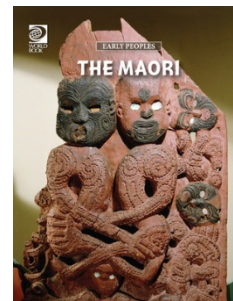


# EARLY PEOPLES – The Maori Activity Sheet



**Glossary:** There is a glossary on pages 60-61. Terms defined in the glossary are in bold type on their first appearance on any spread (two facing pages).

Find the answers to the Matching exercise using the Glossary.

**MATCHING:** Match the word to the meaning.

Answers:	Word:
	1. hongī
	2. moko
	3. haka
	4. Pakeha
	5. ariki
	6. Powhiri
	7. hapu
	8. iwi
	9. tiki
	10. marae

Meaning:	
A.	A group of people who are related through a common ancestor.
B.	A paramount chief
C.	A Maori tribe or tribes.
D.	A Maori chant and dance.
E.	A Maori ceremony of welcome.
F.	People of non-Maori ancestry.
G.	A traditional Maori greeting in which one person presses his or her nose against the nose of a guest.
H.	An open-air meeting place.
I.	A tattoo.
J.	A carved image of a god or ancestor.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE:** (Circle the correct answer.)

11. Go to Chapter: **WHO ARE THE MAORI?**

Aoraki, also known as Mount Cook, is a holy place for Maori. Aoraki is a Maori word meaning:

- The land of the long white cloud
- Cloud Piercer
- A treasured possession
- Many islands

12. Go to chapter: **THE POWER OF THE CHIEFS**

Among the Maori, the head of each tribe was the Ariki (paramount chief). This person held the highest rank in Maori society and had many important duties. Only the gods had more power than the Ariki. Which of the following was not the role of the Ariki?

- Dictator
- Negotiator
- Peacemaker
- Authority over lands

13. Clans, called hapu, among the Maori had leaders called rangatira. These leaders had many duties and responsibilities. Which of the following statement about the rangatira is false?

- a. The rangatira was responsible for making sure that the hapu stored enough food.
- b. The rules about who could become rangatira varied.
- c. The rangatira had less say than the ariki over how people lived their daily lives.
- d. The rangatira commanded the fighters who defended the clan and its lands.

14. Go to Chapter: **LAW AND ORDER**

Maori did not have a formal justice system. What were the two basic ideas applied to the resolution of Maori disputes?

- a. noa and tapu
- b. utu and muru
- c. whanau and hapu
- d. None of the above, Maori had a formal justice system.

15. Go to Chapter: **MAORI ARTS AND CRAFTS**

Maori arts reflected religious and cultural beliefs. What purpose was served by woodcarvings of the heads of chiefs and warriors?

- a. They were meant to summon up the power of the ancestors.
- b. They were used for decorations and enjoyment.
- c. They were used as jewellery.

16. Go to Chapter: **THE MARAE**

Traditionally, the marae was an open space in front of a meeting house or the home of a chief. The meeting house became increasingly important as a community centre. What is the Maori name for a carved meeting house?

- a. taonga
- b. tiki
- c. tahuhu
- d. whare whakairo

17. Go to Chapter: **MUSIC AND DANCE**

A Maori legend says that the first chief to use a haka was named Tinirau. What was the purpose of the dance that accompanied the war haka?

- a. Terrify the enemy
- b. Encourage them to fight
- c. Welcome the enemy
- d. Show how fit and strong they were

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

18. Go to Chapter: **THE TREATY OF WAITANGI**

Read the chapter.

How did the British and the Maori differ in their understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi?

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Go to Chapter: **DECLINE AND REVIVAL**

Read the chapter.

19. When did a new generation of leaders begin to revive Maori culture?

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Go to Chapter: **TRADITION AND CHANGE**

Read the chapter.

20. In June 2008, the New Zealand government and seven Maori tribes signed a historic agreement. What did this agreement involve?

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## ANSWER SHEET:

Answer: Word:

<u>G</u>	1. hongi
<u>I</u>	2. moko
<u>D</u>	3. haka
<u>F</u>	4. Pakeha
<u>B</u>	5. ariki
<u>E</u>	6. Powhiri
<u>A</u>	7. hapu
<u>C</u>	8. iwi
<u>J</u>	9. tiki
<u>H</u>	10. marae

11. b. Cloud Piercer

12. a. Dictator

13. c. The rangatira had less say than the ariki over how people lived their daily lives

14. b. utu and muru

15. a. They were meant to summon up the power of the ancestors.

16. d. whare whakairo

17. a. Terrify the enemy

18. Maori thought they still had some power over their lands. The British, on the other hand, thought they had become the sole rulers of New Zealand.

19. In the early 1900's, a new generation of leaders began to revive Maori culture.

20. The transferred ownership of 435,000 acres (176,000 hectares) of forest plantations and forest rents worth \$319 million to about 100,000 people of Maori descent.