



Waitangi

Day

Activity book

Pukapuka mahi



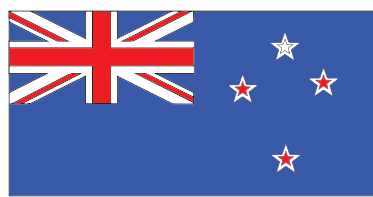
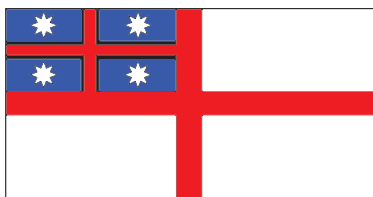
Waitangi Day happens each year on 6 February.

It's a time when New Zealanders remember the first signings of the Treaty of Waitangi, which took place on 6 February 1840 between the British and Māori.










The Treaty then travelled around New Zealand, gaining over 500 signatures from Māori by September 1840.

The Treaty stated it would protect Māori land, and the Queen of England promised to give the same rights to Māori as British people.

The Treaty signified the joining of Pākehā and Māori people. However, the promises made in the Treaty weren't always kept, and the te reo Māori translation by Henry and Edward Williams wasn't accurate, which is partly why there have been many protests and debates about the Treaty.



In this activity book, we'll explore:

-  what you do on Waitangi Day
-  events that led to the signing of the Treaty
-  where Waitangi is
-  busting myths about the Treaty
-  why translating can be difficult
-  how the Treaty was signed
-  the flow-on effects of signing the Treaty
-  what the flags you see on Waitangi Day mean
-  designing your own flag.

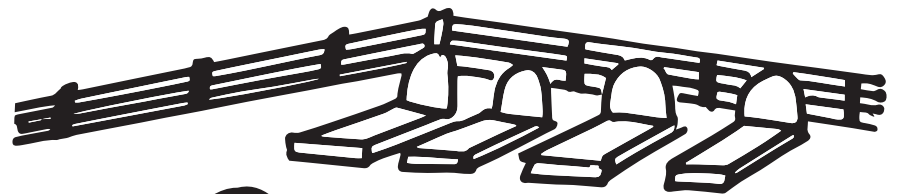
What do you do on Waitangi Day?

Colour in the pictures that show the things you do.



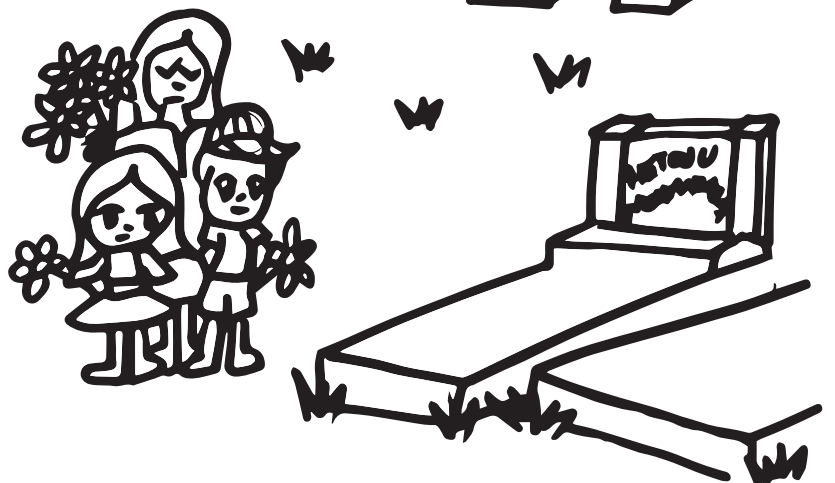
Haere ki te rā whakanui

Go to a celebration



Maumahara i ngā mate

Remember loved ones



Noho ki te kāinga

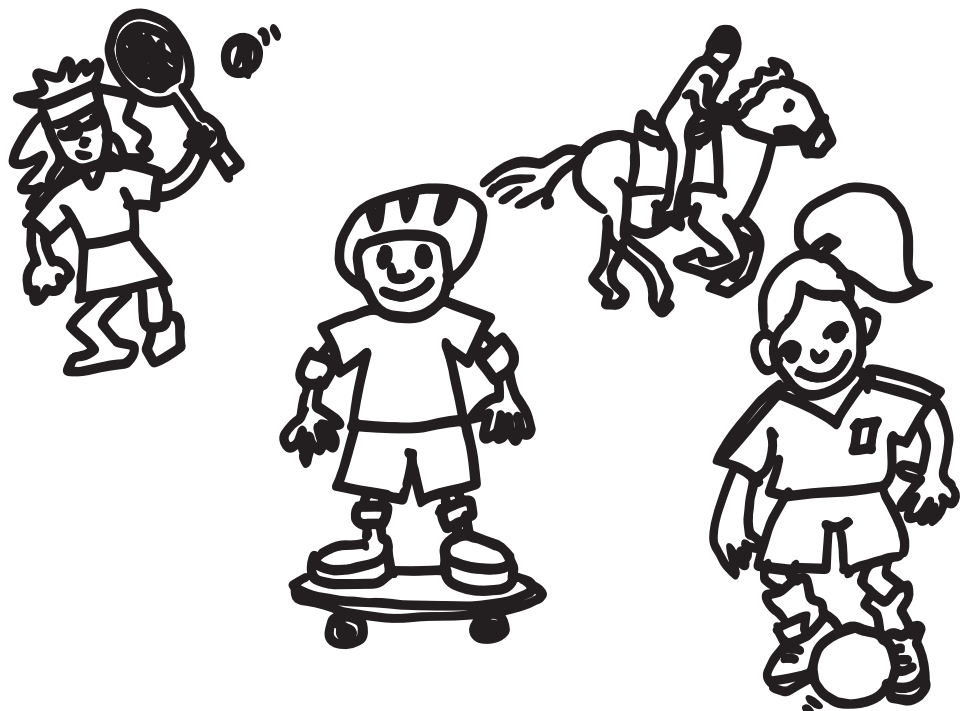
Stay home

Haere ki tātahi
Go to the beach

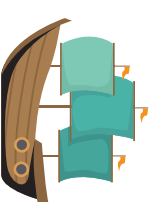
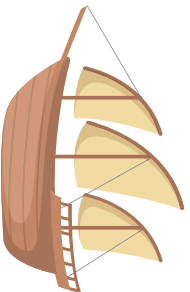
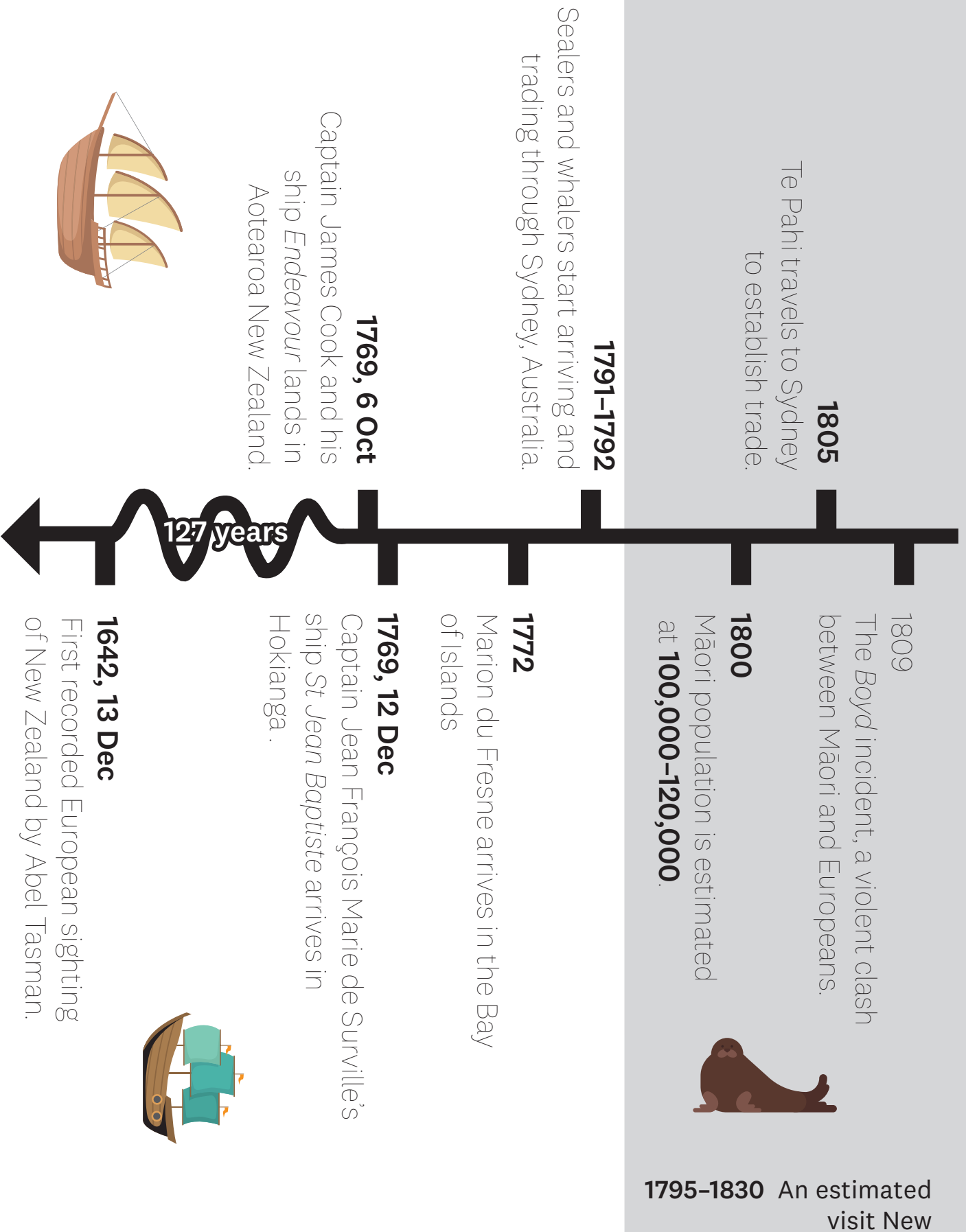


Haere ki te marae
Go to the marae

Mahi hākinakina
Play sport



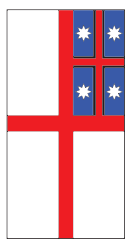
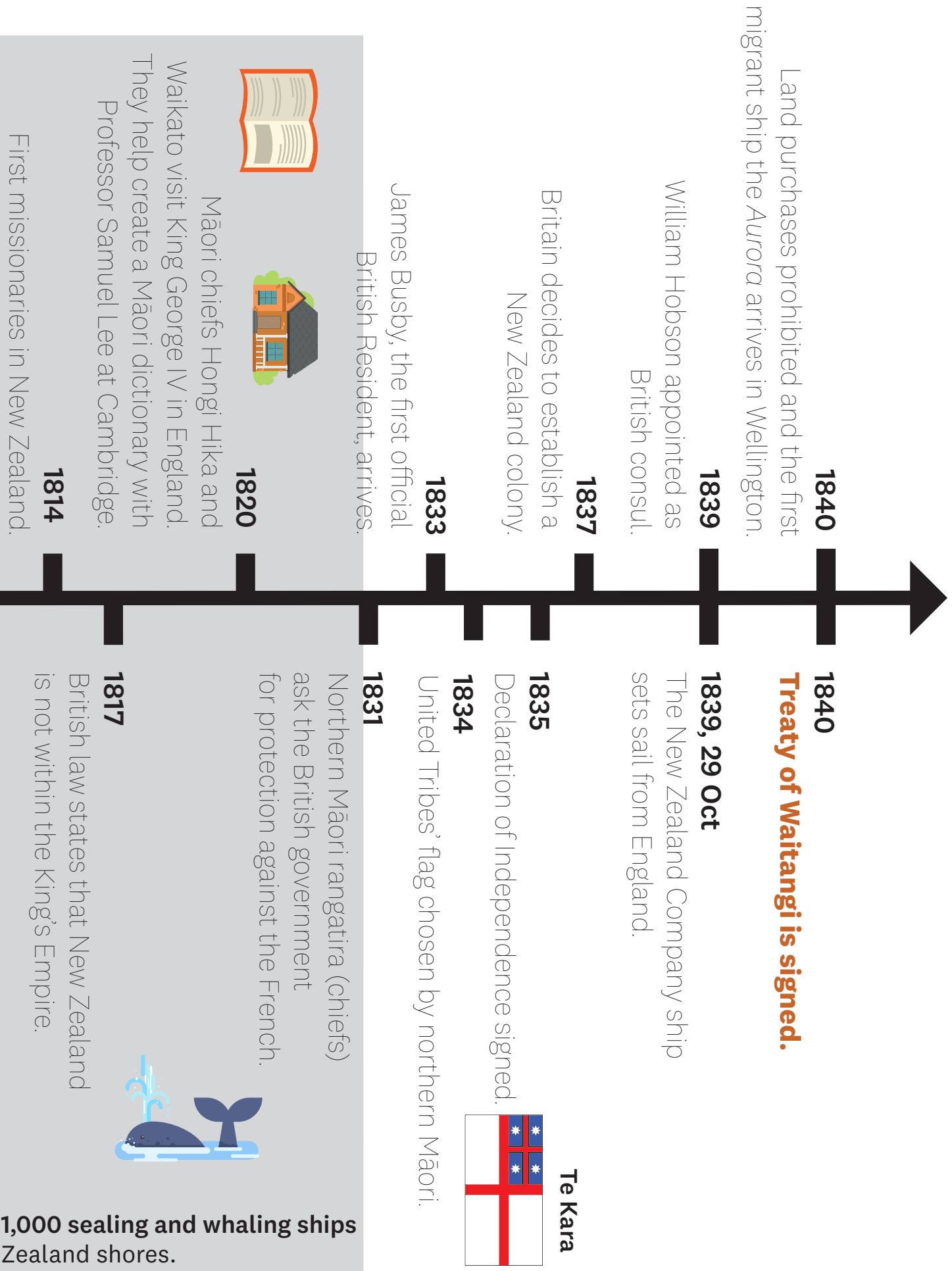
Read this time line to learn about the events in our history that led to the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.



MĀORI HISTORY

PRE-CONTACT WITH EUROPEANS

NZ HISTORY POST-TREATY



Waitangi is a place in Aotearoa New Zealand. You can see where it is on this map.



But the map isn't finished! Draw arrows to show places that are special to you.



Tō kāinga

Your home



Tō wāhi hararei tino pai ki a koe?

Your favourite holiday place



Tō maunga

Your mountain



Tō wāhi nō reira ō mātua

Where your parents are from



Tō wāhi e tino pai ana koe ki te haere

Where you'd most like to visit



Tō tātou tāone matua

Our capital city



Mythbusting! Read through these 10 sentences about the Treaty of Waitangi and circle whether they are true (tika) or false (teka).

The answers are upside down at the bottom of the page – but no peeping until you’ve finished!

1. The Treaty of Waitangi was first written in Māori, then translated into English.

TIKA

TEKA

2. The translation of the Treaty into Māori was done in one night.

TIKA

TEKA

3. There is only one Treaty which was signed by everyone.

TIKA

TEKA

4. All rangatira (Māori chiefs) and Crown representatives signed the Treaty on 6 February 1840.

TIKA

TEKA

5. The English and Māori versions of the Treaty say the same thing.

TIKA

TEKA

6. James Busby was the first official British resident of New Zealand, in 1833.

TIKA

TEKA

7. Over 500 rangatira signed the Treaty, including 13 rangatira wāhine (female leaders).

TIKA

TEKA

8. Only one version of the original Treaty was written in English. After it was signed, it was stored in an iron box in an Auckland house, which burned down in 1841. It was rescued, and in 1865, sent to Wellington and kept in a safe. By 1908, the Treaty was water damaged and partially eaten by rats!



TIKA

TEKA

9. There are nine original versions of the Treaty still in existence.

TIKA

TEKA

10. The originals are stored at Te Papa.

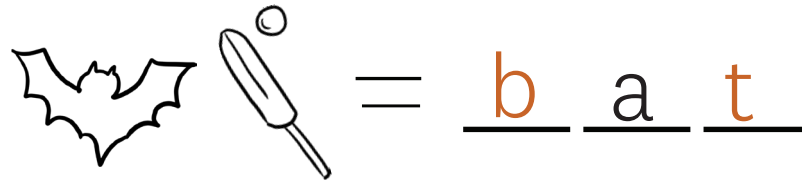
TIKA

TEKA

The Treaty of Waitangi was translated from English into te reo Māori. Translating can be tricky, especially when the same word can mean different things – these are called homonyms.

There are homonyms in both te reo Māori and English language. Can you fill in the missing letters?

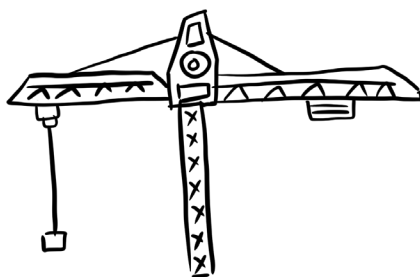
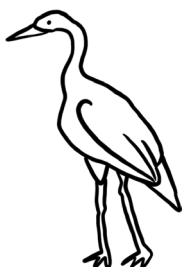
For example:



English



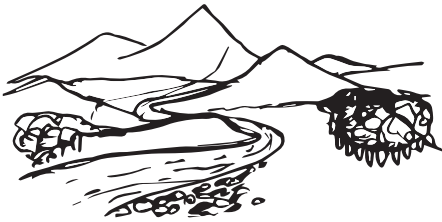
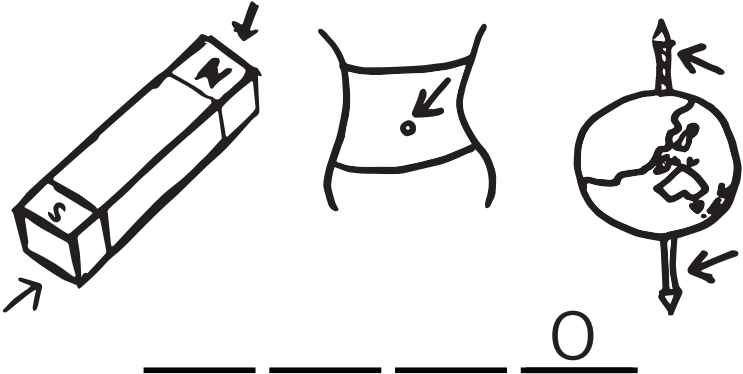
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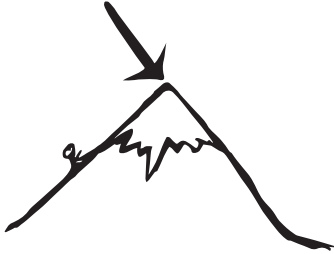
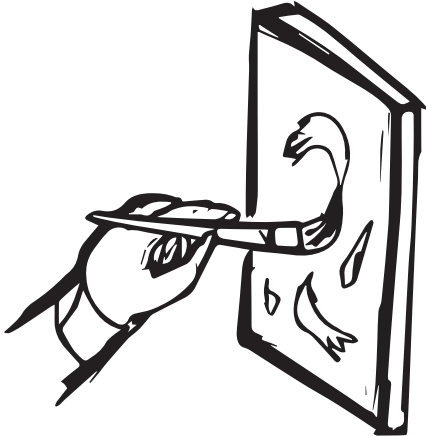
_ r _ _ _

n _ _ _ _

Te reo Māori



w h _____



t _____

When looking at the signatures on the Treaty you will see that how Māori rangatira (chiefs) signed was not a name like we see today.

Some drew symbols from their tāmoko (facial marking) to agree to the document. In some cases, just a plain 'X' was enough because it came from their own hand.

Below are some examples from the real Treaty. How would you sign it? You don't have to use words.



Practise here before signing the scroll

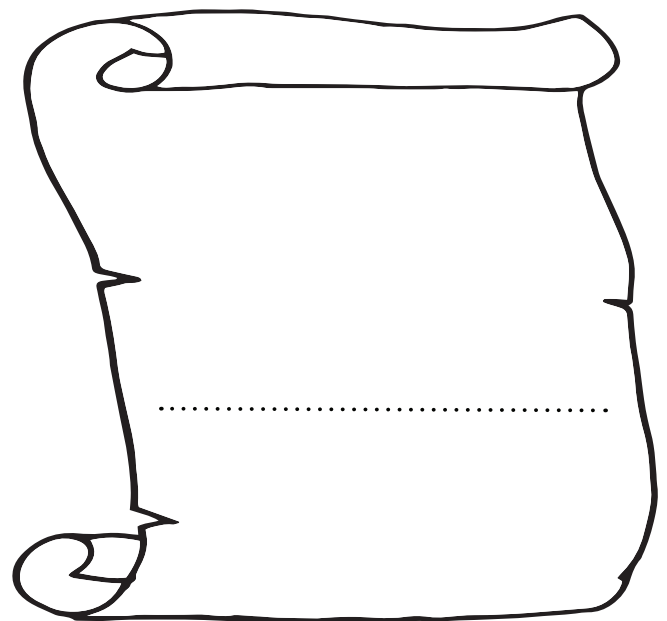
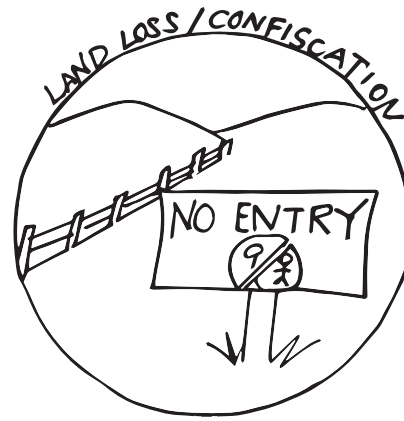
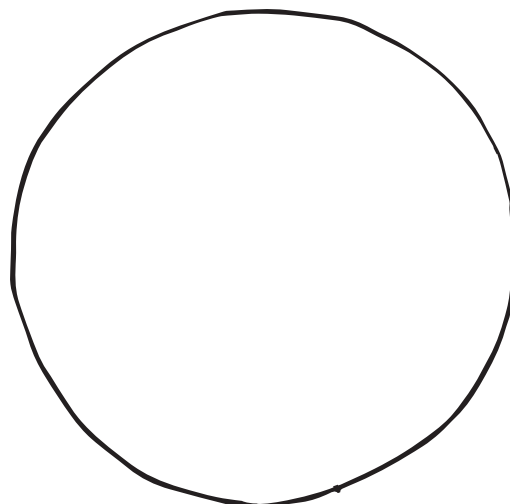
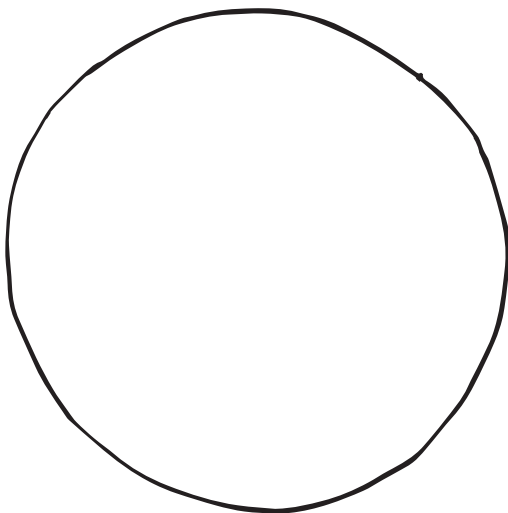


Image: [Crop from the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Tiriti ki Te Tairāwhiti | East Coast sheet, 8 Apr 1840.](#) Courtesy of Archives New Zealand via Flickr. [CC BY 2.0](#)

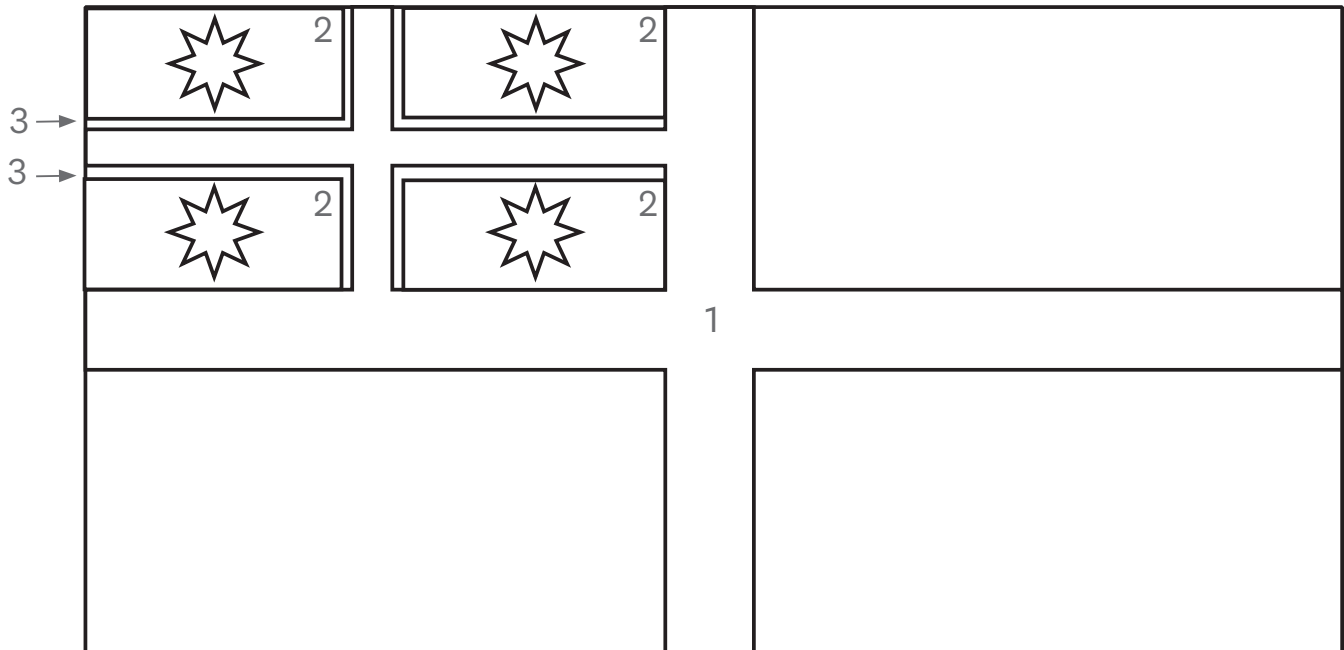
The flow-on effects from signing the Treaty were unforeseen by rangatira. Below are examples of the impacts on future generations.



In the circles below, draw some other examples that you can think of.



On Waitangi Day, Te Papa flies three flags. Colour in these flags with the correct colours.

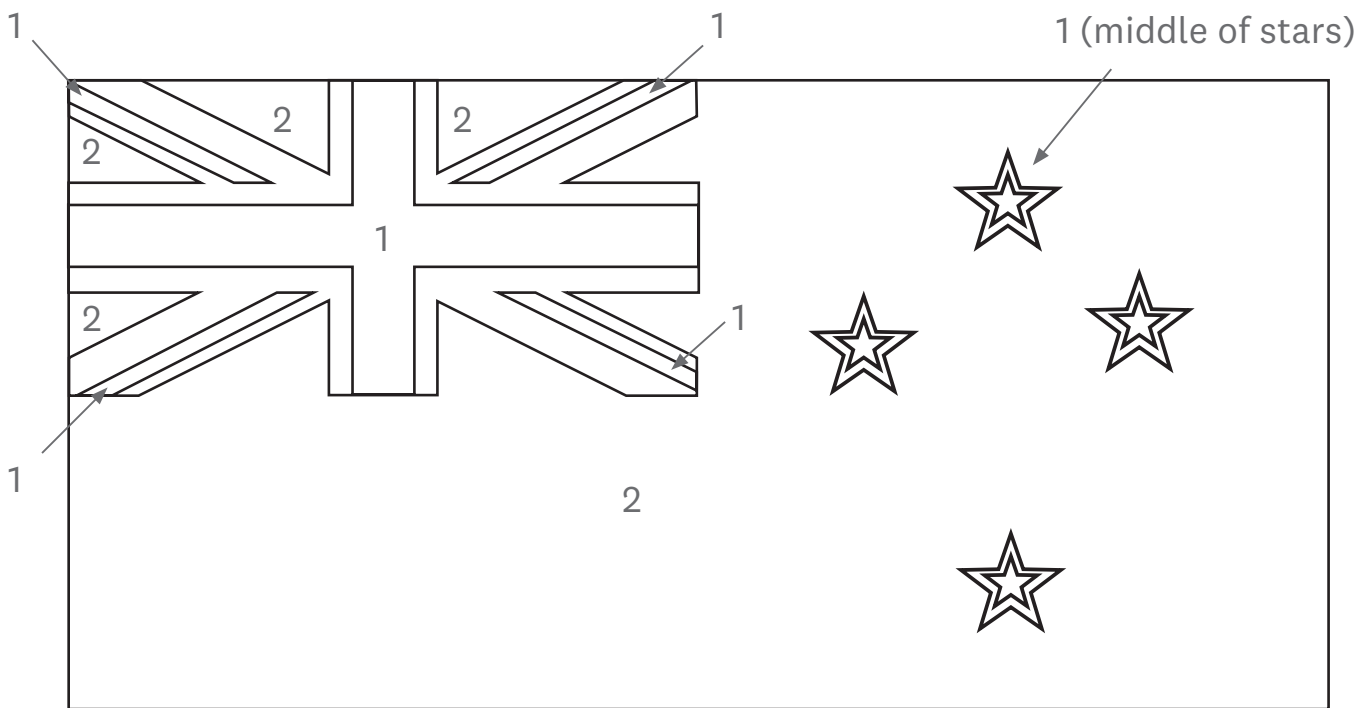


Te Kara – Flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand

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

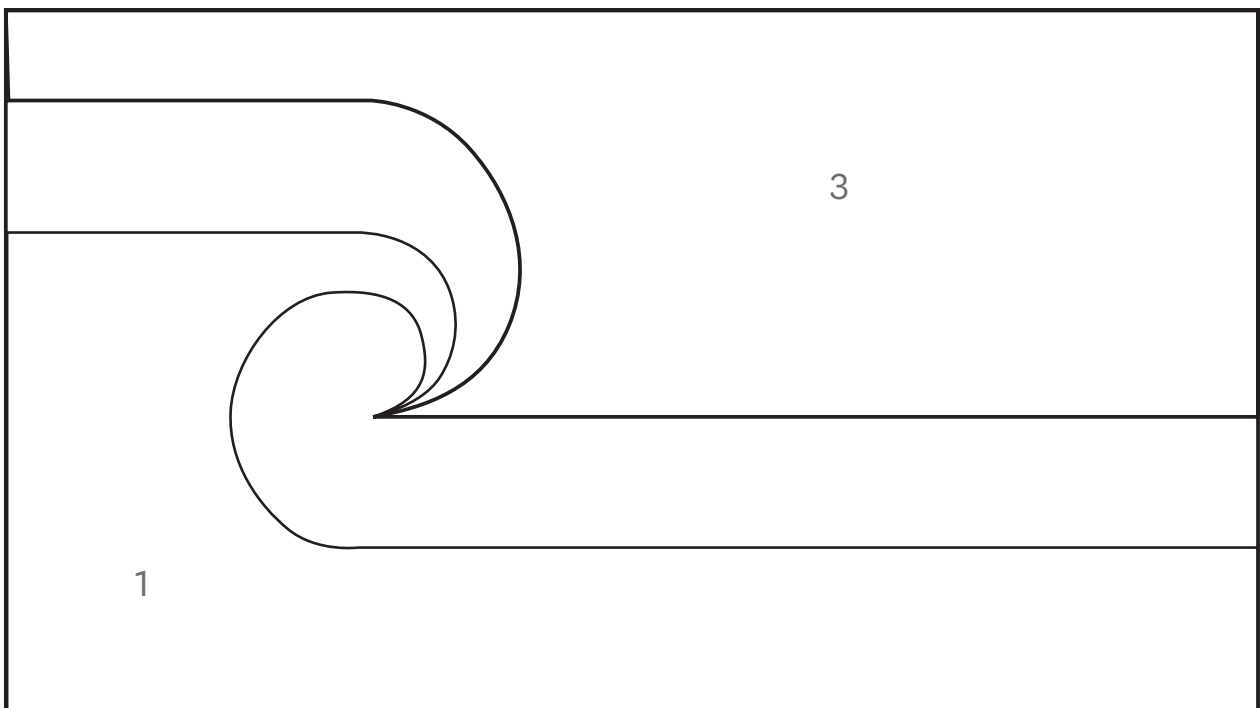
The design was officially recognised by the King of England.

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.

Now it's your turn to create your own flag!

Flags might look simple but the symbols and colours are full of meaning.



First, write three words, or draw three symbols, that come to mind when you think of your **HOME** in Aotearoa New Zealand.

1	2	3
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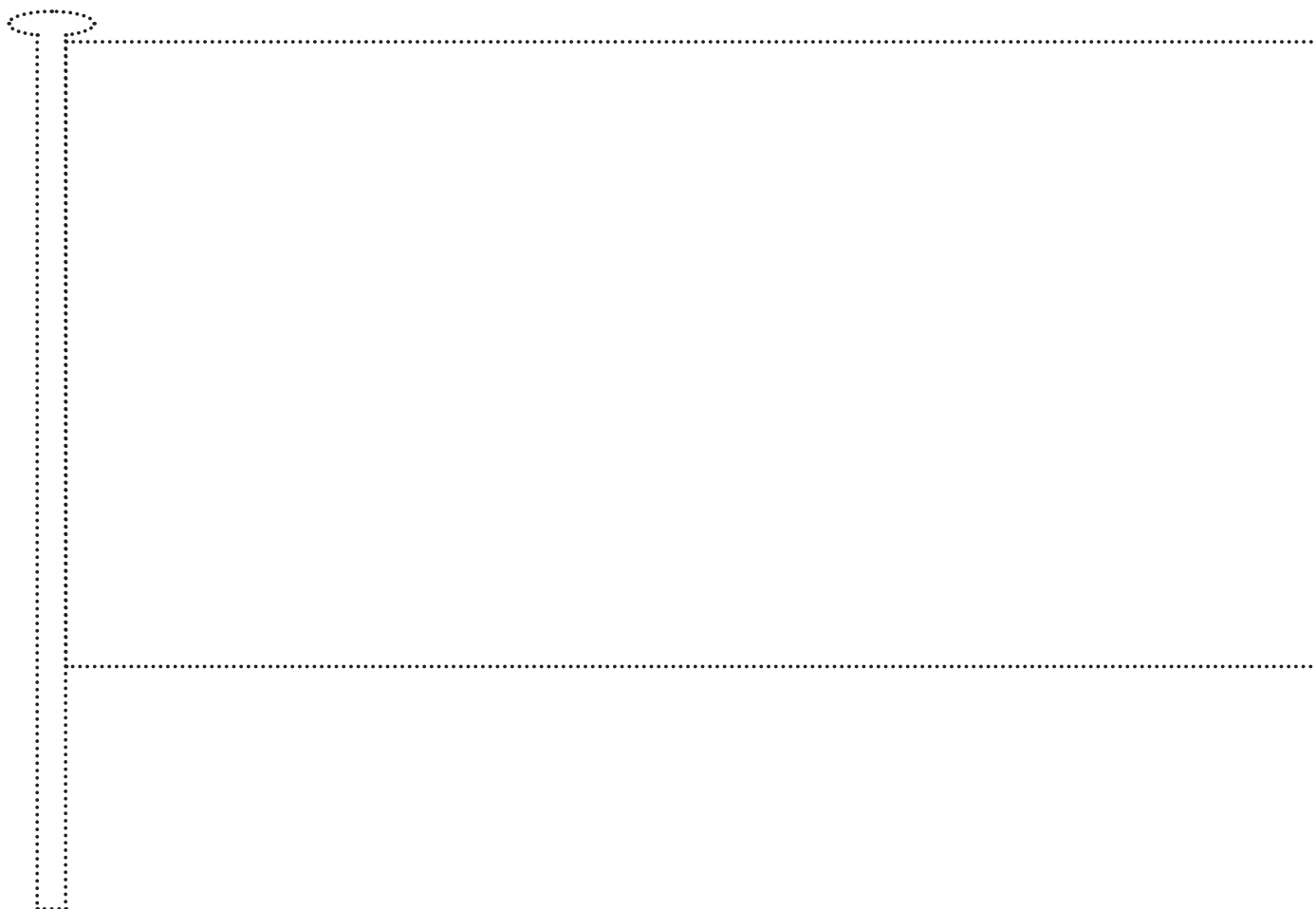
Now, write three words, or draw three symbols that come to mind when you think of the word **PLACE**.

1	2	3
---	---	---

Next, pick three colours that you feel connect these words or symbols. Or maybe they're just your three favourite colours!



Now use your favourite symbols and colours to make your flag.





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