3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
  - 3.16.1 Dealing with hazards and disasters
- 3.17 Inventing devices
- 3.18 Financing Australia
  - 3.18.1 Raising capital
  - 3.18.2 Banking and lending
  - 3.18.3 Insuring against risk
  - 3.18.4 Cooperating to raise capital (co-ops, building societies, etc.)
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 3.20 Informing Australians
  - 3.20.1 Making, printing and distributing newspapers
  - 3.20.2 Broadcasting
- 3.21 Entertaining for profit
- 3.22 Lodging people
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 3.24 Selling companionship and sexual services
- 3.25 Adorning Australians
  - 3.25.1 Dressing up Australians
- 3.26 Providing health services
  - 3.26.1 Providing medical and dental services
  - 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
  - 3.26.3 Developing alternative approaches to good health
  - 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities

4

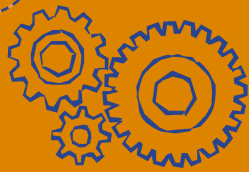


## BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES

*Although many people came to Australia in search of personal gain, they realised the need to co-operate in the building of safe, pleasant urban environments. Australian urbanisation and suburbanisation have special characteristics which set them apart from similar phenomena elsewhere in the world.*

- 4.1 Planning urban settlements
  - 4.1.1 Selecting township sites
  - 4.1.2 Making suburbs
  - 4.1.3 Learning to live with property booms and busts
  - 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
  - 4.1.5 Developing city centres
- 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

5



## WORKING

*Although a lot of what we call work is related to the economy, most of it is not undertaken for profit. A great deal of the work done in the home is neither paid nor counted as part of the national economy. Some of the most interesting recent social history written about Australia concerns work and workplaces.*

- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions**
  - 5.1.1 Coping with unemployment
  - 5.1.2 Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places**
- 5.3 Caring for workers' dependent children**
- 5.4 Working in offices**
- 5.5 Trying to make crime pay**
- 5.6 Working in the home**
- 5.7 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy**
- 5.8 Working on the land**

6



## EDUCATING

*Every society educates its young. While European education places a great emphasis on the formal schooling system, education encompasses much more.*

- 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education**
- 6.2 Establishing schools**
- 6.3 Training people for the workplace**
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education**
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places**
- 6.6 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures**

7

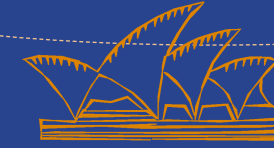


## GOVERNING

*This theme group is as much about self-government as it is about being governed. It includes all the business of politics, including hostility to acts of government.*

- 7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire**
- 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy**
  - 7.2.1 Protesting
  - 7.2.2 Struggling for inclusion in the political process
  - 7.2.3 Working to promote civil liberties
  - 7.2.4 Forming political associations
- 7.3 Making City-States**
- 7.4 Federating Australia**
- 7.5 Governing Australia's colonial possessions**
- 7.6 Administering Australia**
  - 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
  - 7.6.2 Controlling entry of persons and disease
  - 7.6.3 Policing Australia
  - 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
  - 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
  - 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
  - 7.6.7 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
  - 7.6.8 Administering Indigenous Affairs
  - 7.6.9 Conserving Australian resources
  - 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
  - 7.6.11 Conserving economically valuable resources
  - 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
- 7.7 Defending Australia**
  - 7.7.1 Providing for the common defence
  - 7.7.2 Preparing to face invasion
  - 7.7.3 Going to war
- 7.8 Establishing regional and local identity**

8



## DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA'S CULTURAL LIFE

*Australians are more likely to express their sense of identity in terms of a way of life rather than allegiance to an abstract patriotic ideal. One of the achievements of this society has been the creation of a rich existence away from the workplace. While some of the activities encompassed in this theme are pursued for profit - horse racing and cinema, for instance - their reason for being is the sheer enjoyment of spectators. While many people could not pursue careers in art, literature, science, entertainment or the church without being paid, those activities do not fit easily into the categories of economy or workplace.*

- 8.1 Organising recreation**
  - 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
  - 8.1.2 Betting
  - 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
  - 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
- 8.2 Going to the beach**
- 8.3 Going on holiday**
- 8.4 Eating and drinking**
- 8.5 Forming associations**
  - 8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
  - 8.5.2 Helping other people
  - 8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
  - 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
- 8.6 Worshipping**
  - 8.6.1 Worshipping together
  - 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
  - 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions
  - 8.6.4 Making places for worship
  - 8.6.5 Evangelising
  - 8.6.6 Running city missions
  - 8.6.7 Running missions to Australia's indigenous people
- 8.7 Honouring achievement**
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen**
- 8.9 Commemorating significant events**
  - 8.9.1 Remembering disasters
  - 8.9.2 Remembering public spectacles
- 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences**
  - 8.10.1 Making music
  - 8.10.2 Creating visual arts
  - 8.10.3 Creating literature
  - 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
  - 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
- 8.11 Making Australian folklore**
  - 8.11.1 Celebrating folk heroes
  - 8.11.2 Myth making and story-telling
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes**
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs**
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements**
- 8.15 Being homeless**

9



## MARKING THE PHASES OF LIFE

*Although much of the experience of growing up and growing old does not readily relate to particular heritage sites, there are places that can illustrate this important theme. Most of the phases of life set out below are universal experiences.*

- 9.1 Bringing babies into the world**
  - 9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals
  - 9.1.2 Promoting mothers' and babies' health
- 9.2 Growing up**
  - 9.2.1 Being children
  - 9.2.2 Joining youth organisations
  - 9.2.3 Being teenagers
  - 9.2.4 Courting
- 9.3 Forming families and partnerships**
  - 9.3.1 Establishing partnerships
  - 9.3.2 Bringing up children
- 9.4 Being an adult**
- 9.5 Living outside a family/partnership**
- 9.6 Growing old**
  - 9.6.1 Retiring
  - 9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged
- 9.7 Dying**
  - 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
  - 9.7.2 Mourning the dead
  - 9.7.3 Remembering the dead