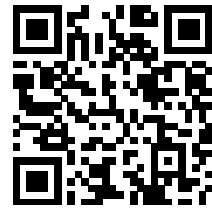


name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Maori Language in New Zealand History



In the early days of New Zealand, the \_\_\_\_\_ people were the first inhabitants. They brought with them their own language, Te Reo Maori, which means "the Maori language". This \_\_\_\_\_ is central to Maori identity and culture, embodying their history, spirituality, and values. Over centuries, it has been passed down through \_\_\_\_\_, primarily through oral traditions such as stories, songs, and chants.

When European \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in the 19th century, the linguistic landscape began to change. English became increasingly dominant, leading to a \_\_\_\_\_ in the use of Te Reo Maori. This was exacerbated by government policies that discouraged its use in schools and \_\_\_\_\_, pushing the language towards endangerment.

However, the late 20th century marked the beginning of a \_\_\_\_\_. Efforts to rejuvenate Te Reo Maori gained momentum, with initiatives such as the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ Reo (Maori language preschools) and the broadcasting of Maori \_\_\_\_\_ and radio channels. These efforts were part of a broader movement to recognize and celebrate Maori \_\_\_\_\_ and rights in New Zealand.

Today, Te Reo Maori is an official language of New \_\_\_\_\_, alongside English and New Zealand Sign Language. Schools offer Maori language classes, and public signs often include both \_\_\_\_\_ and Maori. The language's revival is seen not just as a recovery of a linguistic heritage, but as a restoration of national \_\_\_\_\_ and pride.

Despite these advances, the journey of Te Reo Maori is far from over. Challenges remain in increasing \_\_\_\_\_ and everyday use among both Maori and non-Maori New Zealanders. The story of Te Reo Maori is a testament to the \_\_\_\_\_ of language and culture in the face of adversity and change.

Kohanga settlers English resilience Maori public life television decline  
generations culture identity language Zealand revival fluency