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**The Impact of the British Empire on its Former
Colonies 1707-1986: Case study Australia**

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Dedication

Above all, I thank Allah, the almighty for having given me the strength and patience to undertake and complete this work glory and praise for him.

With all my love that covers my heart,

I dedicate this work:

To my dear parents with whom I feel love and security

To my lovely brothers and sisters

To my nieces Israa and Sohaib Arafat

To all my relatives friends and colleagues

To all who made this research possible

Acknowledgments

The completion of this dissertation will not have been possible without the invaluable help and assistance I received from my supervisor.

So I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Tegua who guided this research and has been so generous in devoting his time and knowledge to me. I thank him for his precious advices, suggestions, understanding and encouragements.

I also wish to convey my heartfelt thank to all my past and present teachers for their help and advices.

Abstract

The British Empire was the greatest power through history and has been a turning point in the world history, too. Britain had massive impacts in many countries and Australia is one of them. This dissertation, thus, aims to analyze the effects and the expansion of the British Empire in the 19th century. This expansion raised many debates and spilled much ink. Therefore, I will shed light throughout this research on the extent of this empire to control and exercise its influence on the state of Australia. Light will mainly be shed on several areas including political, military, economic, social and cultural aspects of Australia. Furthermore, this study will spotlight on providing a historical background about the British Empire, its objectives, legitimacy and control. Also, it aims to provide a literary overview of how Australia was discovered and how Britain made it under its control. Moreover, this dissertation aims to analyze how the Australians were able to liberate themselves from the restrictions of colonialism and gain independence. Finally, this dissertation aims at focusing on the aftermath of the British and Australian relationship.

Keywords:

British Empire, Australia, Expansion, Independence, Colonialism, Impact.

List of abbreviation

GB: Great Britain

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nation

USA: United State of America

WWI: World War One

WWII: World War Two

List of figures

Figure 01: Map of the first voyage of James Cook

Table of contents

Dedication	I
Acknowledgments.....	II
Abstract.....	III
List of Acronyms and Initialises	IV
List of Figures	V
Table of Contents.....	VI
General Introduction.....	1
Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1768- 1788)	3
Introduction	4
1. The Origins of the British Empire....	4
1.1. Britain a Vast Empire.....	6
2. The British Spread in the World.....	8
2.1 From the Empire to the Commonwealth (1867-1931).....	9
2.2 The Rise of British Commonwealth (1931-1949).....	12
2.3 The Relationship with the Colonies of United State of America.....	13
2.4 The Relationship with Europe.....	15
3. The Difference between the British Colonies, North, Middle and South.....	17
Conclusion	21
Chapter two: The History of Australia	20
Introduction	22
2. British Presence in Australia (1768-1918)	23
3. First British Settlement in Australia 1788.....	24

3.1. British Invasion of Australia	27
3.2 Australia a member of the British Commonwealth	28
4. Australia Acquired Dominion Status (1901-1953)	29
5. Nationalism in Australia	31
Conclusion.....	32
Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia	33
Introduction.....	33
3. Reasons behind the British Interest in Australia.....	33
4. The Effect of the British Colonization in Australia.....	35
4.1. Social and cultural effect	36
4.2 Economical effect.....	37
4.3. Military effect.....	36
4.4 Political effect.....	39
5. Britain and Australia: a changing Relationship	40
6. Australian independence in1986.....	42
7. Contemporary Relations between Britain and Australia.....	43
Conclusion.....	43
General conclusion.....	44
Work Cited	46

General introduction

The British civilization is a vital introduction to the crucial studies. As one knows that the British Empire became an important power from its birth until its decline. When England, Scotland and Wales united as one kingdom in 1707, then when they added Ireland in 1801. It was the largest formal empire that the world had ever known. As such, its power and influence stretched all over the globe, shaping it in all approaches of life. The history of the empire summarized in its success; the humiliations; the good it impacted and the bad it inflicted because it had massive impact on many countries and Australia is one of them. This empire dominated the world for over two centuries. Through its colonization, it tray to bring a new life for many peoples, cultures, traditions and forces that made the empire such a powerful institution that we see today. Also it appeared and rose because of many factors which helped the empire to claim over the world and took the opportunity when the other countries were struggling at home, and landed their territories also shed light on these countries, furthermore, to make differences between them. In addition to, this empire had many relationships with different countries like United State of America and Europe, these latter helped the empire in rising and developing through time and impact on its territories. Australia was one of the British territories and it was term of land area and it is the sixth largest nation in the world after Brazil, Canada, China, the United State of America and Russia and it has an attractive geographical location. The important thing about Australia is that it is the only state that governs a whole continent and a pair of separate Islands. Its capital is Canberra. However, there is a big city in the country which is Sydney, and has more influence both locally and internationally.

The history of Australia started with the transportation and sending of convicts, in 1770 the British claimed that the eastern part of Australia was a useful place to send British convicts, instead of keeping them in prison in England. Gradually, other immigrants moved to Australia and the population grew. New South Wales was the first colony under British rule. For that we asked two main important questions:

1. What are the reasons behind the British interest in Australia?
2. In which extent Britain influence on Australia?

Departing from the belief that the British settlement expanded around the country and made the Australian peoples under its control, also they set the country as a member of the British Commonwealth. However, the aborigines could not bear all this so, they create the Commonwealth of Australia on 1st January, 1901. Then, they acquired a dominion status between the years 1901 and 1953 also they defended to get their independence from the British rule. The British Empire was once a dominant colonial power in the world. This empire expanded all over the globe because of many factors; one of them was the Commonwealth. This latter was an association contained and still contains many countries that had been chosen by the British government, and used them as indirect colonization for its benefits. Australia was one of these countries and the British government was very interested in this nation because of many reasons like the geographical place, the good condition, the high population density...etc

Australia is an attractive and wealthy country that contains all the needs for the British Crown. At the first time the relation between Britain and Australia was good, but through time it changed because the aborigines faced many problems, so they extremely change this relation from leader and his worker to leader versus leader. Moreover, this empire has

massive impact on Australia in all the aspects of life especially the military, politic, economic, cultural and social aspects. Therefore, this work meant to analyze the history of the British Empire and its impact in the world. It is divided into three chapters, it will start the first chapter by giving the reader a historical background about the British Empire and how it became great one and expanded in the world. Then, the second chapter of this work is a literary overview about the history of Australia and how it had been discovered, also when the British settled there and what were the reasons behind this settlement. Finally, the third chapter is findings and results of both chapters and tackles the effect of the British Empire on Australia in all aspects of life, also examines the independence of Australia.

Introduction

British Empire became an important power from 1768 until now, when England, Scotland and Wales united as one kingdom, then in 1801 when they added Ireland. It was the largest formal empire that the world had ever known. As such, its power and influence stretched all over the globe, shaping it in all approach of life. The history of this Empire summarised in its success, the humiliations, the good it brought and the bad it inflicted because it had a massive impact on many countries and Australia is one of them.

Britain dominated the world for over two centuries. Through its colonization it tray to bring new life for the peoples, cultures and forces that made the empire such a powerful institution that we see today. Also it was appeared, rose because of many factors which helped its demand to claim over the world and took the opportunity when the other countries were struggling at home, how it landed their territories and shed light to them, also to make differences between them. As well as this empire has many relationships with different countries, these latter helped the empire to developed through time.

1. The Origins of the British Empire

The term British Empire was commonly used after 1685. It conveys an idea of an infinite territory, composed of various peoples, whereas that of the kingdom includes one more surrounded and relatives the unity of that nation.

The idea of Great Britain focuses on an important debate over the potential union of the United Kingdom with its so called settler colonies, the land we know now as Australia,

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

Canada, New Zealand, as well as parts of South Africa...etc during the late Victorian age¹. These lands were of course already occupied by various native peoples nearly all of which suffered greatly at the hands of the settlers. It is the largest empire in the history of the world until now. It was not just a great power but also one of the first powers in the world for a long time. It was a product of the European age of exploration that began with the global maritime discoveries in the Americas countries which led to the launch of the European.

In 1913, the British authority over a population close to 458 million people, about a quarter of the world's population. And it covered almost 33 million square kilometres or about a quarter of the land area². Despite the fact that most of them grew up, a strong British influence in all aspects of the world remained, the economic systems, society, sports, cultures, religions, military and in the English language itself, and this is the tip of the iceberg. Because, of the extent of its size at the height of its power, as some historians say that "*the sun never sets on the British empire*"³ this phrase was often used to describe the British empire, because of its expansion around the world, they had land all across it and confirms the extent of the empire along the world that the sun always shines on at least one of the many colonies.

The foundation of the British Empire was laid when England and Scotland were separate nations that share the same monarch. It was comprised the dominion colonies, protectorates, mandates and other ancestor states. It originated with the overseas property and trading posts established by England between the late of sixteenth and early of eighteenth centuries. As a result, its political legal linguistic and cultural legacy is wide spread at the

¹: is the age of progress, stability and great social reforms but in the same time was characterise by the poverty and social unrest. www.parafrasando.com.

²: www.wikipedia.com

³: www.wikipedia.com

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

peak of its power. The history of the rise and decline of the British Empire has been most often told as the story of an empire whose foundations lay in India during the second half of the eighteenth century. This empire formally contains parts of south Asia, Australia, Africa and America. It was a worldwide system of dependencies under the sovereignty of the crown of Great Britain, At Its height in the late of the nineteenth century and the early of the twentieth century. It was the biggest province in history and covered about a quarter of the world land-outside with territory in every continent. Moreover, the trade relationship with nations outside of its control didn't break its total domination.

In the twentieth century the empire collapsed as nations and was decided independence. These nations formed the Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of sovereign states.

1.1 Britain a Vast Empire

The British Empire spread quickly and widely to control mainly the entire world. It became fairly large with the ever expanding American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly after the defeat of the French in the seven years' war⁴. When the American Revolution⁵ lost much (but not all) of its territory but, the expansion of British interests in India filled this emptiness. It really was the victory in the Napoleonic wars⁶ that allowed the British to Hoover up naval bases and create toe-holds across the world. These would generally provide the jumping off points for the massive expansion in the Victorian

⁴ : in 12 January 1754 the war started by the French to control the spread of Britain. In which it ended in 7 October 1763 in North America.

⁵ : it was war lasted from 1775 to 1783, when the thirteen colonies fought to get their independence.

⁶ : 1796 to 1815 is the name given to the French holder by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

period, advances in many aspects of life. Medicine, transport and communication systems helped to make even more of the world accessible with Africa providing the last encourage to European imperialism in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The British Kingdom saw light with the era of mission, and there were different aims behind the British interest in having more lands and expanding their territories. The first thing was for economic reasons, because more lands meant more markets, raw material, good sold to the local people which would increase the British empire. Also, there is another reason behind such a rush which is religious; they had to face Muslim expansion with Christianity. and for the last reason is to have more slaves.

World war one appeared to add yet more colonies to the British Empire in the form of orders I have created a list of the population and sizes of the colonies of 1924 and territorial high point of empire. Although, the realm would begin to enter its period of decline in this Inter war years' period but, it was still projected at this time to cover between a quarter and a third of the glob and that it represented an area of over one hundred and fifty times the size of Great Britain itself. The Second World War would see much imperial territory threatened or temporarily lost. Despite being on the charming side, the kingdom would not recover from the geopolitical changes caused by this second world war and would enter into a period of terminal decline. India was the first and largest area to be shed light on it and then the Middle East and then Africa. Various Caribbean and pacific possessions held on a little longer but most of these also went their separate way. The last of the major colonies to be lost was that of Hong Kong in 1997.

2. The British Spread in the world

The United Kingdom is an Island country located off the North Western Coast of mainland Europe. It comprises the whole of the Island of Great Britain which contains England, Wales and Scotland as well as the Northern piece of the Island of Ireland.

The name Britain is sometimes used to refer to the United Kingdom as a whole. Its capital is London, which is among the world's leading commercial, financial and cultural centres. However, most projecting exports have been cultural, including literature, theatre, film, television, and popular music that draw on all parts of the country. Perhaps Britain's greatest export has been the English language. Now it was spoken in every corner of the world as one of the leading international mediums of cultural and economic exchange. Moreover, the United Kingdom commenced its empire outside Europe some 500 years ago, not with the intention of the making one but purely for trade. The secret of power was the navy and Jewish money, all parts of the territory were exploited rather than supported and helped the trade in term of cheap raw materials for England's industrial revolution in 1760s. also the exploitation of fuelled revolt and the American war of sovereignty rapidly followed by the French Revolution. Some 200 years ago gave the message to all colonized territories that home rule could and should be recuperated.

The Commonwealth is all that remains of the Empire and this does not include the United State of America or Ireland but still includes Canada, Australia and New Zealand, all three countries had very backward almost age inhabitants previous to the English flooding the countries with white skinned likeminded immigrants. Also they have many differences with England of course but all share an amazing relationship clear in hard work. a sense of time,

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

jokes, drinking parties and sport plus a culture influenced by protestant Christianity (French Canadians do not fit so closely in this brotherhood and they quite obviously).

The spread of this empire saw the creation of the East India Company⁷ 1612 to 1757 to drive the growth of the British Empire in Asia. Essentially, the rapid expansion of the British Empire to America, Asia, the Pacific and Africa was caused by a variety of new inventions like technology, education, mining, improved transport and better agricultural practices. The overall success was crowned by the fact that the British crown already had significant control of the world and enjoyed better labour supply, reliable source of raw materials and wider market for their industrial commodities. In addition, their competence was marked with the emergence of private banking and modern banking facilities like the state bank and promissory notes. In addition to, there was another five factors that helped the empire in expanding in the world, by the explorers. when the British Empire sent sailors to explore new world outside the country (Christopher Columbus, James Cook), also by trade which means the exchange of product, then by the Christian missionaries when the Britain's bring people from Africa for belonging them to the Christianity. As well, by immigration (British Inters, freedom of people) and finally by the colonization (Britain sent more people to Australia for poverty reason).

2.1. From the British Empire to the Commonwealth of Nations 1867-1931

At the time when the development of Great Britain was taking place it was also the discovery of new lands during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. When the rise of British colonialism and the birth of the greatest kingdom of all times known as the British Empire.

⁷ : British joint stock company which was formed to pursue trade with East Indies.
www.wikipedia.org

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

During the 20th century, after WWII, the process of decolonization began and the age of colonialism was over and the British kingdom came to an end. Those nations that wanted independence were granted it. In case of many countries, especially in the African continent, this has led to great instability and continual tribal wars. However, in other countries, it has led to greater national awareness. Out of that tendency to decolonize came the desire, on the part of many countries, to form a great family, a special union for economic, cultural and social reasons. The name of that family is the Commonwealth of Nations,⁸ which is an association of sovereign states, a group of 53 members, all of which were formerly in the past ruled or are still being ruled by the British. As nations it began the process of succeeding from the British Empire in the early part of 1900s, it was created largely to ease the process of British decolonization. It was seen as a way of maintaining global unity through shared language, history, and culture despite growing independence and self-governance of former British colonies. and there was one point should be made clear, which is that the Commonwealth of today should not be confused with the empire of yesterday. This community of nations is built on the principles of partnership, equality, and help for the poorer members.

The Commonwealth was planned by the British political leadership to calm those in Britain who keenly felt the loss of the empire, and to provide a replacement for colonial rule. also there were many people belong to the Commonwealth, representing one third of the world population and one quarter of its total landmass, at approximately 30 million

⁸: an association of 53 nations(UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Zimbabwe, Maldives, Gambia, Zambia, Vanuatu, Uganda, Tuvalu, Swaziland, Tonga, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Solomon Island, Singapore, Samoa, Sierra, Seychelles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and New found land) consisting of the United Kingdom and several former British coloniethat are now sovereign states but still pay allegiance to the British crown.www.free.dictionaty.com

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

km. despite massive geographic and demographic differences, these countries are said to be united through their common values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The nations entered into the Commonwealth do so freely and the government of any member nation can take out at any time, without consequence or obligation. Moreover, there were several reasons that guide the British to create the Commonwealth of Nations which is when the American were independence they started the declaration of independence of 1775 and then when they take it in 1783 the people who fought in the war wanted to be a represented in British parliament, this means that they need a voice in their domestic and foreign affairs of United States of America. The British deny the Americans rights of the representation and imposed more taxation on the Americans. However, they didn't accept this and start too revolted against the British. The result of the revolution was the American independence; it also means the loss of America for the British. So, the British didn't want to experience the same event in British North America. Another major event to contribute the British Commonwealth is Nationalism⁹ in French Canada.

In the 1st half of the 19th century, the leader of nationalist Josef Louis revolted against the British rule in Lower Canada. he claimed that they were not expressed by the British institutions and their rights were neglected as citizen's. The leader of nationalism also believes of the slogan of the French revolution "equality, liberty, brotherly ". But the British rejected severely to the French revolution and they crushed the rebellions in Jun 1837. Consequently, The British parliaments decided to send out a famous British politician to investigate the situation in Lower Canada; what's happen there; to look for solutions and to give suggestions.

⁹: Advocacy of political independence for a particular country.

2.2. The rise of the British Commonwealth 1931-1949

The Commonwealth is one of the world's oldest political associations of states. Its roots go back to the British Empire when some countries were ruled directly or indirectly by Britain. Some of these countries became self-governing while retaining Britain's monarch as head of state. They formed the British Commonwealth of Nations. In 1949 the organization we know today came into being. Since then, independent countries from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Pacific have joined the Commonwealth. Membership today is based on free and equal voluntary cooperation. The last two countries to join the Commonwealth Rwanda and Mozambique have no historical ties to the British Empire.

The Commonwealth has been described as an organism which could evolve, but could not have been constructed from a blue print. This distinguishes it from the United Nations, built around its charter in the conscious Endeavour to establish universally recognized standards for international conduct. The association of today was an expected development. It came about through the powerful bonds which developed among leaders and people, notably during the decolonizing process and in the early years of the Commonwealth's evolution as an association of sovereign state. Unlike other international official organization, the character of the Commonwealth is less markedly that of an alliance or contractual arrangement than it is a family. Many Commonwealth presidents and Prime Ministers and its head the Queen Elizabeth second, has drawn attention to this feeling of family.

Like a family, the Commonwealth exists because its members feel they have a natural connection of long standing. Its work for development has been possible because the

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

commonwealth connection was already there. Member sees the connection as natural because they have a shared past. a common language and, despite their difference, an enhanced capacity to trusted one another. They have used this link to strengthen each other's development and to work in partnership to advance global agreement over crucial issues such as trade, debt, gender equality, the environment, the threat of terrorism and international financial system.

2.3. The Relationship with the Colonies of the United State of America

British American relations also referred to as Anglo-American relations; include a lot of complex relations ranging from two early wars to competition for world markets. Since 1940 they have been close military followers enjoying the special relationship built as wartime allies, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization ¹⁰(NATO) partners.

The two nations are jump together by shared history, an overlap in religion , a common language, legal system and relationship ties that reach back hundreds of years, including family members, ancestral lines among English Americans, Scottish Americans, welsh Americans , Scotch Irish Americans, and American Britons respectively. Today large numbers of colonials live in both countries.

Through times of conflict and rebellion, peace and separation, as well as becoming friends and allies, Britain and the United States covered these deeply rooted links during World War Two into what is known as the "Special Relationship", described in 2009 by British political commentator [Christiane Amanpour](#) as "the key trans-Atlantic alliance»,

¹⁰: an international organization composed of Canada, USA, Britain and number of European countries established by the North Atlantic Treaty for purpose of collective security. www.the-free-dictionary.com

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

which the US senate Chair on European Affairs acknowledged in 2010 as "one of the cornerstones of stability around the world." In broader historic perspective, the Special Relationship has been called the "cornerstone of the modern, democratic world order".

Today, the United Kingdom affirms its relationship with the United States as its "most important bilateral partnership" in the current British Foreign policy , and the American Foreign policy also confirms its relationship with Britain as its most important relationship, as evidenced in united political affairs, mutual teamwork in the areas of trade, commerce, finance, technology, academics, as well as the arts and sciences; the sharing of government and military intelligence, and joint combat operations and peace keeping missions carried out between the United State Armed Forces and the British Armed Forces. Canada has historically been the largest importer of USA goods and the principal exporter of goods. As of January 2015, the United Kingdom was fifth in terms of exports and seventh in terms of import of goods.

The two countries combined make up a huge percentage of world trade, a significant impact of the cultures of many other countries and territories, and they are the largest economies and the most populous nodes of the Anglo Sphere, with a combined population of around 385 million in 2015¹¹. Together, they have given the English language a dominant role in many sectors of the modern world. In addition to this relationship between the two countries characterizes the exceptionally close political, diplomatic, cultural, economic, military and historical relations. It is specially used since 1940.

¹¹: www.wikipedia.com. March 2017.

2.4. The Relationship with Europe

British Empire, overseas territories linked to Great Britain in variety constitutional relationships, established over a period of three centuries. The establishment of the empire resulted primarily from commercial and political motives and emigration movements. Its long endurance resulted from British command of the seas and pre-eminence in international commerce and from the flexibility of British rule, at its height in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The empire included territories on all continents, comprising about one quarter of the world's population and area. Probably the outstanding impact of the British Empire has been the dissemination of European ideas, particularly of British political institutions and of English as a lingua franca, throughout a large part of the world.

There was the need to deal with continental crises and watch the changing balance of power in Europe. In the early 19th century Britain looked to maintain the status established by the congress of Vienna but this gradually shifted to give limited support to liberal nationalist movements in Greece, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Italy, as long as the balance of power was not overly affected.

Also there have been many historical and cultural links between Britain and the rest of Europe as European civilization developed and close proximity have intertwined Britain's economy with those of other European countries but these have been the political links in the last two centuries. Moreover, this links was happened through the Commonwealth of Nations.

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

In 1973 the United Kingdom became a member of the European Union. However, the British people were sometimes unwilling European Union members, holding to the sentiments of the great wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who sonorously remarked and said:

*” We see nothing but good and hope in a richer, free, more contented European commonalty. But we have our own dream and our own task. We are with Europe but not of it, we are linked but not comprised. We are interested and associated, but not absorbed.”*¹²

Indeed, in Jun2016, in a vote on whether United Kingdom should keep on the European Union, 52 percent of British voters choose to leave. That set the stage for the UK to become the first country to do so, ending the negotiations between UK and the EU on the details of the separation.

There was the need to deal with continental crises and watch the changing balance of power in Europe. In the early 19th century Britain looked to maintain the status established by the congress of Vienna but this gradually shifted to give limited support to liberal nationalist movements in Greece, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Italy, as long as the balance of power was not overly affected.

Also there have been many historical and cultural links between Britain and the European countries. Later on this link leads to the development of British economy. Moreover, the relation between British and the European countries extends to attach the political aspect through the Commonwealth.

¹² : www.wikipedia.com April 2017

3. The Differences between the British Colonies, North, Middle and South

The British colonists were recruited from among middle-class farmers, artisans, tradesman, indentured servants, convicted criminals or immigrants from other countries. In the 17th and 18th century, many English people sought after religious freedom and riches, so they migrated to North America, where they established different colonies to create better lives for themselves. Some colonies faced many struggles, while others were better off.

British colonies differed from each other by the types of settlers, intent for the colonies, environment, and indigenous people encountered. Between the late of the 16th and the early of the 17th centuries, England's population grew twice its size due to the new nourishing American crops with more people, came the higher demand for food and clothes, thus creating high inflation. There were also not enough jobs or land for the newly increased population. According to Norton and Al, "*Steady streams of the landless and homeless filled the streets and highways*"¹³. With that said the rich did not like how things were going and said that Britain was way too crowded. They believed that better opportunities awaited them in America. Everyone thought that there was plenty of land available for the taking in America as well Norton and Al with these recent economic changes, came a religious transformation.

The English reformation started when Henry VIII wasn't granted a divorce by the Pope. He decided to leave the Roman Catholic Church to create the Church of England. He originally did this so he could get a divorce from his wife because she gave birth to a daughter instead of a son and he wanted a king to rule after him, not a queen. The Church of England collected a lot of taxes, which upset many of the other Christian religions. These would

¹³: www.wikipedia.com march 2017

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

include the Puritans, Separatists, and Presbyterians. The Church soon tried to confirm the people of England, no one wanted to be prosecuted for their different religious beliefs so they fled to America for religious freedom.

The settlers that came to the Southern colonies were wealthy, merchants, and gentry. They included Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, South and North Carolina. They used a plantation model. Also they were mostly Anglican or Catholic. But, unlike the settlers in the middle and northern colonies, they were not that interested in converting the Natives to Christianity; they were focused on making a profit. Some of the northern colonies were Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire. They were colonized by the Puritans. The Puritans were a group of radical English Protestants that wanted to purify the Church of England. They also wanted to be able to practice their religion freely without people trying to convert them, so they moved to America, specifically to the North. At first, the middle colonies were called New Netherlands because they were originally founded by the Dutch, but the British took over in the early 18th century. Then, they were consisted of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. After the British crown took over New Netherlands, it was founded by the Quakers.

The Quakers believed that there should be equality for all. They were originally in the North with the Puritans, but soon colonized in the middle region because they faced scrutiny over their religious. Some of their views were the total opposite of the Puritans, and they were beaten and unfairly treated because of this. After being founded by the Quakers, many people of other religions such as the Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, Baptists, Orthodox, Calvinists, and Presbyterians joined in the colonization process ("The Middle Colonies").

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

The middle colonies became a melting pot and took on different qualities of the northern and southern regions. At first the colonists in the South were mainly attracted to finding gold, but that ended fairly quickly. They were looking to make a profit, and according to Searle, "*they did find rice, tobacco, and cotton to be profitable exports*".¹⁴ The most popular of the three at the time was tobacco. For the colonists that owned big plantations, life was easy, but for those that didn't own that much land, life was horrible. The owners of the plantations made a lot of money off of their slaves and tobacco, while the small land owners had a hard time staying alive. The South was focused on harvesting, which was different than the North.

The Puritans in the northern colonies were mainly focused on religion. Their whole lives revolved around their religion. And they were made a rule that is if you didn't practice religion the same as the Puritans; you were looked down upon and sometimes even beaten. Even though the Puritans' primary focus was religion, they did trade and manufacture goods some of these goods included ships, fish, and lumber. The Quakers came to the middle region to escape the scrutiny they received in the North. They were excepting of others, which was good because they were filled with many different religions. Everyone tolerated each other because no one was in control of the others ("The Middle Colonies").

At first, most of the focus was put on religion. Later, the settlers became interested in profit, like the south. The middle region produced goods such as wheat, corn, and tobacco. Whatever was produced in each region was largely dependent upon their environments. In the South, the climate was much hotter and had richer soil, leading to their incredible farming abilities. In the North, the soil was unfit for agriculture, which is why their economy was

¹⁴ : www.wikipedia.com April 2017

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

based on their industrial business. The middle region was a mixture of both the North and the South because it had rich soil for farming, but also traded and created goods "Economic Differences between the Northern & Southern Colonies.

Even though the South was flourishing with the tobacco business, and the colonists had a hostile relationship with the indigenous people there. When the colonists first came to the south, they encountered the Powhatans, and then later they met the Algonquians. The Powhatans and the colonists agreed to a peace treaty. In return the Powhatans wanted items that would make them more advanced than the neighbouring tribes. The relationships that the southern settlers had with Powhatans started off okay, but soon grew bad. The trust between the two faltered because neither was able to rule over the other, thus leading to the colonists kidnapping the chief's daughter, Pocahontas. With the Algonquians, the exchange between the southern colonists and them were hostile because of cultural differences. For instance, Native men didn't do agricultural work, while English men did. Even their views on property ownership were seen as a major problem. The English thought that they were superior to the Algonquians, so they constantly showed disrespect towards them, and in the North, the colonists initially had a very peaceful relationship with the Natives. When the settlers came across the Pokanets, they signed a peace treaty. The natives provided the colonists with food in return for certain items. The Pokanets helped keep the colonists in the North alive. Also in the middle region, the colonists had a relatively peaceful relationship with Iroquois.

The Quakers thought that it was imperative to have a good relationship with Natives people. In conclusion, there were many differences between the British colonies based on which region they were in. As the colonies develop over time, the differences between them

Chapter One: The Birth of Britain (1707-1788)

may prevent the colonists from coming together in a united front to fight a common cause. If everyone has views that clash, then how can they agree on anything, when conflict comes in to play, the colonists will have to put their contrasting ideas on the backburner and fight for their independence

Conclusion

England started its Empire outside Europe some 500 years ago, not with the intention of making one but purely for trade. The secret of power was the navy and Jewish money. All parts of the Empire were exploited rather than nurtured and helped the supply of cheap raw materials for England's industrial revolution. Exploitation fuelled revolt and the American War of Independence quickly followed by the French Revolution some 200 years ago to give message to all colonial territories that home rule could and should be regained. The Commonwealth is all that remains of the Empire and this does not include United State of America or Ireland but still includes Canada, Australia and New Zealand. All three countries had very backward almost stone age inhabitants prior to the English flooding the countries with white skinned likeminded immigrants. These three countries have their differences with England of course but all share an astonishing rapport manifest in hard work, a sense of time, jokes, drinking parties and sport plus a culture influenced by Protestant Christianity.

To sum up, the British Empire was a great power until now. It was spread in all over the world by controlling many countries and all this was succeeded because of many factors.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

Introduction

Australia is term of land area and it is the sixth largest nation in the world after Brazil, Canada, China, the United State of America (USA) and Russia. It is about 7.692.024 sq Km. and its population were smaller than most of these nations. It has an attractive geographical location. The important thing about Australia is that it is the only state that governs a whole continent and a pair of separate Islands. Its capital is Canberra. However, there is a big city in the country which is Sydney, and has more influence both locally and internationally.

The history of Australia started with the transportation and sending of convicts, in 1606, Dutch explorers were the first Europeans who discovered Australia, but they did not settle there before this. In 1770, the British claimed that the eastern part of Australia was a useful place to send British convicts, instead of keeping them in prison in England. Gradually, other immigrants moved to Australia and the population grew. New South Wales was the first colony and five others were established in the 19th century.

By the year 1788, the British settlement was expanded in all the country and make The Australian peoples under their controls. Also they put the country as member of the British Commonwealth. However, the aborigines people could not bear all this so, they create the Commonwealth of Australia on January 1st 1901. Then, they acquired a dominion status between the years 1901 to 1953 and they defended to get their independence from the British rule.

2. British presence in Australia 1768 to 1918

Australian history has changed substantially in recent decades until the mid 20th century. Its historiography was dominated by imperial influences like the British Empire and the search for national liberties and dominion status. The British Empire shed light on Australia because it has an attractive geographical location, large space and riches of gold.

Between 1768 and 1788, about 160,000 convicts were transported from Britain to the Australian colonies. Then, the European settlement saw a strong revival of interest in Australia's origins as a penal colony¹ and the nation's convict legacy received particular attention from both the Australian public and historians. The first European sightings of Australia were made by the Dutchman called Willem Janszoon² on the Duyfken³ ship in 1606, after him Loui Vaez de Torres⁴ sailed through the Torres Strait, later named after him. Both captains sighted the Cape York Peninsula.

In 1776 captain James Cook⁵ landed in Botany Bay⁶ on the Eastern side of Australia in the ship named HM Bark Endeavour⁷. The early decade of the 20th century saw tension within analyses over whether transported convicts were victims of Britain's socio-economic conditions and unjust legal system or whether they had been habitual, hard-bitten criminals.

¹: Penal colony is a place in Australia which the British built it and take the prisoners to punish them.

²: He was Dutchman captained the Duyfken ship and the first one who sailed to the Australian coast.

³: The first ship which sailed to the Australian coast.

⁴: Spanish explorer charted the bay.

⁵: First sailor who sailed to Australia and discovered it and claimed it for Britain.

⁶: Place where Cook had landed in 1770, just south of port Jackson.

⁷: Ship which was captained by James Cook.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

By 1821, Australia industry was attracting the attention of British investors. New South Wales had a big population; most of them had served time as a convict, officially it was still a penal colony for punishment of the convicts.

3. First British Settlement in Australia 1788

Between the year 1771 and 1784, the British government faced a big problem because the prisons were overcrowded and the government became worried about the possibility of prisoners rioting or escaping. To find solutions for these problems, the British administration looked for a colony where they could transfer their convicts. They decided to establish a penal colony in Botany Bay and send two fleets. Moreover that, this decision was taken because of the new colony intended simply as a dumping ground for convicts to ease one of Britain's urgent social problems also to perceived strategic and economic advantages.

In August 1786, the British government established a convict settlement in New South Wales. The first settlers in Australia arrived around 50,000 years ago. When the sea level was higher and the land was rich, the central areas attract settlers until about 25,000 years ago. The British put it eyes on Australia by sending two fleets arrived to make settlement there, and the main reason for this settlement was that Australia being a place to send criminals people, also there were other small factors which included using Australia as naval base, in addition to, many convicts were either skilled tradesmen or farmers who had been convicted for simple crimes and were sentenced to seven years, the time required to set up the road and rail network for the new colony. Moreover, this country was a great area for trading with nearby countries and consider as open door for the trade of Britain.



Map of the first voyage of James cook

On January 26th 1788 eleven British ships under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip⁸, first governor of the new colony, arrived at Sydney Cove and raised the British flag as the first fleet to setup the first British settlement in Australia, a penal colony. This date is still today celebrated as Australia day, and built a relationship between Britain and Australia when James Cook claimed that the east coast of Australia for Britain. the route of the first fleet took from England to the canary Islands, then Southwards across the Atlantic to Rio de

⁸ : First governor of Britain's first Australian colony. New South Wales.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

Janeiro to take on materials, then South Eastward following the Westerly winds across the Atlantic to the Cape and finally from there across the Indian and Southern Oceans to their final destination.

The second fleet of three ships arrival in June 1790, this fleet was run by slavers provided badly needed food and materials. Also they live a miserable life in their voyages; they known as the death fleet because most of them were died on the journey to Australia. The arrival of this fleet saved the colony from the famine and certain death, also it was came out as basis with convict labour and supplies on board and the colony flourished and the gradual exploration and settlement of the continent began.

After the first and second fleets, the convicts continued being transported to the eastern colonies until 1852, although convict labour was still used in Australia until 1867. This transportation ended for several reasons, one was a campaign against its cruelty in Britain and Australia, another was that the growing population of settlers began to see themselves as native people and started to resent Britain removal its poorest and most troubled people in their country. An additional reason was that as emigration of free people to Australia grew, there was less need for convict labour.

During this period the original people were thrown out of their homes and most of them were killed because the Europeans were taking their land as their own. Moreover that, the diseases led to a rapid increase in epidemics by the newly European arrived. Also the Australian people spoke around 200 different languages because of this settlement.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

In the early part of the 20th century laws were passed to protect native people. This concerned restrictions on where they could live and work. After the world war two (ww2)⁹, combination became the aim of government and attempts were made to Europeanize them. Then in 1960s, legislation was changed and the federal government passed laws for all the native peoples to be given citizen condition. Then, in 1972 the original people were given back limited rights to their own land. The situation has gradually better for Australian people also more remains to be done.

3.1 British invasion of Australia

Australia was a beautiful country which contains all the needs of Britain when it lost its thirteen's colonies¹⁰ in 1783, because of this the British Empire settled in it for many years and put their peoples under its role.

The British Empire expanded in all over the country and put the Australian people under their controls and there were different reasons for this invasion which is the prisons in Britain had become unbearably overfull, when America refuse to take any more convicts after the American war of independence in 1783. Furthermore, the crimes were rising while large members of people were moving away from rural areas to the increasingly industrialised cities where unemployment ran high as machines replaced man power. Because of this Britain choose Australia as relevant place to solve their problems.

⁹: World War Two, it was global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945 between the strongest powers in the world, it was fought mainly in Europe and Asia. (Merriam Webster Dictionary).

¹⁰: Americans colonies separate from the British Empire when America takes its independence in 1776.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

The British settlement move from one place to another in Australia and they publish their language, cultures, traditions, habits and religions. However the Australian people infected by this settlement and they were followed its role and they were considers as part of the British Empire. As well as, the women convicts had been marrying and becoming mothers and productive workers, helping the colonies chronic labour shortage.

3.2 Australia a member of the British Commonwealth 1931 to 1961

Australia is one of 28 island nations in the association; its main land is the largest island in the world. In 1931 Australia was founder a member of the Commonwealth when its independence was recognised under the status of West minister.

The commonwealth was first officially formed in 1931 when the statute of West Minister gave legal acknowledgment to the sovereignty of dominions. That known as the British Commonwealth, in the first time Australia did not accept it but it agree to the statute until 1942 and 1947 respectively.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation with six states and two territories, the first one is the Northern territory established as a self governing territory in 1978, and the second one is the Australian Capital Territory which including the city of Canberra which attained self governing status in 1988 Where the federal capital Canberra is situated. Australia has external territories. These have small populations or are uninhabited and apart from vast

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

Australian Antarctic Territory, are small islands. According to Sir Don Mckinnon¹¹ in his letter of 09 November 2005 confirms the precise situation of republics within the commonwealth:

“Let me confirm that country’s position as a member of the commonwealth is unaffected by a constitutional change in its status to become a republic ever since the London agreement of 1949, republican forms of government have been entirely compatible with commonwealth membership, any constitutional change in Australia to become a republic would not affect its membership in the commonwealth.”

Australia left the British Commonwealth in 1961 and become a republic with their large populations. But it was still under the British role.

4. Australia Acquired Dominion Status (1901-1953)

Dominion status refers to a particular territory that belong to an empire, it were semi independent polities under the British crown. The foundation of the dominion status followed the achievement of internal self rule in British colonies, in the specific form of full responsible government¹². Another definition of the dominion status is the people are free to legislating their affairs but the foreign by British parliament.

All territories farming part of the British crown were British dominions, at the time of the adaptation of the status of west minister, there were six British dominions: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfound land and the Irish Free State. The

¹¹: www.wikipedia.com

¹²: Government that is elected among a number of parliament that is held every five years, and it is responsible to the British people.

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

Commonwealth of Australia was recognised as a dominion status in 1901. As well as, the six colonies of Australia¹³ (South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, South Australia and Queensland) had enjoyed responsible government. These colonies voted to unite and federate the Commonwealth of Australia under the British Empire.

Therefore Australia is one of the few countries that established by popular vote under the Balfour Declaration¹⁴ of 1926; the federal government was regarded as coequal with the British and other dominion governments. As Sir Isaac Isaacs said *"I look forward to the day when I can say I m an Australian"*¹⁵, he said this as memorable remark for a man who was to go on hold one of the highest offices in the soon to be formed nation.

At the colonial conference of 1907 the self governing colonies of Canada and The Commonwealth of Australia were referred to collectively as dominions for the first time. In 1961 Australia and its six colonies leave the British Commonwealth and become a republic. They govern their affaires by themselves.

¹³: Six separate British self governing colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia agreed to unite and form the commonwealth of Australia. (www.wikipedia)

¹⁴: Arthur Belfour made declaration of autonomies community within British Empire in 1926. (west minister status imperial conference 1926)

¹⁵: Sir Isaac Isaacs: of the people and for the people, articles federation.

5. Nationalism in Australia

Nationalism is a shared group feeling in the significance of a geographical and sometimes demographic region seeking independence for its culture and ethnicity that holds that group together. This can be expressed as a belief or political ideology that involves an individual identifying with or becoming attached to one's nation.

The Australian people lived in their country for thousands of years before the Europeans arrived; they suffered deeply as a result of the British in Australia. The domination of the British Empire on Australia creates a great reaction on the Australian peoples that led them to defend for their liberties and nationalities, because they suffered a lot in their life through this settlement and there were violent clashes between these two countries which end by the nationalism of Australia.

The form of nationalism in Australia asserts that Australia is a nation, and that promotes the national and cultural unity of Australia. By the late 19th century, Australia was governed as a series of six largely self governing colonies that were spread across the continent. Attempts to coordinate governance had failed in the 1860s for want of popular support from the British government, but by the 1880s and with the rise of the nationalist movements in Europe, the efforts to set up a federation of the Australian colonies began to collect force.

British imperialism was an important guide of the Australian nationalism with the willing of Britain for the Australian colonies to unite in order to better make stronger British influence in the south pacific. This form of nationalism supported a view of Australia as a

Chapter Two: The History of Australia

nation of “white Britons” also the native people of Australia were not included in this idea of a unified nation.

On 1st January 1901 Australia became an independent nation, when the British parliament passed legislation allowing the six Australian colonies to govern in their own right as part of the Commonwealth of Australia. This latter was established as a constitutional monarchy, because it was well-known with a written constitution, monarchy and the Australia’s head of state was the queen Victoria.

Australia succeeded to sovereignty over the British continent, it was grown into statehood with the time of the Australian colonies are now the Australian nation.

Conclusion

Australia was a beautiful country; it was representing the pacific area that attracts many powerful countries in the world such as Britain or the British Empire. At the first time the British were settled in Australia, then they invaded and expanded and control all over the country. But through time the relation between the two countries were changed, because the Australian people face all kind of punishment and Britain had a massive impact on them in many different aspects of life especially in the military, economic and social aspect. As well as this change their life and society. So they did not accept all this domination and refuse the Britain’s laws and they started fighting for getting their nationalism and liberties.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

Introduction

The British Empire was once a dominant colonial power in the world; it was controlled in many countries and makes them under its rule. This empire was expanded in all over the globe because of many factors; one of them was the commonwealth. This latter was an association contains many countries that had been chosen by the British government, and used them as indirect colonization for its benefits. Australia was one of these countries and the British government shed light on this nation because of many reasons like the geographical place, the good weather, the high population density...etc

Australia is an attractive and wealthy country that contains all the needs of the British Crown. At the first time the relation between Britain and Australia was good, but through the time it was changed because the aborigine's people faced many problems, so they extremely change this relation from leader and his worker to leader versus leader. Moreover, this empire has impacted in these people in all the aspect of life especially in Military, Economic and Social aspects.

3. The Reasons behind the British Interest in Australia

The voyage of James Cook to Australia led to another historic event which is to colonize this country and there are many reasons behind this. First all of this, for what reason the British government wants this country. Because of the location and population, and the main reason for this settlement was prison becoming overcrowded and creating riots that alarmed the authorities and the people living nearby in England and Australia was being a place for sending criminals. Moreover that, this country was considers as the door of trading

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

with the nearby countries, and the reason why the British Empire had a lot of convicts was because of the state of London. That means people were coming from all around the world to Britain and looking for jobs and better life but when they failed to get it, they resorted to theft. In addition to, North America became independent in 1776 and this means the British couldn't send convicts there. So Australia was the last hope for the British government, it had few things that made it ideal also it was seen as an occasion added to the growing of the British Empire, that means they could now own two countries instead of just one.

The British Empire did not want to send convicts to Australia but there were other benefits influenced their decision. Once Australia became established the British gained huge financial advantage from cheap Australian high quality wool and primary products as well as using its military forces in many minor wars also in the First and Second World War. Furthermore, it was benefitted vastly from the Australian gold rush in the early days. It gave them wealth and greater status, and was an attractive addition to the empire. Moreover that Australia had many resources like timber, different raw materials and metals which helped Britain. On the other hand, this country was chosen by the British Empire with the regard to the possibility of acquiring flax and timber because they need to protect their trade routes to China in order to consolidate Cook's possession of the continent for Britain.

Australia was an island it means that is totally surrounded by water and the British could definitely benefit in the fishery business with the advantage of being so close to the water. Also it was a perfect location to set up a marine base according to the captain James Cook report:

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

*“In this extensive country it can never be doubted
but what most sorts of grain, fruits, roots etc. of
every kind would flourish here were they once
brought hither, planted and cultivated...”¹*

So the British convict had usually been sent to work on the plantations growing sugar cane, cotton and tobacco. All this for growing an industrial nation and expand British colonies.

4. The Effect of the British Colonization in Australia

The British Empire settled in Australia many years, this colonization made several changes to the Australian community and had a profound positive and negative effect on the overall development of this country. They brought with them their culture, their way of life; they tried to recreate the British society in the other land on the world. As it have effects on them in the political system, in the social and the economical structure. Also they destroy the military system and exploited the Australian soldiers for their benefit. In addition to, they pushed them by the force to participate in the WWI.

The colonization of Australia has been long and difficult; the convicts were brought to the colonies of New South Wales and Tasmania to work the land and also to build houses. After the federation in 1901 Australia became more independent but it still belong to the British Empire. It was part of the British Commonwealth till 1986 and the Australia Act.

¹ : Meg Michaela , Article on 29 March 2011, The Causes and Effect Britain’s Colonization of Australia.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

In nowadays Australia considered as multicultural country but the biggest influence remains the British and to a certain extent the European one, it can notice big influence in the arts and architecture as well. Education in Australia based on the British system of education, finally the government is based on Westminster system. And all the impact notice in the following paragraphs.

4.1 Social and Cultural Effect

The British colonization in Australia from 1788 had many effects on the social balance; the positive features for the Australian people are the East Coast includes the possible to plant and cultivate their daily life. Before this colonization the origins people lived a nomadic and comfortable life according to efficient laws and ways of interacting with the environment to meet their needs with clearly defined traditions, they would hunt and collect from the land all what they needed to stay alive.

The Australian people were settled for different reasons, this led to many changes in their life, because the settler destroy the whole Australians cultures and traditions by taking their children away from their families and would thought them all of their cultures. All this led to the stolen generations, which was a very dark period in Australia's history. In addition to, the settler brought with them many different viruses, bacteria and diseases like small pox seemed to kill young people and women in higher proportions than the other group, also the measles, influenza, tuberculosis...etc that had no treatment and influenced on the people and it were infections and spread very quickly and killed many peoples in large aboriginal communities, this disease spread even more quickly.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

Another effect of this colonization was that the people were removing from their homes and lands because there were more motives for this Europeans to immigrate to Australia and increasing their population there when they offered more space and opportunity. Furthermore this immigrate impact positively and the native people became weaker and their population decreasing when the British arrived.

The Aborigines people became in risk when the settlement ways disrupted their way of life, and took the view that they were uncivilized and they had no concept of land title, so they stole land and water resources from them also they were forced off their land which caused cultural and tradition loos. This means that they will live in European communities and in land that were unstable for settlement establishment, built new Australian society with British culture, religion, tradition and style. By the end this settlement influence negatively in the Australian society.

4.2 Economical Effect

Since the beginning of the European occupation on Australia there had been a great profound impact on the Australian economy and permanently changed the way the economy was run. The state governments levy most of the income tax and the international trade of Australia was dictated by its relationship with the British Empire. The economy of Australia had been provided the original British colonizers, generations of migrants, and the descendant of both with a remarkably high standard of living.

The origin people knew themselves to be the landowners and they expected to share the products of the land for example, the vegetables end sheep grow by the settler. This

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

became necessary as settlement expanded and began to push aborigine's people away from their traditional lands, denying them access to their food supplies. That means that the benefit from the land and farms go to the British people, and the economy of Australia grew as frontier of an expanding western capitalism with its institutional ties to, and complementarities with.

This impact continues through the first and second world war. Also the government was keen to make sure that the Australian wheat, wool and meat reached Britain's economic. As well as, the British settlement began using native women, children and men as a significant source of labour. This labour was unpaid and the Australian people received shares in the form of food, clothing and other basic necessities, but in the reality this serving and developing from the economy of British.

To put it briefly, the British Empire colonized in Australia and built settlement there for its benefit and impact in whole the country also it destroy the economy of Australia.

4.3 Military Effect

The British Empire had a great impact on the Australian military aspect, and this can be seen through its participation in the first and second world war, because its inter was obliged to protect their mother country from the enemies but there were a million of Australians had served in the armed forces. In result, Australia fought two wars between 1939 and 1945 one against Germany and Italy as part of the British Commonwealth's war effort and the other against Japan in alliance with the United States and Britain. While most Australian forces

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

were withdrawn from the Mediterranean following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, they continued to take part in large numbers in the air offensive against Germany.

From 1942 until 1944, the Australian forces played an important role in the Pacific war, making up the majority of associated power throughout much of the fighting in South West Pacific. The military was largely relegated to subsidiary front mid 1944, but continued offensive operations against the Japanese until the war ended. All of these events contribute major changes in the military base, as a result there were many soldiers killed and most of them were taken by the force. Also the base of arms destroyed, other peoples, children and women had served in the armed forces also most of them were killed and others were wounded.

To sum up, the British colonization in Australia had great impact on the military system and base. The Australian people never forget this extermination and torturing.

4.4 Political Effect

The British settlement in Australia changed radically the political system in the country. This means that there was no particular point in which Australia officially became an independent country, the gradual independence allowed for more freedom in Australia.

By the year 1901 Australia Confederated a Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, this Act differs from the British Commonwealth, it eliminated the remaining possibilities for the United Kingdom to legislate with effect in Australia, for the UK to be involved in Australian government also for an appeal from any Australian court to British court.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act entered force and allowed Australia to connect in foreign affairs, also to raise the army. All this authorized this country to make more decision by itself, and had people in its land who represent the country and its best interests. Although Australia was still held under Britain's power even after the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, On behalf of Australia, Britain still had the power to hold and control over Australia's laws.

By the end the colonization of Britain in Australia had massive impact in the political side, because it was the responsible who ruled the Australian laws and government. It considered as mother country.

5. Britain and Australia: A Changing Relationship

The relationship between Britain and Australia are one of the closest intra national existence, marked by shared history, culture, institutions, language ties and trade. They share the same monarch and both of them are in the Commonwealth Realm. This relation referred to as Anglo Australian relations, widespread people to people links, united security interest, sporting tournaments and essential investment teamwork.

This relation changed greatly during the 20th century and Australia became a nation on federation day in 1st January 1901; however it had still maintained a close relationship with Britain and this can be seen in their participation in many events. One of them when Australia fought beside Britain and its followers in World War One² as Joseph Cook said “...when the

²: A great war between the allies (Russia, France, British, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Australia, Hungary, turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918. [Merriam](#) Webster Dictionary.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

empire is at war, so also is Australia”³ especially against the Ottoman Empire and the Western Front; also it fought to protect Britain’s pacific colonies from imperial Japan in the second war.

The Second World War started on 3rd September 1939 when Britain declared war against Germany, this war brought many changes in the relationship between many countries especially in Australia and Great Britain. Australia thought of itself as belonging to the British Empire and had always supported in its entire struggle that faced, as well as one million Australians, both men and women had served in military. During the Second World War Singapore was strategically placed for the use of Britain and the related forces in South East Asia. This means that when Japan took over Singapore, Britain could no longer supply to both Australia and its followers. As Singapore was the only barrier between Japan and Australia, so Australia was in danger of being attacked. Because the fall of Singapore in 1941 Australia was the next agenda to Japan’s hit list, was defiantly influenced the relationship between Britain and Australia, as Britain had promised that Singapore would be well protected but this promise was broken and Australian’s were forced to face the coming up danger of being invaded. In addition to, this menace influenced the Australian to never trust the British again.

From 1942, Australia began to act more independently by reducing Britain’s involvement in its wartime operations and shifting its relationship towards other dominant allies and particularly the USA for its security and development, and post WWII to Asian countries for example Japan.

³: www.wikipedia.com

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

The invasion of the Japanese was very close and the Australian asked for the need of the American troops to defend for the country but the American refused to send them a help. As well as, this was first British mistake that angered the Australians and the relationship between the two countries was broken. Therefore, in comparing the relation between the two countries before and after the fall of Singapore, it's clear to say that the fall of Singapore in 1942 was a major turning point in this relation.

6. Australian Independence in 1986

The independence of Australia rather than occurring in a single event, is a process that still technically evolving to this day. Though the British monarchy is still connected to Australia, they can no longer interfere with legal matters.

Each 26 January Australia is celebrated as Australia's official national day. Formerly known as the foundation day, when it marks the landing of the first fleet in 1788 under Captain Arthur Phillip when he became the first governor gaining sovereignty over the colony of New South Wales. This day is a national public holiday in all states and territories and is known to be the country's biggest day of celebration. On this day every Australian unites as a nation and recommits to making Australia an even more beautiful place to live in.

Australia became a single self governing colony in the year 1901, 01 of February when it became a federation of six British colonies. Means that they have their own constitution was the beginning of nationhood and it was fully independent in 3rd March 1986 when all legal jurisdictions over any part of Australia by the British nation ceased.

Chapter Three: The Impact of the British Empire on Australia

7. Contemporary Relations between Britain and Australia

Australia has an important relationship with the UK underpinned by shared legacy, common values, closely strategic outlook and interest. Both countries agreed on two-sided national security partnership in 2009 to prepare for traditional and rising security threats and challenges. Also the strength of this relation is reflected in the large number of high level visits facilitate consultation and cooperation particularly in health, education and food security across the broad range of policy issues of common interest.

Conclusion

Britain was the great power in the world that settled in many countries, Australia was one of them and there are many different reasons behind the colonization of Australia such as its geographical location. Australia was always the right hand of Britain and supports it in all the decision that it was take also it was fought with Britain in the First and Second World War. However through the time the relationship between the two countries was changed dramatically because of the influenced of the Second World War. Since the decisions that was made by the British Empire. As well as, the Australian separate from Britain and takes care of their affaires by themselves and built new relations with other countries like America and fought for take its independence.

General conclusion

The British Empire was strong power that the world had seen, this realm colonized many countries one of them is Australia. Because through the entire event that faced it was approximately decline. It would not this happened so; it creates an association to rose again. This latter was the Commonwealth is all that remains of the Empire and this does not include United State of America or Ireland but still includes Canada, Australia and New Zealand. All three countries had very backward almost stone age inhabitants prior to the English flooding the countries with white skinned likeminded immigrants. These three countries have their differences with England of course but all share an astonishing rapport manifest in hard work.

Australia was a beautiful country; it was representing the pacific area that attracts many powerful countries in the world such as Britain or the British Empire. At the first time the British were settled in Australia, then they invaded and expanded and control all over the country. But through time the relation between the two countries were changed, because the Australian people face all kind of punishment and Britain had a massive impact on them in many different aspects of life especially in the military, economic and social aspect. As well as this change their life and society. So they did not accept all this domination and refuse the Britain's laws and they started fighting for getting their nationalism and liberties.

To sum up, Britain was the great power in the world that settled in many countries, Australia was one of them and there are many different reasons behind the colonization of Australia such as its geographical location. Australia was always the right hand of Britain and supports it in all the decision that it was take also it was fought with Britain in the First and

Second World War. However, through the time the relationship between the two countries was changed dramatically because of the influenced of the Second World War. Since the decisions that was made by the British Empire. As well as, the Australian separate from Britain and takes care of their affaires by themselves and built new relations with other countries like America and fought for take its independence.

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