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## Corroboree billabong fishing report



## Barramundi Fishing Darwin

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Overview of culture in Australia Part of a series on Australian Society Culture Australian Folklores History LanguagesHolidays Religion Topics Art Architecture Humour Cinema Dance Festivals Literature Comic Books Media Newsletter Radio Television Music Painting Arts Performing Teacher Video Video Symbols Flag Coat of arms Anthem World Heritage Sites A Australia portalThe Australia's culture is primarily a Western culture, derived from Great Britain but also influenced by its unique geography. Australia, the cultural contribution of Torres Strait Islander and other Australians. British colonization of Australia began in 1788 and followed waves of multiethnic migration. Evidence of a significant Anglo-Celtic heritage includes the predominance of the English language, the existence of a democratic system of government based on the British traditions of the Westminster government, Parliamentarism and the Constitutional Monarchy. American constitutionalist and federalist traditions, Christianity as the dominant religion and the popularity of original sports ( or influenced by) the British Isles. Aborigines are believed to have arrived as early as the 1960s, and evidence of Aboriginal art in Australia dates back to at least thirty years ago. [1] Several states and territories had their origins as penal colonies, with the first British prisoners arriving at Sydney Cove in 1788. Stories of outlaws like the lumberjack Ned Kelly endured in Australian music, film and literature. The influx of gold from Australia in the 1950s brought wealth and new social tensions to Australia, including the rebellion of the Eureka Stockade miners. Colonies established elected parliaments and rights for workers and women before most other Western nations. [2] The Federation in 1901 was the culmination of a growing sense of national identity that had developed in the second half of the 19th century, as seen in the works of painters and writers of the Heidelberg school such as Banjo Paterson, Henry Lawson and Dorothea Mackellar. World Wars have profoundly influenced Australia's national identity, with World War I introducing the legend ANZAC, and World War II seeing a reorientation from Britain to the United States as the nation's main ally. After the second war, 6.5 million migrants from 200 nations brought immense new diversity. In the The different food, lifestyle and cultural practices of immigrants have been absorbed by traditional Australian culture. [3][4] The historical development of Australian Australian Main article: History of Australia A Luritja man who demonstrates the method of attack with shield boomerang (1920) The oldest surviving cultural traditions of Australia, and some of the oldest surviving cultural traditions on earth. These are the aboriginal peoples of Australia and the island of Torres Strait. Their ancestors have lived in Australia from 40,000 to 60,000 years, living a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. In 2006, the indigenous population was estimated to 517,000 people, or 2.5 per cent of the total population. [5] Most Aborigines Australians have a belief system based on Dreaming, or Dream Time, which refers both to a time when ancestral spirits have created land and culture, and to knowledge and practices that define individual and community responsibilities and identities. [6] Conflict and reconciliation between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians has been a source of much art and literature in Australia, and ancient Aboriginal artistic styles and iconic inventions such as boomerang, didgeridoo and indigenous Australian music have become symbols of modern Australia. [Necessary citation] Governor Arthur Phillip launched the British flag on the new colony in Sydney in 1788. South Australian suffragette Catherine Helen Spence (1825-1910). The Australian colonies established the democratic parliaments of the 1850s and began to give women the vote in the 1890's. The arrival of the first British colonists to what is now Sydney in the 1788 introduced western civilization to the Australian continent. Although Sydney was originally used by the English as a place of banishment for prisoners, the arrival of the English laid the foundations for the democratic institutions and the rule of law of Australia, and introduced the long traditions of English literature, western art and music, and the Jewish-Christian ethics and religious perspectives New continent. [Necessary quote] The British empire expanded across the continent and founded six colonies. The were originally penal colonies, with the exception of Western Australia and South Australia, which formed as a "free colony" without prisoners and with a vision of a territory with political and religious freedoms, with opportunities for wealth through economic and pastoral investments[7]. Although Western Australia became a penal colony after an insufficient number of free settlers arrived. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, grew from its prison-free status and flourished from the late 19th century. Contacts between the indigenous Australians and the new settlers ranged from cordiality to violent conflict, but the diseases brought by the Europeans were devastating to the Aboriginal people and culture. According to historian Geoffrey Blainey, during the colonial period: "Smallpox, measles, influenza and other new diseases spread from one aboriginal field to another ... The main conqueror of the Aborigines was to be disease and its ally, demoralization" [2] William Wentworth founded the first Australian political party in 1835 to call for a democratic government for New South Wales. Beginning in the 1950s, the colonies began to write constitutions that produced democratically advanced parliaments as constitutional monarchies with Queen Victoria as head of state[8]. Women's suffrage in Australia was reached as early as 1890.[9] Women became eligible in South Australia in 1895. In 1897, Catherine Helen Spence, an Adelaidean, became the first female political candidate.[10][11] Although constantly evolving, the fundamental foundations for elected parliamentary government have maintained historical continuity in Australia from the 1950s to the 21st century. During the colonial era, distinctive forms of Australian art, music, language and literature They developed through movements such as the school of Heidelberg painters and the work of the bush. Bush. Like Henry Lawson and Banjo Paterson, whose poetry and prose did a lot to promote an Australian egalitarian perspective that placed a high value on the concept of "MateShip". Games like cricket and rugby were imported from Great Britain at this time and with a local soccer variant, Australian Rules Football has become treasurer cultural traditions. [Necessary quote] The Australia Commonwealth was founded in 1901, after a series of referendums conducted in the British colonies of Australasia. The Australian Constitution established a federal democracy and sanction human rights such as sections 41 (right to vote), 80 (right to the trial by the jury) and 116 (freedom of religion) as fundamental principles of Australian law and included rights economic how to limit the government to acquire properties only "just terms". [12] The Australian Labor Party was established in the 1890s and the Liberal Party of Australia in 1944, both who rise to be the dominant and rival political parties. The vote is mandatory in Australia and the government is essentially formed by a group that commands the majority of seats in the House of Representatives by selecting a leader who becomes prime minister. Australia remains a constitutional monarchy in which the ceremonial and procedural duties of the monarch are carried out by a general governor selected by the Australian government. [necessary quote] Australia fought alongside Britain from the beginning of the First World War and the Second World War and was under attack by Japan's Empire during the second conflict. These wars have deeply affected the meaning of the nation of Australia and a proud military legend has developed around the spirit of the troops of Australia Anzac, who came to symbolize the virtues of friendship, courage and resistance for the nation. [citation Australian colonies had a period of extensive multi-ethnic immigration during Australian Australian gold races The latter half of the 19th century, but after the Federation in 1901, Parliament initiated White Australia's policy of favouring British migrants and ensured that Australia remained a predominantly Anglo-Celtic society until the 20th century. The immigration program after World War II saw the policy dismantled by successive governments, allowing large numbers of migrants from southern Europe and later from Asia and the Middle East to arrive. The Menzies (1949-1966) and Holt governments dismantled legal barriers to multi-ethnic immigration, and in the 1970s, the Whitlam and Fraser governments were promoting multiculturalism. [13] Countries of Birth of the Estimated Australian Resident Population, 2006[14] Some states and territories in Australia maintained discriminatory voting rights laws for Aborigines in the 1960s, when full legal equality was established. A 1967 referendum that included all Aborigines on the national electoral roll was largely approved by voters. In 1984, a group of Pintupi living a traditional hunter-gatherer-desert life were tracked down in the Gibson Desert and taken to a settlement. They're believed to be the last tribe not contacted. [15] While British cultural influence remained strong in the 21st century, other influences became increasingly important. Australia's post-war period was characterized by an influx of Europeans who broadened the vision of the nation. [16] The Hawaiian sport of surfing was adopted in Australia where a beach culture and the locally developed surf rescue movement was already emerging at the beginning of the 20th century. American pop culture and cinema were embraced in the 20th century, with country music and then rock and roll sweeping Australia, with the help of new technology 1956 The Melbourne Olympics, the first to be broadcast in the world,[16] heralded a confident and prosperous nation and new cultural icons such as Australian music Star Star Slim Dusty and Dudast Barry Humphries have expressed a uniquely Australian identity. Australia's contemporary immigration programme has two components: a programme for skilled migrants and family members and a humanitarian programme for refugees and asylum seekers. [17] By 2010, the doping immigration program had received more than 6.5 million migrants from every continent. The population fell between six decades to about 21 million in 2010, including people from 200 countries. [18] More than 43% of Australians were born abroad or have a parent who was born abroad. The population is highly urbanised, with over 75% of Australians living in urban centres, mostly along the coast, although there has been an increase in the incentive to decentralise the population, concentrating it in regional developed or rural areas. [19] Contemporary Australia is a pluralistic society, rooted in liberal democratic traditions and the espousal of informality and egalitarianism as key social values. While heavily influenced by Anglo-Celtic origins, Australia's culture has also been shaped by multi-ethnic migration that has influenced all aspects of Australian life, including business, the arts, cooking, sense of humor and sports tastes. [19] Contemporary Australia is also a culture that is deeply influenced by global movements of meaning and communication, including advertising culture. In turn, globalizing societies from Holden to Exxon have tried to associate their brand with Australian cultural identity. This process has intensified since the 1970s. According to Paul James, this intersection has consciously created the interlocking of the image of the corporate multinational with aspects of the national mythology of Australia, took place in the last [70s-780s] contributed to the maintenance and evolution of those national themes. But paradoxically, during the same period he strengthened strengthened international orientation. [20] Main Articles Symbols: Australia's national symbols and Australian royal symbols Golden Wattle, Australia's floral emblem and the source of Australian national colors, green and gold When Australian colonies founded the 1st January 1901, there was an official competition for an Australian flag design. The project that has been adopted contains the Union flag in the left corner, which symbolises Australia's historic links to the United Kingdom, the stars of the Southern Cross on the right half of the flag indicating Australia's geographical position, and the star of the Federation at seven points down to the left representing the six states and territories of Australia. Other official flags include[21] the Australian Aboriginal flag, the flag of the island of Torres Strait and the flags of individual states and territories. The Australian coat of arms was granted by King George V in the 1912's and consists of a shield containing the distinctions of the six states, within a boundary of a mine. The crest above the shield and the helmet is a seven-pointed gold star on a blue and gold crown, representing the six states and territories. The shield is supported by a red kangaroo and an emu. Green and gold were confirmed as Australia's national colors in the 1984's, although the colors had been adopted by many national sports teams long before this. [22] The Golden Wattle (Acacia pycnantha) was officially proclaimed as a national flower emblem in the 1988's. Reflecting the status of the country as a constitutional monarchy, there are many real symbols in Australia. These include symbols of the monarch of Australia, as well as representatives of the viceroy of the monarch. [necessary citation] Despite the fact that the Queen of Australia is not resident in Australia, the real institutions and the Crown remain part of Australian life. The Australian currency, including all and the note of five dollars, brings an image of the reigning monarch, the queen queen II About twelve percent of public land in Australia is called Crown Land, including reserves intended to set aside for environmental conservation and free land. [Necessary citation] There are many geographic sites that have been named in honor of a reigning monarch, including the state of Queensland and Victoria, by the name of Queen Victoria, with numerous rivers, streets, squares, parks and buildings bearing the names of past or present members of the royal family. Through royal sponsorship there are many organizations in Australia that have obtained a real prefix. These organisations, including the branches of the Australian defence force, often incorporate real symbols into their images. [Necessary citation] Languages Further information: Australian, Australian, indigenous Australian, and Australian English variation C) Dennis, Australian poetic humorist Italian Although Australia does not have an official language, it is largely monolingual with English as the national language in fact. Australian English is a great variety of language that is immediately distinguishable from British, American and other national dialects by virtue of its unique accents, pronunciations, languages and vocabulary, although its spelling closely reflects British rather than American versions. According to the 2011 census, English is the only language spoken in the house for about eighty% of the population. The most common languages spoken at home are Mandarin (1.7%), Italian (1.5%) and Arabic (1.4%); Almost all migrants speak a little English. [23] Australia has a sign language known as Auslan, which in 2004 was the main language of about 6.500 deaf people. [24] It is believed that



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