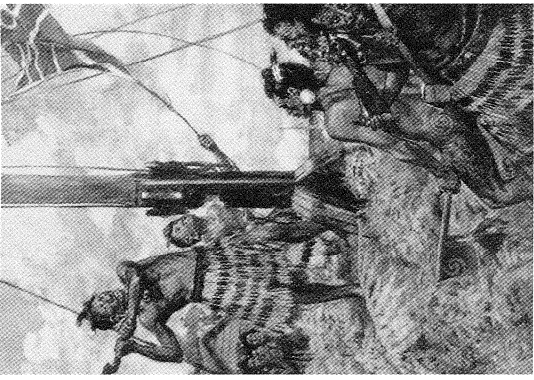


Unit 8

HONE HEKE AND THE FLAGPOLE

After the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi the first official flagpole with the British flag on it was put up on Maika Hill at Kororareka (Russell) in the Bay of Islands.

A Ngapuhi chief called Hone Heke from the Bay of Islands decided to protest against the flagpole. He thought the British flag was taking away the mana (authority, influence) of the chiefs and showing that New Zealand was becoming too British. He thought the chiefs were equal with the British Queen so their flag should be flying alongside. He saw the flag as a sign that British settlers were buying too much land from the tribes. He was also angry that the government and capital had shifted down to Auckland because it took trade away from the Bay of Islands. Since the flagpole had neither blood nor bones, it would not feel pain when it was cut down.



In 1844 one of Hone Heke's chiefs chopped the flagpole down. Twice more the British put up replacement flagpoles and Maori chopped them down. Then the British put up a new flagpole and covered the lower 6 metres of it with iron. The Maori chopped it down too. When fighting broke out between British troops and Maori, the town of Kororareka got wrecked.

This led to a war in the north between British troops and Heke. Some other Maori fought on the side of the British troops.

Hone was helped by a chief called Kawiti who was good at engineering. He made changes to the old Maori pa to make them stronger.

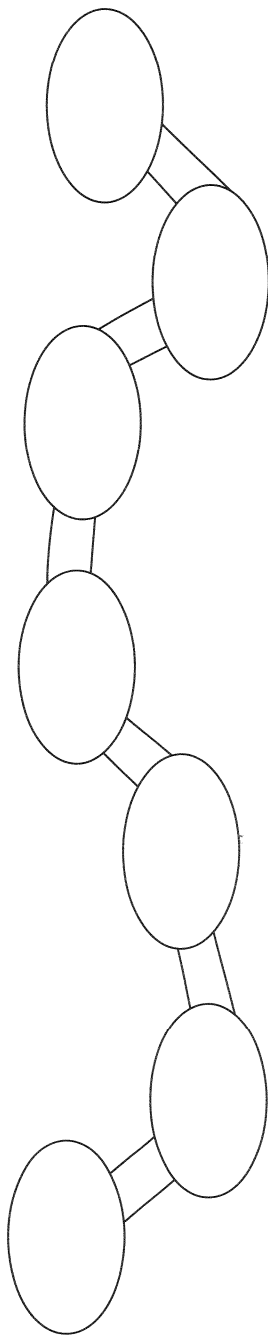
The war lasted a few months and Maori had several victories. The Governor decided to make peace with Heke.

In 1857 a son of Kawiti organised a group of Maori to make a new flagpole to show they were at peace with the British Queen. It was a very special flagpole and nobody ever chopped it down in anger.

1 Underline four reasons on this page why Hone Heke attacked the flagpole.

2 Write the events from the brackets in the order in which they happened into the circles on the history road below.

[Peace in north, Maori cut down flagpole, Kororareka wrecked, first flagpole put up, Kawiti's son organises new flagpole, War in north, Treaty of Waitangi]



Unit 9

THE FIRST MAORI KING

In the 1850s some Maori decided they should elect a Maori king. The Maori king would help keep the mana of the chiefs. He would try to unite all the different tribes. The Pakeha had their own government, but there were no Maori in Parliament and not many Maori qualified to vote.

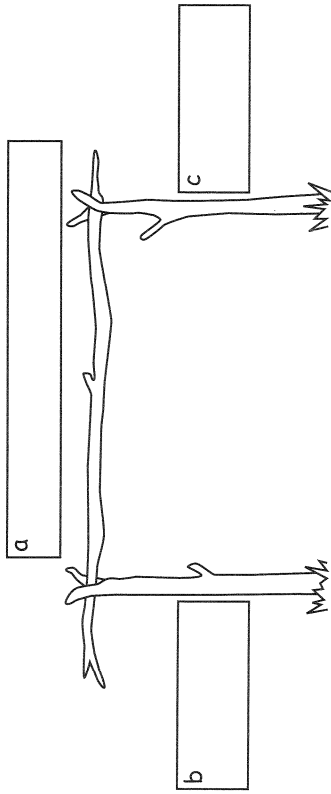
The man chosen to be the Maori king was a Waikato chief called Te Wherowhero. He was crowned at Ngaruawahia in 1858. He took the name of Potatau. His family was connected to the leaders of the main ancestral canoes. He was a great warrior. His father was a famous tohunga (priest or expert). His tribal area had the mighty Waikato River and the famous Taupiri Mountain. It was a central place for other tribes to visit. It had kai moana and food from rivers, land and bush.



Potatau.

The Maori king's house was set up at Ngaruawahia. The King had his own flag and police. Not all the tribes supported him. The ones who did were in Waikato and Taupo. Some tribes on the East Coast and in Taranaki also supported him. They put their lands under the King's protection.

This is how the Maori chiefs saw Maori and Pakeha together. One stick in the ground was the Pakeha Governor. The other stick in the ground was the Maori king. The top stick was the law of God and the Queen.



1 Write labels on to the drawing of the sticks.

2 Underline or highlight six reasons on this page why Maori chose Te Wherowhero as king.

3 Fill in the missing kings or queens or dates.

Timeline of Maori kings and queen	
1858 King:	Potatau
1860 King:	Tawhiao
1894 King:	Mahuta
1912 King:	Te Rata
1933 King:	Koroki
1966 Queen:	Te Atairangikaahu

