

Chapter 1 : Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand – Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand

The history of New Zealand dates back at least years to when it was discovered and settled by Polynesians, who developed a distinct Māori culture centred on kinship links and land.

In fact, I knew nothing about the place at all and so reading this book became urgent. One of the main differences is the landscape – New Zealand is very geologically active, the complete opposite of Australia – and it is also mountainous, where Australia prefers flat surfaces. How much more obvious does it need to be? The Maori – essentially East Polynesians – arrived only about years ago. Their oral traditions, mostly based on a very strong ancestor worship, links tribes back to their various canoes that arrived at the time. Oddly enough, there had to have been other Maori to have arrived in New Zealand much earlier, around years ago, but that either left again, died out due to not bringing enough women with them or were killed in one of the endless string of massively violent eruptions that so heavily punctuate New Zealand history. The Maori brought the rats to eat – rats, dogs, pigs. They were the first mammals on New Zealand other than a strange bat that walks about on its elbows. New Zealand was very much the land of the birds – the Moa being one of the biggest a drum stick of which was the size of a side of beef. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by Crown and Maori chiefs many of them women – oh, and New Zealand was the first place to give women the vote before there were really any settlers in New Zealand. The people signing the treaty had been involved in the anti-slavery campaigns and so were keen not to make the same mistake in mistreating a native culture as had been done previously. The Maori were also quite war like and so this made Sydney seem a much more logical place for a penal settlement. This, and the subsequent migration patterns to both Australia and New Zealand, also set the two countries on quite different paths. At one stage over 70 per cent of Australians were Irish – in New Zealand the Irish were always a minority there being many more English and Scots than Irish. The Treaty gave the Maori supposed control over their land, but this was a treaty that had been signed by white people and so for a very long time was simply ignored by them. This is a pattern of behaviour we whites have become quite well known for – a brief glance at the treaties signed with the Native American peoples as a case in point. The Maori could have had no idea what was about to happen – when the treaty was signed there were hardly any whites in New Zealand at all – in 30 years there were more whites than Maori and the full implications of what was happening became clear to all. Normally you have the treaty after a war – but not in this case. The Maori wars started after the treaty was signed and were much more interesting than you might expect not the inevitable slaughter so characteristic of just about everywhere else Europeans encountered a native population – the Maori seem to have been rarely defeated. In fact, in many ways how they fought the Europeans contributed to the development of trench warfare the English would go on to use in both the Crimea War and WW1. Europeans never really felt they belonged and the sense of belonging has been slow in developing and quite distinct from the feeling Maori have had for the land. There is some wonderfully patronising stuff in the history of New Zealand if there is one thing we Europeans do particularly well it is patronising local peoples – my favourite being the local Europeans saying their efforts had been the most enlightened of any settler people and that the Maori were the best of all possible coloured people. The only television we found even partly interesting in New Zealand was the Maori channel – all the rest is completely unwatchable unless you are particularly fond of Border Control and endless American Sky TV cheap and nasty waste of life programming. Their newspapers are nothing if not consistent, however, they are unfortunately consistently utter shite and so virtually unreadable. Think of the Murdoch press at its worst and of papers almost completely devoid of anything other than local news and even that mostly of car accidents. I assume the reason why there are so many New Zealand writers, actors, directors, opera singers and musicians is that they have to think of something else to do other than watch television or they would simply go insane. The movement away from mother England New Zealand saw itself as not just a new Britain, but in fact potentially a better Britain was slow, painful and resisted by New Zealand at every step and much more than was even the case here in Australia – and that is really saying something. New Zealand saves its patriotism mostly for the rugby field – a game that seems to involve running with all your might into a wall of meat

and being thrown to the ground only to get up and do it again. But these displays of thuggery are the national obsession and religion. Not that the Australian Labor Party at the time did much better.

Chapter 2 : A Brief History of New Zealand | New Zealand Now

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND. By Tim Lambert. THE MAORI. The Maori arrived in New Zealand in the 10th century AD. They called the new land Aotearoa, which means Land of the Long White Cloud.

See Article History Alternative Titles: New Zealand is a remote land—one of the last sizable territories suitable for habitation to be populated and settled—and lies more than 1, miles 1, km southeast of Australia , its nearest neighbour. The country comprises two main islands—the North and South islands—and a number of small islands, some of them hundreds of miles from the main group. The capital city is Wellington and the largest urban area Auckland ; both are located on the North Island. New Zealand administers the South Pacific island group of Tokelau and claims a section of the Antarctic continent. Niue and the Cook Islands are self-governing states in free association with New Zealand. Stephen Patience New Zealand is a land of great contrasts and diversity. It is the sole home, for example, of the long-beaked, flightless kiwi , the ubiquitous nickname for New Zealanders. Thereafter it was successively a crown colony, a self-governing colony , and a dominion By the s it controlled almost all of its internal and external policies, although it did not become fully independent until , when it adopted the Statute of Westminster. It is a member of the Commonwealth. I have modest abilities, I combine these with a good deal of determination, and I rather like to succeed. Economically the country was dependent on the export of agricultural products, especially to Great Britain. The entry of Britain into the European Community in the early s, however, forced New Zealand to expand its trade relations with other countries. It also began to develop a much more extensive and varied industrial sector. Tourism has played an increasingly important role in the economy, though this sector has been vulnerable to global financial instability. Immigration from other areas—Asia, Africa, and eastern Europe—has also made a mark, and New Zealand culture today reflects these many influences. Minority rights and race-related issues continue to play an important role in New Zealand politics. Land New Zealand is about 1, miles 1, km long north-south and about miles km across at its widest point. The country has slightly less surface area than the U. About two-thirds of the land is economically useful, the remainder being mountainous. Because of its numerous harbours and fjords , the country has an extremely long coastline relative to its area. Land has existed in the vicinity of New Zealand for most of the past million years. The earliest known rocks originated as sedimentary deposits some million to million years ago, at the close of Precambrian time 4. This environment lasted about million years and is typified by both downwarped oceanic sedimentary rocks and terrestrial volcanic rocks. This period was terminated in the west at the beginning of the Cretaceous Period about million years ago by the Rangitata Orogeny mountain -building episode , although downwarp deposition continued in the east. These mountains were slowly worn down by erosion , and the sea transgressed, eventually covering almost all of the land. At the end of the Oligocene Epoch about 23 million years ago , the Kaikoura Orogeny began, raising land above the sea again, including the Southern Alps of the South Island. Many of the great earth movements associated with this final orogeny took place and take place today along faults , which divide the landscape into great blocks, chief of which is the Alpine Fault of the South Island. The erosion and continued movement of these faulted blocks, together with the continuing volcanism of the North Island , define to a large extent the landscape of the country. Erik Morlang New Zealand is part of the Ring of Fire —the circum-Pacific seismic belt marked by frequent earthquakes and considerable volcanic activity. Their collision creates violent seismic activity in subduction zones and along faults. Numerous earthquakes occur annually, including hundreds that can be felt by New Zealanders. A number of these temblors have been disastrous, such as one that devastated the towns of Napier and Hastings in and a series of quakes that did likewise in Christchurch in — Both the North and the South islands are roughly bisected by mountains. Swift snow-fed rivers drain from the hills, although only in the east of the South Island have extensive alluvial plains been built up. The alluvial Canterbury Plains contrast sharply with the precipitous slopes and narrow coastal strip of the Westland region on the west coast of the South Island. Aoraki at 12, feet 3, metres —and some 20 other peaks that rise above 10, feet 3, metres , as well as an extensive glacier system with associated lakes. There are more than glaciers in the Southern Alps. The Tasman Glacier , the largest in

New Zealand, with a length of 18 miles 29 km and a width of more than one-half mile 0. Other important glaciers on the eastern slopes of the Southern Alps are the Murchison, Mueller, and Godley; Fox and Franz Josef are the largest on the western slopes. The North Island has seven small glaciers on the slopes of Mount Ruapehu. Dramatic In the north of the South Island, the Alps break up into steep upswelling ridges. On their western face there are mineral deposits, and to the east they continue into two parallel ranges, terminating in a series of sounds. To the south the Alps break up into rugged, dissected country of difficult access and magnificent scenery, particularly toward the western tip of the island called Fiordland. On its eastern boundary this wilderness borders a high central plateau called Central Otago, which has an almost continental climate.

Gerald Cubitt South Island: Stephen Patience The terrain of the North Island is much less precipitous than that of the South and has a more benign climate and greater economic potential. To the east, ranges form a backdrop to rolling country in which pockets of highly fertile land are associated with the river systems. To the south, more ranges run to the sea. On the western and eastern slopes of these ranges, the land is generally poor, although the western downland region is fertile until it fades into a coastal plain dominated by sand dunes. To the west of the Volcanic Plateau, fairly mountainous country merges into the undulating farmlands of the Taranaki region, where the mild climate favours dairy farming even on the slopes of Mount Taranaki Mount Egmont , a volcano that has been dormant since the 17th century. North of Mount Taranaki are the spectacular Waitomo caves, where stalactites and stalagmites are illuminated by thousands of glowworms. Even farther north there are river terraces sufficiently fertile for widespread dairy and mixed farming. The hub of this area is Auckland , which is situated astride an isthmus with a deep harbour on the east and a shallow harbour on the west. The peninsular region north of Auckland, called Northland , becomes gradually subtropical in character, marked generally by numerous deep-encroaching inlets of the sea bordered by mangrove swamps. Many of the rivers arise from or drain into one or other of the numerous lakes associated with the mountain chains. A number of these lakes have been used as reservoirs for hydroelectric projects, and artificial lakes, such as the large Lake Benmore, have been created for hydroelectric power generation. Soils based on sedimentary rock formations are mostly clays and are found over about three-fourths of the country. Pockets of fertile alluvial soil in river basins or along river terraces form the orchard and market-gardening regions of the country. The brown-gray soils of Central Otago are thin and coarse-textured and have subsoil accumulations of lime, whereas the yellow-gray earths of much of the Canterbury Plains, as well as areas of lower rainfall in the North Island, are partially podzolized layered , with a gray upper horizon. The yellow-brown soils that characterize much of the North Island are often podzolized from acid leaching in humid forest environments. Their fertility varies with the species composition of their vegetation. Forests of false beech genus *Nothofagus* , as well as of tawa and taraire, indicate soils of reasonably high fertility, while forests of kauri pine and rimu indicate podzolized soils. There are few temperature extremes. A procession of high-pressure systems anticyclones separated by middle-latitude cyclones and fronts cross New Zealand from west to east year-round. Characteristic is the sequence of a few days of fine weather and clear skies separated by days with unsettled weather and often heavy rain. In summer Decemberâ€”February , subtropical highs are dominant, bringing protracted spells of fine weather and intense sunshine. In winter Juneâ€”August , middle-latitude lows and active fronts increase the blustery wet conditions, although short spells of clear skies also occur. Because of the high mountain chains that lie across the path of the prevailing winds, the contrast in climate from west to east is sharper than that from north to south. Mountain ranges are also responsible for the semicontinental climate of Central Otago. Changes in elevation make for an intricate pattern of temperature variations, especially on the South Island, but some generalizations for conditions at sea level can be made. Precipitation is highest in areas dominated by mountains exposed to the prevailing westerly and northwesterly winds. Although mean annual rainfall ranges from an arid 12 inches mm in Central Otago to as much as inches 6, mm in the Southern Alps, for the whole country it is typical of temperate-zone countriesâ€”25â€”60 inches â€”1, mm , usually spread reliably throughout the year. Snow is common only in mountainous regions, but frost is frequent in inland valleys in winter. Humidity ranges from 70 to 80 percent on the coast and is generally 10 percent lower inland. In the lee of the Southern Alps, where the effect of the foehn a warm, dry wind of leeward mountain slopes is marked, humidity can become very low. Climate change in the 21st

century is expected to affect temperature and precipitation patterns in New Zealand, although those changes are expected to be more moderate compared with global changes. Plant and animal life The indigenous vegetation of New Zealand consisted of mixed evergreen forest covering perhaps two-thirds of the total land area. On the west coast of the South Island, this mixed forest still yields most of the native timber used by industry. Along the mountain chain running the length of the country, the false beech is the predominant forest tree. European settlement made such inroads on the natural forest that erosion in high-country areas became a serious problem. Various government agencies were established to manage and conserve forests, beginning in the late 19th century, and a state forest service was established in to repair the damage; it uses forest-management techniques and does reforestation, using exotic trees. Experimental areas on the Volcanic Plateau were planted with radiata pine , an introduction from California. This conifer has adapted to New Zealand conditions so well that it is now the staple plantation tree, growing to maturity in 25 years and having a high rate of natural regeneration. Large areas of the Volcanic Plateau, together with other marginal or subagricultural land north of Auckland and near Nelson , in the South Island, are now planted with this species. European broad-leaved species are widely used ornamentally, and willows and poplars are frequently planted to help prevent erosion on hillsides. Gorse has acclimated so readily that it has become a menace, spreading over good and bad land alike, its only virtue being as a nursery for regenerating bush. These are all extant , although they are confined primarily to outlying islands and isolated or protected parts of the country. In addition to their domestic animals, Europeans also brought other species with them. Red deer , introduced for sport hunting, and the Australian opossums for skins have multiplied dramatically and have greatly damaged the vegetation of the high-country bush. The control of goats , deer , opossums, and rabbits “even in the national parks ”is a continuing problem. In the absence of predatory animals, New Zealand is a paradise for birds , the most interesting of which are flightless. These originally included several species of moa , a large bird that was eventually exterminated by the Maori. The kiwi , another flightless species, is extant, though only in secluded bush areas. The pukeko, a swamp hen related to the weka, moves primarily by walking and swimming; though it can fly, it does so only with great effort. Some birds, such as saddlebacks , are peculiar to New Zealand, but many others e. Birds that breed in or near New Zealand include the Australian Australasian gannets , skuas , penguins , shags , and royal albatrosses. Because New Zealand lies at the meeting place of warm and cool ocean currents, a great variety of fish is found in its surrounding waters.

Chapter 3 : A History of New Zealand Women | BWB Bridget Williams Books

A brief history New Zealand is a young country, in both geological and human terms. In fact, New Zealand was the last habitable place in the world to be discovered.

Maori Society In Polynesian mythology, people, the elements and every aspect of nature are descended from the one primal pair, the Sky Father and the Earth Mother. It was for this reason that the ancient Maori identified themselves so closely with nature. Before felling a tree so slaying a child of Tane Mahuta, god of the forest they would placate the spirits. Searching for food they would not speak of their purpose for fear that the prey might hear and make good its escape. At last, in the void of empty space, a glow appeared, the moon and the sun sprang forth and the heavens were made light. Then did Rangi the Sky Father live with Papa the Earth Mother, but as the two clung together their offspring lived in darkness. The Sky lay upon the Earth, and light had not yet come between them. Their children were vexed that they could not see, and argued among themselves as to how night and day might be made manifest. The fierce Tumatauenga god of war urged that they kill their parents, but Tane Mahuta god of the forests counselled that they separate their father Rangi from their mother Papa and in that way achieve their object. Rongo god of cultivated food and Tangaroa god of the sea did all they could, and the belligerent Tumatauenga cut and hacked. But to no avail. Finally it was Tane Mahuta who by thrusting with his mighty feet gradually lifted the anguished Rangi away from the agonised Papa. So was night distinguished from day. Heartbroken, Rangi shed an immense quantity of tears, so much so that the oceans were formed. Tawhiri god of wind and storm, who had opposed his brothers in the venture, was fearful that Papa would become too beautiful, and followed his father to the realm above. From there he swept down in fury to lash the trees of Tane Mahuta until, uprooted, they fell in disarray. Tawhiri then turned his rage on Tangaroa god of the sea who sought refuge in the depths of the ocean. But as Tangaroa fled his many grandchildren were confused, and while the fish made for the seas with him, the lizards and reptiles hid among rocks and the battered forests. It was then for Tangaroa to feel anger. His grandchildren had deserted him and were sheltering in the forests. So it is that to this day the sea is eating into the land, slowly eroding it and hoping that in time the forests will fall and Tangaroa will be reunited with his offspring. The creation of woman: When the participants lay exhausted and peace at last descended, Tane Mahuta fashioned from clay the body of a woman, and breathed life into her nostrils. The children of Tane were plentiful, and increased and multiplied, for death held no dominion over them. Burden A list of printed maps An essential reference work for collectors, dealers, institutions and researchers. The Mapping of North America II continues on from the first volume in documenting the printed cartographic record of the discovery of the continent from to Much has been written on the printed word in relation to America, and many works exist on the cartography of it. None however has attempted to comprehensively detail every known printed map. For certain he would have died, but the gods intervened and Rangi, the Sky Father, nursed him through infancy. As a grown child, Maui returned to confront his bewildered mother and to amaze his family with feats of magic. Carrying the enchanted jawbone of his grandmother, Maui led his brothers eastwards, to the edge of the pit from which the sun rises each morning. There, as it rose, the brothers snared the sun with huge plaited flax ropes. But their wives complained to Maui of a lack of fish, so he promised them a catch so large they would be unable to finish it before it went bad. At dawn the brothers silently set sail, thinking they had managed to leave their brother behind, and only when they were well out to sea did Maui emerge. The brothers were furious, but it was too late to turn back. After they had fished in vain, Maui suggested that they sail until well out of sight of land, where they would catch as many fish as the canoe could carry. But even when the canoe was so overladen with fish that it was taking on water and the brothers were ready to set sail for home, Maui produced his own hook and line and against their protests insisted on throwing it out. For bait, he struck his nose until it bled and smeared the hook with his own blood. Though the canoe lurched over and was close to sinking, Maui grimly hauled all the harder and his terrified brothers bailed the more furiously. Such an immense fish was indeed tapu sacred and Maui hastily returned to his island home for a tohunga priest to lift the tapu. For this reason much of the North Island is mountainous. In mythology the feat of Maui in providing land ranks only

after the separation of Earth and Sky in the story of creation. Throughout Polynesia the Maui myths are recounted and the claim is made by other islands that Maui fished them from the deep. This supports the theory that Maui may have been an early voyager, a creator-discoverer, who seemed to fish up new land as it slowly appeared above the horizon. Had not Maui tamed the sun? Could he not also tame the night of death? With an expedition, Maui set out to the west, to the place where Hinenui-te-Po, the goddess of death, lay asleep. To accomplish his aim, Maui was to enter her womb, travel through her body and emerge from her mouth. If he succeeded death would never have dominion over humans. With the bird who went with him Maui discussed the plans for his most daring feat, for which he would take on the form of a caterpillar, his magic jawbone making such transformation possible. With a start Hine awoke, realised the plan and crushed the helpless Maui between her thighs. So died Maui-tikitiki-a-Taranga, and so death remained in the world for ever more. You also are mortal - remember that, and mould your conduct accordingly during your brief time in this world. The Coming of the Polynesian Origin of the Polynesian Linguistic, molecular biological and archaeological evidence has established that Polynesia was peopled from Asia. Mitochondrial DNA studies demonstrate that Polynesians and the aboriginal population of Taiwan share a common ancestor, and language evolution studies suggest that the origin of most Pacific populations lies in Taiwan, about years ago. As the population there expanded, people probably filtered east across the Malayan, Philippine and Indonesian archipelagos and Melanesia. This movement became increasingly isolated from its cultural origins, the culture it carried began to develop independently and recognisably differing cultures ultimately emerged. Thor Heyerdahl has argued that the population movement from Asia in fact took place in a northerly direction, then swept east across the Bering Strait and finally reached the Pacific proper by way of the Americas. Central to this thesis is the presence throughout Polynesia of the kumara, a sweet potato native to South America, the distribution of which remains something of a puzzle. The kumara grows from a tuber and so could not have been borne by birds; nor, it is clear, could the plant have survived being carried by sea currents across the ocean from South America to East Polynesia. It must have been carried by human travellers. Moreover, not only is the plant found throughout Polynesia, but it is also known by its South American name. Kumara has been radiocarbon-dated in the Cook Islands to AD, and current thinking is that it was brought to central Polynesia circa AD, possibly by Polynesians who had traveled to South America and back, and spread across Polynesia to Hawaii and New Zealand from there. It may simply have been a general way of describing the area from which the last movement had been made in the course of the settlement of the island groups throughout Polynesia. It was on the base of Polynesian culture that the intricacies of Maori culture were structured. Indeed, throughout Polynesia there are common elements in language, legend and place names. The myth of the separation of Earth and Sky is generally constant, and the Maui cycle is common throughout the region. The coming of Kupe According to popular tradition whose authenticity is at the very least questionable it was the Polynesian voyager Kupe fl. Curiously, only some tribes have any traditions of Kupe at all. His grandfather, Toi fl. The story concludes with the pair being reunited at Whakatane Bay of Plenty in c. Those with Whatonga made their homes on the Mahia Peninsula. The chronology of these genealogies is surely totally unreliable. However, some genealogies establish Kupe in the 14 C and so would have him living in Aotearoa right at the time that settlement seems to have been established, based on radiocarbon dating - see dating of the appearance of the polynesian rat, below. Some early students of the Maori distorted and even at times destroyed material that did not accord with their theories. This is not to discount completely the value of Maori tradition as a clue to prehistory, but to query the status accorded some tradition as authentic Maori tradition. Recent radiocarbon dating of rat-gnawed seeds seems to date the arrival of the first people in New Zealand as definitively around , some years before the arrival of European explorers Abel Tasman, Wilmshurst et al. The Pacific rat kiore cannot swim very far and hence must have arrived in New Zealand as a stowaway or cargo on polynesian canoes. The rat gnaw marks on seeds are unmistakable and radiocarbon dating of the bones of rats themselves also gives an earliest limit of This is consistent with other evidence from the oldest dated archaeological sites, some Maori whakapapa genealogies , widespread forest clearance by fire and a decline in the population of marine and land-based fauna. Most whakapapa yield likely dates several hundred years earlier but they provide weak evidence at best. Migration from East Polynesia Tradition

continues that two centuries after the expedition of Toi and Whatonga, the Society Islands Windward and Leeward Islands, including Tahiti had become so overpopulated that food shortages and war were inducing a number of Polynesians to migrate. It is from these canoes, which some believe arrived in the 14 C, that most Maori claim their descent. Conversely, it has even been suggested that a single canoe with perhaps 30 occupants, of which half were women, could, with an annual increase of only one percent, account for a population in of the dimensions described by Cook. That at least one canoe arrived from East Polynesia, either directly or indirectly, is beyond dispute and if one could arrive, why not two? Why it came remains a matter of controversy. Did each canoe which came deliberately set sail for New Zealand? Or did they come by chance over a span of up to three centuries, being blown off course while travelling between groups of islands? Those who support the theory that migration throughout Polynesia was deliberate rather than accidental claim an extraordinary navigational ability for the Polynesians which would have enabled them to sail vast distances to reach minute destinations. However, there is a considerable body of opinion and evidence to the contrary and the topic remains one of controversy. Maori tradition with its history of ancestral canoes generally opposes the theory of accidental settlement. Wherever their starting point, some of the ancestral canoes are said to have travelled in pairs for the greater part of the journey, and may have been single-hulled canoes lashed together. This would have given greater stability for an ocean voyage, with the hulls separating for the hazardous business of making landfall, and would explain how the Tainui and Arawa could have arrived at the same place Whangaparaoa, East Cape at so nearly the same time that the tribes could argue as to which had arrived first. Maori war canoe depicted by Sydney Parkinson about April Waka taua Maori war canoes at the Bay of Islands, Waka photographed in Prime Minister Richard Seddon and party returning from the Waahi settlement on board the waka "Tahere o Tikitiki", April War canoe and sailing ships greet one another, early 19 C. Ships fire cannon, chief waves taiaha, pakeha canoe passenger waves hat. The ceremonial war canoe waka "Ngatokimatawhaorua" in

Chapter 4 : History – Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand

The Legends of Maui are deeply rooted in New Zealand's history and culture. Māori were the first to arrive in New Zealand, journeying in canoes from Hawaiki about 1, years ago. A Dutchman, Abel Tasman, was the first European to sight the country but it was the British who made New Zealand part of their empire.

Short, yes, but the amount of change this country experienced was pretty phenomenal. It all started with the Maori. Using awesome navigational skills to make their way from a Polynesian island they called Hawaiki to Aotearoa New Zealand, they migrated to New Zealand in the s. Early Maori history has been passed on through song and stories, as there was no early Maori written language. Before, there was no collective word for the various tribes in New Zealand. Hokianga in Northland was the first place to be named. New Zealand had been growing and evolving in isolation for 80 million years, so for the Maori, they had struck gold in this huge island full of forest and birds that were not used to land mammals. Moa, a native flightless bird reaching heights of 12ft, was an easy target for food – as you can tell by the lovely but fake moa pictured. A high protein diet meant a huge population growth for the Maori, and this population spread from the top of the North Island all the way far south in the South Island. As resources started to dwindle, such as the extinction of the moa, tribes formed for security and fights for resources. Any disputes between tribes were sorted with intermarriage and diplomacy, or the less peaceful methods of military campaigns. A Maori tribe met the ships with their waka and did a traditional challenge, which asks: Clearly this was some sort of misunderstanding that Tasman did not want to pursue further, as Tasman got the hell out of New Zealand. James Cook mapped the coast of New Zealand, making it possible for the great European migration to start. Gifts were offered to the Maori but, understandably, the Maori were a bit hostile after the events of the previous day. Cook could finally convey to the Maori that they had come in peace by showering them in gifts, food and drink. They were taken back to shore the next day. The first European settlers It eventually got to the point where the Europeans realised that shooting people was not the friendliest of greetings. In the early s, whalers from Europe and America started to visit the Bay of Islands, setting up trading villages with the Maori. And by that, they meant sex and drink. The peace was kept through intermarriage and the fact that the Europeans needed the Maori for protection, food and labour, while the Maori needed European articles like muskets. Musket Wars New technology, transport, literacy, religion and muskets: A tribe in Northland, Ngapuhi, obtained muskets from trading and made their way down south, raiding other tribes. They would win battle after battle until facing a tribe who had also acquired muskets. Once the Ngapuhi were defeated, the winning tribe would continue the musket wars like a domino effect until the fighting reached far down the South Island in As muskets became equally distributed amongst tribes, the wars died off. Around 20, Maori died due to these wars. The Treaty of Waitangi In the s, Christian missionaries preached to some Maori tribes, converting them to Christianity. Incidentally, the missionaries promoted the Treaty of Waitangi. This is a founding document, which was a political agreement between the British Crown and the Maori tribes and sub-tribes. The treaty was to found a nation state and government in New Zealand. The Maori saw the profits of the Europeans and accepted their authority on 6-February when the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. Basically, it did not translate correctly between English and the Maori language. The English version stated that Maori had equality with British subjects but British had complete rights of government. Although the problem was not clear at first, it became apparent as European settlements started to grow into Maori land. In turn, the Maori lost a lot of land. From the s battles broke out several times as the Europeans either attempted to take control of Maori land or the Maori sacked European settlements. This was the biggest land war, involving heavy artillery, armoured steamships and 10 British regiments. Although the odds were against them, the Maori won several battles. Maori political independence dwindled until finally expiring in when police invaded the last sanctuary in the Urewera mountains. Keeping the Maori culture alive was the next struggle. Strong Maori leaders were in force to rejuvenate Maori society. Indeed, it seemed Maori were adapting to the change to fit in with Western society. The first Waitangi Day protests were organised by activist group Nga Tamatoa in In response, the Waitangi Tribunal was set up in to investigate breaches of the treaty. The results of the protests have become

evident even into the 21st century, such as: However, the application of Maori cultural knowledge in modern New Zealand life are still debated. For example, although there has been a steady increase in Maori population in New Zealand in recent years, there has certainly been a decline in the Maori language use, despite efforts to incorporate it in education. Maori today How to learn more about Maori history when backpacking in New Zealand From the national museums to overnight stays in maraes meeting grounds , there is a spotlight on the Maori culture in New Zealand tourism to showcase the culture to the wider world. Was this article useful? Useful Useless Help other travellers, share this article now:

Chapter 5 : New Zealand History - British and Maori | Tourism New Zealand

HMS New Zealand cost New Zealand taxpayers Â£ million (equivalent to \$ million in today's money) When the ship visited the dominion in for ten weeks as part of a world tour, an estimated , New Zealanders - half the population - inspected their gift to Mother England.

For a glimpse into life as a Hobbit, Movie Set Tours can be taken daily. Tourism New Zealand Download image from visuals. Geoff Murphy made three early New Zealand features which earned substantial popularity with local audiences and critics: The accolades for *Campion* keep on coming. The first New Zealand actor to achieve international acclaim was Sam Neill, whose career was launched with *Sleeping Dogs*. The biggest reputation of all is that of Sir Peter Jackson, whose first features were *Bad Taste* , *Meet the Feebles* and *Brain Dead* and whose international recognition started to climb with his fourth feature *Heavenly Creatures*. Spielberg directed the feature and post production was completed in Wellington at Park Road Post. The three films based on J. Young New Zealand film-makers In the 21st century, more young New Zealand filmmakers are establishing reputations, and pursuing a broad range of themes and genres. Outstanding in the list of newcomers is actor-director Taika Waititi nominated for a best short film Oscar in for *Two Cars, One Night* whose delight in a unique Kiwi quirkiness was evident in his first feature the darkly charming *Eagle vs Shark*. His second feature *Boy* became the highest grossing local film ever released in New Zealand. Toa Fraser and Chris Graham, with *No. Six* years later, debut Wellington director Tusi Tamasese delivered *The Orator*, using Samoan locations for a story of traditional conflicts. Chris Graham moved into the horror genre with *The Ferryman*. Among many low-budget features, the standout so far is *Second Hand Wedding* a comedy directed by Paul Murphy, the second generation of his family to make New Zealand feature films. He completed his second feature, *Love Birds*, in Ron Howard was one of the first Hollywood directors since the silent period to discover New Zealand as a location when he shot *Willow* in the Southern Alps. *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, using the spectacular backdrop of the Southern Alps to bring the film alive. Weta Digital used a new camera system for the film and shot on a virtual stage - for which they won an Academy Award for Best Visual Effects. It also developed new technologies for supporting software and a new production pipeline in order to reach a new level of creative and technological excellence, delivering the film in 3D. Weta Digital has provided digital effects for many other international box office hits including *The Avengers*, *Prometheus*, *Abraham Lincoln*: Other international productions benefiting from the talent of New Zealand visual and physical effects teams have included *Master and Commander*: New Zealand based directors has seen the release of two new feature films from New Zealand-based directors. *White Lies* is another New Zealand film written and directed by Mexican-born director Dana Rotberg and released in Witi Ihimaera also wrote *The Whale Rider* - a book that was turned into an internationally successful film in Interestingly it was watching *The Whale Rider* that inspired Rotberg to move to New Zealand and make the country her home.

Chapter 6 : New Zealand History, Language and Culture | World Travel Guide

The Penguin History of New Zealand, a new book for a new century, tells that story in all its colour and drama. The narrative that emerges is an inclusive one about men and women, Maori and Pakeha.

The Maori brought dogs and rats. They also brought yams and kumara or sweet potatoes and gourds. The Maori also ate fern roots. There was also an abundance of seafood in New Zealand. The Maori hunted dolphins, whales and seals and they ate fish and shellfish. They also hunted large, flightless birds called moa - until they became extinct. Maori society was tribal. Each person belonged to a family or whanau, a sub tribe or hapu and the full tribe or iwi. Warfare was common in New Zealand. The Maori built fortified settlements called pa. They fought with long wooden clubs called taiaha and short wooden clubs called patu. They also fought with short jade clubs called mere. People captured in war became slaves. The Maori are famous for their wood carvings. They also make pendants or tikis from whalebone. The Maori are also famous for their tattoos or moko, which were made with a bone chisel, a mallet and blue pigment. Ominously Europeans fought with the Maori and the Europeans were not keen to return. However the new land was named New Zealand after a Dutch province. The first encounters with the Maori were violent so Cook called the place Poverty Bay and sailed away. However later, at Mercury Bay, Cook managed to befriend the local Maori. He went on to circumnavigate New Zealand and to accurately map it. Cook made two more voyages to New Zealand in and Furthermore other European explorers came, French and Spanish. Towards the end of the 18th century sealers began to sail to New Zealand. The first group arrived on South Island in Then, at the beginning of the 19th century whalers came to New Zealand. Sailors began to cut wood from New Zealand for masts and spars and a small group of Europeans settled there. In the early 19th century some Europeans began buying land from the Maori. There were isolated conflicts between Maori and Europeans but generally relations were peaceful. The Maori traded food and flax for European goods - including muskets. Imported muskets made Maori warfare much more bloody. The so-called musket wars were fought between and Furthermore Europeans brought diseases to New Zealand to which the Maori had no resistance. On the other hand they did bring potatoes and pigs. Meanwhile missionaries went to New Zealand. The first was Samuel Marsden who arrived in However at first the missionaries had little success. However, in reality there was little law and order among the European settlers and some of them appealed to the British government for help. The British government were concerned about the way people were buying land from the Maori and they wanted it to be properly regulated. In Busby was replaced with a man named William Hobson. At first the British government reluctant to make New Zealand a colony. However they changed their minds when they feared the French were about to do so. In William Hobson persuaded the Maori to accept annexation by the treaty of Waitangi. The Maori accepted the sovereignty of the British crown. In return the Maori became British subjects and they were guaranteed possession of their land. However despite the treaty the British and the Maori soon quarreled. Also in Hobson made Auckland the capital of New Zealand. Meanwhile a man named Edward Gibbon Wakefield created a New Zealand Company and in they sent a ship called the Tory with settlers. They landed at Wanganui in In the company sent settlers to New Plymouth. In colonists were sent to Nelson on South Island. The Maori grew disenchanted with the treaty of Waitangi and in a chief named Hone heke cut down the British flag symbol of British authority in New Zealand several times. He sacked the town of Kororareka and he fought a 2-year war with the British. However he was eventually defeated. Meanwhile more and more colonists arrived in New Zealand. Sir George Grey was governor of New Zealand from to He purchased large amounts of land from the Maori. In members of the Scottish Free Church founded Dunedin. In a group of Anglicans founded Christchurch. However the New Zealand Company closed in In the Constitution Act divided New Zealand into 6 provinces. Each one had a provincial council. In New Zealand was granted self-government. Wellington was made the capital of New Zealand in Meanwhile settlers brought sheep to New Zealand. It was very well suited to raising flocks of sheep and the industry flourished. At the end of the 19th century a new breed of sheep, the Corriedale was created by breeding Leicester or Lincoln rams with Merino ewes. Furthermore in the s gold was discovered in New Zealand resulting in gold rushes.

The white population of New Zealand grew at a tremendous rate. By it was almost , By it was nearly , However the Maori were increasingly discontented. Some Maori in North Island appointed a king in . In simmering Maori resentment broke out into war. The fighting dragged on until . As a result of the war large amounts of land was confiscated from rebel tribes. Furthermore the Maori suffered from diseases introduced to New Zealand by Europeans and their numbers declined drastically. In , when Cook arrived, there were about , Maori. By their numbers had fallen to 42, Many Britons migrated to New Zealand hoping for a better life and to escape conditions in Britain. Meanwhile a new era began in when a refrigerated ship called The Dunedin took meat from New Zealand to Britain. Previously only wool was exported to Britain. Also in the late 19th century a number of reforms were created in New Zealand. In all men were granted the vote. In women were allowed to vote. New Zealand was the first country in the world to allow all women to vote in national elections. Meanwhile in free, compulsory education was introduced in New Zealand. In compulsory state arbitration labour disputes was introduced. In old age pensions were created. Meanwhile soldiers from New Zealand fought in the Boer War of . Many also fought in the First World War. Some 17, men from New Zealand were killed, a terrible figure considering the population was only around 1 million. Furthermore in the s, like the rest of the world, New Zealand suffered from the depression. However the Labour government of introduced more social reforms. The National Party ruled New Zealand from to but Labour were in power again from to . Meanwhile in the white population of New Zealand reached about 2 million. The Maori population was about , In the s and s New Zealand became an affluent society. Television began in New Zealand in

Chapter 7 : A Short History of New Zealand

New Zealand and the First World War The First World War had a seismic impact on New Zealand, reshaping the country's perception of itself and its place in the world. *Women's Suffrage Petition.*

While many died defending their land, others allied themselves with the colonists, often to achieve tribal goals at the expense of other iwi. This pressure intensified after , when the New Zealand Parliament achieved responsible government. Most members of Parliament believed their first responsibility was to the settlers who had elected them. The involvement of warriors from Waikato raised fears of a wider conflict. A truce was eventually agreed in and George Grey returned for a second term as Governor. South Island settlers objected to the costs incurred in the fighting and wanted the matter resolved. As gold rushes continued in the South Island, some even asked whether New Zealand should be split into two separate colonies. For most Europeans the movement became synonymous with violence against settlers. The effects varied from region to region. From the Taranaki settlement of Parihaka became the centre of opposition to confiscation. Ongoing peaceful resistance resulted in many arrests before the government invaded Parihaka in November An armed force ran amok in the undefended settlement and Te Whiti and Tohu were imprisoned and exiled to the South Island. Economic expansion Gold discovered in Otago As war stalled progress in the North Island, the South Island became the mainstay of the economy. The thousands of young men who rushed to the colony hoping to make their fortune followed the gold from Otago to the West Coast and later to Thames in the North Island. Few struck it rich, but the collective value of the gold that was discovered stimulated the economy. These developments attracted a young, mobile and male-dominated population. But both provincial and central governments believed that long-term growth and progress depended on the order and stability offered by family life. Various schemes were developed to attract female migrants and families to New Zealand in a bid to help society mature. The Vogel era Like many frontier societies, New Zealand was vulnerable to the vagaries of a resource-based economy. In the late s gold production fell and wool prices slipped. The Vogel era also spelt the end for the provincial governments which had largely dominated political affairs since the s. Their abolition in marked a recognition that if New Zealand was to progress as a single nation there was no place for provincial parochialism. The postwar decade was also an era of educational progress. Vogel is now seen as a nation-building visionary, but he was a controversial figure in his time. When the colony slipped into a long economic depression in , many blamed his overambitious borrowing programme. Prices for farm produce fell and the market for land dried up. Unemployment grew in urban areas. Women and children were exploited and evidence emerged of sweated labour and poor working conditions in a number of industries. Questions were asked about how New Zealand should support its poor. There was no state welfare and charitable aid had proven to be insufficient. Anti-alcohol cartoon from The hard times faced by many families led to renewed debate about the place of alcohol in New Zealand life. Liquor, it was argued, caused men to forget their responsibilities to their families. With women and children bearing the brunt of alcohol abuse, the fight to enfranchise women was seen as crucial to any real change. After a hard-fought and at times bitter debate, New Zealand women became the first in the world to gain the right to vote in national elections in The ability to export large quantities of frozen meat, butter and cheese restored confidence in an economy based on agriculture and intensified the transformation of the landscape from forest to farmland. Though class consciousness grew among some workers, the strike ended after almost three months in total defeat for the seamen and the unions allied with them. The outcome of the election became clear when Parliament met in early Their economic and social reforms “ and their egalitarian rhetoric “ continued to shape the political agenda well into the 20th century. Subdividing Cheviot Hills - roadside stories The Liberals won support from urban wage-earners as well as those living in provincial towns and small farmers. As an export-led economic recovery took hold, the Liberals emphasised farming for export rather than as a means of supplementing the incomes of wage-earners living on smallholdings. The close economic ties with Britain reinforced the loyalty of New Zealanders to an empire that secured their place in the world. This was the first time New Zealand troops served overseas. Federated Australia elephant When the Commonwealth of Australia was established in

, New Zealand declined to become its sixth state. Federation ultimately consolidated national identity on both sides of the Tasman and strengthened the view that New Zealand should not give up its growing independence. New Zealand was no more and no less independent from Britain than it had been as a colony. Though he tipped the scales at kg, his death while returning from Australia in came as a shock to New Zealanders. Massey memorial, Wellington Seddon was a hard act to follow. He was criticised for being verbose and for being too interested in his own appearance and profile. The Liberals clung to power with the support of independent MPs. Ward stepped aside as leader in March , but his successor Thomas Mackenzie was unable to stem the tide. On 6 July several defections in the House gave Massey the numbers to form a government. While Massey was a farmer, several of his Cabinet were urban businessmen or professionals. The Liberals were criticised for having manipulated the public service by dispensing patronage. With the country split into two irreconcilable camps, the government sided firmly with the employers in opposing industrial militancy. Violent clashes between unionised workers and non-union labour erupted once more during waterfront strike , after industrial action on the wharves disrupted the ability of farmers to get their products to overseas markets. The strike ended in December with the defeat of the United Federation of Labour. The Defence Act introduced compulsory military training, with all boys aged between 12 and 14 required to complete 52 hours of physical training each year as Junior Cadets. Developing fit and healthy citizens was seen as vital to the strength of the country and the empire. The Boy Scout movement had arrived in New Zealand in with similar aims of producing patriots capable of defending the empire. Boys were taught moral values, patriotism, discipline and outdoor skills through games and activities. Thousands signed up for service, desperate not to miss out on an event many expected to be over by Christmas. The First World War would ultimately claim the lives of 18, New Zealanders and wound another 41, To what extent it forged a sense of national identity has provoked much debate. The war took , New Zealanders overseas, most for the first time. Some anticipated a great adventure but found the reality very different. Being so far from home made these New Zealanders very aware of who they were and where they were from. They were also able to compare themselves with men from other nations, in battle and behind the lines. Out of these experiences came a sense of a separate identity. The American historian Peter Stearns adopted a similar approach but started in and concluded with the outbreak of the First World War in These approaches recognise that historical forces and processes cannot be shoehorned into conventional periods of time such as decades and centuries.

Chapter 8 : History of New Zealand - Wikipedia

New Zealand, Maori Aotearoa, island country in the South Pacific Ocean, the southwesternmost part of the continent of Zealandia. It is a remote land – one of the last sizable territories suitable for habitation to be populated and settled – and lies more than 1,000 miles (1,600 km) southeast of Australia, its nearest neighbour.

Using his magical jawbone as a hook and his blood as bait, Maui caught a great fish, which became the North Island of New Zealand. New Zealand, first settled by Polynesians the Maori in the 13th century, has a long history of conflict. The arrival of European explorer Abel Tasman in 1642 confirmed the existence of a southern continent but the first encounter with the Maori was hostile and Abel Tasman never actually set foot on the land. His first encounter with the Maori ended in bloodshed but he persevered and established a friendly relationship. After Cook spread the word, European whalers, sealers and settlers arrived to plunder the rich marine resources and establish a new life. In 1840, the Treaty of Waitangi – a land ownership agreement between the British and the Maori – was signed, transferring New Zealand to the British crown. The treaty established British law in New Zealand but guaranteed Maori authority over their land. A series of land wars between the British and the Maori ended with the defeat of the Maori and vast areas of Maori land were confiscated. In 1847, the Waitangi Tribunal was convened to settle Maori land claims and address this land grab. It has become a permanent commission of enquiry and a means of addressing issues affecting contemporary Maori. New Zealand became self-governing in 1947 and gained the status as an autonomous dominion of the British Empire in 1947. New Zealand became an independent member of the British Commonwealth in 1971. Queen Elizabeth II remains the head of state, although the monarch has no active role in running the country. As part of the British Commonwealth, New Zealand has tended to follow the United Kingdom and Australia with support in numerous wars over the years. Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Methodist are all represented. Social Conventions in New Zealand Should a visitor be invited to a formal Maori occasion, the hongi pressing of noses is common. Casual dress is widely acceptable. New Zealanders are generally very relaxed and hospitable. Stiff formality is rarely appreciated and, after introductions, first names are generally used. Smoking is restricted where indicated; it is banned in pubs and restaurants as well as on public transport and in public buildings. Available in English, German, French and Spanish versions, the WTG provides detailed and accurate travel content designed to inspire global travellers. It covers all aspects, from cities to airports, cruise ports to ski and beach resorts, attractions to events, and it also includes weekly travel news, features and quizzes.

Chapter 9 : New Zealand - Wikipedia

"The Penguin History of New Zealand" is a well written, concise and impartial overview of New Zealand's History. It's easy to read, full of interesting facts and anecdotes. My only wish would be for it to include more maps and illustrations as they help in understanding the facts.

New Zealand was originally settled by Polynesians from Eastern Polynesia. Genetic and archaeological evidence suggests that humans emigrated from Taiwan to Melanesia and then travelled east through to the Society Islands ; after a pause of 70 to years, a new wave of exploration led to the discovery and settlement of New Zealand. This was not possible in the south of the South Island, but wild plants such as fernroot were often available and cabbage trees were harvested and cultivated for food. Warfare also increased in importance, reflecting increased competition for land and other resources. As elsewhere in the Pacific, cannibalism was part of warfare. Leadership was based on a system of chieftainship, which was often but not always hereditary, although chiefs male or female needed to demonstrate leadership abilities to avoid being superseded by more dynamic individuals. New Zealand has no native land mammals apart from some rare bats so birds, fish and sea mammals were important sources of protein. They also cultivated the cabbage tree , a plant endemic to New Zealand, and exploited wild foods such as fern root, which provided a starchy paste.

Early contact periods[edit] Early European exploration[edit] An early map of Australasia during the Golden Age of Dutch exploration and discovery c. Based on a chart by Joan Blaeu , c. Map of the New Zealand coastline as Cook charted it on his first visit in 1770” The track of the Endeavour is also shown. Tasman called them Staten Landt, after the States General of the Netherlands , and that name appeared on his first maps of the country. Cook returned to New Zealand on both of his subsequent voyages. Various claims have been made that New Zealand was reached by other non-Polynesian voyagers before Tasman, but these are not widely accepted.

Early European settlement[edit] Further information: Kerikeri , founded in 1682, and Bluff founded in 1680, both claim to be the oldest European settlements in New Zealand. In some inland areas life went on more or less unchanged, although a European metal tool such as a fish-hook or hand axe might be acquired through trade with other tribes. Tribes with muskets would attack tribes without them, killing or enslaving many. From 1740 to the Musket Wars raged until a new balance of power was achieved after most tribes had acquired muskets. However, these boundaries had no real impact as the New South Wales administration had little interest in New Zealand. This was acknowledged by King William IV. Busby was provided with neither legal authority nor military support and was thus ineffective in controlling the European population.

Treaty of Waitangi[edit] Main article: This and the increased commercial interests of merchants in Sydney and London spurred the British to take stronger action. This was the first clear expression of British intent to annex New Zealand. Copies of the Treaty were subsequently taken around the country to be signed by other chiefs. What it gave the British in return depends on the language-version of the Treaty that is referred to. Dispute over the true meaning and the intent of either party remains an issue. Britain was motivated by the desire to forestall other European powers France established a very small settlement at Akaroa in the South Island later in 1840, to facilitate settlement by British subjects and, possibly, to end the lawlessness of European predominantly British and American whalers, sealers and traders. Officials and missionaries had their own positions and reputations to protect. On 1 July New Zealand became a colony in its own right. The Church of England sponsored the Canterbury Association colony with assisted passages from Great Britain in the early 1850s. Some 5000 settlers came from Britain, of whom 2000 stayed permanently. Most were young people and 1000 babies were born. The passage of 5000, was paid by the colonial government. After immigration reduced, and growth was due chiefly to the excess of births over deaths. The new Governor, George Grey , suspended the plans. His plans for systematic British colonisation focused on a free labour system, in contrast to the slavery in the United States and the convict labour in Australia. Instead, he proposed a government sponsored system in which the price of farm land was set at a high enough level to prevent urban workers from easily purchasing it and thus leaving the labour market. His colonisation programmes were over-elaborate and operated on a much smaller scale than he hoped for, but his ideas influenced law and culture, especially his vision for the colony as the

embodiment of post- Enlightenment ideals, the notion of New Zealand as a model society, and the sense of fairness in employer-employee relations. Auckland was the second capital of New Zealand. In response to increased petitioning for self-governance from the growing number of British settlers, the British Parliament passed the New Zealand Constitution Act , setting up a central government with an elected General Assembly Parliament and six provincial governments. Provinces were reorganised in and in , when they acquired their own legislatures, and then abolished with effect in . But the governor, and through him the Colonial Office in London, retained control of native policy until the mids. The government bought practically all the useful land, then resold it to the New Zealand Company , which promoted immigration, or leased it for sheep runs. The Company resold the best tracts to British settlers; its profits were used to pay the travel of the immigrants from Britain. By the s, however, large scale sheep stations were exporting large quantities of wool to the textile mills of England. Most of the early settlers were brought over by a programme operated by the New Zealand Company and were located in the central region on either side of Cook Strait, and at Wellington, Wanganui, New Plymouth and Nelson. These settlements had access to some of the richest plains in the country and after refrigerated ships appeared in , they developed into closely settled regions of small-scale farming. Outside these compact settlements were the sheep runs. The leases were renewed automatically, which gave the wealthy pastoralists a strong landed interest and made them a powerful political force. In all between and , 8. Gold discoveries in Otago and Westland , caused a worldwide gold rush that more than doubled the population in a short period, from 71, in to , in . As the gold boom ended Premier Julius Vogel borrowed money from British investors and launched in an ambitious programme of public works and infrastructure investment, together with a policy of assisted immigration. Despite a brief boom in wheat, prices for farm products sagged. The market for land seized up. Hard times led to urban unemployment and sweated labour exploitative labour conditions in industry. In Julius Vogel introduced his grand go-ahead policy to dispel the slump with increased immigration and overseas borrowing to fund new railways, roads and telegraph lines. Local banks – notably the Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank – were "reckless" and permitted "a frenzy of private borrowing".