### Australian territories:

- **Mountains**: The Great Dividing Range east coast of Australia. The rest is level.
- **Western Plateau**: two thirds of Australia (Outback)
- **Deserts**: Great Sandy, Great Victoria, and Gibson Deserts.
  - **Nullarbor Plain**: Southern part of Australia
  - **Great Barrier Reef**: Along the Northeast coastline of Australia.

### Resources:

- **East**: Coal
- **Everywhere**: Gold, silver lead, iron ore, and zinc
- **Livestock raising everywhere**
- **Subsistence and commercial farming in the southeast.**

### Australia:

- **Coal**<Machinery

### Federated States of Micronesia:

- **Islands above Papua New Guinea**: Fish<Food

### Fiji:

- **Sugar**<Machinery

### Kiribati:

- **Coconut Products**<Food

### Marshall Islands:

- **Northern most islands**: Coconut Products<Foods

### Nauru:

- **Phosphates**<Foods

### New Zealand:

- **Southeast of Australia**: Wool<Machinery

### Palau:

- **Fish**<Machinery

### Papua New Guinea:

- **Above Australia**: Gold<Machinery

### Samoa:

- **Coconut**<Foods

### Solomon Islands:

- **Cocoa**<Machinery

### Tonga:

- **Squash**<Foods

### Tuvalu:

- **Coconut Products**<Foods

### Vanuatu:

- **Coconut Products**<Machinery

### Climate & Vegetation:

- Deserts, grassland, shrubs, and mixed forests along the eastern, southern, and southwestern coast.
- **Climates**:
  - **Chaparral**: southern coast
  - **Tropical Grasslands**: all but central
  - **Deserts**: central
### Cultural Geography

**Aborigines** (means from the beginning): May be the oldest surviving culture in the world.

**Maori**: New Zealanders indigenous population, from the Pacific islands of Polynesia.

**Pacific Islanders**: originally from Asia 30,000 years. The three groups are Melanesians, Micronesians, and Polynesians.

**Europeans**: by colonization.

**Asians**: from Chinese traders.

**Languages**: 1,200 of the 3000 languages world-wide are spoken in Oceania.

**Population Density**:
- Southeastern Australia
- All New Zealand

### History & Government

Started as clans, then migration from Asia.

Australia: boomerangs, koalas, kangaroos, dingoes, and outback.

1500-1700 European colonization:
- Most well-known explorer was James Cook (British).
- Great Britain first used Australia as a colony for convicts.
- Once gold was found, there was a rush to Australia.

**It was disastrous to the indigenous population, as the British forcibly removed the Aborigines and brought diseases to both Australia and New Zealand.**

The area has become a blend of all cultures; thou the British culture has influenced it the most.

This area suffered major effects because of all the nuclear testing done on both small islands and on the water.

Don’t forget El Nino.

100-1900’s Britain, France, Germany, Spain, and the USA struggled for control over island groups.

When WWII started, Germany gave control of their islands to Japan. Japan used them to attack the US at Pearl Harbor. After the war all those islands would fall under US control. They became trust territories dependent on the United Nations. Most are now totally independent.
Australia, and New Zealand: were very dependent on the United Kingdom, after WWII. They have since become more dependent on US trade, and have both become independent.

South Pacific Island: (Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Island) all have gained their independence from foreign rulers.

Antarctica: 1800’s Europeans spot it. 1900’s Norwegians explore (Roald Amundsen). Robert Scott British explorer who set out for the South Pole too. Roald made it to the South Pole on Dec. 14, 1911 (Summer), Scott arrived a month later. Today 12 countries work together to explore and survive in Antarctica.

Religions:
Aborigines have Dreamtime, and believe spirits are in all things (rocks, plant, animals...)
Christianity brought in by Europeans, and is the main religion in the area.

Australia: #1 in wool.

New Zealand: leader in dairy products, lamb, beef, and wool.

All Area: Mining and Manufacturing (Gold, diamonds, Uranium, iron ore, petroleum, ...)

Tourism is main industry.

Rugged land makes roads and trains difficult.

Nuclear testing has left a lasting impression on the area.

THE END