



# **SEJARAH AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA (3 SKS)**

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN SEJARAH  
FPIPS - UPI**



**INDONESIA**

**PAPUA NEW  
GUINEA**

**KIRIBATI**

**NORTHERN  
TERRITORY**

**VANUATU**

**QUEENSLAND**

**FIJI  
ISLANDS**

**WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA**

**AUSTRALIA**

**SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA**

**NEW SOUTH  
WALES**

**VICTORIA**

**NEW  
ZEALAND**

# BENUA YANG BELUM DIKETAHUI

1



Peta Robert Thorne, 1527

2



Peta yang dipublikasikan di Paris, 1587

3



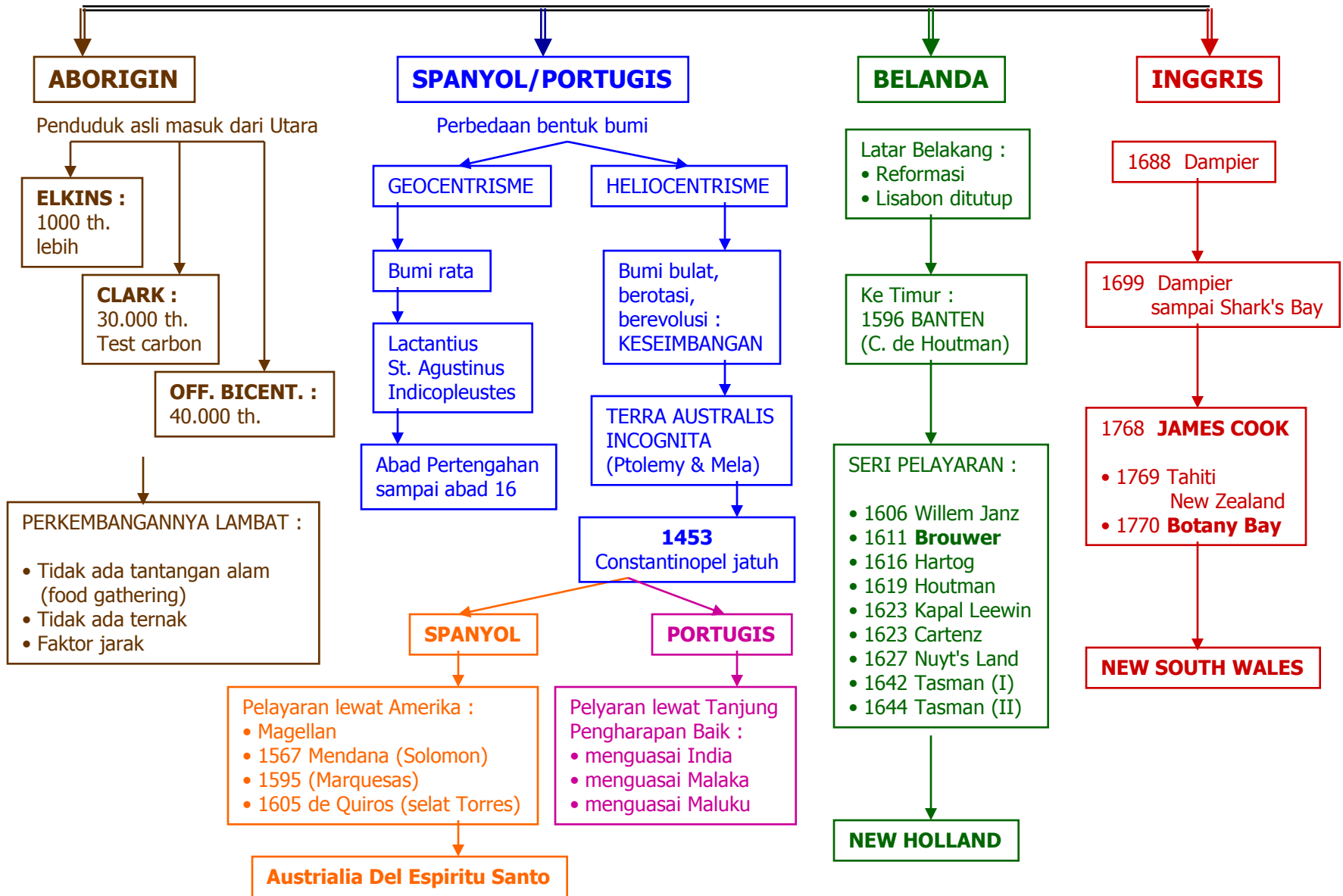
Peta Plancius, 1594

4



Peta Hondius, 1595

# PENEMUAN BENUA AUSTRALIA



## PENDUDUK ASLI DAN BUDAYANYA



**ABORIGINES**



**TASMANIANS**



**Aboriginal bark paintings – An x-ray kangaroo from Oenpelli, Arnhem Land, and a scorpion from Groote Eylandt**

**Rock painting in the Wellington Range, Arnhem Land, showing male and female spirit being**





### **Islanders land Torres titles**

After struggling for almost 80 years to reclaim their lands, The Kaurareg people were yesterday granted native title over Seven islands in the Torres Strait.

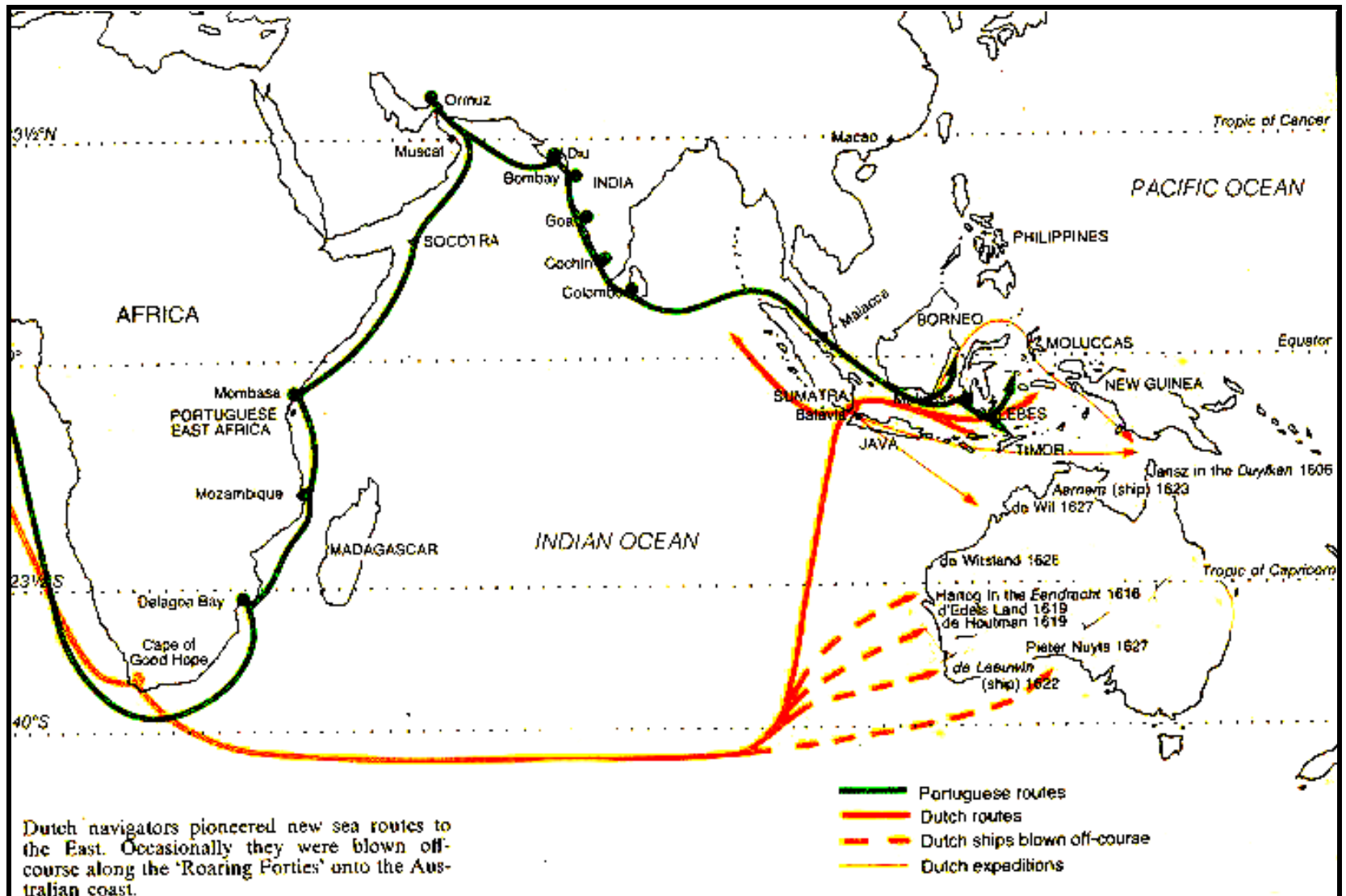
Milton Savage, of Horn Island, is shown leaving Brisbane's Federal Court.



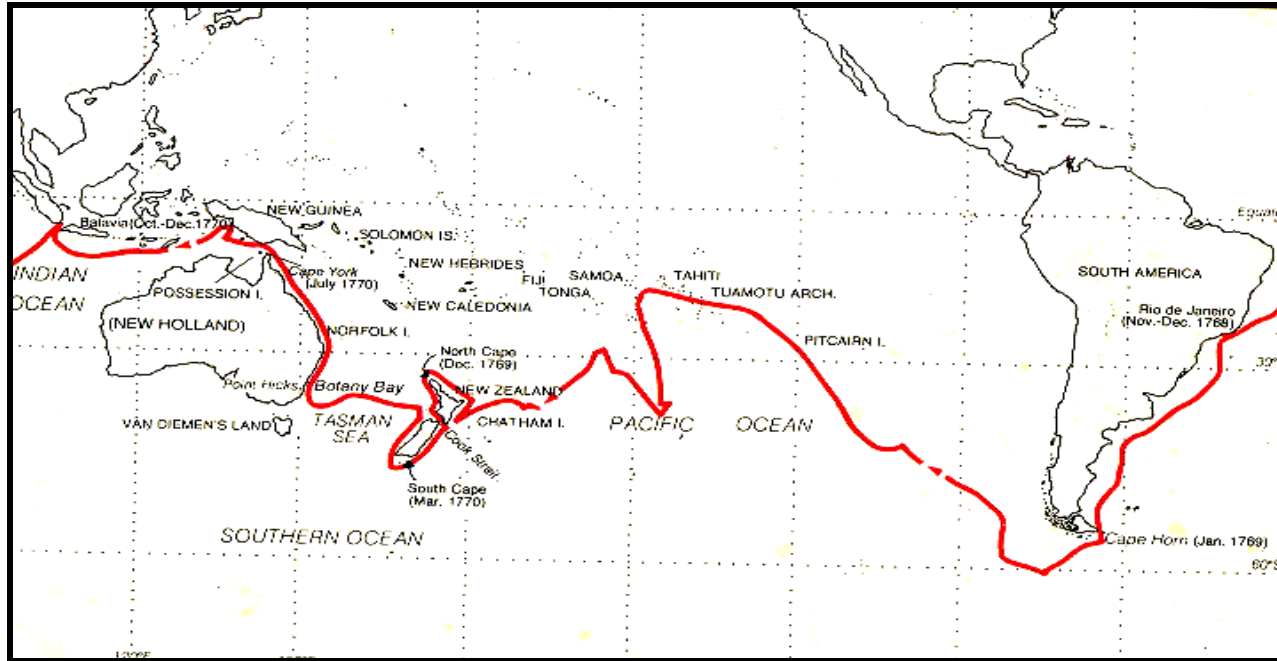
**Kata Tjuta (The Olgas) glows with an inner heat in the cooling evening air.**



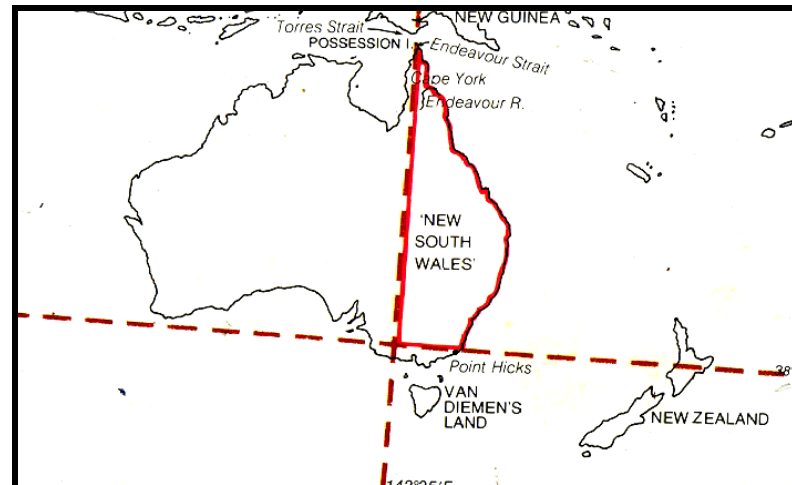
## RUTE PERJALANAN BELANDA DAN PORTUGIS KE TIMUR



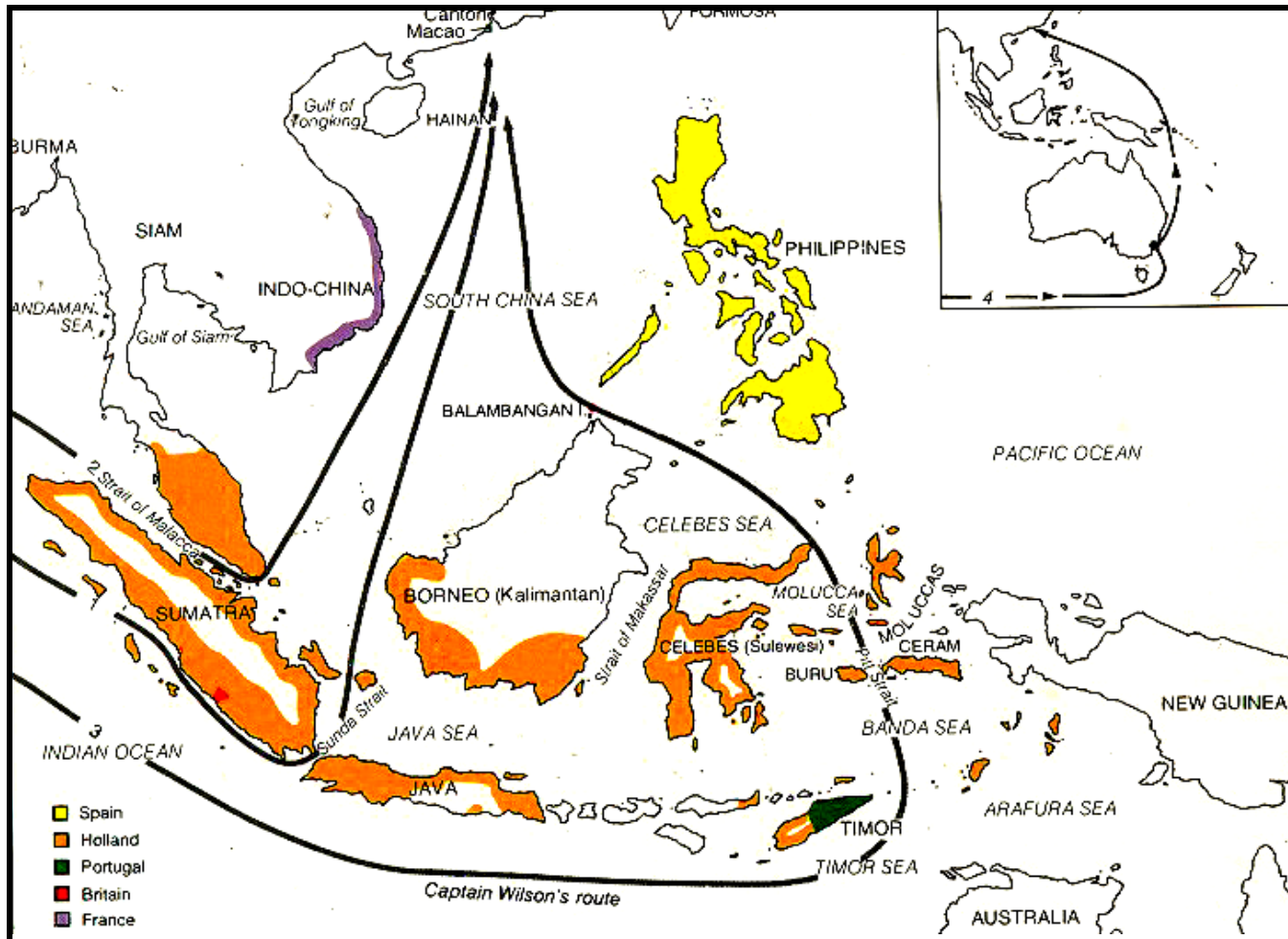
# PELAYARAN JAMES COOK KE AUSTRALIA



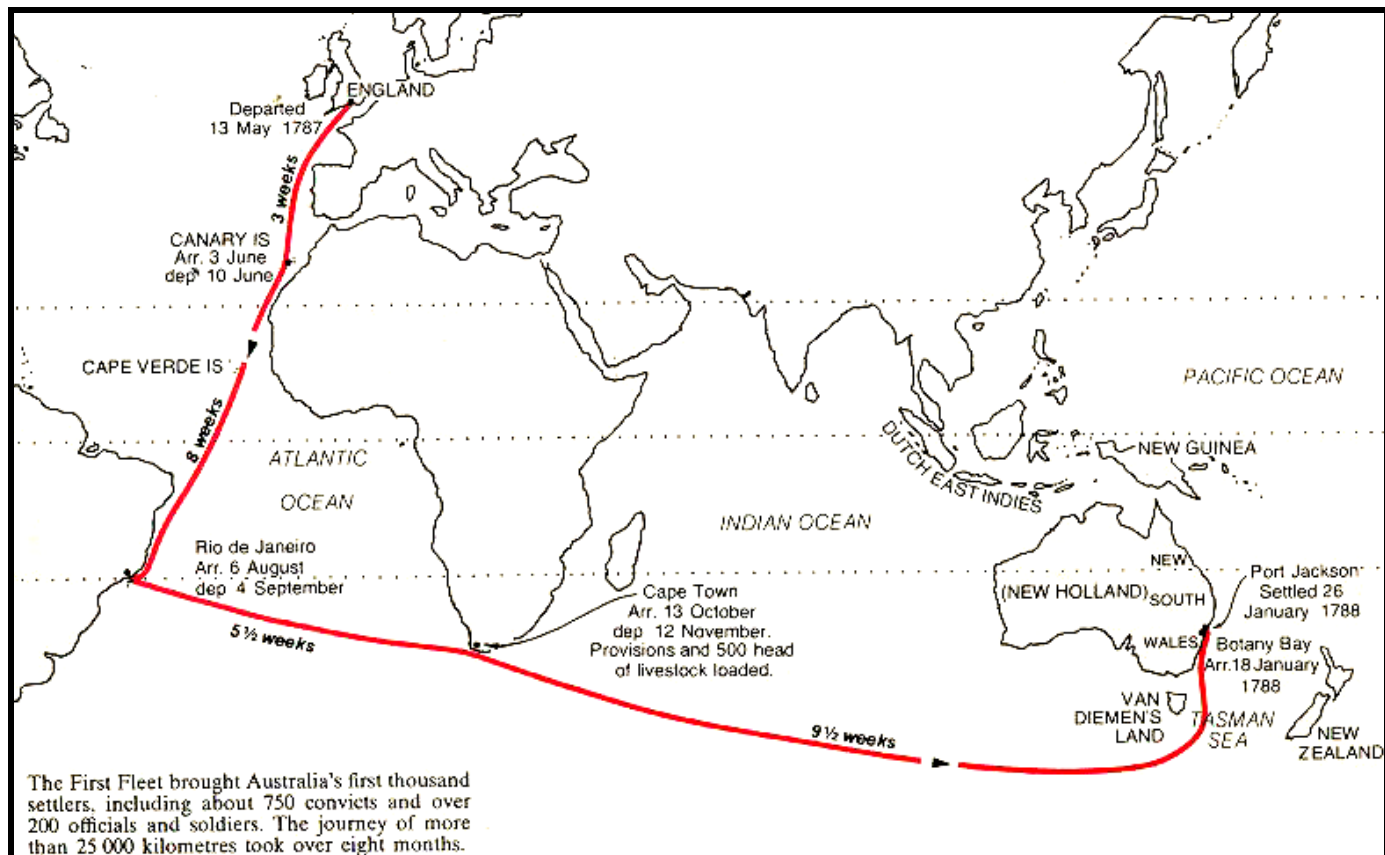
**KLAIM COOK UNTUK INGGRIS  
(NEW SOUTH WALES)**



# ALTERNATIF RUTE PERDAGANGAN INGGRIS (1780)



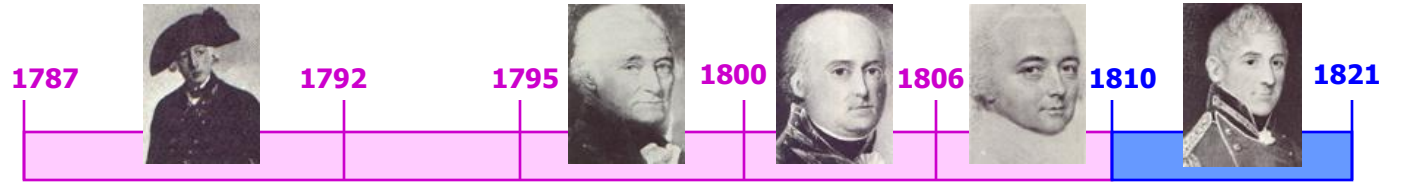
## PELAYARAN FIRST FLEET, MAI 1787 - JANUARI 1788





**Phillip and his officers toast the new colony – Sydney Cove, 26 January 1788**

# PEMBENTUKAN KOLONI INGGRIS DI NEW SOUTH WALES



**PENAL SETTLEMENT**

**MOTIVASI**

**NON PENAL SETTLEMENT :**

- Naval Supplies
- Swing to the East
- Maritime Base

**Arthur Phillip**  
26 - 1 1788

Usaha :

- Self help
- Persahabatan dengan Aborigin

**Grose (NSW Corps)**

Hadiah tanah

Monopoli

Peredaran Rum

**GOLONGAN EKSKLUSIF**

John MacArthur

**Hunter**

- Membuka pabrik bir
- eksplorasi pantai
- narapidana Irlandia

**P.G.King**

**RUM REBELLION**

**W. Bligh**

**L. Macquarie**

Menciptakan kondisi yang kondusif :

- NSW Corps bubar
- memperbaiki moral
- pembangunan
- perhatian kepada emansipist

Keinginan rakyat untuk turut dalam pemerintahan

**EKSPLORASI**

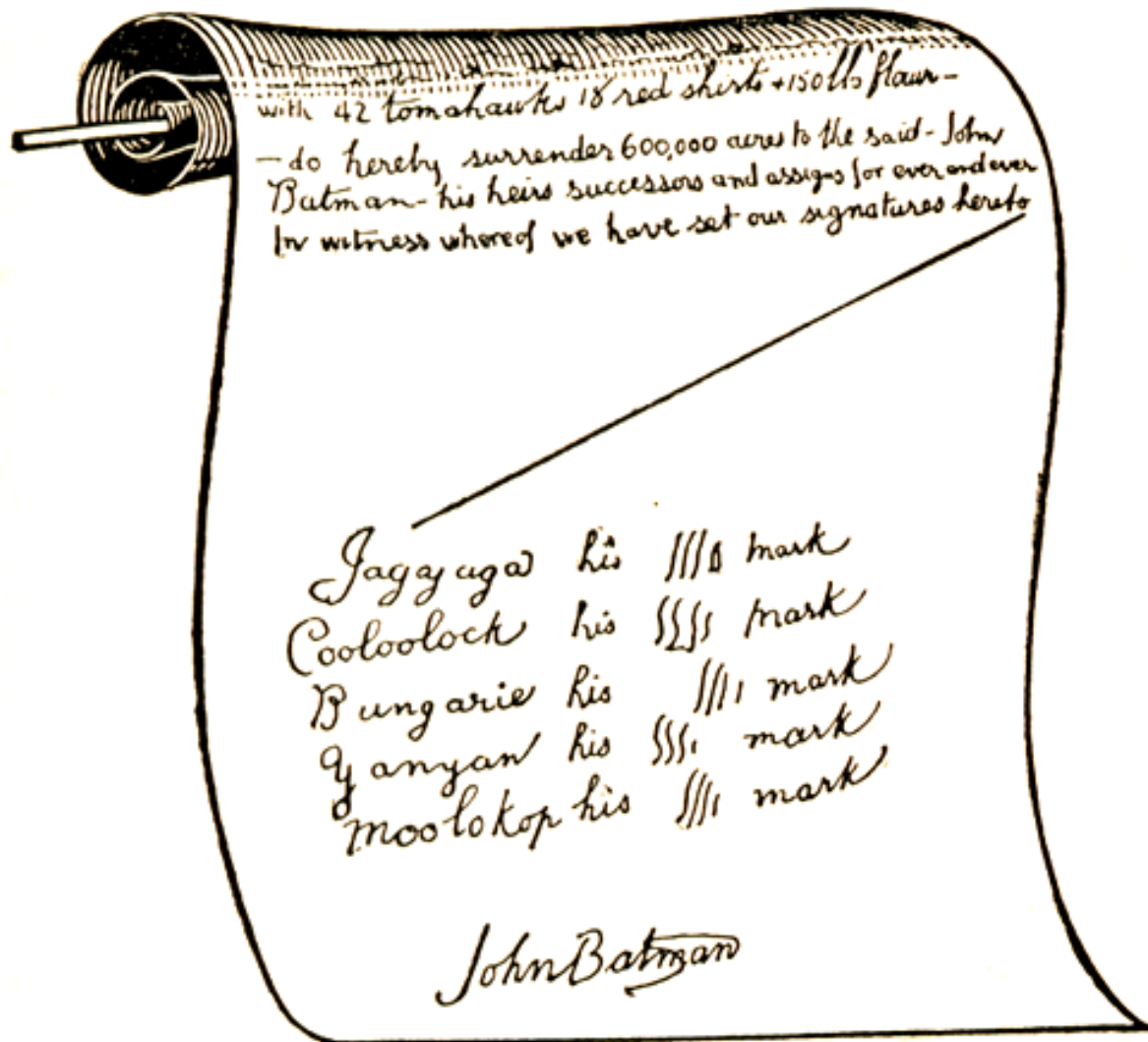
**PANTAI (coastal)**

**1795 : Flinders & Bass** Port Hacking  
**1798 : Flinders & Bass** Western Port  
Selat Bass  
Tasmania

**1801 - 1803 : Flinders** keliling Australia  
**1802 : Bowen** Port Phillip  
**1802 : Collins** Port Phillip  
Derwent  
Port Dalrymple

**PEDALAMAN (inland)**

**1813 : Blaxland** dkk Bathurst  
**1817 : Oxley**  
**1824 : Hume & Hovell**  
**1828 : Sturt**

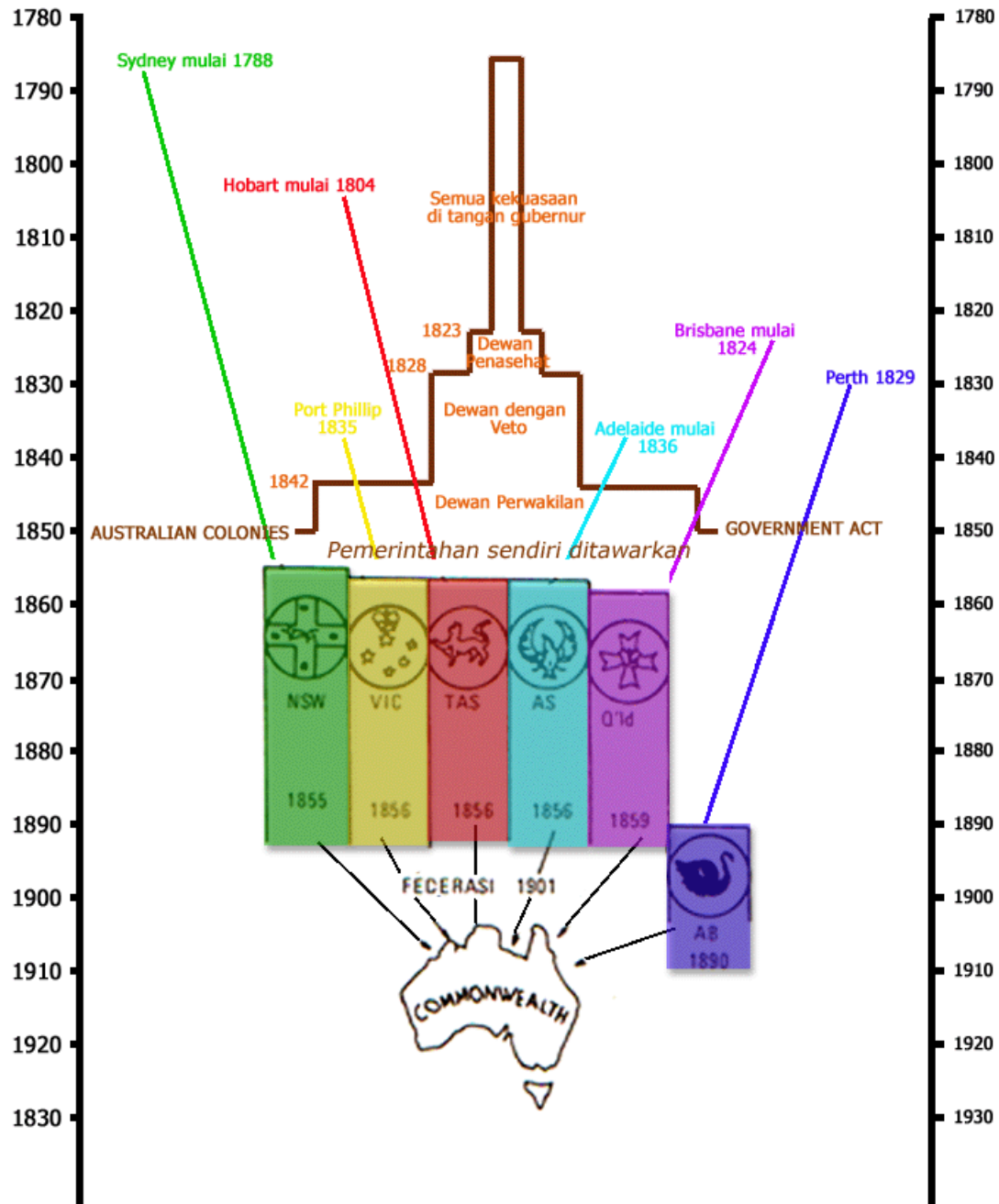


with 42 tomahawks 18 red shirts + 150 lbs flour -  
- do hereby surrender 600,000 acres to the said - John  
Batman - his heirs successors and assigns for ever and ever  
In witness whereof we have set our signatures hereto

Jagayuga his ||| mark  
Cooloock his ||| mark  
Bungarie his ||| mark  
Yanyan his ||| mark  
moolokop his ||| mark

John Batman

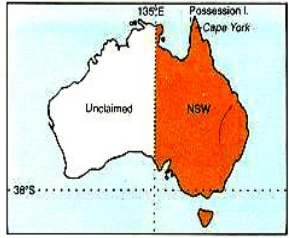
BATMAN DOES THINGS IN TRUE LEGAL STYLE





# PERLUASAN DAN PERTUMBUHAN KOLONI-KOLONI

1788:  
Britain claims eastern Australia



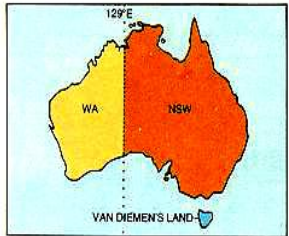
On 21 August 1770 Captain James Cook claimed for Britain the eastern coast of Australia from Possession Island (141°36'E longitude) to the line of latitude 38°S. In 1786 Captain Arthur Phillip was ordered by Lord Sydney, the Colonial Secretary, to claim for Britain the land lying between latitude 10°37'S (Cape York) and latitude 43°39'S (South Cape), and 'of all the country inland to westward as far as 135°E of longitude'. Phillip officially claimed this territory on his arrival in January 1788.

1825:  
New South Wales extended



In 1824-25 Britain claimed more of the Australian continent and the western border of New South Wales was moved to 129°E longitude. In December 1825 Van Diemen's Land became a separate colony.

1829:  
Western Australia founded



On 2 May 1829 Captain Fremantle officially claimed the rest of the continent, west of longitude 129°E, on behalf of the British government. Governor Stirling proclaimed the new colony of Western Australia on 18 June 1829.

1836:  
South Australia founded



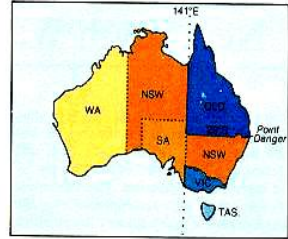
On 15 August 1834 the British parliament passed an Act to set up the new colony of South Australia. It was to be bounded by the lines of longitude 132°E and 141°E and the line of latitude 26°S. The colony was proclaimed by Captain Hindmarsh on 28 December 1836.

1851:  
Victoria separates from New South Wales



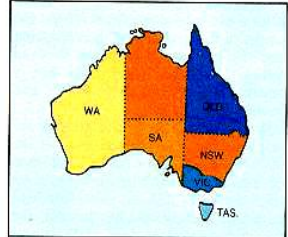
The Port Phillip District separated from New South Wales and became the colony of Victoria in 1851. The border was a straight line from Cape Howe which then met and followed the Murray River to the boundary of South Australia.

1859:  
Queensland becomes a separate colony.



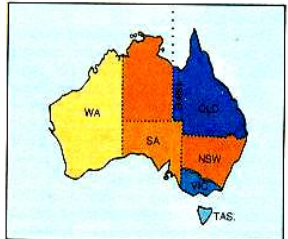
In 1859 the Moreton Bay District was separated from New South Wales and became the colony of Queensland. The new colony's western border was the line of longitude 141°E and its southern border ran along latitude 29°S for part of the way and then took a winding route to the coast at Point Danger. By this time Van Diemen's Land had been officially renamed Tasmania.

1861:  
South Australia's border moved.



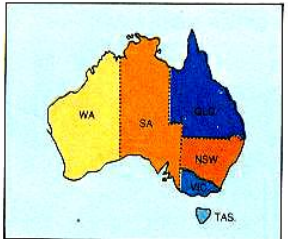
In 1861 the border of South Australia was moved westward to the line of longitude 129°E.

1862:  
Queensland's border moved.



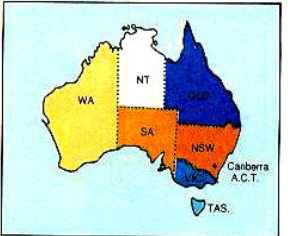
In 1862 the western border of Queensland was moved further west from longitude 141°E to longitude 138°E. The new lands gained by Queensland included the Mount Isa district, which was later found to be enormously rich in minerals.

1863:  
South Australia takes control of Northern Territory.



In 1863 the administration of the Northern Territory was transferred to South Australia.

1911:  
Australian Capital Territory established.



In 1911 the boundaries of the Australian Capital Territory were established and construction begun on the federal capital, Canberra. But Federal parliament did not sit at Canberra until 1927. Also in 1911, the Commonwealth government took over the administration of the Northern Territory from South Australia.

## 38.1 SEPARATE COLONIES

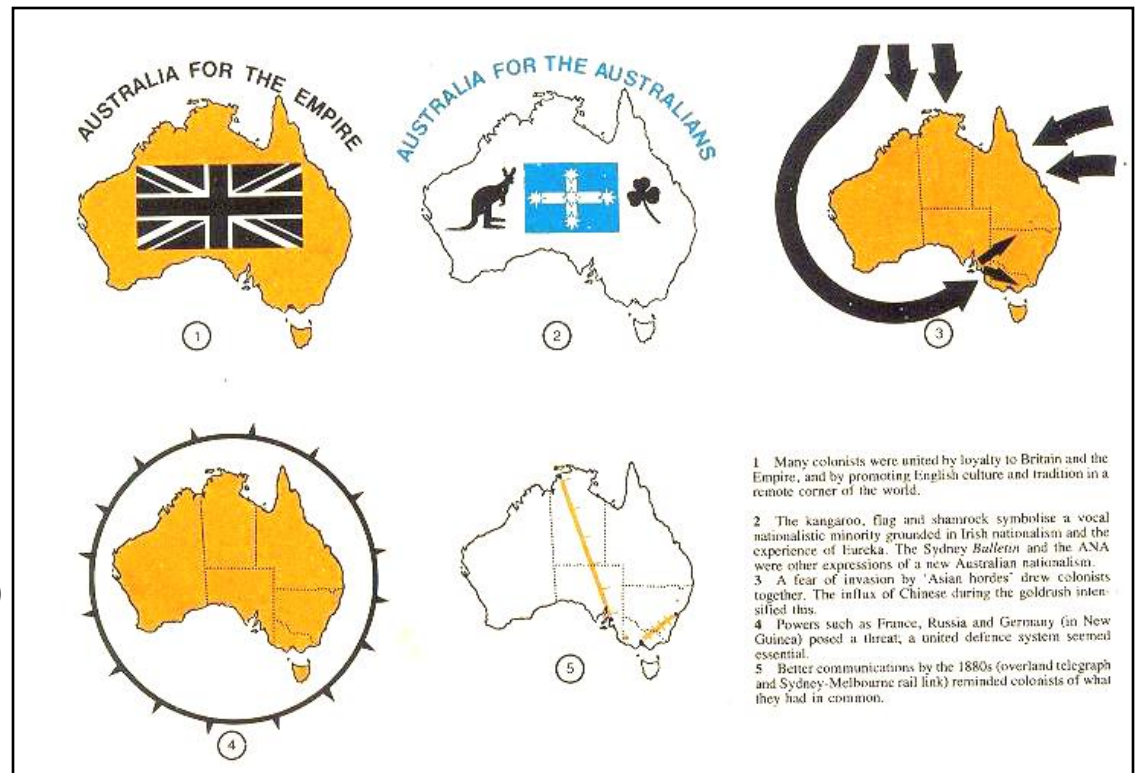


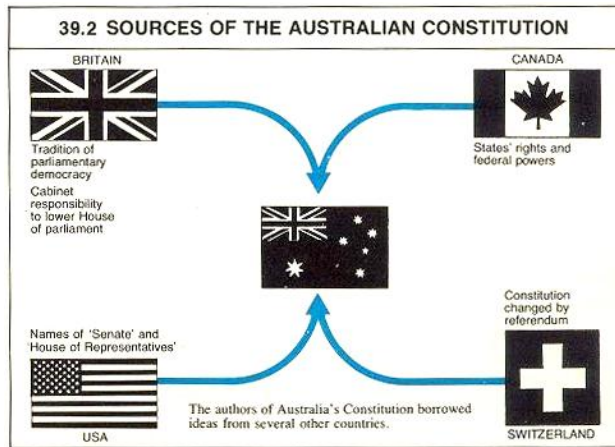
In 1850 many colonies had closer ties with Britain than with each other, and the easiest method of travel and communication was by sea.

Koloni-koloni yang terpisah

### Faktor-faktor yang mendorong gerakan federasi :

- Australia for the Empire
- Australia for the Australians
- Ketakutan akan invasi imigran Asia (Cina)
- Perlunya sistem pertahanan
- Berkembangnya alat-alat komunikasi

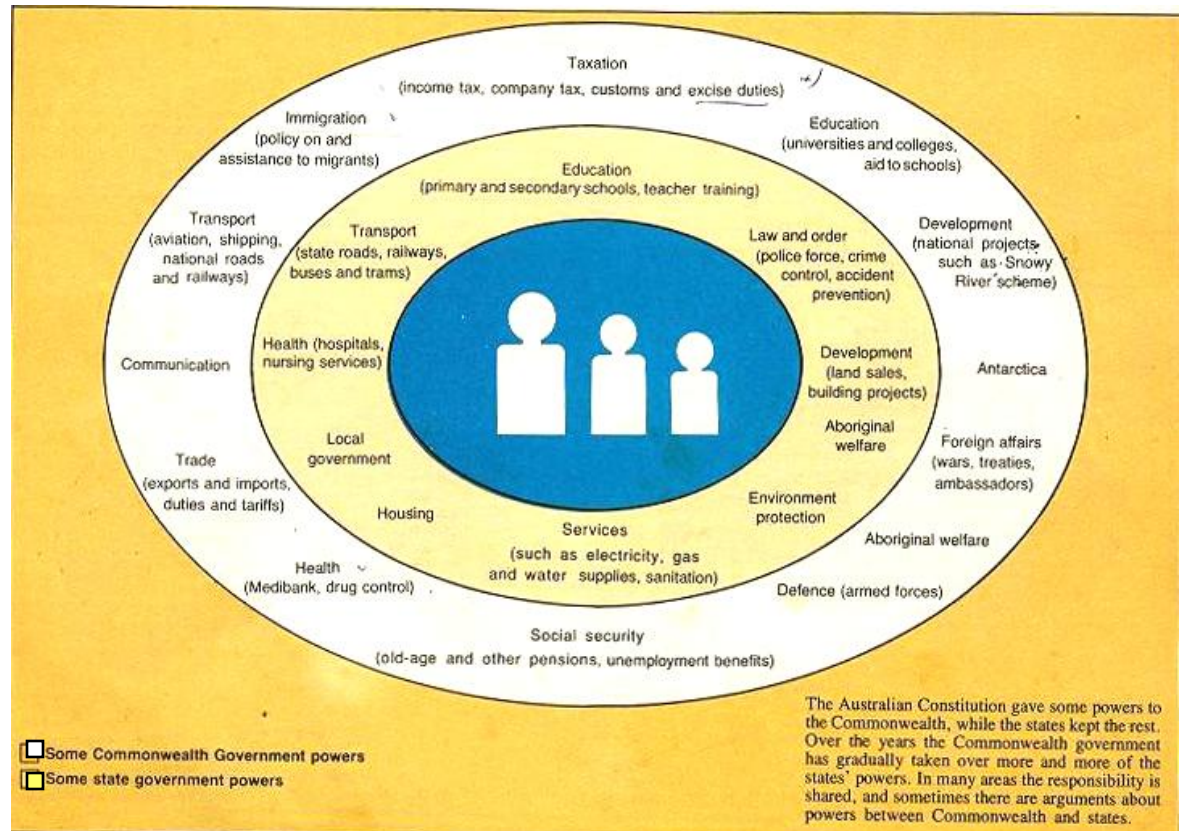




### Sumber-sumber Konstitusi Australia :

- Inggris
- Amerika Serikat
- Canada
- Swiss

### Bidang-bidang tanggung jawab pemerintahan Federal dan Negara Bagian



# LAHIRNYA COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

**1847** gagasan Earl Grey :

- Gubernur Jenderal
- General Assembly of Australia  
(wakil dari tiap koloni)

Gagasan ini ditolak Parlemen Inggris

**1880** Henry Parkes (intercolonial conference)  
menyarankan pembentukan Federal Council

**1890** Pertemuan kepala-kepala pemerintahan  
seluruh koloni di Melbourne

**1850**  
A C G A

Gerakan rakyat (ANA)

**1895** Konferensi di Corowa - saran John Quick

**1900** Australian Commonwealth Act



**1901**  
**Commonwealth of Australia**

Gagasan  
Persatuan Italia (1870)  
Persatuan Jerman (1871)

**1891**  
**Konvensi Federal I**  
(Sydney) :  
Menyusun  
konstitusi Australia

**1898**  
Referen-  
dum I  
gagal

**1899** Referendum II:  
berhasil menggolkan  
gerakan Federasi

Faktor-faktor pendorong :

- Australia for the Empire
- Australia for the Australians
- Ketakutan akan invasi imigran Asia (Cina)
- Perlunya sistem pertahanan
- Berkembangnya alat-alat komunikasi

**1897 - 1898**

**Konvensi Federal II**

(Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne) :

- penyempurnaan draft konstitusi
- sistem pemerintahan FEDERAL
- nama Commonwealth of Australia

# STRUKTUR MASYARAKAT DAN SISTEM PEMERINTAHAN

- 30.000 -40.000 tahun yang lalu
- Penduduk Asli / Awal (?)

- Assisted immigration :
  - Bounty System (1835)
  - Caroline Chisholm (1841)
- Gold Rush (Asian)
- Sampai dengan Perang Dunia I
- Perang Dunia I dan akibatnya

- Populate or perish
- beraneka ragam dan kosmopolitanis (*we are all Australian*)
- sesudah tahun 1974 (masuknya manusia perahu)

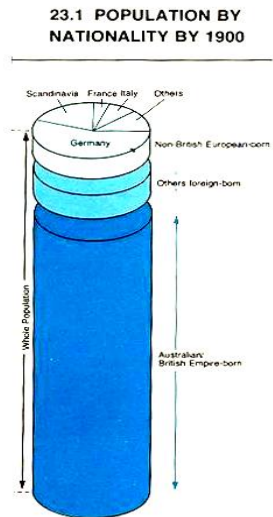
Aborigin

Kolonis dari Inggris

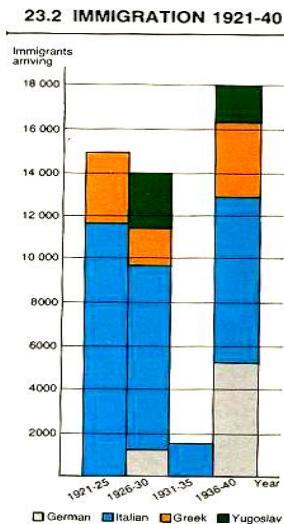
Para pengunjung dari berbagai negara Eropa (dan Asia) dengan pembatasan pada kulit putih

1788

1945



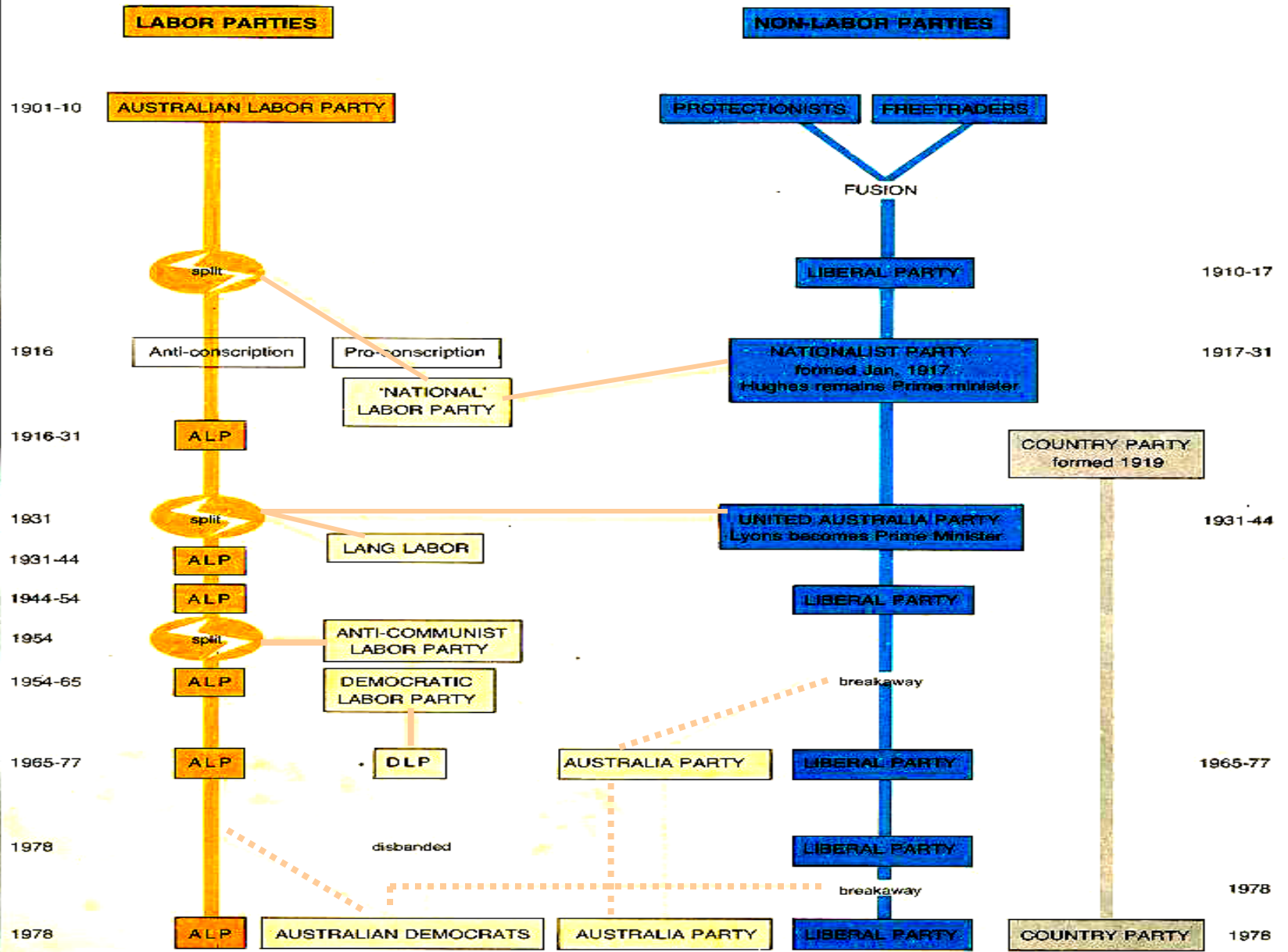
The diagram shows where non-British Europeans, living in Australia at the end of the 19th century, were born. Europeans of non-British origin were a very small proportion of Australia's population (about 2% per cent). The other foreign-born were mainly Chinese. Over 90 per cent of the population was born in Australia, Britain or a British Empire country.



The main source of Australia's non-British European immigrants in the period 1921-40 was Italy. Except in the depression years of 1931-35 there was also a small but steady immigration from Greece and Yugoslavia. These immigrants from Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia formed communities which were the basis for the large immigrations after the second world war.

1945-53	1953-67	1967-77
ITALY 21.5%	ITALY 30.9%	YUGOSLAVIA 27.9%
POLAND 19.7%	GREECE 19.6%	ITALY 18.6%
HOLLAND 13.3%	HOLLAND 12.5%	GREECE 16.9%
YUGOSLAVIA 6.9%	GERMANY 12.1%	GERMANY 7.1%
LATVIA 5.5%	YUGOSLAVIA 5.6%	HOLLAND 5.3%
GERMANY 5.2%	AUSTRIA 2.9%	FRANCE 3.9%
HUNGARY 3.8%	HUNGARY 2.0%	SPAIN 3.6%
GREECE 3.4%	SPAIN 1.8%	PORTUGAL 2.8%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.2%	POLAND 1.6%	FINLAND 2.0%
UKRAINE 2.9%	OTHERS 11.0%	SWITZERLAND 2.0%
LITHUANIA 2.9%		OTHERS 8.9%
RUSSIA 2.7%		
OTHERS 9.0%		

# 40.1 DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA'S MAIN PARTIES, 1901-78



\* Broken lines indicate more long-term development or growth of movements rather than major splits. The diagram deliberately simplifies the history of party development and should be read in conjunction with the text.



# Potektorat British New Guinea 1884

