

New in New Zealand

Te Tiriti o Waitangi— The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti an agreement between Māori hapu (sub tribes or groups of Māori) and the government of New Zealand.



Te Tiriti was signed on the **6 February, 1840 at Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands**, in the North Island. Māori chiefs and officials of the British Crown signed Te Tiriti.



It was written in both Māori and English. But the translation was not exactly the same. Māori chiefs signed only the Māori version.

Te Tiriti has **three main points** ('articles')

Article One

The British Crown has complete governance over New Zealand forever.



Article Two

The British Crown protects the Māori people, their land, resources, treasures and way of life.

The Māori chiefs will sell their land to the Crown at a price agreed to by the chiefs and the Crown.

Article Three

The British Crown will protect all the people of New Zealand and will give them the same basic rights and privileges of citizenship as the people of Great Britain.



Troubled times

The many differences in the Māori and English translations of Te Tiriti led to misunderstanding and disagreement. It was the main cause of the **New Zealand Wars in the 1860's**.

By 1900 the government no longer thought the treaty was important.

For many years, Māori tried to talk about their problems with government but not much happened to improve the complicated situation.



1970s

In 1971, a large number of Māori **protested at Waitangi**.

The government was shocked and wanted to know why. The Māori Council gave government a long list.

In 1975, an old lady, **Whina Cooper**, and her grand-daughter, led a march from Te Hapua, near Cape Reinga, to Wellington, in anger about the loss of Māori land. People around the world noticed the protests.

In 1975, the Labour government passed the **Treaty of Waitangi Act**. A group was employed to look at the problems with Te Tiriti. The group is called the **Waitangi Tribunal** and works to negotiate with government.



Answer the questions with your tutor

1. What is the **Māori name** for the Treaty of Waitangi? _____
2. Look at the map. Where is **Waitangi**? _____
3. How many years ago was the Treaty of Waitangi **signed**? _____
4. What is the **problem with the translation** of the Treaty? _____
5. How many **articles** are there in Te Tiriti? _____
6. What does **to protect** mean? _____
7. Who are **all the people** of New Zealand? _____
8. Find two words with **prefixes** that mean "not". _____
9. When were the **New Zealand Wars**? _____
10. What does **to improve** mean? _____
11. An **old lady** led a march. What was her **name**? _____
12. **Why** was the lady angry? _____
13. Who **noticed the protests**? _____
14. What does the **Waitangi Tribunal** do? _____

Word find

Act	same
council	long
led	sign
protect	Whina
Reinga	to
ever	world
sell	govt.
all	British
Māori	Wellington
shocked	Waitangi
hapu	came

W	h	i	n	a	d	s	i	g	n
o	a	l	l	c	a	m	e	o	s
r	p	r	o	t	e	c	t	v	h
l	u	R	e	i	n	g	a	t	o
d	y	c	o	u	n	c	i	l	c
M	ā	o	r	i	v	e	s	e	k
B	r	i	t	i	s	h	b	d	e
s	e	l	l	x	s	a	m	e	d
j	e	v	e	r	t	l	o	n	g
W	a	i	t	a	n	g	i	t	o

Mahi tahi — Working together

- All the words in the **Word Find** are on page one of "New in New Zealand". Talk about the pictures with your learner as a review of page one. Help your learner do the Word Find.
- How you use this **Word Find** depends on the level of your learner(s). If they are beginners, colour the words in the Word Find, then match them with words alongside. If they are intermediate level, cover the list of words and have the learners search for words using the information on page one as a guide.

Te Reo — The language

*He aha te mea nui?
He tangata.
He tangata.
He tangata.*

*What is the most important thing?
It is people.
It is people.
It is people.*

During the 1960s and 1970s some older Māori realised their young people could not understand Māori. Kōhanga Reo (pre-schools— for children to speak Māori) began — to save the treasure (taonga) of Māori language. Now, more young people speak Māori fluently, as well as English. Māori is taught in many schools and used in many places.

Pronunciation of Māori words

VOWELS There are 5 vowel sounds. The vowel sounds never change (as they do in English!) The long vowel sounds are usually marked with a macron (line above the vowel). Eg. **Tēnā** koe. Words are usually stressed on the long vowels.

Short vowel sounds

a as in putt
e as in pencil
i as in feet
u as in you

Long vowel sounds

ā as in car
ē as in measure
ō as in your
ū as in roof

CONSONANTS h, k, m, n, ng, wh, p, r, t, w

Learn these Māori words

Haere mai	-	Welcome
Kia ora	-	Hello
Hongi	-	a formal greeting, to press noses
Marae	-	a traditional Maori tribal meeting place
Tangata whenua	-	'people of the land'
Mokopuna	-	grandchildren
Waka	-	canoe
Whānau	-	family
Kōhanga	-	learning place
Mana	-	strength, prestige, power
Taonga	-	treasured thing (e.g. Te Reo Maori)
Tamariki	-	children
Waiata	-	song
Wahine	-	woman
Tāne	-	man



Te Papa — Our place

He kainga mo tātou katoa: A place for all of us.

Last weekend I visited Te Papa. It's the national museum of New Zealand. What a fabulous place! I often visit Te Papa, but this time I especially wanted to visit the marae. Te Marae o Te Papa Tongarewa takes care of many taonga (treasures) and stories that belong to iwi (Māori people) throughout New Zealand. There is a lot to see, think and learn about.

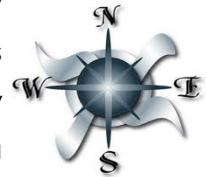


I entered the marae through Te Ara a Hine (the pathway of women), which is lined with delicate art and craft work. I stopped at the top to look out across the brilliant, blue Wellington harbour. The seagulls were being tossed about in the wind, but loving every moment. Sometimes, from this place (the Puwhara), manuhiri (visitors) are announced by someone blowing a huge conch shell, which can be heard from far away.

Te Ara a Tāne (the pathway of men) climbs the outside of the building, re-enacting the steps of Tāne, a legendary figure, climbing to heaven to collect the three baskets of knowledge. The paths meet outside at Te Waharoa (the gateway), which celebrates the meeting of cultures.



A wonderful mixture of carvings depict the courageous navigators who found their way to this country. There is Kupe from Hawaiki, Abel Tasman from The Netherlands, James Cook from England. There is even an aeroplane to acknowledge the people from many other places who have arrived much later, and who continue to arrive. The whakapapa (history) of this marae tells us of many beginnings, many stories, many ethnicities that are this nation's heritage.



I stopped again at Te Ranganui (the grand entrance) where there is a huge, beautiful, stained-glass window. Coloured light filters into the warm, welcoming meeting place.

While I was looking around a group of young men took over the stage, sang and performed a haka. They were excellent. I was glad I had arrived in time to see them.



Te Marae has warmth, colour, energy, shelter, peace and safety. It is a wonderful meeting place but even if you visit it by yourself, as I did, it's a place to stay awhile and feel "at home".

Grammar and punctuation

From the story, find:

5 proper nouns 5 verbs 3 conjunctions 2 apostrophes 1 collective noun
1 auxiliary verb 3 pronouns 3 prepositions 1 hyphenated word 10 adjectives 3 adverbs
E.g. of present perfect tense E.g. of past continuous tense 1 set of quotation marks

Unscramble these words:

triehgae nrdome ainlltrib uterssear iinmuahr eagsucuoar