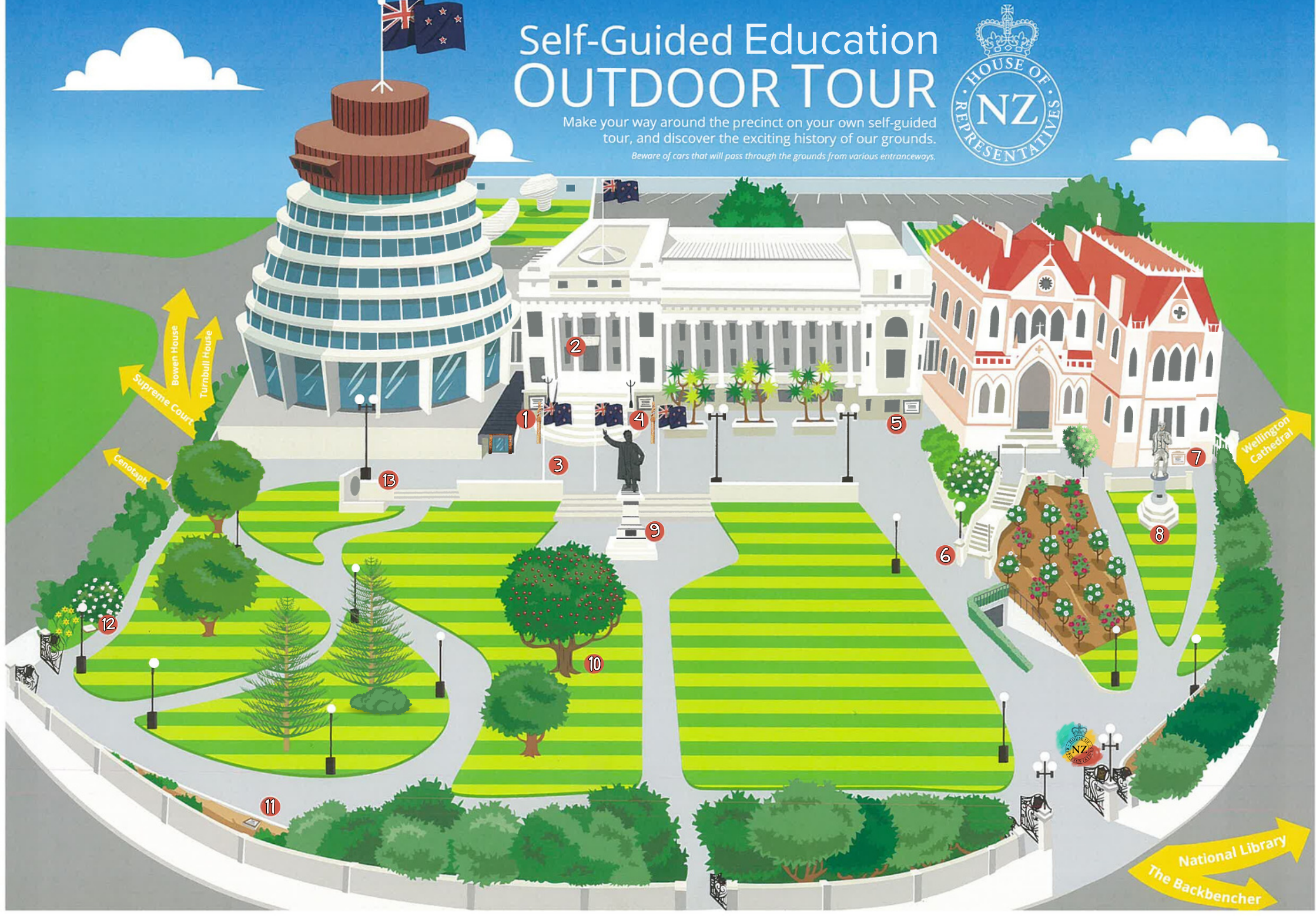


Self-Guided Education OUTDOOR TOUR

Make your way around the precinct on your own self-guided tour, and discover the exciting history of our grounds.

Beware of cars that will pass through the grounds from various entranceways.



New Zealand Parliament Grounds

Parliament is made up of 3 main buildings, the Beehive, Parliament House and the Parliamentary Library.

1. The Library is the oldest of the three, built in 1899. It has suffered 2 major fires!
2. Parliament House replaced the original Parliament building that burnt down in a fire. Parliament House is where spaces like the Debating Chamber and the old Legislative Council Chamber can be found.
3. The Beehive's official name is the Executive Wing. This building is where the executive have their offices. The executive includes the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Government Ministers.

1

The pare (carved lintel) above the main entrance to the Beehive is part of Te Kāhui Mōuri (the clan of vitality). The pare represents mana whenua, the land on which Parliament stands, and an acknowledgment of local and regional iwi across Aotearoa.

2

The steps lead to the official entrance of Parliament House behind the bronze gates featuring the Royal Coat of Arms above the main doors. The motto in French translates to 'Evil to him who evil thinks' and 'God and my Right'. For official ceremonies, such as the State Opening of Parliament, red carpet is placed on the steps.

3

The flag on top of the Beehive is the third largest in New Zealand. When the Governor-General is visiting, their flag is flown to the left of the foot of the Parliament House steps. Two New Zealand flags are flown every day on the forecourt. Other flags may be flown between the New Zealand flags to mark special occasions or visits.

4

The two pou (carved poles) are part of Te Kāhui Mōuri (the clan of vitality), along with three mōuri (vitality) markers. The pou are named Tupua-horo-nuku and Tupua horo-rangi. They are a gesture of welcome and protection for the public, Members of Parliament, and staff.

5

The capital of New Zealand moved from Auckland to Wellington in 1865 to be more centrally located. This plaque marks the first time Parliament met in the new capital on 26 July 1865.

6

Kate Sheppard was a prominent person in New Zealand's campaign for women's right to vote. The garden to the left of the steps, features white camellia bushes (a symbol of the campaign) named after her. Sealed in the pillar behind the plaque is a time capsule with items from the 1990s to be opened in 2093.

7

The Parliamentary Library is the oldest building on site. The architect, Thomas Turnbull, requested this stone be altered to conceal his name, as the design was changed against his will. In its history it has suffered two major fires. During the 1907 fire, 15,000 books were dumped on the front lawn in a frantic rescue effort.

8

John Ballance led New Zealand's first Liberal Government (1891-1893). He supported policies aimed to create significant social change including land reform and women's suffrage. Many of his policies were passed by his successor, Richard Seddon. This carved marble statue was unveiled in 1897 and was paid for by public donations.

9

Richard Seddon is New Zealand's longest serving Prime Minister (1893-1906). His leadership saw two decades of social and economic reform including establishing state supported welfare, giving women the right to vote, and rejecting Australia's proposal for New Zealand to become one of its states.

10

The planting of native pōhutakawa, ferns, and cabbage trees on the grounds dates from the 1860s. The large pōhutakawa near the Seddon statue, named the Royal Pōhutakawa, was planted by the then Prince of Wales in 1920. The shovel used by the Prince has been kept by Parliament ever since.

11

Sonja Davies (1923-2005) was an Member of Parliament that campaigned against segregation, nuclear weapons and the Vietnam War. She was a trailblazer for women, campaigning for issues related to women's equality. She received the Order of New Zealand in 1987 for a lifetime of service to the country.

12

Dame Hilda Ross (1883-1959), was an activist for the welfare of women and children. Before being an MP she was Hamilton's first female councilor and deputy mayor. During her time in Parliament she was a Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children and Minister of Social Security.

13

Unveiled by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1970, this plaque commemorates Captain James Cook's arrival in New Zealand in 1769. He became the first European to map the outline of New Zealand, meaning from the 1770s, accurate knowledge of New Zealand was available in Europe for the first time.



Parliament scavenger hunt

Can you find the answers to these scavenger questions?

Happy Hunting!

What is on the grounds to remember the New Zealand suffragist movement in New Zealand?

What can you see represented on the Pare?

Explain why you think one of these objects was chosen to be represented here?

26 July 1865 was the date of ...

And on what building is this information displayed?

We're not a state of Australia – who was behind this move?

Who took back to Europe a map of the physical outline of Aotearoa NZ?

What years are shown on the plaque for this person?

On whose plaque is the following phrase written 'A life committed to social justice and peace'?

Do you agree or disagree with this choice? Why?

Why do you think this phrase was chosen for this particular individual?

How many individuals are memorialized on Parliament grounds with a plaque or a statue?

What two animals can be found on the Royal Coat of Arms?

Around this coat of arms is the motto in French "Evil to him who evil thinks" – what does this motto mean to you?

How many members were on the executive council in 1898?

Why do you think we choose to place these objects on Parliament grounds?

What was the name of the Speaker of this council?