MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for

*The Chronicles of Paki - NZ's Untold Story*

***TE RERENGA***

1 Of the following groups, which best describes the two parties who signed The Treaty of Waitangi?

a) Māori and Pākehā

**b) Māori and Great Britain**

c) Māori and Captain Hobson

d) Māori and James Busby

2 What was the name of the group of Christians in Britain who most influenced the formation of the Treaty of Waitangi?

a) The British Parliament

b) The Wakefield Family

c) The Colonial Office

**d) The Clapham Group**

3 What is the name of the man who lead the movement to abolish the slave trade in Britain because of his Christian convictions?

a) William Pitt

b) Samuel Marsden

**c) William Wilberforce**

d) Lord Glenelg

4 What year was the slave trade abolished in Britain?

a) 1870

**b) 1807**

c) 1780

d) 1817

5 What does the CMS stand for?

a) The Clapham Mission Society

b) The Christian Ministry Society

**c) The Church Missionary Society**

d) The Christian Mission Station

6 Samuel Marsden was a friend of William Wilberforce, and also a member of the CMS - however he lived in Australia. Which of the following statements is most true?

a) Māori chiefs from New Zealand had invited Samuel Marsden to set up a mission station in their land

b) Samuel Marsden had written to the CMS in England about the terrible way the Aborigines in Australia were being treated.

c) A mission station would help build positive relationships between Māori and Pākehā

**d) All of the above**

7 During the decade before the Treaty of Waitangi, what best describes the attitude of the chiefs in New Zealand towards the many settlers who were arriving in their land?

**a) Some of the chiefs felt uneasy**

b) The chiefs all felt very happy about British people coming to their land

c) The chiefs felt angry and aggressive towards the settlers

d) The chiefs had no concerns

8 What was a major concern of members of the British Colonial Office such as Lord Glenelg and James Stephen?

a) Land in New Zealand was extremely expensive

b) Māori were attacking and killing many British settlers

c) There was not enough food in New Zealand for incoming settlers

**d) Many British settlers in New Zealand were behaving lawlessly and there was no way of controlling them**

9 Prior to 1840, which two main groups were sending messages to the British Colonial Office about the worsening situation in New Zealand?

**a) Māori Chiefs and the missionaries**

b) Māori chiefs and the British settlers

c) The British settlers and the missionaries

d) Edward Gibbon Wakefield's family and the missionaries

10 Why was James Busby unable to control the lawless British in New Zealand?

a) Because he was weakened by an illness

**b) Because he had no soldiers or police force**

c) Because no one trusted him

d) Because he had no way of communicating the problems he was encountering to Britain

11 What year was the first New Zealand flag made?

**a) 1834**

b) 1823

c) 1835

d) 1840

12 What does He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Niu Tīreni mean?

a) The Treaty of Waitangi

**b) The Declaration of the Independence of New Zealand**

c) The First Flag of New Zealand

d) The Rights of the Chiefs of Northern New Zealand

13 What does Niu Tīreni mean?

a) United Government

**b) New Zealand**

c) United Tribes

d) The Declaration

14 By about 1837 a large number of British settlers had arrived in New Zealand with many more expected to come. Which answer below most clearly defines Lord Glenelg's major concern and difficulty regarding the huge influx of British settlers?

a) Keeping track of the number of incoming settlers

**b) Managing the thousands of British people wanting to settle in New Zealand while at the same time protecting the property and rights of the native people**

c) Losing his important position within the Colonial Office

d) Concerns about an uprising from among Māori who were angry at the incoming tide of foreigners

15 Which words best describe Lord Glenelg's attitude towards Edward Gibbon Wakefield?

a) He knew Wakefield was a gentleman who could be trusted

b) He valued Wakefield's skill in property development

**c) He distrusted Wakefield's character and intentions**

d) He was impressed with Wakefield's communication abilities

16 What did the Colonial Office decide to do once they knew of Wakefield's intentions to buy and sell land in New Zealand?

a) To begin to advertise land for sale in New Zealand

**b) To introduce law in New Zealand to control land purchases**

c) To purchase land in New Zealand themselves

d) To stop the sale of land to settlers in New Zealand

17 Who was sent to New Zealand in 1837 to find out more about what was happening there?

**a) Captain William Hobson**

b) Lord Glenelg

c) James Busby

d) Lord Normanby

18 Why was it proposed that all land purchases should be processed through the British Crown?

**a) Because it would be disastrous for Māori if land sales were processed through a private company**

b) Because Britain wanted to control New Zealand

c) So that more British people could buy land in New Zealand

d) To stop Māoribuying and selling land

19 What was Wakefield's response to the proposal that all land purchases in New Zealand should be purchased through the British Crown?

a) He was pleased because it took the pressure off him

b) It didn't affect him at all

c) He was happy that Māori land would be protected by this proposal

**d) He was cross because it would hinder his plans to buy and sell land in New Zealand himself**

20 A documented was drafted to be a guide to write up a Treaty between Māori and the British Crown. Who wrote this document?

a) Captain Hobson

b) Lord Glenelg

**c) Lord Normanby and James Stephen**

d) Edward Wakefield