

# Treaty context quiz

**Please indicate whether each statement is true or false; if anything in the statement is false, tick the 'False' box.**

- |  | True                     | False                    |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Treaty of Waitangi is generally recognised as law in New Zealand courts.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The Maori Affairs Department was set up to give assistance to Maori people in 1953.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The first education system here was set up by European missionaries.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The Declaration of Independence in Aotearoa was written by Maori people to try to kick the British out.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 A Maori person wrote the Maori text of the Treaty and a missionary wrote the English version.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Discrimination against Maori people has never been legal in New Zealand.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Most of the land which the Maori people lost was confiscated by the Government as a result of the land wars.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Abel Tasman discovered this place.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 The Waitangi Tribunal can make final decisions about grievances under the Treaty of Waitangi.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 The four Maori electoral seats were set up to ensure that Maori people would always be represented in Parliament.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Maori protest over land and other justice issues started about 30 years ago.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 If everyone is treated identically, then everyone has an equal chance to succeed.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13 Past injustices have nothing to do with the present because we didn't do those things and we can't change history.                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 Some people advocate separate development for Maori people - that's the same as the former apartheid policy in South Africa.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 The Maori King, Te Arikiniui, speaks for all Maori people.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 Pakeha don't have a culture.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17 Government policy is to provide full recompense to Maori for land unjustly taken.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18 The British government decided to act in 1840 to prevent the French government from colonising New Zealand.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19 The British government never recognised the sovereignty of Maori.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20 The Moriori, a Melanesian people, were the first inhabitants of New Zealand and were forced to flee when the Maori people arrived from Polynesia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Treaty Resource Centre  
He Puna Matauranga o Te Tiriti

For more information:

Orange, Claudia. (1991). *Story of a Treaty: An illustrated history of the Treaty*. Wellington: Allen & Unwin.

Walker, Ranginui. (2004). *Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou - Struggle without end* (revised ed.). Auckland: Penguin.