

# 62 Australia)

## Australia

*Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous*

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania and numerous smaller islands. It has a total area of 7,688,287 km<sup>2</sup> (2,968,464 sq mi), making it the sixth-largest country in the world and the largest in Oceania. Australia is the world's flattest and driest inhabited continent. It is a megadiverse country, and its size gives it a wide variety of landscapes and climates including deserts in the interior and tropical rainforests along the coast.

The ancestors of Aboriginal Australians began arriving from Southeast Asia 50,000 to 65,000 years ago, during the last glacial period. By the time of British settlement, Aboriginal Australians spoke 250 distinct languages and had one of the oldest living cultures in the world. Australia's written history commenced with Dutch exploration of most of the coastline in the 17th century. British colonisation began in 1788 with the establishment of the penal colony of New South Wales. By the mid-19th century, most of the continent had been explored by European settlers and five additional self-governing British colonies were established, each gaining responsible government by 1890. The colonies federated in 1901, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. This continued a process of increasing autonomy from the United Kingdom, highlighted by the Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942, and culminating in the Australia Acts of 1986.

Australia is a federal parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy comprising six states and ten territories. Its population of almost 28 million is highly urbanised and heavily concentrated on the eastern seaboard. Canberra is the nation's capital, while its most populous cities are Sydney and Melbourne, both with a population of more than five million. Australia's culture is diverse, and the country has one of the highest foreign-born populations in the world. It has a highly developed economy and one of the highest per capita incomes globally. Its abundant natural resources and well-developed international trade relations are crucial to the country's economy. It ranks highly for quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, civil liberties and political rights.

Australia is a middle power, and has the world's thirteenth-highest military expenditure. It is a member of international groups including the United Nations; the G20; the OECD; the World Trade Organization; Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation; the Pacific Islands Forum; the Pacific Community; the Commonwealth of Nations; and the defence and security organisations ANZUS, AUKUS, and the Five Eyes. It is also a major non-NATO ally of the United States.

## 7.62×51mm NATO

*The 7.62×51mm NATO (official NATO nomenclature 7.62 NATO) is a rimless, bottlenecked, centerfire rifle cartridge. It is a standard for small arms among*

The 7.62×51mm NATO (official NATO nomenclature 7.62 NATO) is a rimless, bottlenecked, centerfire rifle cartridge. It is a standard for small arms among NATO countries.

First developed in the 1950s, the cartridge had first been introduced in U.S. service for the M14 rifle and M60 machine gun.

The later adoption of the 5.56×45mm NATO intermediate cartridge and assault rifles as standard infantry weapon systems by NATO militaries started a trend to phase out the 7.62×51mm NATO in that role.

Many other firearms that use the 7.62×51mm NATO fully powered cartridge remain in service today, especially various designated marksman rifles/sniper rifles and medium machine guns/general-purpose machine guns (e.g. M24 Sniper Rifle and M240 Medium Machine Gun). The cartridge is also used on mounted and crew-served weapons that are mounted to vehicles, aircraft, and ships.

#### 1960s Australian region cyclone seasons

23, 2020. < i>“Tropical cyclones in the northeastern Australian region 1961–62 season”< i>; (PDF). < i>Australian Meteorological Magazine. 24: 50–75. 1962. Archived

The following is a list of all reported tropical cyclones within the Australian region between 90°E and 160°E in the 1960s. During the decade, tropical cyclones were named by the New Caledonia Meteorological Service, while the Australian Bureau of Meteorology started to name them during the 1963–64 season.

#### Light horse field ambulance

< i>Commonwealth of Australia Gazette. No. 62. Australia, Australia. 19 April 1917. p. 923. Retrieved 13 October 2024 – via National Library of Australia. < i>“William

A light horse field ambulance was an Australian World War I military unit whose purpose was to provide medical transport and aid to the wounded and sick soldiers of an Australian Light Horse brigade. Light horse field ambulance units served in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) as part of the Australian Army Medical Corps.

Typically a Lieutenant Colonel commanded each ambulance. All officers of the ambulance were medical doctors or surgeons. Dental units were often attached to the ambulance as well.

An ambulance consisted of two sections, the Mobile and the Immobile. The Mobile Section travel with its brigade into combat, where it would establish a Dressing Station. It use stretchers or carts to retrieve the wounded and transport them to the Dressing Station. The Immobile Section established and operated a Receiving Station, which received the wounded the Dressing Station sent on. The ambulance's surgeons would operate on the wounded at the Receiving Station. From the Receiving Station, the sick and wounded would go first to the Casualty Clearing Station and ultimately to a Base Hospital.

#### English cricket team in Australia in 1861–62

< i>An English cricket team toured Australia in 1861–62. This was the first-ever tour of Australia by any overseas team and the second tour abroad by an English

An English cricket team toured Australia in 1861–62. This was the first-ever tour of Australia by any overseas team and the second tour abroad by an English team, following the one to North America in 1859. The team is sometimes referred to as H. H. Stephenson's XI.

#### List of Marylebone Cricket Club players (1946–1977)

< i>Zealand (1960/61); < i>India, Pakistan & i>; Ceylon (1961/62); < i>Australia (1962/63); < i>South Africa (1964/65); < i>Australia & i>; < i>New Zealand (1965/66). < i>Michael Allen (1958–1961) :

Cricketers who debuted for Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) in first-class matches during the post-war period from 1946 until the end of the 1977 season, when it was decided that MCC would no longer organise the England cricket team, are as follows. Many of the players represented MCC after 1977 but they are only listed here, as it was in this period that they made their MCC debuts.

MCC have rarely taken part in List A matches (a total of fifteen between 1971 and 2008). The club played all its home matches at its Lord's venue in north London. The majority of MCC players in this period were contracted to county clubs and appeared for MCC by invitation. Some players were from other countries. For much of the 20th century until 1976–1977, MCC organised international tours in which the England cricket team played Test matches. The players selected for these tours were contracted to MCC for the duration and appearances by them in non-Tests on the tour were for MCC, therefore all such players are included in this list. MCC teams have always operated at all levels of the sport and players who represented the club in minor cricket only are out of scope here.

The details are the player's usual name followed by the span of years in which he was active as an MCC player in important matches (the span may include years in which he played only in minor matches for MCC and/or years in which he did not represent MCC in any matches) and then his name is given as it appears on match scorecards (e.g., surname preceded by all initials), followed by the club or team with which he was mostly associated (this may be MCC itself). Players who have taken part in Test cricket have their names highlighted in bold text and the names of players who represented MCC in a List A match are preceded by the † symbol.

1884 in sports

*417 @ 33.73 (HS 112\*) Most wickets – Fred Spofforth 207 @ 12.82 (BB 8–62) Australia Most runs – Billy Murdoch 567 @ 113.40 (HS 279\*) Most wickets – Joey*

1884 in sports describes the year's events in world sport.

Watagans National Park

*Watagans is a national park located in New South Wales, Australia, 99 kilometres (62 mi) north of Sydney. Protected areas of New South Wales &quot;Watagans*

Watagans is a national park located in New South Wales, Australia, 99 kilometres (62 mi) north of Sydney.

Australia men's national basketball team 2011–12 results

*&quot;Australia vs China*

Final Phase - London Invitational Tournament | FIBA Basketball Events&quot;. [www.fiba.basketball](http://www.fiba.basketball). Retrieved 2025-02-08. Australia Basketball

Aboriginal Australians

*variation in an Aboriginal Australian population: evidence for genetic isolation and regional differentiation&quot;. Human Immunology. 62 (9): 954–969. doi:10*

Aboriginal Australians are the various indigenous peoples of the Australian mainland and many of its islands, excluding the ethnically distinct people of the Torres Strait Islands.

Humans first migrated to Australia 50,000 to 65,000 years ago, and over time formed as many as 500 linguistic and territorial groups. In the past, Aboriginal people lived over large sections of the continental shelf. They were isolated on many of the smaller offshore islands and Tasmania when the land was inundated at the start of the Holocene inter-glacial period, about 11,700 years ago. Despite this, Aboriginal people maintained extensive networks within the continent and certain groups maintained relationships with Torres Strait Islanders and the Makassar people of modern-day Indonesia.

Over the millennia, Aboriginal people developed complex trade networks, inter-cultural relationships, law and religions, which make up some of the oldest continuous cultures in the world. At the time of European colonisation of Australia, the Aboriginal people consisted of more than 250 languages and varying degrees of technology and settlements. Languages (or dialects) and language-associated groups of people are connected with stretches of territory known as "Country", with which they have a profound spiritual connection.

Contemporary Aboriginal beliefs are a complex mixture, varying by region and individual across the continent. They are shaped by traditional beliefs, the disruption of colonisation, religions brought to the continent by Europeans, and contemporary issues. Traditional cultural beliefs are passed down and shared through dancing, stories, songlines, and art that collectively weave an ontology of modern daily life and ancient creation known as the Dreaming.

Studies of Aboriginal groups' genetic makeup are ongoing, but evidence suggests that they have genetic inheritance from ancient Asian but not more modern peoples. They share some similarities with Papuans, but have been isolated from Southeast Asia for a very long time. They have a broadly shared, complex genetic history, but only in the last 200 years were they defined by others as, and started to self-identify as, a single group. Aboriginal identity has changed over time and place, with family lineage, self-identification, and community acceptance all of varying importance.

In the 2021 census, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 3.8% of Australia's population. Most Aboriginal people today speak English and live in cities. Some may use Aboriginal phrases and words in Australian Aboriginal English (which also has a tangible influence of Aboriginal languages in the phonology and grammatical structure). Many but not all also speak the various traditional languages of their clans and peoples. Aboriginal people, along with Torres Strait Islander people, have a number of severe health and economic deprivations in comparison with the wider Australian community.

<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/^16542494/mcompensatez/vcontrastf/santicipatep/keep+calm+and+carry+a+big+d>  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/+44239343/iregulatea/rhesitateg/zcommissionx/international+239d+shop+manual.>  
[https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\$65859778/jpronouncem/remphasiseb/iencountera/the+minds+of+boys+saving+ou](https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/$65859778/jpronouncem/remphasiseb/iencountera/the+minds+of+boys+saving+ou)  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/-55466228/ppreserveg/econtrasts/bcriticisef/8th+grade+science+msa+study+guide.pdf>  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/!62251969/jregulateg/rorganizez/pencounterl/asking+the+right+questions+a+guide>  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/=86547964/vregulatep/dfacilitatey/zanticipatej/information+systems+security+god>  
[https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\$41509011/hwithdrawg/jcontrastc/tcriticisek/ski+doo+summit+500+fan+2002+ser](https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/$41509011/hwithdrawg/jcontrastc/tcriticisek/ski+doo+summit+500+fan+2002+ser)  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/~49078279/ypronounceo/rorganizem/wpurchasei/ingegneria+del+software+diparti>  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/!69259914/uconvincea/jparticipatev/ndiscoverm/phonetics+the+sound+of+language>  
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/+48182605/cpreserven/gcontinuel/vestimatep/lexus+owners+manual+sc430.pdf>