

Year 7-Unit 2

Aligned with the Australian National Curriculum



- Section 1:
The Changing
Population Of
Australia
- Section 2:
Urban, Rural And
Remote Australia
- Section 3:
Population
Distribution
- Section 4:
Urbanisation
- Section 5:
Factors That Affect
Where We Live
- Section 6:
Living Now And
In The Future



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Contents

Teachers' Notes	4	SECTION 4: URBANISATION	
National Curriculum Links	5	The Creation Of Cities 1	32
SECTION 1: THE CHANGING POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA	6	The Creation Of Cities 2	33
The Distribution Of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Peoples 1	7	Australian Urbanisation 1	34
The Distribution Of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2	8	Australian Urbanisation 2	35
Changes In The Australian Population 1	9	SECTION 5: FACTORS THAT AFFECT WHERE WE LIVE	
Changes In The Australian Population 2	10	Indigenous Mobility & Population Distribution 1	37
Changes In The Australian Population 3	11	Indigenous Mobility & Population Distribution 2	38
Geographical Population Changes 1	12	Indigenous Mobility & Population Distribution 3	39
Geographical Population Changes 2	13	Indigenous Mobility & Population Distribution 4	40
Internal & International Migration 1	14	The Growth Of Local Towns 1	41
Internal & International Migration 2	15	The Growth Of Local Towns 2	42
Immigration & The Population 1	16	Technology Can Determine Where We Live 1	43
Immigration & The Population 2		Technology Can Determine Where We Live 2	44
		Technology Can Determine Where We Live 3	45
		Technology Can Determine Where We Live 4	46
SECTION 2: URBAN, RURAL AND REMOTE AUSTRALIA	16	SECTION 6: LIVING NOW AND IN THE FUTURE	
Population Density 1	19	Weighing Up Where To Live	48
Population Density 2	20	Where You Live	49
Travel Itinerary	21	Future Living 1	50
Living In Different Parts Of Australia 1	22	Future Living 2	51
Living In Different Parts Of Australia 2	23	Future Living 3	52
Living In Different Parts Of Australia 3	24	Future Living 4	53
A Declining Town 1	25	Why People Live Where They Do Glossary	54
A Declining Town 2	26	Population Glossary	55
SECTION 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION	27	Answers	56
Choosing Where To Live	28		
Population Movements In Australia & China 1	29		
Population Movements In Australia & China 2	30		

The Distribution Of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Peoples 1

- Read the text below then complete the task.



Torres Strait Islanders are people whose heritage and culture comes from a group of islands to the north of Queensland. Torres Strait Islanders are a part of Australia's indigenous population. In 2012 it was estimated that 6% of indigenous Australians were Torres Strait Islanders.

Australian Aboriginals are also a part of Australia's indigenous population. In 2012 it was estimated that Aboriginals made up 2.6% of the Australian population.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples are believed to have come to Australia over 45,000 years ago. How and where they lived then, is different to how and where they live in modern times.

When Aboriginals first arrived in Australia, they lived all over Australia; however, the coastal

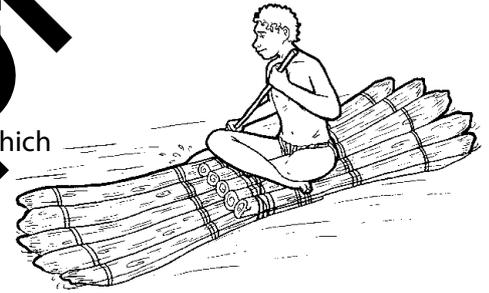
areas were the most highly populated. After European settlement, Aboriginals were driven away from coastal areas and began to live in inland Australia.

Prior to colonisation, Aboriginals moved from place to place according to the seasons in order to manage the environment. For example they would move from area to area in order to allow the land and its resources to replenish, so that it never became depleted of life giving foods, water and shelter.

The Aboriginals who lived in inland Australia hunted and gathered in the bush and the desert. They burnt the undergrowth of the bush which encouraged the growth of new vegetation and attracted the animals that they hunted for food. They

were also experts in seeking out water. Where Aboriginals lived in Australia pre-colonisation was determined by the resources that the land provided for them.

When the Europeans came to settle in Australia in 1788 it was estimated that there were between 300,000 and 750,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples living in Australia. This number began to rapidly decline due to the introduction of foreign diseases and fatal disputes with the Europeans.



- Aboriginals obey certain laws. The adherence to these laws determine their movements around Australia. Read the laws below.

Physical World "Our Land Our Life"

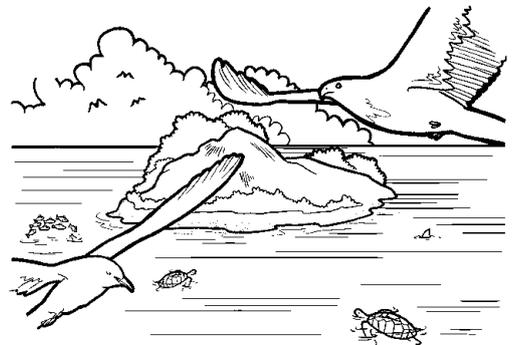
'We don't own the land, the land owns us.'

'The Land is my mother, my mother is the land.'

'Land is the starting point to where it all began. It is like picking up a piece of dirt and saying this is where I started and this is where I will go.'

'The land is our food, our culture, our spirit and identity.'

'We don't have boundaries like fences, as farmers do. We have spiritual connections.'



- A. After reading the above information, explain in your own words how the population distribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Peoples has changed over time. Write on the back of this sheet or in your workbook.

Geographical Population Changes 1

Read the information then complete the tasks on this page and on page 13.



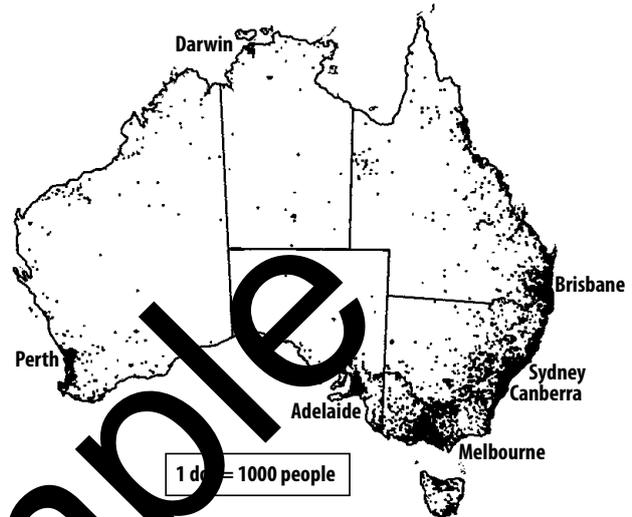
Pre-colonisation, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples inhabited mainly the coastal areas of Australia, and a lesser number, the interior of Australia. European settlers focused on coastal settlements in order to access fresh water and food, and drove indigenous Australians inland. Today more than three quarters of Australia's population live in coastal areas, mostly along the south-east and south-west of Australia. The population within these regions is concentrated in urban areas, particularly in the state and territory capital cities.

Population Density

Population density refers to the number of people living per unit in an area. It measures how densely populated an area is. Australia's population density is currently 2.9 people per square kilometre (sq km). The states' and territories' population statistics are presented below.

Over the past 100 years, even with the enormous technological advancements in irrigation, agriculture and mining, 89% of Australians live in coastal regions, and only 11% live in rural and remote locations.

Population Distribution In Australia



STATE OR TERRITORY	PEOPLE PER SQ KM	POPULATION	AREA (KM SQ)
Australian Capital Territory	16.1	370,700	2,280
Victoria	5.54	5,574,500	227,146
New South Wales	9.7	7,247,700	800,642
Tasmania	7.48	511,700	68,401
Queensland	2.6	4,513,000	1,730,648
South Australia	1.67	1,645,000	983,482
Western Australia	0.94	2,387,200	2,529,875
Northern Territory	0.17	232,400	1,349,129

A. Answer the questions about the distribution of the Australian population.

1. Is the population evenly or unevenly spread?

2. Where do most people live?

3. What is the least populated area?

4. Why do you think this is?

Population Density 1

Read the information, then complete the tasks on pages 20 and 21.



The population in Australia decreases the further away it is from an urban centre. Areas in Australia can be categorised as urban, rural and remote.

Urban:

an area characterised by a higher population density and built features than the area around it.

Rural / Regional:

an area that has a low population density and where the land is typically used for agriculture.

Remote:

describes a geographical area where a community is located over 350 kilometres from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.

1. Major cities of Australia
2. Inner Regional Australia
3. Outer Regional Australia
4. Remote Australia
5. Very Remote Australia
6. Migratory (preparing to leave Australia)

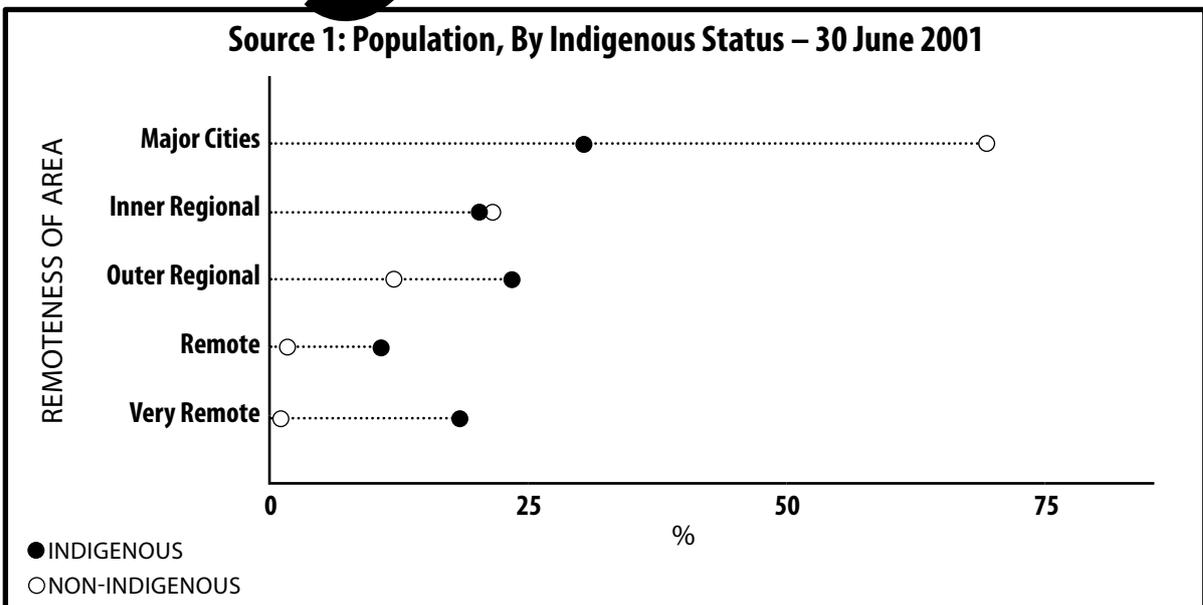
In 2012, the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that 66% of Australia's population lived in urban centres, 31% lived in inner and outer regional areas and only 3% in remote or very remote areas. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people living in remote (21%) and very remote (24%) areas. The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had the least, with 99.8% of the population living in urban areas.

Look at the source below. It shows that in comparison to the general population, a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in rural and remote areas in 2001. However, at this time, urban areas were home to the majority of indigenous people.

The Remoteness Structure of Australia developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics further classifies Australia into six regions. They are:



Source 1: Population, By Indigenous Status – 30 June 2001



Population Density 2

After reading the information on page 19, complete the tasks below.

A. Sort the words into the correct boxes.

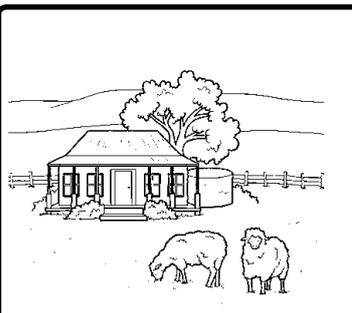
List of Words

- swimming pools
- city skyscrapers
- highways
- roads
- storage sheds
- dams
- houses
- apartments
- stables
- traffic lights
- hotels
- bus stations
- train stations
- airports
- cafés
- petrol stations
- parks
- skate park

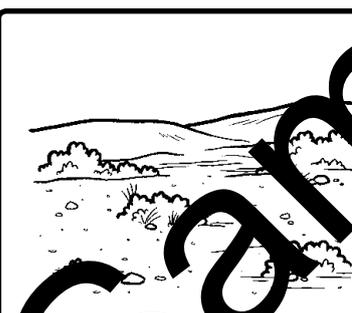
Urban Population



Rural Population



Remote Population



B. Complete the table by listing ten towns in order of distance from your closest capital city. Start with your closest capital city and finish with a remote town.

Name Of City/Town	Distance From Capital City (KM)	Classification: Urban, Rural Or Remote
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Choosing Where To Live

Read the information, then complete the tasks.



Regardless of where you live in the world, humans have the same requirements: food, water and shelter. It is not a coincidence that cities, towns and settlements, no matter how small or large they are, are established near a water supply, usually a river, sea or ocean.

People choose where they live depending on their interests and opportunities. For example, a cattle or sheep station worker will live in the outback, as this is where he/she can make a living. Others will live in towns or cities as this is where the highest number of employment opportunities

exist in service, business or industry.

The majority of the world's population does live along the coastal regions of their country. People living in rural areas are often more culturally tied to the natural environment around them, than those living in a large metropolitan area.

A. Research the population distribution data of two countries. Compare the data and draw your own conclusions about why the people from each country have chosen to live where they do.

COUNTRY 1: _____

Total population	
City population	
Rural population	
Main industry	
Main agriculture	
Natural resources	
Area of land	
Area of desert	
Area of coastline	

COUNTRY 2: _____

Total population	
City population	
Rural population	
Main industry	
Main agriculture	
Natural resources	
Area of land	
Area of desert	
Area of coastline	

B. Compare and contrast your data about each country to identify any population trends. Record your findings below.

MY SYNTHESIS

Future Living 2

Read the information, then complete the tasks on pages 50, 52 and 53.



'Smart growth' is a concept which has been around over the past twenty years.

'Smart growth' is an urban planning and transportation theory which focuses on the sustainable futures of cities and urban centres. It encourages: various modes of public transport, walk and cycle ways, mixed-use development, and a range of affordable housing choices.

Neighbourhoods

Creating neighbourhoods which are compact and liveable is essential to the 'smart growth' concept. Urban sprawl is a term given to the spreading of suburbs away from a central focal point, such as a capital city. Urban sprawl uses more land and requires more infrastructures to be put in place at great cost to state governments. Redeveloping already existing areas by changing zoning structures can contribute to existing infrastructure being used and upgraded rather than using valuable resources to build new structures. In the future, we may see less detached housing of individual blocks, less surface car parks and less one-story shopping centres.

Under the 'smart growth' concept, residential and commercial areas will be designed to incorporate public transport as an integral part of its success and sustainability. Providing more frequent buses and trains through high density areas is key to the success of these new areas.

Terms such as 'sustainable development' and 'best practice' are of great importance to future urban centres. Other terms such as: 'new community design', 'new urbanism', 'traditional neighbourhood development', 'land preservation', 'conserving open space', 'creating a sense of

place', 'preservation development', 'human, natural and financial capital' and 'Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Accounting - People, Planet, Profit' are all central to the 'smart growth' concept.

People

Planet

Profit

Urban centres in the future may well focus on making new businesses more competitive by providing alternate places to shop, work and play. It is believed that people will be encouraged to

work where they live if a place provides jobs for residents, a place for families and improved access to quality education.

In the future would you like to be a part of an environmentally sustainable community that focuses on achieving a sense of community and place? If your answer is yes then you might consider a career in urban planning. Remember to consider the principles of 'smart growth' listed below.

Principles Of Smart Growth

1. Mixed land uses;
2. Take advantage of compact building design;
3. Create a range of housing opportunities and choices;
4. Create walkable neighbourhoods;
5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place;
6. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas;
7. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities;
8. Provide a variety of transportation choices;
9. Make development decisions predictable, fair, and cost effective;
10. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions.

