COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course explores the multi-faceted dimensions of human interaction with diverse environments in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific to illuminate the origins of environmental concerns and current debates in these regions from pre-European contact to now. From the peopling of the Pacific to the challenge of climate change, this course is broad in its scope while concentrating on selected issues such as the impact of mining, clean energy futures, our vulnerability to “natural” disasters and increasing urbanization. In so doing, the intersection of culture and nature is explored. The course is embedded in the environmental humanities, but uses the approaches of environmental history, as well as insights from the disciplines of science, politics, sociology and cultural studies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES
This course is designed to encourage students to engage in a critical analysis of the human interaction with the environment, in particular as it relates to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. The course intends to help students understand their place in the world and how attitudes and cultural norms inform our treatment of the environment.

METHODOLOGY
This course blends classroom-based learning (lecture, student presentations, debate and discussion) with experiential learning through field trips and field research as well as online discussion. Class participation involves critical engagement with set readings through group presentations, discussion and debate. Students are encouraged to read further on the topics listed for each week. Learning will be evaluated through presentations, a research essay, a mid-term test and a final essay format exam.

REQUIRED READING AND RESOURCES
There are no set texts for this course. Instead a list of readings is supplied for each week. However, two texts are recommended for reference throughout the course:

- Don Garden, *Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific: An Environmental History*, Santa Barbara, ABC-Clio, 2005

In addition students may like to consult the following resources:

JOURNALS
Agricultural History
Australian Journal of Environmental Management
EENZ: Environment and Nature in New Zealand
Environment and History
Environmental History
Environmental History Review
Environmental Humanities
Historical Records of Australian Science
Human Ecology
Journal of Historical Geography
Studies of Society and the Environment
WEBSITES
http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacific/ (Radio Australia Pacific)
http://www.foresthistory.org.au/ (Australian Forest History Society, Inc.)
http://environmentalhistory-au-nz-org/ (Australian and New Zealand Environmental History Network)
http://ceh.environmentalhistory-au-nz.org (Centre for Environmental History)
http://www.cccr.unsw.edu.au/ (Climate Change Research Centre)
http://www.csiro.au (CSIRO)
http://www.greenpeace.org/australia/ (Greenpeace)
http://www.nccarf.edu.au/ (National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility)
http://www.niwa.co.nz/ (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research)
http://pacificenvironment.org (Pacific Environment)
http://planetark.org/ (Planet Ark)
http://www.population.org.au/ (Sustainable Population Australia)

GRADING
PENALTIES FOR WORK SUBMITTED LATE
Assignments received after the due date will be reduced by five percent (5%) of the possible grade for the piece of work being assessed per day, up to seven (7) days after the due date. Work submitted more than seven (7) days after the due date will not be marked, unless arrangements have been made prior to the due date for an extension.

CLASS PARTICIPATION
Participation is a vital part of your grade. CAPA has a mandatory attendance policy. Students are also expected to participate actively and critically in class discussions, and the participation portion of the class will be graded accordingly. Students must complete required reading BEFORE the class. Students are expected to arrive on time, certainly before five minutes past the class start time, and not to leave until the class ends. If you have a problem that makes you late, or forces you to leave early, this must be discussed with the Director of Academic Affairs. Students are expected to be quiet during classes unless, of course, class participation is required. Phones and computers are not to be used during the class unless authorized by the lecturer for academic purposes. (Refer below for penalties that will apply.)

CRITERIA FOR GRADING AND GRADING STANDARDS

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GRADING FOR ASSIGNMENTS
Annotated Bibliography 15%
In class group presentation 20%
Field trip report 10%
Research Essay 30%
Final Examination 15%
Participation 10%

**SCHEDULE AND ASSIGNMENTS**

<table>
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The environment is fundamental to our survival as humans. It is also a manifestation of our cultural values. The environment is both material and constructed. How we view nature, our surroundings and the places in which we live is governed by cultural norms. From Judeo-Christian attitudes of dominion over the earth to deep ecologist concepts of equality between species, attitudes and beliefs shape our construction of nature and the physical world we inhabit. Yet the environment is no passive actor—it can be a determinant in how we live out our lives in both the long and the short term. In this introduction to the course we consider the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment, how humans shape nature and how the environment impacts on humans.

In order to understand the geographical space covered by this course we begin our study of the environment of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific with a focus on the process of human settlement of new lands. In the simplest of terms there were three waves of human migration, each wave more intense in impact on the environment than the one preceding it. The first carried Australoid people to the northern coast of Australia, then across the continent as well as into New Guinea, some 55-65 thousand years ago. The second saw the Pacific islands peopled from around 4000 BP. The third brought Europeans to Australasia and Oceania only 200 to 250 years ago. While diverse, these waves of migration had much in common in that they demonstrated patterns of behavior that provide us with insights into the human relationship with nature and its subsequent impact on the environment.

**Required Reading:**

**Other Resources:**

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Indigenous peoples utilized and changed their environments before contact with Europeans. The extent to which these peoples exhausted ‘resources’ or lived sustainably is the subject of debate. Its currency is reflected in the contemporary struggle of the recognition of indigenous land rights. This week we examine the impact of indigenous peoples, their relationship with the land and cultural
notions of ‘place’.

**Required Reading**


**Other Resources**


### Imperial Legacies

One of the consequences of colonization was the clash of ideas about ‘place’ and ‘nature’. Indigenous peoples and Europeans had vastly different relationships with their environments and these were sources of conflict and misunderstandings that resulted in both cultural and environmental legacies. This week we examine the role of science and ideas of the rational exploitation of nature, the nature of colonial impacts on the environment, colonial fears about environmental degradation, ideas about hunting and the rise of formal conservation.

**Required Reading**


**Other Resources**


### Week 3

**Field Trip 1: Aboriginal Heritage Tour—Royal Botanic Gardens.**

### Week 4

**Colonization: On the Edge of Empire**

European empires grew rich on the resources extracted from their colonies. Ecological imperialism underpinned a utilitarian response to the new lands. In Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, the introduction of European plants and animals and the clearing of native forests for commercial cropping such as copra and sugarcane, profoundly altered the landscape. Pacific Island nations still bear the costs of imperial plundering and are equally at risk in the 21st century due to resource extraction by international companies.

**Required Reading**


**Other Resources**


### Transforming Landscapes: Mining and Resources
Mining has had a major impact on environments. From the gold rushes to bauxite mining and coal seam gas fracking, this week we examine the transformations brought about by these extractive industries.

**Required Reading**
Choose one area of interest from:

**Australia:**

Or


**New Zealand:**

**Pacific:**

### Field Trip 2. Changing Land Use Cowan Creek Walk
Start: Mt Ku-ring-gai Railway Station
Finish: Berowra Railway Station
Length: 8.7 km.
Time: Up to four hours.
This is an easy walk along the foreshores of Cowan Creek in the Ku-ring-gai National Park. Species common to the area include Grey gums and pittosporum. At Waratah Bay are the remains of the home of pioneer Edward Windybark, who ran a boatshed here in the late 19th century. Aboriginal middens dot the area—evidence of Garigal and Cannalgal occupation.

### Urban Environments
Despite romanticized depictions of the Australian outback, the New Zealand bush and the Pacific utopia, most people live in urban areas. Cities have played an important role in the development of nations and regions. They also give meaning to the lives of those who live in them. This week we discuss the rise of suburbia in Australia, the importance of cities and towns in New Zealand and the impact of urbanization on Pacific island nations.

**Required Reading**
Choose one area of interest from:

**Australia:**

**New Zealand:**

**Pacific:**

### Climate Change and Clean Energy
In the US, President Obama has promoted clean energy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and combat climate change. In Australia Prime Minister Abbott has cut the mining and carbon taxes
and been vocal in support of the coal industry rather than clean energy alternatives. Attitudes to climate change in the two countries could not be more different. This week we examine the climate change debate, the future of clean energy and the implications of climate change for Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific.

### Required Reading


### Other Resources


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### Disaster

Human vulnerability to nature is brought into focus during cataclysmic events. Due to climate change, the Pacific region is becoming more prone to extreme climate events such as drought, wildfire, cyclones and flooding. In Australia, fires that have caused overwhelming devastation and loss of life are named—Black Saturday (February 2009), Ash Wednesday in 2003, Black Tuesday in 1967. In New Zealand it is major floods and on Pacific Islands cyclonic storms that are remembered. The way humans have dealt with fire, flood and storms tells us much about human responses to, and interactions with, nature.

### Required Reading


This interactive website examines the catastrophic Black Friday bushfires in Victoria in 1939. On Friday January 13 a firestorm swept through the mountains, engulfing towns and settlements. Considered in terms of both loss of property and loss of life, the 1939 fires were one of the worst disasters to have occurred in Australia and certainly the worst bushfires since European settlement up to that time. Listen to the stories of survivors, read the evidence provided to the Royal Commission, assess the views of historians, bushfire fighters and scientists. Then, using the online forum, post your answers to the questions below and comments on the stories told on the Black Friday website.

### Tutorial Questions:

What happened on Black Friday?

What are the competing interpretations of the fire between bush/country people and urban dwellers?

What did Tom Griffiths mean when he said he wasn’t sure if Black Friday was natural or cultural?

What is the relationship between nature and human beings in times of natural catastrophe?

### Other Resources


## Week 11

### Population

Population debates focus on the earth’s ability support the human species. But sustainability has not always been the central question. Anxieties about defence, racial purity and national identity have impacted on the perceived need to boost or control population. Population debates illustrate the intersection between culture and nature and changing attitudes to the environment.

**Required Reading**


**Other Resources**


## Week 12

### Nuclear; Final Exam

Billed as a green energy industry, nuclear power has a volatile past and an unpredictable future. Furthermore, the fallout from nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union and more recently Fukushima in Japan has been devastating for both the environment and people who were unlucky enough to be living near those nuclear reactors. Yet nuclear is used extensively in Europe as a power source. This is important to Australia as it exports a vital ingredient in the nuclear industry—uranium. There is another side to nuclear and that is its use as a weapon. Both Australia and the Pacific have been testing sites for nuclear weapons. This week we examine the future of the nuclear power industry—its benefits and its dangers and importantly the problem of disposing of the related toxic waste.

**Required Reading**


**Other Resources**


### Research Essay Questions

1. Examine the role of indigenous peoples in changing their environment pre European settlement. Choose one or two examples from Australia, New Zealand and/or the Pacific.

2. What has been the role of disease in colonization? Take two case studies and compare how disease aided and abetted European colonizers in new lands and explain why. At least one of these case studies should be from Australia, New Zealand or the Pacific.


3. How have European systems of agriculture, pastoralism and/or fishing impacted on the environment? Choose one or two examples from Australia, New Zealand and/or the Pacific Islands to illustrate your answer.

4. What is wilderness and how is it related to environmentalism from the 1960s on? Discuss with reference to two or three environmental campaigns in Australia and/or New Zealand and/or the Pacific.


5. How has the frontier shaped character? Compare the US example with either Australia or New Zealand.

- Allan Kulikoff, *From British Peasants to Colonial American Farmers*, The University of North Carolina Press, 2000,
6. In what ways did the Green Bans Movement demonize developers and promote environmental concerns as universal to all classes? Discuss in relation to the role of Jack Mundey in mobilizing trade unionists in defence of the environment.

- Peter Ferguson, “Patrick White, green bans and the rise of the Australian new left”, Melbourne Historical Journal, 37, 2009, pp 73-83.
- Marion Hardman and Peter Manning, Green Bans: The Story of an Australian Phenomenon, Australian Conservation Foundation, 1974-75.
- Jack Mundey, Green Bans and Beyond, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1981.

7. Assess political action to combat climate change. Explain why policies are so difficult for governments to “sell”. You can compare the US with Australia and/or New Zealand and/or the Pacific.

- Eric Wolanski, (ed), The Environment in Asia Pacific harbours, Dordrecht: Springer, 2006

8. Why is waste such a problem in 21st century Australia, New Zealand and/or the Pacific?

ATTENDANCE POLICY
Students must attend all classes and gallery visits and be able to certificate genuine absences. Any absence should be justifiable in terms only of illness, religious holiday or an internship interview.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
Academic integrity is essential to a positive teaching and learning environment. All students enrolled in University courses are expected to complete coursework responsibilities with fairness and honesty. Failure to do so by seeking unfair advantage over others or misrepresenting someone else’s work as your own, can result in disciplinary action. The University Student Conduct Code defines scholastic dishonesty as follows:

SCHOLASTIC DISHONESTY
Scholastic dishonesty means plagiarizing; cheating on assignments or examinations; engaging in unauthorized collaboration on academic work; taking, acquiring, or using test materials without faculty permission; submitting false or incomplete records of academic achievement; acting alone or in cooperation with another to falsify records or to obtain dishonestly grades, honors, awards, or professional endorsement; altering forging, or misusing a University academic record; or fabricating or falsifying data, research procedures, or data analysis. Within this course, a student responsible for scholastic dishonesty can be assigned a penalty up to and including an “F” or “N” for the course. If you have any questions regarding the expectations for a specific assignment or exam, ask.

STUDENT CONDUCT
The University of Minnesota has specific policies concerning student conduct and student needs. This information can be found on the Learning Abroad Center website.