



**Tuia
Mātauranga**

**Pukapuka mahi /
Activity book**



Kia ora, I'm Kuaka the Explorer.

Way back, Pacific people followed me all the way to Aotearoa New Zealand. I know my way around, all right!

Come with me on a new adventure – and find out what makes you you.

- Find me in the Tuia Mātauranga truck
- Learn more about me on page 2 of this booklet

To get started you can explore the places that tell a story of you. Try the Kuaka the Explorer activity.

The history of Aotearoa New Zealand has many perspectives, some lesser known than others. We present some here, and we welcome yours.

Sharing knowledge and hearing different perspectives gives us an opportunity to learn more about the history of Aotearoa New Zealand, the nation's identity, language and culture, and to help shape the future.

The Ministry of Education would like to acknowledge the contribution of iwi, the waka community, historians, National Library, Land Information New Zealand and resource collections in Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand, Te Papa and NZ History.



Introduction to Kuaka the explorer character



Here's what to do:

- Make a kuaka. Use the template provided on the website (www.tuiaeducation.org.nz/kuaka-the-explorer), or make your own. Encourage the rest of your family to make one because kuaka travel in flocks.
- Decorate your kuaka.
- Take photos of your flock of kuaka in places that are important to you and your whānau. You don't have to be in the photo – but it's okay if you want to.
- Put your photos together with a story to create a montage or scrapbook.
- Share this with your family (and others if you have permission!) Try the gallery on www.tuiaeducation.org.nz/gallery

Some questions that might help you get started

What are places that are important to my family and me now?

Marae, church, park, school

.....

Where are the places that my parents and grandparents used to go?

Work, their school, their birthplace, celebrations, favourites

.....

What places have significance?

Monument, place of achievement, rugby ground, art gallery

.....

What places are the story of you?

Mountain, river

.....

What places do you like to chill?

Bach, bush

.....



Kuaka

Kuaka (bar-tailed godwits) are amazing Pacific travellers.

They fly here from Alaska to feed, then make the long return voyage to breed.

Tens of thousands of kuaka flock to Aotearoa New Zealand in spring to rest and feed on our shores.

They're exhausted when they arrive. The first thing they do is drink, then sleep.

Kuaka can fly about 12,000 kilometres at one time – farther than any other bird.

They eat sea worms, bugs, shellfish, and even berries.

Kuaka use teamwork in the sky – they take turns flying at the front of the flock.

Flying kuaka are known as “waka kuaka”.



Ben on Flickr. CC BY-ND 2.0.



James Bailey. CC BY-NC



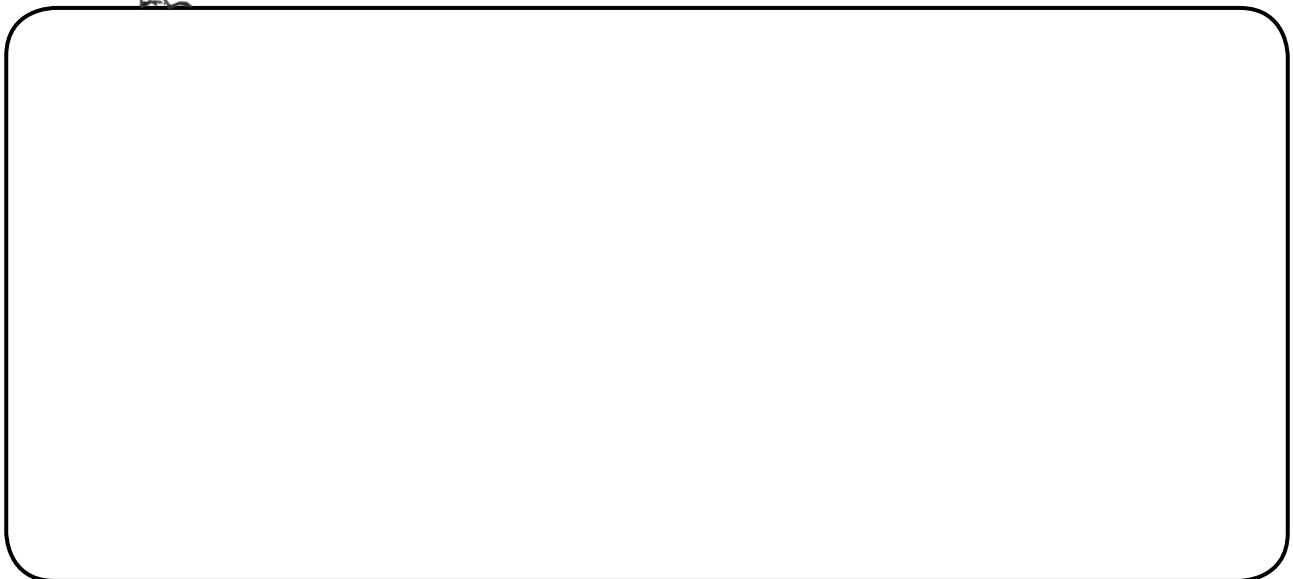
Bar-tailed godwits by Ben on Flickr. CC BY-ND 2.0.



Draw your own kuaka

In the truck?

Find me and do a rubbing



This is me and my whānau

A name is a gift given to identify who you are. How we got our name can tell a story.

Find out the story of your name.

My name is

My surname is from

My family comes from.....

Sketch yourself with your whānau!



A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for drawing a sketch of oneself and their whānau.

Tōku pepeha

Ko te maunga.

Ko
te awa/roto/moana.

Ko te whānau.

No ahau.

maunga / mountain, awa / river, roto / lake, moana / sea, kāinga / home, whānau / family



How do you introduce yourself?

Picture of me

Collaborative

Accountable

Ethical

Investigative

Tolerant

Creative

Resilient

Helpful

Curious

Innovative

Willing

Caring

Brave

Fair

Just

Kind

Honest

Reliable

Persistent

Responsible

Independent

Reflective

Hard-working

Courageous

Compassionate

Loyal

Thoughtful



Capturing a moment in time

Write down some interesting questions that you could ask someone in your whānau about their childhood



Archives New Zealand (AAAD 699 W2953 Box 22 / m). CC BY 2.0.

Interview an adult in your whānau. What surprising stories can they tell you from when they were your age? Write five questions you could ask.

Question 1:

Question 2:

Question 3:

Question 4:

Question 5:

In the truck?

Collect a set of He Meka! He Meka! cards. They'll help you write your questions.

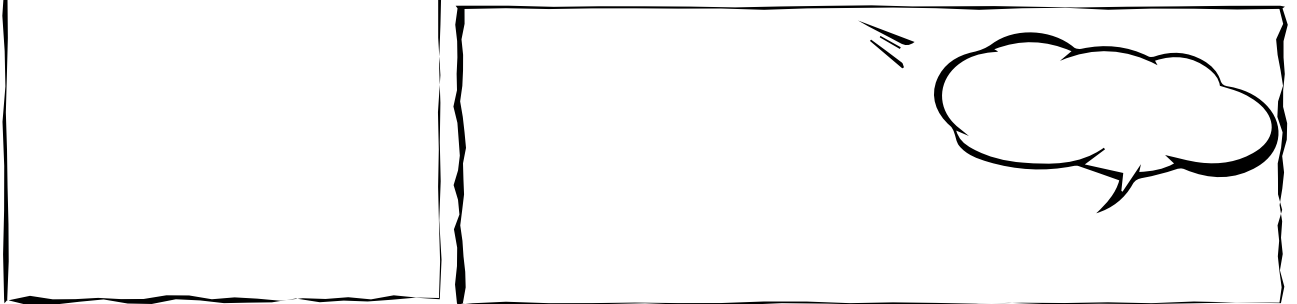
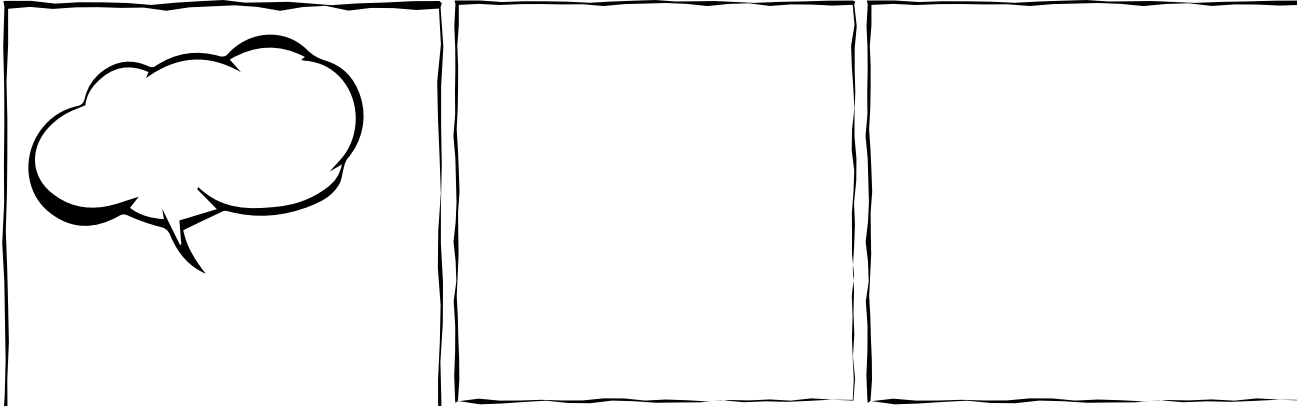
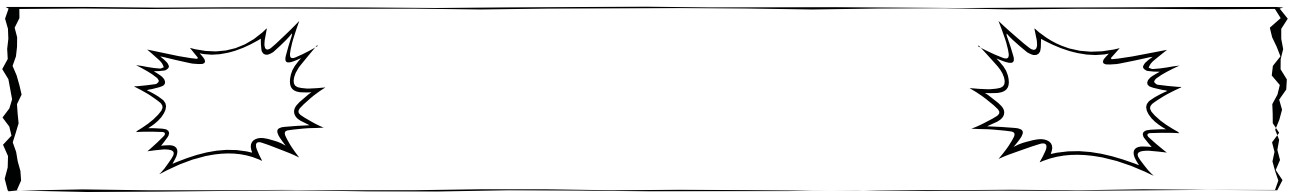
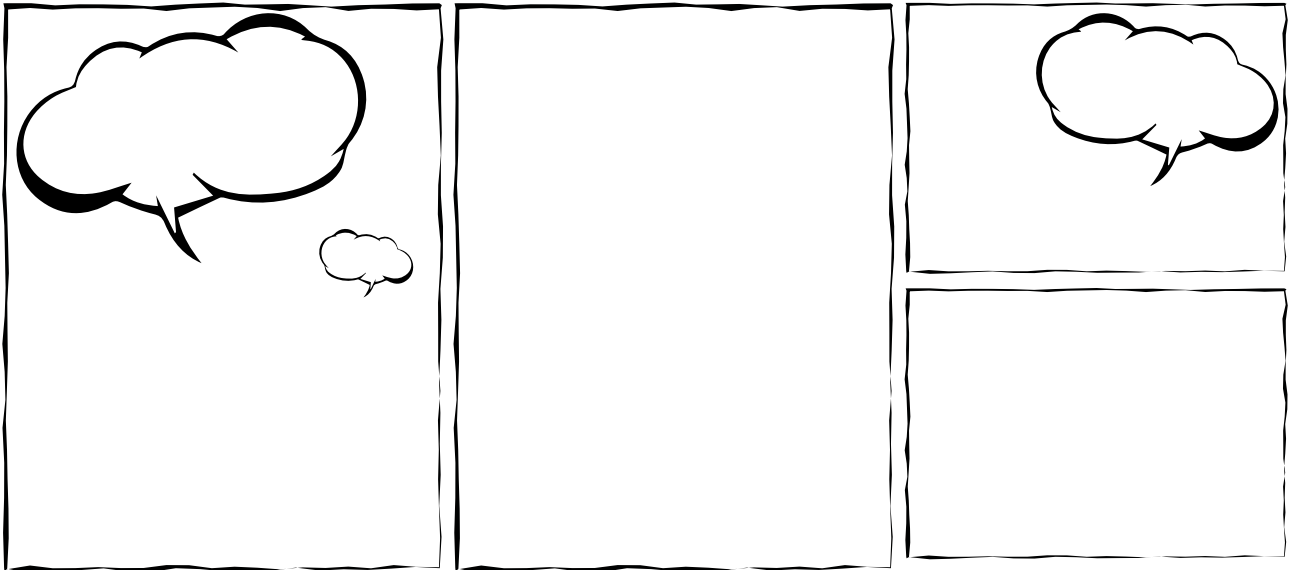
At home?

Go to tuiaeducation.org.nz



What's special about your town?

Tell a story about something amazing that happened in your town a long time ago – comic strip style!



Place names

Where do place names come from?

Place names tell you where you are, and who was here before you.

Write the name of the place you live



Find out three facts about your place

Fact 1:.....

.....

Fact 2:.....

.....

Fact 3:.....

.....

Write three things you like about your place

1.

2.

3.



Kupe explores Aotearoa



The great explorer Kupe was the first person to name parts of Aotearoa – from the bottom of the South Island to Hokianga in the north.

These names live on, nearly 1,000 years later!

This map shows places the explorer Kupe visited in Hokianga.

**Crack the code to write the place names.
Can you find them on the map?**

1 .-/.-./.-/.//-.//..-/.-./.-

2 -/.//.../---/-.-/.//.-/-./--./.-//.-//.-./.-./.-/.

3 --/--/.../..-/-.-/--/--/.../..-

A	.-	N	--
B	O	---
C	...-	P	.-.-.
D	---	Q	---.-
E	.	R	.-.
F	...-	S	...
G	---.	T	-
H	U	.-
I	..	V	...-
J	.-.-.-	W	.-.-
K	.-.-	X	-.-.-
L	...-	Y	.-.-.-
M	--	Z	----.

Find out about Morse Code!

When and how has this code been used?



What's in a name?

British settlers renamed parts of Aotearoa New Zealand after famous people and events. These places already had Māori names. Some of the Māori names they replaced have now been restored.

Mark these places on the map

Put a dot and a name on your nearest town.

Does it have another name?

Taranaki
Mount Egmont

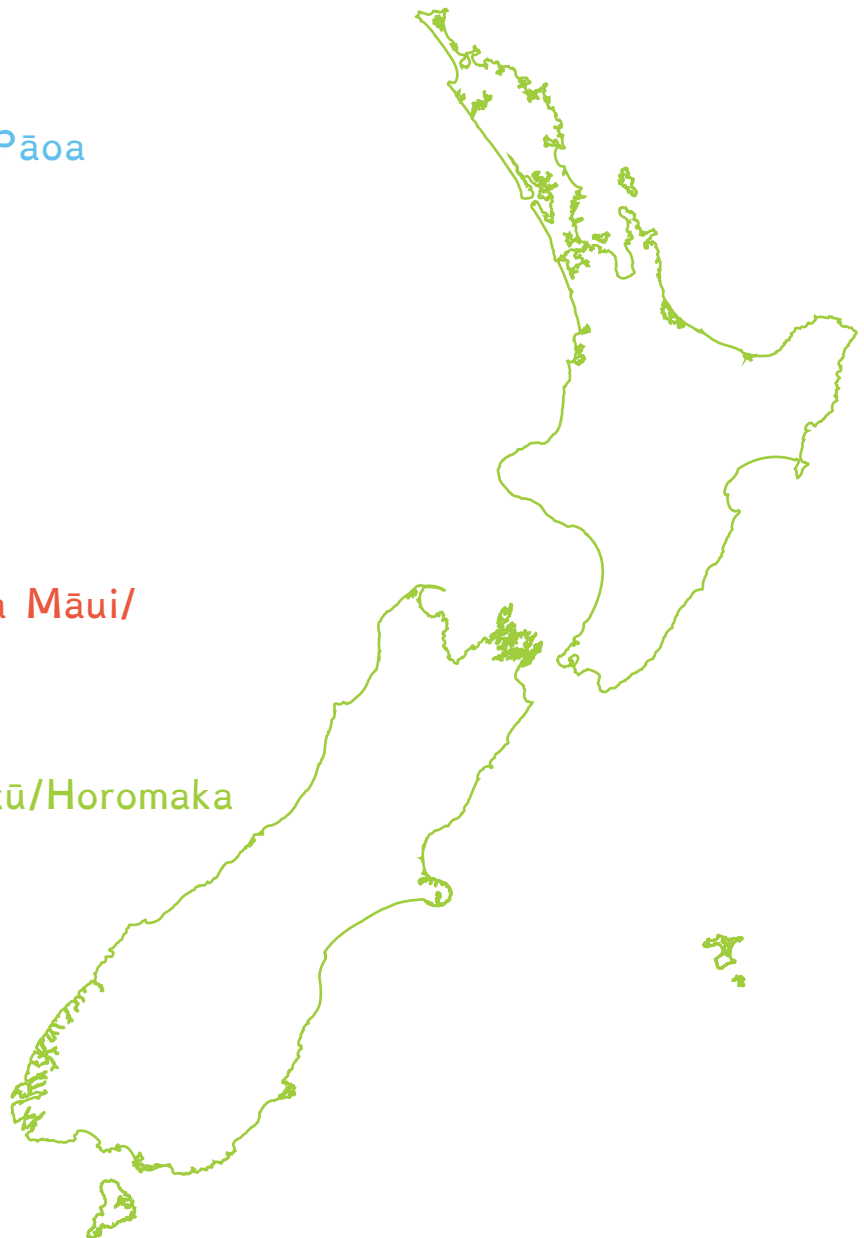
Te Upoko o te Kuri a Pāoa
Young Nicks Head

Te Moana-a-Raukawa
Cook Strait

Aorangi/Aoraki
Mount Cook

Te Punga o Te Waka a Māui/
Rakura
Stewart Island

Te Pataka o Rakaihautū/Horomaka
Banks Peninsula



Go Geocaching!

Geocaching is a type of treasure hunt. Locate some of your local historic sites and find the Tuia Mātauranga geocaches. Collect all the caches in an allocated area, then pick up a collectable token from in the truck!

1. Make an online account or download the Geocaching© app
2. Find the geocaches in your area. Don't forget to take a pen.
3. Found a geocache? Sign and date the log book – put back the geocache where you found it.
4. Write down the secret word – keep it safe!
5. Got all the secret words? Ka rawe! Write them in this booklet
6. Pick up your collectable token from staff in the truck and place it in this booklet.



Want to keep on geocaching? Take the GeoTour!

Collect geocaches from around Aotearoa and get a special limited edition GeoTour token. Find out more at tuiaeducation.org.nz.

CACHE CODE 1:..... CACHE CODE 4:.....

CACHE CODE 2:..... CACHE CODE 5:.....

CACHE CODE 3:..... CACHE CODE 6:.....

TUIA TRUCK CACHE SENTENCE:

Find the words around the truck to make a sentence and collect your Kuaka badge:

M..... c..... a..... B..... C.....

s..... t... T..... o..... W.....

Which waka for the job?

Waka come in many shapes and sizes. Some are made for travelling on oceans, and others are for taking short trips across rivers.

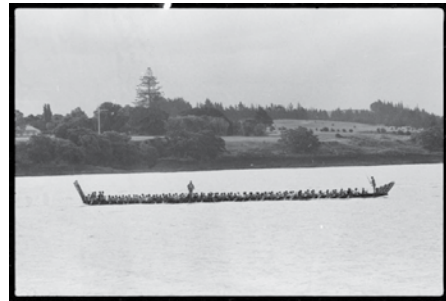
Look at these three waka. Write which one you think is good for:

- carrying a big group of warriors
- ferrying people and goods across harbours
- staying stable on big waves
- taking small groups of people up rivers
- carrying warriors who died in battle
- moving fast on the ocean

Waka taua

9–30 metres long. Made from three sections.

.....
.....
.....

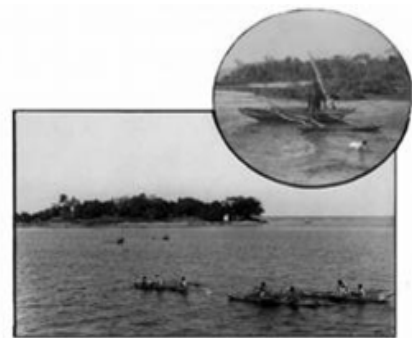


Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. Photograph taken by Ian Mackley. Reference no. EP/1974/0309/3A-F

Waka ama

Has an outrigger on the side for balance.

.....
.....
.....



Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa. Registration no. MA1017208

Waka tīwai

Made from a hollowed-out log.

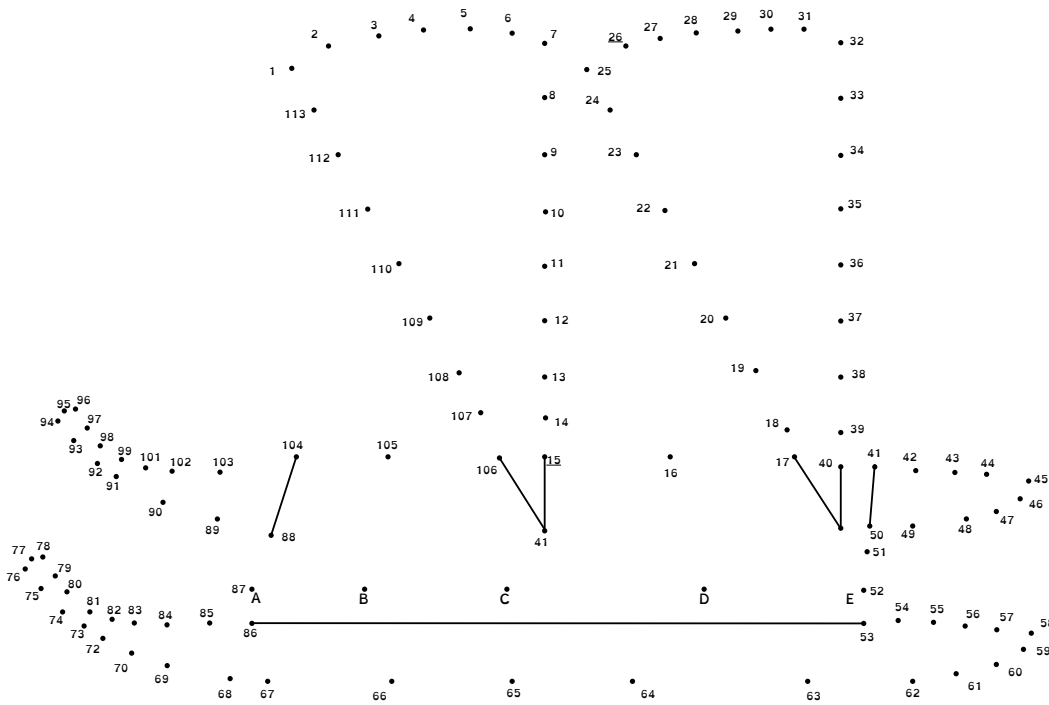
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Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa Reference: F.006489/05

Waka hourua – Pacific sailing canoes

Label the parts of the boat



Waka hourua have two hulls and two masts. Strong and sturdy!
 Every part of the waka hourua was tied in place – no nails or bolts.
 Top speed: 12 knots (22 kilometres per hour).

Hiwi– hull

Kiato– crossbeam

Hoe tere– steering paddle

Manawa– mast step

Papa– deck

Rauawa– gunwales

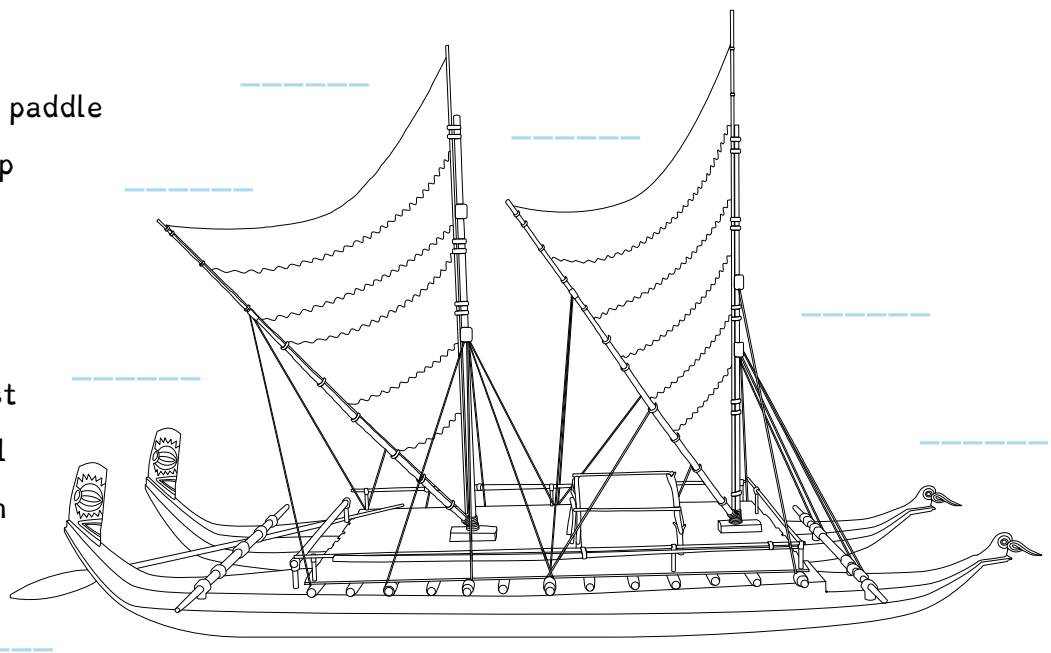
Manu– bow sprit

Taurapa– stern post

Rā matua– mainsail

Rā taunaki– mizzen

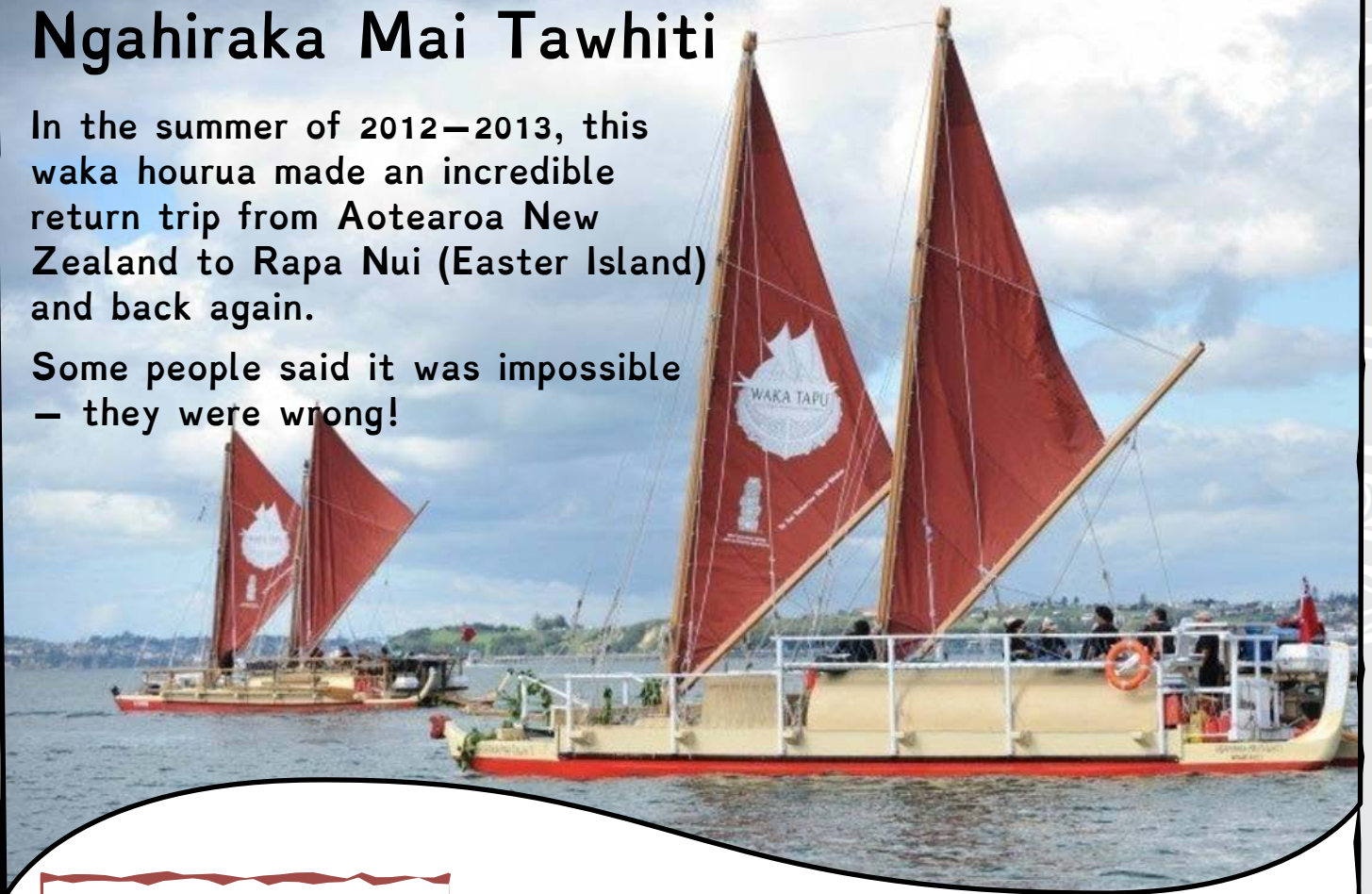
Taura– rope



Ngahiraka Mai Tawhiti

In the summer of 2012–2013, this waka hourua made an incredible return trip from Aotearoa New Zealand to Rapa Nui (Easter Island) and back again.

Some people said it was impossible – they were wrong!



FACTS

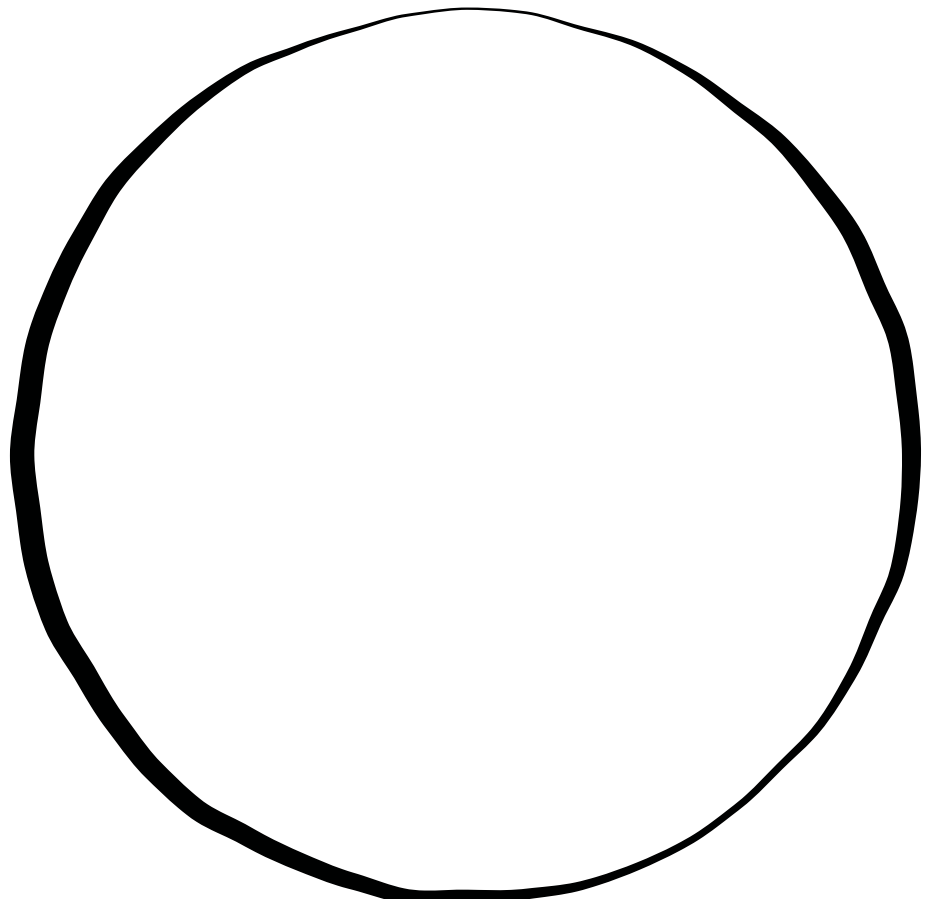
- The crew navigated by using the stars, sun, moon, swells, and sea life. No GPS on this waka.
- The leg to Rapanui took 43 days!
- 10–12 sailors were on board at a time.
- The waka hourua was built by Hekenukumai Puhipi (“Hec” Busby) from Northland. It’s named after his wife.

In the truck?

Find the symbol for *Ngahiraka Mai Tawhiti* and do a rubbing

At home or school?

Draw a symbol for *Ngahiraka Mai Tawhiti*



Haunui

Haunui is a replica of a waka hourua. It was built in Auckland, using natural and high-tech materials.



FACTS

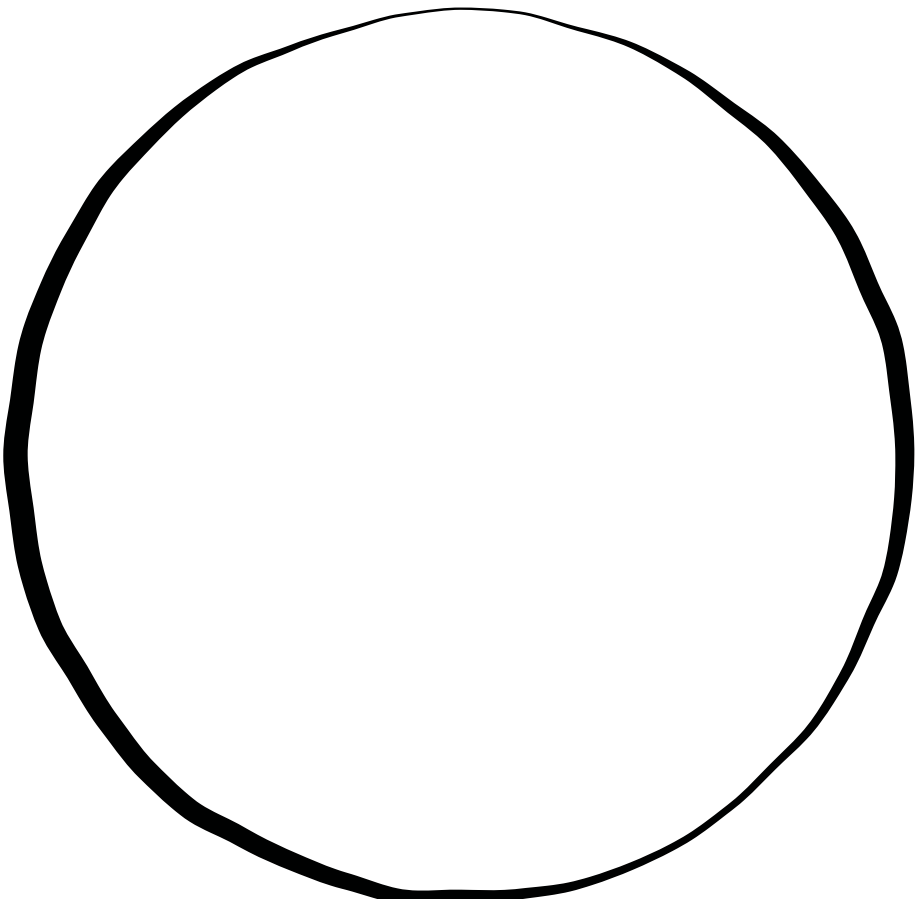
- Haunui is 22 metres long.
- Its design was based on a waka called *Te Au o Tonga* in Rarotonga.
- Initially named *Va'a Tele*, Haunui was later named after the Tainui orator, John Haunui.
- Haunui has sailed to dozens of places, including Tahiti, the Galapagos Islands, Hawai'i, and Mexico.
- Haunui is based in Tāmaki, but it's spiritual home is in Kawhia.

In the truck?

Find the *Haunui* symbol and do a rubbing

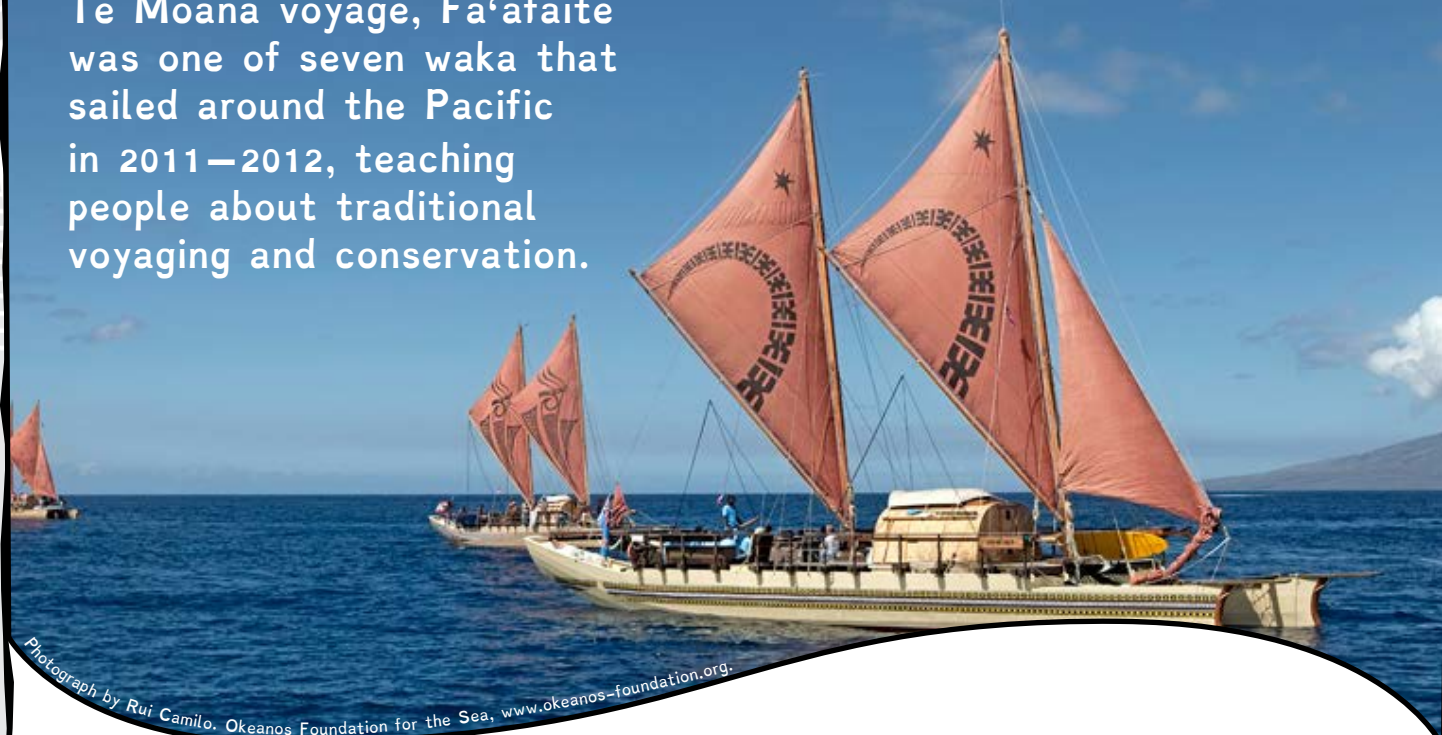
At home or school?

Draw a symbol for *Haunui*



Fa'afaite

As part of the Te Mana o Te Moana voyage, Fa'afaite was one of seven waka that sailed around the Pacific in 2011–2012, teaching people about traditional voyaging and conservation.



Photograph by Rui Camilo, Okeanos Foundation for the Sea, www.okeanos-foundation.org.

In the truck?
Find the symbol for Fa'afaite and do a rubbing

At home or school?
Draw a symbol for Fa'afaite

FACTS

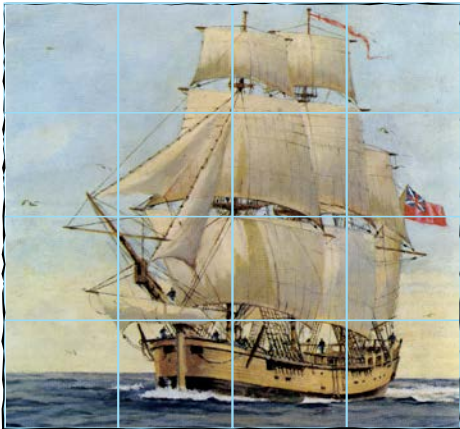
- The Te Mana o Te Moana crew came from 11 countries, including Tonga, Papua New Guinea, and Aotearoa New Zealand.
- A number of the crew had never sailed aboard waka before.
- Fa'afaite can carry 18 crew.
- Like Haunui, its two engines are solar powered.
- Fa'afaite was built in Auckland alongside Haunui, then gifted to Tahiti Voyaging Society.

HMS Endeavour

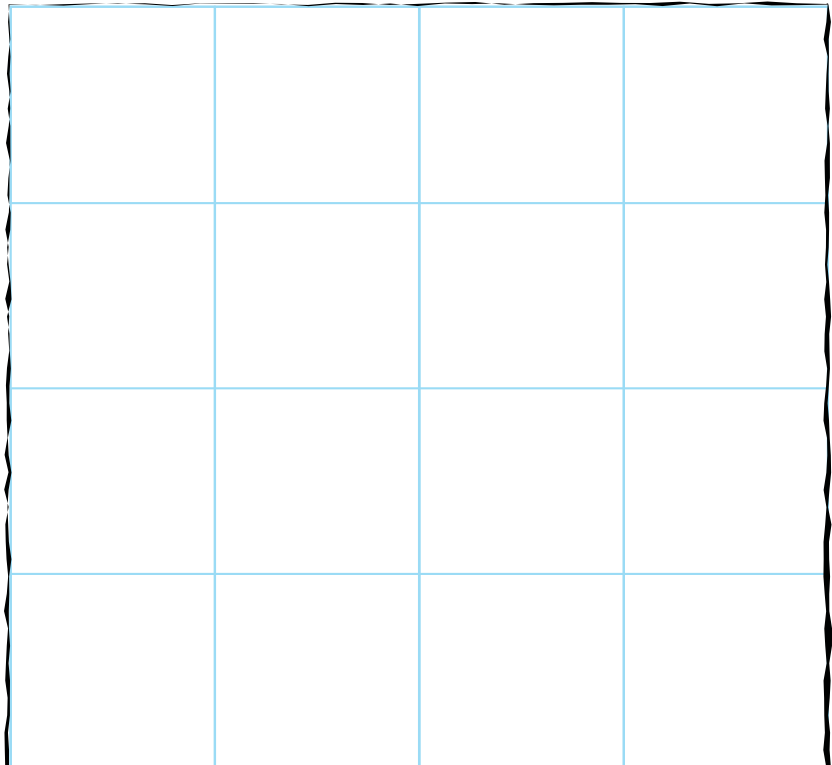
The *Endeavour* was a flat-bottomed ship known as a “bark”. It had heaps of space for storing supplies – it was originally built to carry coal.

Use the grid to enlarge the ship, then name the parts

- Mainmast
- Weather deck
- Tops
- Bowsprit
- Rudder
- Rigging
- Capstan winch



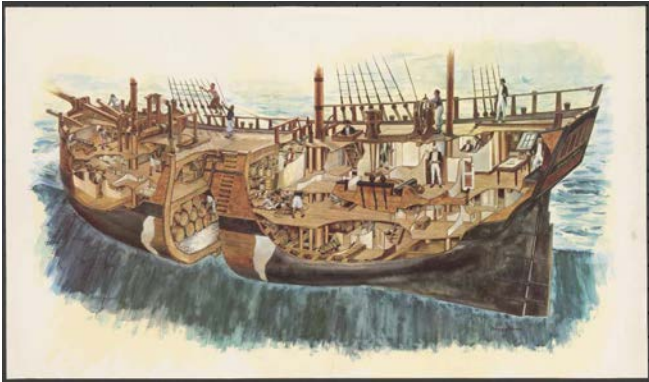
HMB Endeavour. Archives New Zealand (AAAD 699 Box 23 / 1). CC BY 2.0.



FACTS

- The *Endeavour* was 32 metres long and had four decks.
- Its strong wooden frame was made of oak.
- Its flat bottom meant it wouldn't fall over or get stuck on shore when the tide went out.

Voyage of the Endeavour



National Library of Australia (PIC Drawer 6752 #S4773/nla.obj-136065213)

The *Endeavour* explored the coast of Aotearoa New Zealand in 1769–1770. It was a British Royal Navy ship, and its captain was Lieutenant James Cook.

In the truck?

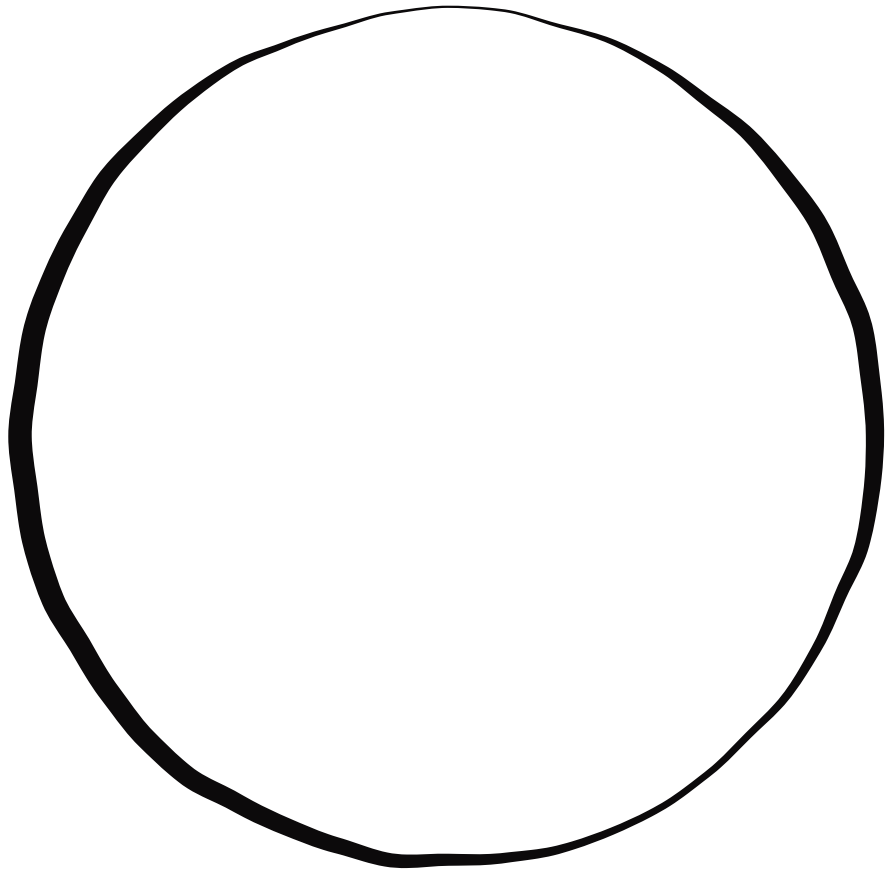
Find the symbol for the *Endeavour* and do a rubbing

At home or school?

Draw a symbol for the *Endeavour*

FACTS

- One of the youngest people on board was Cook's 12-year-old cabin boy, Isaac.
- The ship nearly sank when it hit coral off the coast of Australia. The crew heaved six cannons overboard to help keep it afloat.



- It had three names in its lifetime: the Earl of Pembroke, the *Endeavour*, and the Lord Sandwich. This confused historians for ages!
- The ship was packed with scientific equipment to study the sky in the Pacific, especially the movements of the planet Venus.
- Top speed: 8 knots (15km per hour).

Spirit of New Zealand

The *Spirit of New Zealand* was built in 1986 to teach young people to sail on an old-fashioned “tall ship”. It’s at sea for about 340 days each year.



Andrea - Spirit of New Zealand. Wikimedia Commons. CC BY 3.0.

FACTS

- The *Spirit of New Zealand* has a steel hull and three masts. It’s 45 metres long, including the bowsprit.
- This style of ship is known as a “barquentine”.
- It can carry 40 trainees and 14 crew on overnight trips.
- The young crew learn about teamwork and discipline – not just how to sail!
- It’s one of the world’s busiest youth training ships.

In the truck?

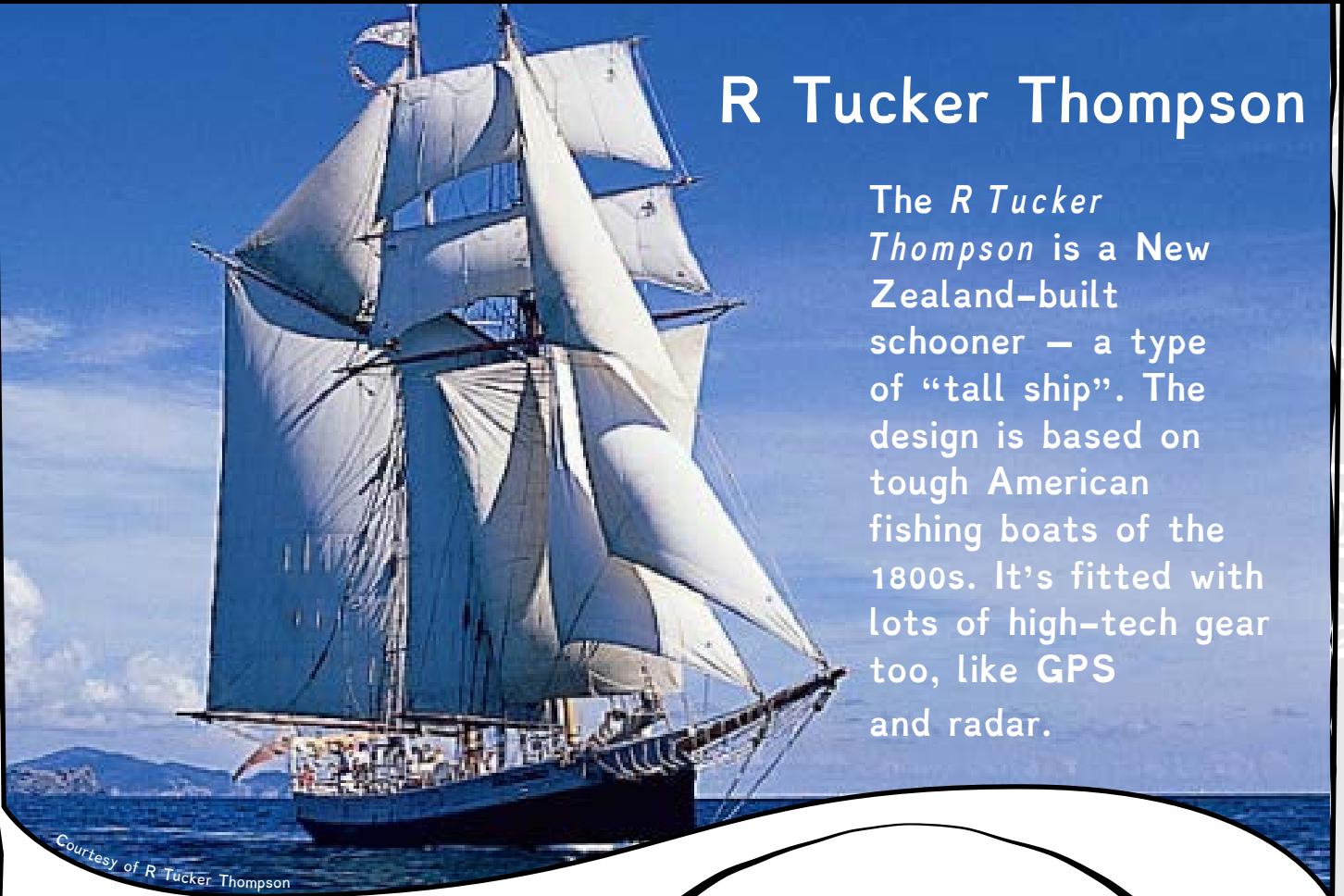
Find the symbol for the *Spirit of New Zealand* and do a rubbing

At home or school?

Draw a symbol for the *Spirit of New Zealand*

R Tucker Thompson

The *R Tucker Thompson* is a New Zealand-built schooner – a type of “tall ship”. The design is based on tough American fishing boats of the 1800s. It’s fitted with lots of high-tech gear too, like GPS and radar.



Courtesy of R Tucker Thompson

FACTS

- The *R Tucker Thompson* was built in Northland and launched in 1985.
- There are two double cabins and 11 single cabins on board.
- There’s even a hot shower!
- The hull is made of steel and the deck is laid with sturdy kwila wood.
- More than 120,000 people have taken a trip on the *R Tucker Thompson*!

At home or school?

Draw a symbol for the *R Tucker Thompson*

In the truck?

Find the symbol for the *R Tucker Thompson* and do a rubbing

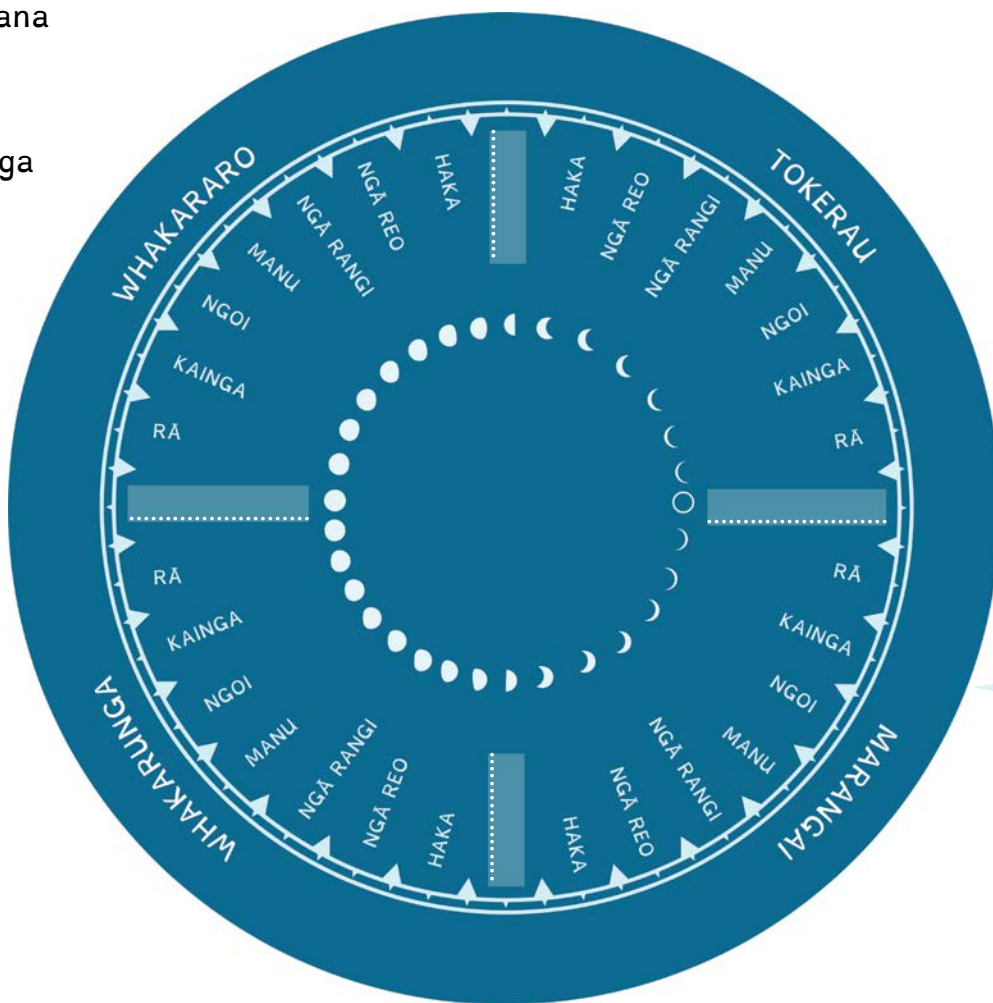
Star compass

Like the Sun, stars rise in the eastern horizon and set in the western horizon. Navigators who know the direction and position in which the stars rise and set can use the horizon as a compass. Knowledge of the night sky is the most important of the mental constructs of knowledge needed for wayfinding. The star compass was devised to help navigators memorise this knowledge.

Pacific navigators memorise a star compass like this to assist with identifying their location, and maintaining course.

Name the points on the star compass

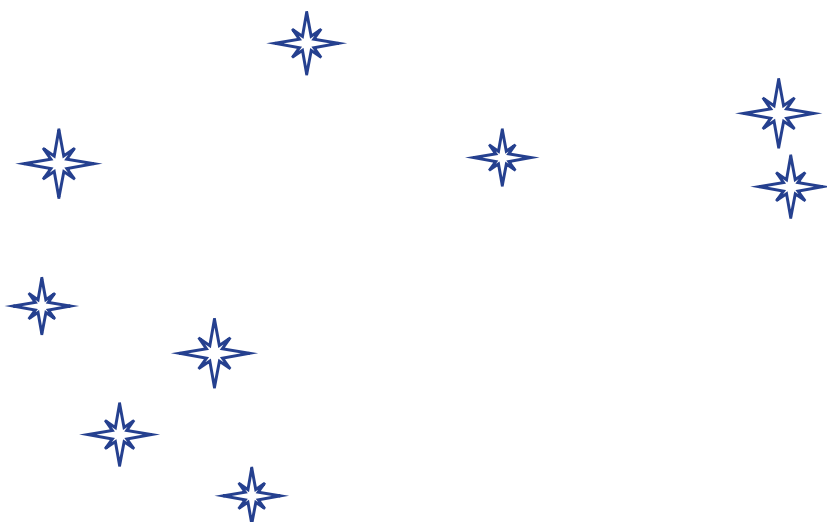
- Tomokana
- Raki
- Tonga
- Whitinga



- Navigators had to memorise more than 200 stars and where they rise and set, and in what order.
- The “quarters” of the compass are named after the four winds.
- Navigators steered their waka towards a star on the horizon, following dozens of stars each night.
- The sun and moon are also used with the star compass to help maintain course.

Matariki: ‘Ngā Mata o te Ariki – The Eyes of the God’

Matariki is the star cluster that rises at the start of the Māori New Year in mid winter. It’s also a celebration of the past and future – a time to tell stories and plan ahead.



The Matariki star cluster rises in the mid-winter sky.

It’s a new beginning.

What are the things that you are proud of from the last year?

.....

.....

.....

What are the things you want to do this year?

.....

.....

.....

Draw a face that suits the character of each star

Waipunarangi

Waipunarangi cleanses the land with the falling waters from the sacred sky.

Some say there are two additional stars in Matariki:

Hiwa-i-te-rangi

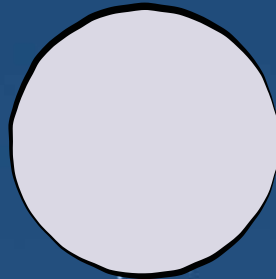
Hiwa-i-te-rangi leaves us with hope for the year ahead.

Pōhutukawa

Pōhutukawa guides those who have passed on.

Waitā

Waitā oversees the domain of salt water.



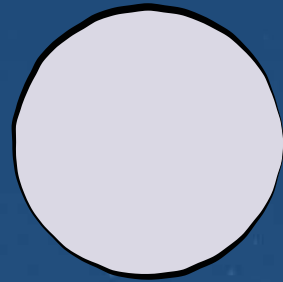
Waipunarangi



Hiwa-i-te-rangi



Waitā

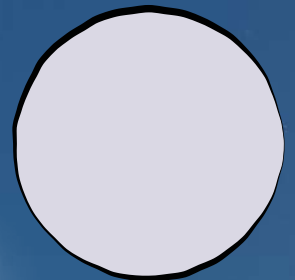


Ururangi



Ururangi

Ururangi brings forth the winds of change and opportunity.



Waitī

Waitī

Waitī oversees the domain of freshwater.

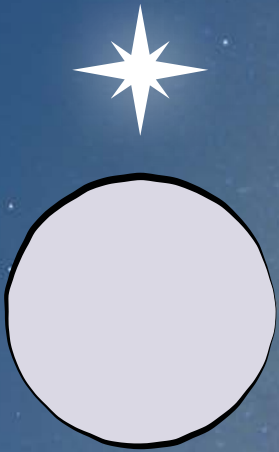


Pōhutukawa

A whānau of stars

Matariki is a cluster of stars that holds huge significance for people all around the worlds.

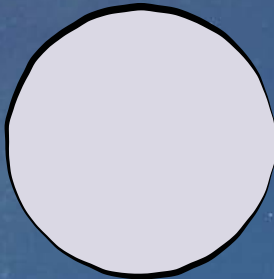
Also known as Pleiades, Matariki is hugely important in Te Ao Māori – the Māori world.



• Matariki

Matariki

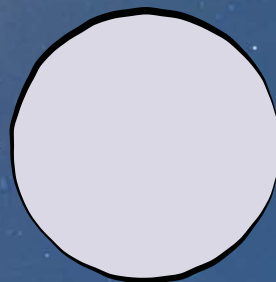
Matariki brings people together – she is the mother (whaea) of the stars in the constellation.



Tupu-ā-nuku

Tupu-ā-nuku

Tupu-ā-nuku brings forth the divine foods from rich fertile soils and land.



Tupu-ā-rangi

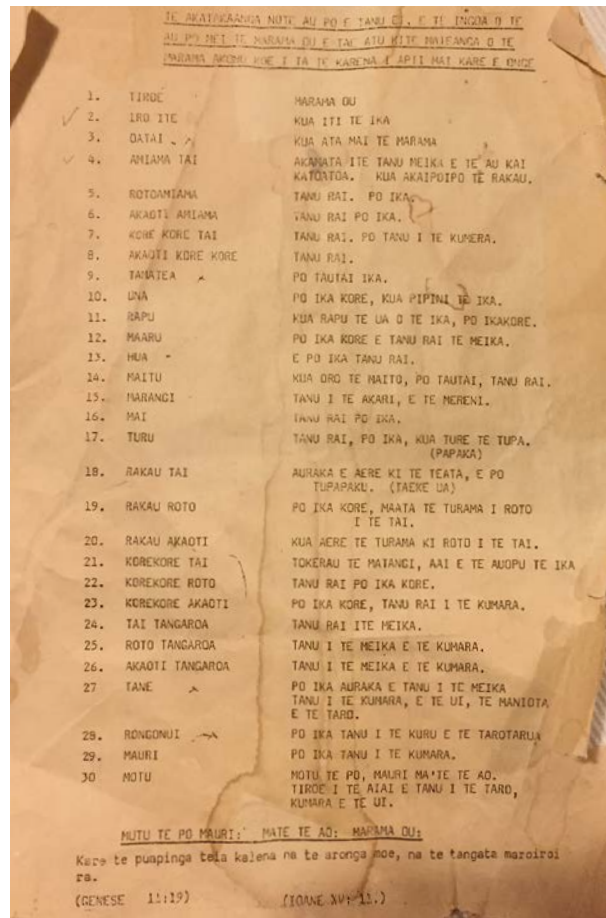
Tupu-ā-rangi

Tupu-ā-rangi brings about the bounty of food from the sky.

Maramataka

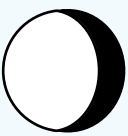
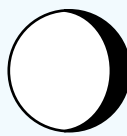
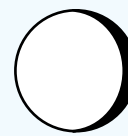
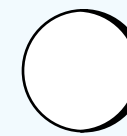
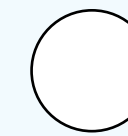
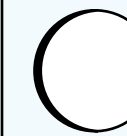
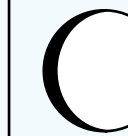
The maramataka is the Māori calendar, based on the cycles of the moon. It tells you the best times to plant, harvest, hunt, and fish.

- **Orongonui:** Good day to plant, eel and fish. Go for it!
- **Mauri:** Fishing no good, take it easy.
- **Mutuwhenua:** Rest and plan.
- **Tamatea-kai-ariki:** Plant kai. The seas are rough, time to reflect.
- **Tamatea-ā-ngana:** Plant kai, go eeling and fishing.
- **Tamatea-Āio:** Small kai but lots of it. Work at projects and look after yourself.

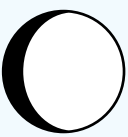
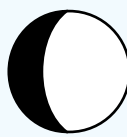
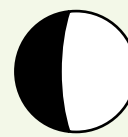
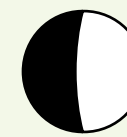
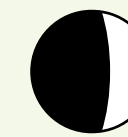
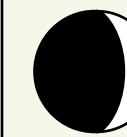
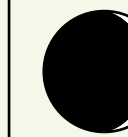


Maramataka Calendar (Rarotonga) used by Mouauri Raea for gardening and fishing for 66 years. He was taught these skills as a child by his grandfather.

Hakihea 2019 →

23 	24  Orongonui	25  Mauri	26  Mutuwhenua	27 	28 	29 
---	--	--	---	--	---	---

Kohitātea 2020 →

30 	31  Tamatea-kai-ariki	1  Tamatea-ā-ngana	2  Tamatea-Āio	3 	4 	5 
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What will you do this Christmas?

Where does my kai come from?



Where people go, their food goes too – as a reminder of home.

Pacific and British settlers brought kūmara, potatoes, and pork. Missionaries and Dalmatians from Europe used their skills to make wine from grapes.

Today, there's an amazing mix of cultures on Kiwi plates: Japanese sushi, Italian pasta, Chinese dumplings, and more.

Draw or name your family's favourite dish

specimens of as many things as we possibly could to be examined at sea the day was calm & the weather of which we have always had some, more than usually troublesome. no Indians were seen by anybody during the whole day. the 2nd lieutenant went out striking & took several large stingrays the biggest of which weighed without his gutts 336 pounds. Went to sea this morn with a fair breeze of wind the land we saild past during the whole forenoon appeard broken & likely for harbours in the afternoon again woody & very pleasant. We dind to day upon the sting-ray & his tripe the fish itself was not quite so good as a scate nor was it much inferior the tripe every body thought excellent we had with it a dish of the leaves of tetragonia cornuta boiled which eat as well as spinage or very near it. During last night a very large dew fell which

1770 May 6.

Went to sea this morn with a fair breeze of wind. The land we saild past during the whole forenoon appeard broken and likely for harbours; in the afternoon again woody and very pleasant. We dind to day upon the stingray and his tripe: the fish itself was not quite so good as a scate nor was it much inferior, the tripe every body thought excellent. We had with it a dish of the leaves of tetragonia cornuta boild, which eat as well as spinage or very near it.

Excerpt from Joseph Banks' journal on board HMS Endeavour, 6 May 1770. State Library New South Wales.

Get growing!

If you can grow your own food, you'll always have kai to share.

Community gardening teaches you what fruit and veges grow best at what time of year. And it's a great way to meet people!

Where can you garden in your town?

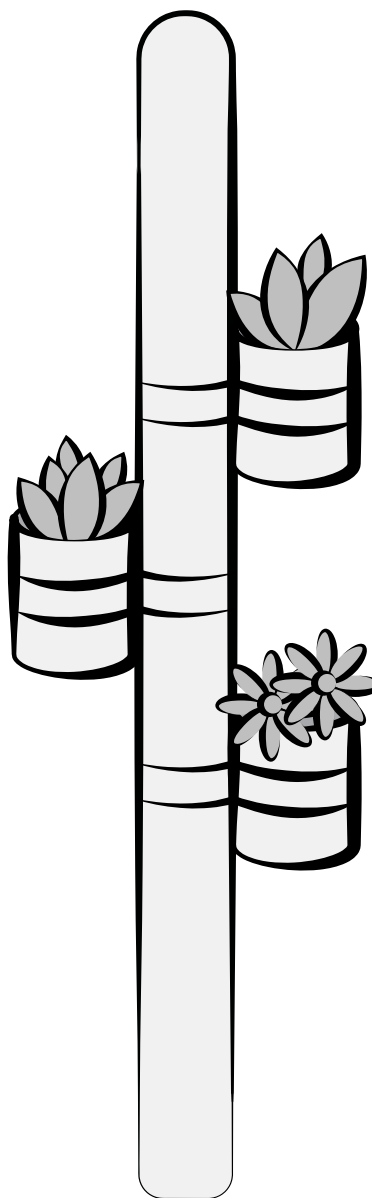
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This little garden is made from recycled cans.



Draw a plant you could grow in each season.

You can help nature thrive

The environment keeps us alive. How can you nurture it in return?



Keep New Zealand Beautiful

Tick what you've done already. Challenge yourself to do them all with your friends!

- Stopped using single-use plastic bags, straws, and water bottles
- Recycled in your recycling bin
- Washed your car on the lawn
- Planted a tree
- Started your own composting
- Planted a garden
- Less plastic in your lunch box
- Buy food with less wrapping
- Reuse things in another way

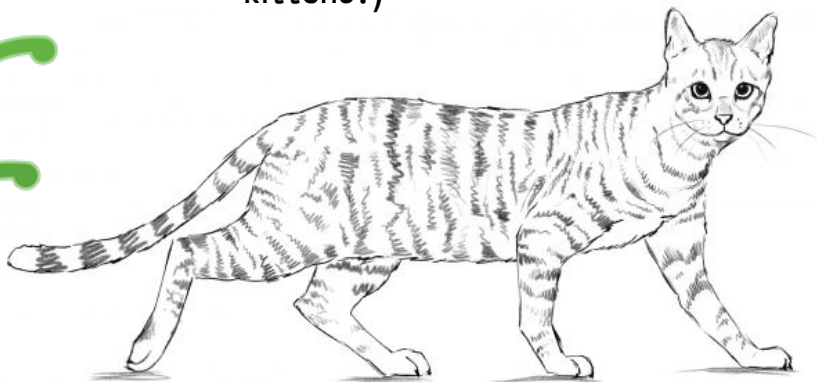
Tibbles the terror

Before people arrived, Aotearoa New Zealand was a land of birds, with hardly any mammals.

European settlers brought cats here as pets and rat-catchers.

More than 100 years ago, a cat called Tibbles drove a small, rare bird to extinction.

Tibbles was the lighthouse keeper's pet on Stephens Island in the Marlborough Sounds. The Stephens Island wren was flightless – no match for a hungry moggie (and her kittens!)



Cats kill 1 million of our native birds every year.



What can you learn from Tibbles?

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.....

Our unique animals

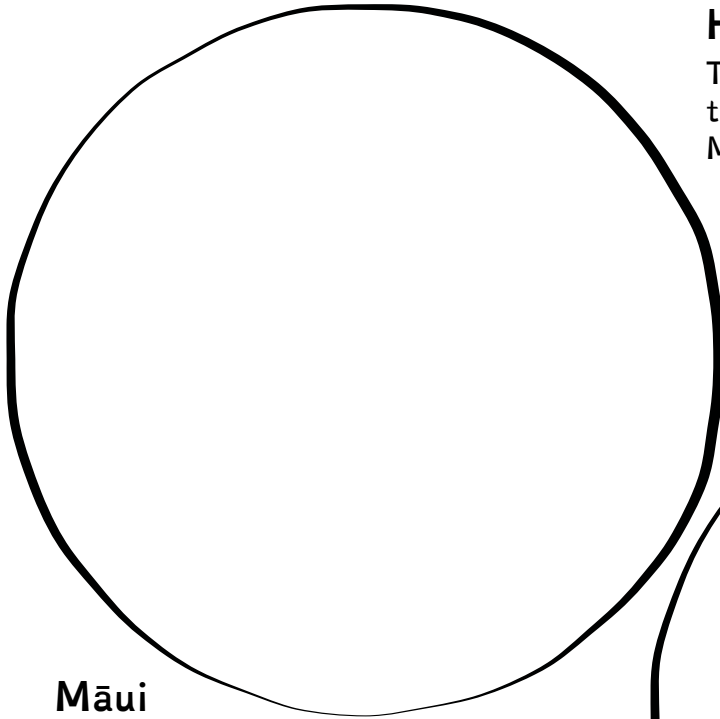
Many animals found nowhere else have evolved in Aotearoa New Zealand, far from other lands. Some are downright quirky!

In the truck?

Find a huia, a Māui dolphin, and a kākāpō

At home or school?

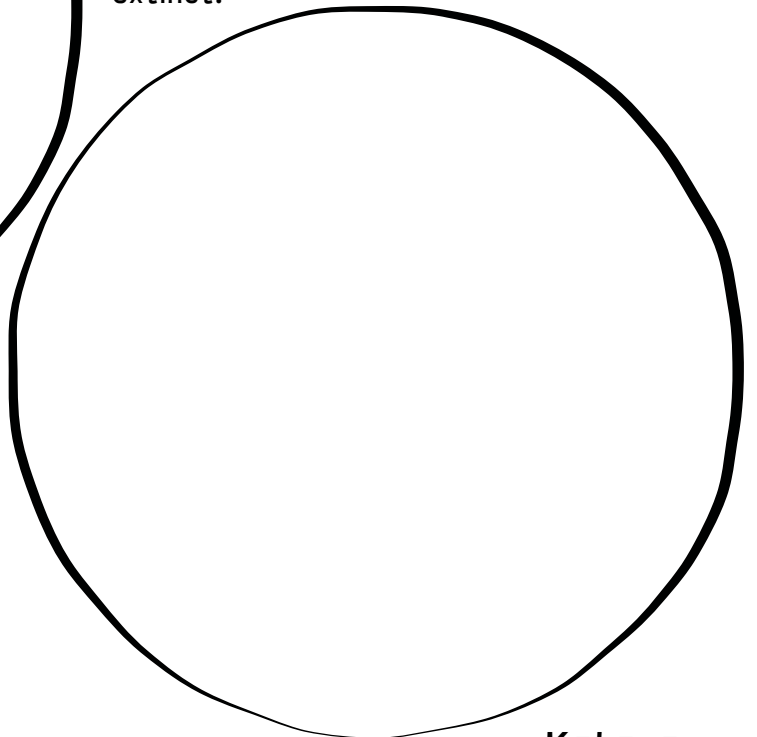
Colour in these three native animals



Huia

These beautiful songbirds were treasured by Māori – only leaders could wear their white-tipped feathers.

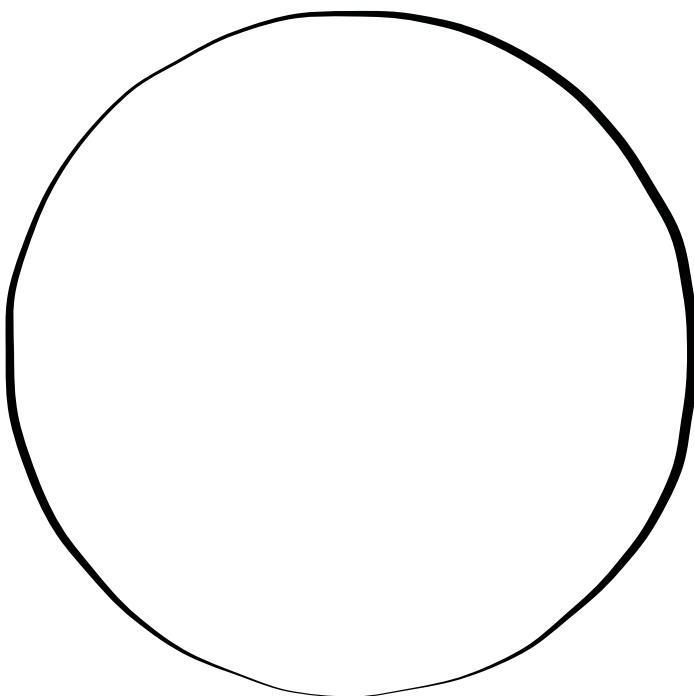
Huia were easy meals for mammals that arrived in the 1800s, and they soon became extinct.



Māui dolphin

They're the tiniest marine dolphins in the world, just 1.5 metres long, with a round "Mickey Mouse ear" dorsal fin.

They get caught in fishing nets, and only about 60 adults are left.



Kākāpō

These heavy parrots can't fly, and clamber up trees for food – sometimes, they fall off! It is the world's only night parrot. There are only about 200 kākāpō left. They're cared for on protected islands.

What's one native animal that lives near you? How can you help make sure it has enough food and a safe place to raise a family?

Native plants

AR

Māori used native plants for everything from food and rongoā (medicine) to weaving and carving.

Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander came to Aotearoa New Zealand on the *Endeavour* and collected seeds and plants. Many hadn't been seen by Europeans before.

We need native plants – they give us oxygen, make homes and kai for animals, and filter water to keep rivers clean.

- You can help: plant a native tree.

European settlers cut down many of our forest giants like kauri for timber.

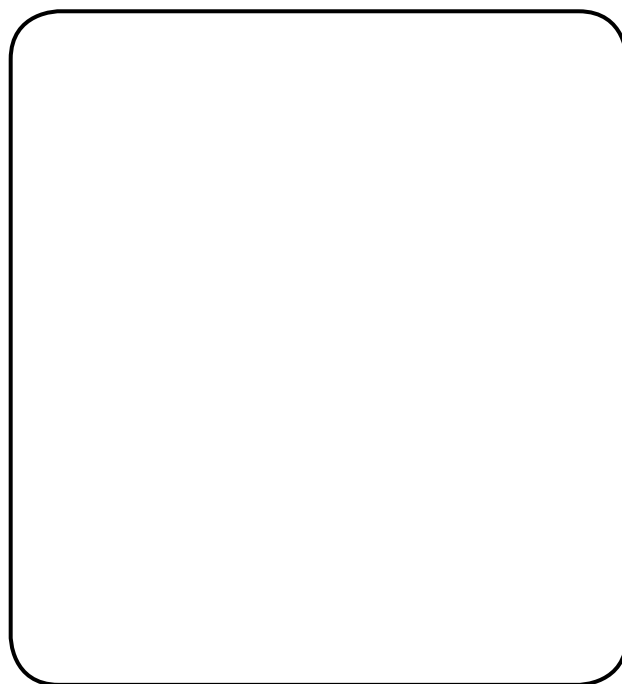
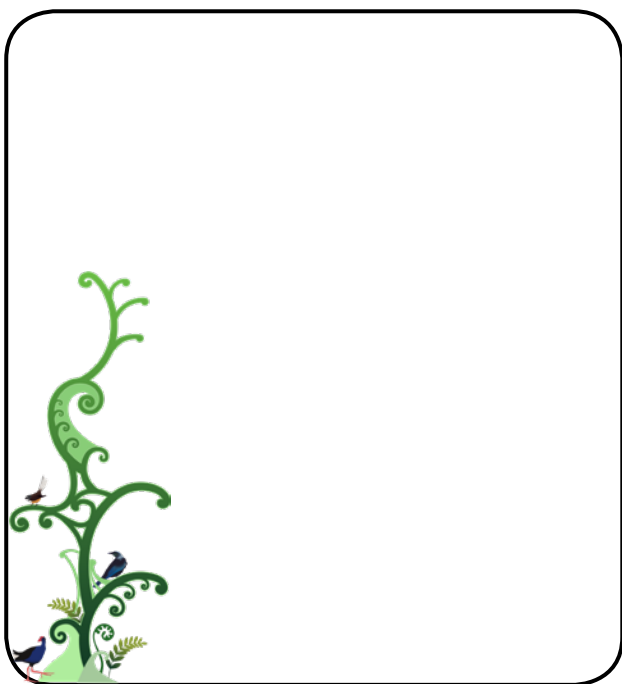
Kauri are being attacked by a disease called kauri dieback.

- You can help: wash your shoes before you go to places with kauri, and stay on the tracks.



Large-leaved kowhai, *Sophora tetraptera* J.F. Mill., collected 8 October 1769, New Zealand. Te Papa (SP063797/A). CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.

Find a plant specimen, and draw or paste it here



What plant is that? Is it a native? Find out here:

doc.govt.nz/nature/native-plants/inaturalist.nz/

Taonga – your treasures



Taonga are treasured objects. They can remind us of special people or places.



Te Papa (ME023983)



Te Papa (ME001036)

What taonga would you take with you to a new home?

.....

.....

Draw or paste a photo of your special taonga here

Complete the timeline

Small country, big events

Put these events in the correct order

The signing of The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi was an important event in the history of Aotearoa New Zealand. But a lot happened before that!

Match the milestone to the date

Abel Tasman is the first European to sight Aotearoa

Kupe comes to Aotearoa

Lieutenant James Cook arrives on the *Endeavour*

Northern Māori ask the British government for protection against the French

Māori begin to travel the world

Sealers and whalers start arriving and trading through Australia

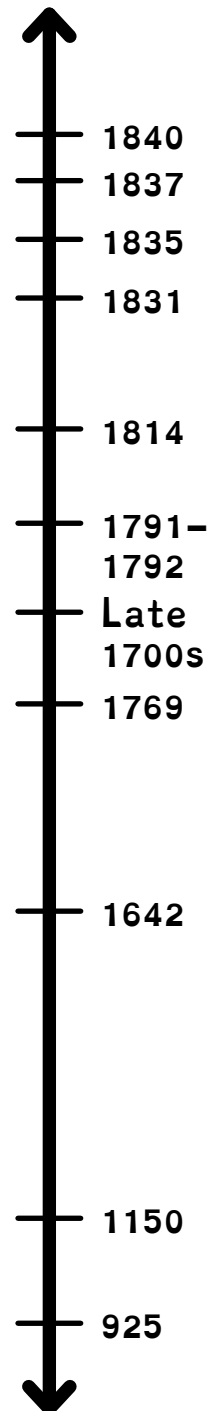
The first missionaries move in

Northern Māori sign He Whakaputanga, declaring the country an independent Māori nation

Britain establishes a New Zealand colony

The first shipload of European settlers arrives

Settlers from the Pacific begin migrating here over many generations



It's our Treaty/Tiriti!

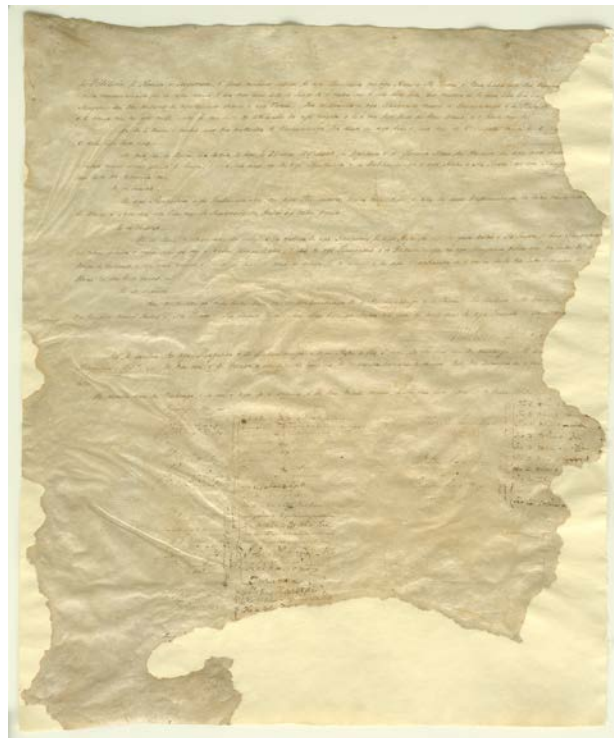
The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi is our founding document – an agreement between Māori and Pākehā to live together in peace.

There are two versions. But they remind us to respect each other, whatever our culture – at home, at school, everywhere in Aotearoa New Zealand.

True or false?

1. More than 500 Māori chiefs signed the Treaty/Tiriti. **TIKA TEKA**
2. The Treaty/Tiriti was only signed at Waitangi. **TIKA TEKA**
3. The English and Māori versions were exactly the same. **TIKA TEKA**
4. The Treaty/Tiriti was written super fast – in just one night. **TIKA TEKA**
5. The Treaty/Tiriti was written in Māori first, then English. **TIKA TEKA**
6. No women signed the Treaty/Tiriti **TIKA TEKA**
7. The original copies of the Treaty/Tiriti are at the National Library. **TIKA TEKA**

Here is one of nine treaties/tiriti!



Answers will be on the website.

Unscramble the sheets



The Treaty/Tiriti isn't just one document. It was signed on nine separate "sheets".

Which one is which?

Sheet 1: The Waitangi Sheet

Sheet 2: The Manukau-Kāwhia Sheet

Sheet 3: The Waikato-Manukau Sheet
(the only sheet written in English)

Sheet 4: The Printed Sheet

Sheet 5: The Tauranga Sheet

Sheet 6: The Bay of Plenty
(Fedarb) Sheet

Sheet 7: The Herald (Bunbury) Sheet

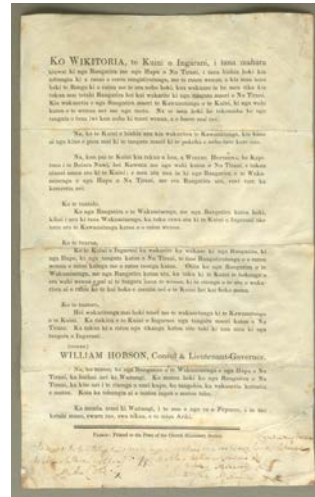
Sheet 8: The Cook Strait (Henry
Williams) Sheet

Sheet 9: The East Coast
(Turanga) Sheet



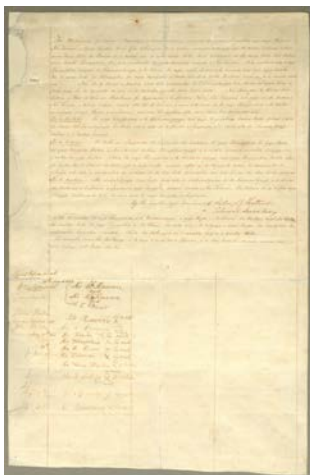
The Treaty/
Tiriti signed
at Waitangi
included a
promise that
everyone
would be
allowed to
practise their
own religion.

.....



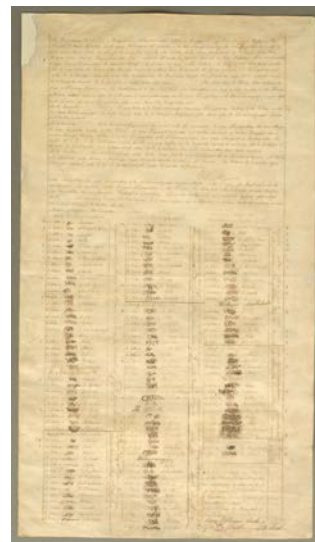
This is the only
surviving printed
copy of the
Treaty/Tiriti.
The others were
hand-written.

.....



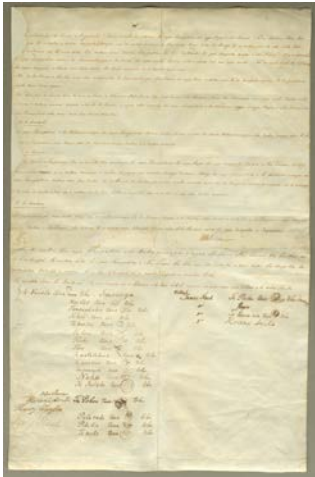
This was the
last copy of
the Treaty/
Tiriti to be
returned.

.....



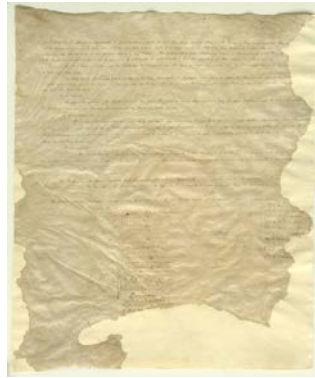
It took 10 days
for missionary
Henry Williams
to persuade
chiefs to
sign this
copy at Port
Nicholson (now
Wellington).

.....



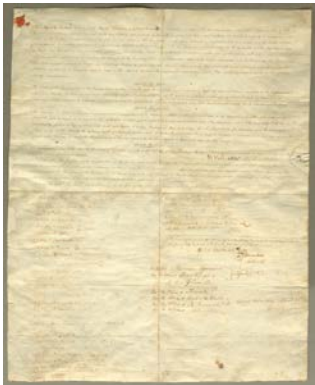
Governor Hobson's signature on this copy, may be a forgery.

.....



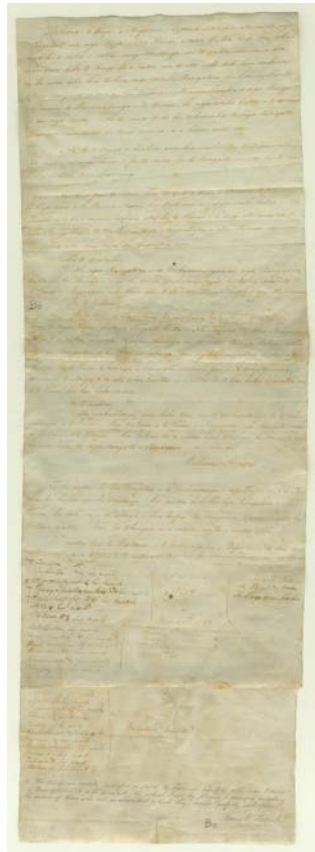
This is also known as the "Bunbury sheet", as Major Thomas Bunbury spent more than two months collecting its signatures.

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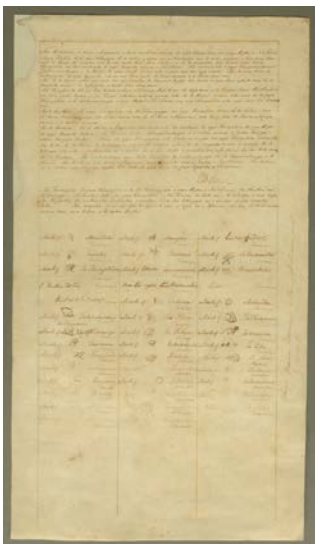
Governor Hobson signed this copy of the Treaty/ Tiriti with his left hand, as he'd suffered a stroke.

.....



This is also known as the "Fedarb sheet", as all 26 signatures were collected by trader James Fedarb.

.....



Missionary William Williams believed he'd gathered signatures of all the major chiefs from East Cape to Napier on this copy.

.....

Te Tiriti o Waitangi | Waitangi sheet. Archives New Zealand (IA9/9 Sheets 1-9).

Signed by women too, and some iwi didn't sign at all



Fiery Te Rangitopeora of Ngāti Toa was one of the Māori women who signed The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi. She was an influential leader who had the right to speak at meetings. She was also a poet and composer whose songs are still sung today.

Other women with mana (authority) signed too, by drawing a moko or writing their name.

Archives New Zealand (AEGA 18982 PC4 Box 38/ 1913/18). CC BY 2.0.

Some iwi and hapū didn't sign the Treaty/Tiriti.

Why?

Tick the answers that you think are correct.

- They lived too far inland
- It was too dangerous to travel
- The Tiriti/Treaty didn't arrive
- They didn't agree with Treaty/Tiriti
- They didn't know about it

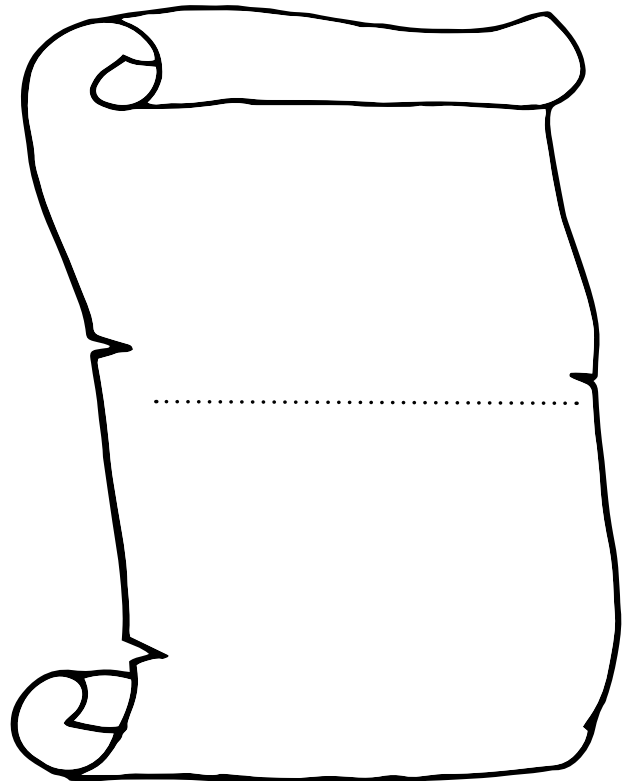
When Māori signed the Treaty of Waitangi, many drew symbols that meant something to them. Some drew patterns from their tā moko (facial tattoo), while others used patterns from their surroundings.

Below are some included on the real Treaty. How would you sign the Treaty if you couldn't use words?



Image: Crop from the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Tiriti ki Te Tairāwhiti | East Coast sheet, 8 Apr 1840. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand via Flickr. CC BY 2.0

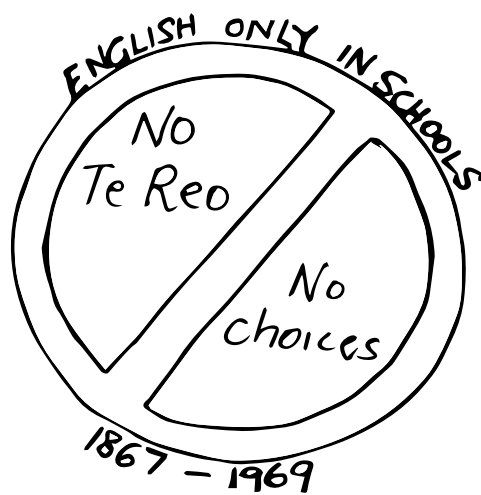
Practice here before signing the scroll



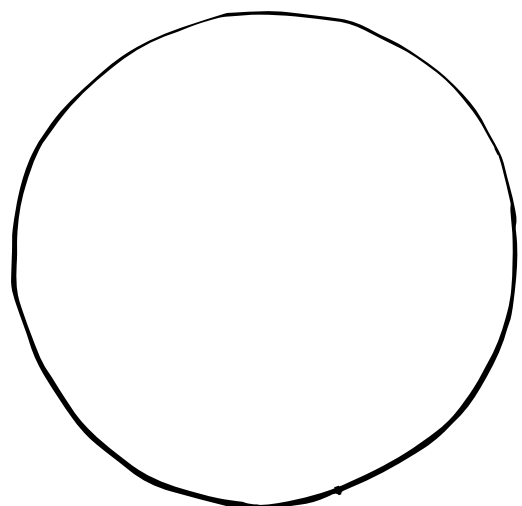
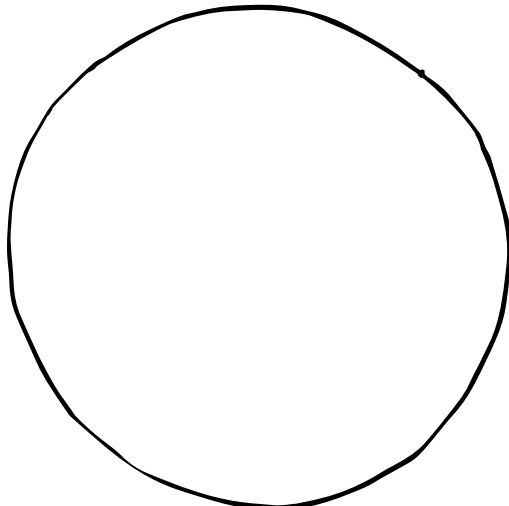
Text and images from "Waitangi Day activity book", Te Papa. CC BY-NC 4.0.

After the Treaty

When Māori signed the Treaty of Waitangi, they couldn't know its effect on future generations. These are some of the effects still felt by Māori today.



Can you think of other impacts? Draw them in the circles below

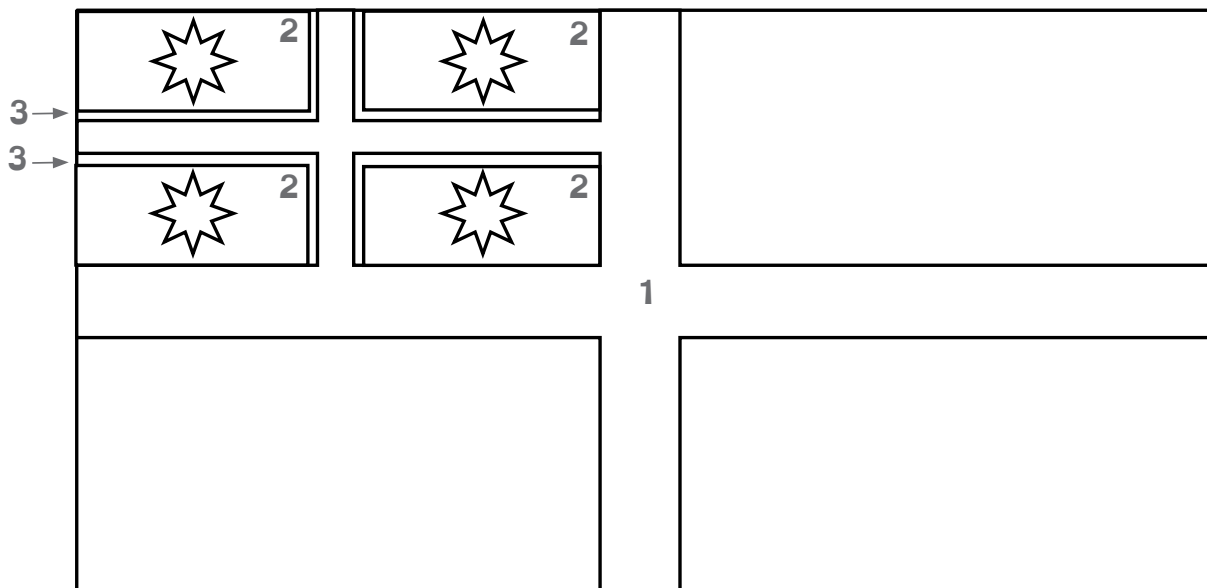


Text and images from "Waitangi Day activity book", Te Papa. CC BY-NC 4.0.

Flags

On Waitangi Day, Te Papa flies three flags.

Colour in the flags with the correct colours.

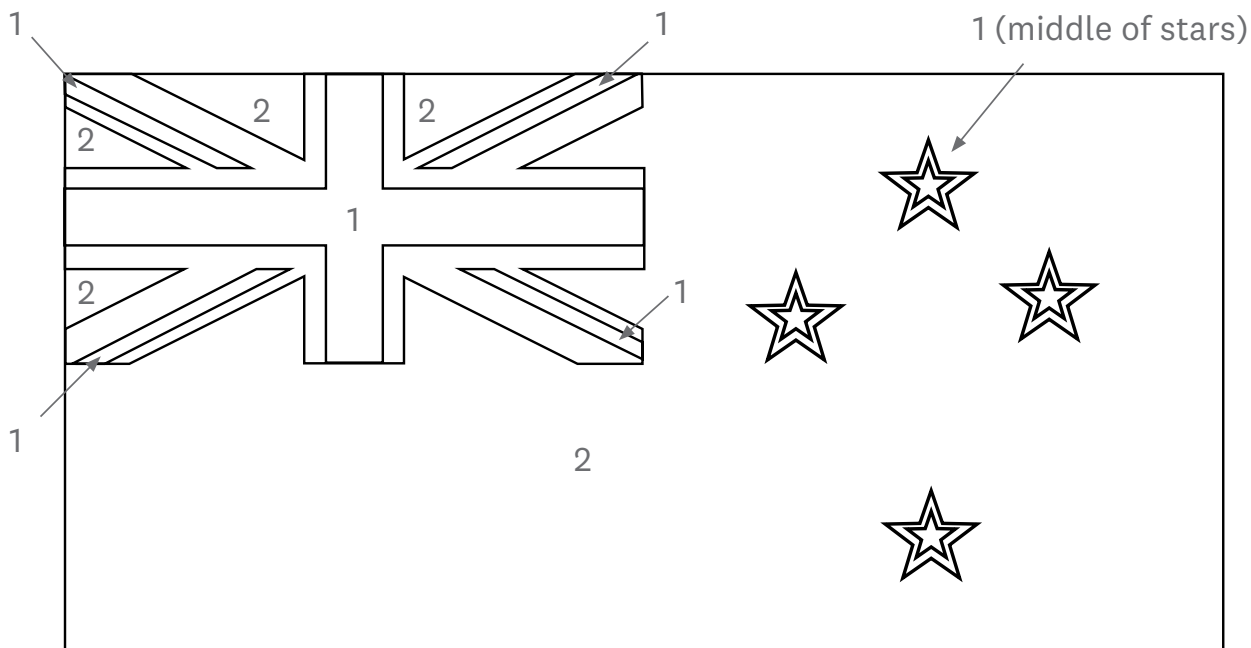


United Tribes of New Zealand flag

This flag was chosen in 1834 by 25 northern chiefs at Waitangi. They needed a national flag so their boats could trade around the world.

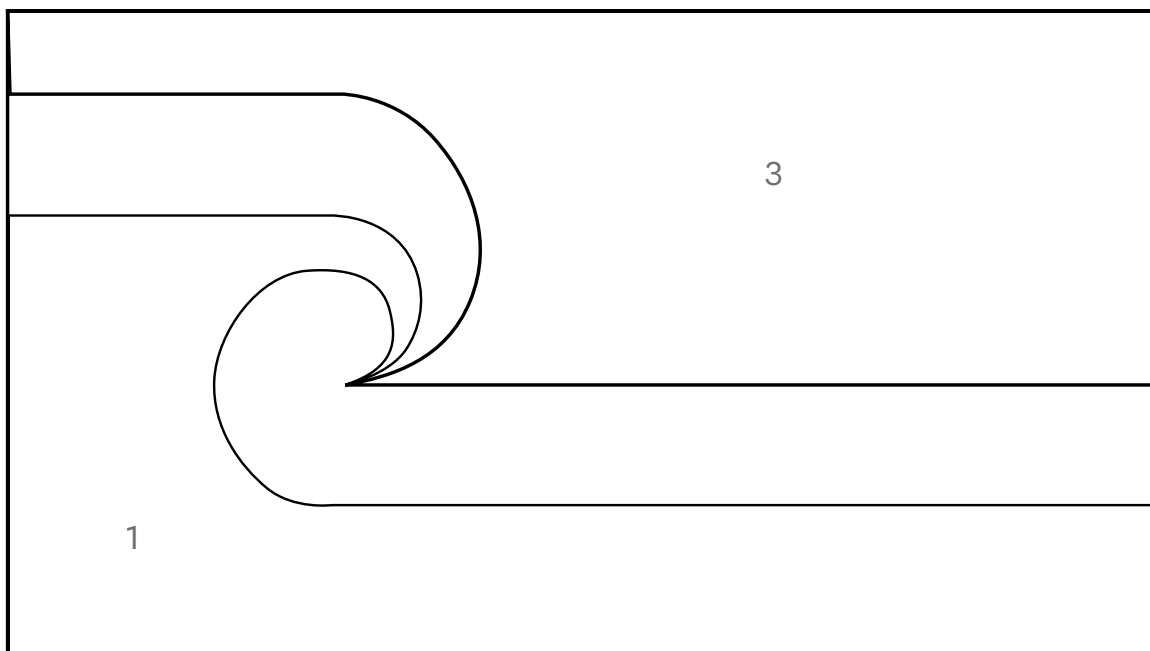
The design was officially recognised by the King of England.

Fun fact: Someone who studies flags is called a vexillologist!



The New Zealand flag

This has been internationally recognised as the flag of New Zealand since 1902.



The Tino Rangatiratanga flag

This flag was the winner of a design competition in 1990. It is sometimes flown alongside the New Zealand flag as a symbol of Māori rights under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Text and images from "Waitangi Day activity book", Te Papa. CC BY-NC 4.0.

Different views of the world



Tupaia and Captain Cook had different ways of navigating – both methods worked brilliantly.

Pacific navigators used the patterns and behaviour of nature – knowledge passed down through generations.

Tupaia's map shows his connection to the islands from a central point.

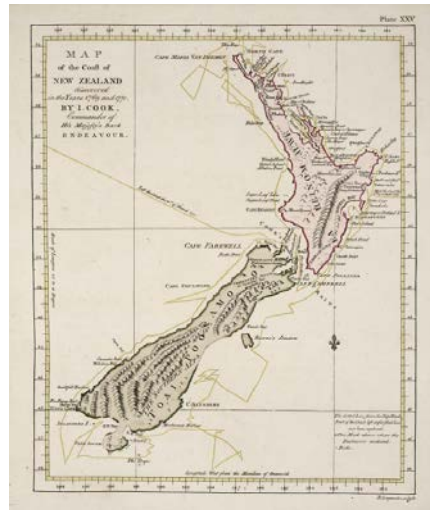
European navigators used tools and instruments to measure distances. Cook calculated water depths, and latitude and longitude – the lines on his map.

Tupaia's map of Society Islands (Tahiti)



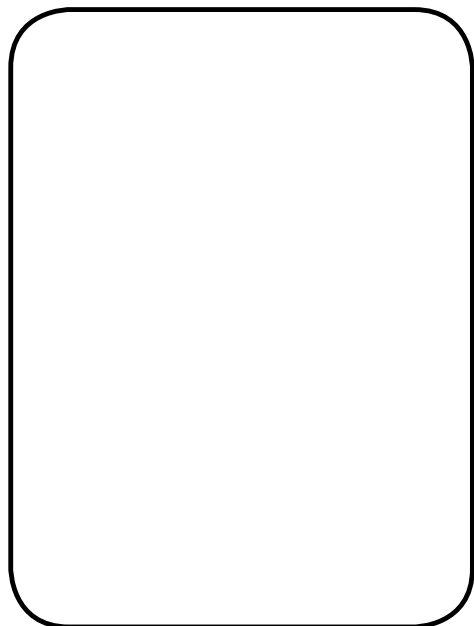
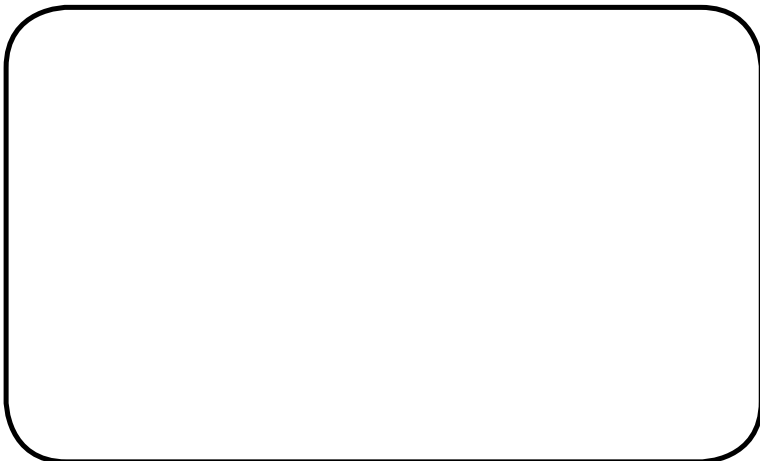
Tupaia's chart from 1769 shows how well Polynesians knew the South Pacific. It is very different to the emptiness of the same space in European maps of the time. British Library (ADD MS 21593c)

Cook's map of New Zealand



Ref: PUBL-0037-25. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22751427

Draw a map to your important places. Try both ways.



Stars of the Future



New Zealand is a country of innovators and explorers.

We can draw on thousands of years of ancient Pacific knowledge to navigate the future, explore new horizons, and seek out new knowledge.

The future holds exciting possibilities. What are your bright ideas?

If you were going to another planet what would you need to survive?

If you are going to stay on Earth what would need to thrive?

Be a star. You can make it happen!

Notes

Well done! You've finished.

**Check your answers and
download the AR app here:**

tuiaeducation.org.nz