

The background of the slide is a dark teal color with a light green, stylized pattern of leaves and branches, reminiscent of a tea ceremony. The pattern is more dense in the top left and bottom right corners.

Trading cards activity

Exploring the relationship between Māori and newcomers in the time before Te Tiriti

Activity from treatypeople.org/download/

What was happening before Te Tiriti?

This activity helps us understand the quality of the relationship between Māori and the visitors who began arriving from the 1770s onwards.

Key themes: Māori agency and economic activity, Māori authority. Māori international travel. Diversity of visitors to Aotearoa.



Materials:

Print slides 5-26 double-sided to create 11 activity cards (image on front, text on back)

Activity:

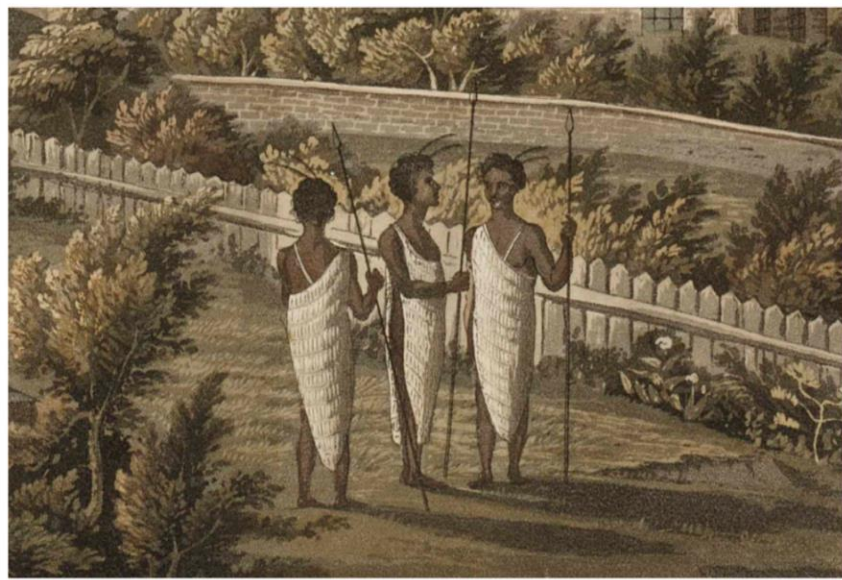
1. Give out one card per participant. Allow time to read.
2. Everyone stands up. Participants mix and mingle and read their cards to each other. (10-15 min)
3. Do not exchange cards.
4. Afterwards, reflect on the discussion questions (next slide) as a big group.

At the end of the activity, discuss:

Was there any new or surprising information on the cards you shared with each other?

Who was in authority at this time?





THE TOWN OF SYDNEY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Published by R. J. W. & Co. Printers, Sydney, N.S.W. for the Colonial Secretary of State for the Colonies.
BY MARY EVANS & CO. in 1841.

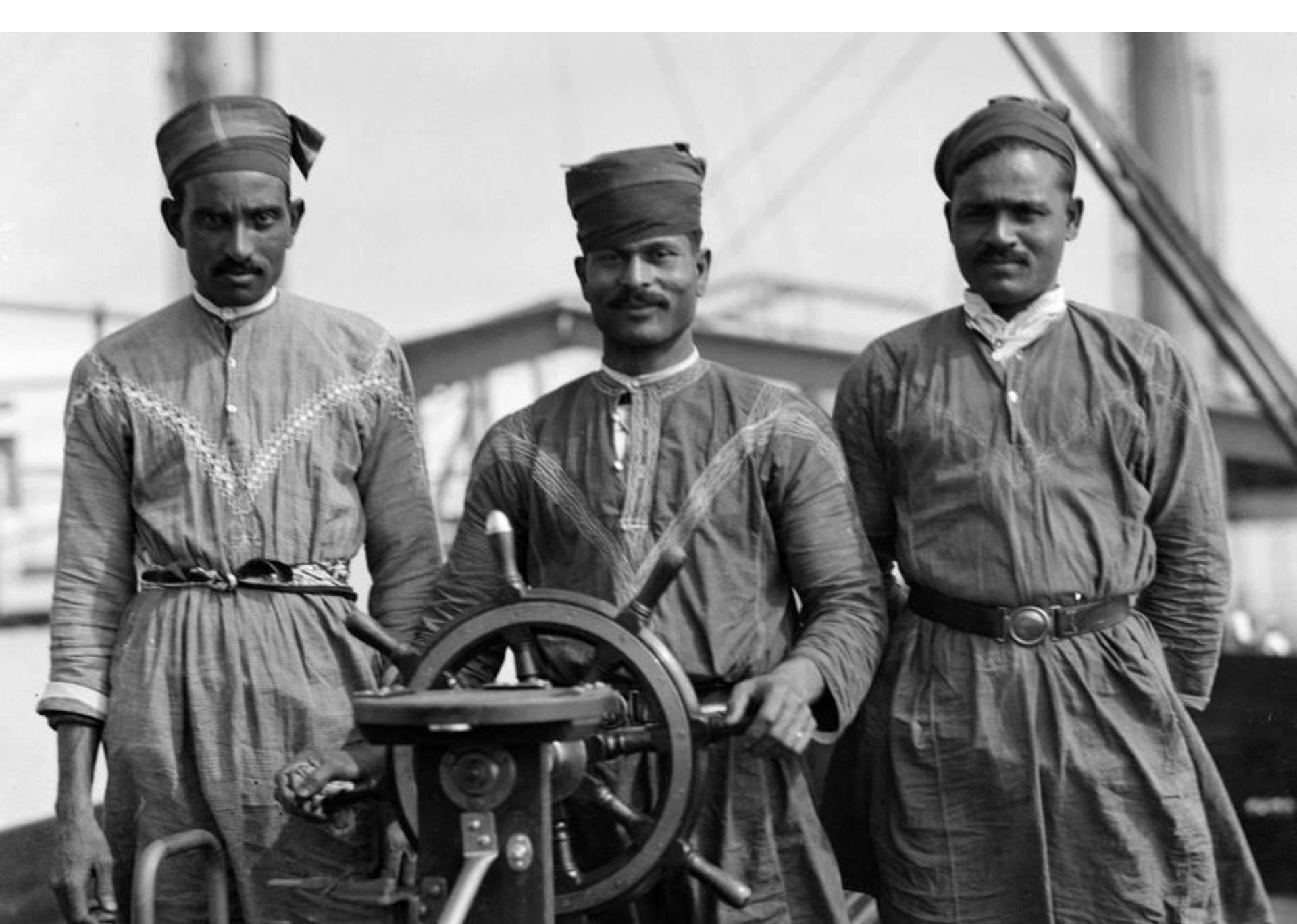
Printed and Published by R. J. W. & Co. in 1841.

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Māori international travel

- During the late 1700s and early 1800s Māori were travelling to places such as Australia, the Pacific, Europe, India and South America.
- They travelled for trade and diplomacy, or as passengers and crew on ships. They were also invited to share their ideas and skills, as people overseas were very interested in New Zealand.
- Māori who had travelled also brought back knowledge to their hapū, holding wānanga on their return.

The rangatira in this image are visiting the Sydney Hospital grounds in 1823.



People of many nations

- People from many nations arrive in Aotearoa. Visiting ships have crews from all over the world.
- De Surville's ship in 1769 includes crew from the Philippines, South Asia and from Africa.
- The journey from to Aotearoa was long. Sailors would die or desert ship, so would need to pick up new crew from other countries along the way.
- Before the Treaty is signed in 1840, there were already people living here from Australia, Britain, USA and France, India, the Philippines and Africa. Chinese people arrived not long after, in the early 1840s.

This photo shows Indian sailors known as Lascars. It was taken in a later period (1930s)



Seals and whales

- Visiting ships came to hunt seals and whales.
- Seal skins were used for making hats.
- Whale bones were used for umbrellas & women's clothing (e.g. corsets). Whale oil and fat was used for perfume and lighting.
- Many Māori also joined whaling crews.
- Whalers and sealers had to ask rangatira for permission to set up their onshore activities (whaling / sealing stations).
- Māori women married the sealers and whalers to create settled families.



Timber

- Kauri and other timber was in demand for repairing ships and building houses. Strong, straight wood like kauri was in demand for spars (to make masts and yards for ships).
- Hapū controlled who could take trees and where they could cut them. Hapū traded in timber, and also organised work parties for other traders.
- Timber from New Zealand was exported to Australia and San Francisco and other countries.



Harakeke (flax)

- Māori used the harakeke (NZ flax) plant to make many important and useful things including clothing, baskets, fishing lines and nets.
- Visiting ships wanted flax for ropes, rigging and other products.
- A large amount of flax was processed to sell, especially by Māori women.
- Some hapū reorganised their economy to produce more flax for trade.



NEAR HERE WAS
THE SITE OF THE
PEACH GROVE
PLANTED BY THE
MAORIS

Orchards & farming

- Maori were excellent gardeners and quickly began growing new crops.
- They farmed and sold fish, pigs, vegetables and fruit.
- In many parts of the country, hapū grew potatoes, wheat, peaches, cherries and pumpkins to sell to settlers here and to export overseas.
- By the 1850s hapū around the country were investing in flour mills, horses and ferry services



Trading ships

- Trading ships travelled here from Australia, Britain, America, Tahiti, Brazil, Portugal, and the Netherlands.
- All these visiting ships needed fresh water, food for their return journey and repairs. Hapū sold food and supplies to meet this demand.
- Hapū invested in their own trading ships which dominated local coastal trade. Māori shipping travelled as far as Australia and California.



Goods imported by Māori

- Māori hapū had always traded with each other.
- Now, they were interested to trade for iron tools and other goods from overseas.
- Māori traded for nails, hatchets, fish-hooks, iron tools and guns. They also traded for other useful items: seeds, needles, mirrors, candles and clothing, as well as pipes and tobacco.
- Aotearoa did not have native mammals for wool or leather, so Māori imported blankets and animal skins, plus domestic animals.



Muskets

- Hapū had many peacemaking traditions and ways to settle a conflict.
- However, muskets were a new weapon.
- Māori hapū traded flax and potatoes and other goods to buy muskets.
- Hapū that got muskets first would be stronger than their neighbours and enemies. Old wars were sometimes started again.
- Some wars caused hapū to migrate to a different part of the country.
- These wars were largely resolved well before the signing of Te Tiriti (early 1830s).

Ms. June 21/26



E te tōni rangatira o nōpi e hite ana ohi kotou
hi tahu buka buka o mai te taki buka buka
hia tuki tuki te taki buka buka ~~ka~~ hi
akotou E pai kotou hi tōhau buka buka e aise
atu ana na ohi au hi tōhauinga pai e ~~hite~~ au,
e ware pai taware eonei E hino ana pea ohi hōe
mo te mea ka tuki tuki atu hi a hite kotou
e Didi pea te rangatira hi te na hōinga.
No wai te ingoa o te rangatira o te pakitaha o
neina E tuki tuki hino pea te tuki tuki a te
tangata maori e te mea hōno
No wai te iwi pai o te tangata hino o te tangata
pai a hea oti te pakitaha neina hōia hite au
No taki na ~~hi~~ o ku tau, ahea o mai ai te
taki utu mo mōua ko tahu oha pai tahu
No nōgo mai kotou hōi xapu i ~~te~~ hōe

Literacy

- Māori were very interested in literacy.
- Rangatira strategically invited missionaries to live with them and to teach reading and writing.
- Many Māori learned to read and write in their own language
- Knowledge of reading and writing spread quickly, and often by Māori teachers.
- Māori wrote letters to each other and to people in Australia and Europe.

This picture shows first known letter in te reo Māori.



Whenua (land)

- Many of the newcomers who moved to New Zealand had never owned land in their home countries. They wanted to buy and own land in Aotearoa.
- Many hapū wanted a small number of Tauiwi to live in their area.
- At this time Māori did not buy or sell land. They had their own laws for migrants from other areas. One of these was called tuku whenua.
- Tuku whenua allocated the use of land to others while keeping it under hapu authority.

Optional card



Newcomers living among Māori

- Many of the newcomers that lived here before Te Tiriti were sailors who jumped ship and stowaway convicts from the colonies in Australia.
- Some rangatira took in newcomers as to work as blacksmiths, farmers and shipbuilders for the hapū.
- Many newcomers became part of hapū society and took on traditional roles, including servants, labourers, husbands and warriors.
- Missionaries and traders were invited to do their work here and their settlements also came under Māori authority.

**Summing up: who was in
authority?**



He whenua rangatira

- Aotearoa was a Māori world. Te reo Māori was the language of the land, so those who came to live here had to learn to speak te reo.
- Newcomers had to ask rangatira for permission to stay or to use resources owned by hapū.
- Newcomers needed to follow Māori law and follow agreements made with rangatira.

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