



Australian Aborigines

The Aborigines probably came to Australia from South East Asia about 60,000 years ago. Australia in those days was a much wetter continent with large forests and lakes. The Aborigines settled all over the country and quickly adapted to its different climates: from snowy mountains to deserts and rainforests.



A photograph of a man in a wetland environment, carrying two long spears on a shoulder pole. He is wearing a loincloth and has a white band around his forehead. The background shows a vast, flat landscape with tall grasses and water.

**The Aborigines were
mostly nomads
(кочевники).**

The men hunted.

**The women collected
plants and seeds.**

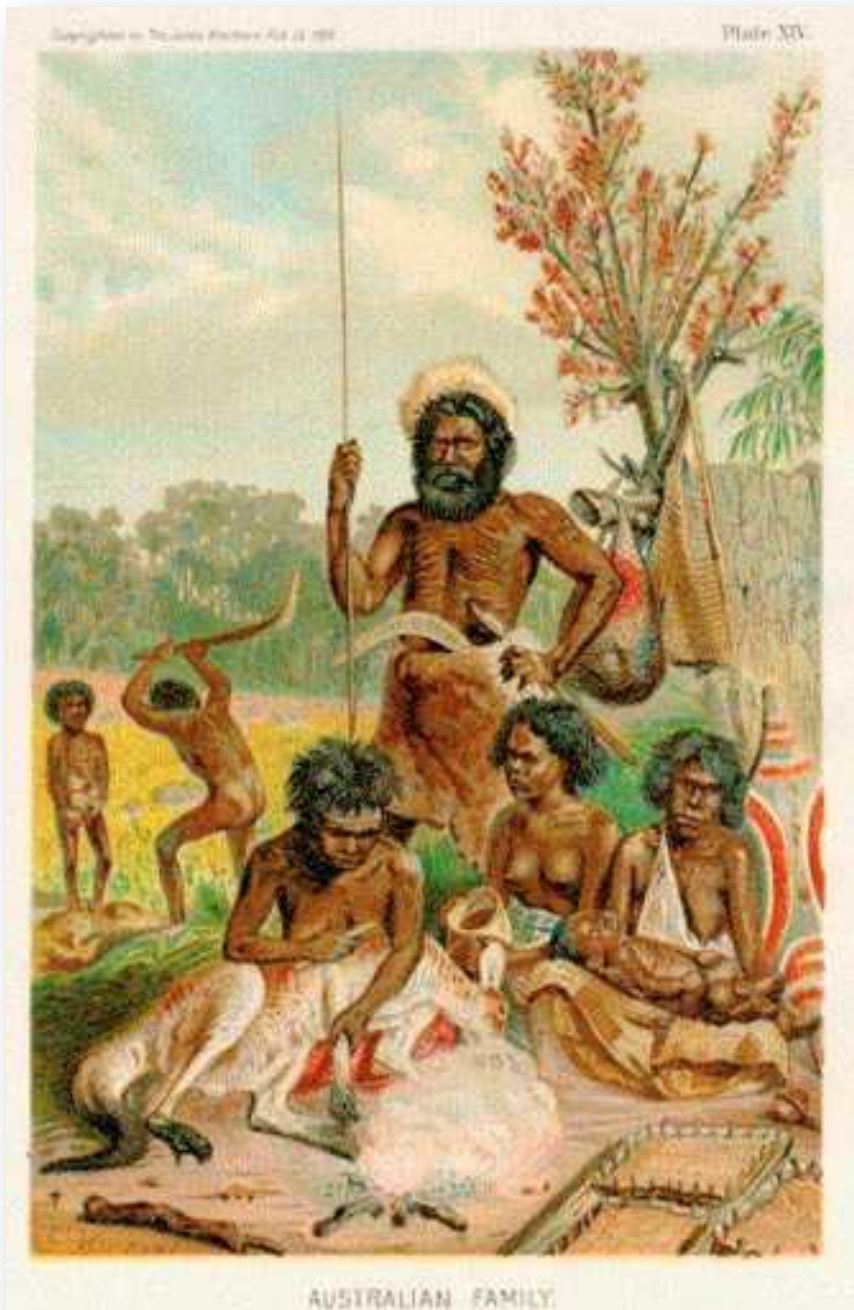


A photograph of a dingo standing in a natural, outdoor setting. The dingo is the central focus, shown in profile facing left. It has a reddish-brown coat with a lighter patch on its chest and muzzle. Its ears are large and pointed upwards. The background is a blurred natural landscape with dry grass and small white flowers. The lighting is warm, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

**They had no
domestic animals
except the dingo.**

They used tools made of wood and stone.





They lived in small family groups of 10 to 50 people, each with its own language or dialect.

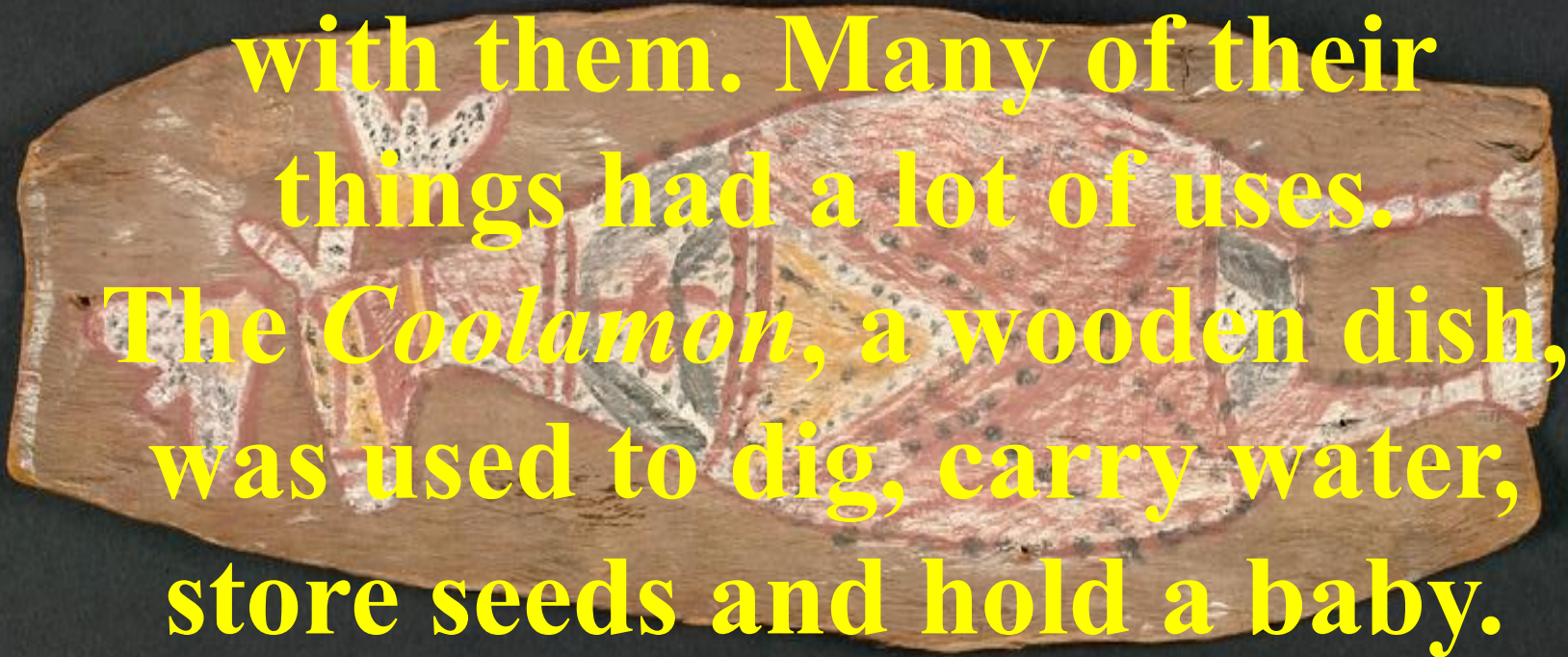


Coolamons



The Aborigines were nomads and they couldn't carry much with them. Many of their things had a lot of uses.

The *Coolamon*, a wooden dish, was used to dig, carry water, store seeds and hold a baby.





**Boomerangs
are cleverly
designed to
return to you
when thrown.**



Didgeridoos



A man with curly hair, wearing a red loincloth and a headband, is sitting on a large rock on a beach. He is playing a didgeridoo, a long, dark, cylindrical wind instrument. The background shows a cloudy sky, a body of water, and a distant shoreline with buildings. The text is overlaid in a bright pink color.

**The didgeridoo
is the oldest
wind
instrument in
the world.**





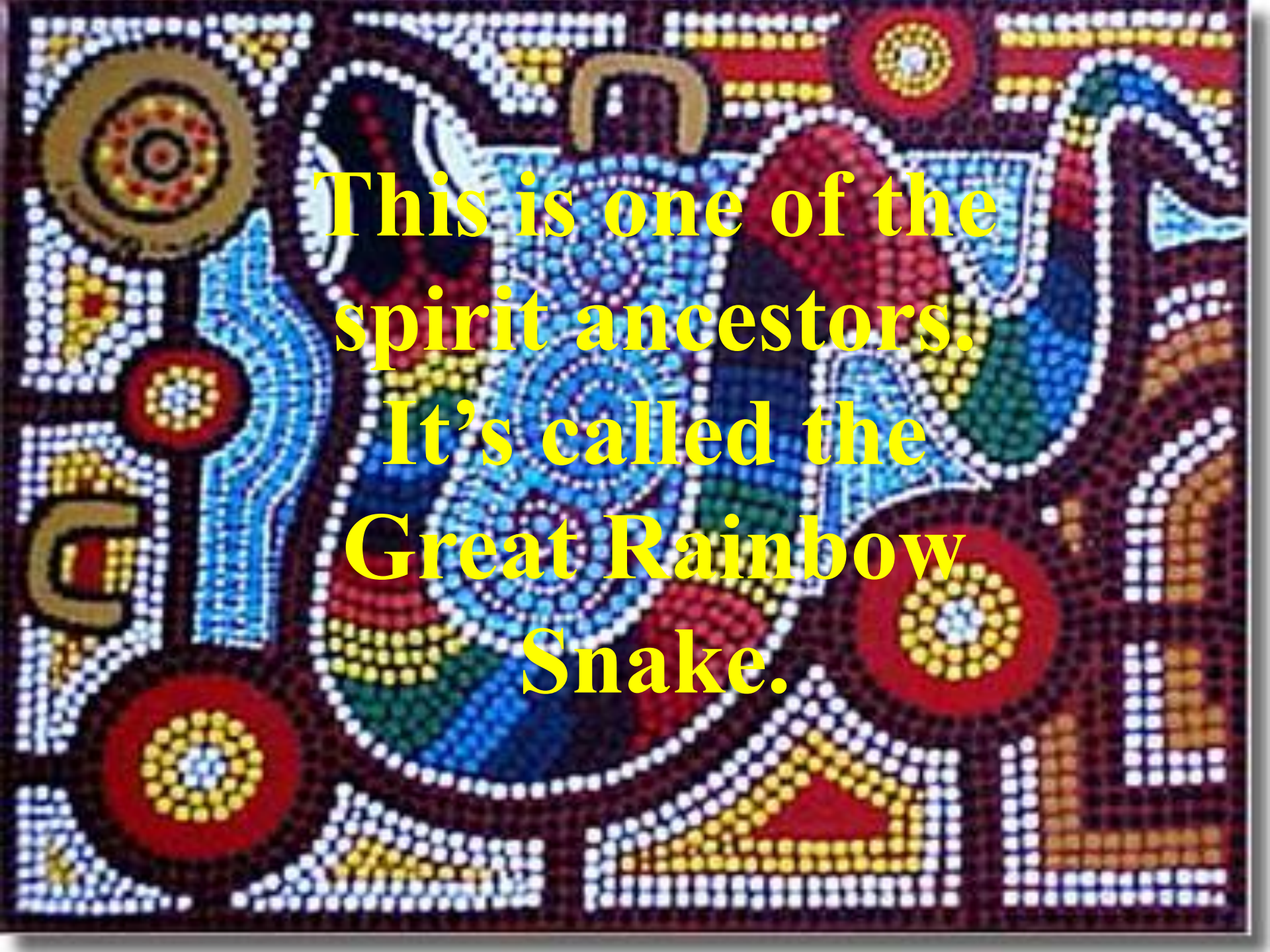
**These Aborigines
are performing a
traditional dance.**



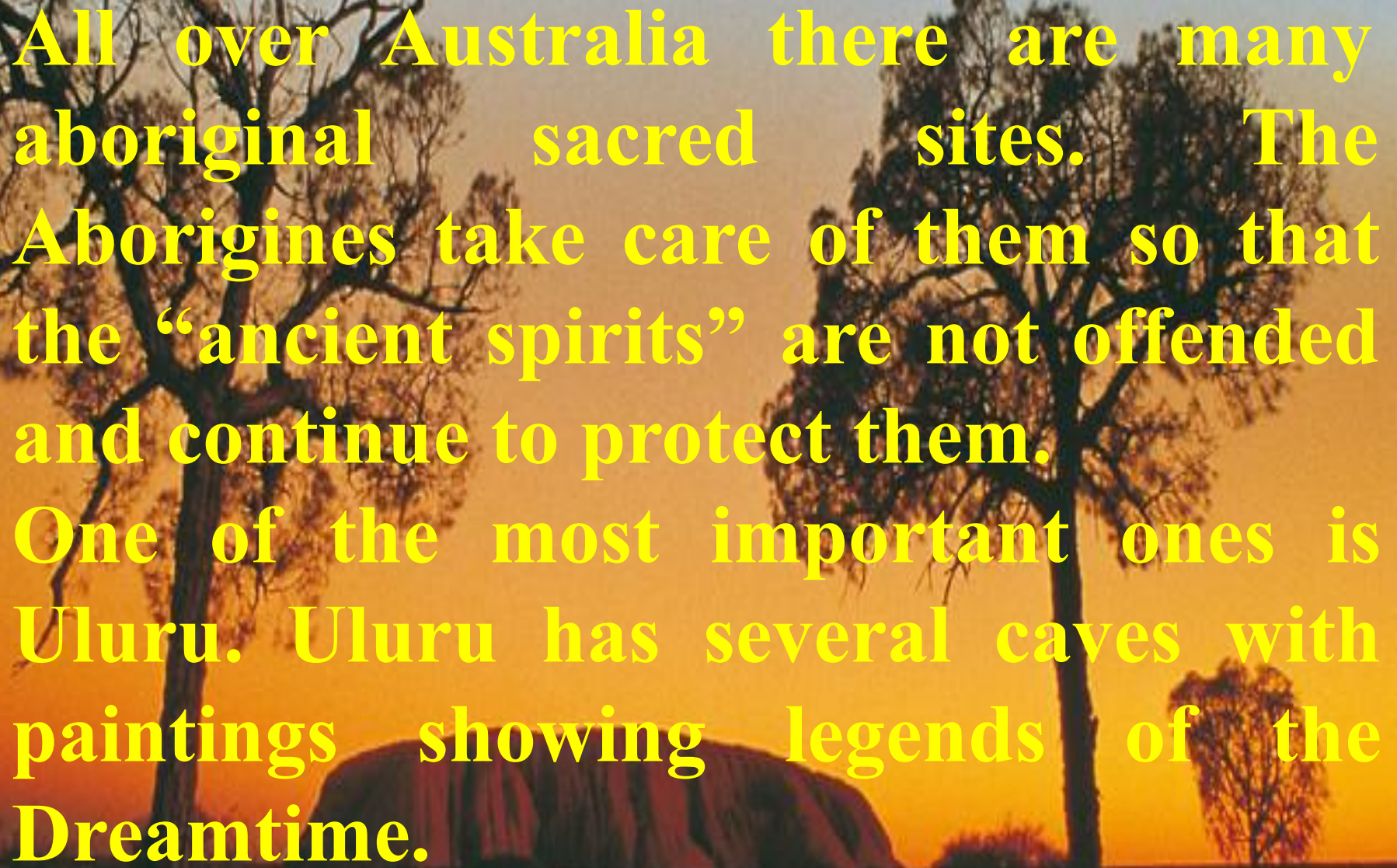
Dreamtime

The Aborigines believe in the Dreamtime which was a time when their 'spirit ancestors' created the land and all forms of life on it.

There are a lot of Dreamtime stories and songs. The Aborigines sing them around fires clapping sticks and playing the didgeridoo.



**This is one of the
spirit ancestors.
It's called the
Great Rainbow
Snake.**

A photograph of Uluru, a large sandstone rock formation, at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue. In the foreground, there are several trees, some with bare branches and some with green foliage. The text is overlaid on the image in a yellow, bold, sans-serif font.

All over Australia there are many
aboriginal sacred sites. The
Aborigines take care of them so that
the “ancient spirits” are not offended
and continue to protect them.
One of the most important ones is
Uluru. Uluru has several caves with
paintings showing legends of the
Dreamtime.

Uluru paintings



Art is very important to the Aborigines. For thousands of years they have painted stories from their Dreamtime on rocks and barks. They have also painted their bodies for ceremonies.

Paint was made from rocks, clay, coal. This produced the traditional Aboriginal colours – red, brown, black and white.

Modern Aboriginal artists continue the tradition using modern materials in their works. Today aboriginal art is gaining popularity all over the world.



















