Unwrapping the RAP

Before contact, Aboriginal people have occupied Australia for at least 60,000 years.



Before 1788, between 500,000 and 1 million Aboriginal people lived in Australia.

By 1900, numbers dwindled to fewer than 75,000. At least 6 out of 7 died from introduced disease.



In 1768, Captain Cook was ordered by the British Empire that if he discovered the great southern land he was to 'With consent of the natives' take possession in the name of the King.



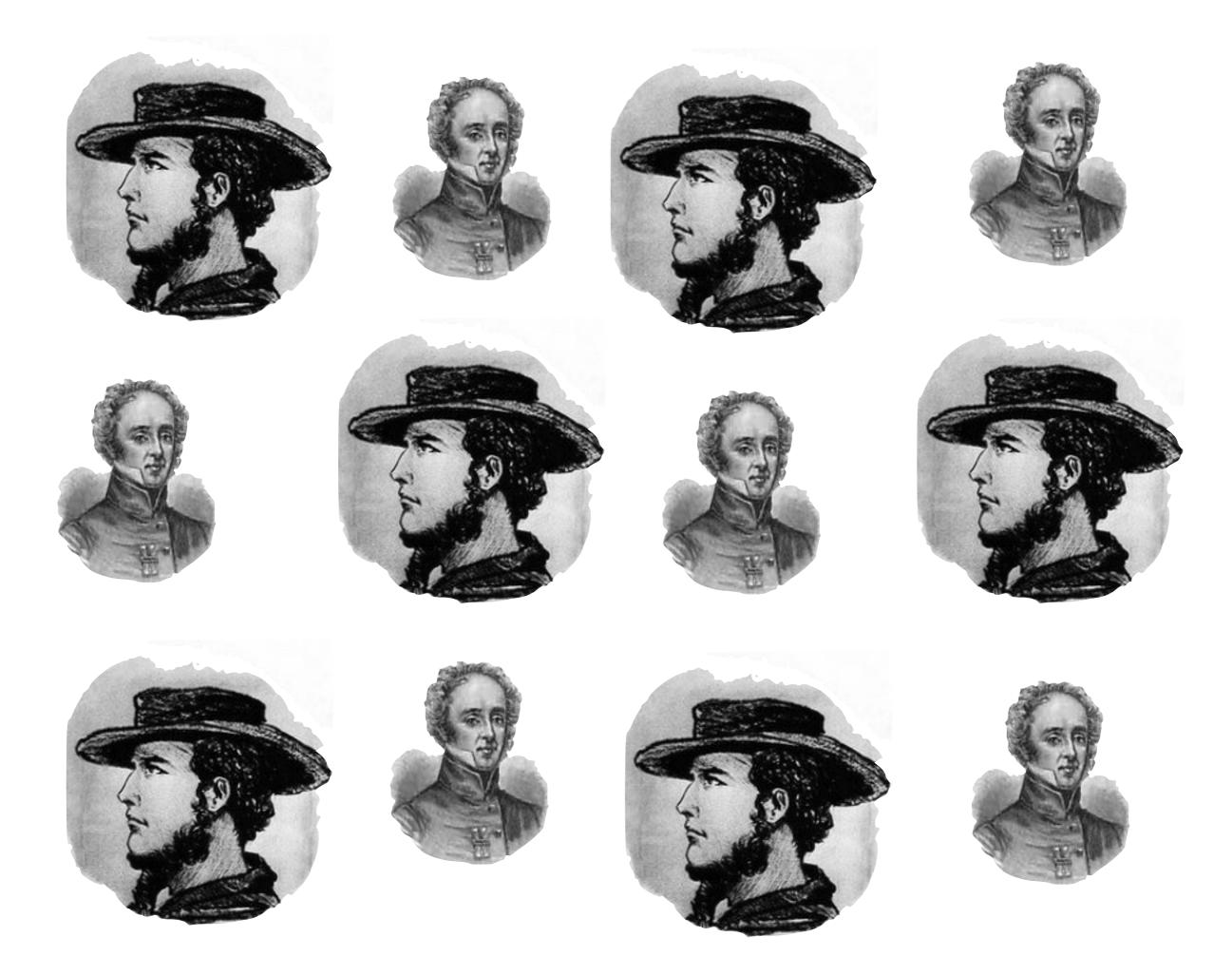
By 1890, at least 3 of 4
Aboriginal people did not survive colonisation. Between 10,000 and 20,000 lost their lives in battles to protect their country.

Of those who survived many were either incarcerated, forced into unpaid labour and subject to inhumane systems of control.



In 1835, John Batman makes a treaty with the Aboriginal people of Port Phillip Bay.

Governor Bourke does not recognise the treaty, therefore the treaty was not recognised by the crown.



By the early 1900's, legislation is introduced that describes the relationship as one of 'protection' and saw the establishment of the NSW Protection Board.

By 1911, all states used this model, which gave Government total control over Aboriginal people. Dictating where they could live, and be employed, it also makes ALL Aboriginal children wards of the state. Meaning they can be removed without permission.



Between the two World Wars there is a common belief that the Aboriginal race is weaker and will die out. This is what dictates the decision to remove 'half-castes' from their families and have them raised in white institutions.

This is what is known as the stolen generations and continues for up to four generations.



THREE GENERATIONS

(Reading from Right to Left)

- 1. Half-blood-(Irish-Australian father; full-blood Aboriginal mother).
- 2. Quadroon Daughter-(Father Australian born of Scottish parents; Mother No. 1).
- 3. Octaroon Grandson-(Father Australian of Irish descent; Mother No. 2).

In 1937, the Federal Government decides that official policy for some Aboriginal people is assimilation. That Aboriginal people of mixed descent are to be assimilated into white society whether they liked it or not. Those who were not living tribally were to be educated, and all others were to stay on reserves.



In 1962, Vincent Lingiari led a walk off from the cattle station at Wave Hill in the NT in protest of inadequate wages and conditions. The protest eventually led to the Commonwealth Land Rights Act of 1976.

Vincent Lingiari is Aunty Vickey's Uncle.



In 1967, a national referendum saw 90% of Australians vote YES to Aboriginal people being counted on the census as a person.

Before this they were recognised as Fauna.



In 1991, the report of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal deaths in custody was handed down. Recommending a formal process of reconciliation.

ABORIGINAL CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

AND THE IMPACT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY

In 1992, Prime Minister Paul Keating makes a historical speech at Redfern. The speech was powerful and asked non-Aboriginal Australians to think about how they would feel if past injustices had been inflicted on them.



In 1997, the Bringing Them Home Report was launched. Which spoke to the suffering of the stolen generations, recognising acts of genocide and confirmed breaches to the UN Convention on Genocide.

Australians were shocked by the findings.



In 2000, more than a million Australians walked across bridges to show their support of Reconciliation.

In 2006, Prime Minister John Howard and Professor Mick Dodson launch the Reconciliation Action Plan program.



In 2007, Prime Minister John Howard announces a dramatic intervention into the Northern Territory Aboriginal communities in response to reports of sexual abuse.

This gave the government power to: acquire land for up to 5 years, hold back 50% of welfare payments to control how Aboriginal people spent money, and banned all Alcohol.



In 2008, PM Kevin Rudd, made a formal apology to the stolen generations in the House of Representatives.

"We apologise for the laws and policies of successive parliaments and governments that have inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on these our fellow Australians.

We apologise especially for the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, their communities and their country.

For the pain, suffering and hurt of these stolen generations, their descendants and for their families left behind, we say sorry.

To the mothers and the fathers, the brothers and the sisters, for the breaking up of families and communities, we say sorry.

And for the indignity and degradation thus inflicted on a proud people and a proud culture, we say sorry.

Today we make a commitment to Reconciliation, with our very own Reconciliation Action Plan.

We make this commitment together and as individuals to see a better and more equitable relationship with Aboriginal Australia."



