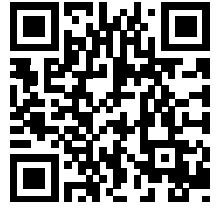


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Farming Roots in New Zealand History



New Zealand's history is deeply intertwined with _____, which has played a pivotal role in its development. The first settlers, the Maori, introduced the sweet potato, or _____, which became a staple of their diet. With the arrival of _____ in the late 18th century, the agricultural landscape began to change dramatically. Sheep _____ became especially prominent, shaping the country's economy and _____. By the 19th century, wool was New Zealand's most important export product, leading to the _____ becoming an iconic symbol of the nation. The introduction of refrigerated shipping in the 1880s allowed for the export of _____ products and meat to Britain, further boosting the agricultural sector. Today, despite its modern _____, New Zealand still holds a strong agricultural identity, with vast _____ and innovative farming techniques. The Maori's use of the land for cultivation and the European's introduction of new _____ and technology have both contributed to the richness of New Zealand's agricultural _____. The sector not only fueled economic growth but also led to significant social and cultural _____, including conflicts over land ownership. However, it was the innovative spirit of the New _____, both indigenous and settlers, that enabled them to overcome challenges and make agriculture a cornerstone of the _____ identity and prosperity. This legacy of innovation and resilience continues to influence New Zealand's _____ to agriculture and its role in the global market.

- livestock
- agriculture
- pastures
- Europeans
- nation's
- dairy
- landscape
- sheep
- kumara
- Zealanders
- approach
- advancements
- heritage
- farming
- changes