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Type:	Theses
Title:	A history of local food in Australia 1788-2015
Author:	Chant, Susan Marguerite
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Abstract:	This study investigates the history and evolution of the concept of 'local food' in Australia from the late 18th to the early 21st century. It does so by examining and explaining the meanings attached to and conveyed by local foods within their social-historical context. This is the first academic inquiry into the history of local foods in Australia and thus it makes an original contribution to the fields of Australian history, food history and marketing studies. The thesis argues that a preference for local food did exist in the post-1788 environment and supports this argument with the identification of various factors that were responsible for distinguishing local foods in Australia, including government intervention, industrialisation, marketing and the desire to develop a cultural identity separate from Britain, promoting a fierce independence reflected in the production of branded Australian-made products starting around the time of Federation. Using a history of commodities approach to link the production and consumption of local food products in four case studies, the main forces driving the connections to local foods are documented. The thesis contends that definitions of 'local' and understandings of the benefits associated with local foods have clearly shifted over time and the changes in meanings make it confusing for today's consumers, meaning there are a number of fundamental uncertainties relating to how the distinctive characteristics of local foods may be determined, and how the special end qualities of such products may be understood or identified.
Advisor:	Ankeny, Rachel Allyson Bray, Heather Prosperi, Laura
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A brief history of australia. By Tim Lambert. Dedicated to Frederick Wilde. At first things were difficult for the colonists and food was short although Phillip sent a ship to South Africa for more provisions which returned in May 1789. Food was rationed and the rations were anything but generous. However, things gradually improved. A second fleet arrived in 1790 and a third fleet came in 1791. A turning point in Australian history came in 1992 with the Mabo Judgement. Indigenous Australians claimed that the island of Mer belonged to them and not to the crown. A court finally overturned the doctrine of 'terra nullius', the idea that Australia did not belong to anybody when the Europeans arrived. School of History and Politics University of Adelaide 30. th. November 2015. Table of Contents. Abstract . This is the first academic inquiry into the history of local foods in Australia and thus it makes an original contribution to the fields of Australian history, food history and marketing studies. The thesis argues that a preference for local food did exist in the post-1788 environment and supports this argument with the identification of various factors that were responsible for distinguishing local foods in Australia, including government intervention, industrialisation, marketing and the desire to develop a cultural identity separate from Britain, promoting a fierce independence reflected in Australia's food history has instead been dynamic, urban, industrial, science-based and capitalist-driven. In terms of the most popular Australian evening meals, simply cooked 'meat and three veg' still wins out in industry surveys, but an Asian dish – a stir-fry or a chicken curry – is always included near the top, and annual sushi sales (116 million serves) are starting to rival the traditional meat pie (177 million). Changing culinary landscapes in Australian food. My local Sydney shopping centre is small but rich in cuisine choice, with pizza prominent and a couple of cafes. There are Indian, Malaysian, Thai and Japanese restaurants. Chinese might be missing, but about two dozen are within an easy walk in the other direction. Colonial period, 1788–1901. British settlement of Australia began as a penal colony governed by a captain of the Royal Navy. Until the 1850s, when local forces began to be recruited, British regular troops garrisoned the colonies with little local assistance. From 1788 marines guarded English settlements at Sydney Cove and Norfolk Island; they were relieved in 1790 by a unit specifically recruited for colonial service, and in 1810 the 73rd Regiment of Foot became the first line regiment to serve in Australia. From then until 1870, 25 British infantry regiments and several smaller artillery and Of course all Australians will have a different story to tell, so, this is one person's adventure with Australian food. So what do Australians eat? Well the food we eat in Australia has been heavily influenced by, initially our British convict beginnings, the local climate, what was, and is, available locally in terms of game and naturally grown produce and by the various waves of immigration experienced after World War 2. (A warning to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: This page, video and website may contain images of people who have since passed away.