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New Zealand Snapshots Series:

Book 3

People Who Built Our Country

Ages 10+

Exploring the life and work of our nation's early settlers, pioneers, humanitarians, Māori chiefs and heroes of the time.

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About This Series

The **New Zealand Snapshots** series endeavours to provide students with glimpses of New Zealand's rich culture and history as well as identifying notable New Zealanders who have excelled in a range of fields.

There are three books in the series:

- * **New Zealand Achievers:** Recognising people who have made a significant contribution to the fields of music, writing, opera, science, technology, aviation and exploration.
- * **People Who Built Our Country:** Exploring the life and work of our nation's early settlers, pioneers, humanitarians, Māori chiefs and heroes of the time.
- * **Events That Shaped Our History:** Focusing on historic sporting events, disasters and tragedies, historical achievements by individuals, the building of significant landmarks and the origins of national holidays.

Each book contains clear sections that start with a background information page for each person/event. This page provides an introduction to the topic and lists Internet sites which serve as a springboard for further research. Following each of these information pages are activity pages to consolidate students' understanding as well as allowing them to be creative and resourceful. The series aims to whet the appetite for further learning in each of the areas.

Use and Updating of Internet References

Several web sites have been listed in this series for students to further their research. While no activity pages rely solely on an Internet site for the work to be completed, it is hoped that students are given the opportunity to view the suggested web sites.

At the time of publication, all web sites used herein were available. From time to time, web sites change or move to a new location or completely change their content and layout.

At the address below, updates to any changes to given addresses are available. Students can access the appropriate site by clicking on the book they are using and then the relevant page number.

www.readyed.com.au/urls/snapshots

(Bookmark this site for easy access later.)

Contents

About This Series		2
Historical Leaders		
Hongi Hika -	Background Notes	4
	Hongi Hika and the First Māori Dictionary	5
Hone Heke -	Background Notes	6
	Hone Heke - Māori Warrior	7
	Historical Crossword (1)	8
	Historical Crossword (2) - Clues	9
The European Settlers -	Background Notes	10
	Early Colonies of New Zealand	11
Governors -	Background Notes	12
	Governors of New Zealand	13
Humanitarians		
Rewi Alley -	Background Notes	14
	Rewi Alley - GUNG HO!	15
Kate Sheppard -	Background Notes	16
	Kate Sheppard - Suffragette	17
Sir Peter Buck -	Background Notes	18
	Man of Many Talents	19
	Medal Winner	20
Māori Leaders		
Dame Whina Cooper -	Background Notes	21
	Timeline	22
	Te Whaea o te Motu - Mother of the Nation	23
Sir Apirana Ngata -	Background Notes	24
	Sir Apirana Ngata - Puzzler	25
Sir Maui Pomare -	Background Notes	26
	A Remarkable Life	27
A Sporting Hero		
Sir Richard Hadlee -	Background Notes	28
	Poetry in Motion	29
A War Hero		
Charles Upham -	Background Notes	30
	World War II: A Letter Home	31
General Activities		
	Famous Firsts	32
	Who Am I?	33
	History Word Find	34
Answers		35

The Māori Chiefs - Hone Heke

Hone Heke was born around 1810, near Pakaraka in the Bay of Islands. Like Hongi Hika, he was from the Ngapuhi tribe. Heke, probably the most famous of Māori chiefs, was a nephew of Hongi Hika and also married one of Hongi's daughters, Hariata.

Heke's first battle took place at Kororareka (in the town now known as Russell) in 1830. Hone Heke proved to be a fine warrior, and went on to take part in a battle at Tauranga in which he was returned home after being wounded. In 1837, he fought at Otuihu and avoided being captured by the enemy. Already, his great skill and bravery were noticed and he was ready to become a leader.

In 1840, Governor William Hobson arrived in the Bay of Islands to discuss an agreement between Māori chiefs and the British government. A treaty was drawn up with a Māori version available for the chiefs. The chiefs that signed the Māori version had listened to the explanations and discussion and were under the impression that the treaty would protect their rights, provide them with rights as British citizens, and recognise their trusteeship to the land.¹

After much discussion, Hone Heke signed the treaty. He was the first of 45 northern Māori chiefs to sign the document. Soon after, some of the Māori people voiced their concern. Heke was angry at some of the changes that were occurring and saw that Māori methods of enforcing law were being replaced with the British law. He felt that the Māori chiefs had been tricked when they signed the Treaty. It became obvious to him that Māori were seen as not as important as the British Crown. It is said that many Māori viewed the British flag – the Union Jack, as

a symbol of broken promises to the Māori people.

Hone Heke sent his second-in-charge to cut down the flagstaff at Kororareka. The flagstaff had been given to the British by Heke before Auckland was made the capital. A number of chiefs were against this action and the governor at the time, Robert FitzRoy, asked for help from Australia.

The flagstaff was cut down a second time on 9 January and a third time on 19 January in 1845. Soon after, a military watch was set up at Kororareka to guard the flagpole. This led to fighting between the British and Hone Heke, resulting in the pole being cut down for the last time on 11 March.

Heke set up his tribe and pa, Te Ahuahu, inland, knowing that trouble would follow him. He combined his men with those of Kawiti, another chief in the area. An attack occurred in May, 1845, when the British and Heke's men were involved in fighting near Heke's pa. The British were forced to retreat and Governor FitzRoy was called back to England.

Heke was also in conflict with Tamati Waka Nene, a Māori chief who was opposed to many of Hone Heke's actions. There were battles between Nene's men and Heke's men and at one stage Nene had control of Heke's pa at Lake Omapere. Many more battles occurred, both with the British (known as the Land Wars) and with Nene and his men.

Hone Heke died from tuberculosis on 6 August 1850. He is remembered for fighting for Māori values and rights. He often said in his letters that he was not against the Europeans, instead his actions were aimed at the government.

Web site

www.balagan.org.uk/war/nz/1845.htm Hone Heke's War

¹ Kawharu, Freda Rankin. 'Heke Pokai, Hone Wiremu ? - 1850'. *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, updated 30 September 2002

Hone Heke - Māori Warrior

Hone Heke was a fierce Māori warrior and is remembered for many events that took place in the early 1800s.



☆ Write four facts about this historical leader.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

☆ Make up an acrostic poem to describe aspects of the life of Hone Heke.

- H - _____
- O - _____
- N - _____
- E - _____
- H - _____
- E - _____
- K - _____
- E - _____

Word Skills

☆ Imagine that a movie is being made about Hone Heke's life.

Think of eight words you might use to describe this movie. Create a slogan or tag line for an advertisement for this movie.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

Tag line: _____

Did you know?

Hone Heke learnt to write during his time spent at an Anglican mission. He was able to write letters to the British Government.

Kate Sheppard

Kate Sheppard (1848 - 1934) was born in England but moved to New Zealand with her family in 1869.

Her impact on the rights of women

Kate Sheppard dedicated her life to fighting for her causes. She wanted to make things better for women and their families. She believed women had just as much right as men when it came to politics and society, but that women were powerless if they were not able to vote. Her determination meant that New Zealand women secured the right to vote before any other nation of the time.

Achievements

- Joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1885;
- Led the campaign for the women's right to vote in 1887;
- Organised a number of parliamentary petitions asking for women to be included among voters in elections; her fifth petition had 31 872 signatures, approximately a third of the female population of New Zealand at the time;
- Wrote a pamphlet called *Ten Reasons Why the Women of New Zealand Should Vote*; in 1893, the electoral act was amended to allow women the right to vote;
- Became the editor of the *White Ribbon*, first female-owned newspaper in New Zealand;
- Became the first president of the National Council of Women;
- Was a major reason why New Zealand became the first nation state to allow women to vote. Women in the United States had already been voting in the states of Wyoming and Utah.

Honours

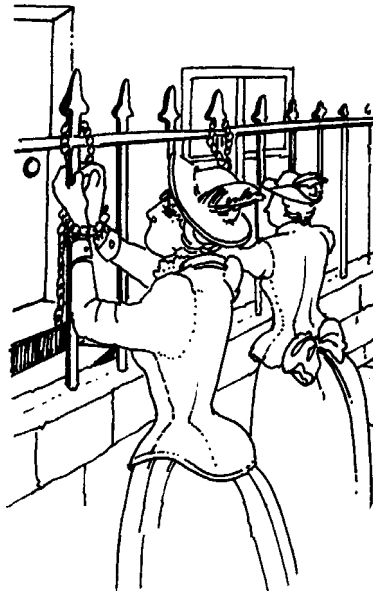
Her portrait is seen on the New Zealand \$10 note.

Web sites

library.christchurch.org.nz/Childrens/EarlyChristchurch/KateSheppard.asp

www.nzedge.com/heroes/sheppard.html New Zealand Edge

www.newzealandsites.com/society/people/women/ New Zealand Women (Links)



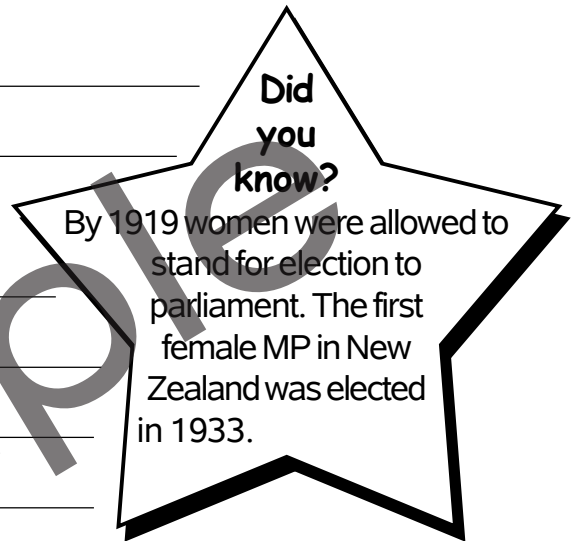
Name: _____

Kate Sheppard - Suffragette

Kate Sheppard played a very important part in New Zealand's history. Her ideas also had a great impact on the world.

☆ What is it that she is remembered for?

☆ In your own words, describe the methods Kate Sheppard used to fight for women's rights.



Women of New Zealand

New Zealand is well known for its strong and determined women. Kate Sheppard believed that women had a right to be heard. List the great achievements for which these women of New Zealand are remembered. Think of three other NZ women to add to your list.

Dame Whina Cooper: _____

Katherine Mansfield: _____

Beatrice Tinsley: _____

Dame Ngaio Marsh: _____

Sir Apirana Ngata

Sir Apirana Ngata (1874-1950) was one of the first great Māori academics. Like his good friend Sir Peter Buck, Ngata had mixed heritage. His mother, Katerina Naki, was a Scot and his father Paratene Ngata, was a respected expert in tribal lore as well as a Native Land Court Assessor. Sir Apirana was raised as a Māori with the Ngati Porou tribe, yet was taught the skills of the Pakeha.

Achievements

- Was the first Māori to graduate from a New Zealand university;
- Gained a BA (Bachelor of Arts) as well as an LLB (Bachelor of Laws);
- Admitted as a barrister and solicitor in 1897. Worked for Devore and Cooper;
- Elected to parliament in 1905. He remained there for 38 years;
- Played a key role in setting up a Māori School of the Arts in Rotorua;
- Held the Native Affairs portfolio in three administrations from 1909-12 and 1928-34;
- Organised the 1940 centennial celebrations of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

How he helped the Māori people

The work of Sir Apirana Ngata has had a significant impact for the Māori people. He devoted much of his time to Māori resettlement on land and Māori tribal history. He was respected by both the Māori and the Pakeha.

Ngata helped to persuade Māori tribes to see the advantages of developing the land. At the time, many Māori chiefs were very angry about the confiscation of their land that had occurred in the 1800s.

He had assisted in preparing the Native Land Act 1909 and was soon appointed to the Executive Council representing the Māori people.

When World War I broke out, Ngata became heavily involved in the Māori war effort. He encouraged the Māori politicians to recruit Māori troops and have them grouped together forming a Māori battalion. He also rallied to have land provided for returned Māori servicemen.

Ngata encouraged the Māori to becoming involved in sport, initiating many inter-tribal competitions. He promoted performing arts, such as the haka and decorative arts such as woodcarving and tukutuku.

Sir Apirana Ngata is best remembered for his determination in assisting the Māori people to retain their culture and identity.

Awards

- Awarded a Te Makarini Scholarship to study at Canterbury College.
- In 1948, University of New Zealand honoured him with a D. Litt (Doctor of Letters).

Web sites

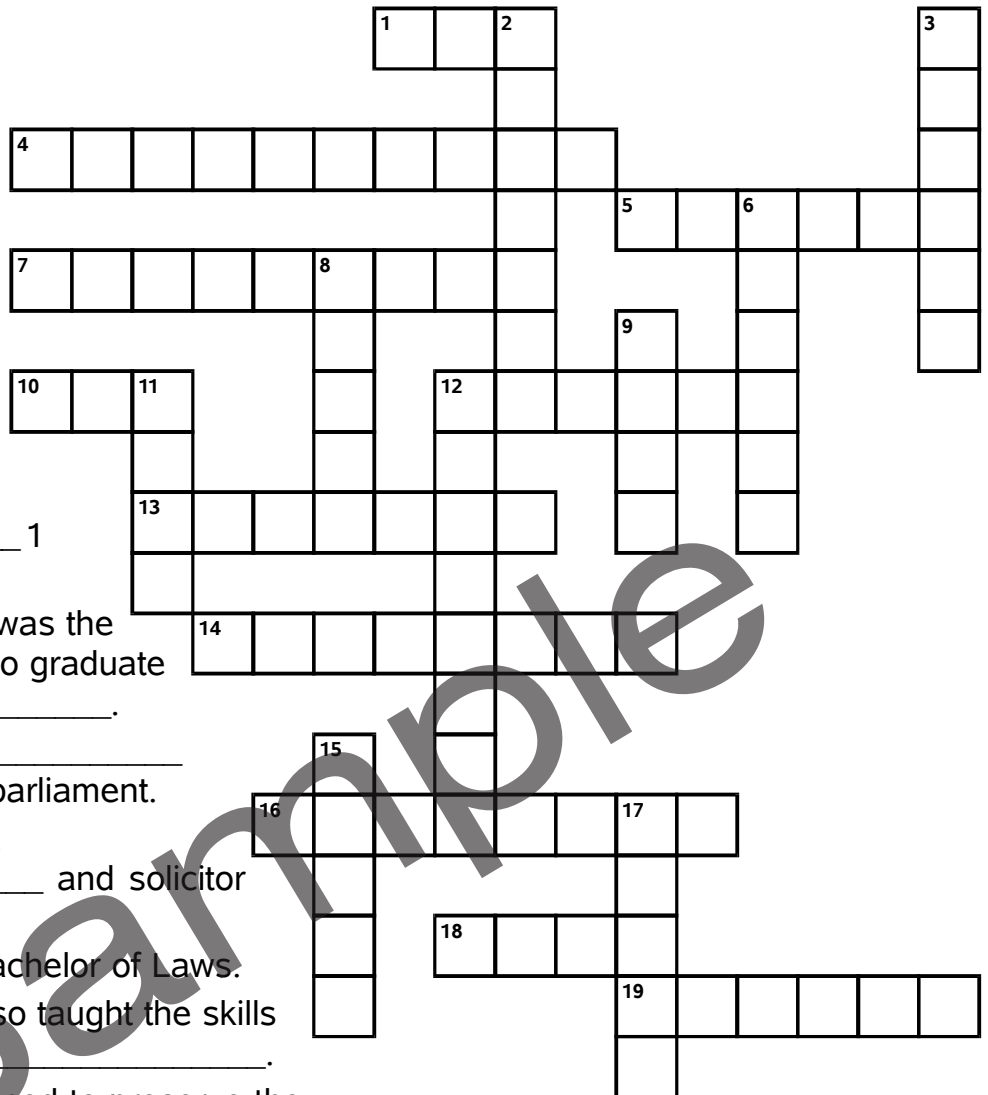
www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/ Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Search for Sir Apirana Ngata.*

www.aotearoalive.com/culture/portraits/ngata.htm Māori Culture on the Net.

* Sorrenson, M. P. K. 'Ngata, Apirana Turupa 1874 - 1950'. *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, updated 30 September 2002

Sir Apirana Ngata - Puzzler

☆ Read all about this great man and then complete the crossword below.



Across:

1. World _____ 1 started in 1914.
4. Sir Apirana Ngata was the first Māori person to graduate from _____.
5. He held the _____ affairs portfolio in parliament.
7. Ngata worked as a _____ and solicitor in 1897.
10. Abbreviation for Bachelor of Laws.
12. Sir Apirana was also taught the skills and ways of the _____.
13. Ngata was determined to preserve the _____ and identity of the Māori people.
14. A Māori decorative art: _____.
16. Sir Apirana's mother was called _____ Naki.
18. An energetic Māori dance performance.
19. Ngata encouraged the politicians to send Māori _____ to war.

Down:

2. Ngata helped establish a Māori school in the town of _____.
3. Māori tribes are headed by Māori _____.
6. He organised the centennial celebrations for the _____ of Waitangi.
8. Ngata encouraged the Māori to become involved in _____.
9. He held a _____ in parliament from 1909-12 and 1928-34.
11. Sir Peter _____ was a good friend of Sir Apirana Ngata.
12. Sir Apirana's father was _____ Ngata.
15. Sir Apirana Ngata was raised as a _____.
17. He belonged to the _____ Porou tribe.