MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for

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

***TE NANU***

1 When Captain Hobson wrote to the British Government after the Treaty had been signed, he stated that he had claimed British sovereignty over the North Island because the chiefs had surrendered it, and that he had British sovereignty over the South Island because the Captain Cook had discovered it. What had he overlooked?

a) Māorihad been in both the North and South Islands of New Zealand for hundreds of years before Captain Cook arrived

b) Not all the chiefs of New Zealand had the opportunity to sign The Treaty, and many had refused to sign it

c) The Māoriversion of The Treaty did not clearly define what sovereignty meant

**d) All of the above**

2 What happened to William Hobson in 1842?

a) He was promoted to another role in Australia

b) He received a large increase in salary

**c) He died**

d) All of the above

3 Who was the Governor after William Hobson?

a) George Grey

b) Thomas Browne

**c) Robert Fitzroy**

d) Henry Williams

4 Why did Hone Heke cut down the flag pole?

a) Because he had donated it specifically to fly the Māori flag

b) Because Governor Fitzroy refused to let him fly the Māori flag along-side the Union Jack

c) Because flying the Union Jack, while disregarding the Māori flag, symbolised that Heke and his people were being pushed aside

**d) All of the above**

5 What is the English name for Tāmaki-Makau-Rau?

a) Wellington

b) Hamilton

c) Russell

**d) Auckland**

6 Why did Hone Heke vent his anger on the flag pole?

a) Because it was in the wrong place

**b) Because he wanted to harm the flagpole and not harm people**

c) Because it looked ugly

d) Because he wanted to annoy Governor Fitzroy

7 How many times was the flag pole cut down?

a) Once

b) Twice

c) Three times

**d) Four times**

8 What was Hone Heke's response to Fitzroy's offer of a reward of £100 for the capture of Heke?

a) He cut down the flag pole again

b) He would attack Fitzroy

**c) He offered a reward for the capture of Fitzroy**

d) He fled

9 The "Northern War" in Kororāreka began. Who fought with Hone Heke?

a) Henry Williams

**b) Chief Kawiti**

c) The missionaries

d) Chief Te Rauparaha

10 Why didn't all Māori side with Hone Heke?

a) Because Pākehā had given them a lot of paid work

b) Because they trusted that the Treaty was a sacred document

c) Because they trusted that Queen Victoria wouldn't let them down

**d) All of the above**

11 As time went on, what was a common feeling towards the Treaty of Waitangi among Pākehā ?

a) The Treaty should be properly honoured

b) The Treaty would endure, even if they didn't want it to

c) They were not for or against the Treaty

**d) They wished for it to be forgotten**

12 By the 1850s the British Crown was taking less responsibility in governing New Zealand, and in its place the settlers began to govern. What rule was put in place which limited Māori being able to become involved in decisions about how the country was governed?

a) People involved in governing the country had to have English as their first language

b) A man could only become involved in governance if he as had been well educated

c) People could only vote if they spoke fluent English

**d) A man can only vote if he owned sufficient land**

13 By the mid 1850s, because so few in the Government were listening to Māori, what did they decide to do?

a) Take up arms and fight against the settlers

**b) Elect their own king**

c) Attack the government offices

d) Send a petition to the Governor

14 In the 1860s what did Governor Browne do to try to re-gain the trust of the Chiefs?

a) Give them back any land that had been wrongfully taken

b) Give them financial assistance

**c) Hold a conference where they could express their views**

d) Have a big feast

15 In 1863 The New Zealand Settlements Act was passed. What was the main theme of this Act?

a) If any land had been wrongfully taken, settlement would be secured and the land would be returned

**b) Any Māori who fought against the Crown would have their land confiscated**

c) The Māori king would be recognised

d) Any Māori who were wrongfully imprisoned over land issues would be released

16 In the early 1880s the village of Parihaka in Taranaki was attacked by British troops. How did the Māori people of Parihaka respond to this attack?

**a) They sat peacefully together on their marae and did not retaliate**

b) They hid in the surrounding forest and then attacked the British soldiers at night

c) The left the women and children peacefully on the marae, while the men would go and fight

d) They would attack the new capital city, Wellington

17 What significant event happened in 1932 concerning the Governor General, Lord Bledisloe?

a) Lord Bledisloe died, and in his will he left a large amount of funds for Māori

**b) Lord Bledisloe purchased the land at Waitangi and gifted it to the nation**

c) Lord Bledisloe's wife died and he remarried a Māori woman who encouraged him to lobby the British Crown to address any unjust land issues

d) Lord Bledisloe left New Zealand, and his successor was more conciliatory toward Māori

18 Why was land so important to Māori?

a) Because losing their lands meant that they lost their work

b) Because losing their land meant that their children were moving to the cities and often ending up in difficulties

c) Because losing their land meant a loss of mana, or sense of place and purpose

**d) All of the above**

19 What was the purpose of the Land March led by Dame Whina Cooper in 1975?

a) To unite Māori

b) To encourage health, exercise and well being among Māori

**c) To bring to the conscience of Pākehā in New Zealand the unjust loss of extensive amounts of Māori land**

d) To bring an awareness of Māori culture and tradition

20 What were some of the rules of the Land March?

a) No children were allowed

**b) There was to be no alcohol, no fighting and each day would start with a prayer**

c) The march was open to Māori people only

d) A minimum of 25km had to be walked each day