

World Geography

Chapter 34

The Pacific World and Antarctica

World Geography

Chapter 34: The Pacific World and Antarctica

Section 1: Australia

Section 2: New Zealand and the Pacific Islands

Section 3: Antarctica

Australia



- **How did various migrations to Australia affect population and land use?**
- **Why is Australia's population clustered in and around its major cities?**
- **How have European settlers changed Australia's environment?**



Main

Section

1

2

3



A History of Migration



Main

Section

1

2

3



A History of Migration



- The **Aborigines** migrated to Australia about 50 thousand years ago.
- The first European settlers were British prisoners, many of whom stayed in Australia after their sentences were finished.
- The Aborigines suffered great losses from European diseases and weapons.
- After World War II, many immigrants came not just from Britain but also from other European countries and from Southeast Asia.



Main

Section

1

2

3



Patterns of Settlement



Main

Section

1

2

3



Patterns of Settlement



- **Australia's hot, dry climate affected the country's settlement and land use patterns.**
- **The vast majority of Australians live in the Urban Rim in the southeast, and 90 percent of the population lives within 100 miles of the ocean.**
- **Australia's population clusters around the seven state capitals and the national capital, Canberra.**
- **Sydney and Melbourne are Australia's oldest and largest cities, competing for trade and commerce for most of their history.**



Main

Section

1

2

3



Environmental Change



- **Aborigines believe that humans were given responsibility for the earth, and they learned to survive in the harsh **outback** without destroying the fragile ecosystem.**
- **The discovery of gold in the outback sparked a gold rush in 1851.**
- **Today, Australia is a source of many minerals, including bauxite, oil, and natural gas.**
- **Many gold seekers stayed to build farms and sheep ranches, and sheep and cattle stations account for most economic activity in the outback today.**
- **In the northern regions, **artesian wells** provide water to cattle stations, and new breeds of cattle are making Australia one of the world's leading producers of cattle.**



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 1 Review



Why did the first European settlers come to Australia?

- a) They were looking for land to farm.
- b) They were looking for gold.
- c) They were prisoners transported from Britain.
- d) They came in search of a milder climate.

What is the main economic activity in the outback?

- a) Mineral extraction
- b) Sheep and cattle herding
- c) Commercial farming
- d) Forestry

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 1 Review



Why did the first European settlers come to Australia?

- a) They were looking for land to farm.
- b) They were looking for gold.
- c) They were prisoners transported from Britain.**
- d) They came in search of a milder climate.

What is the main economic activity in the outback?

- a) Mineral extraction
- b) Sheep and cattle herding**
- c) Commercial farming
- d) Forestry

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3



New Zealand and the Pacific Islands



- **How has New Zealand's European majority affected the minority Maori group's way of life and sense of group identity and the economy of this region?**
- **What kinds of physical characteristics distinguish the two types of Pacific Islands—namely, the high islands and the low islands?**



Main

Section

1

2

3



New Zealand



- **The Maori, the first people to come to New Zealand, lived by farming and fishing in fiercely territorial groups.**
- **The Maori began to see themselves as a nation after European settlers arrived and are attempting to reclaim lands that were once theirs.**
- **New Zealand's national identity is rooted in both its British and Polynesian past.**
- **Farming and cattle and sheep herding are important to the economy.**
- **The majority of people live in cities along the coast, and three out of four New Zealanders live on North Island.**



Main

Section

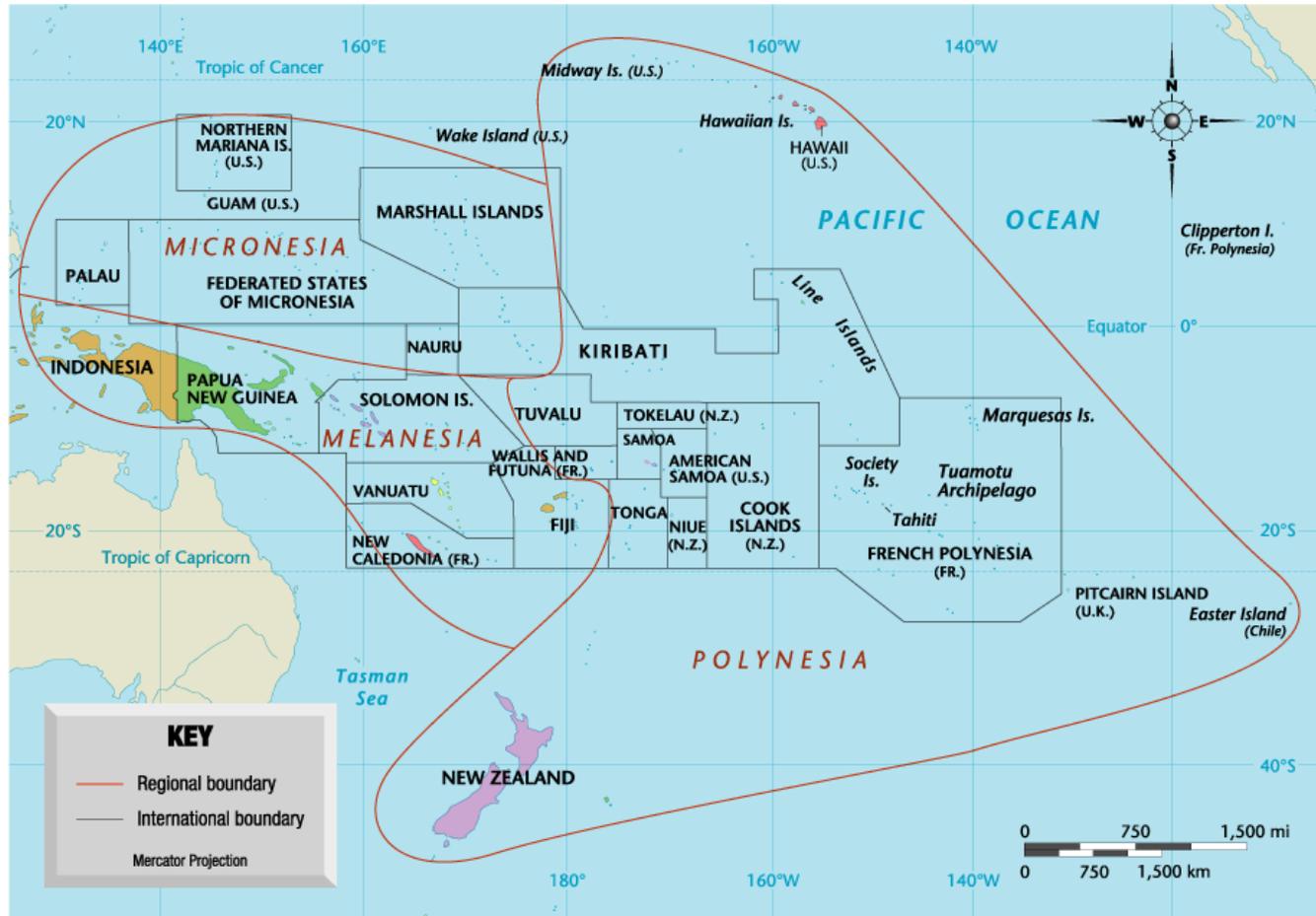
1

2

3



The Pacific Islands



Main

Section

1

2

3



The Pacific Islands



- Many Pacific Islands are high islands, the tops of underwater mountains, while others are low islands, ring-shaped **atolls** in which coral reefs surround an inner lagoon.
- The islands are divided into three groups: Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.
- Farming, fishing, and tourism are the major economic activities of the islands.
- After World War II, many islands were divided into **trust territories**, and most were granted independence in the 1960s and 1970s.



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 2 Review



How did European settlement affect Maori culture?

- a) **The Maori were exterminated.**
- b) **The Maori fragmented into a number of competing groups.**
- c) **The Maori were forced to flee New Zealand.**
- d) **The Maori came to see themselves as a nation.**

What are high islands?

- a) **underwater mountains that break the surface of the ocean**
- b) **offshore pieces of continental crust**
- c) **rings of coral reefs with inner lagoons**
- d) **large sand bars**

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 2 Review



How did European settlement affect Maori culture?

- a) The Maori were exterminated.
- b) The Maori fragmented into a number of competing groups.
- c) The Maori were forced to flee New Zealand.
- d) The Maori came to see themselves as a nation.**

What are high islands?

- a) underwater mountains that break the surface of the ocean**
- b) offshore pieces of continental crust
- c) rings of coral reefs with inner lagoons
- d) large sand bars

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3



Antarctica



- **How do the climate and ice-covered terrain of the continent of Antarctica affect wildlife habitation and human exploration?**
- **Why do many scientists consider Antarctica to be a land of valuable natural resources?**



Main

Section

1

2

3



The Frozen Continent



- Covered in ice, Antarctica is the only major landmass on the earth without permanent human settlements, and few plants and animals can survive the frigid conditions.
- Thick ice sheets reflect sunlight rather than absorbing heat, making temperatures frigid, and the climate is also very dry.
- Moister and warmer conditions near the coasts and mountains permit glaciers to flow.
- In several places, thick **ice shelves** extend out into the ocean, and large blocks often break off into the ocean as icebergs.
- **Pack ice**, a mix of icebergs and other ice, fringes most of Antarctica.
- In the **convergence zone**, nutrient-rich deep waters rise and feed **krill**, which provide food for fish and whales.



Main

Section

1

2

3



Interacting With the Land



- **Because of its remote location and harsh climate, Antarctica was the last continent to be discovered and explored.**
- **Through the first half of the twentieth century, various nations claimed parts of Antarctica out of national pride or to keep other countries from claiming the continent.**
- **Antarctica has coal and other mineral resources, but it would cost too much to exploit them.**
- **Scientific information is considered Antarctica's most valuable resource, and the Antarctic Treaty provides for the peaceful use of the continent and the sharing of scientific research.**



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 3 Review



How do the Antarctic ice sheets affect the climate?

- a) The ice keeps the temperature above freezing.
- b) The thick ice raises the surface to warmer elevations.
- c) The ice makes the air very moist.
- d) The ice reflects heat from the sun, making Antarctica very cold.

Which resource is considered the most valuable in Antarctica?

- a) gold
- b) oil
- c) scientific information
- d) uranium

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3



Section 3 Review



How do the Antarctic ice sheets affect the climate?

- a) The ice keeps the temperature above freezing.
- b) The thick ice raises the surface to warmer elevations.
- c) The ice makes the air very moist.
- d) The ice reflects heat from the sun, making Antarctica very cold.**

Which resource is considered the most valuable in Antarctica?

- a) gold
- b) oil
- c) scientific information**
- d) uranium

Want to connect to the World Geography link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Main

Section

1

2

3

