## YEARS 1-3 PROGRESS OUTCOMES

Through building knowledge about contexts and drawing on inquiry practices, ākonga are beginning to understand that:

Mâorthistory is the foundational and continuous history of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Māori have been settling, storying
shaping, and have been shaped by these lands and waters for centuries. Māori
history forms a continuous thread,
directly linking the contemporary world
to the past. It is characterised by diverse experiences for individuals, hapū, and iwi within underlying and enduring cultural imilarities.

## Colonisation and settlement have

 been central to Aotearoa NewZealand's histories for the past 200 years.

The course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories has been shaped by the use of power.

The settlement of Aotearoa New Zealand has contributed to an increasingly diverse population, with many languages and cultures now part of its fabric. Colonisation began as part of a worldwide imperial project. It has been a complex, contested process, experienced and negotiated differently in different parts of Aotearoa New Zealand over time. Aotearoa New Zealand has also colonised parts of the Pacific.

Relationships and connections between people and across boundaries have shaped the course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories

Individuals, groups, and organisation have exerted and contested power in ways that improve the lives of people and communities, and in ways that lead to exclusion, injustice, and conflict.
een connected locally, nationally, and lobally through voyaging, discovery, trade, aid, conflict, and creative exchanges. This has led to the adoption of new ideas and technologies, political of new ideas and technologies, politic
institutions and alliances, and social institutions a
movements.

Ākonga have explored the diverse histories and experiences of the peoples of Aotearoa New Zealand.
 the stories iwi and hapū share about their history in the rohe.

For the national contexts, ākonga know the following:

## Whakapapa me te whanaungatanga

Culture and identity

Tino rangatiratanga me te kāwanatanga

Government and organisation

Tūrangawaewae me te kaitiakitanga

Place and environment

Kōwhiringa ohaoha me te whai oranga

Economic activity

## YEARS 1-3 PROGRESS OUTCOMES

## Origins and connections

Māori are tangata whenua. They were the first people of this land and have stories about their origins and arrival. People in our area have come from a variety of places and some retain connections to those places.

## Waitangi Day

Waitangi Day marks the significance of the initial signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, The Treaty of Waitangi. We recall what happened at Waitangi at the time of the signing and who was there. This helps us understand why we have a holiday.

Connecting
Tangata whenua are deeply connected to the local area. Naming places was key to establishing and maintaining mana and tūrangawaewae.

## Naming

Many of the names of geographical features, towns, buildings, streets, and places tell stories. Sometimes there is more than one story.

## Living and working

The ways different groups of people have lived and worked in this rohe have changed over time

## Click on the + to the left for Key Questions related to each KNOW area:

Origins and connections
What stories do hapū and iwi tell about
their origins? their origins?

Where do people in our community come from?

Do they have connections to the places that they come from?

How do they keep up those connections?

Waitangi Day
Why is February 6 called Waitangi Day?
How does the community acknowledge the significance of 6 February 1840 ?

What do we know about the people who were at Waitangi around the time of signing?

## Connecting

What are the names of the features of the landscape in our area?

Do some features have more than one name? If so, why, and where do the names come from?

How did Māori name marae, hapū, iwi, and features of the landscape?

How and why have some place names in Aotearoa New Zealand changed?

## Naming

How and why have some place names in Aotearoa New Zealand changed?

How did Māori name marae, hapū, iwi and features of the landscape?

Click on the + to the left to show Twinkl Links and Planning/Coverage sections:
Click on these links below to go to Twinkl resources directly linked to these progress outcomes:

| Year 0-2: Culture \& Identity | Year 0-2: Government and Organisation | Year 0-2: Place and Environment | Year 0-2: Economic Activity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Year 3-4: Culture \& Identity | $\underline{\text { Year 3-4: Government and Organisation }}$ | Year 3-4: Place and Environment | Year 3-4: Economic Activity |

## YEARS 1-3 PROGRESS OUTCOMES



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