

# New Zealand



# History

- The Maori were New Zealand's first settlers.
- They settled in the North of New Zealand about 1000 years ago.
- Kupe was the explorer who first discovered New Zealand and he named the new land "Aoteroa" – (land of the long white cloud.)

# History

- The Dutch navigator Abel Tasman was the first European to see New Zealand in 1642.
- No other European arrived until over a century and a quarter later, when Captain James Cook claimed the country for Great Britain in 1769.

# Abel Tasman & Captain James Cook



# The Treaty of Waitangi

- The Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's founding document which established the country as a nation
- It was signed in 1840 between leading Maori chiefs and representatives of the British Crown.



# The Treaty of Waitangi

- Waitangi, in the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand's far North is one of the country's most historic sights.



# The Treaty of Waitangi

- The Treaty was signed on 6 February, which is now known as Waitangi Day, New Zealand's national day.
- In signing the Treaty of Waitangi, the Maori people exchanged their sovereignty for the guarantees of the treaty and New Zealand became a British colony.
- The treaty guaranteed the Maori continued possession of their lands, forests and fisheries, and accorded them the rights and privileges of British subjects.



# History

- Since about 1400AD, dozens of groups of Maori lived in small settlements around what is now known as Wellington (they called it Te Whanganui a Tara) and on the west coast around Makara.

# NEW ZEALAND

Tasman Sea

North Cape

Whangarei

Great Barrier I.

Auckland

Manukau

North I.

Waikato

Bay of Plenty

Hamilton

Tauranga

Rotorua

Whakatane

Taupo

Urewera N.P.

New Plymouth

Lake Taupo

Gisborne

Mt. Taranaki

Ruapehu

Napier

Hawke Bay

Wanganui

Palmerston North

Abel Tasman N.P.

Levin

Pahiatua

Porirua

Lower Hutt

Westport

Nelson

WELLINGTON

South I.

Greymouth

Blenheim

Cook Strait

Hokitika

Westland N.P.

Arthur's Pass N.P.

SOUTHERN ALPS

Mt. Cook

Christchurch

Lake Wairarapa

Timaru

Ashburton

Pembroke

Oamaru

Dunedin

Gore

Invercargill

Foveaux Strait

Halfmoon Bay

Stewart I.

Auckland Is.

Fiordland N.P.

Lake Te Anau

Clutha

Dunedin

Chatham Is.

South Pacific Ocean

Campbell I.

# History

- About 170 years ago Europeans visited the harbour and thought it would make a good port.
- English settlers arrived 1839-40 as part of a planned settlement scheme by a private company – the New Zealand Company.
- The settlement struggled in its early years, particularly in trying to get land from the original Maori owners.
- The government stepped in and after a short period of time the European settlers were developing a full settlement while the Maori were left to wrangle over a few small reserves.

# History

- In 1864 Wellington was made the capital city of New Zealand.



# Flora

Native species of flower such as:  
Pohutukawa.



# Flora

- Kowhai



# Flora

- Mount Cook “Lily”



# Flora

- The Characteristics of the New Zealand forest is warm-temperate, evergreen rain forest with associated broad-leaved evergreen tree species.
- Evergreen beech forest tends to dominate in the high country and the cooler southern regions of the South Island. Giant Kauri trees appear in the forest pockets in Northland and the Coromandel Peninsula.



# Flora

- Evergreen Beech Forest



# Flora

- Giant Kauri trees



# Fauna

- New Zealand is a land of unique birds. The best known is the Kiwi, New Zealand's unofficial national symbol.



# Fauna

- Other species include the Kea and Weka.



# Fauna

- The endangered Kakapo, the worlds largest parrot.



# Fauna

- New Zealand's long coastline make it an ideal home for numerous species of sea bird including the royal albatross, gannets and many varieties of penguin.



# Fauna

- The waters off the coast line teem with fish and plant life and are also the home to whales, seals, and dolphins.
- Virtually all of New Zealand's native insects and reptiles are not found anywhere else in the world.
- The world's largest insect – the giant weta and the tuatara- a reptile with lineage extending back to the age of the dinosaurs can both be found only in New Zealand.

# Fauna

- The Giant Weta





# Fauna

- Tuatara



# People

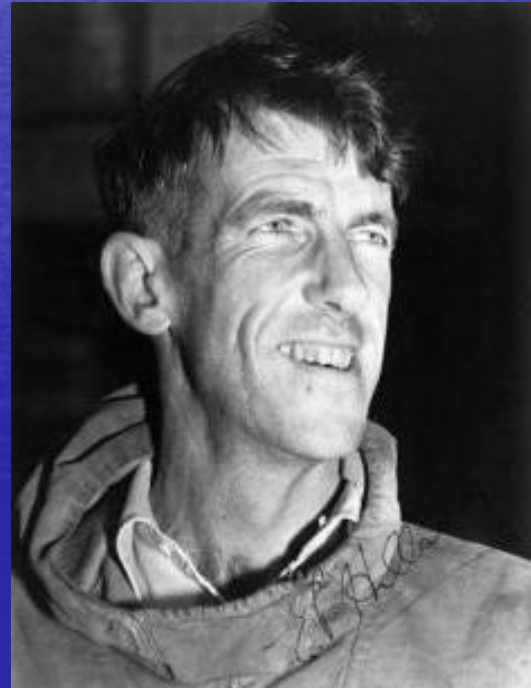
- The population of New Zealand is about 3.6 million, approximately one-third of whom live in the greater Auckland area.
- The people of New Zealand are mostly European of British or Irish heritage, but Dutch, Italian, Greek, French, Dalmatian (Croatian), Scandinavian and German influences are also noticeable.

# People

- The Largest non-European group are the Maori, who migrated from Polynesia around 1000 years ago and comprise around 14% of the population.
- More recently a large number of Pacific Islanders from countries such as Samoa and Fiji have come to live in New Zealand.

# Famous New Zealander's

- Sir Edmund Hillary – the first climber to ascend Mt. Everest.



# Famous New Zealander's

- Lord Rutherford- the first to split the atom.



# Famous New Zealander's

- Jean Batten – the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia.



# Important Information

- As a nation New Zealand was the first self-governing country to give women the vote in 1892, the first to institute the eight-hour work day, the first to introduce the old age pension, the first to operate a tourist office and the first to start a national rainforest reforestation project.

# Sport

- Rugby is New Zealand's national sport and has been played in New Zealand for 100 years.
- The national team is known as the "All Blacks", they play from April through to September.







# Economy and Government

- New Zealand is a modern country with a well developed economy. The government structure is based on the British parliamentary system, but New Zealand has long been a sovereign nation in its own right with only tenuous ties to Britain through New Zealand's membership of the British Commonwealth.

# Government

- The New Zealand government has three branches: the Legislature (Parliament), Executive (the branch of government which performs tasks) and the Judiciary (Judges).
- Power is divided between the three branches.
- Parliament consists of a single house (the House of Representatives) whose members are elected every three years.

# Government

- The government is formed after an election by the party which commands the majority of the votes in the House of Representatives. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister.
- The Queen is represented in New Zealand by the Governor General.
- New Zealand has no constitution per se. Two important documents are The Treaty of Waitangi and the Bill of Rights Act. .

# Prime Minister

- John Key



The End 😊

