

## TERMS USED IN DISCUSSING THE TREATY

<b>WAKA</b>	a canoe, especially the ones bringing the first settlers, i.e. tangata whenua, to Aotearoa; there weren't only seven, and they didn't come in a "Great Fleet"; Tainui was one waka
<b>IWI</b>	people of affiliated hapu with a common ancestor; largest political unit of Tangata Whenua; occupies a specifically delineated area; each is sovereign and independent
<b>HAPU</b>	group of extended whanau with all members tracing descent from a common ancestor; occupies specifically delineated area
<b>WHANAU</b>	extended family
	NB: whanau-hapu-iwi-waka are all parts of how an individual traces ancestry and thereby affiliation to a group
<b>ARIKI</b>	paramount "chief" of an iwi; must be accepted by rangatira; Hoturoa was first ariki for Tainui - Te Atairangikahu is the current ariki for Tainui
<b>RANGATIRA</b>	leader(s) of a hapu, primarily determined by descent but also assent; the use of the term to refer to one's boss or senior in a group is inappropriate, especially if the person is Tauwiwi; when used by missionaries, it indicated the highest temporal authority (they reserved "ariki" for reference to the "Lord" in spiritual terms)
<b>KAUMATUA; PAKEKE</b>	now, respected elders of the marae who are leaders at that level; traditionally, all elders
<b>KAITIAKI</b>	Tangata Whenua with special responsibilities of guardianship, conservation of the environment; also used in the sense of "trustee"
<b>TUPUNA; TIPUNA</b>	ancestor; also grandparent
<b>MAORI</b>	traditionally meant "normal", "ordinary", "usual"; adopted by early Pakeha to refer to people from all the iwi (due to a misunderstanding in communication); still in common usage, but Tangata Whenua is more accurate and culturally appropriate
<b>PAKEHA</b>	word used for Europeans in Aotearoa as early as 1820; origin unknown
<b>TAUIWI</b>	all those who came to Aotearoa after the iwi; "foreigners" as in "coming from elsewhere"; now in common usage as a term to include immigrants who aren't Pakeha as well as those who are
<b>TANGATA TIRITI</b>	people who came to Aotearoa under the authority of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
<b>TANGATA WHENUA</b>	literally, "people of the land"; sometimes used to refer to all people of iwi descent; more properly used to refer to people of iwi descent whose ancestors have traditionally occupied the district; manuhiri who have gone through the whakanoa in a powhiri are technically Tangata Whenua at that place for that time
<b>MANA WHENUA</b>	Tangata Whenua with authority to speak about a specific district; the authority of the land itself
<b>AHI KA</b>	maintaining the rights of a group in the district by occupying it, by keeping the fire warm
<b>AHI MATAO</b>	people whose tupuna once had rights to the land, but whose claims have weakened-for a variety of reasons, e.g., expulsion due to conquest
<b>TAURA HERE</b>	people of iwi descent who are living in but not Tangata Whenua of the district
<b>MANUHIRI</b>	visitors (short-term)
<b>KAWANA</b>	transliteration of "governor"; introduced by the missionaries, when translating the Bible, to describe Pontius Pilate; in 1840, many Tangata Whenua, especially in the North, were aware of the kawana in the British colonies (e.g., Australia)
<b>NGA WA I MUA</b>	literally, the "times in front" but translates as the "past"
<b>KAUPAPA</b>	philosophy, theme(s), principle(s)
<b>TIKANGA</b>	customs, (correct) way of doing things
<b>KAWA</b>	protocol
<b>TE REO</b>	literally, "the language"; usually refers to the language of Tangata Whenua

<b>SOVEREIGNTY</b>	ultimate authority; may include authority over another group in which case it may be oppressive or tolerant of difference
<b>SELF-DETERMINATION; SEPARATISM</b>	each group has ultimate authority over its own group but not over other groups
<b>PARTNERSHIP</b>	a negotiated relationship, with specified rights and responsibilities
<b>INTEGRATION</b>	"one people" whose culture is a composite of aspects of two or more cultures
<b>ASSIMILATION</b>	one group's culture disappears as members adopt culture of the dominant group (by choice or in order to survive)
<b>APARTHEID</b>	one racial group's imposition of segregation and domination of other racial groups
<b>MONO-CULTURAL</b>	of one culture; in common usage, emphasises the power, as well as the culture, of the dominant group
<b>BI-CULTURAL; TIKANGA RUA</b>	of two cultures; in common usage in Aotearoa, denotes more than just the existence of two cultures (Tangata Whenua and Pakeha usually) - it includes sharing of power; to be personally bi-cultural is to be equally competent when operating in either of two cultures
<b>MULTI-CULTURAL</b>	of many cultures; in common usage, refers to the existence in the group of people of many cultures - may also include cultural awareness/ sensitivity; generally does not denote sharing of power