



## SERIES THREE

# Multiple Choice Questions

### NO PAGE REFERENCES VERSION

Included in this resource are a range of multiple choice questions appropriate to each of the stories in the series.

They are designed to be used as is, or you are free to use them in a range of more interactive and engaging ways. There are two PDF options for each MCQ – one without page number refs to help (if you'd like students to search themselves), and one with questions that have a page number reference to guide students. The answer key is also provided separately.

Ideas to spice up the multiple choice questions may be any of the following suggestions, or feel free to repurpose them in any way that suits your learners! We would love to hear how you and your class used them to supplement learning!

- An 'Amazing Race' style competition run in the class, school grounds, or even local area (Class or Syndicate).
- Create a game show e.g. The Chaser, Who Wants to be a Millionaire or similar general knowledge shows (Class or Group).
- Digitise the questions into an interactive Slide presentation, Seesaw resource or Kahoot (Class or Group).
- ABCD Corners – Each corner of the learning space represents one of the four possible answers, students move to the corner that they believe is correct (Class or Group).
- Quadrants – Split an A3 sheet in four quadrants, label each A, B, C or D, give each student a post-it note for their name to go on. Ask the question, give a set amount of time to decide on the answer, use a key phrase e.g. 'Stick it!' at which point students stick their name in the correct quadrant (Small Group or Teams).

# MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for TE RERENGA – *The Pathway*



- 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 Christian group 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 led the movement to abolish the slave trade in Britain because of his 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 – but 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?
- Because he was weakened by an illness
  - Because he had no soldiers or police force
  - Because no one trusted him
  - Because he had no way of communicating the problems he was encountering to Britain
- 11 What year was the first New Zealand flag made?
- 1834
  - 1823
  - 1835
  - 1840
- 12 What does He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Niu Tirenī mean?
- The Treaty of Waitangi
  - The Declaration of the Independence of New Zealand
  - The First Flag of New Zealand
  - The Rights of the Chiefs of Northern New Zealand
- 13 What does Niu Tirenī mean?
- United Government
  - New Zealand
  - United Tribes
  - 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?
- Keeping track of the number of incoming settlers
  - 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
  - Losing his important position within the Colonial Office
  - 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?
- He knew Wakefield was a gentleman who could be trusted
  - He valued Wakefield's skill in property development
  - He distrusted Wakefield's character and intentions
  - 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?
- To begin to advertise land for sale in New Zealand
  - To introduce law in New Zealand to control land purchases
  - To purchase land in New Zealand themselves
  - 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?
- Captain William Hobson
  - Lord Glenelg
  - James Busby
  - Lord Normanby
- 18 Why was it proposed that all land purchases should be processed through the British Crown?
- Because it would be disastrous for Māori if land sales were processed through a private company
  - Because Britain wanted to control New Zealand
  - So that more British people could buy land in New Zealand
  - To stop Māori buying 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?
- He was pleased because it took the pressure off him
  - It didn't affect him at all
  - He was happy that Māori land would be protected by this proposal
  - He was cross because it would hinder his plans to buy and sell land in New Zealand himself
- 20 A document was drafted to be a guide to write up a Treaty between Māori and the British Crown. Who wrote this document?
- Captain Hobson
  - Lord Glenelg
  - Lord Normanby and James Stephen
  - Edward Wakefield

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# MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for TE WIKI – The Week



- 1 Before Britain could do anything about establishing law to control the lawless behaviour of British settlers in New Zealand, what did it have to do?
  - a) Develop better relationships with the chiefs
  - b) Establish a formal agreement with the chiefs
  - c) Provide goods such as metal implements to the chiefs
  - d) Educate the chiefs
- 2 What is the name of the ship that brought Captain Hobson to New Zealand in 1840?
  - a) The Busby
  - b) The Herald
  - c) The HMS
  - d) The Queen Victoria
- 3 What was the task given to James Busby when he took the position of British Resident to New Zealand in 1833?
  - a) To try to keep law and order in New Zealand
  - b) To help build the relationship between Māori and the settlers
  - c) Neither a) nor b) above
  - d) Both a) and b) above
- 4 Captain Hobson brought with him a document from Lord Normanby. What was the purpose of this eight page document?
  - a) To outline how Māori land was to be divided
  - b) To outline the ideas and contents of the Treaty
  - c) To help navigate the journey to New Zealand from Britain
  - d) To introduce Captain Hobson to James Busby
- 5 How were the instructions in Lord Normanby's brief different to how Britain had operated in its other colonies in the past?
  - a) These instructions would involve a lot more effort
  - b) These instructions said to respect the requests of the indigenous people
  - c) These instructions said to respect the land of the indigenous people
  - d) All of the above
- 6 On the 29th of January, 1840 It was decided to hold a hui with the chiefs. The Treaty document was not written up at this point. How much time was there to prepare the Treaty document?
  - a) One month
  - b) Two weeks
  - c) One week
  - d) Ten days
- 7 Where was the hui to be held?
  - a) On the beach at Waitangi
  - b) In the Māori pā at Waitangi
  - c) On the lawn of the home of James Busby at Waitangi
  - d) In the yard of Henry Williams
- 8 Who printed out the invitation to the chiefs to come to the hui?
  - a) Missionary William Colenso
  - b) Missionary Henry Williams
  - c) James Busby
  - d) Captain William Hobson
- 9 What was the New Zealand Company?
  - a) An organisation from the Colonial Office in Britain to enforce law in New Zealand
  - b) A private company that bought and sold land in New Zealand
  - c) A company of Christians who wanted to protect Māori land
  - d) A company of chiefs who wanted to protect their land
- 10 There was a delay in writing up the Treaty document. What was the cause of this delay?
  - a) There was no one to translate the document into te reo Māori
  - b) Captain Hobson became ill
  - c) The document was lengthy and complex, and therefore very time consuming to write
  - d) None of the above





- 11 Who ended up writing the greater part of the Treaty of Waitangi?
- Henry Williams
  - Captain Hobson
  - William Colenso
  - James Busby
- 12 How long did this person have to write up The Treaty (noting that the English version still had to be translated into te reo Māori)?
- Three days
  - Two weeks
  - One week
  - Ten days
- 13 The document was given to Henry Williams and his son Edward to translate into te reo Māori. How much time were they given to translate it?
- Three days
  - Over night
  - One week
  - Four days
- 14 What were some of the difficulties in the translation?
- The document would become too long if translated into te reo Māori
  - Henry and Edward did not understand te reo Māori well enough
  - There were some words in English that according to Williams did not have an equivalent in Māori at that time
  - Because they had been speaking te reo Māori for so long, Henry and his son did not fully understand the English version of The Treaty
- 15 What was the date for the first hui to discuss the contents of The Treaty?
- 5th of February, 1840
  - 6th of February, 1840
  - 7th of February, 1840
  - 8th of February, 1840
- 16 What had to be done just before the hui was to begin?
- Hobson, Henry Williams, James Busby and others had to check the document over one final time
  - Several copies had to be printed out
  - Several prominent chiefs were asked to check the document
  - All of the above
- 17 What is the main feeling in the pre-amble of the Treaty document?
- That Queen Victoria wishes to set up her government in New Zealand
  - That Queen Victoria desires to enforce law in New Zealand
  - That Queen Victoria wishes the very best for the chiefs of New Zealand
  - That Queen Victoria wants the chiefs to give up governorship of New Zealand
- 18 Why does Article One request that the chiefs give to the Queen of England the complete government of the land?
- So that the chief's no longer need to feel the pressure of governing New Zealand
  - So that the Queen can enforce law that will control lawless British settlers in New Zealand
  - So that more English people can come to New Zealand
  - So that William Hobson can govern all those part of New Zealand that the chiefs and tribes have given up
- 19 What statement best summarises Article Two of The Treaty?
- The Queen guarantees to protect the property of the chiefs, and that her agent will administer all land sales
  - The Queen will take over all land sales in New Zealand
  - The Queen will manage the land and possessions of the chiefs in New Zealand
  - The Queen agrees to protect the chiefs and all Māori in New Zealand
- 20 What statement best summarises Article Three of The Treaty?
- The Queen will protect all Māori people in New Zealand
  - Māori will be given equality with British people in New Zealand
  - Māori people will be protected by the Queen and given the same rights and privileges as British people
  - It was put there to appease the chiefs and get them on side

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# MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for TE HUI – *The Meeting*



- 1 What was the main point of the hui on the 5th of February, 1840?
  - a) For the chiefs to discuss among themselves whether or not they would sign Te Tiriti
  - b) For the missionaries to express to the meeting their thoughts on Te Tiriti
  - c) For the chiefs to express to the meeting their thoughts on Te Tiriti
  - d) For the chiefs to sign Te Tiriti
- 2 Which is the correct use of macrons in the spelling of "The Treaty of Waitangi" in te reo Māori?
  - a) Te Tiriti ō Waitangi
  - b) Te Tiriti o Wāitangi
  - c) Te Tiriti ō Wāitangi
  - d) Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- 3 In February 1840 what percentage of the NZ population was Māori?
  - a) 98%
  - b) 70%
  - c) 89%
  - d) 65%
- 4 What date did Captain Hobson arrive in the Bay of Islands?
  - a) 6th February, 1840
  - b) 29th January, 1840
  - c) 5th February, 1840
  - d) 31st January, 1840
- 5 Which group of people worked together to write Te Tiriti?
  - a) Bishop Pompallier, James Busby and Captain Hobson
  - b) Chief Hone Heke, Chief Patuone and James Busby
  - c) James Busby, Captain Hobson and the missionaries
  - d) Captain Hobson, Captain Nias, Chief Hone Heke
- 6 Who translated The Treaty from English into te reo Māori?
  - a) Captain Hobson
  - b) James Busby
  - c) William Colenso
  - d) Henry and Edward Williams
- 7 What was the key intent of Te Tiriti?
  - a) To restrain lawless British settlers and protect Māori land and property
  - b) To help Britain gain possession of land in NZ
  - c) To form a multi-cultural agreement that would encourage trade
  - d) To strengthen the work of the missionaries
- 8 What is a tohunga?
  - a) a Māori weapon
  - b) a song
  - c) a Māori priest
  - d) a gift
- 9 Who was the missionary who defended himself when it was suggested he had unlawfully taken land?
  - a) William Colenso
  - b) Henry Williams
  - c) James Busby
  - d) Joseph Nias
- 10 Which chief said "Remain Governor, a father for us. This would be a good thing. Just as the Word of God is." ?
  - a) Chief Marupō
  - b) Chief Rewa
  - c) Chief Tāmati Wāka Nene
  - d) Chief Hone Heke



- 11 Why were the missionaries strongly in support of the chiefs signing Te Tiriti?
- Because they wanted to see British rule in New Zealand
  - Because they believed it would strengthen their work as missionaries
  - Because they believed it would protect Māori land and property
  - Because it would encourage more settlers to come to New Zealand
- 12 Which chief grabbed Captain Hobson by the hand and then began to caper about, changing the mood of the meeting?
- Chief Marupō
  - Chief Te Kemara
  - Chief Tāmāti Wāka Nene
  - Chief Hone Heke
- 13 Towards the end of the meeting on the 5th of February, what date did Hobson set for the next meeting?
- 7th February
  - 10th February
  - 6th February
  - 9th February
- 14 Approximately how long did the meeting on the 5th of February last?
- 3 hours
  - 8 hours
  - 5 hours
  - 10 hours
- 15 What is a koha?
- A gift
  - A challenge
  - A type of fern
  - A greeting
- 16 Which two chiefs were brothers?
- Chief Hone Heke and Chief Kawiti
  - Chief Te Kemara and Chief Moka
  - Chief Rewa and Chief Pukututu
  - Chief Tāmāti Wāka Nene and Chief Patuone
- 17 What two gifts were made available for the chiefs?
- Potatoes and bread
  - Bibles and other books
  - Axes and fish hooks
  - Tobacco and blankets
- 18 Later that evening who circulated amongst the chiefs to help them understand the day's events?
- Captain Hobson
  - Henry Williams and other missionaries
  - Captain Nias
  - Bishop Pompallier
- 19 What was the decision made by the chiefs on the night of the 5th of February, 1840?
- To sign Te Tiriti
  - To abandon Te Tiriti
  - To seek further discussion with Hobson
  - To fight against Hobson
- 20 Later that night, some of the chiefs began to drift away and return to their homes. What decision was then made?
- To call them back urgently
  - To give everyone more time to talk about Te Tiriti, and hold another hui some weeks ahead
  - To bring the hui forward a day to the 6th February
  - To carry on with holding the hui on the 7th of February

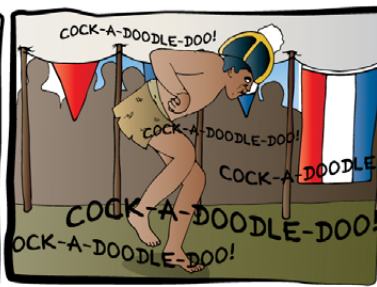




# MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for TE TOHU – *The Signing*



- 1 What was the decision made by a group of important Chiefs on the night of the 5th of February, 1840?
  - a) To leave Waitangi early the next morning
  - b) To make sure that they would get payment for signing the Treaty
  - c) To sign The Treaty of Waitangi
  - d) To continue discussion on whether or not they should sign
- 2 Which key person had not been notified of the change in the day for the next hui?
  - a) James Busby
  - b) William Colenso
  - c) Captain William Hobson
  - d) Henry Williams
- 3 Which part of his official uniform did Captain Hobson wear to the hui?
  - a) His hat
  - b) His boots
  - c) His jacket
  - d) He wore his complete uniform
- 4 Why was the meeting brought forward a day?
  - a) Because many of the chiefs had left and it would have been impossible to get them back
  - b) Because Hobson was impatient to get the Treaty signed urgently
  - c) Because the chiefs were losing confidence in the Treaty and might not sign
  - d) Because there were calls to change the wording of the Treaty
- 5 What surprise announcement did Captain Hobson make when he opened the meeting?
  - a) That only men could sign the Treaty
  - b) That the British Crown would only accept signatures from those chiefs who could speak both te reo Māori and English
  - c) That there would be a specific length of time allowed for this meeting
  - d) That there would be no further discussion that day, and that he would accept signatures only
- 6 How many Treaty documents were on the table at the meeting?
  - a) One in the English language
  - b) One in te reo Māori
  - c) Two, one in te reo Māori and one in English
  - d) Three, one in English and two in te reo Māori
- 7 What was the request asked by Bishop Pompallier from the Catholic Church?
  - a) That it be stated in the meeting that the people of New Zealand would be free to follow which ever religion they chose
  - b) That he might leave early
  - c) That he could address the meeting
  - d) That the chiefs be given further opportunity to speak
- 8 Who was the first chief to sign The Treaty?
  - a) Chief Patuone
  - b) Chief Hone Heke
  - c) Chief Wāka Nene
  - d) Chief Pukututu
- 9 What does 'He iwi tahi tātou' mean?
  - a) We now act independently of each other
  - b) Welcome
  - c) You may now speak
  - d) We are now one people
- 10 Which chief spoke out and appeared to reject the Treaty saying "They say they want peace, but they come in a war ship!"
  - a) Chief Te Kemara
  - b) Chief Kawiti
  - c) Chief Marupō
  - d) Chief Tareha
- 11 What did Chief Marupō then do?
  - a) Sign the Treaty
  - b) Take Hobson's hat from off the table
  - c) Parade around like a rooster
  - d) All of the above





- 12 Who called out the chiefs names to come up and sign?
- Captain William Hobson
  - Henry Williams
  - William Colenso
  - James Busby
- 13 What gift did Chief Patuone then give to Captain Hobson?
- A wooden taiaha
  - A pounamu (or greenstone) mere
  - A Māori cloak
  - A pounamu tiki
- 14 Which chief accompanied Hobson back to the Herald after the signing?
- Chief Patuone
  - Chief Hone Heke
  - Chief Wāka Nene
  - Chief Kawiti
- 15 How many signatures were obtained at Waitangi on the 6th of February, 1840?
- 29
  - 43
  - 51
  - 39
- 16 What was done the next day, the 7th of February, to celebrate the first signing of The Treaty?
- There was a huge feast
  - The Herald flew both the Union Jack and the NZ flags
  - There was a 21-gun salute
  - Messages were sent all over New Zealand to acclaim the signing
- 17 At Mangungu there was reluctance amongst some of the chiefs to sign because they distrusted the British Crown. After many hours of debating, who helped these chiefs understand that the intent of the Treaty was to protect their land?
- Captain Hobson
  - Other Chiefs
  - John Hobbs, missionary
  - James Busby
- 18 Why did the missionaries support the signing of The Treaty?
- Because they believed it would cause more Māori to become Christians
  - Because they had promised Hobson that they would support him
  - Because they wanted to see more British people coming to New Zealand
  - Because they believed the Treaty would protect Māori land and property
- 19 What happened to Hobson after they left Waimate?
- He had a stroke
  - He had a heart attack
  - He fell and was concussed
  - He had a mental breakdown
- 20 The collecting of signatures throughout New Zealand was completed on the 3rd of September, 1840. How many signatures were collected?
- 400 Chiefs including Māori women
  - More than 500 chiefs and prominent Māori women
  - 355 Chiefs
  - 500 Chiefs



# MULTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS for TE NANU – *The Disappointment*



- 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 chiefs had surrendered it, and over the South Island because the Captain Cook had discovered it – thus protecting the land from others like the French, what tensions did this leave unresolved?
  - a) Māori had been in both the North and South Islands of New Zealand for hundreds of years before 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) While signed in good faith, it was yet to be seen if the British would honour their side of the agreement by protecting Māori lands, villages and treasures
  - 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 along side 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 ?
- The Treaty should be properly honoured
  - The Treaty would endure, even if they didn't want it to
  - They were not for or against the Treaty
  - 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?
- People involved in governing the country had to have English as their first language
  - A man could only become involved in governance if he as had been well educated
  - People could only vote if they spoke fluent English
  - 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?
- Take up arms to fight the settlers
  - Elect their own king
  - Attack the government offices
  - Send a petition to the Governor
- 14 In the 1860s what did Governor Browne do to try to regain the trust of the chiefs?
- Give them back any land that had been wrongfully taken
  - Give them financial assistance
  - Hold a conference where they could express their views
  - Have a big feast
- 15 In 1863 The New Zealand Settlements Act was passed. What was the main theme of this Act?
- If any land had been wrongfully taken, settlement would be secured and the land would be returned
  - Any Māori who fought against the Crown would have their land confiscated
  - The Māori king would be recognised
  - 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 Māori at Parihaka respond to this attack?
- They sat peacefully together on their marae and did not retaliate
  - They hid in the surrounding forest and then attacked the British soldiers at night
  - The left the women and children peacefully on the marae, while the men would go and fight
  - They would attack the new capital city, Wellington
- 17 What significant event happened in 1932 concerning the Governor General, Lord Bledisloe?
- Lord Bledisloe died, and in his will he left a large amount of funds for Māori
  - Lord Bledisloe purchased the land at Waitangi and gifted it to the nation
  - 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
  - Lord Bledisloe left New Zealand, and his successor was more conciliatory toward Māori
- 18 Why was land so important to Māori?
- Because losing their lands meant that they lost their work
  - Because losing their land meant that their children were moving to the cities and often ending up in difficulties
  - Because losing their land meant a loss of mana, or sense of place and purpose
  - All of the above
- 19 What was the purpose of the Land March led by Dame Whina Cooper in 1975?
- To unite Māori
  - To encourage health, exercise and well being among Māori
  - To bring to the conscience of Pākehā in New Zealand the unjust loss of extensive amounts of Māori land
  - To bring an awareness of Māori culture and tradition
- 20 What were some of the rules of the Land March?
- No children were allowed
  - There was to be no alcohol, no fighting and each day would start with a prayer
  - The march was open to Māori people only
  - A minimum of 25km had to be walked each day

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