

IGICE CA GATANU

Australia y'iki gihe

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Muri iki kigabane, uzokwiga ibijanye n'umuco kama wa Australia, abagize ivyo bahindura, hamwe n'akaranga k'igihugu. Australia ni umunywanyi mu bijanye n'uguhanahana ibicuruzwa kandi ni igihugu cubaha umuntu wese. Abanya Australia baraha agaciro intererano y'abimukira kugira ngfo igihugu kigume gitera kija imbere kandi ciyubura.

Igihugu

Australia ni hamwe mu hantu hagize isi hashaje. Ni igihugu kigira gatandatu mu bunini mw'isi yose kandi kikaba igihugu kigizwe n' izinga rinini kurusha ayandi mazinga yose. Vyongeye ni igihugu gishashe kandi cumye kurusha ahandi hantu hose hatuwe n'abantu. Igice kinini ca Australia ntikimera kandi gifise imvura nke, bigatuma bigorana kuharima. Ibirere vyumye imbere mu gihugu vyitwa "outback" kandi biri kure hadahuta gushikwa kandi haragoye kuba. Muri Australia, amazi ni ubutunzi bukomeye

Kubera ari igihugu kinini, Australia kirafise uburere bunyuranye mu bushuhe canke ugukanya. Hariho ibice bishushe muri north ya Australia n'ubugararwa Hagati. Amaja epfo south, ubushuhe canke ubukanye burashobra guhindagurika guhera kuri winters zoroshe na snow zo ku musozi, gushika ku mishwarara y'izuba ishushe cane muri summer.

Hejuru y'ivyo ivyo bihugu bitandatu n'intara zibiri z'imbere mu gihugu, Reta ya Australia vyongeye itegeka izi ntara zikurikira:

- Ashmore na Cartier Islands
- Christmas Island
- the Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Jervis Bay Territory
- Coral Sea Islands
- Heard Island na McDonald Islands muri Australian Antarctic Territory
- Norfolk Island.

Ibice vya World Heritage

Aha hantu hakurikira ni ahantu ho muri Australia hashizwe ku rutonde na United Nations Educational, Scientific na Cultural Organization (UNESCO) nk'umurage w'isi yose.

Umuco

- Aho abagirijwe ivyaha bajanwa muri Australia
- Budj Bim Cultural Landscape
- Royal Exhibition Building na Carlton Gardens muri Melbourne
- Sydney Opera House.



Sydney Opera House

Ibidukikije

- Ahantu ho muri Australia Fossil Mammal muri South Australia na Queensland (Riversleigh/Naracoorte)
- K'gari (ahahoze ari ikirwa ca Fraser)
- Gondwana Rainforests muri Australia
- Great Barrier Reef
- Greater Blue Mountains Area
- Heard na McDonald Islands
- Umurwi wa Lord Howe Island
- Macquarie Island
- Ningaloo Coast
- Purnululu National Park
- Shark Bay, Western Australia
- Wet Tropics ya Queensland.

Bivangavanze

- Kakadu National Park
- Tasmanian Wilderness
- Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park
- Willandra Lakes Region.



Imiterere yumuraba ku ntango ya Ayers Rock muri Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park

Hejuru ya western iconography na n'ibitangaza kavukire vyavuzwe aho hejuru, hariho ahantu henshi heranda mu gihugu cose hafise insiguro ikomeye ku basangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander. Aho hantu ni ngirakamaro cane nk'ahagize Australia's cultural fabric kandi ni ngirakamaro ku bantu bose bo muri Australia. Ahantu heranda mu bisanzwe hafatanye n'inkuru za ba sogokuruza n'igikorwa cabo mu gushiraho aho hantu vast landscape, hakajamwo uturangamutima two muri kahise, imigenderanire y'ubucuti n'urutonde rwo mu mibano.

Igihugu kinini

Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander barafise imigenderanire idasanzwe n'itongo. Bamye igihe cose baha agaciro kubonana n'ababanyi kandi bakagenda ibilometero vyinshi bagiye kuramukanya. 'imirongo y'indirimbo' y'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander ni inkuru zifatanya amategeko ya kera, kahise n'umuco n'ahantu ndondabihugu, bikaja mu mico kama itandukanye n'indimi zitandukanye muri Australia yose. Ivyo barabigumanye kandi barabikurikiza imyaka n'imyaka.

Mu bice vyinshi vya Australia, abantu ntibashikira ibikorwa bategerezwa gukorerwa nk' Amashuri, ibijanye n'amagara y'abantu mu kwivuza amaduka, abandi bantu bo muri Australia babona nk'ibisanzwe. Dukorera hamwe kugira ngo dushigikire abantu baba ahantu hagoye gushika mu bibano bigoye gushikamwo. Abantu bakomeye bo muri Australia barageregeje gutorera umuti ingorane z'ukuba kure n'ukudashikirwa kw'ahantu hamwe hamwe bakoresheje ubuhinga bukomeye n'ukwiyumvira kudasanzwe.



Ubugararwa bwo muri Tasmania



Pedal radio

Mu mwaka wa 1929, Alfred Traegar, akomoka muri Adelaide, yiyumviriye ashiraho iradio ya mbere ikora ibanje kuzungurutswa first pedal-powered radio. Abayikoresha bashobora kugumana inzira zibiri z'iyo radio ziriko ziravuga babanje gukanyaga bakoresheje amaguru. Ahantu hagacerere hatagira abantu mu mihira yabo, ahantu kure hari abantu hagoye gushika n'ibibano vy'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bose barungukiye muri ubwo buhinga bw'iyo radio butari busanzwe. Pedal radio yarafashije gushiraho ibigo bibiri bikomeye vyo muri Australia, ibikorwa vya Royal Flying Doctor na the School of the Air.

Ibikorwa vya Royal Flying Doctor

Reverend John Flynn yabayeho kandi yakoranye n'abantu mu bibano vya kure ahatakunda gushikwa n'abandi. Yari afise iciyumviro co kuzana abaganga abazanye n'indege mu buryo bwihuta cane akabashikana aho bashobora kuvurirwa. Kugira ngo ivyo bishoboke, yaronse imfashanyo ivuye muri Reta, the airline Qantas n'impano zivuye mu mashirahamwe. Ibikorwa vya Royal Flying Doctor vyatanguye mu mwaka wa 1928, ariko hari hakiriho abantu mu bice vya kure bitashikwamwo batashobora guhamagara ivyo bikorwa. Ugushirwaho kwa kw'iradio yakanyagwa kugira ngo ivuge kwatumye abantu batari bwashikirwe n'amajambere mu bibano vya kure bashobora guhamagara doctor mu mwanya muto ushoboka.

Ishuri yo mu kirere

Gushika mu myaka ya 1950, abana baba mu bice bitashikwamwo vyoroshe bategerezwa kuja mu mashuri y'indaro canke bagaheraheza ivyigwa vyabo biciye mu gutumatumanak amakete (ifoto ngaho hejuru). Adelaide Miethke, uwungirije ibikorwa vya Royal Flying Doctor muri South Australia, yasanze yuko ibikorwa vya Flying Doctor radio vyoshobora kandi vyongeye gufasha abana bari muhira bakavugana n'abigisha babo. Ibikorwa vya Alice vyo muri Springs vyatanguye ivyigwa vyo mu nzira zibiri mu mwaka wa 1948. Ishuri yo mu kirere yagiye gutangura mu myaka mikeya inyuma yaho. Ivyo abo muri Australia baciyemwo vyarafashije ibindi bihugu vyinshi 'gushinga gahunda zabo bwite barabiye ku vyabaye muri Australia.

Iradio rya kera ryabanza gukanyagwa mu kuvuga ryasubiriwe na na high-frequency radio ubu naho ivyo vyasubiriwe n'ubuhinga ngurukanabumenyi, internet. Ibikorwa vya Royal Flying Doctor vyo muri Australia n'ishuri ryo mu kirere birabandanya gukora kandi bifasha abantu bo muri Australia baba ahantu hadashikwa ningoga.

Akaranga ka Australia

Akaranga ka Australia kahawe isura n'ibintu vyinshi, muri ivyo harimwo umurage wakomotse ku mvukira n'imico kama, urufatiro rwabongereza, ubutandukane bw'abantu bacu, kahise kacu, uburangamutima buturongora mu buzima bwa misi yose, uburyo tubayeho n'aba nya Australia twemera.

Igice ca 6, Inkuru yacu ya Australia iraba kuri kahise kacu. Ico gice cerekana ibibazo bijanye na kahise ka Australia k'ibihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza muri kahise, n'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander hamwe n'ivyo babayemwo n'ivyo babamwo uyu musi. Iyo nkuru vyongeye ishiramwo inkomoko na kamere k'ukugene Australia itandukanye, igihugu kigizwe n'imico myinshi itandukanye, aibibazo, nk'intambara, twagwanye nk'igihugu.

Ibisigaye muri iki gice biraba ku bintu bijanye n'ukugene abantu babayeho, abo twigirako n'abantu twemera.

Kwinonora imitsi no kuruhurira umutwe

Abantu benshi bo muri Australia barakunda inkino no kwinonora imitsi kandi abantu binonora imitsi bo muri Australia bashitse ku bintu vyinshi n'urwego runini mw'isi yose.

Muri kahise kacu kose, kwinonora imitsi kwamye kuranga abanaya Australia kandi kwarafashije kudushira hamwe. Guhera mu ntango abantu baje gutura muri iki gihugu, kwinonora imitsi n'inkino vyaratuma abantubiyibagiza ibibazo barimwo mu kubaho kwabo. Mbere no mu bihe vy'intambara, abasirikare bo muri Australia baratunganya amahiganwa mu vyerekeye ukwinonora imitsi n'inkino kugira ngo bafashe kwikuramwo ibivumvuri mu mutwe vyabaye bari ku rugamba aho barwanira.

Kwinonora imitsi n'inkino vyongeye bitanga ahantu h'ihuriro hatuma abakinyi bose n'abarorerezi bumva yuko na bo nyene barimwo mu kintu kinini kigize ubuzima bwa Australia nk'igihugu. Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander hamwe n'abimukira b'aba Australia bari mu bantu bagize ico bashikako mu bijanye n'inkino hamwe no kwinonora imitsi.

Abantu benshi bo muri Australia baragira uruhara mu mirwi y'ukwinonora imitsi nka cricket, umupira w'ibikapu, umupira wamaboko, na hockey. Amategeko y'umupira w'amaguru wa soccer, rugby league, rugby union n'imikino idasanzwe ikomoka muri Australia ifise amategeko ya Australia ('Amategeko yaba Assie') iratovye cane muri Australia, iraryoshe gukina no kurorera. Kwoga, tennis, kwiruka, golf, kunyonga amakinga, gutembera mu mashamba, surfing na skiing na vyo nyene ni ibikorwa bituma abantu bikura ibivumburi n'ibinyugunyugu mu mitwe.

Australia ahanini irishimira ivyo yashitseko mu makungu mu mukino wa cricket. Imirwi y'imikino ya cricket yo muri Australia n'Ubwongereza yamye ari abakeba igihe cose bahuriye muri izo nkino guhera mu myaka ya nyuma y'ikinjana ca 19.

Igikombe ca Melbourne, 'ukwiruka kwahagaritse igihugu', ni umwe mu kwiruka kwa mbere kw'ifarasi gukunzwe cane mw'isi yose. Igikombe ca mbere c'I Melbourne cabaye mu mwaka wa 1861. Igikombe c'i Melbourne cama kigirwa umusi wa kabiri wa mbere wo mu kwezi kwa Munyonyo, kandi uba ari umusi mukuru w'akaruhuko muri Victoria guhera mu mwaka wa 1877.

Sir Donald Bradman (1908–2001)

Sir Donald Bradman yari umukinnyi akomeye wa Cricket mu bihe vyose kandi akaba umukinnyi w'imikino muri Australia Yakuriye I Bowral, New South Wales, kandi yakinye umukino wiwe wa mbere wa cricket akinira umurwi wa Australia mu mwaka wa 1928.

Yaranyaruka cane afashe umupira. Mu rugendo rwiwe rwa mbere rwo muri England mu mwaka wa 1930, yabaye uwa mbere nko mu bintu vyose arusha abari baramwitangiye imbere bose. Igiye yari akwije imyaka 21, yaja ari umugani muri Australia. Mu rugendo rwiwe rwa nyuma muri 1948, umurwi wiwe wamenyekanye ko witwa 'abadatsindwa', kuko batigeze batsindwa na rimwe bariko barakina n'Abongereza.



Utugenegene

Australia ifise utugenegene duhambaye harimwo n'utugenegene tw'igihugu tw'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander n'imigenzo n'imico yabo. Uwugira utugenegene w'umu nya Australia, harimwo amareresi, ubuhinga, theatre, indirimbo n'intambo, arashimwa cane muri Australia no hanze ya Australia.

Inyandiko

Australia irazwi ko yanditse ibintu vyinshi. Ibi vyatanguranye no gutera inkuru kw'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander birabandanya bija mu gushikiriza inkuru bitarinze kwandikwa vy'abari bagiwe n'amakosa, baje nk'igihano bashika mu myaka ya yuma y'ikinjana ca 18.

Vyinshi vyo mu vyanditswe vya mbere vyo muri Australia vyerekeye ishamba n'ingorane z'ubuzima mu hantu nk'aho hagoye. Abanditsi nka Henry Lawson na Miles Franklin baranditse imvugo ndyoheramatwi, ivyese n'inkuru zerekeranye n'ishamba, n'uburyo bwo kubaho bw'aba nya Australia.

Umwanditsi w'ibitabu wo muri Australia, Patrick White, yararonse agashimwe kitiriwe Nobel mu nyandiko mu mwaka wa 1973. Abandi bantu rurangiranwa b'uyu musi bo muri Australia b'abanditsi ni nka Peter Carey, Colleen McCullough, Sally Morgan, Tim Winton, Tom Keneally na Bryce Courtenay.

Judith Wright (1915–2000)

Judith Wright yari uwuvuga ivyese akomeye, ntiyakurwa kw'ijambo kandi yaharanira uburenganzira bw'Avbasangwabutaka. Yerekanye urukundo yakunda Australia n'abantu bayo abicishije mu vyes e. Yararonse udushimwe twinshi harimwo n'agashimwe ka Encyclopaedia Britannica ka literature na Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry. Yari umunywanyi wa Australian Conservation Committee n'umwe mu bagize umurwi wakoze amasezerano y'abasangwabutaka.

Judith Wright yibukirwa ku bwenge bwiwe nk'umu nya vyese mu guteza imbere Australian literature no mu guhindura ibintu mu vy'imibano no mu bidukikije.



Ikinamico na firime

Abanya Australia bakina amareresi kandi bakora amareresi barazwi cane muri Australia no hanze ya Australia. Abakinyi bo muri Australia nka Cate Blanchett, Geoffrey Rush, Nicole Kidman na Hugh Jackman hamwe n'abakora amareresi nka Peter Weir na Baz Luhrmann barahawe udushimwe mpuzamakungu kubera bakora amareresi meza cane.

Utugenegene two kurabisha amaso

Ibikorwa bizwi cane vyo kuratira amaso vyo muri Australia ni amashusho rurangiranwa yasizwe amarangi n'imvukira n'ibindi bintu vyasizwe amarangi vyo mw'ishamba vyo mu kinjana ca 19 vyakozwe n'abantu nka Tom Roberts, Frederick McCubbin na Arthur Streeton. Hagati mu kinjana ca 20, abanyatugenegene nka Russell Drysdale na Sidney Nolan barerekane ukugene ibintu bimeze nabi inyuma mu marangi agaragara. Mu misi iheze, Brett Whiteley yarironkeye izina rurangiranwa mu kugene ashikiriza ibintu mu buryo bwiwe yisangije. Utugenegene tw'imvukira, harimwo n'utwa Albert Namatjira, Emily Kame Kngwarreye, Gloria Petyarre, Rover Thomas na Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri, turaronderwa cane muri Australia no hanze ya Australia.

Umuziki n'ivyino

Amajwi yamenyekanye cane mu muziki, mu ndirimbo za Australia ni amajwi ya didgeridoo, igikoresho c'indirimbo ca kera ca kavukire.

Aabanya Australia barateye imbere cane mu bijanye n'umuziki kandi barazwi ku ntererano bagize mu miziki izwi ku mazina ya classical, country na rock music.

Abantu rurangiranwa bazwi cane b'abaririmvyi bo muri Australia ni nka Kylie Minogue, Jimmy Barnes, Paul Kelly, Olivia Newton-John, John Farnham, Nick Cave, n'imvukira Archie Roach, Gurrumul na Jessica Mauboy. Imirwi y'aba nya Australi nka AC/DC and INXS bararonse abanywanyi benshi mw'isi yose.

Intambo ya Australia yarateye imbere kubera utwigoro tw'abatamvyi bakomeye n'aba choreographers nka Sir Robert Helpmann, Meryl Tankard, Stephen Page, na Li Cunxin. Bangarra ni intambo y'umurwi w'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander, uzwi cane mu gihugu no mw'isi yose kubera ukugene batamba, ingene basohora amajwi, indirimbo, umuziki n'ukugene babitunganya.

Ivyashitsweko mu buhinga n'ivyavumbuwe

Abanya Australia barazwi cane kubera ivyo bashitseko bihambaye mu vy'ubuhinga nko mu vyerekeranye n'ubuvuzi, ubuhinga, uburimyi, kwimba ubutare hamwe n'uguhingura ibintu.

Igitigiri kitari gito c'abanya Australia barahawe udushimwe twitiriwe Nobel kubera ubuhinga n'ivyavumbuwe vyo mu buvuzi.

Abagize ico bashikako mu vy'ubuhinga na bo nyene barahawe udushimwe tw'umwaka two muri Australia. Mu mwaka wa 2005, utwo dushimwe twahawe Professor Fiona Wood, yatoye umuti wo gupompa ku rukoba umuntu yahiye. Mu mwaka wa 2006, ako gashimwe kahawe Professor Ian Frazer, yafashize mu gushiraho urucanco kru cancer yo mu bwonko. Mu mwaka wa 2007, Professor Tim Flannery, umuhinga akomeye wo mu buhinga vy'ibidukikije, yararonse ako gashimwe.

Professor Wood na Professor Frazer bose bimukiye muri Australia baje bavuye mu Bwongereza. Professor Frazer

yavumburiye hamwe na Dr Jian Zhou, yimutse ava muri China kandi akaronka ubwenegihugu bwa Australia.

Dr Fiona Wood AM (yavutse 1958)

Dr Wood numwe mubanya Australia basha kandi bubashwe yuko ari abashakashatsi. Umuhanga afise ubuhanga bwa plastike kandi bwubaka hamwe ninzobere mu gutwika isi ku isi, yatanguje ubushakashatsi n'ikoranabuhanga mu buvuzi bw'umuntu yahiye.

Inyuma y'akazi yakoranye n'abazize ibisasu vya Bali mu 2002, Dr Wood yagizwe Umunyamuryango w'Iteka rya Ausitaralia mu 2003. Uruhara rwiwe mu kwita ku gutwika rwamenyekanye igihe yahawe igihembo co muri Austaralia mu mwaka wa 2005.



Professor Fred Hollows (1929–1993)

Professor Fred Hollows yari intagoheka y'umu ophthalmologist (umuganga w'amaso) yafashije gusubizaho ukubona ku bantu barenga umuliyoni muri Australia no mu bihugu biri mu nzira y'amajambere. Fred Hollows yavukiye muri New Zealand. Mu mwaka wa 1965, yimukiye muri Australia kandi mu nyuma yabaye umukuru w'igisata c'amaso mu bitaro vy'I Sydney.

Yarizera bidasanzwe ukungana kw'abantu bose kandi yarafashije mu gushinga ibikorwa vyitaho kuvura abasangwabutaka, kandi ivyo vyararwiriye biba vyinshi muri Australia yose.

Nko mu myaka ya 1980, Fred Hollows yagendagenda kw'isi yose kugira ngo afashe gushiraho gahunda z'ibisata bivura amaso mu bihugu biri mu nzira y'amajambere. Muri Namukiza 1989, ni ho yaba umwenegihugu wa Australia.

Ibikorwa vyzia vya Professor Hollows birabandanya biciye muri Fred Hollows Foundation.



Umu nya Australia w'Umwaka

Kuva mu mwaka wa 1960, agashimwe k'umunya Australia w'umwaka kagumye gatangwa kugira ngo bahimbaze ivyashitswekomn'intererano y'ibihangange vyo muri Australia. Uwo ari we wese arashobora kuvuga umuntu wo muri Australia yagize ico ashikako gikomeye mu bigize ubizima agahabwa ako gashimwe.

Aba nya Australia b'Umwaka ni abantu bakoze bigashimwa mu bikorwa vyabo kandi bagakorera igihugu cabo. Baratera intege abandi kandi bakaduha ibibazo na twe bituma twiyumvira kugira ngo na twe dushobore guterera mu gushiraho Australia nziza.

Ubwo bushimwe bw'Umwaka burahabwa abakiri bato bo muri Australian, abakuze bo muri Australia hamwe n'intibagiranwa z'umwaka zo mu micungararo ya Australia.

Urutonde rw'abaherutse kuronka utwo dushimwe n'abaturonse kera ushobora kurusanga kuri www.australianoftheyear.org.au.

Dr James Muecke AM

Umuganga abaga amaso kandi akaba imboneza y'ukubuza uruhumyi 2020 yahawe agashimwe k'umwaka muri Australia



Dr Muecke na we yagize uruhara mu gushinga Sight For All, (Ukubona kuri bose) charity ifise ihangiro ryo gukura uruhumyi biciye mu bushakashatsi, ukwigisha, uburyo bw'amazu n'ibindi vya nkenezwa kwigisha abagenzi mu bihugu bakorana.

Dr Muecke yizera yuko uruhumyi ari ikibazo uburenganzira bwa kiremwa muntu kandi ariko arashira ho isi aho umuntu wese ashobora kubona no gukira uruhumyi.

Professor Michelle Simmons (yavutse 1967)

Porofeseri muri fiziki ya fiziki
2018 Australiya Wumwaka



Porofeseri Simmons nintangarugero muvyigisho vya atomic lectronics no quantum computing. Ku isonga ryivyo yise "isiganwa ryumwanya wigihe co kubara", Porofeseri Simmons afise intego yo kubaka mudasobwa ya kwant ishoboye gukemura ibibazo muminota mike bitwara imyaka ibihumbi. Ubuvumbuzi nk'ubwo bufise ubushobozi bwo guhindura imiterere yibiyobyabwenge, iteganyagihe, ibinyabiziga vyigenga, ubwenge bwubukorikori nibindi.

Muri 2018, Porofeseri Simmons yahawe igihembo C'umunyaustraliya W'umwaka kubera akazi kiwe n'ubwitange bwa siyanse yamakuru. Muri 2019, yagizwe Umuyobozi w'Iteka rya Autaralia mu rwego rwo kumushimira "umurimo w'indashyikirwa mu burezi bwa siyansi nk'umuyobozi mu bijyanye na kwant na electronique ndetse no kuba intangarugero".

Amahera yo muri Australia

Ibigaragaza amahera yacu vyerekana abantu n'ibimenyetso bifisr akamaro kuri Australia.

Abantu batowe kugira ngo bashirwe ku mahera ni abantu berekanye ikintu gihambaye n'ukwiyumvira guhindura ibintu kudasanzwe mu vyerekeranye n'imibano, ingabire zidasanzwe mu buhinga, mu vya politike, mu vy'igisirikare, no mu vy'urugenegene.

Umwamikazi Elizabeth II (1926–2022)

Umwamikazi Elizabeth II yari umukuru w'igihugu ca Australiya. Yari Umwamikazi wa Australia n'Ubwongereza. Yari igihagararo gikomeye, gihamye mugihe kirekire kandi gikunzwe.



Ingoro y'inama nshingamateka na Forecourt Mosaic

Integuro y'ingoro y'inama nshingamateka yari yubakiye ku gutegurwa kw'ingeneisi imeze, yatanzwe n'abategetsi b'abaubatsi bize ingene iyo ngoro y'inama nshingamateka yokwubakwa. Forecourt Mosaic ifatiye kuri Central Desert dot-style painting yagizwe na Michael Nelson Jagamara titled 'Possum na Wallaby Dreaming'.



Dame Mary Gilmore (1865–1962)

Dame Mary Gilmore yari umwanditsi, umumenyeshamakuru, umu poet kandi yaharanira iminduka mu vy'imibano. Yibukirwa ku kwandika kwiwe no ku kuvugira abagore, aboro, abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander.



AB 'Banjo' Paterson (1864–1941)

Andrew Barton Paterson yari umu poet, umwanditsi w'indirimbo n'umumenyesha makuru. Yanditse akoresheje izina 'Banjo' Paterson kandi yibukirwa ku majambo yanditse 'Waltzing Matilda', indirimbo ya mbere rurangiranwa muri Australia.



Reverend John Flynn (1880–1951)

Reverend John Flynn yatanguye igikorwa ciwe ca mbere ca airborne medical, Royal Flying Doctor muri Australia. Yibukirwa ku gikorwa co gushikira abantu agiye ku bavura ahantu hatashikwa n'abandi muri Australia.



Mary Reibey (1777–1855)

Mary Reibey yabaye imboneza mu bagore bakora ivyashara muri ico gihugu ca New South Wales. Inyuma yo gushika muri Australia nk'umuyabaga yari yagirijwe ivyaha amaze gutura muri ico gihugu yabaye umuromgozi yemewe cane mu kibano.



Edith Cowan (1861–1932)

Edith Cowan yari umukozi mu vy'imibano, umunya politician akaba n'umu feminist. Yabaye umugore wa mbere yatowe mu nama nshingamateka ya Australia



David Unaipon (1872–1967)

David Unaipon yari umwanditsi, Imvuzi n'umucukumbuzi. Yibukirwa ku ntererano yagize mu vy'ubuhinga, literature, hamwe no guteza imbere abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander



Sir John Monash (1865–1931)

Sir John Monash yari umu ingeneer, umuyobozi kandi akaba umwe mu ba commanders b'igisirkare bakomeye b'igihugu ca Australia Yibukirwa ku burongozi bwiwe, ubwenge bwiwe n'ukuba imvuzi



Dame Nellie Melba (1861–1931)

Dame Nellie Melba yari rurangiranwa mw'isi mu kuvuza soprano. Azwi mw'isi nk'"umwamikazi w'indirimbo" yabaye umuririmvyi wa mbere wo muri Australia yamenyekanye mu makungu



Imisi y'igihugu n'ingene ihimbazwa

Imisi mikuru y'akaruhuko ya Australia yiyumvira ku kuninahaza ivyashitsweko bikomeye muri kahise kacu guhera igihe Abanyabulaya baza kugerera ino.

Amataliki adahinduka

- **Umusi utangurira umwaka uhimbazwa italiki 1 Nzero** uhimbaza intango y'umwaka mushasha.
- **Umusi wa Australia uba italiki ya 26 Nzero** ni igihe co kwiyumvira ico bisigura kuba umu nya Australia, guhimbaze Australia ya kino gihe hamwe no kumenyekanisha kahise kacu dusangiye Iyo taliki yerekana isabukuru y'ugushika kw'umurwi w'ubwao bwa mbere bwashitse I Sydney Cove mu mwaka wa 1788.
- **Umusi wa Anzac uba italiki 25 Ndamukiza** werekana isabukuru ry'ugushika kw'ingabo za Australia n'iza New Zealand (ANZAC) i Gallipoli mu ntambara ya mbere y'isi yose. Ni umusi ntibagiranwa igihe twibuka ukwitanga n'utwigoro tw'aba nya Australia bose barwanye mu gisirikare abandi na bo bagapfira mu ntambara, mu ntureka n'abandi bagiye kugarukana amahoro. Vyongeye duhimbaza umwete n'ukwitanga kw'abasoda bose b'abagabo n'abagore, kandi tukiyumvira ku nsiguro zitandukanye z'intambara
- **Umusi wa Noel italiki 25 Kigarama** ni umusi wo gutanga ingabire hafatiwe ku bakristo bahimbaza ukuvuka kwa Yesu Kristo.
- **Boxing Day uba italiki 26 kigarama** uri mu bigize ukuninahaza Christmas.

Amataliki ahindagurika

- **Umusi mukuru w'abakozi canke umusi w'amasaha munani** uhimbaza ivyo abakozi bo muri Australia bashitseko mu masaha munani bakora ku musi—isi ubwa mbere t.
- **Pasika** ihimbaza inkuru y'abakristo y'urupfu n'ukuzuka kwa Yesu Kristo.
- **Isabukuru y'amavuko ryu Mwami** yizihiza ivuka ry'umukuru w'igihugu ca Australia, Umwami Charles III. Uwo musi mukuru ugirwa ku musi ugira kabiri wa mbere wo mu kwezi kwa Ruheshi mu bihugu vyose no mu ntara ndetse muri Western Australia no muri Queensland.

Iyindi misi mikuru

Iyindi misi mikuru ikurikizwa mu bihugu bitandukanye, intara n'ibisagara Nk'akarorero, umurwa mukuru w'intara ya Australian ufise umusi wa Canberra, South Australia urafise umusi w'abakorerabushake, kandi Western Australia irafise umsi wa Foundation Day.

Ayandi mataliki akomeye (atari imis y'akaruhuko)

- **Harmony Week** igirwa mw'iyinga rihera 21 Ntwarante kandi uhimbazwa ubutandukane bwacu mu mico.
- **Umusi w'ubwenegihugu bwa Australia uhimbazwa italiki 17 Nyakanga** ni umusi aho duhimbaza ibidushira hamwe biserukiwe n'ubwenegihugu bwa Australia kandi tukiyumvira ku ruhara dufise mu guha isura kazoza k'igihugu cacu.
- **Iyinga ryo kwiyunga ku gihugu italiki 27 Rusama gushika 3 Ruheshi** ni iyinga aho twihata kugira dushike ku gihugu kitarenganya, igihugu gifata abantu kumwe, mu kwerekana ubumwe n'ukwubahana.

Abantu bo muri Australia

Australia ni kimwe mu bihugu bigizwe n'ibibano bitandukanye mw'isi Hafi nk'ibice bitatu vy'abantu baba muri Australia ni boo biharura ko ari abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander. Ikirengeye kimwe ca kane c'abantu baba muri Australia cavukiye hanze ya Australia, bimukira muri Aistralia bavuye mu bihugu birenga 200. Ugutandukana kw'abab muri Australia guha Australia indimi nyinshi zitandukanye, ivyizerwa, imigenzo n'imico kama bitandukanye.

Nka kimwe mu bigize commonwealth y'ibihugu, Australia iracafise imigenderanire ikomeye n'Ubwongereza.

Abantu bo muri Australia baranezererwa ubwenegihugu bwa Australia, kandi ni ikintu kinini gituma tuba hamwe mu butandukane bwacu mu kibano. Umusi w'Ubwenegihugu bwa Australia uhimbazwa italiki 17 Nyakanga imyaka yose. Ni umusi ku benegihugu ba Australia wo kwiyumvira ku ruhara n'igikorwa cacu mu kwubaka igihugu cacu no guha isura kazoza k'igihugu cacu.

Ubutunzi bwa Australia

Australia ifise ubutunzi butajegajega, ni igihugu cifashe, gihiganwa n'ibindi kandi giha agaciro abakozi baco b'ubuhinga n'ubwenge bihanitse. Akanovera k'ubuzima abantu banezererewe muri Australia ni kamwe ko hejuru karengeye ibindi bihugu vyose

Dick Smith (yavutse mu mwaka wa 1944)

Dick Smith ni uwukora ivyashara wo muri Australia, uwudatangirwa n'ibihe akaba umugira neza. Ubutunzi bwiwe yabukuye mu kudandaza ibintu vya electronics kandi yakoresheje ubutunzi bwiwe kugira ngo ateze imbere Australia. Yatanguje ishirahamwe ryo gufungura ibiva muri Australia gusa kandi yashize amahera yiwe y'ama miliyoni y'ama dollari kugira ngo afashe amashirahamwe n'inganda vya Australia kugira ngo bigume mu maboko y'abanya Australia.



Yitswe umunya Australia w'umwaka mu mwaka wa 1986 kandi yararonse agashimwe kerekeranye n'iterambere ry'ubuhinga no gukingira ibidukikije. Yabaye umuntu wa mbere yajabutse Australia n'ikiyaga ca Tesman ari kuri balloon mu muyaga ushushe cane Azwi kubera umutima wiwe wo gushakashaka no kurondera mu vyo abanda batinya, ugutera imbere kwiwe mu rudandazwa n'ugukunda igihugu

Isoko

Inzego zikomeye z'ubutunzi z'iki gihe za Australia n'amakori hamwe n'amategeko yerekeye ivy'urudandaza biha ubushizi bw'amanga igikorwa c'urudandaza. Ibikorwa vy'inganda, harimwo n'abakerarugendo, ingenzi, indero hamwe n'ibikorwa ibijanye n'amahera, vyinjiza amahera menshi mu kigega ca Australia.

Ukutajegajega kw'ubutunzi bwa Australia butuma abantu benshi bipfuza kujana amahera yabo muri Australia. Stock market ya Australia ni imwe nini kurusha izindi zo mu karere ka Asia-Pacific.

Urudandaza

Abantu ba mbere benshi bakorana urudandaza na Australia ni China, Japan, the United States, South Korea, Singapore, India, New Zealand na United Kingdom. Ibintu bikuru Australia ishorera hanze ni coal, iron ore, natural gas, n'ubwenge hamwe n'ibikorwa vy'abakerarugendo. Ubutunzi buruguruye kandi uguhanahana urudandazwa rwamye igihe cose ari intererano ikomeye ku butunzi bwa Australia, n'iterambere ryayo.

Ugucukura ubutare

Australia iratunze ubutunzi mvukanwa nka nk'amakara, umuringa, gaze karemano n'umucanga. Biraronderwa cane mw'isi yose.

Australia ni igihugu c'ubwenegihugu bw'isi yose

Australia irishimira igikorwa c'ugutanga ubwenegihugu ku bantu bavuka mw'isi yose. Aba nya Australia bagaragaza ivyo mu gufasha abadafise vyinshi mw'isi yose.

Imfashanyo mpuzamakungu hamwe n'utwigoro two gufasha abari mu ngorane.

Gahunda yo gufasha amakungu ya Reta ya Australia ishigikira ibihugu biri mu nzira y'amajambere kugira ngo bagabanye ubukene kandi bahike kw'iterambere rirama. Iyo mfashanyo itangwa mu karere no mu bindi bihugu biciye mu gufasha abantu no mu gufasha amareta.

Abanya Australia barerekana ukwitaho abandi no gufasha abandi kudasanzwe igihe ibiza biteye mu gihugu cacu canke mu bindi bihugu. Vyongeye turatanga kenshi mu bihugu birimwo ingorane zibandanya biciye mu gufasha kuvuye ku muntu ku giti ciwe hamwe no kuri gahunda y'igihugu ca Australia yo gufasha.

Mu mwaka wa 2018, Dr Richard Harris na Dr Craig Challen bahawe agashimwe umudari wa kabiri wo hejuru y'iyindi yose w' ukuba abadasanzwe babanya Australia , imboneza z'umwete, hamwe n'umudari wa Order wa Australia (OAM), kubera utwigoro twabo mu kurokora imiyabaga 12 n'umumenyereza wabo w'umupira w'amaguru igihe bari batwawe n'amazi muri Thailand.

Ukugira uruhara rukomeye mu ma nama mpuzamakungu

Australia yaragize uruhara rukomeye muri United Nations (UN) guhera mu ntango yayo mu mwaka wa 1945. Australia itanga ugukingirwa ku bantu babonywe ko ari impunzi biciye mw'itegeko rya 1951 UN Refugee Convention. Giterera vyongeye mu twigoro two kugarukana amahoro tw'inteko mpuzamakungu hamwe n'ibiza biba vyateye mw'isi hamwe no mu bihugu bikri mu nzira y'amajambere kandi kirafise uruhara rukomeye muri UN Educational, Scientific na Cultural Organization.

Mu mwaka wa 1971, Australia ni ho yaba umunywany yuzuye wo muri Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). OECD ifise ihangiro ryo guteza imbere ubutunzi n'ukumererwa neza kw'imibano y'abantu mw'isi yose kandi bakongereza uguhanahana urudandazwa mw'isi.

Australia irashigikira cane ugufashanya mu karere ka Asia-Pacific. Ni umunywanyi akomeye wo muri Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, East Asia Summit, and the Pacific Islands Forum. Ni ihuriro ry'abo muri Southeast Asian Nations dialogue partner kandi igira uruhara mu ma nama yo muri ako karere.

Dr Catherine Hamlin AC (yavutse 1924–2020)

Dr Catherine Hamlin yari umu gynaecologist, azwi cane ko yakijije abagore bakiri bato bo muri Ethiopia amarushwa y'ubuzima barimwo. Guhera muri 1959, Dr Hamlin yakoze I Addis Ababa muri Ethiopia afasha abagore bari bagize ingore mu kuvyara izwi kw'izima rya 'obstetric fistula'. Abagore bafise igikomere c'imbere ntibashobora kumenya ingene imibiri yabo ikora kandi baca bakengerwa bakirukanwa mu kibano cabo(ingwara yo mu kigo).

Dr Hamlin n'umugabo wiwe bashinze ibitaro vyitiriwe Addis Ababa Fistula. Utwigoro twabo twatumye ibihumbi n'ibihumbagiza vy'abagore bashobora gusubira muhira kugira ngo bonhere babeho ubuzima bwuzuye, bukwiye.

Mu mwaka wa 1995, Dr Hamlin yagizwe Companion of the Order of Australia, agashimwe ka mbere gakomeye ko muri Australia.



Abaronse udushimwe twa Nobel b'abanya Australia

Australia irazwi cane ku vyo yashitseko mu buhinga no mu vy'ubushakashatsi mu vy'ubuvuzi. Aba abntu bo muri Australia bakurikira bararonkejwe udushimwe twitiriwe Nobel muri ibi bisata bikurikira.

- Professor William Bragg (1862–1942) na Lawrence Bragg (1890–1971), physicists
  William Bragg (se) na Lawrence Bragg (umuhungu) baronkeye hamwe Nobel Prize muri Physics mu mwaka wa 1915, 'ku bikorwa vyabo mu gusuzuma crystal structure biciye muri X-rays'.
- Sir Howard Walter Florey (1898–1968), pathologist
  yavukiye I Adelaide, South Australia, Howard Florey yaronse Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine 1945 (afatanije n'uwundi) 'kubera yavumbuye penicillin n'ivyo ikingira mu ngwara nyinshi zandukira'.
- Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet (1899–1985), medical scientist n'umu biologist
  yavukiye i Victoria, Frank Burnet yahawe Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine 1960 (ari hamwe n'uwundi) 'kubera bavumbuye acquired immunological tolerance'.
- Sir John Carew Eccles (1903–97), physiologist
  John Eccles yavukiye I Melbourne kandi yaronse Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine 1963 (yari kumwe n'uwundi) 'ku vyo yavumbuye ivyerekeranye na ionic mechanisms ikora ico bita excitation na inhibition mu duce two ku mpera no hagati twa nerve cell membrane'.
- Sir Bernard Katz (1911–2003), physician akaba na biophysicist
  yavukiye mu Budagi, Bernard Katz yabaye umwenegihugu wa Australia mu mwaka wa 1941. Yaronse Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine mu mwaka wa 1970 kubera 'yavumbuye ivyerekeranye na humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals na mechanism for their storage, release and inactivation'.
- Professor John Warcup Cornforth (1917–2007), chemist
  John Cornforth yavukiye I Sydney kandi yaronse agashimwe kitiriwe Nobel muri Nobel Prize Chemistry 1975 (ari kumwe n'uwundi) ku bikorwa vyiwe yakoze kuri stereochemistry za enzyme-catalysed reactions'.
- Professor Peter Doherty (yavutse muri 1940), immunologist
  Peter Doherty yavukiye I Queensland kandi yaronse Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine 1996 (ari kumwe n'uwundi) 'ku vyo yavumbuye vyerekeranye na cell mediated immune defence'.
- Professor Barry Marshall (yavutse mu mwaka wa 1951), gastroenterologist, na Doctor Robin Warren (yabvutse mu mwaka wa 1937), pathologist
  Barry Marshall na Robin Warren baronkeye hamwe agashimwe kiswe Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine mu mwaka wa 2005 kubera bavumbuye 'the bacterium Helicobacter pylori and its role in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease'.
- Professor Elizabeth Helen Blackburn (yavutse mu mwaka wa 1948), biologist
  Elizabeth Blackburn yavukiye I Hobart kandi yaronse Nobel Prize muri Physiology canke Medicine 2009 (bari kumwe) 'kubera bavumbuye ingene chromosomes zikingirwa na telomeres na enzyme telomerase'.
- Professor Brian P. Schmidt (born 1967), astronomer
  Brian P. Schmidt baronse Nobel Prize muri Physics mu mwaka wa 2011 (bari hamwe) 'kubera bavumbuye accelerating expansion of the universe through observations of distant supernovae'.

Aba bantu bakurikira bo muri Australia Nobel Prize mu kwandika.

- Patrick White (1912–90), novelist akaba na playwright
  yavukiye I London avuka ku bavyeyi bo muri Australia, Patrick White yahawe agashimwe kitiriwe Nobel Prize muri Literature mu mwaka wa 1973 'kubera an epic and psychological narrative art vyatanguje I continent nshasha muri literature'.



IGICE CA GATANDATU

Kahise kacu ka Australia

Kahise kacu ka Australia

Inkuru ya Australia yahawe isura n'abantu benshi hamwe n'ibintu vyinshi.

Abaaboriginal hamwe o Torres Strait Islander

Abantu ba mbere babaye muri Australia ni Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bagumanye akaranga n'imico n'imigenzo ya kera mw'isi yose.

Ivyavumbuwe n'aba archaeological vyerekana yuko abasangwabutaka bashitse muri Australia hagati y'imyaka 65,000 na 40,000 ishize; yamara, abasangwabutaka bobo bizera ko ari bo batanguye kuremwa kuva isi ikiremwa, kandi inkuru zabo zihera ku kuremwa kw'isi.

Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bafise ivyizerwa vya kera cane n'imigenzo ya kera cane bakigenderako gushika uyu musi. Baramatanye cane n'itongo bigaragarira mu nkuru zabo mu tugenegene no mu ntambo zabo.

Indimi

Imbere yuko Abongereza bimukira ino, indimi zirenga 700 zarakoreshwa muri Australia zikoreshejwe n'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander. Izirenga 100 muri izo ndimi n'ubu ziracavugwa, nubwo izidashika 20 ari zo zicigishwa abana b'uyu musi. Uguhanahana inkuru ku munwa za kahise z'imico y'imvukira n'imico kavukire ni ngirakamaro cane kuko zivuga inkuru z'abantu n'iz'amatongo canke igihugu.

Indoto

Ukurota ni ijambo ry'I Bulaya kenshi na kenshi rikoreshwa mu kugenekereza ukugene ibintu bimeze, ukwizera n'imikorere igize umuyobora w'abasangwabutaka.

Inkuru z'indoto zibwirwa abana bakazibwirwa na ba se na ba sekuru. Izo nkuru zirigisha abana ingene igihugu cabo cabayeho kikabamwo n'abantu. Izo nkuru vyongeye ziha abo bana ivyigwa vyiza bigaragara, nk'aho kuronka ivyo kurya mw'ishamba.

Inkuru z'indoto abana barazibwirwa hakoreshejwe indirimbo, umuziki, n' intambo. Igihe abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bariko bararirimba bagatamba, baca bumva yuko bimatanije n'abakurambere babo bapfuye.

Uburyo utugenegene tw'abasagwabutaka twari tumeze kwari ukwimba mu ntandara, gusiga amarangi hamwe no kwerekana ingene ibintu bitegerezwa gutungana kw'isi. Abantu bakomoka hagati muri Australia bararema ubugenegene dushizwe ahantu dushobora kubonwa hakoreshejwe utunyuguti, utuburungu, imizingi, hamwe n'ibindi bimenyetso vyerekana umuco, kugira ngo berekane igihugu canke inkuru barose, igihe abo mu bice vyo muri Australia ya ruguru basiga amarangi ibishusho vy'abantu, ibikoko, ibigereranyo n'ibisigo.

Ukurota kurabandanya kuba ngirakamaro ku basangwabutaka n'uyu musi.



Kakadu Aboriginal art

Abantu b'I Bulaya ba mbere muri Australia

Ab'I Bulaya ba mbere baje kuraba ingene igihugu kimeze

Mu kinjana ca 17, Ab'I Bulaya bari barashwaye isi bagiye kuraba ingene imeze bavumbuye ibice vy'ivyo bise 'Terra Australis Incognita'—igihugu kitazwi co muri south. Mu mwaka wa 1606, umu Dutchman, Willem Janszoon, yacapuye agace ko muri west ya Cape York Peninsula kw'isonga rya ruguuru rya Australia. Nko muri ico gihe nyene, ubwato bwo muri Spanish bwari burongowe na Luís Vaez de Torres bwaragiye bushika no muri north ya Australia.

Mu myaka ya nyuma yo muri 1600, abajana ubwato b'aba Dutch barasuzumye coast ya Western Australia, kandi baca bita ico gihugu 'New Holland'.

Mu mwaka wa 1642, Abel Tasman yavumbuye inkengera y'igihugu gisha yaciye yita igihugu ca 'Van Diemen'' (uyu musi citwa Tasmania). Vyongeye yerekanye ibilometero vyinshi vy'inkengera ya Australia Ikarata yiwe y'indondorabihugu ya new Holland yerekana yuko yizera ko igihugu cari gifatanye na Papua New Guinea mu gice ca ruguru.



Abel Tasman's map of New Holland, 1644

William Dampier ni we muntu wa mbere w'Umwongereza yahonyoje ukuguru ku butaka bwa Australia. Mu mwaka wa 1684, yahonyoje ikirenge ku nkengera y'ikiyaga I north-west. Aravye ingene igihugu cari cumye kandi kirimwo inkungugu nyinshi ntiyiyumviriye ko gifise akamaro ku rudandazwa canke ku kuhimukira.

Captain James Cook

Gushika igihe Umwongereza James Cook yashika ku nkengera y'ikiyaga mu gace ko mu buseruko bwa Australia mu mwaka wa 1770, nticari bwasuzumwe n'abo I Bulaya. Cook yari yarungitswe na Reta y'Ubwongereza mu rugendo rwo kuvumbura South Pacific. Yaracapuye east coast maze aca ashikana ubwato bwiwe ahantu hitwa Botany Bay, amaja epfo ya Sydney y'iki gihe. James Cook yise ico gihugu 'New South Wales', kandi aca acitirira umwami George III.

Kujana abagiriye ivyaha

Australia irisa, mu kugene abantu ba mbere babaye muri Australia bari abantu b'I Bulaya bagiriye ivyaha. Inyuma yuko Reta zunze ubumwe za America zironse ukwikukira, Ubwongereza ntibwari bugishobora kurungika abgiriye ivyaha hariya kandi amabohero yo mu Bwongereza yari atanguye kubamwo abantu benshi, ntibari bakironka ihemero. Mu mwaka wa 1786, Uwongereza buhitamwo bamwe mu bari batsinzwe n'ivyaha mu gihugu gishasha ca South Wales.

Igihugu ca mbere catwagwa n'Abongereza

Umu Buramtari wa mbere w'iyo colony ya New South Wales yari Captain Arthur Phillip. Yazanye ubwato 11 ata nkomanzi abukuye mu Bwongereza abushikana ku rundi ruhande rw'isi, aba azanye umurwi wa mbere w'ubwato muri Sydney Cove italiki 26 Nzero 1788. Ni kuri iryo sabukuru ry'uwo musi twaryise Umusi wa Australia kira mwaka.



Amato ya mbere yandurutse ava mu Bwongereza, ashika muri Sydney Cove in 1788

Imyaka ya mbere yo kuba muri Australia

Imyaka ya mbere y'abaje bavuye I Bulaya baje gutura muri Australia yari igoye cane. Kugira ngo arabe neza ko abantu batishwe n'inzara, Buramatari Phillip yahisemwo kugaburira abantu bose abagaburira ibintu bimwe, na we nyene yishiramwo n'abantu biwe. Ubwenge bwiwe n'ukwitanga kwiwe vyafashije iyo colony gusimba imanga no kuticwa na kigoyi muri ivyo bihe vyari bigoye.

Abagira ivyaha barakoze cane mu bihe vya mbere bimukira ino muri Australia. Abahejeje igihano cabo baca bidegemvya baba abagabo n'abagorebimukira mu kibano gukora no gutunga imiryango yabo

Uburyo bushasha

Abantu ba mbere bo muri Australia bari ahanini bagizwe n'abantu bo mu Bwongereza, aba Scottish, aba Welsh n'aba Irish. Aba Scottish, Welsh n'aba Irish bahoze barwana n''Abongereza ariko bashitse muri Australia, iyo mirwi ine yabanye amahoro, ikorera hamwe ata wandya wangura.

Abakatiwe n'abahoze bakatiwe batangiye kubona amahirwe mashya muri koloni bushasha muri ico gihugu. Bamwe mu bari baragiriye icaha ariko bakagihanagurwako baratanguje businesses bari bonyene nk'abadandaza. Abandi barakoze birashimwa nk'abarimyi n'aborozi, abadandaza, abakora mu maduka, n'abakorera Reta co kimwe n'abatoza kori.

Caroline Chisholm (1808–77)

Caroline Chisholm yari umurongozi mu vy'imibano kuko yateje imbere abagore batagira abagabo mu bihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza. Yaje muri to Australia azananye n'umugabo wiwe yari umusirikare akomeye n'abana biwe 5 mu mwaka wa 1838. Yafashije abagore b'abimukira baba mu mabarabara y'i Sydney. Mu myaka mikeya, yashinze amahoteli 16 y'abagore b'abimikira muri ivyo bihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza.

Caroline yarakoze cane kugira ngo ateze imbere ubuzima mu bwato ku bantu bavanwa I Bulaya baza muri ivyo Bihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza. Yarageregeje vyongeye gutunganya ingurane kuri ba ntahonikora kugira ngo avaneho ukutibako n'ukutishobora n'ubukene.

Uyu musi, amashuri menshi yo muri Australia yitiriwe Caroline Chisholm. Yari azwi 'nk'umugenzi w'abimukira' kandi yibukirwa ku twigoro twiwe tutahera two gufasha abantu kugira ngo batangure ubuzima busha.



Buramatari Macquarie

Hamwe na Buramatari Phillip, Buramatari Lachlan Macquarie afise ikibanza gikomeye muri kahise kacu ka mbere. Yatwaye Igihugu categekwa n'Ubwongereza ca New South Wales hagati y'imyaka 1810 na 1821, aragiteza imbere nk'ahantu ho kwimkirwa higenga, atari igihugu c'Abatsinzwe n'urubanza. Yateje imbere ubuhinga bwo kurima, yubatse amabarabara mashasha n'inzu nshasha za Reta, kandi ahimiriza atera intege ivumburwa rya Australia.

Buramatari Macquarie vyongeye yashize amahera mu vy'indero kandi yarubashe uburenganzira bw'abara barigirijwe ivyaha. Yarahaye akazi abari baragirijwe ivyaha nk' abacamanza n'abakozi ba Reta.

Buramatari Macquarie ahabwa icubahiro muri kahise kubera impinduka nyinshi nziza yakoze mu bihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza. Kaminuza ya Macquarie muri New South Wales yitiriwe izina ryiwe.

Umurage w'abagirijwe ivyaha

Vyiyumvirwa yuko uko Buramatari yabona ibintu ko yari umuntu afise ububasha bwinshi cane kuri we wenyene ni co gituma mu mwaka wa 1823, inama nshingamtegeko ya New South Wales yashirwaho kugira ngo igire inama umu buramatari yari gukurikira hamwe no guhindura ico gihugu.

Ubwongereza bwarahagaritse kurungika abagirwa n'ivyaha muri New South Wales mu mwaka wa 1840, i Tasmania mu mwaka wa 1852 no muri Western Australia mu mwaka wa 1868. Muri rusangi, abarenga 160,000 bagiriwe n'ivyaha ni bo bazanywe muri Australia. Amatandukaniro hagati y'abari bagiriye ivyaha n'abimukira arateba buke buke arahera. Guhera mu mwaka wa 1850, ivyo bihugu vyatanguye kwigenga no vyipfuza kwubaka ibihugu vyifashe vyiyubaha. Abanya Australia benshi baranezererewe n'ivyashitsweko canke umurage w'abari baragirijwe ivyaha.

Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander inyuma y'abimukira b'I Bulaya

Mu mwaka wa 1788, mu ntango y'Abibulaya bimukira muri Australia hanugwanurwa ko hoba hari hagati 750,000 na 1.4 million y'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander muri Australia. Muri ivyo harimwo nk'abantu 250 bo mu bihugu bitandukanye hamwe n'indimi z'imirwi irenga 700.

Igihe bashiraho ama colonies muri Australia, Reta y'Abongereza ntiyigeza igiranira amasezerano n'abasangwabutaka. Abategetsi b'Abongereza bizera yuko bari bafise uburenganzira kandi ko bari mu mategeko yo kwigarurira no kuba muri ico gihugu.

Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bari bifitiye ingene bitunganiriza ubutunzi bwabo kandi bari basanzwe bikundaniye n'amatongo yabo mbere basa n'abamatanye na yo. Aho bigeze kuba bitwara barongowe n'amategeko yabo, ubu bategetswe kwemera amategeko y'abo bantu bashasha baje kubacura bufuni na buhoro. Abo bantu bashasha bari baje ntibari bahamagawe, ntibari batumweko kandi mbere ntibahawe mu bisanzwe ikaze.

Ubuzima bw'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bwarahindutse cane buhinduwe n'umuzo w'aba colonies b'Abongereza. Ubuzima bwatakaye nubutaka bufatwa mugihe abakoloni bagerageje gushyiraho amategeko mashya yimibereho, ubukungu n'amadini. Bazanye ibiko bishasha, ibiterwa bishasha, n'ingwara nshasha.

Ba guverineri ba mbere basabwe kutagirira nabi Aboriginal, ariko abimukira b'Abongereza bimukiye mu gihugu cyabo maze Aboriginal benshi baricwa. Abo Bongereza baje gutura ngaho mu bisanzwe ntibahanywe naho bari bakoze ivyaha bibishe vyo kwica abasangwabutaka.

Bamwe mu basangwabutaka n'abaje gutura muri Australia b'I Bulaya barashoboye kubana mu mahoro. Bamwe mu baje kuba muri Australia barashoboye gukoresha abasangwabutaka mu kubaragirira intama n'inka. Buramatari Macquarie yahaye abasangwabutaka amatongo yabo bwite kugira ngo bayarime kandi yashizeho n'ishuri yo kwigisah abana b'abasangwabutaka. Yamara, Aboriginal bake cyane bifuzaga kubaho nkuko abimukira babaga, kuko batashakaga gutakaza umuco wabo.

Benshi mu basangwabutaka barishwe mu ntambara bariko bararwanira amatongo. Nubwo igitigiri c'abapfuye kitazwi neza, haranurwanurwa yuko ibihumbi n'ibihumbagiza vy'abasangwabutaka vyapfuye. Mbere igitigiri kinini kirusha abishwe n'intambara carapfuye bivuye ku ngwara nshasha zazanywe n'abo bantu bashasha baje kugerera muri Australia. Urupfu rw'abasangwabutaka rwari ruteye ubwoba.

Ivyashitsweko muri kahise

Kuvumbura ivyari imbere mu gihugu

Muri New South Wales, abaje ubwa mbere nk'abacolony bahuye n'ibibazo vyinshi. Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bari baramenyereye ingene babaho aho hantu humye, nubwo na bo nyene bitaboroheye mu bihe vy'ikigatwa, vy'uruzuba.

Blue Mountains (k'ibilometero 50 uja muri west ya Sydney) hari hateye ikibazo kinini kuri Sydney's mu hihe vya mbere ku bari baje kuraba ingene hameze. Mu mwaka wa 1813, abagabo batatu, Gregory Blaxland, William Charles Wentworth na William Lawson, baratevye baraduga uwo musozi barawuminuka. Uyu musi, ibarabara n'inzira y'indarari kuri uwo musozi Blue Mountains bikwirikira ibarabara canke inzira abo bagabo batatu bajanye.

Ku rundi ruhande rw'iyo misozi, abaje kuraba ingene ibintu bimeze basanze ico gihugu cuguruye kandi ko cari ciza ku gutunga inka n'intama. Imbere cane mu gihugu bashitse ahantu humye, igihugu c'ubugararwa.

Abanyabulaya bari baje kuraba ingene igihugu kimeze baragize ingorane zo kuronka amazi yo kunywa hamwe no kuhjane ibibatunga. Umushakashatsi wavukiye mu Budage, Ludwig Leichhardt, yaburiwe irengero ubwo yageragezaga kwambuka umugabane uva iburasirazuba ugana iburengerazuba mu 1848.

Mu mwaka wa 1860, Robert O'Hara Burke na William John Wills bavuye I Melbourne bashaka kujabuka Australia guhera south kuja muri north. Bari bajanye n'abantu benshi, ariko ukujabuka kwabo ntikwaboroheye na gato. Burke na Wills ntibari bamenyereye kubaho nk'abanyeshamba. Baronse imfashanyo y'ababizobereye b'abasangwabutaka bitwa ubwoko bw'aba Yandruwandha, bose abo bari baje kuraba ingene ico gihugu kimeze barapfuye bagaruka. Nubwo batashoboye kurangiza ico gikorwa, inkuru yabo iracibukwa mu tugenegene no mu vyanditswe. Ni akarorero kagoye kerekeranye n'ukugene ubuzima bw'aho hantu bugoye.



Abimukira n'imboneza

Mbere n'igihe abimukira bari bafise amatongo meza ubuzima bwari bukigoye. Inyuma yigihe cyumwuzure cyangwa amapfa, abimukira bashobora gutakaza ubuzima bwabo kandi abahinzi akenshi bakeneye kongera gutangira. Yamara abantu barasubira bakiyora, bakiyungunganya bakonngera gutangura gushasha. Ijambo 'Aussie battler' riserukira, yerekana umwuka wo kurwanira muri Australiya no kwihangana. Imboneza zirubahwa kubera umwete wabo muri ivyo bihe vyari bigoye. Abagore kenshi bagombaga gukomeza ubucuruzi canke umurima mugihe abagabo bari hanze canke bapfuye.

Hari muri ivyo bihe bigoye vya mbere aho umutima w' ugufashanya w'ababoneye amakuba hamwe watangura. Uwo mutima wari ukomeye mu bagabo bagendeye hamwe mu bwato, bamwa ubwoya bw'intama, banyongera hamwe. Abimukira vyongeye barafashanya mu bihe bigoye. Uwo mugenzo n'ubu uracakoreshwa cane mu buzima bwo muri Australia.

Ukwirukira izahabu

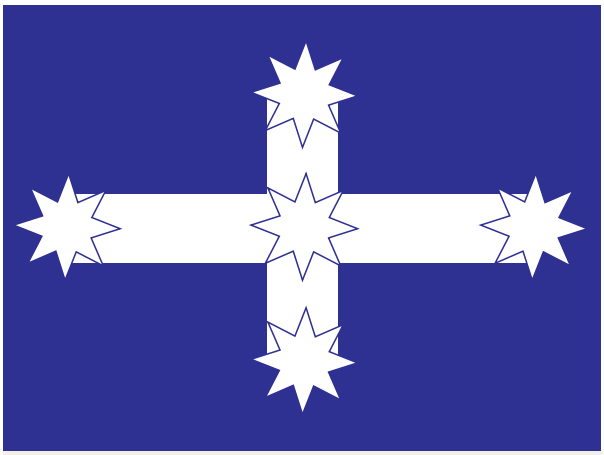
Ukuvumbura izahabu muri New South Wales mu misi ya mbere y'umwaka wa 1851 yagereranijwe n''ukuvumbura kwahinduye igihugu'. Gatoya inyuma yaho, izahabu yarabonetse no muri colony yari iherutse kwikukira yitwa Victoria.

Mu mpera y'umwaka wa 1852, hafi nk'abantu 90,000 bari baratembereye I Victoria bavuye mu duce twose two muri Australia no mu bindi bice vy'isi barondera izahabu.

Umugumuko wa Eureka wibukwa nk'igihe kinini ca Demokarasi muri kahise ka Australia. Abasirikare ba Reta ntibabembereza abimba izahabu igihe bariko baregeranya uburenganzira bw'ibibuguro bubaha uburenganzira n'uruhusha rwo kwimba izahabu. Kw'italiki 11 Munyonyo 1854, hafi y'abantu bashika 10,000 bakoraniye hamwe I Bakery Hill, Ballarat, kugira ngo basinye amasezerano y'urufatiro rw'uburenganzira bwa demokarasi, harimwo n'ukuvanwaho kw'impusha zizimvye zo kwimba izahabu, hamwe n'ugushobora gutora ababaserukira mu nama nshingamateka y'i Victoria.

Inyuma y'ivyo, 'Eureka Stockade' yarubatswe aho bimba I Eureka. Hano niho abacukuzi bararahiye ibendera ry'inyeshyamba (ryerekana umusaraba wo mu majyepfo) guhagarara hamwe no guharanira uburenganzira bwabo n'ubwisanzure. Mu gitondo co kw'italiki 3 kigarama 1854, abategetsi ba Reta barungitse abasirikare gutera iyo, aho babika ubutare bimvye n'ibikoresho. Inyuma y'intambara yamaze igihe gito, abacukuzi b'izahabu baraneshwa kandi nk'abashika 30 baricwa.

Abayobozi b'inyeshyamba bashyizwe mu rukiko kubera ubuhemu bukabije, ariko nta nteko y'abacamanza yari kubacira urubanza. Umurwi w'I Bwami umaze kugira amatohoza wasanze Reta yari ifise amakosa kandi vyinshi mu vyo abacukuzi b'izahabu barondera, basaba barabihabwa, harimwo n'ivyipfuzo vyabo vyo guserukirwa mu vya politike. Mu mwaka umwe, Peter Lalor, umurongozi w'abo bagumutsi, yabaye umushingamateka w'inama nshingamateka y'I Victoria.



Eureka flag

Mu myaka yakurikiye, umugumuko wa Eureka wari wabaye ikimenyetso c'uguhakana n'ukwizera 'ugufatwa kumwe'.

Ukwirukira izahabu kwarahinduye Australia mu buryo bwinshi. Muri iyo myaka y'ukwirukira izahabu, abatari imvukira za Australia bararwiriye guhera nko kuri 430,000 mu mwaka wa 1851 gushika kuri 1.7 million mu mwaka wa 1871. Inzira z'indarari za mbere na telegraphs vyubatswe mu myaka ya 1850 kugira ngo habe imigenderanire muri abo bantu bariko bararwirirana.

Izahabu ziraye zarabonetse mu bihugu vyose, mu ma colony yose ndetse muri South Australia. Ubutunzi bwaragwiriye kandi izahabu irasumvya agaciro ubwoya bw'intama nk'ikintu gikomeye Australia yashorera hanze. Nko mu mwaka wa 1890, Australia cari kimwe mu bihugu vyari bifise ubuzima bwiza mw'isi yose.

Abagererwa na bene amatongo

Mu misi ya mbere y'abakoloni, abantu bari bazwi nk ' "abagaererwa" baciye bigarurira ibirere binini vy'amatongo kugira ngo bayarime. Nubwo ayo matongo batari bayarihiye amahera, abagererwa baharura ko ayo matongo ari ayabo. Inyuma y'uko ukwirukira inzahabu ubwa mbere kwari guheza, Reta vyarayigoye kwaka abo bagererwa amatongo bari barigaruriye.

Mu myaka ya 1860, Reta yashatse kudandaza amatongo y'abagererwa iyadandaza ku bakozi no ku miryango yabo kugira ngo bayarime. Ariko abagererwa bagerageje kwigumiriza no kwigarurira amatongo yose ashoboka.

Gushitsa igihe inziray'indarari yari imaze kwubakwa, abarimyi bashasha amatongo yabo yari kure y'amasoko bakorera mu bihe bigoye cane. Uburyo bwo kuronka amahera menshi mu bisagara vyatumye ubuzima bwo kubeshwaho n'itongo hamwe no gukorera amahera makeya bidakwega abantu benshi.

Umugenzo wa Australia wo kuvumbura ubuhinga bwo gukora amamashini kugira ngo ukurima vyorohe waratanguye muri South Australia. Nk'akarorero, stump-jump plough (1870) yatumye isi igumye irimwa vyoroshe kugira ngo haterwe ibiterwa.

Ukwimuka mu myaka ya 1800

Mu myaka ya mbere ya 1800, imirwi minini minini mu bihugu vyatwarwa n'Abongereza yari Abongereza, Scottish, Welsh, n'aba irish. Ibihe vyinshi vy'ugusamara vya Australia, ibikorwa vyo mu mico kama, hamwe n'ivyerekeranye n'ugusenga n'amadini vyari bimeze nk'ivyaba mu Bwongereza Hariho kandi n'imirwi mito mito y'abimukira baje bava I Bulaya no muri Asiya Mu bashitse bavuye mu Bulaya mu myaka ya 1800 harimwo Italians, Greeks, Poles, Maltese, n'aba Rusiya, co kimwe n'Abafaransa baje kwimukira muri Australia bakora mu mahinguriro y'umuvinyo. Ahanini bari imisore yarondera akazi n'ubutunzi canke abantu bo ku kiyaga bataye amato yabo.

Inyuma y'umwaka wa 1842, abimukira b'aba Chinese batanguye kuza muri Australia, kandi igitigiri cabo caragwiriye inyuma y'ivumburwa ry'inzahabu. Hariho ukutumvikana gufatiye ku rukoba aho bimba izahabu, kandi rimwe na rimwe ivyo vyavyura imigumuko yarwanya aba Chinese, nk'iyabaye i Bendigo mu mwaka wa 1854. Iyo mishamirano ihagaze ku rukoba yatumye havuka ugukumirwa kwa mbere abantu bimukira muri Victoria mu mwaka wa 1855 no muri New South Wales mu mwaka wa 1861.

Inyuma y'ukwirukira izahabu kwo mu myaka ya 1850, benshi mu ba shinwa barasubiye I muhira iyo bari baje bava. Muri abo bahagumye hariho abarimira amasoko batanga ivyamwa vyinshi vyiza vyamuriweho n'ibiribwa ahantu hatagira imvura n'aho amazi atashika.

Guhera mu myaka ya 1860, abantu bo muri Iran, Egypt na Turkey baraje gukoresha ingamiya baciye inyuma ya Australia. Hamwe n'aba cameleers bo mu Buhindi, baguma bitwa mu makosa aba 'Afghans', ahanini kubera bambara kumwe kandi bakizera ibintu bimwe n'idini ry'abaisilamu. Abo ba cameleers baharuwe nk imboneza z'imbere mu gihugu'.

Vyongeye hariho Abahindi n'abo muri Pacific Islanders bakora mu bikaju no mu mahinguriro y'ibitoke I Queensland, kenshi na kenshi bahembwa intica ntikize kandi baba mu bihe bigoye.

Guhera mu mwaka wa 1880s, abakozi bakomoka muri Lebanon barashitse muri Australia. Benshi bari mu mahinguriro y'impuzu n'ubwoya, kandi abantu bo b'imiryango y'aba Lebanese ni bo bari bafise ivyo vyashara vy'amashuka mu gihugu ca Australia.



'Afghan' cameleers in outback Australia

Ubutunzi bw'abasangwabutaka

Inyuma y'intambara za mbere zari zifatiye ku matongo hagti y'abasangwabutaka n'abimukira, abasangwabutaka barungitswe kuba ku mpera z'ikibano. Bamwe bakora mu kuragira intama no'aho batungira inka bagahembwa intica ntikize, mbere kenshi n'uguhembwa ntibahembwa. Amareta y'ivyo bihugu vyategekwa n'Abongereza baciye bashiraho amatongo y'integabizoza aho abasangwabutaka bashobora kuba, ariko ubwo burere ntibwabemerera kubaho nk'uko imigenzo yabo yari iri. Nk'akarorero, ntibidegemya mu guhiga no kwegeranya ivyo kurya nk'uko bahora baikora imbere y'umuzo w'abo bantu.

Mu mpera y'imyaka ya 1800, amareta yari arongowe n'abongereza yarigarururiye arakuraho uburenganzira bw'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander. Baracungera aho absangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islanders bashobora kuba hamwe n'abo bari bemerewe kurongora. Barafashe abana b'Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander barabatwara babaka abavyeyi babo, babarungika mu miryango y' "abazungu" canke mu marerero y'impfuvyi ya Reta. Amategeko nk'ayo yaragumyeho gushika hagati mu kinjana ca 20 Ikibazo c'iyo mirwi y"urunganwe rwibwe' cagumye ari ikibazo gikomeye kibabaje ku basangwabutaka no ku ba Torres Strait Islander, no ku bandi banya Australia, kandi ni ikintu igihugu casabiye ikigongwe mu nama nshingamateka ya Australia mu mwaka wa 2008.

Ugutora

'Suffragettes' ryari ijambo ryakoreshejwe mw'isi ku bagore barwaniye uburenganzira bwo gutora mu matora. Mu myaka ya 1880 na 1890, igihugu cose catwarwa n'Abongereza cari gifise n'imiburiburi ishirahamwe rijejwe amatora. Abagwanira ugutora baregeranije ibihumbi vy'ibikumu vyinshi vyaharanira kwerekwa inama nshingamateka yabo y'Abongereza babacura bufuni na buhoro.

Mu mwaka wa 1895, abagore bo muri South Australia baronse uburenganzira bwo gutora no kwitoza mu nama nshingamateka. Mu mwaka wa 1899, abagore muri Western Australia batsindiye uburenganzira bwo gutora.

Mu mwaka wa 1902, Australia cabaye igihugu ca mbere cahaye abagore uburenganzira bwo gutora n'ubwo kwitoza mu nama nshingamateka. Abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander ntibari bwahabwe uburenganzira bwo gutora gushika mu mwaka wa 1962.

Mu mwaka wa 1923, Edith Cowan yabaye umugore wa mbere w'umushingamateka igihe yatorwa mu nama nshingamateka ya Western Australia. Mu mwaka wa 1943, Enid Lyons yabaye umugore wa mbere yatowe kuba mu nama nshingamateka ya Australia.

Catherine Spence (1825–1910)

Catherine Spence yari umwanditsi, umuvugabutumwa, feminist n'uwarwaniye uburenganzira bwo gutora. Yimukiye muri Australia avuye muri Scotland kandi yanditse ibitabu vy'ishuri kandi yaronse udushimwe twinshi ku vyerekeranye n'ubuzima bwo muri Australia.

Yafashije gushinga ishirahamwe ryo gufasha abana batagira aho baba hamwe no gufasha amashuri yakira abakiri bato mashasha n'amashuri ya Reta y'abakobwa.

Yabaye umugore wa mbere yitoje kuba umushingamateka. Nubwo yatowe n'abantu benshi, ntiyaronse igitigiri gikwiye c'amajwi kimuhesha gutsindira iyo ntebe. Mu mwaka wa 1891, yabaye uwungirije perezida mu gukorera hamwe mu matora kw'abagore muri South Australia.

Catherine Spence ni ikimenyetso c'ico umugore ashobora gushikako mbere no mu bihe bitamworohereza.



Ibihugu vyishize hamwe

Nubwo ibihugu vyatwara n'Abongereza vyari vyafashe inzira zinyuranye, nko mu mpera y'ikinjana ca 19, akenge k'uko bose bari mu gihugu kimwe karaje karaje, katanguye kwibonekeza.

Nko mu mpera y'ikinjana ca 19, habaye ukugerageza incuro zibiri gushirahamwe ivyo bihugu vyose vyatwagwa n'Abongereza. Mu mwaka wa 1889, Sir Henry Parkes ahamagarira abantu kugira igihugu kimwe gishasha gikomeye. Inama rukokoma y'ukuja hamwe kw'ibihugu vyari bigize Australasian kirakorwa mu mwaka wa 1890 kugira ngo bahanahane ivyiyumviro vy'uko ivyo bihugu vyoja hamwe.

Mu mwaka wa 1893, iciyumviro co kuja hamwe kirihuta inyuma yuko cari cacerewe. Abatora bahitamwo abazoja mu masezerano yo gushiraho ibwirizwa nshingiro rizokurikizwa. Abatora batoye mu biringo bibiri vya referendums tkugira ngo bemere ko habaho ibwirizwa nshingiro rishasha rya Australia.

Reta y'Abongereza iremera yuko Australia ishobora kwitegeka no kwikukira. Italiki 1 Nzero 1901, Edmund Barton, ari we yariarongoye ivyo bikorwa vyo gushira hamwe ivyo bihugu I New South Wales, yaciye aba Umushikiranganji wa Mbere w'igihugu ca Australia. Reta yiwe yarahiriye imbere y'isinzi ry'abantu i Sydney's Centennial Park.

Australia ubu ibaye igihugu co mu bwami bw'abami bw'Abongereza. Nticsaronse ububasha bwose bwuzuye ku vyerekeranye n'ukwivuna abansi n'imigenderanire n'ayandi makungu gushika mu mwaka wa 1931. Gushika mu mwaka wa 1948 itegeko ry'ubwenegihugu rya Australia, abanya Australia bari bakiri abaja b'Abongereza aho kuba abenegihugu ba Australia. Nubwo kwiyumva ko ari igihugu kwaja kwaragwiriye, kwarakuze, kwiyumva ko bakiri Abongereza kwari kukiri kunini.



Federation Day in Brisbane, 1901

Edith Cowan (1861–1932)

Edith Cowan ni we mugore wa mbere watorewe kuba Inteko ishinga amategeko ya Austarariya kandi agaragara ku inoti y'amadolari mirongo itanu ya Austarariya.

Edith yari icyamamare mu ihuriro ry'itora ry'abagore, kandi yari umuvugizi uharanira uburezi rusange n'uburenganzira bw'abana. Edith yagizwe umucamanza mu 1915 n'ubutabera bw'amahoro mu 1920. Muri 1921, Edith yatorewe kuba Inteko ishinga amategeko yo mu Burengerazuba bwa Oustraliya nk'umunyamuryango w'ishyaka rya Nationalist.



Ukuvuka kw'imigambwe

Nko gushika mu myaka ya 1880, abakozi bo muri Australia bari barashizeho amashirahamwe akomeye yo guharanira inyungu zabo. Mu bihe by'ihungabana ry'ubukungu n'amapfa, ayo mashyirahamwe yakoraga imyigaragambyo yo kurengera umushahara n'imikorere.

Mu mwaka wa 1891, abo bakozi bashinze umugambwe, Umugambwe w'Abakozi. Intumbero yabo nyamukuru kwari ukuraba ingene boteza imbere bakagarukira imishahara y'abakozi n'uburyo bakoramwo ibikorwa. Abantu bo hagati na hagati babaho neza kurusha abakozi ariko baratahura akaga abakozi barimwo. Amanama y'abategetsi yarashinzwe kugira ngo bige ikibazo c'imishahara bashinge imishahara bahagarike imigumuko. Mu mwaka wa 1907, sentare ya Commonwealth ijejwe kubashira hamwe no kubumvikanisha yashinze n'imiburiburi umukozi w'umugabo, umugore wiwe n'abana batatu bashobora kubaho mu buryo bubayabaye.

Mu mwaka wa 1910, umugambwe wa mbere w'abakozi waravutse. Uwo mugambwe wari ufise amazina menshi kandi yagiye arahindagurika, muri ayo mazina harimwo umugambwe w'abanyaguhugu Nationalist Party na umugambwe sahwanya wa Australia. Mu mwaka wa 1944, umugambwe Liberal Party nk'uko tuwuzimuyu musi washinzwe na Robert Menzies, yabaye umushikiranganji wa MBere wa Australia yakoze igihe kirekire cane kurusha abandi bose nk' umushikiranganji wa mbere.

Inyuma y'Intambara y'isi yose ya I, umugambwe w'igihugu warashinzwe kugira ngo ushire imbere inyungu z'abarimyi n'aborozi. Ubu uwo mugambwe uzwi kw'izina rya umugambwe w'igihugu National Party, kandi mu bisanzwe ukorera hamwe na Liberal Party.

Itegeko rikumira uruja n'uruza rw'abantu ryo mu mwaka wa 1901 (Immigration Restrictions Act)

Politike y''umuzungu wo muri Australia' iba itegeko igihe itegeko rikumira uruja n'uruza rw'abantu ryasinywa muri Kigarama 1901. Ryabujije abimukira gukora muri Australia kandi ribuza uruja n'uruza rw'abantu atari abazungu".

Abantu batakomoka I Bulaya bategerezwa kubanza gusomerwa ikibazo c'amajambo 50 mu rurimi rw'I Bulaya. Abantu bo mu gisata c'ubudandaji b'aba Chinese, umushingwamanza William Ah Ket kandi akaba umugwizatunga akomeye w'umu Chinese businessmen aravyiyamiriza mu buryo bugaragara, ariko ivyo ntacio vyashitseko mu guhindura iryo tegeko.

Abimukira bava I Bulaya ni bo bari kw'isonga muri ivyo bihugu vya Australia vyari bihejeje kwishira hamwe. Yamara, intererano y'imico kama y'aba Chinese, Abahindi, Pacific Islanders n'abandi bantu bakomoka muri asiya yo hagati baja bagize akaranga ka Australia mu vy'imibano.

Dorothea Mackellar (1885–1968)

Dorothea Mackellar ni umusizi uzwi cane mu gisigo canjye *Igihugu canjye*, casohotse bwa mbere mu 1908, kidasibanganya umurongo 'Nkunda igihugu cyaka izuba'. Imivugo yiwe ifatwa nkimivugo yibihuru, yatewe inkunga nubunararibonye bwe mumirima ya barumuna be hafi ya Gunnedah, Amajyaruguru-Uburengerazuba bwa New South Wales.

Muri 1968, Dorothea yagizwe Umuyobozi ushinzwe Iteka ry'Ingoma y'Ubwongereza kubera uruhare yagize mu buvanganzo bwa Australia.



Intambara ya I (1914–18) y'isi yose

Ndetse indyane zari hagati y'abaje bimutse bavuye ahandi n'abasangwabutaka, Australia yari ifise kahise kadasanzwe ko kuba amahoro. Nta ntambara y'abavuka gihugu byigeze iba canke guhindura ibintu ikibiriraho.

Abantu benshi b'aba Australia bagumye bayoboka
Ubwami bw'Abami bw'Abongereza.

Uko abasirikare b'I Bulaya baguma begereza Asia, Australia yaciye yumva ubwa mbere mu buzima bwayo ko iri mu ruhagarara, cane cane igihe Ubu Yapani bwaba igihugu gikomeye. Twaharura ku bwami bw'Abami bw'Abongereza n'abasoda babo barwanira mu mazi kugira ngo barwanire Australia. Australia yararwanye muri izo ntambara zibiri zose z'isi kugira ngo bashigikire ubwami bw'Abami bw'Abongereza bugume bukomeye kandi bukingire Australia.

Australia yinjiye mu ntambara ya I y'isi yose muri Myandagaro 1914, no mu mwaka wa 1915 yagize uruhara mu gutera abari bashigikiye Ubudagi, muri Turukiya. Abagabo bo muri Australia n'abo muri New Zealand b'abasirikare (Anzacs) bahawe uruhande rwabo muri Gallipoli Peninsula kugira ngo batere Ubudagi.

Bategerezwa kuduga imisozi miremire n'ibihomoka igihe bariko bararaswa n'ingabo z'aba muri Turukiya. Mu buryo kanaka, barashoboye kuduga iyo misozi barimba amahandage, nubwo abasore benshi baguye muri urwo rugamba. Aba nya Australia I muhira baranezerezwa cane n'impwemu n'umutima rugabo abasirikare ba Anzacs barwananye

Inyuma ya Gallipoli, ingabo z'abanya Australia bararwana ku ruhande rwa Western Front mu Bufaransa no mu Bubiligi. Ni aho baronkeye izina 'abimvyi' kubera bamara umwanya munini bimba amahandage n'ibinogo vyo kwinyegezamwo. Barongoye n'umu commander wabo Lieutenant General Sir John Monash, Abimvyi b'aba Australia baronka intsinzi nyinshi zikomeye mu ntambara za nyuma barwana n'Abadagi kandi baronka ugushimwa kunini n'Abafaransa bariko barafasha kurwanya umwansi.

Abagabo n'avbagore bakoze mu gisirikare ca Australia vyongeye barakoze muri asiya yo mu buseruko bwo hagati, baragize uruhara mu ntambara yo gukingira Suez Canal, hamwe no kwifatanya n'abahabuje Sinai Peninsula na Palestine.

Simpson n'indogoba yiwe—John Simpson Kirkpatrick (1892–1915)

Private John Simpson yari umusoda I Gallipoli ari umuganga wo muri rusehabaniha y'abasirikare nk'uwatwara inderuzo. Vyari bigoye gutwara inderuzo mu misozi no mu myonga. Aciye kubiri n'amategeko y'igisoda, yakoresheje indogoba, yitwa Duffy, kugira ngo imufashe gutwara abasoda abakomerekeye ku rugamba abashire ahantu h'umutekano.

Ijoro n'umutaga, isaha ku yindi, Simpson n'indogoba yiwe bashira ubuzima bwabo mu kaga bagenda baca hagati mu nsase z'abariko bararwana gushika ashitse mw'ikambi yo ku nkengera y'ikiyaga aho bari bacumbitse.

Private John Simpson yari yashitse I Gallipoli italiki 25 Ndamukiza 1915. Yishwe inyuma y'amayinga ane gusa n'insasu z'umwansi. Abasirikare bari mw'ikambi ku nkegera y'ikiyaga baritegereza bababaye cane banumye uko Duffy, atwaye umusoda yakomeretse, yagenda n'amaguru amwikoreye atari kumwe n'indogoba yiwe ku ruhande rwiwe. John Simpson Kirkpatrick ni umugani wo muri Australia.





Umugani wa Anzac

Umugani wa Anzac wiyumvirirwe mu kigobe c' Gallipoli muri Turukiya.

Ugutura n'ugushika I Gallipoli kw'italiki ya 25 Ndamukiza 1915 kwagize intango y'urugamba rwamaze amezi munani rukavyara yuko abantu barenga 26,000 Australia bari bakomeretse, harimwo n'abarenga 8000 bishwe canke bapfuye kubw'ingwara. Ukwo kwubahuka n'umutima w'abo bakoze nk'abasirikari I Gallipoli Peninsula kwasize umugani, kandi ijambo 'Anzac' ryaciye riba iryinjiye mu rurimi rwa Australia na New Zealand.

Italiki 25 Ndamukiza I 1916, Australia, New Zealand, England n'abasirikare bari muri Egypt bahimbaje isabukuru ya mbere ry'igihe bahashika. Kuva ico gihe no kubandanya, italiki 25 Ndamukiza yari izwi nk'umusi wa Anzac.

Nko mu myaka ya 1920, ibirori vy'Umusi wa Anzac vyaragizwe mu gihugu ca Australia cose kandi ibihugu vyagize umusi wa Anzac nk'umusi mukuru. Ivyibutso bikomeye vy'intambara vyarubatswe mu bisagara binini binini kandi ivyibutso vyo mu bisagara n'imiji mu gihugu cose vyubakiwe abishwe bakiri bato mu ntureka n'intambara y'ico gihe n'ibihe bizoza.

Umusi wa Anzac ni umusi aho bibuka abantu bose barwanye mu ntambara, mu ntureka hamwe n'abarungitswe kugarukana umutekano, barungitswe mu bwato, bakihanganira ibihe bigoye barimwo, hamwe n'utwigoro tudasanzwe bagize bizogirira akamaro twewe muri kazoza Vyongeye ni umusi wo kwiyumvira ku nsiguro nyinshi zitandukanye z'intambara.

Uyu musi, umusi wiswe Anzac uhimbazwa muri Australia no mw'isi yose Abagabo n'abagore bagarutse bavuye kurwana mu ntambara, abacungera amahoro n'abahoze ku rugamba mu bindi bihugu, bose baragira uruhara banezerewe mu rugendo baberekana.

Igihe c'akaga gakomeye cane (1929–32)

Igihe c'akaga gakomeye cane cari igihe c'ingorane zikomeye ku bantu bo muri Australia. Vyatanguriye rimwe n'ugukorokwa kwa New York Stock Exchange mu kwezi kwa Gitugutu muri 1929. Ibindi bintu vyaterereye muri ako kaga gakomeye muri Australia harimwo ukugabanuka kw'ibiciro vy'ibintu muri Australia n'uruhagarara rw'inganda uko abakoresha bagabanije ibikorwa n'imishahara. Hagati mu mwaka wa 1932, hafi ibice 32 vyaba nya Australia ntibari bafise akazi.

Ingaruka z'ukwo kubura akazi mu kibano no mu gihugu ca Australia kwagize akaga gakomeye. Ata kazi n'uburyo bwo kubaho bugoye cane ataco binjiza, abantu benshi baratakaje amazu yabo. Vyabaye ngombwa ko baba ahantu habi cane mu mahema ahatagira amazi kandi badafise n'uburyo bwo gushusha amazi yabo. Abagabo bamwe bataye imiryango yabo cyangwa bahinduka inzoga. Abana benshi bo mu miryango yakora akazi baciye baheba amashuri bafise imyaka 13 canke 14. Abagore benshi baciye bakora ubuzi bubayabaye vyongeye barera abana babo n'ingo zabo bari bonyene.

Mu gihe cashiriye ico gihe c'ingorane zikomeye, Reta ntiyari ifise urutonde rw'abantu batagira akazi. Ndetse amashirahamwe n'ayandi yitaho abantu, abantu bakenye bisunga ibikorwa vya Reta n'amashirahamwe yatanga ubuzi. Ubutunzi bwatanguye kwiyongera mu mwaka wa 1932, ariko mu ihe vyinshi, ivyononekaye mu miryango ntivyashobora gusanurwa.

Muri ico gihe c'amarushwa akomeye, igikorwa gihambaye c'amashirahamwe yo muri Australia n'ikerabushake vyarahawe agaciro kanini.



Igikoni cyisupu mugihe cy'ihungabana rikomeye

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith (1897–1935)

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith yari uwutwari indege mu ba mbere babayeho muri Australia. Mu ntambara ya mbere y'isi yose, yarwaniye I Gallipoli kandi yatwara indege ari kumwe na Britain's Royal Flying Corps.

Ikintu gikomeye yashitseko kwabaye ukujabuka ubwa mbere Pacific Ocean avuye i California agashika I Queensland mu mwaka wa 1928. Indege yiwe, umusaraba w'epfo, yashitse muri Australia irindiranywe igishika n'abantu 25000 bariko barakomera amashi iyo mboneza yabo'Smithy'. Mu mwaka wa 1932, yatewe iteka kubera ibikorwa vyiwe vyo gutwara indege.

Mu mwaka wa 1935, yarakorotse n'indege yiwe avuye mu Bwongereza aja muri Australia kandi ntiyigeze asubira kuboneka

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith yiswe rurangiranwa wo kw'isi yose mu kunyonga indege kandi yibukwa ko yahaye abantu, hagati mu bihe bigoye cane, imboneza y'ukuri y'umu nya Australia yo kurabirwako.



Intambara y'Isi yose ya II (1939-1945)

Mu ntambara y'isi yose ya II, Aba nya Australia bafadikanije n'abo bari bacuditse barwanya ubudagi mu Bulaya, muri Mediterranean no muri Afirika ya ruguru. Vyongeye bararwanije abayapani muri Asiya y'epfo ishira ubuseruko no muri pacific.

Mu bugararwa bwo muri Afirika ya ruguru, abasirikara ba Australia bararwanije cane ingabo z'Abadagi n'Abataliyano mu gisagara ca Tobruk, intambara ya nyuma barwanye N'Abadagi imbere y'uko banesha Egypt. Mu gihe c'amezi munani, abo bagabo (cane cane abo muri Australia) barihagarayeko barwana rugabo mu bihe bigoye cane, baba mu binogo no mu mahandage. Ukwiyemeza kwabo, ukudasubira inyuma n'inkuru zabo, bivanze n'uburyo bwabo buhanitse bwo kurwana bwintwazangabo zabo, vyatumye bose biyumva ko bari umwe barwana rugabo mu bihe bikomeye vy'umwijima w'intambara. Mu gukora gurtyo, bashitse ku kuba rurangiranw nk''imbeba zo mu myobo ya Tobruk'.

Muri 1941, Japan yateye intambara yayo muri Pacific. Abasirikare b'aba Australia b'abagabo n'abagore baja kurwanira Papua New Guinea. Ico gikorwa cahawe abasirikare basanzwe n'abasoda bari bakiri bato mu ntambara batari bwamenye vyinshi mu vy'intambara. Bararwanya umwansi mw'ishamba, ku musozi muremure unyerera urimwo urushanga uzwi kw'izina rya Kokoda Track. Abasirikare ba Australia barahagarika ukubandanya imbere kw'Aba Yapani. Co kimwe na Anzac Cove I Gallipoli, Kokoda Track habaye ahantu abantu batemberera, h'ingenzi ku ba nya Australia bamwe bamwe.



A wounded soldier on the Kokoda Track helped by a Papuan carrier

Mu mwaka wa 1942, Abayapani bafashe ikirindiro c'abongereza muri Singapore. Hafi abasirikare 15,000 vyaba nya Australia bari muri abo bafashwe mpiri batwarwa gukora mu nzira y'indarari yava Thai-ija i Burma. Mu gihe bariko barubaka iyo nzira yitereni, abasirikare benshi b'aba Australia barafashwe nabi cane baragirirwa nabi n'Aba yapani. Nubwo imbohe z'intambara z'aba Australia zagerageje gukora ibishoboka vyose mu kwitanaho n'ugufashanya, aha ni ho igitigiri kirenga 2700 c'abasirikare b'imbohe y'intambara b'aba Australia bapfiriye.

Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop (1907–93)

Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop yari intwari kandi yari umuganga abaga abantu kandi akaba umunya Australia w'intambara w'intwari. Mu ntambara y'isi yose ya II yarafashwe n'Abayapani ajanwa I Burma gukora ku nzira y'itereni yava I Thai-ija I Burma. Ibi vyari ibikorwa bitoroshe na gatoya.

Nk'umu commander, Weary yaravugiye abantu biwe, kandi nk'umuganga wabo ababaga, yamara igihe kirekire ariko arabavura. Yaraborejwe igufa mw'ikambi ariko ntivyamuciye intege yabandanije abavura.

Mu mwaka wa 1969, yahawe agashimwe kubera intererano yiwe mu vy'ubuvuzi. Igihe yapfa, abantu barenga 10,000 baratonze kw'ibarabara ryo muri Melbourne igihe Reta yamuhamba nk'intwari bita 'umubazi wo mu nzira y'indarari'.



Izindi ndyane

Gatoya inyuma y'intambara y'isi yose ya II, guhera mu mwaka wa 1950 gushika muri 1953, Abasirikare bo muri Australia barungitswe nk'inteko z'ishirahamwe ryunze ubumwe ry'ibihugu vyose kurwanira South Korea yarwanya inteko z' aba communist ba ruguru.

Akanya gatoya inyuma y'aho Australia yifatanije n'igihugu ca Reta zunze Ubumwe za Amerika mu gushigikira reta ya South Vietnamese mu kurwanya inteko z'aba Vietnamese communist barondera kwonera gushira hamwe ivyo bihugu bibiri. Intambara yo muri Vietnam yagumye ari intambara ikomeye y'aba sirikare ba Australia guhera intambara y'isi yose ya II iheze. Yahereye mu mwaka wa 1962 gushika mu mwaka wa 1973, hari muri ico gihe nyene, Australia yarwanye intambara yamaze igihe kirekire cane. Yari intabara yavyuye ibibazo vyinshi vy'igituma Australia yayivanzemwo, vyatumye abantu benshi bo muri Austrlia baja mw'ibarabara kwiyamiriza iyo ntambara, cane cane mu gushorera abasore ba Australia mu ntambara.

Abasirikare ba Australia bari barinjiye mu ntambara ya East Timor, Iraq, Sudan na Afghanistan kandi yaragize uruhara mu nteko zo kugarukana amahoro zo mw'ishirahamwe mpuzamakunga mu bice vyinshi vy'isi harimwo Africa, Asiya yo u buseruko no mu karere ka Asia-Pacifi.

Umusi w'Icibutso

Co kimwe na n'Umusi wa Anzac abanya Australia bariyumvira kuri abo bagize uruhara mu ntambara bakayigwamwo ku musi w'Icibutso. Isaha zitanu z'umutaga italiki 11 Munyonyo (ukwezi kwa cumi na rimwe) imyaka yose, aba nya Australia bararuhuka, kugira ngo bibuke utwigoro n'ukwitanga kw'abagabo n'abagore bapfuye canke bababarijwe mu ngwano no mu ndyane co kimwe n'abo bakoze nk'abasirikare ariko batapfuye. Twambara popi itukura kuri uwo Musi.

Ukwimuka mu myaka ya mbere ya 1900

Mu kiringo co hagati y'intambara I y'insi n'intambara ya II yose ugukumira abantu kugira ngo ntibinjire muri Australia kwagumyeho. Yamara, harabayeho abantu besnhi bimukiye muri Australia, cane cane abagabo bakomotse mu Bulaya bw'epfo. Bazananye ubuhinga bwinshi, ubwenge bwinshi hamwe n'uburanga mutima bwabo bw'imico bisangije. Barafashije guteza imbere inganda zo muri Australia yo mu vyaro, kandi bubatse amabarabara n'inzira z'indarari. Abo muri Italia bakoresha ubuhinga bwo kwubakisha amabuye baratereye bimwe biboneka mu kwubaka inyubako za Reta n'amazu yo kubamwo.



Umwimukira w'I Bulyaya ashika muri Australia

Ku pera y'imyaka ya 1930, impuzi z'Abayahudi batanguye kuza bavuye I Bulaya. Bariko barahunga iterabwoba ry aba Nazi bo mu Budagi. Baje bakomotse mu Budagi, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary na Poland. Benshi bari abanyabwenge karuhariwe bari barize cane kandi baratereye cane mu buitunzi bwa Australia no mu mico kama y'ubuzima.

Hafi 18,000 vy'abasirikare b'aba taliyano bafashwe mu ntambara y'isi yose ya II bari bapfungiwe mu makambi y'intambara muri Australia. Bahamaze igihe gito cane mu ma kambi ariko bafashwe neza kandi benshi barize ikintu ku vyerekeranye n'igihugu n'abantu. Inyuma y'intambara, benshi baragarutse muri Australia nk'abimukira.

Impuzi zaje inyuma y'intambara

Inyuma y'intambara, Australia yarahimirije abimuka bavuye mu bihugu vy'I Bulaya kugira ngo bimukire muri Australia bagwize igitigiri c'abantu. Amamiliyoni y'abantu yari yahunze Nazi yo mu Budagi canke ntibashobora gusubira mu bihugu vyabo ubu bari mu gihugu ca Soviet Russia. Hafi nk'abantu 170,000 vy'abari bateshejwe izabo barakiriwe muri Australia kugira ngo batangure ubuzima bushasha.

Vyongeye hariho ubukene bw'abakozi muri Australia. Reta yo muri ico gihe yizera yuko ukugwiririkana kw'abantu kwari ngombwa kuri kazoza k'igihugu. Abantu bakomeye bafise amagara meza b'abimukira bari musi y'imyaka 45 bashobora kuja muri Australia ku mahera £10 kandi abana babo bashobora kugenda ku buntu. Abimukira ariko bari bakiri abo mu bihugu vy'I Bulayano mu Bwongereza canke bakomoka mu bihugu vy'I Bulaya.



Umugambi w'umuyaga nkuba wo ku musozi

Mu mwaka wa 1949, Reta yatanguye igikorwa kinini co gutega amazi yo mu ruzi akomoka mu mazi yo ku musozi ya snow imbere yuko atembera mu kiyaga co muri eastern Victoria. Ayo mazi yaciye akatishwa kugira ngo atembere imbere mu gihugu avomere imirima kandi akoreshwe mu gukora umuyaga nkuba. Cari igikorwa gikomeye gihambaye cane cafashe imyaka 25 kugira ngo kirangire.

Ni co gikorwa gikomeye casaba ubuhinga bukomeye cakozwe muri Australia. Vyongeye ni ryo soko ry' umuyaga nkuba rikomeye mw'isi yose kandi rizwi ko ryakoresheje ubuhinga buhanitse nk'igitangaro mw'isi yose.

Ico gvikorwa co muri Snowy Mountains kiri ahitwa Kosciusko National Park, New South Wales. Kigizwe n'ingomero 16 nkuru nkuru, ahantu ndwi hakorerwa umuyaga nkuba, pumping station n'ibirometero 225 vy'inzira yo mu kuzimuimiringoti n'ingomero zitwara amazi ziyajana ahandi. Vyinshi muri ivyo biri mu kuzimu.

Ico gikorwa catanze amazi menshi ku barimyi b'imbere mu gihugu ca New South Wales no muri Victoria. Aho hantu h'umuyaga nkuba vyongeye hatanga ibice 10 % vy'umuyaga nkuba ukoreshwa muri f New South Wales.

Gukora kuri ico gikorwa vyatanguye mu mwaka wa 1949 bihera mu mwaka wa 1974. Abantu barenga 100,000 bakomoka mu bihugu birenga 30 ni bo bakoze kuri ico gikorwa. 70% b'abo bakozi bari abantu b'abimukira. Inyuma y'ico gikorwa gihejeje kurangurwa, benshi mu bakozi b'I Bulaya bagumye muri Australia, babandanya batanga intererano zabo zikomeye mu vy'imico kama yabo itandukanye mu gihugu ca Australia.

Igikorwa co kuri Snowy Mountains ni ikimenyetso gikomeye cerekana akaranga ka Australia nk'igihugu cikukiye kigizwe n'imico myinshi kanma itandukanye kandi co kwirukirwa.

Ukugene bafashe abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander

Mu myaka ya 1940 na 1950, politike ya Reta ku ba sangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander yari iyo kubagira nk'abandi bantu. Ibi vyasigura yuko abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander babariwe kubaho nk'abandi bantu batari imvukira z'aho. Ntibakora kuko ntibashaka gutakaz aimigenzo yabo n'imico yabo ya kera.

Mu mwaka wa 1960 iyo politike yarahindutse binjizwa mu bandi. Benshi mu bagabo muri Australia bararonse uburenganzira bwo gutora mu myaka ya 1850, ariko uburenganzira bwo gutora muri Commonwealth ntibwarahawe abasangwabutaka gushika muri 1962. Nko gushirwa mu bandi, Abasangwabutaka bahawe imyidegemvyo nk'iyo abandi bantu ariko bari bitezwe ko bakwirikiza imico y'abatari imvukira zaho y' aba Australia.

Mu mwaka wa 1967, abarenga 90 % b'aba Australia batoye ego muri referendum ya mbere yemereye abasngwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander guharurwa mu myaka itanu y'ibarurwa ry'aba Australia's n'amazu. Ibi vyerekana yuko rimwe na rimwe benshi mu ba nya Australia bibaza yuko abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bategerezwa guhabwa uburenganzira bumwe nk'abandi bose.

Ukwo kwagura uburangamutima bw'igihugu n'imyigaragamvyo y'abasangwabutaka yatumye habaho ukwitanga kudasanzwe nk'urupfunguruzo rw'ihame ryo gushiraho politike iha uburenganzira abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander. Reta yaremeje akamaro k'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Island nuko bafise ico bavuga muri politike yabo mu vyerekeranye n'ubutunzi hamwe n'imico kama.

Imyigaragamvyo ku burenganzira ku matongo yarashikiriye abenegihugu bose mu myaka ya 1960 igihe habayo umwigaragamvyo I Gurindji iWave Hill muri Northern Territory. Abaragizi b'inka n'intamab'abasangwabutaka, barongowe na Vincent Lingiari, baciye bikura ku bikorwa aho baragira inka bahakana umushahara muto bahembwa n'ivyo bakoreramwo. Igikorwa cabo n'inyifato yabo yatumye habaho kuri Eddie Mabo n'abandi kurwanira uburenganzira bw'amatongo.

Biciye ku burenganzira ku matongo bw'abasangwabutaka mu mwaka wa 1976 (Northern Territory) itegeko, Abasangwabutaka bahawe ibice binini vy'amatongo mu mugongo wa Australia. Mu myaka ya mbere ya 1990s, Sentare nkuru y'ingingo ya Mabo na *Native Title Act 1993* baremeje yuko abnasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bategerezwa gusaba ko imico yabo n'imigenzo yabo n'amategeko yabo bifatira ku matongo yabo.

Igitigiri kinini c'aba nya Australia kigizwe n'ukwitanga kudasanzwe kw'imvukira. Muri ivyo bice, ibintu bigize imigenzo ya kera yo mu gihugu birabandanya.

Muri Rusama 1997, icegeranyo co 'kubazana muhira' carashikirijwe mu nama nshingamateka ya Australia. Ico cegeranyo cabaye ingaruka y'itohoza ryabaye ku gukura abana benshi b'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander mu miryango yabo. Abo bana baje kumenyekana 'nk'imirwi y'urunganwe rwanyazwe'. Nk'ingaruka y'ico cegeranyo, ibihumbi vyinshi vy' aba nya Australia vyarashigikiye imvukira z'ba Australia mu kugira urugendo hamwe ku musi w'igihugu cose "wo gusaba ikigongwe' mu mwaka wa 1998.

Ico kigongwe casabwe n'igihugu ku mirwi y'urunganwe rwanyazwe (2008)

Italiki 13 Ruhuhuma 2008, umushikiranganji wa mbere wa Australia yarasavye ikigongwe ku gihugu cose ku mirwi y'urunganwe rwanyazwe mu nama nshingamateka ya Australia, avuga mw'izina ry'aba nya I Australia bose. Umushikiranganji wa mbere yarasavye ikigongwa ku kugene abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bafashwe nabi muri kahise cane cane ku kugene abana b'abasangwabutaka n'ab'aba Torres Strait Islander bavanywe ku bavyei babo.

Ivyo yavuze vyarasamiranye ku mboneshakure no ku ma radio yo mu gihugu cose. Ibihumi n'ibihumbagiza vy'aba nya Australia vyarakoraniye ahantu hamwe n'aho bakorera kugira ngo bumvirize ijambo ryo gusaba ikigongwe. Iryo jambo ryarashize ahabona kandi rirasaba ikigongwe ku burenganyo bagiriwe muri kahise. Iyi yari intambwe ikomeye yerekeza ku gukiza ibikomere abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander kandi no kuraba yuko ubwo burenganyo butokwongera kuba na gatoya. Iryo jambo ryo gusaba ikigongwe yari intambwe ikomeye ku kuja imbere ku banya Australia bose.Uyu miusi, hariho intererano nyinshi zikomeye z'abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander ku karanga ka Australia kamenyekanye kandi gahimbazwa ahenshi. Abasangwabutaka benshi n'aba Torres Strait Islander ubu bafise ibiti bikomeye mu gihugu ca Australia cose, harimwo no mu vy'ubutungane ivya politike, utugenegene n'inkino.



Skywriter writes 'Sorry' over Sydney

Albert Namatjira (1902–59)

Albert Namatjira yari umu nya tugenegene cane wo muri Australia yatanguje uburyo bushasha bwo gusiga amarangi isi ya Australia. Umusore wa Arrernte, Albert yerekanye ko afise ingabire idasanzwe mvukanwa yo gusiga amarangi. Yari yize amashuri make, ariko ukugene yasiga amarangi y'amazi igihugu ca Australia vyari biteye igomwe kandi abantu barabigura cane.

We n'umugore wiwe bari abasangwabutaka ba mbere muri Australia bemerewe kuba abenegihugu. Ibi vyasigura yuko bashobora gutora, kwinjira mu nzu z'uburaro no kwubaka inzu igihe cose n'aho bishakiye hose. Ubwenegihugu bwa Australia bwa Albertbwerekana ko abandi bantu b'imvukira ba Australia batari bafise ubwo burenganzira.

Ubuzima bwiwe bwerekana umvukira wa Australia akarenganyo k'amategeko y'urukoba kandi katerereye ku mpinduka zabaye ku basangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander.



Eddie Mabo (1936–92)

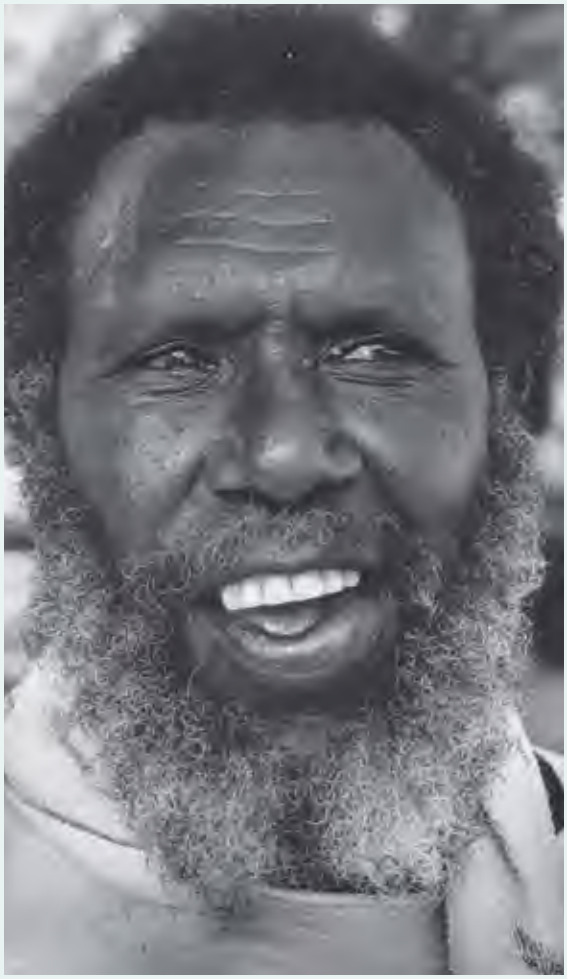
Eddie Koiki Maboyari uwuvugira abandi ku bijanye n'uburenganzira bw'imvukira ku matongo. Yavukiye I Murray Island, kw'itongo rya se na nyina mu nbwoko bw'aba Meriam b'aba Torres Strait.

Guhera akiri muto, yarigishijwe neza ibiti n'ubwoko bw'urutare rwari rugize imbibe z'itongo ry'umuryango wiwe.

Haciye imyakam itari mike igihe Eddie lyamenya yuko itongo ryiwe ryaharuwe ko ari itongo ry''igitsibo hishimikijwe itegeko rya Australia kandi ko ritakiri itongo ry'umuryango wiwe. Yahinduye ishavu ryiwe arishira mu bikorwa maze ajana ikirego ciwe muri sentare mw'izina ry'abantu bo muri Murray Island.

Mu mwaka wa 1992, inyuma y'imyaka itari mike, ikirego ca Eddie kiranesha, kiratsinda muri Sentare nkuru y'igihugu. Ingingo ya Mabo yashinze yuko abasangwabutaka bashobora kwerekana neza ko bafise ukuntu badatandukanye n'ubutaka n'imigenzo yabo igihugu cabo, bashobora kuvuga ko ico gihugu ayo matongo ari ayabo hamwe iryo tongo canke ico gihugu atawociyitirira. Iyo ngingo yasubije abo bantu amatongo manini asubizwa abari bayafitiye uburenganzira ubwa mbere.

Eddie Mabo yibukirwa ku mwete wiwe no kuronka uburenganzira ku matongo ku basangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander.



Kwimuka kwimico myinshi

Mu myaka ya 1950 na 1960, hariho umurwi wari ugizwe n'abo muri Asia, ishengero n'iyindi mirwi, barageragеje gushaka guhagarika politike 'y'abazungu bo muri Australia'.

Mu mwaka wa 1958, Reta yarakuyeho ikibazo co gusomera abantu mu mwaka wa 1966, Australia yatanguye kurobanura abantu batari ab'I Bulaya n'abantu bazi ubwenge bo muri Asiya aba ari bo bemerera kwimukira muri. Vyarashitse yuko abanya Australia b'ahantu hose bemera ako gaciro n'akarangamutima ko gushiramwo ibihugu vyose mu rutonde rw'abasaba kwimukira muri Australia.

Mu mwaka wa 1973, politike y' 'umuzungu wo muri Australia' irahera, kandi Australia yari mu nzira ija mu mico kama myinshi. Guhera ico gihe, Reta yaciye ikuraho ivyasbwa vyose vyerekeranye n'urukoba ku bantu bose basaba kwimukira muri Australia. Mu mwaka wa 1975, inyuma y'intambara yo muri Vietnam, Australia yaremeye abantu benshi bari impunzi z'abo muri Asia n'abimika bavuye ahanini muri Vietnam, China n'Ubuhindi (India.)

Guhera mu mwaka wa 1945, amamiliyoni y'abantu baraje kuba muri Australia, harimwo n'impunzi nyinshi zakomotse mu bihugu vyatabaguwe n'intambara. Uyu musi, abimuka baza muri Australia baza bavuye mw'isi yose.

Australia ifise politike yo gushiramwo abantu bose, aho uwo ari we wese wo mu bwoko bwose, w'urukoba urwo ari rwo rwose, ubwoko cane umuco ashobora kwiyumva ka ari I muhira I wabo muri ico gihugu no muri ico kibano cacu. Iyi politike iri mu bice vyose bigize ubuzima bwo muri Australia, harimwo n'amategeko yo muri Reta. Ivyo bigaragarira muri curriculum y'indero yacu guhera mu bwana gushika muri kaminuza kandi ivyo bishirwa mu bikorwa ahantu hose abantu bakorera ibikorwa.

Uburenganzira bw'uwo ari we wese gufatwa kumwe n'abandi bose kandi ata gukumirwa no kwinubwa vyagwaniwe n'umurwi ujejwe agateka ka zina muntu muri Australia hamwe n'amashirahamwe ya Reta arwanya ugukumirana yari mu bihugu vyose no mu ntara zose. Ugukumira abantu kubera urukoba ni icaha gihanwa n'amategeko kandi abantu bose baracanka.

Australia yahindutse igihugu kibamwo abantu b'imico myinshi ibanye mu mahoro n'umutekano kandi yemerana. Mu gihugu aho abimukira, imvukira z'aba Australia n'uwundi wese yavukiye muri Australia ashobora kwumva umwidegemvyo wo gukurikira intumbero n'inyungu ziwe mu mahoro.

Dr Victor Chang (1936–91)

Dr Victor Chang yari umwe mu babazi b'umutima bakomeye ncane muri Australia. Victor Peter Chang Yam Him yavukiye muri China mu mwaka wa 1936 kandi yaje muri Australia igihe yari afise imyaka 15.

Yakoze ku bitaro vya St Vincent I Sydney kandi mu mwaka wa 1984 yashinze ikigo ca mbere muri Australia camogoreye ku guhinduranya imitima. Muri 1986, Victor yagizwe Companion of the Order of Australia.

Victor yagize impungenge z'uko abatanga imitima babaye bake ni co gituma yaciye atangura kwiyumvira gushira ho umutima ukozwe mu bundi buryo, kandi yari mu kuwumara kuwiyumvira igihe yapfa mu mwaka wa 1991 atawuhejeje

Ikigo gishasha c'ubushakashatsi carashinzwe nk'icibutso ciwe. Yibukirwa ku buhinga bwiwe ku kudata ivyizigiro kandi nomkwiyumviraukugene yokora ibintu mu buryo bushasha.



Mu gusozera

Izi nkaratasi zaguhaye imponjo za kahise kacu ka Australia. Turaguhaye kaze ku bwenegihugu bwa Australia kandi tugutumiriye kugira uruhara rwose mu gihugu cacu ca demokarasi c'amahoro.

Nk'umwenegihugu, uzofatanya n'abandi bose igikorwa n'ivy'usabwa hamwe n'uturusho twose nk'abandi benegihugu ba Australia, kandi ufate ikibanza cawe nk'umuntu yuzuye wo mu kibano ca Australia. Uzofatanya n'abandi igikorwa co gufasha guha kazoza Australia kandi twiteganye igishika ku kugira uruhara rwawe no ku ntererano yawe mu kwubaka iki gihugu cacu.

Insiguro y'amajambo agoye yo mu gice Atari ico kubazwako

umuserukizi w'igihugu mu kindi gihugu
umuntu aserukiye canke avugira igihugu canke igikorwa

umurwi nshingabikorwa
umurwi w'abantu watowe kugira ngo ufate ingingo, nk'akarorero ukugene ishirahamwe rikwiye gutegekwa no gukora

ishuri rifise indaro
ishuri rifise aho indaro y'abayeshuri kandi badataha muhira mu gihembwe cose c'ishuri

ishamba
ahantu ho muri Australia hakiri uko hari hameze kuva isi ikiremwa

aharagirirwa inka
ahantu hanini batungiye inka

itegeko
amajambo yanditswe yerekana uburenganzira n'uruhara

aho abantu bahurira
ikintu c'inyungu abantu bahurirako

umusirikare yashizwe ahantu
umusirikare atahisemwo kuja mu gisoda, ariko yakigiyemwo mu gihe c'intambara

Itongo ry'Umwamikazi
itongo rya Reta

ivyigwa
ivyigwa n'imitwe y'ivyigwa mu cigwa kanaka

ntaho nikora
uwutagira amahera canke uburyo bwo kuronka amahera

didgeridoo
igikoresho c'umuziki c'abasangwabutaka bo muri Australia cimbwe mu giti kirekire

guteza imbere
gukwirikiza amategeko kandi kutagira akarusho; gufata neza no mu kuri abantu

abagore n'abagabo bavuye mu bikorwa vyabo
abagore n'abagabo biciwe mu ntambara canke mu ntureka

gushiraho ikintu
kwubaka canke kurema

ibikorwa mu gihugu vyose (GDP)
agaciro k'ibintu vyose n'ibikorwa vyose mu gihugu mu mwaka

imishwarara y'ubushuhe
ubushuhe bwinshi cane bumara imisi irenga ibiri mu kiringo kimwe

uguhemuka gukomeye
icaha gikomeye kigizwe n'uguhirika Reta.

rurangiranwa
ishusho rizwi neza kandi riserukiye ayandi mashusho yose

ibicapu no gusiga amarangi kwagizwe n'invukira
utugenegene tudasanzwe duserukira abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander

Igikomoka aho nyene
abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bo muri Australia

ahantu ndimwa
igice kinini c'igihugu

intambwe ikomeye
ikintu gikomeye cashitsweko muri kahise

izina ryahawe imvukira
uburenganzira bw'imigenzo yuko abasangwabutaka n'aba Torres Strait Islander bafise ku gihugu no ku mazi, vyashitsweko mu buryo bw'amategeko ya Australia

kahise katanditswe, gahanahanwa ku munwa
ivyo abantu bibuka bavuga vy'ivyabaye muri kahise

imboneza
umwe wo mu baje gutura ubwa mbere ngaha, umuntu yagize ico ashikako mu misi ya mbere y'igihe Abongereza baza kuba muri ibi bihugu

guserukirwa mu vya politike
guserukirwa n'umunya politike mu nama nshingamateka

igihano
igihano cashinzwe n'umucamanza, nk'igihe umuntu azopfungwa, ku muntu yabonetseko icako

imishahara yashinzwe
gufata ingingo y'amahera abakozi bahembwa kubera igikorwa bakoze

uguhindagurika mu vy'imibano
guhindura ibintu mu buryo bwiza mu mibano buke buke, aho kubihindura kimwe na kimwe

guhambishwa n'igihugu
uguhamba kurihwa na Reta kugira ngo ihe agateka umwenegihugu yaterereye mu buryo buboneka igihugu

ikirindiro
ahantu hazitiye hazitijwe n'ibiti n'ivyuma

abantu bakora mu mirima
abagabo bakoreshejwe mu kuragira inka

umugumuko
igihe abakozi bahagarika akazi, nk'akarorero, baharanira umushahara wabo canke uburyo bakoramwo

amatora
uburenganzira bwo gutora mu matora y'abanyagihugu

kwimikwa
kwemererwa gutangura akazi biciye mu kwimikirwa ahagaragara

urugendo rw'ubuzima
urwego umuntu akomokamwo canke kahise kiwe, akazi, urwego

Ku zindi nkuru zirengeye izo

Ubwenegihugu bwa Australia

Ku zindi nkuru zirengeye izi, ku kugene woronka ubwenegihugu bwa Australia, ronderera kuri www.citizenship.gov.au

Australia

Urashobora kuronka izindi nkuru zirengeye izi ku vyerekeye Australia urondereye mw'itororokanirizo ry'ibitabu riri mu micungararo y'aho uba Izi mbuga ngurukanabumenyi zikurikira zirashobora kandi kuba zifise inkuru z'ingirakamaro:

- Ku vyerekeranye na Australia www.australia.gov.au
- Australia mu nca make www.dfat.gov.au

Gahunda za Reta ya Australia n'ibikorwa vyayo

Ku zindi nkuru zerekeranye gahunda za Reta ya Australia n'ibikorwa vyayo ronderera kuri www.australia.gov.au

Umushingamateka w'igihugu cunze ubumwe canke umukenguzamateka

Umudepite w'ibanze canke Umusenateri w'intara canke intara yawe afite amakuru atandukanye yerekeye gahunda na serivisi bya guverinoma ya Australia.

Urutonde rw'abashingamateka n'abakenguzamateka urusanga kuri www.aph.gov.au.

Amashirahamwe yo muri Reta ya Australia

Ku zindi nkuru nyinshi zerekeranye n'amashirahamwe ya Reta ya Australia yavuzwe mu gitabu kirimwo ibintu vyinshi ronderera kuri izi mbuga ngurukanabumenyi zikurikira:

- Abasirikare bagwanira Igihugu ca Australia www.defence.gov.au
- Umurwi ujejwe amatora wo muri Australia www.aec.gov.au
- Inyamiramabi za Reta yunze ubumwe ya Australia www.afp.gov.au
- Umurwi ujejwe agateka ka zina muntu muri Australia www.humanrights.gov.au
- Umurwi ujejwe inkino wo muri Australia www.sportaus.gov.au
- Ibiro bijejwe kwegeranya amakori www.ato.gov.au
- Icibutso c'intambara ya Australia www.awm.gov.au
- Ibanki ya australia www.rba.gov.au

Amashirahamwe ategamiye Reta

Ku zindi nkuru zerekeye amashirahamwe ategamiye Reta zavuzwe muri iki gitabu ronderera ku mbuga ngurukanabumenyi zikurikira:

- Bradman Foundation Australia www.bradman.com.au
- Hamlin Fistula www.hamlinfistula.org
- Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia www.flyingdoctor.org.au
- School of the Air www.schoolair-p.schools.nsw.edu.au
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority www.snowyhydro.com.au
- The Fred Hollows Foundation www.hollows.org
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre whc.unesco.org
- United Nations www.un.org
- Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute www.victorchang.edu.au
- Volunteering Australia www.volunteeringaustralia.org

Ibindi

Rondera izi mbuga ngurukanabumenyi ushaka izindi nkuru ziruta izo twaguhaye:

- Ibwirizwa nshingiro rya Australia www.aph.gov.au
- Abahawe udushimwe www.australianoftheyear.org.au
- 'kubazana I muhira' report www.humanrights.gov.au
- Commonwealth parks and reserves www.environment.gov.au
- Umutekano kumurongo www.esafety.gov.au
- Ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo no mu miryango www.respect.gov.au, www.1800respect.org.au, www.dss.gov.au/women/help-is-here-campaign
- Abantu rurangiranwa muri Australian: Inkoranyamagambo ya Australiya adb.anu.edu.au
- Urutonde rw'amategeko arindiriye kwigwa ari imbere y'inama nshingamateka www.aph.gov.au
- Inama nshingamateka ya Australia www.aph.gov.au
- Ibiro vy'inama nshingamateka bijejwe indero www.peo.gov.au
- Imisi mikuru www.australia.gov.au
- Ivanguramoko humanrights.gov.au
- Gusaba imbabazi Aboriginal na Torres Strait Islander www.australia.gov.au

Ivyemezo

Aya mashusho akurikira yatanzwe n'igisata c'uburimyi, Amazi n'ibidukikije:

p50 Ubugararwa bwa Tasmania

Amashusho akurikira yatanzwe na n'igisata c'intwaro yo hagati mu gihugu:

p5 ibirori vy'ugutanga ubwenegihugu I Albert Hall, Canberra

p5 Urupapuro rw'ubwenegihugu bwa Australia

p11 Smoking Ceremony, Canberra

p34 Umuryango mu birori vy'ugutanga ubwenegihugu bwa Australia, Canberra

Aya mafoto akurikira yatanzwe na National Archives of Australia:

p51 Abana mu bwato bw'umuryango NSW – School of the Airifoto yafashwe mu mwaka wa 1962 (ref: A1200:L42511)

p60 Dick Smith, Chairman of Civil Aviation Authority, 1991(ref: A6135:K23/5/91/1)

p65 ikarata ya Abel Tasman ya New Holland,1644 (ref: A1200:L13381)

p68 ishusho ya kahise abantu biruka kurondera izahabu muri Australia mu mwaka wa 1851 (ref: A1200:L84868)

p70 'Afghan' cameleers in outback Australia (ref: A6180:25/5/78/62)

p77 Personalities - Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop in his office, 1986 (ref: A6180:1/9/86/12)

p78 European migrant arriving in Australia, Italian canecutters aboard the Flaminia in Cairns, 1955 (ref: A12111:1/1955/4/97)

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P53 Portrait of Judith Wright vyashizwe ahabona 1940s (ref: nla.pic-an29529596)

p65 The First Fleet in Sydney Cove, January 27, 1788, created by John Allcot 1888 – 1973 (ref: nla.pic-an7891482)

p66 Portrait of Caroline Chisholm, published by Thomas Fairland 1804 – 1852 (ref: nla.pic-an9193363)

p71 Portrait of Catherine Helen Spence, published 1890s (ref: nla.pic-an14617296)

p74 John Simpson Kirkpatrick n'indogoba yiwe, Gallipoli, 1915 (ref: nla.pic-an24601465)

p76 Portrait of Sir Charles Edward Kingsford Smith, published between 1919 and 1927 (ref: nla.pic-vn3302805)

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p40 Heard Island and McDonald Islands image courtesy of Australian Antarctic Division © Commonwealth of Australia, photograph by L. E. Large (ref:1892A2)

p52 Sir Donald Bradman ishusho ya Bradman Museum of Cricket. Sir Donald Bradman yambaye inkofero yiwe y'ikibazo ca Australia kandi yafashwe mu mwaka wa 1931-32 Australian season

p54 Dr Fiona Wood AM ishusho tuyikesha Inama yigihugu ya Australiya

p55 Professor Fred Hollows ishusho yafashwe na Fred Hollows Foundation, photograph by Frank Violi

p56 Dr James Muecke AM ishusho tuyikesha ibihembo vya Australiya vy'umwaka

p56 Professor Michelle Simmons ishusho tuyikesha Inama yigihugu ya Australiya

p61 Dr Catherine Hamlin AC ishusho yafashwe na Hamlin Fistula Relief and Aid Fund

p71 Lord Lamington ashikiriza ijambo isinzi ry'abantu ku musi wo kwishira hamwe, Brisbane, 1901, ishusho yafashwe na State Library of Queensland, photograph by H.W. Mobsby (ref: 47417)

p72 Edith Cowan ishusho tuyikesha Ingoro Ndangamurage ya National Museum of Australia

p73 Dorothea Mackellar ishusho tuyikesha Isomero rya Leta rya NSW

p76 ishusho y'isupu yo mu gikoni yafashwe na State Library of New South Wales (Mitchell Library). Abana batonze umurongo kugira ngo baronke ubuyi n'agace k'umukate Belmore North Public School, NSW, 2 August 1934, photograph by Sam Hood (ref: H&A 4368)

p77 umusoda yakomeretse ari I Kokoda Track c'ikimenyetso c'intambara yo muri Australia (ref: 014028)

p81 Eddie Mabo igicapu cabonetse hatanzwe uruhusha na Bernita na Gail Mabo

p82 Dr Victor Chang igicapu ca Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute

Inyandiko

