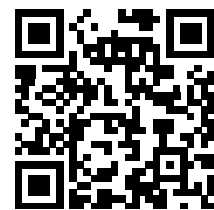


name: _____

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Early New Zealand Economics



In the early days of New _____, the Māori people were the first to engage in trade. They exchanged goods like _____, food, and tools with each other across different tribes. The arrival of _____ in the 17th century introduced new items into the trade, such as metal tools and _____, which were highly valued by the Māori. In return, Europeans were interested in obtaining _____ oil and timber from New Zealand. This trade was crucial for the survival and prosperity of early _____ and indigenous people alike. The establishment of formal trade routes facilitated the exchange of _____ and livestock, further enhancing the agricultural development of the country. Additionally, the _____ trade became significant, with New Zealand seals being in high demand overseas. Over time, the introduction of _____ changed the way trade was conducted, moving away from the barter system to more structured economic _____. This evolution played a pivotal role in integrating New Zealand into the global _____, paving the way for modern trade practices. The impact of trade on New Zealand's _____ is evident through its contribution to the development of _____ and the establishment of relationships with other countries, shaping its identity on the international _____.

Zealand

weapons

fur

history

currency

society

economy

settlers

transactions

Europeans

flax

whale

crops

stage