

Historical and Cultural Influences

- **Historical Background**

- **historical development of design and the rate of production in Australia has been affected by periods of economic boom and bust**
- **Australian historical periods may be divided into the following categories:**

Before European Settlement (up to 1788)

- Aboriginal occupation of Australia has been the last 40,000 years
- 1760-1840; the industrial revolution in Britain.

European Settlement and Pastoral Expansion (1788-1850)

- Three Major problems:
 1. Providing a reasonable supply of food
 2. Developing an economic system
 3. Producing exports to pay for imports from Britain
- Land grants were given to ex convicts and soldiers

Gold Rushes and Pastoral Growth (1851-1900)

- The gold rush of the 1850's was centered in Victoria, many people flocked
- Depression in the 1890s slowed growth and increased Australian Foreign Debt

Federation, World War 1 and the Great Depression (1901-1939)

- 1901; Australia became a federation
- WW1 forced industries to make do with available resources, lead to many innovations
- Nation trade tariff system was imposed on many imported goods to protect local industries
- 1929; collapse in Stock Exchange triggered a severe depression

World War 11 and the Post-war Boom (1940-1974)

- Baby Boom and Immigration policy increased Australia's Population
- Imported a lot
- Local companies could not compete so tariffs were imposed. This resulted in inefficient manufacturing techniques, out of date machinery and poor quality goods.

Internationalisation and Speculation (1975-1989)

- Australian industries competed locally and internationally
- 1980's; Australian industries became less sheltered of tariffs
- Stock market crashed again in the late 1980's

Recession and Recovery (1990-Present)

- A recession dominated the economy in the early parts of the 1990's.
- e-commerce thrived and internet usage grew dramatically
- GST introduced in 2000

- **Historical and Cultural Influences**

- **These influences include:**

1. Changing Social Trends

Before European Settlement (up to 1788)

- Aboriginal society was constantly developing new tools and food sources and were trading things such as stone
- Complex social organisation included individuals rights and obligations to the land and environment and other people

European Settlement and Pastoral Expansion (1788-1850)

- The Penal colony nature of early white settlement required strict military control of civilian life

Gold Rushes and Pastoral Growth (1851-1900)

- Rapid increase in the number of settlers
- These people demanded more democratic government

Federation, World War One and the Great Depression (1901-1939)

- law of non European immigrants was introduced ‘ White Australian Policy’

World War 11 and Post-war Boom (19140-1974)

- price of crude oil increased, prompted consumer demand

Internationalisation and Speculation (1975-1989)

- Higher demand for leisure related goods
- Growing awareness of environmental issues e.g. solar heated water developed
- In 1980s became popular to promote Australia’s Aboriginal and cultural heritage, it was commercialised e.g. Ken Done
- In 1984; safe and sound Baby capsule developed in response to consumers concern for transportation of babies

Recession and Recovery (1900-Present)

- Increase in demand for convenience products due to woman in workforce
- Health and dieting were major issues introduction of ‘low fat’ and ‘lite’ on products
- State of environment remained concern, ‘ Clean up Australia Day’ was launched in 1900, led to ‘clean up the world’ in 1993
- Personal computers @ work became common
- Ethical issues around medical issues involving human conception were hotly debated

2. Cultural Diversity

Before European Settlement (up 1788)

- Aboriginal cultures dominated and their subcultures

European Settlement and Pastoral Expansion (1788-1850)

- Migration to Australia began in 1788
- 1st voluntary migration began in 1821

Gold Rushes and Pastoral Growth (1851-1900)

- Pattern of population growth changed dramatically when gold discovered in 1850s
- Migration from Germany, Italy, Poland, China created cultural wealth and diversity

Federation, World War One and the Great Depression (1901-1939)

- Created the 1st feeling of national unity, rivalry between Protestant and Irish Communities; political, economic and nationalistic implications
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World War 11 and Post-war Boom (19140-1974)

- 1945; Federal Government launched population expansion through immigration to combat the shortage of labour
- Free uni in 1950s
- 1960s attempts made to integrate Abos giving them the rice to vote in 1967
- Australia was now cultural diverse; more catering for their needs and demands e .g television

Recession and Recovery (1900-Present)

- 1993; Abos and Torres straits allowed to claim land

3. The Changing Nature of Work

Before European Settlement (up to 1788)

- Woman looked after kids, men worked and moved around looking for food
- Men and woman worked together occasionally; fishing with nets

European Settlement and Pastoral Expansion (1788-1850)

- long working hours 12-14 days
- Poor conditions and wages
- Convicts were employed to carry out hard physical labour

Gold Rushes and Pastoral Growth (1851-1900)

- Hard and Long work continued

Federation, World War One and the Great Depression (1901-1939)

- Average working week was 52 hours
- Kids in workforce at 12 years
- Unions were established
- National tariff system was imposed
- 1929; value of shares resulted in mass loss of jobs

World War 11 and Post-war Boom (19140-1974)

- Less kids in workforce
- Baby boom increased population
- 1946; weeks annual leave granted, 3 weeks in 1963
- 40 hour working week approved in 1947

Internationalisation and Speculation (1975-1989)

- 1979; unpaid maternity leave was granted and unpaid paternity leave in 1990

Recession and Recovery (1900-Present)

- 1990 to 1991 employs forced to reduce working hours
- work became flexible part time positions
- multi skilling increased telecommuting became more popular

4. Technological Change

Before European settlement

- fish traps use natural water movement and river flow to trap fish
- heavy nets were used to catch kangaroos
- spears varied
- cooking was done on coals and in ashes of fires
- women gathered food using traditional digging stick
- rock painting demonstrated indigenous use of available materials

European Settlement- pastoral expansion

- first Europeans bought tools and materials unsuited to the conditions of the Australian climate
- in 1837 in the US the first telegraph was sent
- 1843: A wheat stripping machine was developed

Gold rushes- pastoral growth

- The Coolgardie safe was developed to prolong the life of food by keeping it cool
- Mid 1870s ice factories were established in Australian cities
- 1876: telephone invented
- 1888: camera developed

Federation, World War 1 and the great depression

- 1903: first plane in air
- 1906: human voice transmitted by radio
- 1913: first Ford car made
- 1920: first rotary hoe developed
- 1926: first demonstration of television given

World War 2 and post war boom

- the Owen sub machine gun was specially designed for the army
- penicillin developed dramatically reducing number of people dying
- 1956 onwards: TV ownership grew
- 1952: the victa mower designed
- 1969: 1st man on the moon
- 1960: lasers were developed
- 1964: IBM were introduced
- 1967: first heart transplant
- 1971: video cassette recorders introduced

Internationalisation and Speculation (1975-1989)

- 1976: first Apple Mac and test tube baby
- Game Boy 1980s

Recession and recovery (1990- Present)

- Snake venom detection kit developed
- 1990; ultraviolet golf balls developed
- Internet and DVD common