

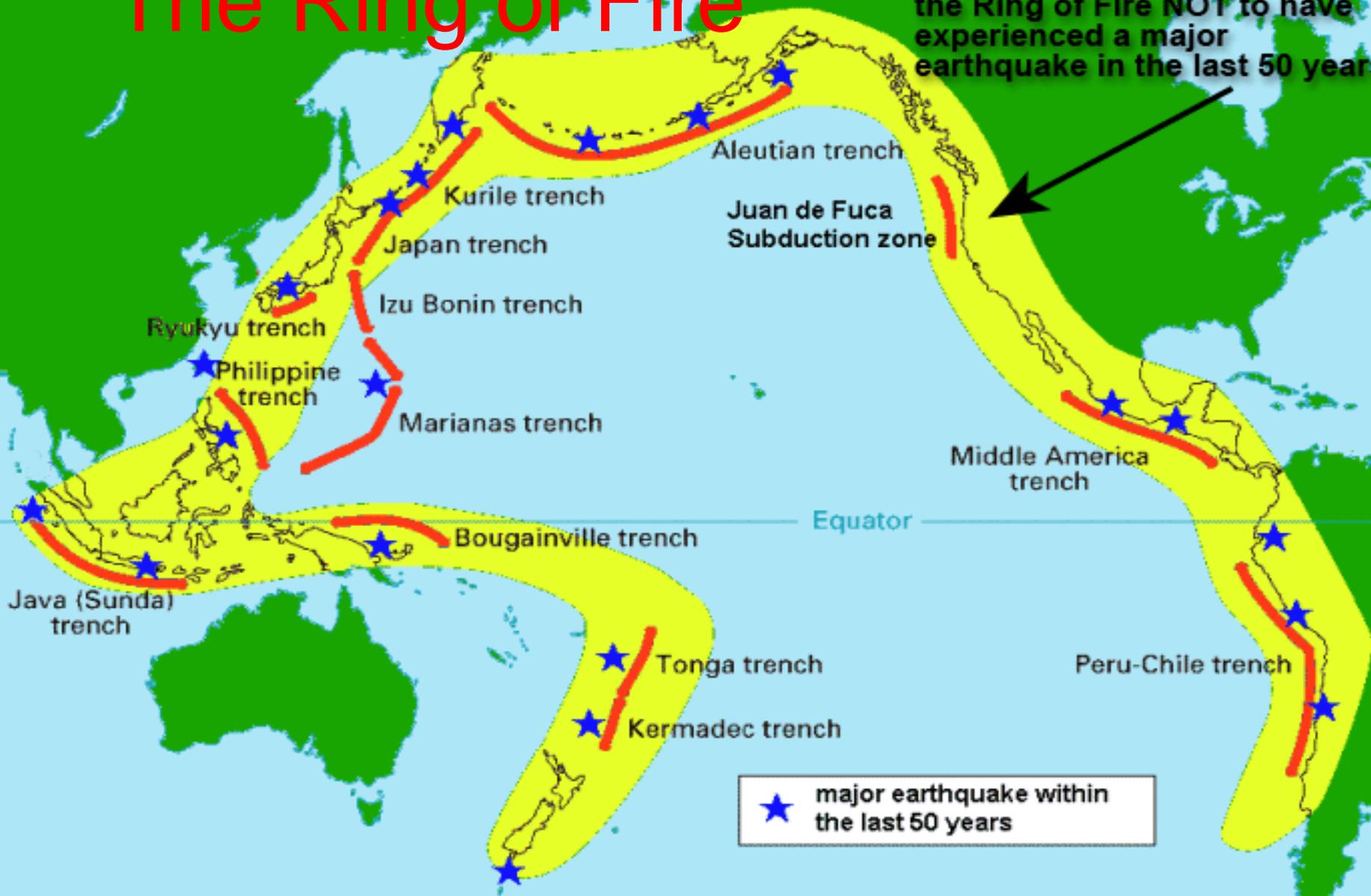


*Pacific Ocean*

Southeast Asia, Australia,  
Oceania & Antarctica

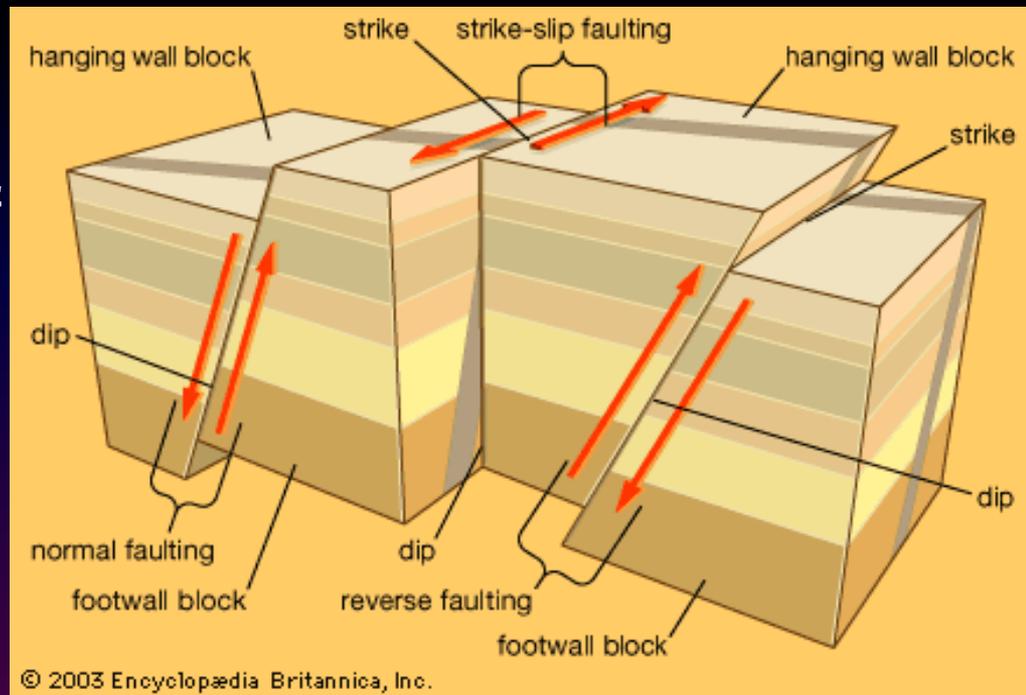
# The Ring of Fire

NOTE: Juan de Fuca is the only significant fault line on the Ring of Fire NOT to have experienced a major earthquake in the last 50 years



**SUBDUCTION ZONES ON THE RING OF FIRE**

- Southeast Asia lies along the western rim of the subduction zone known as the Ring of Fire. This dangerous zone causes many natural disasters, the most common of which are earthquakes.



- The Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes



# Atolls and Archipelagos

- The Pacific circle is famous for its atolls & archipelagoes.
- **Atoll** -- is a volcanic island that is protruding from the top of the sea
- **Archipelago** – a string of closely grouped coral islands



# NUCLEAR TESTING IN THE PACIFIC

- [Bikini Atoll](#) – is found within the Marshall Islands. It is the site of US atomic bomb testing.
- Throughout the late 1940's to 1950's the US tested over **60** nuclear bombs in the Pacific.
- The Hydrogen bomb, code named Bravo, vaporized many neighboring islands and contaminated the area with radiation.

# Oceania

## Oceania

encompasses the islands of the Pacific, as well as, Australia and New Zealand.

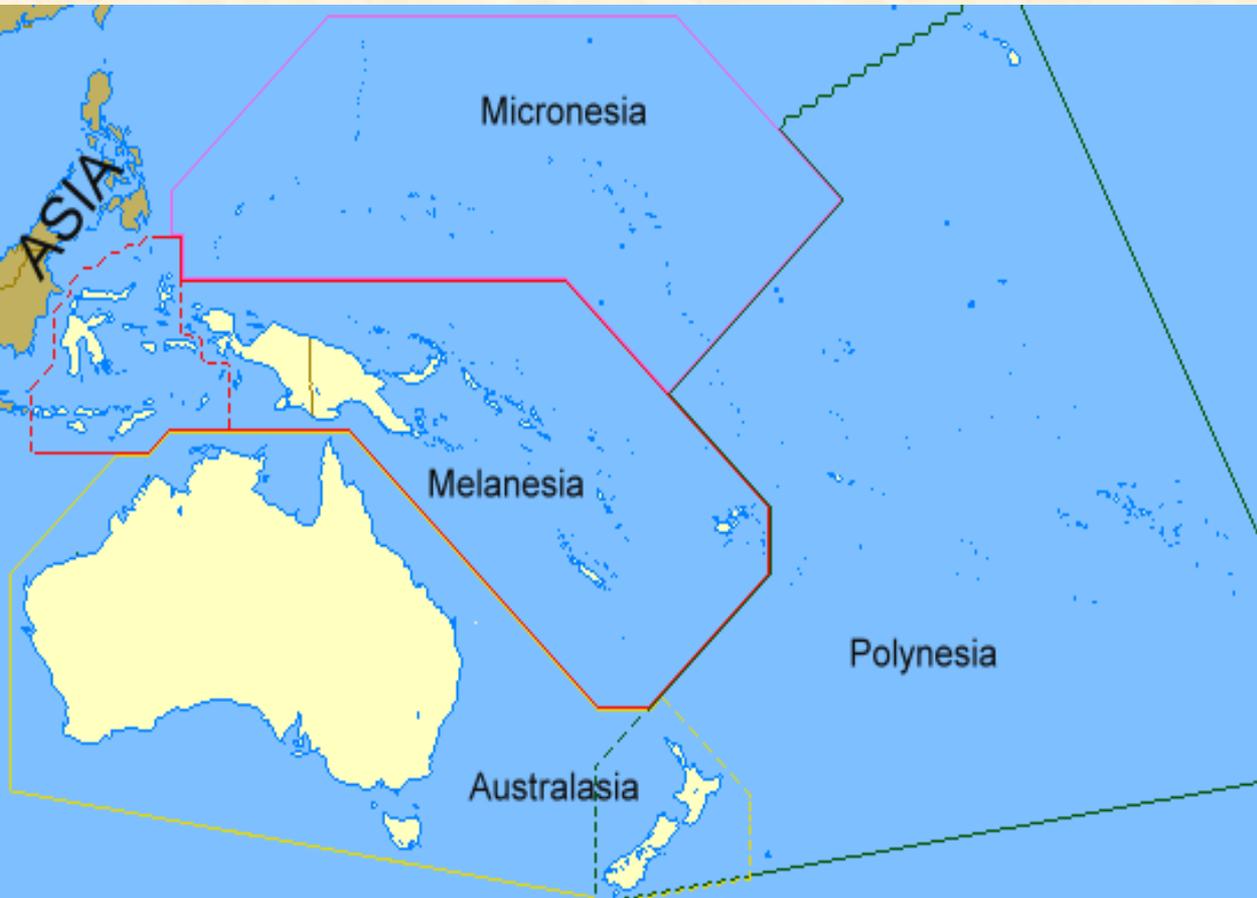
Although Australia is a continent!

## Categories of Pacific Islands

1. High Islands - they are created by volcanoes
2. Low Islands - they are made of coral reefs



# 3 REGIONS OF OCEANIA



- Micronesia – tiny islands
- Melanesia – black islands
- Polynesia – many islands, includes the **Hawaiian Islands**

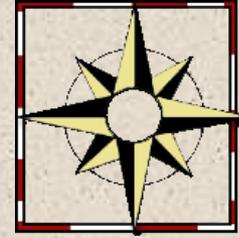


**Oceania**

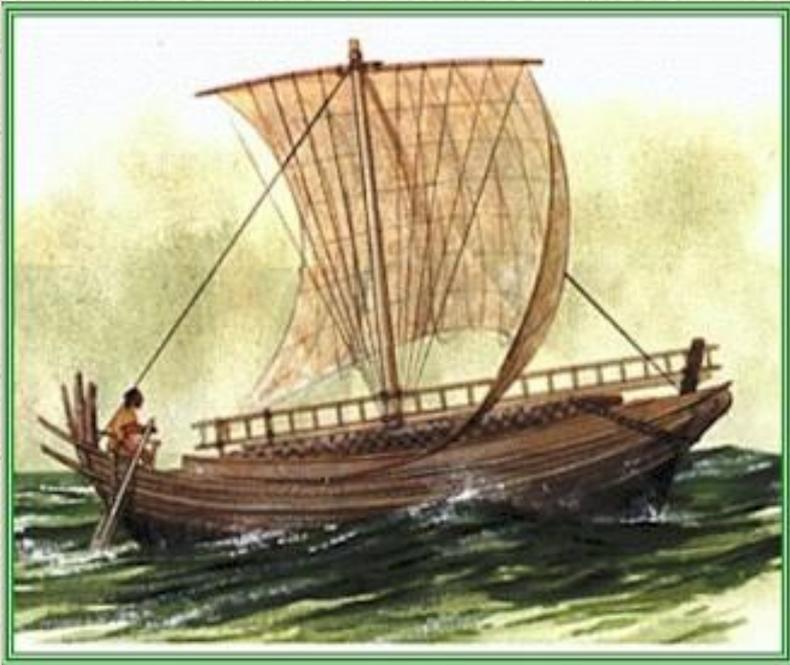
**The Pacific Islands**

Discovery  
  
EDUCATION

# History of the Islands



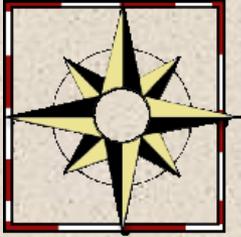
- The first people on the islands came from the Asian mainland.
- They came over in Canoes.



Voyaging Canoes – Large sails, long distances.



Outrigger Canoes – have a float on the side to help balance the canoe.

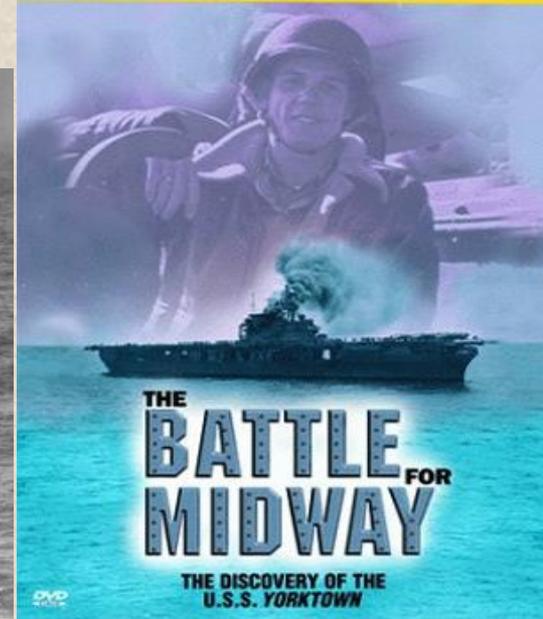


# History of the Islands cont'd

- Captain James Cook – first European to explore many of the islands. Cook Islands are named after him.
- Many islanders died of disease brought by Europeans.
- What does this remind you of?
- WWII – many battles fought between the Japanese and the Allied Forces for control of the Pacific Ocean.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



# LIFE ON THE ISLANDS



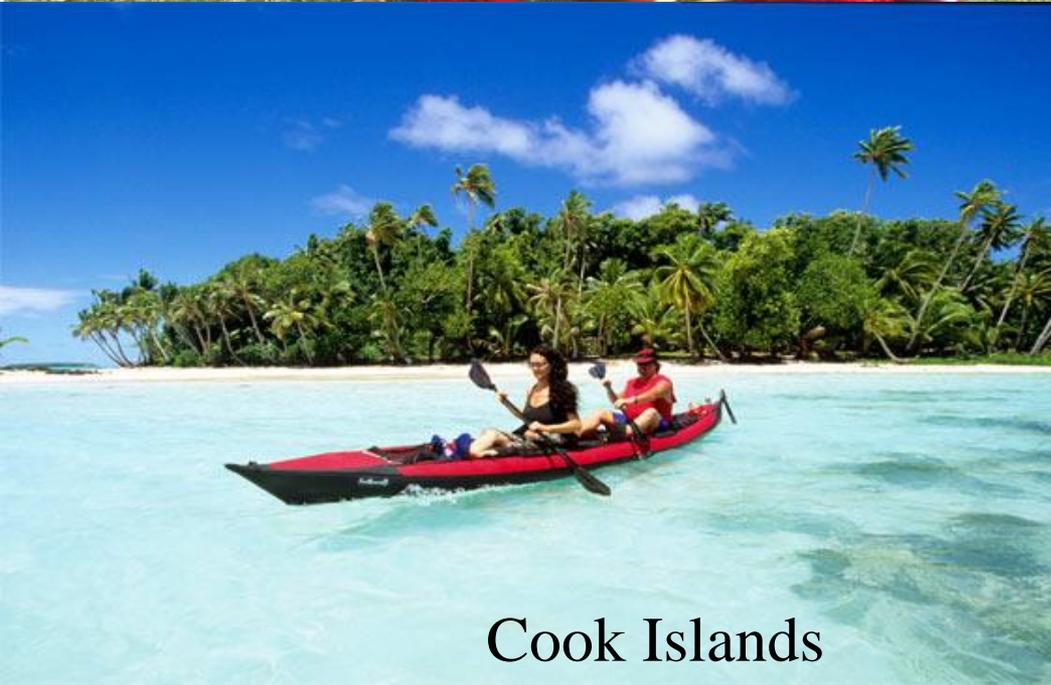


- **Subsistence Activities**– people do not work for wages. They produce everything that they need.
- Most people live in villages
- **Copra**– dried meat of coconuts (above Image)
- Over 1,000 different languages spoken on the different islands.
- **Tourism is a huge business!**

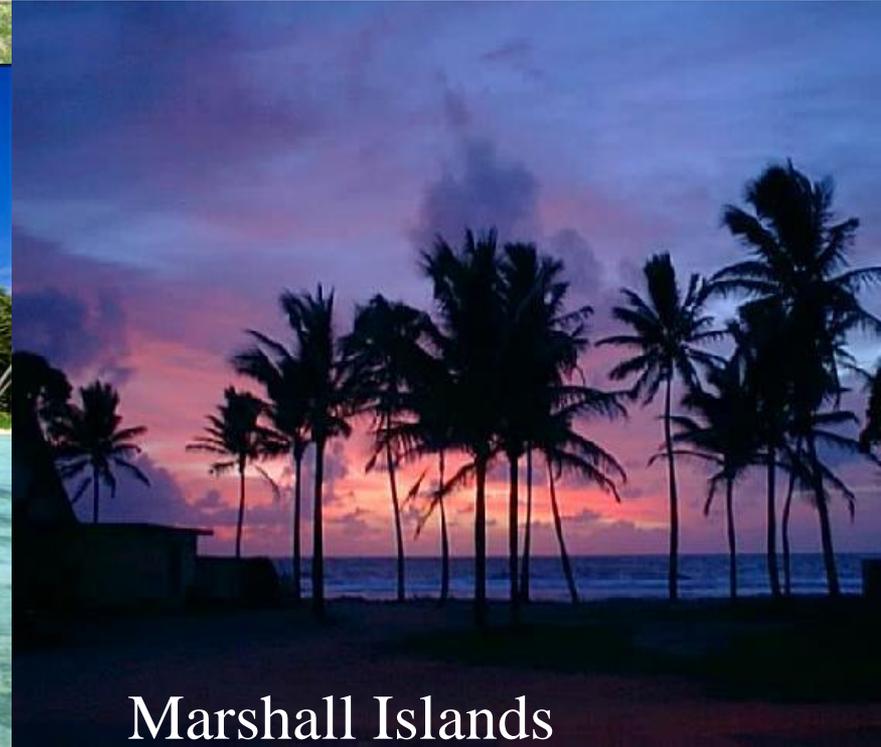
Polynesian Dancers



Fiji



Cook Islands



Marshall Islands



## History



## Australia and New Zealand

- Captain James Cook, of Britain, first to explore both Countries
- Both were colonized by the British. They are both still part of the British commonwealth, therefore the British flag is found in each country's flag.
- Sydney, Australia was founded as a *Penal Colony* – a place where prisoners are sent

# Native People

- Aborigines - natives to Australia. They came from Asia 40,000 years ago.
- Ayers Rock - called Uluru by Aboriginal people. It is a sacred place for Aborigines. It is located in the center of the Australian continent in the Northern Territory. In the Outback.
- Maori - natives of New Zealand. They migrated to New Zealand from Polynesia.
- Pekehas - Maori term for white person, used to describe Europeans, mostly British descendants in New Zealand



Discovery  
EDUCATION

# Aborigines' Fight for their Land



- **The Aborigines did not farm, mine or build on their land.**
- **Therefore the British declared Australia *Terra Nullis* – empty land**
- **The British simply took Australian land as their own, with out regard for the native peoples. *Similar to what?***
- **The Aborigines were then left to move to the most remote, deserted areas of the country. Outback.**

# Aborigines' Fight for their Land



- Aborigines were not full citizens of Australia until 1967.
- Many were forced into **Assimilation** – when a minority groups gives up its culture and then takes on the majorities' culture.
- 1992 Mabo Case – ruled that Eddie Mabo had the rights to the land his family had worked for years.
  - \* Essentially Overruled Terra Nullis

# Moko: Traditional Maori tattoos



Tradition brought to  
New Zealand by  
Polynesians



# CLIMATE

- Both New Zealand and the southern part of Australian have very mild summers and cool winters.
  - The Ocean breeze influences the climate.
  - The inland mountainous regions of New Zealand are significantly cooler.
  - *Outback* – unpopulated desert, inland region of Australia.
  - 1/3 of Australia is desert! It is extremely hot!
- 
- A photograph of a large, rugged mountain peak covered in snow, set against a clear blue sky. The foreground shows a dark, forested area.

Discovery  
  
EDUCATION

# AUSTRALIA'S GREAT BARRIER REEF

- The Great Barrier Reef is often called the world's largest coral reef. It's actually a 1,250 mile chain of more than 2,500 reefs and islands. It is located off the eastern coast of Australia.
- The Great Barrier reef supports a wide variety of life and is labeled as one of the 7 natural wonders of the world.
- The reef can be seen from space.
- It's also the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms







- New Zealand exports – butter, meat, wool and cheese
- Australia is the world's largest exporter of wool.
- Australia also has a large mining business.



# Recreation

- Lots of out doors activities!



New Zealand Rugby Team Haka



Australian Football



Hiking in New Zealand

# Wild Life

