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# Climate and Its Impact in New Zealand's Past



In the early days, New \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered by the great navigator Kupe, believed to be around the year 1300. The \_\_\_\_\_ played a significant role in shaping the lives of its early settlers, the \_\_\_\_\_. They found a land with a wide range of environments, from snowy \_\_\_\_\_ to lush forests. The availability of various resources allowed them to develop diverse \_\_\_\_\_ practices. They cultivated crops like kumara in the warmer regions, which became a staple food. The \_\_\_\_\_ provided materials for tools and canoes, while the rivers and \_\_\_\_\_ were rich in fish and seafood. The Maori also developed a keen understanding of the \_\_\_\_\_ patterns, which guided them in their sea voyages and fishing \_\_\_\_\_. This deep connection with nature was reflected in their mythology and \_\_\_\_\_. The changing seasons influenced their social and economic activities, leading to a harmonious \_\_\_\_\_ adapted to the environment. However, the arrival of European \_\_\_\_\_ in the 17th century began to change the landscape and the ecological \_\_\_\_\_. Despite these changes, the unique climate and natural \_\_\_\_\_ of New Zealand continued to play a central role in its history and \_\_\_\_\_.

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