bring income and work to people both in Australia and England (Barta, 1987). Agriculture was also expanding with the help of developing road networks. Three million people inhabited Australia by the end of the 19th century. Even with the depression of the 1890s, Australia managed to sustain its economic success as a result of the strength of the natural resources industry (Attard, 2014). It is for these reasons that even after its independence, Australia's financial situation did not deteriorate.

After considering the reasons for the colonisation of Australia, it is important to examine its consequences. The arrival of the British disturbed and changed the lives of aboriginals on multiple levels. Indeed, aboriginals were living in a tribal and primitive Stone Age like lifestyle (Clark, 1963) before their encounters with the European. The British brought with them unknown concepts to the Aboriginals such as the notion of private property (Barta, 1987). Their mode of production changed from being hunter-gatherers to capitalists. This applies to most of today's population even though some Aboriginals in the north of Australia have managed to keep their original way of living (Survival International, 2014). Their traditional lifestyle is almost extinct, as more than half of their population now lives in cities (Cassidy, 2003).

The Aboriginal didn't make use of the land, hence British believed to have to right to take it and use it. If the Aboriginals resisted, they were whipped out from any location the settlers would want to make use of (Barta, 1987). The Aborigines managed their land carefully in order to get just enough resources out of it and soon realized the impacts of the British exploitation on their environment. Those who hadn't been killed or displaced from their land also started to resist and attacks against the settlers started to occur (Clark, 1963).

Frontier wars like the Black War in early 19th century in Tasmania decimated the Aborigines populations. They had no way to fight back the Europeans, who had the advantage of the firearms. Moreover, Aboriginals were considerably less resistant to alcohol and tobacco than the British, making them important causes of death. Malnutrition, sickness brought from Europe and depression of seeing their lives destroyed were also factors for large death rates. In only a few decades, whole tribes of Aboriginals across Australia had disappeared (Barta, 1987).