

The Treaty of Waitangi

Work with your partner to answer these questions.

1. What do you know about the Treaty of Waitangi?
2. Where is Waitangi?
3. When is Waitangi Day?



Match the words with the definitions.

Fill the blanks with letters a – j.



1. celebrate
2. sign
3. Aotearoa
4. draft
5. translate
6. chief
7. version
8. power
9. give up
10. treaty

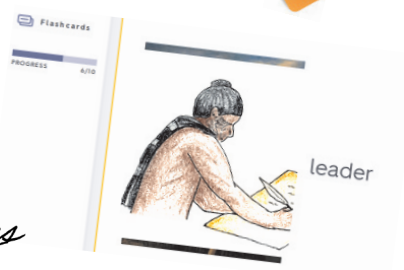
- a. A piece of writing, often with main ideas and not finished
- b. A form of something that is a bit different from other forms of the same thing
- c. To stop trying
- d. To write your name (quickly) often to show that you agree with what is written
- e. Control over people or things
- f. A written agreement between two countries
- g. To do fun activities on important days
- h. The leader of a group or a tribe
- i. To change words into a different language
- j. Another name of New Zealand

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____



Digital flashcards

Scan the QR code or go to
<https://bit.ly/2ZuHXao> to access the digital
 flashcards

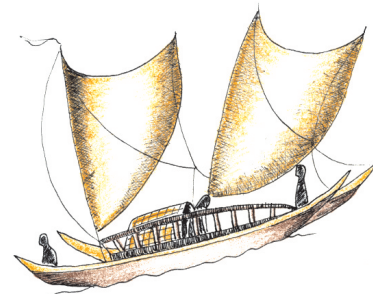


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READING

New Zealand does not have an Independence Day. Instead, there is another public holiday that Kiwis celebrate every year. It is Waitangi Day. Do you know when Waitangi Day is and why New Zealand celebrates it? To answer these questions, we need to look back to the year 1840, when the Treaty of Waitangi was signed.

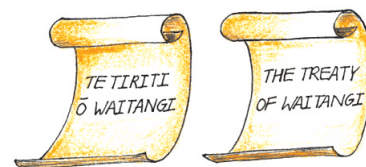
1. The Polynesians, who later developed the Māori culture, travelled across the sea and arrived in this country long before any others. They called this beautiful new home “Aotearoa”, meaning “the land of the long white cloud”. In the 19th century, when European people came to Aotearoa, fights between these new comers and the Māori people happened. Besides Britain, other countries, such as France, also wanted to control this country.



2. Not pleased with what was happening, the British government sent William Hobson to New Zealand in January 1840. On February 4th, he wrote the first draft of the Treaty of Waitangi. It was translated into the Māori language, Te Reo Māori, in one night. On the 5th, 500 Māori were invited to a meeting at Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands. There, they read the draft, and together they talked about it with the British. On February 6th, more than 40 Māori chiefs signed the Treaty. In the next seven months, copies of the Treaty went around the country and more than 500 chiefs, including some women, signed them.



3. There are three parts in the Treaty. Because some words in the English version could not be translated correctly, there are differences between the two versions. These are mostly about the power of the British over the land.



4. Life did not get better for the Māori people. By the end of the 19th century, they had lost most of their land and did not have much power in the government. However, they never gave up their fight, and they wanted the British to follow the rules in the Treaty.




5. The first Waitangi Day celebrations were in 1934 and 40 years later, in 1974 Waitangi Day (February 6th) became a public holiday. Since then there have been continuous changes done to improve the situation and to make up for what happened in the past.

So now have you got the answers to the questions I asked you at the beginning? If you happen to live in Wellington and want to have a look at the real Treaty of Waitangi, you can pay a visit to the National Library of New Zealand.

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Main ideas

 Match headings A – E with paragraphs 1 – 5.
Write 1-5 next to A-E.

- ___ A) After the Treaty was signed
- ___ B) Before the Treaty of Waitangi
- ___ C) The three historic days in New Zealand history
- ___ D) A problem with the Treaty
- ___ E) Things started to change

Tip:
Read each
paragraph and
answer the question
"What's it about?" in
one sentence.

Comprehension questions

 Answer these questions with information from the reading

1. Who arrived in New Zealand first and what name did they use to call New Zealand?

2. What happened on February 4th, 5th, and 6th 1840?
4th: _____
5th: _____
6th: _____
3. What is one problem with the Treaty?

4. Was life better for the Māori people after the Treaty of Waitangi was signed?
Why?/Why not?

5. When is Waitangi Day and when did it become a public holiday?

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True, False, or Not Mentioned



*Are these sentences True, False, or Not Mentioned?
Write T, F, or NM next to each sentence. Correct the false ones.*

Tip:

True:

You can find it in the text.

False:

It's not the same as in the text.

Not mentioned:

You don't know if it's true or false because it can't be found in the text.

1. Aotearoa means “the land of the long white cloud”.____
2. European people and Māori people were always happy with each other.____
3. The Treaty of Waitangi was only in English.____
4. The Treaty was signed on February 6th, 1840.____
5. Many Māori chiefs disagreed with the Treaty and didn't want to sign it.____
6. The English version and the Māori one are exactly the same.____
7. Waitangi is where the Treaty was signed.____
8. Life improved a lot for the Māori people after the Treaty was signed.____
9. The Treaty was changed because the Māori people were not pleased with it.____
10. The Treaty of Waitangi is kept in the National Library of New Zealand.____

WRAP-UP



In pairs, without looking back at the reading, ask and answer these questions

1. How was life in Aotearoa before the Treaty of Waitangi?
2. What happened on February 4th, 5th, and 6th 1840?
3. What is one problem with the Treaty?
4. What happened after the Treaty was signed?

DIG DEEPER



In groups, discuss this question:



At home, do some research about the topic and write down your answer.

Why is it important to learn about the Treaty of Waitangi?

REVISION



Online quiz

*Scan the QR code or go to <http://bit.ly/3sbVhwM>
to do an online quiz to check your understanding of the reading*

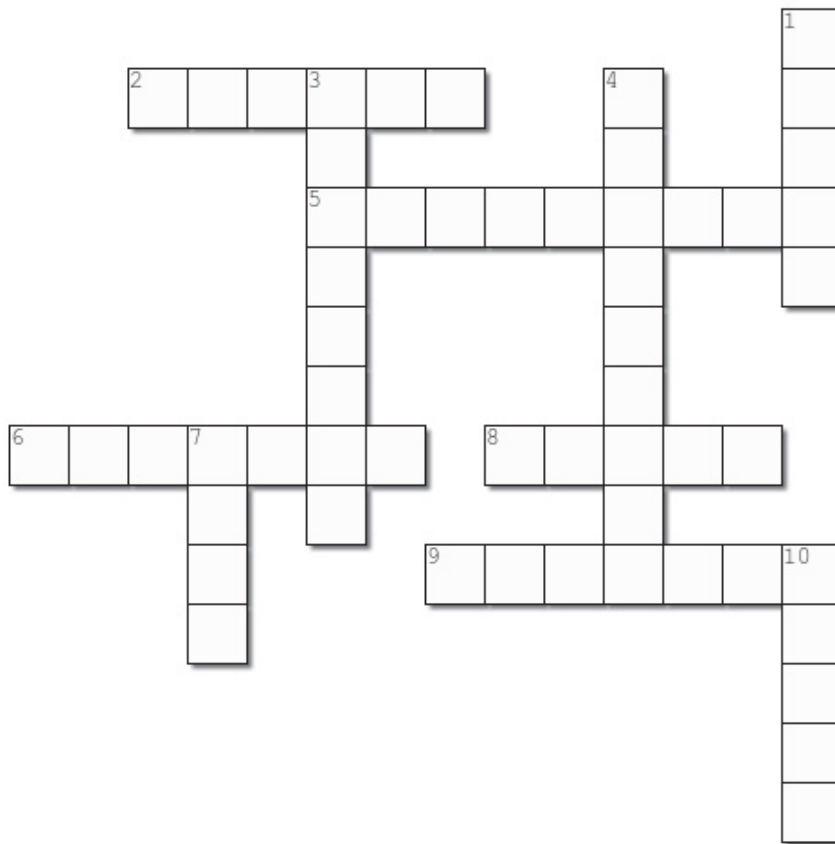


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Vocabulary review



Solve this crossword using words learned from the reading.



Across

2. A written agreement between two countries
5. To change words into a different language
6. A form of something that is a bit different from other forms of the same thing
8. A piece of writing, often with main ideas and not finished
9. To stop trying

Down

1. The leader of a group or a tribe
3. Another name of New Zealand
4. To do fun activities on important days
7. To write your name (quickly)
10. Control over people or things



Fill in the blanks with the words from the crossword

1. A new _____ of staff has just been appointed.
2. An English-language _____ of the novel is planned for next month.
3. They always _____ their wedding anniversary by going out to dinner.
4. The Polynesians called this new land "_____".
5. A peace _____ will be signed by two countries.
6. She made many changes to the first _____.
7. Please read before you _____ the contract.
8. How do you _____ this word into English?
9. He always likes to have _____ over people.
10. I _____! Please tell me the answer!

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LEVEL UP

Now that you have finished all the exercises, try challenging yourself with this higher-lever version of the reading.

The Treaty of Waitangi

Before the Treaty of Waitangi

The Polynesians, who later developed the Māori culture, travelled across the sea and arrived in this country long before any others. They called this beautiful new home “Aotearoa”, meaning “the land of the long white cloud”. But in the 19th century, when more Europeans came seeking a new life here, fights between them and Māori people sometimes happened. Besides Britain, other countries such as France, also showed interests in controlling this country.

The downside of the treaty

There are three articles in the treaty. Because the Māori translation could not convey the exact meaning of some words in the English version, there are some differences between the two versions. These are mainly about the power of the British Crown over the land.

After the Treaty was signed

Things did not get better for the Māori people. By the end of the 19th century, they had lost most of their land and did not have much political power. However, they never stopped fighting for their rights and for the Treaty to be respected.

Things started to change

The first Waitangi Day celebrations were in 1934 and 40 years later, in 1974 Waitangi Day (February 6th) became a public holiday. Since then there have been continuous changes done to improve the situation and to make up for what happened in the past.

New Zealand does not have an Independence Day. Instead, there is another public holiday that kiwis celebrate every year. It is Waitangi Day. Do you know when Waitangi Day is and why New Zealand celebrates it? To answer these questions, we need to go back to the year 1840, when New Zealand's most important founding document, the Treaty of Waitangi, was signed.

The three historic days in New Zealand's past

Concerned about the situation, the British government sent William Hobson to New Zealand to establish a British colony. In January 1840 he arrived in the Bay of Islands. On February 4th, he gathered some ideas and wrote the first draft of the Treaty of Waitangi. It was translated into the Māori language, Te Reo Māori, during only one night. On the 5th, 500 Māori were invited to a meeting at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands. There they were read the translated version, and together they discussed the draft with the British. On February 6th, more than 40 Māori chiefs signed the treaty. In the next seven months, copies of the Treaty travelled around the country and more than 500 chiefs, some of whom were women, signed them.

So I hope by now, you have got the answers to the questions raised at the beginning of this reading. If you want to have a look at the original Treaty, you can pay a visit to the National Library of New Zealand in Wellington.

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TEACHER GUIDE

A vocabulary set and quizzes designed for this topic can be found on

Quizlet <https://bit.ly/2ZuHXao>

Kahoot! <http://bit.ly/3sbVhwM>

The provided Quizlet set can be used before and/or after the vocabulary exercise to enhance vocabulary retention.

Main ideas

The paragraphs can be cut up into sets for pairs or groups to rearrange, discuss the order, and match with the headings.

It can be done as a race between pairs or groups. The pictures can also be cut out to match with the paragraphs.

Wrap-up questions

Learners can write their own questions about the reading on strips of paper. After teacher approves the questions, they can walk around the classroom reading out their question to the one they pair up with. After both questions are answered, they swap their questions and pair up with somebody else.

Crossword

The crossword can be projected on the board (or shared on an online platform) with the clues hidden.

The class can be divided into two teams. One team chooses a number. Teacher reads out the clue for that word. If they can't come up with the correct answer, the other team has a chance to guess.

KEY

Vocabulary matching

1. g 2. d 3. j 4. a 5. i 6. h 7. b 8. e 9. c 10. f

Main ideas

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A

Comprehension questions

1. The Polynesians – Aotearoa
2. 4th: the first draft was written and translated. 5th: the draft was discussed. 6th: the Treaty was signed.
3. There are differences between the English version and the te reo Māori version.
4. No, life did not get better for the Māori people because they had lost most of their land and did not have much power in the government.
5. February 6th every year – 1974

True, False, or Not Mentioned

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. NM
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. NM
10. T

Vocabulary review

Across

2. treaty
5. translate
6. version
8. draft
9. give up

Down

1. chief
3. Aotearoa
4. celebrate
7. sign
10. power

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REFERENCES

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