<http://museumvictoria.com.au/immigrationmuseum/>

The above website has valuable information on the Immigration Museum Victoria. It will give us possible interviewees for research method 7, and we can learn more about the history of immigration, as well as present. Right now they have an exhibition called Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours. This exhibition is about identity – who we are, who others think we are, and what it means to belong and not belong in Australia. I think it would be very valuable to visit in our research method 4.

EXERT FROM THE SITE

The Immigration Museum explores the stories of real people from all over the world who have migrated to Victoria. Located in the Old Customs House in the heart of the city, the museum re-creates the real-life stories of coming to Australia with a rich mix of moving images, personal and community voices, memories and memorabilia. From the reasons for making the journey, to the moment of arrival in a new country, and the impact on indigenous communities, these stories are sometimes sad, sometimes funny, but always engaging. The result is a thought-provoking and moving experience.

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/AboutMelbourne/MelbourneProfile/Pages/Multiculturalcommunities.aspx>

Links to travellers 10 sculptures representing different populations and time frames; Multicultural Profiles and suburban demographics; Multicultural Hub; Immigration Museum. It also gives a basic rundown on the history of multiculturalism in Melbourne.

EXERT FROM WEBSITE

Residents from more than 140 nations live side by side in Melbourne, brought here by four main waves of migration.

The first wave was European settlement in the 1830s by mostly Anglo-Celtic people who displaced the area’s original inhabitants, the people of the Kulin nation.

The second was a flood of hopefuls from all over the world trying their luck during the 1850s Gold Rush. This lead to further Aboriginal dispossessions, especially inland from the early Melbourne settlement. The influx saw the arrival of significant numbers of Chinese.

The third wave was post-WWII refugees and displaced people from Europe as well as assisted migrants to bolster Australia’s population. By 1976, 20 per cent of the city’s population spoke a non-English first language. The fourth significant wave came post-1970s, with migration from Vietnam and Cambodia.

In recent years, large numbers of international students have contributed to the multicultural fabric of Melbourne.