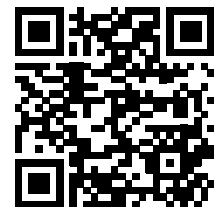


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New Zealand Society Through Time



In the early days, New Zealand was a place of discovery and settlement. The _____ people, the first to inhabit these islands, developed a rich _____ rooted in their Polynesian heritage. They built fortified villages known as pā and navigated the sea with their _____ (canoes). When Europeans arrived in the 17th century, led by Abel _____, they encountered a society that was complex and well-established.

This _____ marked the beginning of significant changes. The Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840, became a pivotal _____, aiming to bring together Māori and European settlers under a common legal framework. However, the treaty led to _____ over land and sovereignty, shaping the course of New Zealand's history.

In these times, the New Zealand _____ was a mosaic of cultures. The British influence grew, especially in law, education, and _____. Yet, the Māori culture continued to play a crucial role, with its traditions, _____, and arts enriching the national identity.

The 19th century saw waves of immigrants arriving from _____, seeking new opportunities. This influx brought about a blend of cultures, but also challenges in integrating the diverse _____. New Zealand's economy during this time relied heavily on _____, with sheep farming and the export of wool becoming central to its _____.

Throughout this period, New Zealand society underwent _____. It moved from a series of small, isolated communities to a more integrated nation, facing the future together. The _____ from this era, including the importance of understanding and respecting different cultures, continue to influence New _____ today.

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