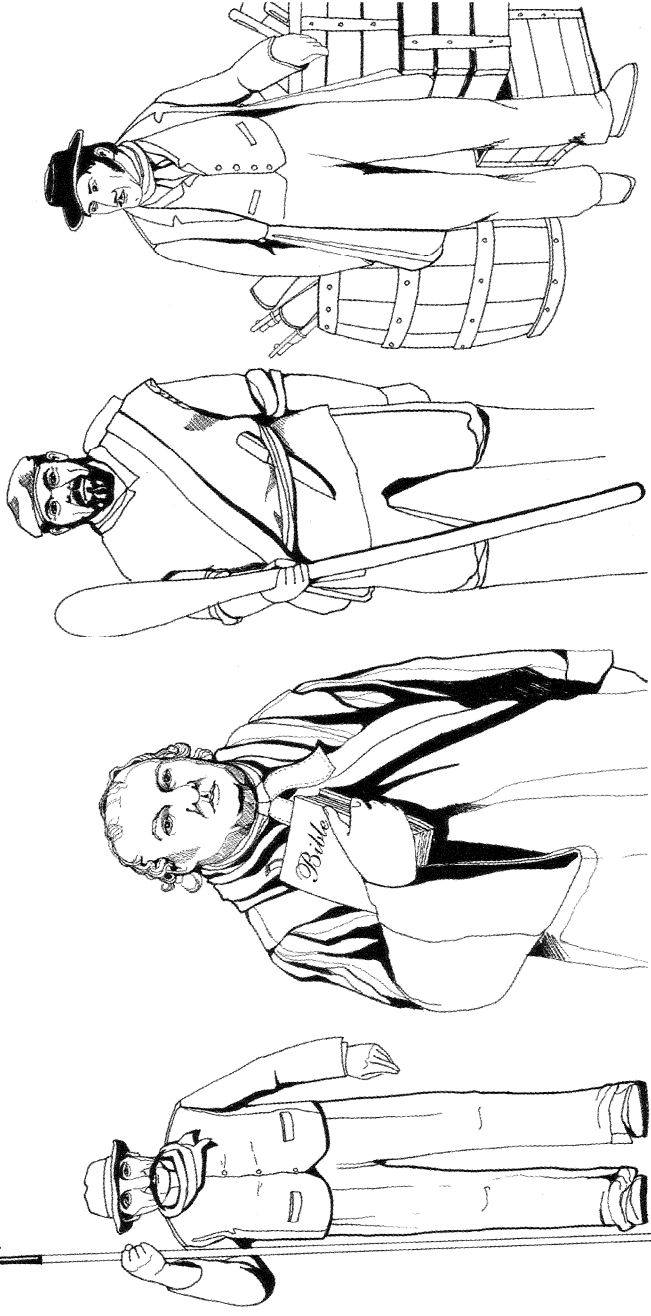


Unit 5

EARLY VISITORS

Explorers such as Captain Cook made people in Australia, North America and Europe interested in coming to the far-off land of New Zealand. The earliest groups to visit were:

WHO	WHEN	WHY	WHERE
whalers	1790s on	to hunt whales for their oil and other products	mostly in the South Island
sealers	1790s on	to hunt seals for their skins to make felt hats	bottom of the South Island
traders	1810 on	to get kauri timber for ship masts and flax to make ropes	mostly in the North Island, especially the Bay of Islands
missionaries	1814 on	to get Maori to become Christians	mostly in the North Island, especially the Bay of Islands



a)

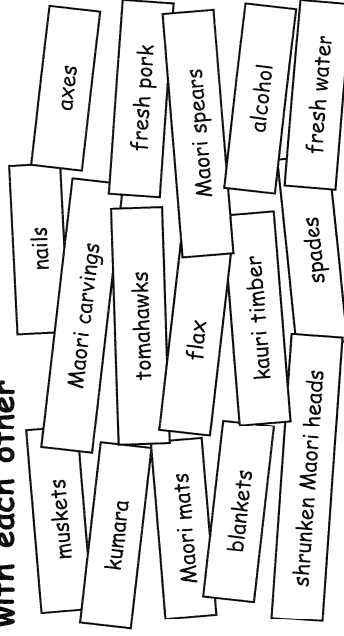
b)

c)

d)

Europeans and their technology led to changes in Maori society. The musket, for example, started musket wars between tribes. Thousands of Maori were killed and thousands were forced to flee their tribal areas. European diseases such as the common cold killed many Maori because they had no immunity (natural protection) to them.

Items that Maori and European swapped with each other



1 Label the drawings above with **SEALER**, **WHALER**, **TRADER** or **MISSIONARY**

2 Look at the trade item boxes. Colour in green the nine items that Europeans wanted from Maori. Colour in blue the seven items that Maori wanted from Europeans.

Unit 6

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

By 1840 about 2000 Europeans/Pakeha were living in New Zealand. Most were British. There were no law courts or government to stop them committing crimes. The British government had sent a special official called the British Resident to live in New Zealand. He was James Busby but he was nicknamed the 'man-o-war without guns' because he had no power.

Many other people in Britain were getting ready to come and live in New Zealand. Britain couldn't just walk in and set up British government in New Zealand. The Maori chiefs would fight it. Britain had to make a treaty with the chiefs first. So the British government sent William Hobson of the British Royal Navy to make a treaty with the Maori. He sailed to Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands, because that was where the British Resident lived.

William arrived at the end of January. He lived on his ship H.M.S. Herald. He did not speak Maori so the missionaries translated the Treaty into Maori.

The Treaty was signed on 6 February 1840. This day is celebrated in New Zealand as Waitangi Day. The Treaty was signed on the lawn outside James Busby's house. That house today is called The Treaty House.

William Hobson represented the British Crown. Many of the Maori chiefs who came to Waitangi signed the Treaty. As each chief signed, William said the Maori he had learned - 'He iwi tahi tatou'. It meant 'We are one people'. The Treaty then went around New Zealand so other chiefs could sign it if they wanted to. Not all did.

There are several versions of the Treaty. Because they are in two different languages - Maori and English - there have been different ideas about what the Treaty said exactly. The Treaty is very short. It has only three points. They are about governing, land and rights and duties.

1 Picture study.

- What treaty is being signed?
- What is the name of the man who has no hat and is shaking hands?
- What Maori words will he be saying?
- Who are the people sitting on the ground in front of the tables?
- Which flag hanging up is the same as the ones on the tables?
- What sort of clothes are the Maori wearing?
- What sort of clothes are the British wearing?

2 Write who or what the underlined term is in the box at the end of each paragraph.

