

# **SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS AT THE HACKETT HOUSE Lower Hutt, New Zealand**

## **GREETING: G-DYE**

### **I. Location/Geography** (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.G1.1, 6.G2.1, 6.G3.2, 6.G4.1)

#### **A. Hemisphere/Continent**

1. New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere. It consists of two islands located 900 miles east of the continent of Australia and just north of the continent of Antarctica. It is part of the Polynesia Oceania, which includes other islands such as the Philippines and Indonesia. New Zealand has largest scientific lab and studies of the continent of Antarctica in the world. Most scientific flights to Antarctica begin in Christ Church, N.Z.
2. Being in the southern hemisphere, seasons are reversed. In the southern island, there is wonderful skiing during June, July, & August, which is our summer, but their winter. \*\* Note: The beautiful glacier mountain picture. During our winter of December, January, and February, they enjoy summer. Instead of getting coats and sweaters for Christmas (or winter holiday), they would get swimming suits and shorts. Santa Claus in the department stores might be wearing shorts and carrying a surfboard.

## B. Influence of Water on Development

1. Discovery by the Maoris and limited sea trade occurred during the middle ages with other Polynesian islands. Surrounded by oceans limited their access to other cultures thus they created a unique lifestyle of artistic carving, tribal cultures, tribal wars and unique war dances. \*\* Note the various pictured carvings and carved artifact in the case. The unique food and dress came from their access to the ocean, birds/reptiles and plants. Their Polynesian foods were somewhat similar to other south Pacific islands. They have a Hangi which is similar to the Luau in Hawaii with similar foods. Travel between other islands and to various areas within New Zealand was done using very large, elaborately carved canoe type vessels.
2. Discovery in 1600 to 1700 by northern European and England encouraged a great deal of trade with England. Access by oceans was the only means of trade. England needed more land to farm, so farmers went to New Zealand primarily to raise sheep. Today with a population of 4 million people in New Zealand, there are 40 million sheep (do the math??). With larger ships, trade increased with S. E. Asia, Australia & the world. Newer methods of transportation (air) and larger markets for goods have developed and the sheep industry is a smaller part of their export trade. Farmers raise other animals and wine has become a major export. Technology, science and ecology are major businesses and have greatly expanded New Zealand's trade with the entire world. They have some of the best school systems and a high percentage of their population is educated.

## **II. Historical Perspective** (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.1, 6.SP1.3, 6.SP2.1, 6.C4.1)

### A. 950 - 1150 Maori ancestors arrive in New Zealand

1. Arrive on seven large canoes (oral history handed down) from Hawaiki (thought to be islands in eastern Polynesia). The dress, culture, appearance, etc. is similar to other Polynesian islands. \*\*Note: The two dolls dressed in typical Maori dress with facial tattoos. They dress more warmly using feathers due the far southern location near Antarctica. They are famous for the ornate carving of their meeting houses, canoes, and body tattoos. The Maoris call the islands Aotearoa.
2. Maoris lived in tribes (like Native Americans) and were cannibals. Referenced in 1642 when Abel Janszoon, a Dutch navigator & explorer, sighted New Zealand but fled when cannibals feasted on a “friendship party” that was sent ashore.

### B. 1768 – Captain James Cook from England goes to catalog plants & animals. His ship was the Endeavour.

1. No mammals found on the island of New Zealand – only birds, insects, and reptiles. Many of these were native only to New Zealand. There were flightless birds. One large bird was the Moa, which is now extinct, and today’s endangered Kiwi.

2. The first furry mammals on the island of New Zealand were the rats and dogs from the ships. Sheep were sent with farmers from British Isles as Englishman began settling New Zealand in the 1800's. During this same time, possums were introduced to New Zealand to develop as a fur trade. Since there is no natural enemy of the possum, there numbers are almost uncontrolled. There are 30 million possums in New Zealand today and considered a real pest.

### **III. Cultural/Connections** (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.2, 6.SP1.3, 6.H1.2, 6.H3.2)

#### A. How are we in Tempe connected to New Zealand?

1. Lower Hutt became our third sister city in 1983. We chose Lower Hutt because of the similarities we share. We are similar in size – 160,000. We are both suburbs of larger capital cities. Lower Hutt is a suburb of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. We are a suburb of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona. We both have interior mall shopping plazas, freeways, and a river. Even though we both have freeways and many cars, they drive on the left side of side of the road. Boy is that different!!!!
2. We both speak English BUT our accents are quite different. They speak very fast. They also don't say the short "e" sound. All words with an e sound will be the long e. You would therefore have "breed and eegs for breekfast" or your name might be Beeth or Eeric. Other terms such as "boot" for the trunk of a car, "lolly" for candy and "give way" for yield is just some of the different terms you might hear.

B. How are we in the United States connected to New Zealand?

1. Both were discovered and settled by England about the same time. New Zealand has closer ties today to the British Commonwealth. Although an independent nation, the Monarch (queen) is the constitutional head even though she plays no active roll in their government. Note: the similarity of the New Zealand flag and the flag of England.
2. Native Americans (the Sioux, Apache, Navajo etc) lived in the United States before the English and European settlers arrived and the Native New Zealanders (the Maori) settled New Zealand several hundred years before the English “discovered” it. Both native peoples lived in tribes and had War Dances before fighting wars with one another. Native Americans painted their faces for the War Dances, the Maoris tattoo their bodies. This was done not only for war but as a symbol of status within the tribe. \*\*Note: One large carved being is under glass in the corner. This is a gift from Lower Hutt. They felt it was a disgrace to be under glass but we explained it was for the protection of the statue. This gift was so special that it was flown in a first class airline seat. They wouldn't box it and sent it as cargo. One other carved face is above the south window. Their dances included making faces, yelling, and slapping themselves.

#### **IV. Economic/Trade** (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.E3.2, 6.E5.1, 6.G3.1, 6.G3.2, 6.H1.2)

##### **A. Trade Routes**

1. The trade routes were sea routes. Early trade routes were in the south Pacific with other Polynesians countries and to a small degree with S. E. Asia.
2. English sea routes went south from England, around the southern tip of Africa, to Australia and then to New Zealand. Much later sea routes and air routes from the western U. S. (California) to New Zealand developed.

##### **B. Barter**

1. Early bartering by the Maori would have been trading artistic carvings and goods.
2. Currency and gold coins developed after the Englishman “discovered” New Zealand.

#### **V. Conclusion**

There are three kinds of Kiwis. Can you name them?

1. Brown and green Fruit
2. Kiwi Bird
3. The people from New Zealand call themselves “Kiwis” and not New Zealanders.

What is the favorite sport in New Zealand? What is their professional team?

Rugby – similar to our American football but with very little pads. New Zealanders don't consider American football tough at all. Their professional team is the "All Blacks" because of the color of their uniforms.

### Timeline

- 1-1150      Ancestors arrive in New Zealand on 7 legendary canoes from an island called Hawaiki.
- 1642        Dutch navigator & explorer Abel Janszoon sighted New Zealand. He fled after Maori cannibals feasted on the "friendship party" he sent ashore.
- 1748        Capt. James Cook went to New Zealand to catalog plants and animals. His ship was the Endeavour.
- 1840-1900   Sheep grazing becomes very prosperous.
- 1893        New Zealand becomes the first nation to give women the right to vote.
- 1963        Mount Everest was first climbed by a New Zealander by the name of Edmund Hillary.
- 1983        Lower Hutt becomes Tempe's 3<sup>rd</sup> Sister City.

ARTIFACT GIVEN TO STUDENTS: PIECE OF WOOL  
SYMBOLIZING THE MILLIONS OF SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND  
ARTIFACT DISPLAYED FROM LOWER HUTT

Maori woodcarving brought to Tempe by Maori Musicians as a Gift of  
Friendship

City Emblems of Lower Hutt

Maori Bone Carving

Sheepskin

Maori Dolls in ethnic costumes

Sheep

Sisal woven rugs

Poi ball made of yarn used in dances of the Maoris

City emblem cufflinks given to Mayor of Tempe, Harry Mitchell, by  
the Mayor of Lower Hutt, Sir John Kennedy-Good

Woven purse

Woven basket

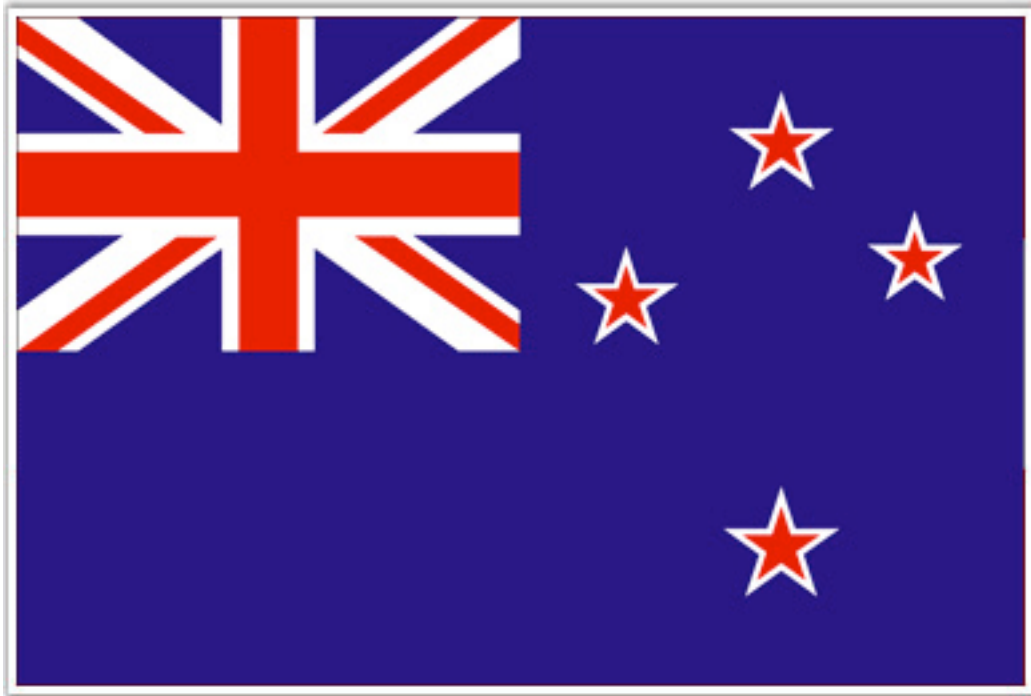
New Zealand flag

Wooden beads

Maori dictionary



## FLAG OF NEW ZEALAND



The Union Jack is placed in the canton of the **New Zealand Flag**. There are four red stars to the right of the **New Zealand Flag**. Each of the five pointed, red star has a white border.

The stars accentuate the countries location on the South Pacific Ocean and represent the Southern Cross constellation.

The background color of the **New Zealand Flag** is blue. The color blue represents the blue Pacific Ocean surrounding New Zealand.