

YEARS 7-8 PROGRESS OUTCOMES

Through building knowledge about contexts and drawing on inquiry practices, ākonga have a broader and deeper understanding that:				
UNDERSTAND	Māori history is the foundational and continuous history of Aotearoa New Zealand.	Colonisation and settlement have been central to Aotearoa New Zealand's histories for the past 200 years.	The course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories has been shaped by the use of power.	Relationships and connections between people and across boundaries have shaped the course of Aotearoa New Zealand's histories.
	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 similarities.	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.	Individuals, groups, and organisations 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.	People in Aotearoa New Zealand have been connected locally, nationally, and globally through voyaging, discovery, trade, aid, conflict, and creative exchanges. This has led to the adoption of new ideas and technologies, political institutions and alliances, and social movements.
Ākonga have explored the diverse histories and experiences of the peoples of Aotearoa New Zealand. Ākonga have built their knowledge of stories about the people, events, and changes that have been important in their local area, including knowledge of 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	Tūrangaewae me te kaitiakitanga Place and environment	Kōwhiringa ohaoha me te whai oranga Economic activity	

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KNOW

Urbanisation and being Māori

Mid twentieth-century Māori migration to New Zealand cities occurred at an unprecedented pace and scale, disrupting the whakapapa of te reo and tikanga and depopulating papa kāinga. New approaches to being Māori and retaining iwi values and practices were created and debated. Movements to reassert Māori language, culture, and identity arose throughout the country.

Finding a place in Aotearoa New Zealand

Over time people from a wide range of cultures have participated in and contributed to Aotearoa New Zealand, while retaining and adapting their distinctive identities. The histories of Chinese, Indian, and other Asian communities, Pacific communities, refugee and faith-based communities, disability communities, and the Deaf community demonstrate how this has been experienced. Some have met barriers. Advocating for the right to citizenship and respect for difference has contributed to the development of a more diverse nation.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi: background

The signings of He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni | The Declaration of Independence and Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi emerged from a long period of complex interactions between hapū/iwi and newcomers in which Māori were the majority. These interactions, particularly those with missionaries, helped to facilitate the treaty process. Also important were the international events and ideas of the time that informed the Crown's thinking and actions.

Mana in Māori society

Mana was central to all political and economic relationships in traditional Māori society and has continued to shape internal and external interactions.

Colonial power in the Pacific

Pacific peoples have experienced Aotearoa New Zealand's colonial authority and control. Throughout these experiences, they have continued to sustain their cultures and assert their authority. The New Zealand Government has apologised to the people of Samoa for past injustices.

Transforming te taiao

Māori cared for and transformed te taiao, and expressed their connection to place by naming the land and its features.

Māori economy: opportunities and challenges

Iwi and hapū experimented with new economic opportunities to enhance their mana. In doing so, they built extensive trading networks domestically and with Australia.

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

Click on the + to the left to show **Twinkl Links** and **Planning/Coverage** sections:

In their learning in Aotearoa New Zealand's histories, ākonga can:

Identify and explore historical relationships.

Identify sources and perspectives.

Interpret past experiences, decision and actions.

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