

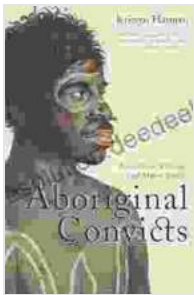
The Forgotten Australians: Aboriginal Convicts, Khoisan Exiles, and Maori Prisoners of the British Empire



The history of British colonisation is often told through the lens of the white settlers who established colonies around the world. However, this history is incomplete without acknowledging the experiences of the Indigenous peoples who were dispossessed and displaced by colonisation. In Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the British Empire transported thousands of Aboriginal convicts, Khoisan exiles, and Maori prisoners to distant colonies as a means of punishment and control. These individuals faced unimaginable hardship and abuse, and their stories have been largely forgotten.

Aboriginal Convicts

The transportation of Aboriginal people to Australia began in the late 18th century. The British government sought to remove Aboriginal people from their traditional lands in order to make way for white settlement. Aboriginal people were often accused of crimes such as cattle theft or spearfishing, and they were sentenced to transportation without trial.



Aboriginal Convicts: Australian, Khoisan, and Maori

Exiles by Kristyn Harman

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 1419 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 337 pages
Lending	: Enabled



The conditions on the convict ships were appalling. Aboriginal people were crammed into overcrowded and unsanitary quarters, and they were subjected to beatings and other forms of abuse. Many died during the voyage, and those who survived often arrived in Australia with severe health problems.

In Australia, Aboriginal convicts were forced to work in harsh conditions on government farms and stations. They were often subjected to physical and sexual abuse, and they were denied basic rights such as education and healthcare.

The transportation of Aboriginal people to Australia had a devastating impact on Aboriginal communities. It disrupted traditional ways of life, led to the loss of language and culture, and contributed to the spread of disease.

Khoisan Exiles

The Khoisan people are a group of indigenous peoples who live in southern Africa. In the 19th century, the British Empire annexed the Khoisan's land and established the Cape Colony. The Khoisan resisted British rule, and they were subjected to a brutal campaign of repression.

In 1809, the British government decided to transport a group of Khoisan exiles to Australia. The exiles were sent to the penal colony of Port Macquarie, where they were forced to work as labourers.

The Khoisan exiles faced many of the same challenges as Aboriginal convicts. They were subjected to abuse and discrimination, and they died in large numbers due to disease and malnutrition.

Maori Prisoners

The Maori people are the indigenous people of New Zealand. In the 19th century, the British Empire annexed New Zealand and established a colony there. The Maori resisted British rule, and they fought a series of wars against the British.

In the aftermath of the wars, hundreds of Maori were taken prisoner and transported to Australia. The Maori prisoners were sent to the penal colony of Norfolk Island, where they were subjected to harsh treatment and abuse.

The Maori prisoners faced many of the same challenges as Aboriginal convicts and Khoisan exiles. They were subjected to abuse and discrimination, and they died in large numbers due to disease and malnutrition.

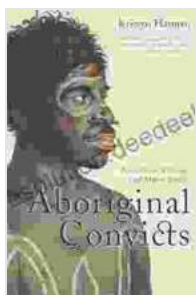
Legacy of the Convicts

The transportation of Aboriginal convicts, Khoisan exiles, and Maori prisoners to Australia was a dark chapter in British history. These individuals were subjected to unimaginable hardship and abuse, and their stories have been largely forgotten.

The legacy of the convicts lives on in the present day. Many Aboriginal people, Khoisan people, and Maori people continue to suffer from the effects of colonisation. They face discrimination, poverty, and social exclusion.



The story of the Aboriginal convicts, Khoisan exiles, and Maori prisoners is a reminder of the dark side of British history. It is a story of dispossession, violence, and abuse. It is a story that must be told and remembered, so that we can learn from the mistakes of the past and build a more just and equitable future.



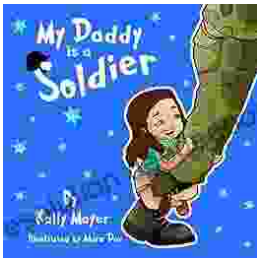
Aboriginal Convicts: Australian, Khoisan, and Maori

Exiles by Kristyn Harman

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

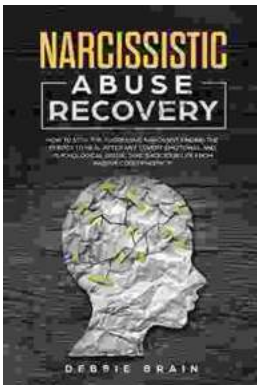
Language : English
File size : 1419 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 337 pages
Lending : Enabled



The Bedtime Story of Love Between Daughter and Daddy

Once upon a time, there was a little girl named Lily who loved her daddy very much. Every night, before she went to bed, Lily and...



How to Stop the Aggressive Narcissist: Finding the Energy to Heal After Any

Understanding the Aggressive Narcissist Aggressive narcissists are individuals with a heightened sense of entitlement and superiority...