

Te Ao Māori /
The Māori World
(MĀORI 130G)
Definitions

Whakaeke - Stage entrance. Can be a poem, include weapons, and so on. Not just a dance.

Mōteatea - There is no choreography in the traditional chant. This form of expression is the most ancient. Song meaning to be conveyed through facial expressions, no harmonizing allowed

Waiata Tira - The coral song is not marked but harmonised

Waiata āringa - The newest bracket was introduced in the early 1900s to thank and welcome back Maori troops from World War I. The tunes are catchy.

Poi - Swinging a small ball rhythmically to illustrate the meaning of lyrics. This shows the dexterity and beauty of women, but it might also have been done by men to train their muscles.

Haka - This is the most famous and intense part of the bracket. It can be done anywhere, anytime to express your feelings

Kohanga Reo - School with a Maori immersion curriculum

Kura Kaupapa Maori - primary schools

Whare Kura - secondary schools

Whare Wananga - tertiary schools

Kapa Haka Bracket - competition with six parts: waiata-tira, whakaeke, mōteatea, waiata āringa, poi, haka

Te kore - There was a void; before there were gods; it was an age of possibility. For Marae, outside the gate

Te po - The dark period represents the time when the Earth Mother and Sky Father were so tightly joined they left the entire world in darkness, making the sons angry and making the world grow. For Marae: on the atea

Te ao marama - A period of light; following Tane's separation from his parents with his legs, allowing the light to enter the world; the period of existence. For Marae: inside the wharenuī

Tane - The god of land, capable of splitting his parents apart and ushering in te ao marama; due to his ancestorship, he was responsible for the creation of humans and

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short exam answers

Teachings: Also anti-Pakeha. **Emphasizes the importance of land rights and land confiscations by the government in the 1860s)** and draws from the Old Testament.

Outcome: Left the proverb that "only the law can be pitted against the law." This religion is still in practice today; New Zealand has many churches.

What was the significance of the Te Heuheu Tūkino 1941?

Abolished Prendergast and gave Maori an opportunity to seek legalization of the Treaty. The Privy Council stated that unless enacted into law, the Treaty cannot be implemented. As a result, the Treaty gained a new focus and was integrated into various legislative initiatives and laws.

What was the significance of the Lands case (NZ Māori Council vs. Attorney General) ?

Maori went to the courts in the 1980s to prevent government transfers (which were about 16 % of Crown lands) because the government was privatizing parts of itself (e.g. railroads, forests, etc). The court ruled in favor of Maori and against the government, pointing out that nothing can be incompatible with the principles of the treaty. As the first sort of Maori victory since Prendergast's ruling, the treaty has finally gained greater recognition. By establishing a treaty, the government can no longer take actions that disregard Maori and Maori well-being. It is believed the court interpreted the Treaty as giving greater protection to the Maori. Cooke P of whom stated that the Treaty constituted a partnership between Maori and Pakeha , with the Crown then being responsible for protecting Maori land and waters..

What is the role and function of the Waitangi Tribunal?

It's an inquiry into Crown actions to determine if they violate the Treaty. While it cannot make rulings, it can draft a series of recommendations regarding claims brought by only Maori about Crown acts that violate their Treaty rights and how those grievances can be addressed. These recommendations have the potential to change the national discourse.

Why did the crown decide to settle Maori historical treaty claims in the 1990s?

Crown policy states that this was done to achieve harmony between races, resolve past injustices, and restore what was once the crown's mana. According to Cabinet Minutes, however, the decision was made because of the Crown's horror at the implications of the Lands case and the legislation granting tribunal binding authority, as well as the fact that it had no control over treaty settlement costs or relativities.

What did the crown hope to achieve by settling Maori historical grievances?

The Crown requires, in exchange for settling claims, a 'winding back' of Maori rights and Crown responsibilities, which includes; extinction of all Maori claims, Repeal of all Maori rights and crown obligations via settlements legislation, removing the