

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Treaty of Waitangi Explained



The Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840, is a pivotal _____ in New Zealand's history. It was an agreement between the British Crown and _____ chiefs, aiming to create a partnership and bring peace to the land. The Treaty was signed at _____ in the Bay of Islands and later taken around the country for other _____ to sign. It consisted of three articles, which, in the English version, granted the _____ the right to govern and gave Māori the rights of British subjects while promising to protect their _____ and property. However, the Māori and English versions of the _____ had significant differences, especially regarding the concept of _____. The British believed they were gaining full sovereignty over New _____, while Māori thought they were giving the Crown governance rights while retaining _____ over their lands, villages, and all their treasures. This discrepancy led to _____ and misunderstandings. Despite its contentious _____, the Treaty is considered New Zealand's founding document and plays a critical role in the _____'s legal and political landscape today. It is a symbol of unity and the basis for _____ in New Zealand, guiding the relationship between the _____ and Māori people. Over the years, there have been significant efforts to address and _____ the breaches of the Treaty through the Waitangi Tribunal, which investigates _____ by Māori against the Crown. The Treaty of Waitangi Day is celebrated on February 6th each _____, marking the date of the original signing and celebrating New Zealand's diverse _____.

- Crown
- chiefs
- government
- Zealand
- Māori
- sovereignty
- claims
- Treaty
- year
- rights
- Waitangi
- country
- redress
- aspects
- conflicts
- biculturalism
- document
- culture
- chieftainship