



© Te Papa. Except for the Te Papa logo, the images on pages 6 & 7 (created by freepik.com), and the crop on page 14 from the Treaty of Waitangi (courtesy of Archives New Zealand), this Waitangi Day activity book by the Museum of New Zealand Papa Tongarewa is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International Licence.

Please note that the reuse or adaptation of the Te Papa logo, illustrations, and image of the Treaty, outside the context of this activity book is not covered under this licence. Attribution should be in written form and not by reproduction of the Te Papa logo. If you publish, distribute, or otherwise disseminate this work to the public without adapting it, the following attribution to Te Papa should be used:

Source: 'Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa) tepapa.nz/WaitangiDayActivityBook and licensed by Te Papa for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International Licence.'

If you adapt this work in any way or include it in a collection, and publish, distribute, or otherwise disseminate that adaptation or collection to the public, the following attribution to Te Papa should be used:

'This work is [based on/includes] the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa's "Waitangi Day activity book" which is licensed by Te Papa for reuse under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International Licence.'

We want to hear how you're using
this activity book and if you have any
feedback. Email us at
learning@tepapa.govt.nz

tepapa.nz/WaitangiDayActivityBook



Waitangi Day

Activity book
Pukapuka mahi



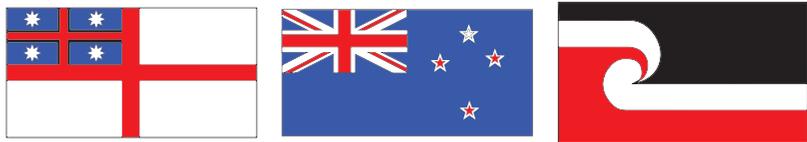
Waitangi Day happens each year on 6 February.

It's a time when New Zealanders remember the first signings of the Treaty of Waitangi, which took place on 6 February 1840 between the British and Māori.

The Treaty then travelled around New Zealand, gaining over 500 signatures from Māori by September 1840.

The Treaty stated it would protect Māori land, and the Queen of England promised to give the same rights to Māori as British people.

The Treaty signified the joining of Pākehā and Māori people. However, the promises made in the Treaty weren't always kept, and the te reo Māori translation by Henry and Edward Williams wasn't accurate, which is partly why there have been many protests and debates about the Treaty.



Next, pick three colours that you feel connect these words or symbols. Or maybe they're just your three favourite colours!

Three empty rectangular boxes with dotted borders, arranged horizontally, intended for selecting colors.

Now use your favourite symbols and colours to make your flag.

A large rectangular area with a dotted border, intended for drawing a flag based on the selected colors and symbols.

Now it's your turn to create your own flag!

Flags might look simple but the symbols and colours are full of meaning.



First, write three words, or draw three symbols, that come to mind when you think of your **HOME** in Aotearoa New Zealand.

1	2	3
---	---	---

Now, write three words, or draw three symbols that come to mind when you think of the word **PLACE**.

1	2	3
---	---	---

In this activity book, we'll explore:

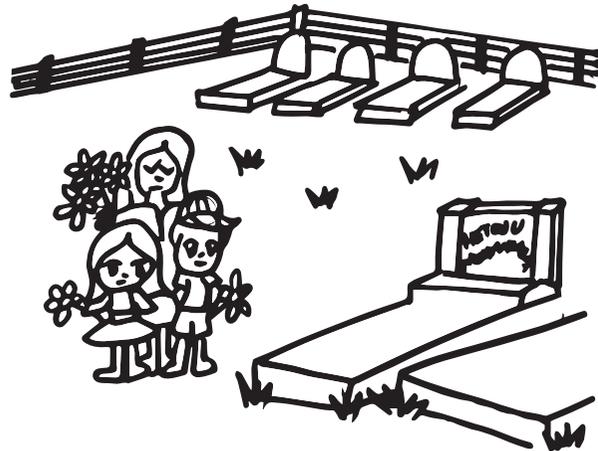
-  what you do on Waitangi Day
-  events that led to the signing of the Treaty
-  where Waitangi is
-  busting myths about the Treaty
-  why translating can be difficult
-  how the Treaty was signed
-  the flow-on effects of signing the Treaty
-  what the flags you see on Waitangi Day mean
-  designing your own flag.



What do you do on Waitangi Day?
 Colour in the pictures that show the things you do.



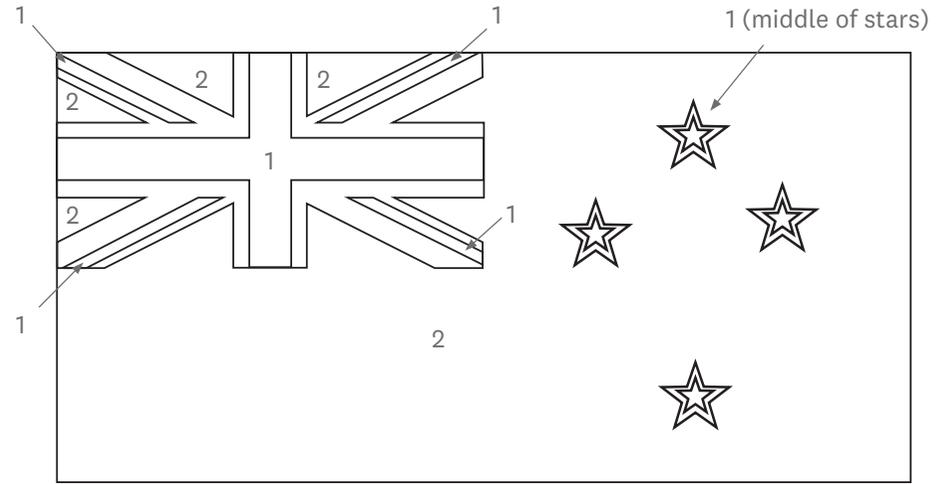
Haere ki te rā whakanui
 Go to a celebration



Maumahara i ngā mate
 Remember loved ones

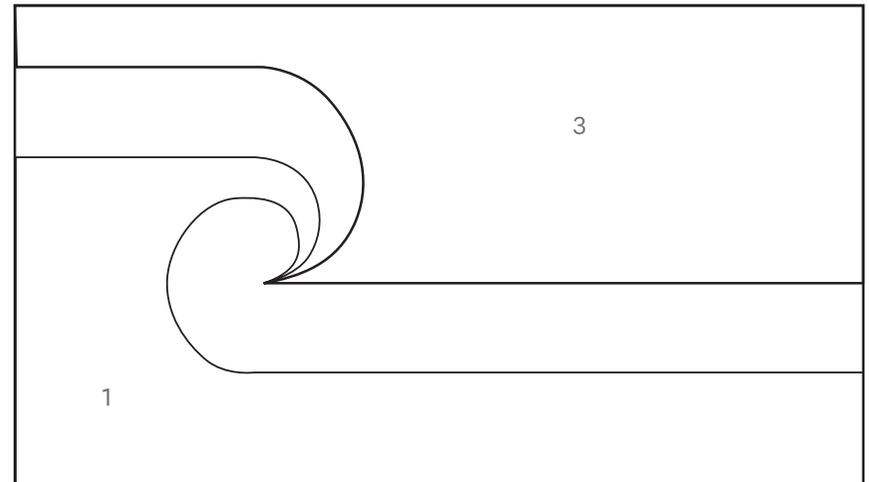


Noho ki te kāinga
 Stay home



The New Zealand flag

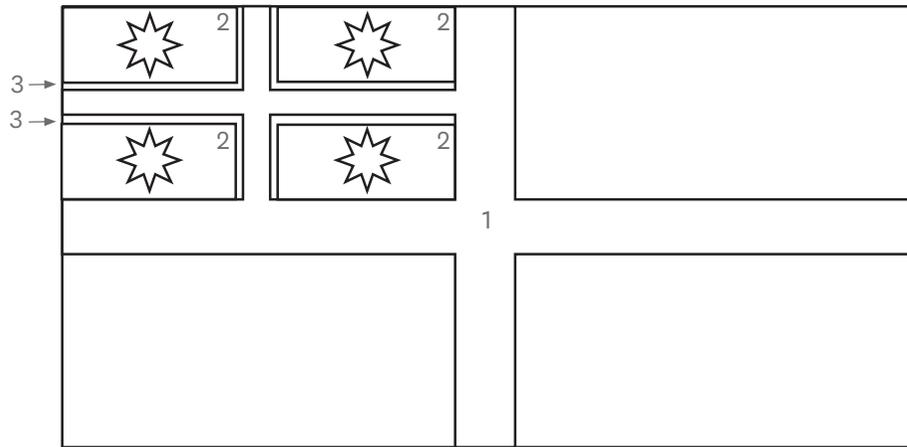
This has been internationally recognised as the flag of New Zealand since 1902.



The Tino Rangatiratanga flag

This flag was the winner of a design competition in 1990. It is sometimes flown alongside the New Zealand flag as a symbol of Māori rights under the Treaty of Waitangi.

On Waitangi Day, Te Papa flies three flags. Colour in these flags with the correct colours.



Te Kara - Flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand

This flag was chosen in 1834 by northern chiefs at Waitangi. They needed a national flag so their boats could trade around the world.

The design was officially recognised by the King of England.

Fun fact Someone who studies flags is called a vexillologist!

Haere ki tātahi
Go to the beach

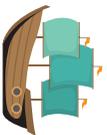
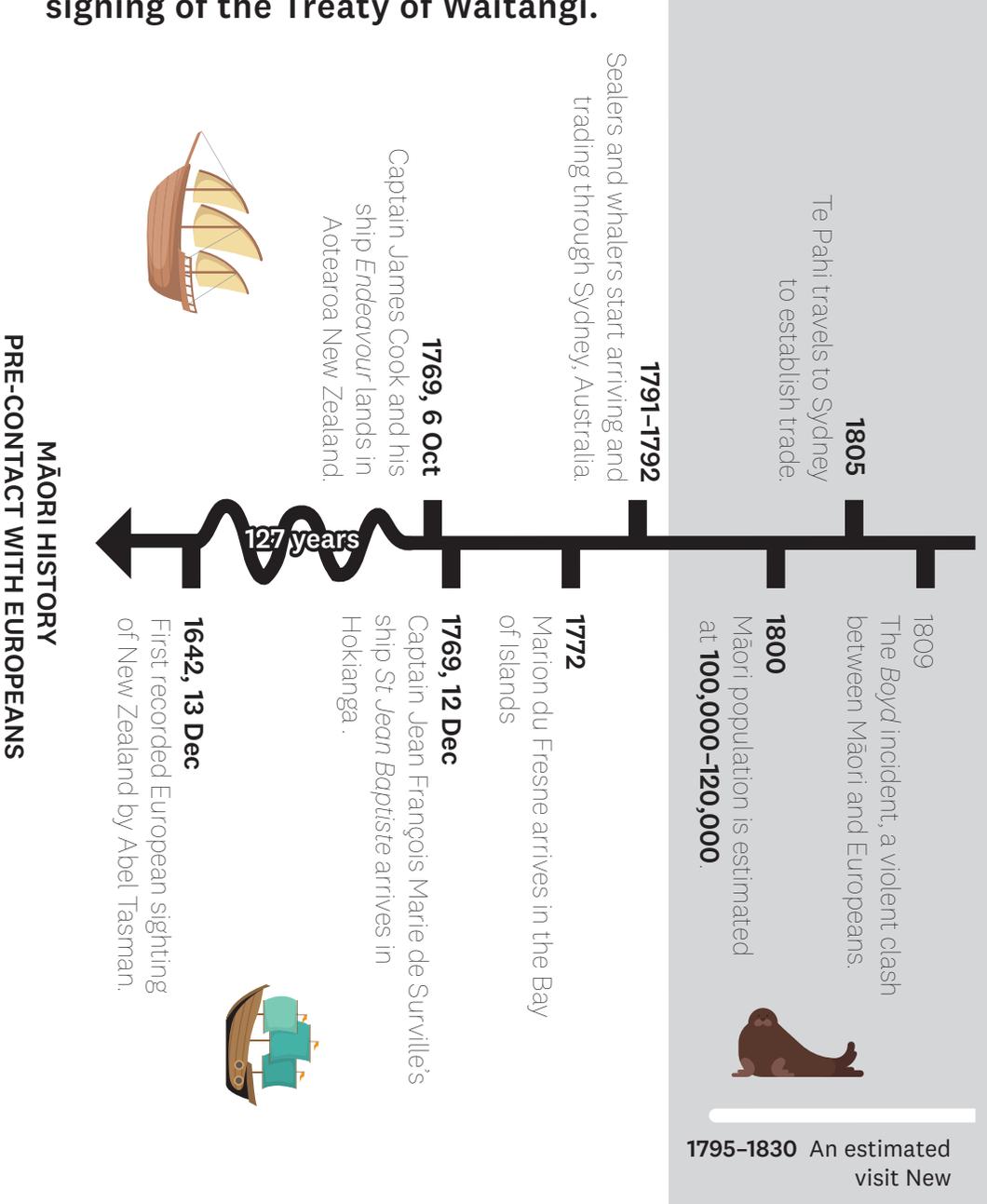


Haere ki te marae
Go to the marae



Mahi hākinakina
Play sport

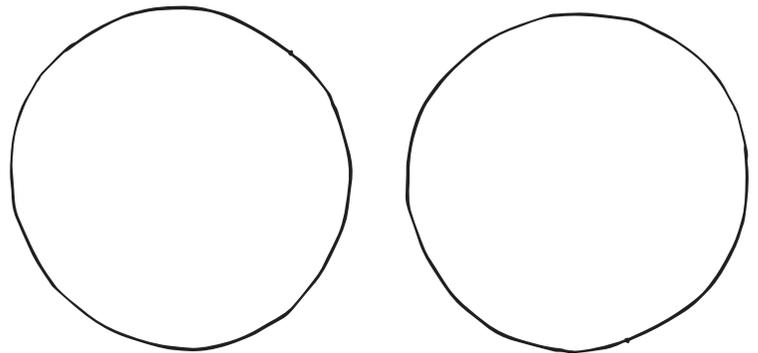
Read this time line to learn about the events in our history that led to the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.



The flow-on effects from signing the Treaty were unforeseen by rangatira. Below are examples of the impacts on future generations.



In the circles below, draw some other examples that you can think of.



When looking at the signatures on the Treaty you will see that how Māori rangatira (chiefs) signed was not a name like we see today.

Some drew symbols from their tāmoko (facial marking) to agree to the document. In some cases, just a plain 'X' was enough because it came from their own hand.

Below are some examples from the real Treaty. How would you sign it? You don't have to use words.



Practise here before signing the scroll

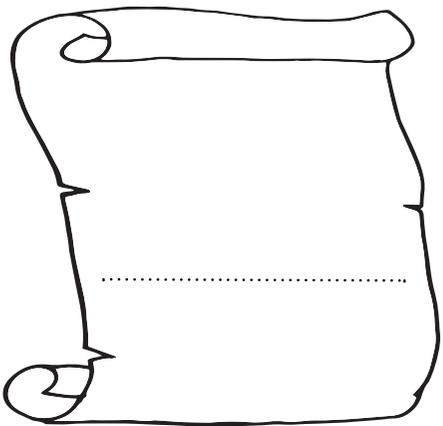
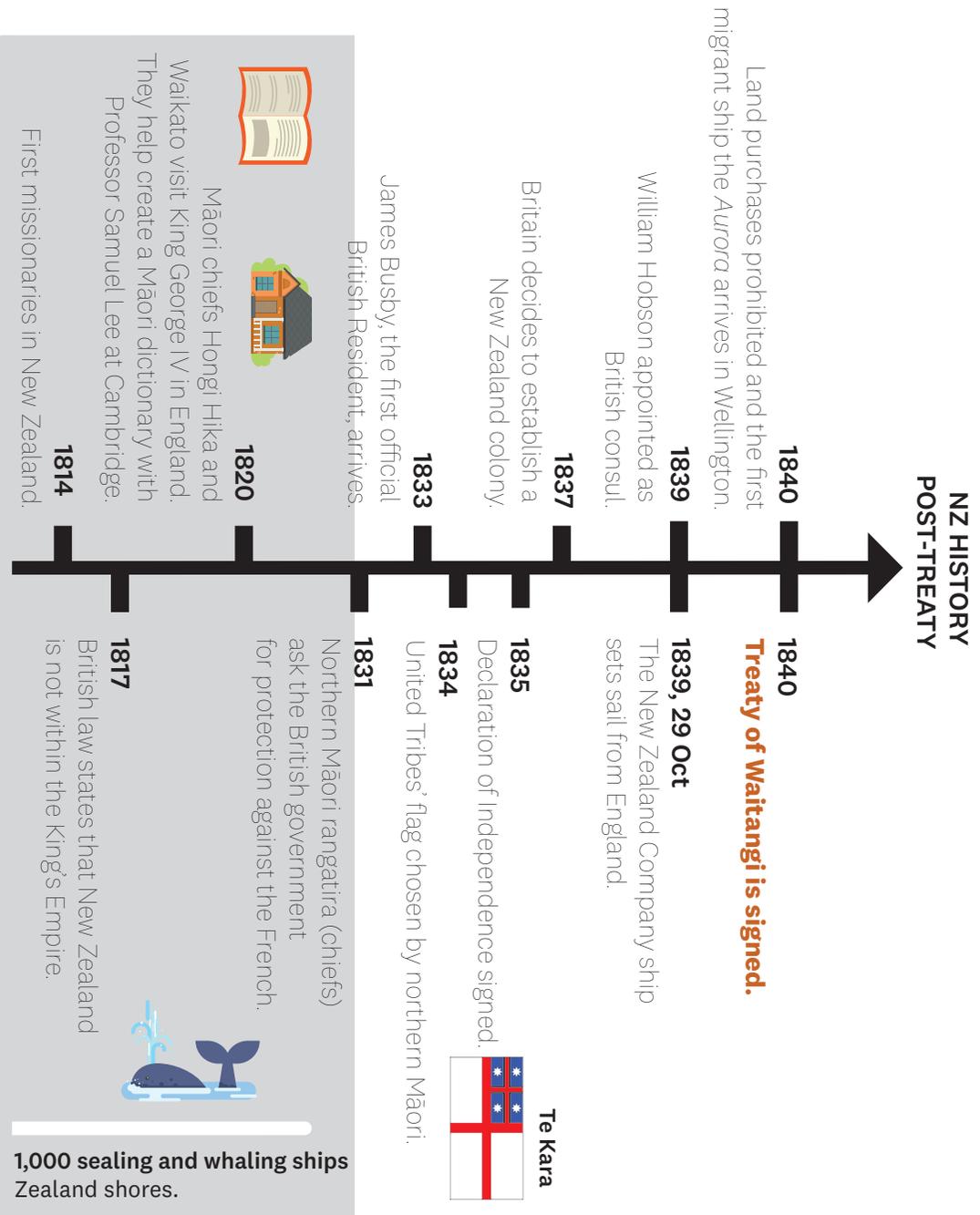


Image: [Crop from the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Tiriti ki Te Tairāwhiti | East Coast sheet](#), 8 Apr 1840. Courtesy of Archives New Zealand via Flickr. [CC BY 2.0](#)



Waitangi is a place in Aotearoa New Zealand. You can see where it is on this map.



But the map isn't finished! Draw arrows to show places that are special to you.



Tō kāinga
Your home



Tō wāhi hararei tino pai ki a koe?
Your favourite holiday place



Tō maunga
Your mountain



Tō wāhi nō reira ō mātua
Where your parents are from

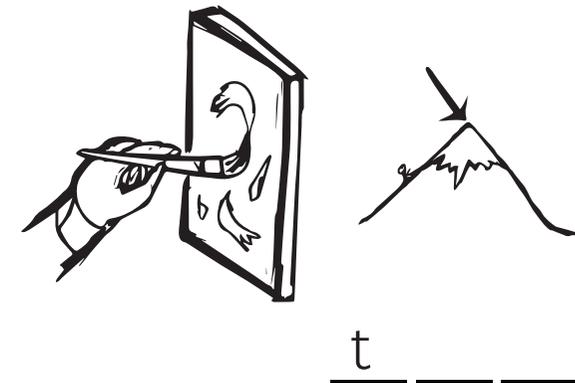
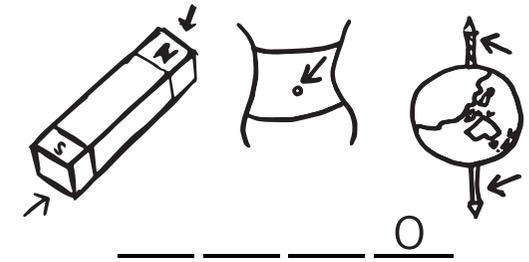


Tō wāhi e tino pai ana koe ki te haere
Where you'd most like to visit



Tō tātou tāone matua
Our capital city

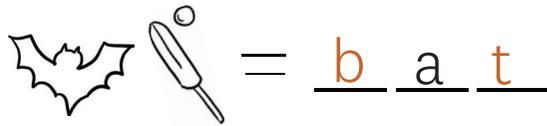
Te reo Māori



The Treaty of Waitangi was translated from English into te reo Māori. Translating can be tricky, especially when the same word can mean different things – these are called homonyms.

There are homonyms in both te reo Māori and English language. Can you fill in the missing letters?

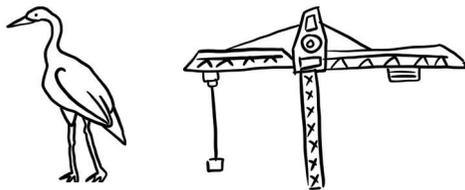
For example:



English



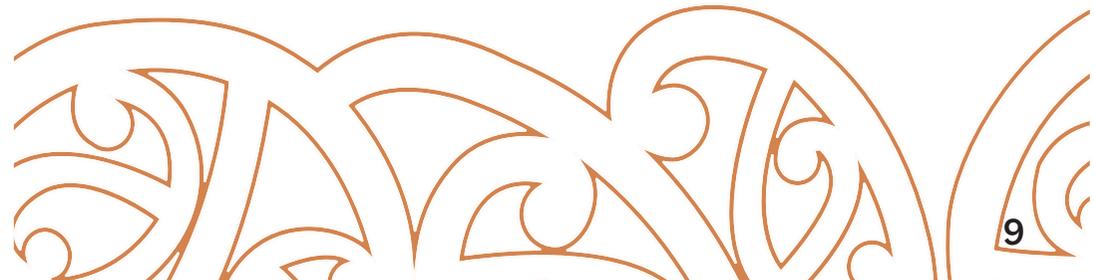
s _ _ _ _



r _ _ _ _



n _ _ _ _



Mythbusting! Read through these 10 sentences about the Treaty of Waitangi and circle whether they are true (tika) or false (teka).

The answers are upside down at the bottom of the page – but no peeping until you’ve finished!

1. The Treaty of Waitangi was first written in Māori, then translated into English.

TIKA TEKA

2. The translation of the Treaty into Māori was done in one night.

TIKA TEKA

3. There is only one Treaty which was signed by everyone.

TIKA TEKA

4. All rangatira (Māori chiefs) and Crown representatives signed the Treaty on 6 February 1840.

TIKA TEKA

5. The English and Māori versions of the Treaty say the same thing.

TIKA TEKA

6. James Busby was the first official British resident of New Zealand, in 1833.

TIKA TEKA

7. Over 500 rangatira signed the Treaty, including 13 rangatira wāhine (female leaders).

TIKA TEKA

8. Only one version of the original Treaty was written in English. After it was signed, it was stored in an iron box in an Auckland house, which burned down in 1841. It was rescued, and in 1865, sent to Wellington and kept in a safe. By 1908, the Treaty was water damaged and partially eaten by rats!



TIKA TEKA

9. There are nine original versions of the Treaty still in existence.

TIKA TEKA

10. The originals are stored at Te Papa.

TIKA TEKA