WHERE?



The east coast* of **Australia**.
Today, it's part of **Sydney** in the state* of **New South Wales**.

WHEN?

The "First fleet*" left* England in May 1787 and arrived in Australia in January 1788.

WHO?

1,500 people

(marines, officers, seamen* with their wives* and children) plus at least* **850 convicts***.

HOW THE BRITISH COLONISED AUStralia

In the 18th century*, colonisation was a political and economic strategy.

British military were sent to Australia to form a penal* colony.

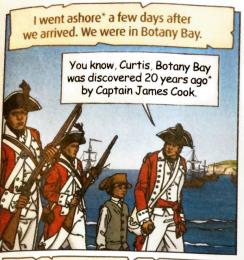
Here, a British officer named Watkin Tench tells his story...

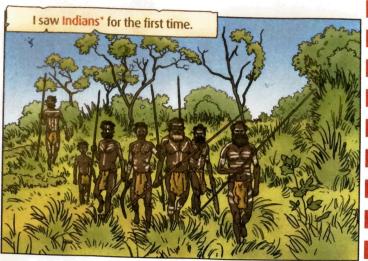


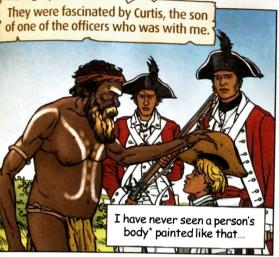
January 1788. My name is Watkin Tench and I am an officer in the British Navy. After eight months at sea, our fleet* of 11 ships* reached* Australia. We transported 850* prisoners from England.

Their punishment* is to work in this new land, far* from their homes.

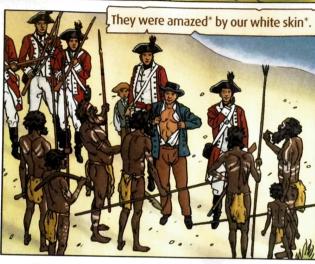








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The British called the native people living in Australia "Indians". Today, they are known as Aboriginal Peoples.





ago: il y a

amazed: étonné

ashore (go): débarquer

body painted: corps peint

carry supplies: transporter des provisions

century: siècle

coast: côte

commanding officer: commandant

convict: détenu

far from: loin de

fleet: flotte

fresh water: eau potable

gift: cadeau

grow crops: cultiver (céréales, légumes)

least (at): au moins

left (p) **leave** (inf): quitter, partir

meeting: rencontre

naval ship: navire militaire, de querre

penal colony: bagne, colonie pénitentiaire

punishment: punition

reach: arriver à destination

scared: effrayé

seamen: marins

settle: s'installer

ship: bateau, navire

skin: peau

state: état

travel: voyager

wives (pl) wife (sing): épouse



Help!

anywhere (miles from): si loin de tout

ashore (put): débarqué

breathe: respirer

build: construire

die: mourir

escape: s'enfuir

faster: plus vite

ground (hard): sol (dur)

grow: pousser

gunpowder: poudre à canon

hard as a rock: dur comme de la pierre

heat: chaleur

hold: cale (du navire)

last (at): enfin

put to work: mettre au travail

rather (would): préférer

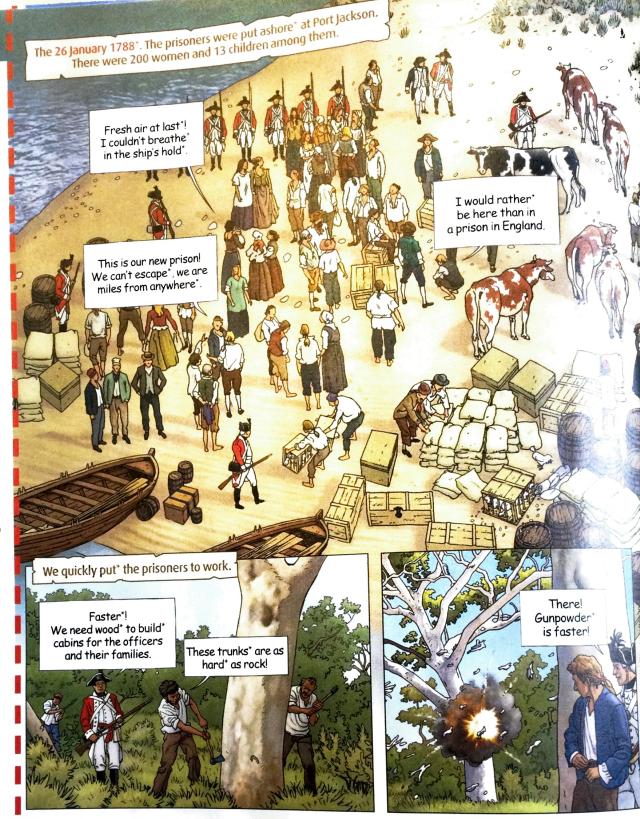
tough roots:

racines coriaces

trunk: tronc d'arbre

unbearable: insoutenable

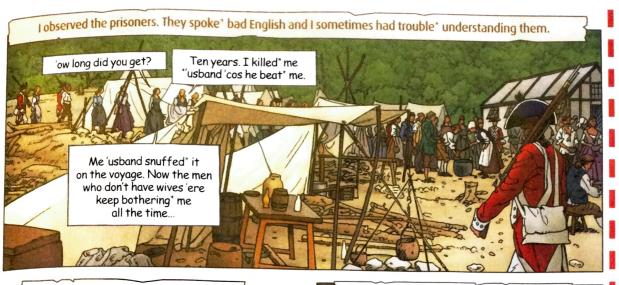
wood: bois







* Today, the 26th of January is known as "Australia Day"





beat: frapper

bother: harceler

death (sentenced to): condamné à mort

drop that gun: laissez tomber cette arme (imp)

gunpowder: poudre à canon

hanging: pendaison

kill: tuer

snuff it (fam.): mourir (crever, clamser)

spoke (p) **speak** (inf): parler

stealing: vols

stole (p) steal (inf): voler

trouble understanding: avoir du mal à comprendre

'usband (husband): mari

wedding: mariage

We organised weddings* so that the women would not be attacked.

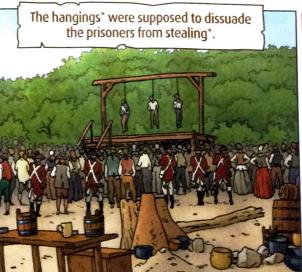
> In the name of the King of England, I pronounce you man and wife.



But there was lots of stealing* in the camp...







HELP

already: déjà

anymore: plus

anyone (guilty of murder will be hanged): qui que ce soit qui se rende coupable de meurtre sera pendu

hunt: chasser

keep away: garder leurs distances

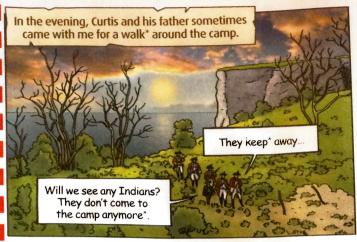
leave: laisser

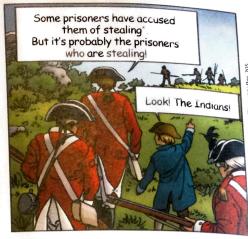
make sure (none are killed): assurez-vous qu'aucun d'entre eux ne soit tué

meat: viande

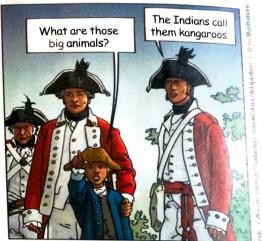
stealing: vol (être accusé de vol), voler

walk around: promenade autour

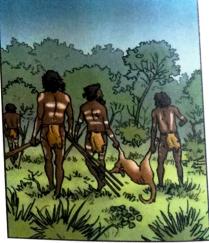




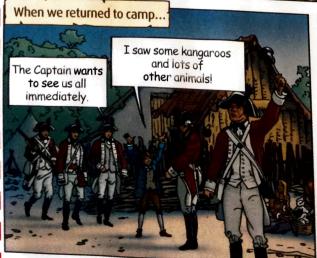




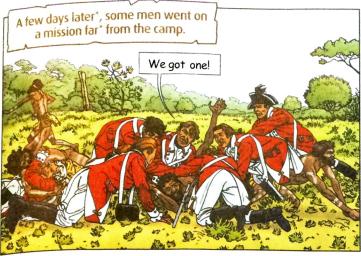












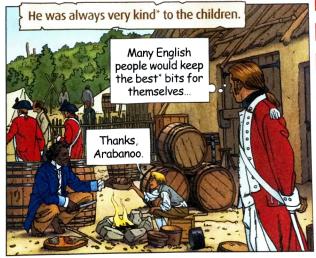
It was not easy to capture the man. Other Indians threw* stones*, spears* and flaming* sticks at our soldiers.



It was my job to look* after the man. I tried* to get* to know him and learn his language.









We soon ran* out of rice*. Crops* didn't grow in the hot sun. We rationed food. Ships were supposed to arrive from England with provisions. But would they ever come?



HELD

afraid of one another: avoir peur l'un de l'autre

best bits: meilleurs morceaux

catch: attraper

crops didn't grow: les récoltes étaient désastreuses

die: mourir

escape: s'échapper

far from: loin

flaming stick: bâton en feu, torche

get to know him: faire connaissance avec lui

got one (we): on en a attrapé un

kind: gentil

later: plus tard

look after: s'occuper de

ran out of (ρ) run out of (inf): se trouver à court de

rice: riz

smallpox: variole (maladie très contagieuse)

spear: lance

stone: pierre

swimmer: nageur

threw (p) throw (inf):

lancer, jeter

try: essayer

HELP

back home (go): rentrer chez moi

be off (that ship): ne plus être sur ce navire

brought diseases (p) bring (inf): apporter des maladies

build: construire

carry: transporter

chains (put in): être enchaîné

clear the land: déboiser, défricher le terrain

destroy: détruire

escape (n, v): évasion, s'évader

faster: plus vite

finally: enfin

freed (p) free (inf): libérer

freedom: la liberté

hard: difficile

hope: espoir

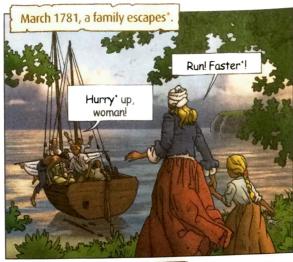
hurry up: dépêchez-vous

last (at): enfin

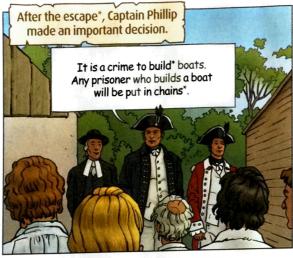
plant crops: semer des récoltes

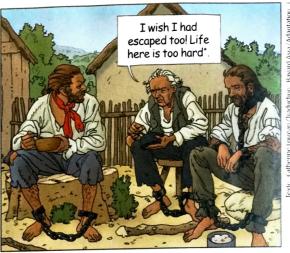
sacred lands: terres sacrées

serve a prison sentence: purger une peine de prison

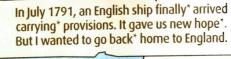




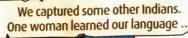












How can she ask me that? These people have rought* diseases from their country.. Abaroo, do you like and destroyed* being with us? our sacred* lands.

