5 Days Melbourne / Phillip Island / Ballarat Gold Mine

Day 1 – Kuala Lumpur – Australia Melbourne
Assemble at the airport for the destination you have been waiting for the Australia Melbourne getaway of your lifetime.

Day 2 (Breakfast) – Melbourne City
Once upon arrival at Melbourne you will be leaded to the check in hotel and discovering the different cultures of another world of a living on earth with your own leisure which will brings you the most popularity sights that you will enjoy the fun filled events of your lifetime. *The name may also refer to the Melbourne City Centre (also known as the "Central Business District" or "CBD") or the City of Melbourne (the Local Government Area of which the Melbourne City Centre is situated). For all other uses, see Melbourne (disambiguation).* **Melbourne** (pronounced /ˈmɛlbən/, locally also [ˈmælbən, -bn̩] is the capital and most populous city in the state of Victoria, and also the second most populous city in Australia. The Melbourne City Centre (also known as the "Central Business District" or "CBD") is the hub of the greater geographical area (or "metropolitan area") and the Census statistical division — of which "Melbourne" is the common name. As of late 2009, the greater geographical area had an approximate population of 4 million. A resident of Melbourne is known as a "Melbournian".
The metropolis is located on the large natural bay known as Port Phillip, with the city centre positioned at the estuary of the Yarra River (at the northern-most point of the bay). The metropolitan area then extends south from the city centre, along the eastern and western shorelines of Port Phillip, and expands into the hinterland. The city centre is situated in the municipality known as the City of Melbourne, and the metropolitan area consists of a further 30 municipalities.

It was founded in 1835 (47 years after the European settlement of Australia) by settlers from Van Diemen's Land. The early settlement was originally known as "Bear brass". It was renamed "Melbourne" in 1837, in honor of William Lamb — the 2nd Viscount Melbourne. Melbourne was officially declared a city by Queen Victoria in 1847. In 1851, it became the capital city of the newly created colony of Victoria. During the Victorian gold rush of the 1850s, it was transformed into one of the world's largest and wealthiest cities. After the federation of Australia in 1901, it then served as the interim seat of government of the newly created nation of Australia until 1927.
Today, it is a centre for the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, sport and tourism. It is the birthplace of cultural institutions such as Australian film (as well as the feature film), Australian television, Australian rules football, the Australian impressionist art movement (known as the Heidelberg School) and Australian styles (including New Vogue and later, the Melbourne Shuffle). The city is also the centre of contemporary and traditional Australian music. For these, it is known as the "cultural capital of Australia".
Melbourne is classified as a Beta World City+ by Loughborough University's GaWC Research Network, and as a City of Literature by UNESCO's Creative Cities Network It has been ranked as one of the top three World's Most Livable Cities by the Economist Group's Intelligence Unit (since 2002), top 10 Global University Cities by RMIT's Global University Cities Index (since 2006) and top 20 Global Innovation Cities by the 2thinknow® Global Innovation Agency (since 2007). The metropolis is also home to the world's largest tram network the main airport serving Melbourne is Melbourne Airport.

Day 3 (Breakfast) – Phillip Island
Soon after breakfast you will enjoy the **Phillip Island** is an Australian island located about 140 km away from Melbourne, Victoria. Named after the first Governor of New South Wales, Arthur Phillip, Phillip Island forms a natural breakwater for the shallow waters of Western Port. The island area is approximately 10,000 hectares. It is 26 kilometers long and 9 kilometers at its widest. It has 97 km of coastline and is part of the Bass Coast Shire.

A 640 meters concrete bridge connects the mainland town San Remo with the island town Newhaven. In the 2001 Census the island's permanent population was 7071. During the summer, the population swells to 40,000. 60% of the island is farmland devoted to grazing of sheep and cattle. Churchill Island and the area around it served as the location for the 1977 Australian film Summerfield.

Phillip Island is a tourist destination visited by 3.5 million people annually. The Penguin Parade at Phillip Island Nature Park, in which Little Penguins come ashore in groups, attracts visitors from all over the world. They come to see one of the few areas where this species of penguin can be seen. Another popular tourist attraction is the Seal Rocks, which host the largest colony of fur seals in Australia (up to 16,000).

In addition to the Penguin Parade, there is also a Wild Life Park where wallabies and kangaroos roam freely amongst the visitors and can be fed by hand. The Wild Life Park hosts over 300 animals (mostly native Australian species). These include Wombats, Koalas, Kangaroos, Tasmanian Devils, various parrots and birds of prey, snakes and reptiles.

The island is recognized as having some of the most consistently reliable and varied surf conditions in the country. The island has hosted various surf events in the past, such as the Rip Curl Pro in 2005 and the Roxy Pro Women's Surfing Festival.

On New Year's Eve the island hosts the Pyramid Rock Festival. Other events include the Churchill Island Working Horse and Pioneer Festival.

Day 4 (Breakfast) – Ballarat Gold Mine
After your satisfying meal of the morning you will be traveling to The **Victorian gold rush** was a period in the history of Victoria, Australia approximately between 1851 and the late 1860s. In 10 years the Australian population nearly tripled.

During this era Victoria dominated the world's gold output. Ballarat for a while ranked number one in terms of gold production.

Gold discoveries in Beechworth, Ballarat and Bendigo sparked gold rushes similar to the California Gold Rush. At its peak some two tonnes of gold per week flowed into theTreasury Building in Melbourne.

The gold era evolved Victoria from a sheep grazing economy based around squatters, into an emerging industrial base and small (yeoman) farming community. The social impact of gold was that Victoria's population boomed and the lack of available land for small farming generated massive social tensions. Those on-going tensions around land and selection (small farming) culminated in the Kelly Outbreak of 1878.

Melbourne was a major Boomtown during the gold rush. The city became the centre of the colony with rail networks radiating to the regional towns and ports. Politically, Victoria's gold miners introduced male franchise and secret ballots, based on Chartist principles. As gold dwindled, pressures for land reform, protectionism and political reform grew and generated social struggles. A Land Convention in Melbourne during 1857 demanded land reform. Melbourne became one of the great cities of the British Empire and the world. Following the huge gold rushes were the Chinese in 1854. Their presence on the goldfields of Bendigo, Beechworth and the Bright district resulted in riots, entry taxes, killings and segregation in the short term and became the foundations of the White Australia policy. In short, the gold rush was a revolutionary event and reshaped Victoria, its society and politics.

Day 5 (Breakfast) – Australia Melbourne
Taking your time in the morning breakfast after so many interesting spots which you have been today you will be memorizing all the destinations which you have enjoyed bringing along with great memories and satisfaction in you. Having your own leisure till you will be guided back to the airport.