

CAMBRIDGE CONCISE HISTORIES • 剑桥国别简史丛书之一

A Concise History of AUSTRALIA 澳大利亚简史

Stuart Macintyre

SECOND EDITION

第二版



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

A Concise History of AUSTRALIA 澳大利亚简史

Sheila Macartney

第九版 2015年出版



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cambridge.org/9780521875866

Cambridge Concise Histories • 剑桥国别简史丛书之一

*A Concise History
of Australia*

澳大利亚简史

Stuart Macintyre



上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

A Concise History of Australia

STUART MACINTYRE



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

澳大利亚简史 / (澳) 麦森塔尔 (Macintyre, S.) 著.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2006

(剑桥国别简史丛书)

ISBN 7-81095-905-0

I. 澳… II. 麦… III. 澳大利亚—历史—英文 IV. K611

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第142556号

图字: 09-2004-728号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 张亚东

印 刷: 太仓市印刷厂有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张 11.125 字数 370千字

版 次: 2006年9月第1版 2006年9月第1次印刷

印 数: 3 500 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-905-0 / K · 030

定 价: 24.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain
Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

<http://www.cambridge.org>

© Stuart Macintyre 2004

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without
the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First edition published by Cambridge University Press 1999

Second edition published 2004

Originally published by Cambridge University Press in 1999
This reprint edition is published with the permission of the Syndicate of the Press
of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.
This edition is licensed for distribution and sale in the People's Republic of China
only excluding Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and may not be
distributed and sold elsewhere.

本书由剑桥大学出版社授权上海外语教育出版社出版。

仅供在中华人民共和国境内销售。

出版说明

跨入21世纪后，全球一体化的发展趋势使世界各国的联系愈来愈密切，不同国家、不同民族之间的交往比以往任何时候都更加频繁和便捷。人们除了了解自己周围或自己国家的事情外，越来越多地把目光投向整个世界，关注其他国家和民族的发展与人们的生活。要了解一个国家、一个民族的现状，我们需要了解它的历史和发展沿革。由此，上海外语教育出版社（简称“外教社”）从英国剑桥大学出版社引进了这套“剑桥国别简史丛书”（*Cambridge Concise Histories*），奉献给我国广大读者，尤其是我国英语专业本科生、研究生以及具有一定英语基础并对世界历史感兴趣的读者。

“剑桥国别简史丛书”是剑桥大学出版社自上世纪八九十年代开始陆续推出的一套插图版国别简史丛书。丛书为一个开放系列，目前已经出版的品种涉及16个国家。作为第一批，我们从中挑选了英国、法国、德国、澳大利亚、希腊、印度、意大利、墨西哥、葡萄牙和南非等10个国家的简史图书，其中既有有关英语国家的，也有非英语国家的。

由于作者都是来自英国、美国、澳大利亚等国的历史学教授和知名专家，所以该丛书具有很高的学术价值和较强的权威性；作者又能采用浅显通俗的语言描述这些国家的政治、经济、文化、社会和历史，丛书信息量大、可读性强。该丛书在英国出版以后，深受读者欢迎，有的品种已重印多达10余次。

我们衷心希望该丛书的引进对我国读者学习、研究历史，了解世界有所帮助和参考作用，对掌握更多的历史文化知识有所裨益。

上海外语教育出版社

For my daughters

MARY AND JESSIE

this is also their history

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A concise history is necessarily dependent on a very large body of historical scholarship. Australian historians will see the extent of my reliance on their work, and I am indebted particularly to friends and colleagues who read and commented on drafts: Geoffrey Bolton, Verity Burgmann, Joy Damousi, Patricia Grimshaw, John Hirst, Jill Roe, John Morton, Peter Nicholson, Tim Rowse and Patrick Wolfe. I single out Jill Roe for her service to the historical profession, and Geoffrey Bolton, who first put me to teaching Australian history and still teaches me. I have a broader obligation to students I have taught and postgraduates whose research I have supervised.

I am grateful to Phillipa McGuinness, the commissioning editor of Cambridge University Press in Australia, for persuading me to write the book and helping me to do so. Janet Mackenzie, with whom I began my undergraduate studies, has edited it sympathetically. Jonathon Ritchie and Kim Torney provided research assistance. Martine Walsh and Rosa Brezac lightened my academic duties, colleagues in the History Department of the University of Melbourne tolerated my absences and the Australian Research Council provided a grant that paid for them.

A concise national history written for an international readership presents an opportunity and a challenge. The local reader looks for the familiar landmarks, and the local teacher expects the stock-in-trade of the subject to be assembled and labelled. The overseas reader, on the other hand, has little familiarity with these fixtures. A

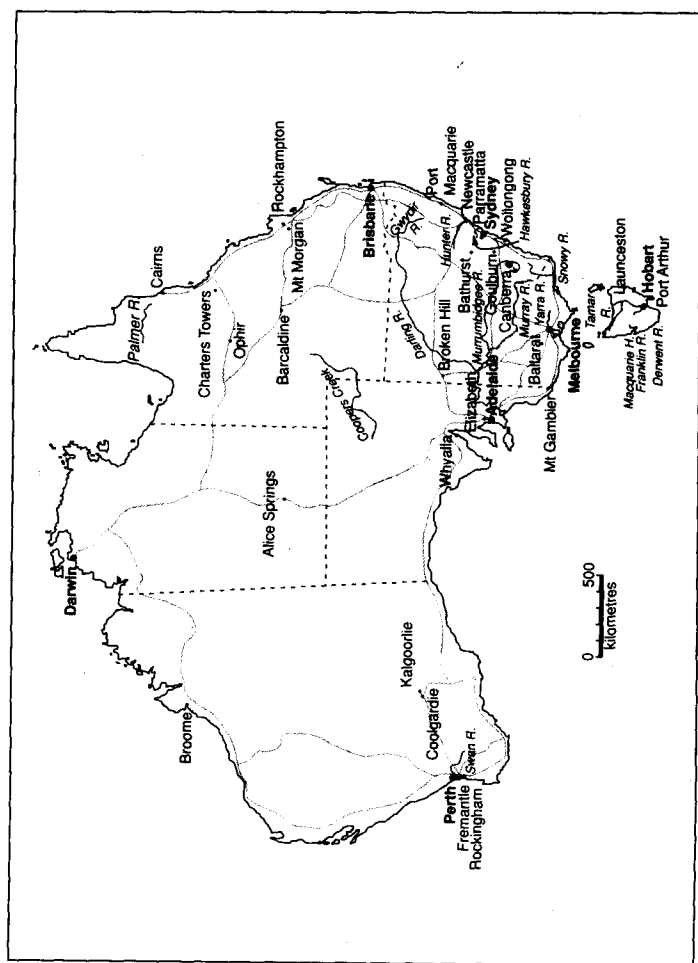
narrative history composed of the standard fare is unlikely to explain Australia to those who do not bring some prior knowledge to it; a roll-call of names will be of little assistance to those who have not encountered them before. I have endeavoured to assume little, and to paint a broad-brush picture in which the detail is subordinated to the characteristic features.

That in itself is hazardous. The specialists will scrutinise the text for acknowledgement of their concerns. Those who feel strongly about particular causes will take the amount of attention accorded them as an index of sympathies. Such weighing of proportions is inevitable and I am aware that my emphases are indeed indicative of my own understanding and inclinations. My purpose, however, has been to present a narrative that explains why its component parts have a place in the national story, and how they continue to generate discussion. I have tried to set Australian history within the larger history of which it forms a part, and to draw out comparisons with other parts of the world. These intentions are meant to serve the overseas reader who might have seen an Australian film or glimpsed the natural history of this country on television but finds it infrequently reported in current affairs. In writing it I have in mind the visitor who encounters the landscape and local usages but finds their connecting logic difficult to decipher. I hope that it serves to connect what they see and hear with a more systematic account of how it came to be.

I dedicated the book to my two daughters, born in England, raised in Australia, who have too often had their father play the pedagogue and all along have been instructing him in their interests and concerns.

In revising the original edition I have modified some of the earlier chapters and made substantial changes to Chapter Nine. Wayne Geerling helped me to gather additional material, and I benefited from the advice of Alan Atkinson, Peter Beilharz, Andy Brown-May, Michael Clyne, Graeme Davison, Paula Hamilton, Katharine Massam, Peter Matheson and Peter Spearritt.

Stuart Macintyre
March 2004



CONTENTS

<i>List of illustrations</i>	<i>page x</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>xii</i>
1 Beginnings	1
2 Newcomers, c. 1600–1792	16
3 Coercion, 1793–1821	34
4 Emancipation, 1822–1850	52
5 In thrall to progress, 1851–1888	85
6 National reconstruction, 1889–1913	121
7 Sacrifice, 1914–1945	156
8 Golden age, 1946–1974	199
9 Reinventing Australia, 1975–2004	242
10 What next?	291
<i>Sources of quotations</i>	<i>298</i>
<i>Guide to further reading</i>	<i>314</i>
<i>Index</i>	<i>327</i>

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

2.1	Aborigines in canoes	<i>page</i> 24
2.2	An Aboriginal woman	26
2.3	The ascension of Captain Cook	27
3.1	Two Aboriginal warriors	38
3.2	Rum Rebellion	44
3.3	Bungaree	48
4.1	Violence on the frontier	62
4.2	Governor Arthur's Proclamation to the Aborigines	63
4.3	George Robinson's Conciliation of the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land	65
4.4	Aborigines in Sydney, 1839	67
4.5	Colonial redemption	74
4.6	Colonial Arcady	76
5.1	A group of diggers	87
5.2	Aboriginal ceremony	106
5.3	Shearers	108
5.4	News from home	111
5.5	The Exhibition building, Melbourne, 1880	118
6.1	The Maritime Strike	123
6.2	Henry Lawson	126
6.3	Edmund Barton and Alfred Deakin	136
6.4	Native symbols	146
7.1	Billy Hughes	169
7.2	An improvised dwelling in the Depression	180
7.3	Aboriginal Day of Mourning, 1938	188
7.4	Douglas MacArthur and John Curtin	193

Illustrations

xi

7.5	Kokoda Track	194
8.1	Bonegilla migrant reception centre, 1949	204
8.2	Ben Chifley, Clement Attlee and H. V. Evatt	205
8.3	Robert Menzies pays tribute to Queen Elizabeth	213
8.4	Evdokia Petrova in Soviet custody, 1954	217
8.5	The triumph of the supermarket	221
8.6	Sydney teenagers, 1956	224
8.7	Aboriginal children, Northern Territory	227
8.8	The surf lifesaver	228
8.9	Lyndon Baines Johnson and Harold Holt	230
9.1	Malcolm Fraser	243
9.2	Bob Hawke	245
9.3	The maritime dispute	263
9.4	Children overboard	272
9.5	Save the Franklin River	279
9.6	Qantas in Aboriginal livery	282
9.7	Republicanism as technological innovation	284

MAPS

1.1	Australia: the main rivers, cities and towns	xiv
1.2	Sunda and Sahul	6
1.3	Aboriginal Australia, showing location of groups	12
2.1	Australia and the region	22
4.1	Land exploration	55
5.1	Boundaries of states and territories	94

I

Beginnings

How and when did Australia begin? One version of the country's origins – a version taught to generations of schoolchildren and set down in literature and art, memorials and anniversaries – would have it that Australian history commenced at the end of the eighteenth century. After several centuries of European voyaging in the southern oceans, the English naval lieutenant James Cook sailed the eastern coast in 1770, named it New South Wales and claimed possession in the name of his monarch. Within twenty years the British government dispatched an expedition to settle New South Wales. On 26 January 1788 its commander, Arthur Phillip, assumed government over the eastern half the country. The thousand officers, troops, civilian officials and convicted felons who came ashore from the eleven vessels of the First Fleet anchored in Sydney Harbour prepared the way for later immigrants, bond and free, who spread out over the continent, explored and settled, possessed and subdued it.

This is a story of a sleeping land brought to life by *Endeavour*, the name given to Cook's sturdy ship and the quality attributed to those who followed him. The chroniclers of the First Fleet recorded how a landing party unloaded the stores, cleared a space on the wooded slopes of Sydney Cove and erected their first habitations. They were describing the advent of civilisation. The sound of an axe on wood, English steel on antipodean eucalypt, broke the silence of a primeval wilderness.

The newcomers brought with them livestock, plants and tools. They also brought a mental toolkit fashioned from the objective

A Concise History of Australia

rationality of the Enlightenment and a corresponding belief in human capacity, the moral certainty and stern duty of evangelical Christianity, and the acquisitive itch of the market. Those ways of thinking and acting made possible the establishment of European dominion over the rest of the world. That accomplishment in turn shaped the understanding of economics, resources, navigation, trade, botany, zoology, anthropology – and history.

History served the new drive to control and order the natural world, to understand and even direct events. A new awareness of geography and chronology, of space and time as objectively fixed and measurable, encouraged an understanding of history as a branch of knowledge independent of the standpoint of the observer, while at the same time it disclosed an insistent process of improvement and progress that legitimated the replacement of the old by the new. Seen thus, the history of Australia formed a late chapter in British, European and world history.

This version of Australia's beginning emphasised its strangeness. The plants and animals, even the human inhabitants, confounded existing taxonomies; they were both old and new. The monotremes and marsupials, warm-blooded animals that reproduced by egg or carried their offspring in a pouch, seemed to be primitive forerunners of the placental mammal, and at the same time a bizarre inversion of nature. Hence the puzzlement of the early New South Wales judge and rhymester, Barron Field:

Kangaroo, Kangaroo!
Thou Spirit of Australia!
That redeems from utter failure,
From perfect desolation,
And warrants the creation
Of this fifth part of the Earth
Which would seem an after-birth . . .

In this version of Australian history, the novelty of the place – it was New Holland before it became New South Wales – was softened by attaching its destiny to imperial origins. Colonial history took British and European achievement as its point of departure. Behind the rude improvisation on the furthest frontier of settlement of the British Empire was the inheritance of institutions, customs and

Beginnings

expectations. A naval officer who in 1803 watched a team of convicts yoked to a cart that was sunk up to its axles in the unpromising sand hills of a southern bay comforted himself with the vision of 'a second Rome, rising from a coalition of Banditti . . . superlative in arms and arts'.

This settlement was abandoned, and the officer returned eventually to England, but others stayed and reworked his anticipation. These subsequent visionaries thought of Australia not as mere imitation but as striking out anew. They believed that the vast island-continent offered the chance to leave behind the Old World evils of poverty and class privilege. With the transition in the middle of the nineteenth century from penal settlements to free and self-governing communities, the emphasis shifted from colonial imitation to national experimentation. With the gold rush, land settlement and urban growth, minds turned from dependency to self-sufficiency, and from a history that worked out the imperial legacy to one of self-discovery.

During the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the sentiment of colonial nationalism served the desire to mark Australia off from Britain and Europe. Then, as the last imperial ties were severed, even that way of distinguishing the child from the parent lost meaning. In its place arose the idea of Australia as a destination for all-comers from every part of the world, which served the multicultural attitudes that formed in the closing decades of the twentieth century and further undermined the foundational significance of 1788.

The blurring of origins turned Australian history into a story of journeys and arrivals, shared by all and continuing right up to the present. But such smudging was too convenient. It failed to satisfy the need for emotional attachment and it left unappeased the pricking of conscience. The desire for a binding national past that would connect the people to the land was frustrated by the feeling of rootlessness, of novelty without depth. The longing for belonging to an indigenous culture was denied by the original usurpation. A history of colonisation yielded to a realisation of invasion.

By the end of the twentieth century it was no longer possible to maintain the fiction of Australia as *terra nullius*, a land that until