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In Melbourne, Australia in 1954? The most multicultural areas in Oceania, which have had high degree of immigration, are Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii. Since 1945, more than 7 million people have settled in Australia. From the late 1970s, there was a significant increase in immigration from Asian and other non-European countries, making Australia a multicultural country.[38] Sydney is the most multicultural city in Oceania, having more than 250 different languages spoken with about 40% of residents speaking a language other than English at home.[38] Furthermore, 36 percent of the population reported having been overseas, with top countries being Italy, Lebanon, Vietnam and Iraq, among others.[38]

The Pacific Islands are also one of the most multicultural regions in Oceania, with many different languages spoken. In the Pacific Islands, the majority of the population speaks a language other than English at home. In the Pacific Islands, the majority of the population speaks a language other than English at home. In the Pacific Islands, the majority of the population speaks a language other than English at home.

Portuguese immigrants in Hawaii were Azorean or Madeira.Hawaii is a majorly multiethnic state.[39] Chinese workers on Western trading ships settled in Hawaii starting in 1789. In 1820, the first American missionaries arrived to preach Christianity and teach the Hawaiians Western ways.[39] As of 2015update, a large portion of Hawaii's population has Asian ancestry especially Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Chinese. Many are descendants of immigrants brought to work on the sugarcane plantations in the mid-to-late 19th century. Almost 13,000 Portuguese immigrants had arrived by 1899; they also worked on the sugarcane plantations.[39] Puerto Rican immigration to Hawaii began in 1899 when Puerto Rico's sugar industry was devastated by two hurricanes, causing a worldwide shortage of sugar and a huge demand for sugar from Hawaii.[39] Between 2001 and 2007 Australia's Pacific Solution policy transferred asylum seekers to several Pacific nations, including the Nauru detention centre. Australia, New Zealand, and other nations took part in the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in 2003, a UN-mandated peacekeeping mission in Solomon Islands. RAMSI was replaced by the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in 2003, a UN-mandated peacekeeping mission in Solomon Islands. RAMSI was replaced by the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in 2003, a UN-mandated peacekeeping mission in Solomon Islands.

effect of this expansion. With regards to population history, autochthonous haplogroups support the hypothesis of a long history in Near Oceania, with some lineages suggesting a time depth of 60 thousand years. Santa Cruz, a population located on the island of New Guinea, is an anomaly with extreme frequencies of autochthonous haplogroups of Near Oceanian origin. [39]Large areas of New Guinea are unexplored by scientists and anthropologists due to extensive forestation and mountainous terrain. Known indigenous tribes in Papua New Guinea have very little contact with local authorities aside from the authorities knowing who they are. Many remain preliterate and, at the national or international level, the names of tribes and information about them is extremely hard to obtain. The Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua on the island of New Guinea are home to an estimated 44 uncontacted tribal groups.[39]Main articles: Culture of Australia and Cuisine of AustraliaOn 28 June 2007, the Sydney Opera House became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.[39]Since 1788, the primary cultural influences on Australia have been British, European, and Anglo-American. The influence of the British Empire, particularly through the arts, literature, music, and film, has been a major contributor to the development of Australian culture. The influence of the British Empire, particularly through the arts, literature, music, and film, has been a major contributor to the development of Australian culture. The influence of the British Empire, particularly through the arts, literature, music, and film, has been a major contributor to the development of Australian culture.

and cinema.[40]Other cultural influences come from neighbouring Asian countries, and through large-scale immigration from non-English-speaking nations.[40][41]The story of the Kelly Gang (1906), the world's first feature length film, spurred a boom in Australian cinema during the silent film era.[40][47]The Australian Museum, Sydney and the National Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne are the oldest and largest museums in Oceania.[40][48][49]The city's New Year's Eve celebrations are the largest in Oceania.[41][40]Australia is also known for its safe and coffee culture in urban centres.[41][1] Australia and New Zealand were responsible for the flat white coffee. Most Indigenous Australian tribal groups subsisted on a simple hunter-gatherer diet of native fauna and flora, otherwise called bush tucker.[41][2]The first settlers introduced British food to the continent, much of which is now considered typical Australian food, such as the Sunday roast.[41][3][41]Multicultural immigration transformed Australian cuisine: post-World War II European migrants, particularly from the Mediterranean, helped to build a thriving Australian coffee culture, and the influence of Asia has led to Australian variants of their staple foods, such as the Chinese-inspired dim sim and Chiko Roll.[41][5]The Indian Palace in Honolulu, formerly the residence of the Hawaiian monarch, was restored and opened to the public as a museum in 1978. Main articles: History of Hawaii, and Hawaiian religionThe music of Hawaii includes traditional pop styles, ranging from native Hawaiian folk music to modern rock and hip hop. Hawaii's musical contributions to the rest of the United States are out of proportion to the state's small size. Styles such as slack key guitar are well-known worldwide, while Hawaiian reggae music has become a worldwide phenomenon. Reggae has been a major contribution to the development of Australian culture. The influence of the British Empire, particularly through the arts, literature, music, and film, has been a major contributor to the development of Australian culture. The influence of the British Empire, particularly through the arts, literature, music, and film, has been a major contributor to the development of Australian culture.

the sky.[41]The cuisine of Hawaii is a fusion of many foods brought by immigrants to the Hawaiian islands, including the earliest Polynesians and native Hawaiians, and American, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Polynesian, and Portuguese origins. Native Hawaiian musician and Hawaiian sovereignty activist Israel Kamakawiwoʻole, famous for his medley of "Somewhere Over the Rainbow/What a Wonderful World", was named "The Voice of Hawaii" by NPR in 2010 in its 50 great voices lists.[41]Main articles: Culture of New Zealand and Cuisine of New ZealandThe Hobbit Movie Set, located near Matamata, was used for The Lord of the Rings film trilogy.[41]New Zealand as a culture is a Western culture, which is influenced by the cultural input of the indigenous Māori and the various waves of multi-ethnic migration which followed the British colonisation of New Zealand. The Māori people constitute one of the major cultures of Polynesia. The country has been broadened by globalisation and immigration specifically from Oceania, Europe, and Asia.[42]New Zealand marks two national days of remembrance, Waitangi Day and ANZAC Day, and also celebrates many holidays such as the King's Birthday, Labour Day, and Christmas Day, as well as public anniversaries of the founding dates of most regions.[42]The New Zealand recording industry began to develop from 1940 onwards and many New Zealand musicians have obtained success in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The New Zealand Music Industry Association (NZMIA) is a trade association for the New Zealand music industry. The New Zealand Music Industry Association (NZMIA) is a trade association for the New Zealand music industry. The New Zealand Music Industry Association (NZMIA) is a trade association for the New Zealand music industry.

Rings, The Hobbit, The Chronicles of Narnia, King Kong and The Last Samurai.[42]The national cuisine has been described as Pacific Rim, incorporating the native Māori cuisine and diverse culinary traditions introduced by settlers and immigrants from Europe, Polynesia and Asia.[42]New Zealand yields produce from land and sea most crops and livestock, such as maize, potatoes and pigs, were gradually introduced by the early European settlers.[42]Distinctive ingredients or dishes include lamb; salmon; koura (crayfish);[42]whitebait; shellfish including dredge oysters, pua, mussels, scallops, pipi and tuatua;[42]kumara (sweet potato); kiwifruit; tamarillo; and pavlova (considered a national dish).[43][40][42]A sole on Manono IslandMain articles: Culture of Samoa and Polynesian cultureThe fa'a Samoa, or traditional Samoan way, remains a strong force in Samoan life and politics. Despite centuries of European influence, Samoa maintains its historical customs, social and political systems, and language. Cultural customs such as the Samoa 'ava ceremony are significant and solemn rituals at important occasions including the bestowal of matai chiefly titles. Items of great cultural value include the finely woven 'ie toga. The Samoan word for dance is siva, which consists of unique gesture movements of the body in time to music and which tell a story. Samoan male dances can be more snappy.[43]The sasa is also a traditional dance where rows of dancers perform a series of steps in a circle. The sasa is a traditional dance where rows of dancers perform a series of steps in a circle. The sasa is a traditional dance where rows of dancers perform a series of steps in a circle.

gender specific and culturally significant tattoos.[43]Main articles: Oceanian art, Samoan art, Hawaiian art, Mori art, and Indigenous Australian artGwion Gwion rock paintings found in the north-west Kimberley region of Western AustraliaThe artistic creations of native Oceanians varies greatly throughout the cultures and regions. The subject matter typically carries themes of fertility or the supernatural. Tattoos, painting, wood carving, stone carving, and textile work are other common art forms.[43]Art of Oceania properly encompasses the artistic traditions of the people indigenous to Australia and the Pacific Islands.[43]These early peoples lacked a writing system, and made works on perishable materials, so few records of them exist from this time.[43]Indigenous Australian rock art is the oldest and richest untold tradition of art in the world, dating as far back as 60,000 years and spread across hundreds of thousands of sites.[43][43]These rock paintings served several functions. Some were used in magic, others to increase animal populations for hunting, while some were simply for amusement.[43]Sculpture in Oceania first appears on New Guinea as a series of stone figures found throughout the island, but mostly in mountainous highlands. Establishing a chronological timeframe for these pieces in most cases is difficult, but one has been dated to c. 1500 BCE.[43]By 1500 BCE the Lapita culture, descendants of the second wave of migration, began to spread across the Pacific, bringing with them pottery, agriculture, and domesticated animals. The Lapita culture, descendants of the second wave of migration, began to spread across the Pacific, bringing with them pottery, agriculture, and domesticated animals. The Lapita culture, descendants of the second wave of migration, began to spread across the Pacific, bringing with them pottery, agriculture, and domesticated animals.

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