

The Treaty of Waitangi

Te Tiriti o Waitangi



Name/Ingoa _____



Word Search

t	v	s	n	h	w	g	d	c	f
n	e	w	z	e	a	l	a	n	d
z	m	h	i	b	i	s	b	a	g
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Waitangi

Hobson

Māori

New Zealand

treaty

Busby

Britain

chiefs



Captain William Hobson

Lived from:

26th September 1792 – 10th September 1842

Born:

Waterford, Ireland

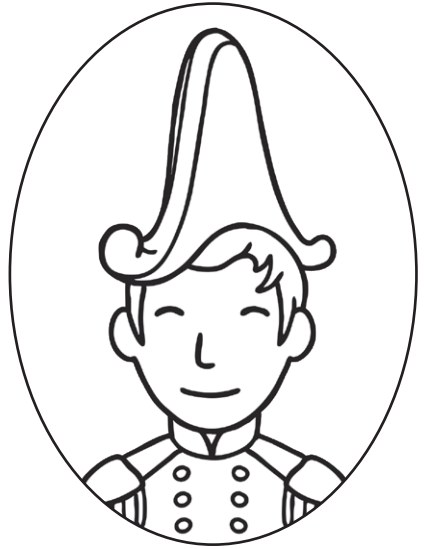
Career:

1803: Joined the Royal Navy

1806: Became a midshipman

1813: Became a first lieutenant

1824: Became a commander



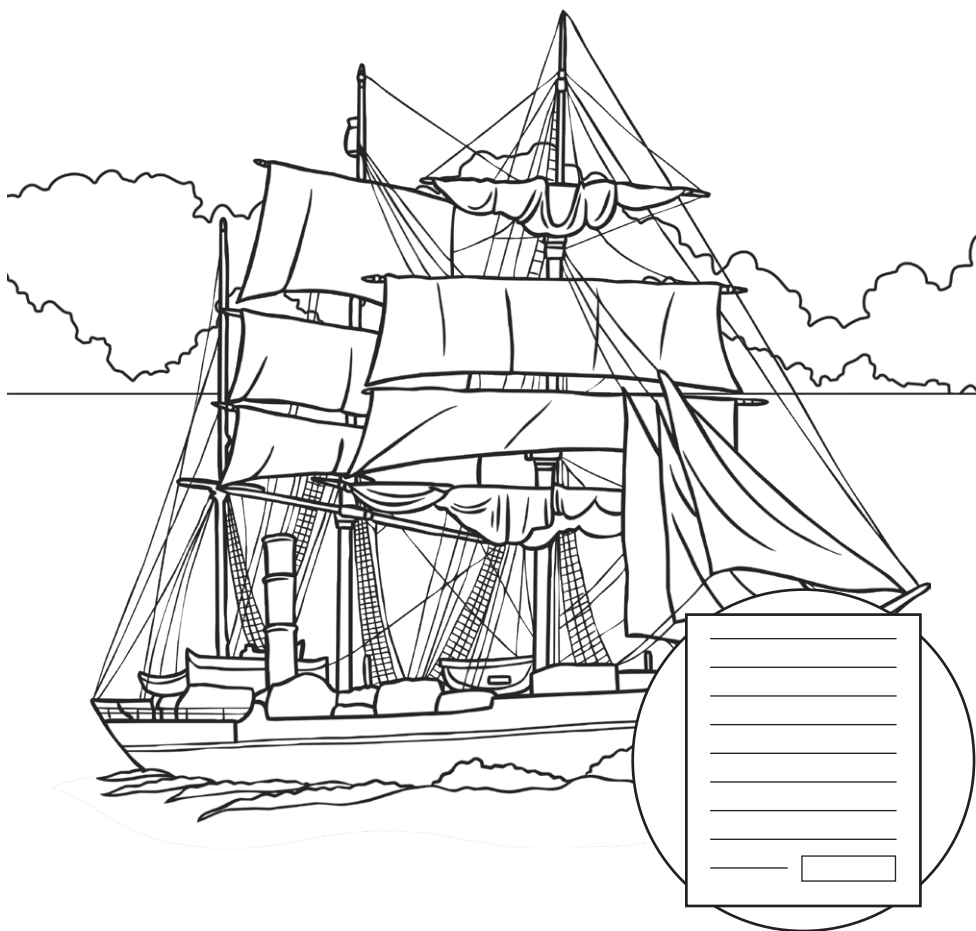
Role in Waitangi:

In 1837, Captain Hobson sailed to the Bay of Islands in New Zealand. He was told that there were many wars happening between the Māori iwi. Hobson returned to England in 1838 to say that the British rulers should be in charge of New Zealand. Hobson went back to New Zealand in 1840, landing in the Bay of Islands. Hobson started to write the Treaty of Waitangi with the help of James Freeman (a secretary) and James Busby, who also wrote the Declaration of Independence of New Zealand.

Around 40 chiefs signed the Treaty on 6th February 1840. About eight copies of the Treaty were made and they were sent around the country to have more signatures added.

Interesting Facts:

William Hobson was eleven years old when he joined the Navy. In 1841, Hobson was made the first Governor of New Zealand.



Questions

1. Using information from the text, fill in the missing words below.

William _____ sailed to _____
_____ because he was told there
were _____ between the Māori iwi.

2. How many chiefs signed the Treaty on February 6th, 1840? Tick **one**.

around 200

around 40

only 5

none

3. How do you think William Hobson felt when he left his family and joined the Navy at eleven?

James Busby

Lived from:

7th February 1802 – 15th July 1871

Born:

Edinburgh, Scotland

Career:

Early career: Teacher in Australia

1828: Went to Spain and France
to study winemaking

1833 onwards: Government Representative

1835: Encouraged Māori chiefs to sign a Declaration of Independence

1840: Wrote the Treaty of Waitangi with William Hobson



Busby in New Zealand:

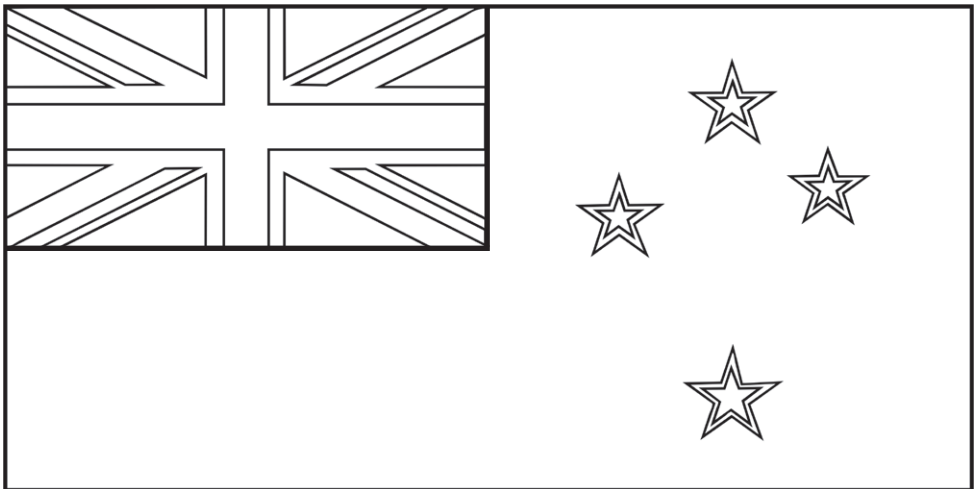
James Busby lived in Waitangi, New Zealand. His job was to protect both the British settlers and the Māori people of New Zealand. Busby did not have any legal power to make arrests and had no police or army to back him up. This made his job very difficult. James Busby was named the British Resident in New Zealand. This job meant he was the first lawmaker in New Zealand and a lot of the legal rules in New Zealand have come from his ideas.

Role in Waitangi:

Busby asked for help with managing the wars between the Māori iwi. Hobson arrived in New Zealand as a result. Hobson returned to England with some of his own and Busby's ideas. Hobson drafted the Treaty of Waitangi with James Busby when he returned to New Zealand. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed at Busby's home in Waitangi. His home is now known as 'Treaty House'.

Interesting Fact:

In 1834, after a New Zealand ship was captured in Australia, Busby made sure that a flag representing New Zealand was recognised to allow New Zealand ships to safely sail to Australia.



Questions

1. Where did James Busby live when he came to New Zealand?

2. What was James Busby's job in New Zealand
Circle the correct answer

- British Resident
- Doctor
- Māori Chief
- Ship's Captain

3. Fill in the three missing words.

James Busby asked for _____
to be sent because of the wars between the
_____.



4. Draw a line between the following questions and their answers.

What was signed at James Busby's house?

Treaty House

What is the house where James Busby lived known as now?

To protect them from attack from Australia

Why did James Busby have to make sure New Zealand ships had a recognisable flag?

The Treaty of Waitangi

Follow Up Activity:

Draw a picture of what you think James Busby's house might have looked like.



Tāmati Wāka Nēnē

Lived from: 1785 (approx.) - 1871

Born: Hokianga New Zealand

Career:

Wāka Nēnē was a leading Ngāpuhi chief. Nēnē fought in the Musket Wars in the 1820s. He became a Christian after meeting some missionaries and changed his name to Thomas Walker (Tāmati Wāka). Nene protected the missionaries and acted as an assistant to the British Resident, James Busby.

Role in Waitangi:

Tāmati Wāka Nēnē was a friend to the pakeha and wanted other chiefs to sign the Treaty. Because he and his brother, Patuaone, were important, they were able to get a lot of northern Māori to sign the Treaty. Nēnē argued that the Māori way of life should be preserved and lands should be protected and it was this that got the chiefs to sign.

At the time of the signing, there were fights happening between Māori. People may have thought the Treaty would be a good way to keep some of the wars and fights from happening. There was also a risk that the French would try to take over of New Zealand, which the Treaty may have helped to protect against.

Interesting Fact:

Tāmāti Wāka Nēnē was also known as the “Father of the Treaty of Waitangi.”



Questions

1. How did Wāka Nēnē act towards British settlers? Tick **one**.

He went to war with them.

He never met any.

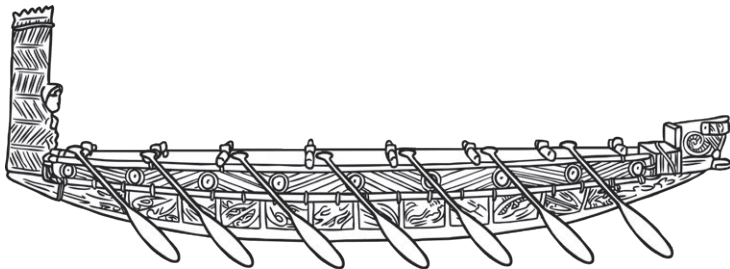
He set up a school for them.

He was a friend to them.

2. Read the following statements and tick the true or false box for each one.

Statement	True	False
There was fighting between Māori tribes at the time of the signing of the Treaty.		
The French also showed some interest in New Zealand.		
Wāka Nēnē was a British settler.		
Wāka Nēnē belonged to the Ngāpuhi tribe.		

3. Why do you think Wāka Nēnē was known as the “Father of the Treaty of Waitangi”?



Hōne Wiremu Heke Pōkai (Hōne Heke)

Lived: Approx. 1807/1808 – 1850

Born: Pakaraka

Career:

Hōne Heke was a very important rangatira (chief) of the Ngāpuhi tribe. He also went on to preach in the Anglican church.

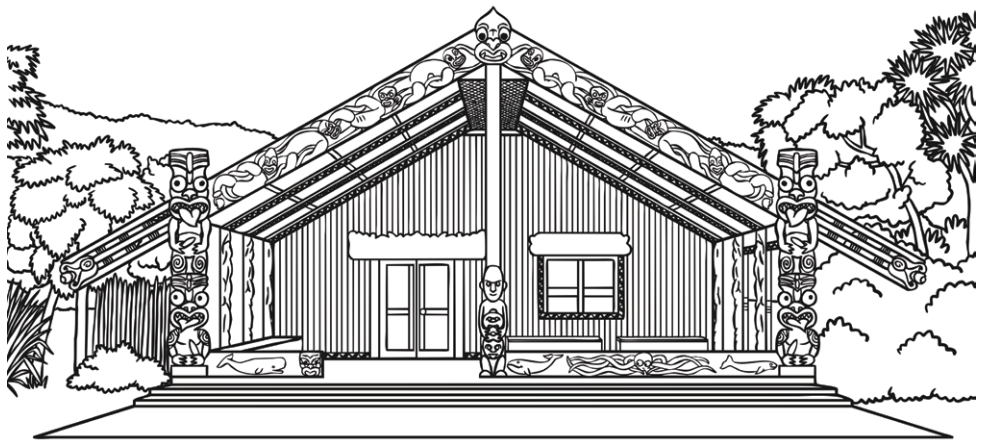
Role in Waitangi:

Some reports say that Hōne Heke was one of the first chiefs to sign the Treaty at Waitangi on the 6th February 1840. Soon after the treaty was signed, the capital of New Zealand was moved to Auckland. Then, customs (a type of tax) were introduced on certain important foods and items. This had a bad effect on the Ngāpuhi people. Heke did not agree with the new taxes and rules of the British government so he began to gather support to fight against them. In 1844, the flagstaff at Maiki Hill was cut down

for the first time with Heke's support. He went on to cut it down three more times to show he did not like what was happening.

Interesting Facts:

Hōne Heke was named Heke Pokai at his birth. After going to a missionary school and becoming a Christian, he took the Christian names Hōne or Hoani (John or Johnny) and Wiremu (Williams).



Comprehension Questions

1. Which tribe was Hōne Heke from? Write in the missing word, remember to put a little line (macron) above the a like this: ā.

Hōne Heke was from the N_____ tribe.

2. What do reports say about Hōne Heke signing the Treaty of Waitangi?

He was the last to sign it.

He never signed it.

He was one of the first to sign it.

He told others not to sign it

3. How many times was the flagstaff at Maiki Hill cut down to protest against British behaviour after the signing of the Treaty?

_____ times

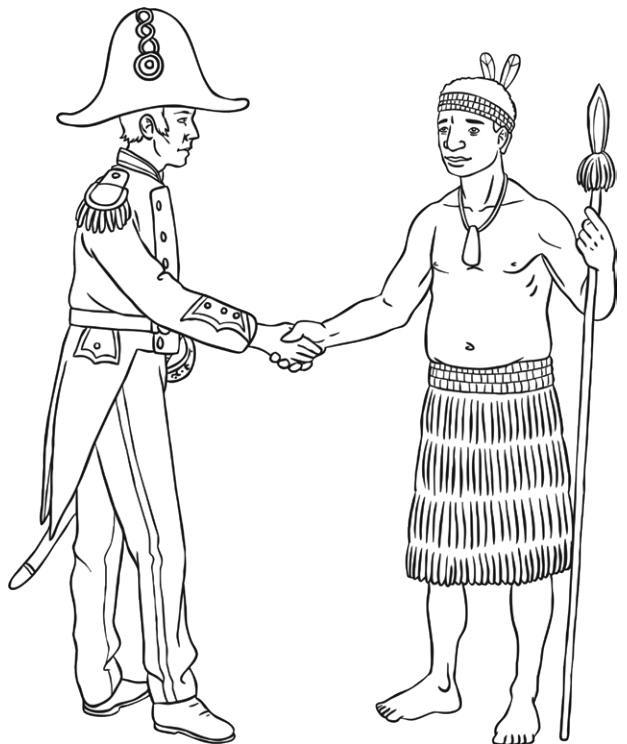
Waitangi Day

Waitangi Day is celebrated on the 6th February to mark the signing of the Treaty in 1840.

Why is the Treaty important?

Up until 1840, there were no formal laws in New Zealand and there was a growing problem with crime and fighting. The Māori people asked Britain for protection from some of the people arriving from England and Europe. James Busby arrived in 1833 and was given the job of British Resident. This meant he had to try to make laws and keep the peace. In 1834, Busby wrote the New Zealand Declaration of Independence (He Wakaputanga o Rangitiratanga o Nu Tireni). The declaration was signed by 34 chiefs to begin with and by 1839, 52 had signed.

In 1840, Captain William Hobson arrived. He asked several hundred Māori to meet with him at Waitangi. The hui (meeting) at Waitangi began on the 5th of February. Hobson read out the Treaty in English while Henry Williams translated it into Māori. The chiefs talked for a long time and, after some encouragement from Wāka Tamati Nēnē, 43 chiefs signed the treaty on the 6th of February. Most of the signatures were signed on the Māori text. Many chiefs did not want to sign or didn't have a chance to sign. The Colonial Office in England decided that the Treaty would apply to all tribes, even those who had not signed.



What does the Treaty say?

The treaty has three articles or parts. The words in the English version of the treaty and the words in the Māori version of the treaty don't mean the same things. The English and Māori had different understandings of what the treaty meant and the rights and protections it gave. The discussion that went with the signing of the treaty was as important as the written versions of the treaty.

The important ideas of the treaty are often called the three 'Ps':

Partnership - Māori have shared power and are part of decision making.

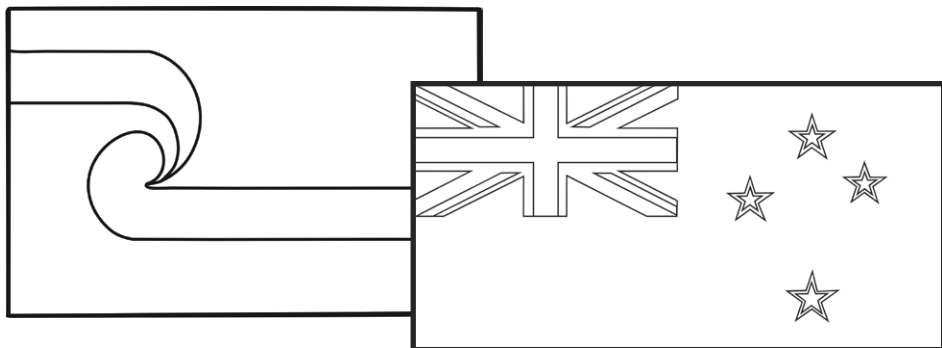
Participation - they have fair and equal right to services, resources and decision making.

Protection - the beliefs, culture and way of life of Māori people are kept safe.

Did the Treaty help?

Trouble began soon after the signing of the treaty when many more settlers started arriving and buying land without asking Māori landowners. The New Zealand land wars started between Māori and the British in 1845 and lasted until 1872. A huge amount of Māori land was confiscated during this time.

In 1975, the Treaty of Waitangi Act created a team that could look into problems where the Treaty was not respected, but it could only look at problems since 1975. Luckily, in 1985, this was changed so that past problems could also be looked into. The terms of the treaty continue to be talked about and debated to this day.



Questions

1. What languages was the Treaty of Waitangi written in? Circle two languages.

English

French

German

Māori

2. What did James Busby write in 1834?

3. Draw a line between the principles of the Treaty with their meanings.

Protection	Māori have shared power and are part of decision making
Partnership	fair and equal right to services, resources and decision making
Participation	the beliefs, culture and way of life of Māori people are kept safe

4. Read the following statements and tick the true or false box for each one.

Statement	True	False
Waitangi Day is on 6 th February.		
After the Treaty was signed, there was peace between everyone.		
The Treaty of Waitangi was written by the Queen.		
The Treaty was written in Māori and English.		
The Treaty meant the same thing to both Māori and the British who signed it.		

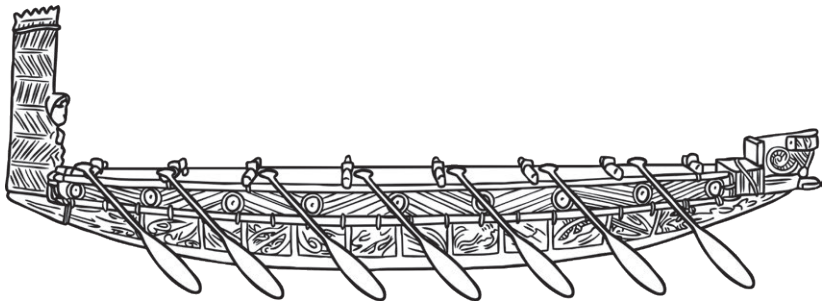
Follow On Activity

Create a set of rules that benefit everyone by filling in a Class Treaty. You could debate and create your own, or your teacher can find one online that you could discuss and sign.

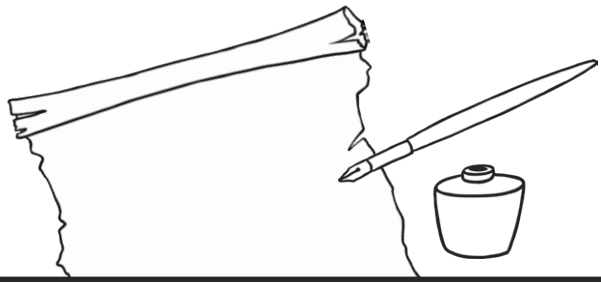
The Treaty Summary



More and more British migrants were arriving in New Zealand and conflict between Māori and non-Māori was increasing.



Captain William Hobson arrived in 1840. His job was to negotiate a treaty with Māori, in the hope that New Zealand would become a British colony.



He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (The Declaration of Independence of New Zealand) was signed by 34 chiefs. This was an early sign that an agreement between Māori and the British Crown would be possible.



In January 1840, Hobson invited several hundred Māori to meet with him in Waitangi. He wrote up a treaty in English and this was translated into te reo Māori by Henry Williams and his son, Edward.

What Does It All Mean?

<p>Rangatiratanga</p>	<p>Tino rangatiratanga is a Māori language term that can be interpreted as 'absolute sovereignty'. This means that one person or group of people has all the power to rule or make laws.</p>
<p>Treaty of Waitangi/ Te Tiriti ō Waitangi</p>	<p>An agreement signed between some of the chiefs of the Māori tribes of New Zealand and the British Resident, James Busby, who represented the Queen.</p>
<p>Declaration of Independence/He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirene</p>	<p>A handwritten agreement signed before the Treaty of Waitangi by Māori chiefs and British representatives. The declaration said that mana (authority) and power to rule would stay with Māori and that settlers could not make laws. The Māori people were given protection as long as they kept the peace both between themselves and between Māori and British people.</p>

Sovereignty	Supreme power or authority to make rules and rule people.
British Resident	A government official that is sent to live in another country. As a representative of the government, a British Resident is allowed to create laws or codes of practice in their new country.
Archdeacon	An archdeacon is a very important priest.
Missionaries	A person sent to a new country to teach about Christianity and the Bible.



Ko ngā pae tawhiti
whāia kia tata,
ko ngā pae tata,
whakamaua kia tina.

The potential for
tomorrow depends
on what we
do today.

twinkl