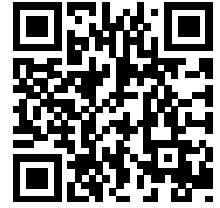


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The European Exploration of New Zealand



In the late 16th century, European explorers began to venture into the Pacific _____, driven by a desire for new trade routes and territories. Among these explorers was _____ Tasman, a Dutch navigator who, in 1642, became the first European to sight New Zealand. Tasman's encounter with the _____, the indigenous people of New Zealand, was brief and, unfortunately, marked by _____, leading to a lack of substantive interaction between _____ and Māori for several decades thereafter. It wasn't until 1769 that Captain _____ Cook, sailing for the British, made the first of his three voyages to New Zealand. Cook's _____ were different; they mapped the coastline extensively and initiated the first meaningful _____ between Europeans and the Māori. These interactions included trade and the sharing of _____, which laid the foundation for future relationships. However, this period also introduced _____, such as misunderstandings between the cultures and the introduction of _____ to which the Māori had no immunity. Despite these difficulties, the European _____ of New Zealand marked the beginning of significant changes. The resources and strategic _____ of New Zealand attracted more Europeans, leading to the eventual establishment of British _____ rule. This era of exploration not only reshaped New Zealand's history but also its _____ landscape, integrating European influences with the rich heritage of the _____. While European exploration led to many challenges, it also fostered a unique _____ of cultures that continues to influence New Zealand _____ today.

- society
- exploration
- James
- blend
- knowledge
- Māori
- challenges
- Māori
- location
- expeditions
- violence
- diseases
- Ocean
- colonial
- Europeans
- cultural
- Abel
- interactions