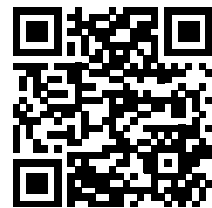


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New Zealand's Economic Beginnings



In the early days, New Zealand's _____ was largely based on the whaling and sealing industry. These activities brought the first European settlers, who traded with the local _____ people. The Maori, in turn, introduced the Europeans to their valuable greenstone and other _____ resources. As the years went by, timber and flax became significant _____, drawing more settlers to the islands.

Agriculture soon took over as the backbone of the New Zealand economy. Sheep farming became particularly _____, leading to the growth of the wool industry. This shift marked the beginning of New Zealand's export-driven economic model, with _____ becoming its first major export product. The discovery of gold in the 1860s further boosted the economy, attracting people from around the _____ during the New Zealand gold rushes.

The establishment of refrigerated shipping in the late 19th century was a turning point for the _____. It allowed New Zealand to export meat, dairy, and other perishable goods to distant markets, including the United Kingdom. This _____ expanded New Zealand's agricultural sector, solidifying its role as a key supplier of food products.

Education and infrastructure also saw significant _____ during this period, supporting the growing economy. The government played a crucial role in this development, implementing _____ that encouraged economic growth and the establishment of a national identity.

Today, New Zealand's early economic _____ have shaped a modern economy that is innovative, diverse, and still heavily reliant on agriculture and _____. The lessons learned from the past continue to influence the country's economic decisions and its role in the _____ market.

economy development global investment world natural activities
wool Maori profitable country export policies exports