



He Aratohu mā ngā Kaiako

He Mihi

Ka tuku atu te mihi ki a Wīremu Haunui rāua ko Kura Moeahu, mō rāua i tautoko i te rōpū tuhi, i whakatika hoki i ngā kōrero o roto i tēnei rauemi. Mō rāua i hāpai i te reo Māori kia whāngaihia ki ā tātou tamariki. E kore mutu te mihi.

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HE MIHI

Tēnei te mihi ake ki te hunga kaiako kei ngā kura mātauranga Māori.

He tika hoki kia mihia koutou mō koutou e kaha hāpai nei i te reo Māori, ā, e kaha whakarite nei hoki i ngā mahi e piki ake ai te māramatanga o ngā tamariki ki tēnei ao.

He rauemi tēnei hei whakamōhio atu i ngā ākonga ki te Pāremata – āna mahi, ngā mahi a ngā kanohi Māori i ngā tau maha me te take he mea nui te whai wāhi mai ki tō tātou manapori.

Ka kitea e koutou ngā huarahi huhua i takahia ai e ngāi māori e pā ana ki te Pāremata. I ēnei rā o te kaha panoni haere o ngā tini āhuatanga o te pāpori me mātua mōhio tātou ki ngā mahi a te Pāremata. Mā te ako mō te Pāremata, mā te torotoro atu hoki ka puta ake i ngā ākonga ētahi pātai, ka āta tiroiro hoki rātou i ngā huarahi e taea ai e te marea te whiriwhiri hei urupare atu ki ēnei panonitanga. Hāunga anō te whakamahi i tēnei rauemi ka taea hoki te hono atu ki te Pāremata mā te pouaka whakaata, mā te ipurangi, mā tētahi tuhinga rānei. Ka tuku reo pōhiri hoki te tīma Ratonga Mātauranga o te Pāremata ki a koutou ko ngā ākonga kia toro atu ki te Pāremata hei kite ā-kanohi atu e tautoko ai i ngā ako o te akomanga.

Welcome to teachers of Māori-medium classes.

Many thanks for your hard work supporting Māori language and at the same time ensuring that our children are increasing their understanding of the world.

This resource is an opportunity to introduce students to Parliament – how it works, how Māori have been involved over the years and why it is important to participate in our democracy.

You will see that Māori have engaged with Parliament in many different ways over many years. Today with the ever increasing rate of social change it is more important than ever to understand the work of Parliament. Learning about and visiting Parliament can provide students with opportunities to ask questions and examine the ways in which people make decisions to respond to these changes.

As well as using this resource you can have access to Parliament through television, the internet and written communication. The Parliamentary Service Education team also invites you and your students to visit Parliament for a hands-on experience to support your classroom learning. To arrange a visit contact Education Services at Parliament, Wellington.

HE KUPU WHAKATAKI

Tō Tātou Whare has been developed to support teachers in kura to stimulate interest in, generate discussion about, and promote understanding of, the Parliament of Aotearoa, how it works and how we are all connected to Parliament in so many ways.

Purpose of the resource

This resource is designed to help teachers and students in Māori medium schools develop an understanding of:

- democracy and how people can participate
- Parliament in Aotearoa New Zealand: what it is, how it is structured and how it works
- Māori involvement in the work of Parliament over the last 150 years.

THEMES

This resource is organised into themes to assist teachers in planning lessons. Each theme aims to help students develop an understanding of Parliament and its processes:

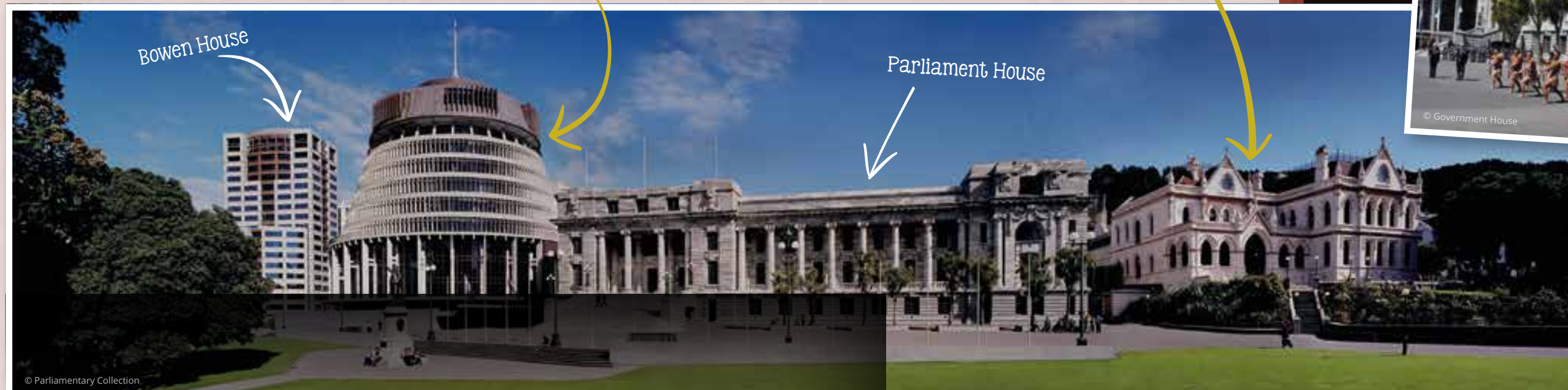
1. Parliament in Aotearoa: Democracy in Action
How individuals and groups can participate in our democratic processes
2. What is Parliament?
The history of our current form of Parliament
3. What does Parliament do?
Some of the functions of Parliament
4. People in Parliament
Roles that people play in Parliament
5. Māori in Parliament
Māori in Parliament – past and present
6. Parliament and me: Where do I fit in?
How we can engage with the work of Parliament.

The resource is bilingual. The background notes for each theme are in English and the activities and accompanying cards are in Māori. A list of references and a glossary of specialist terms are provided at the back.

We hope that you enjoy this resource and that it opens the doors of Parliament to you and your students.

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Executive Wing



MĀTAURANGA MATUA - KEY CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

- Aotearoa New Zealand is a democracy. Individuals have rights and responsibilities as part of the democratic process.
- Members of Parliament are elected as our representatives in Parliament.
- Parliament carries out a number of functions on behalf of the people of Aotearoa New Zealand.
- Society needs rules and laws. Laws are made in Parliament.
- Many Māori have been involved in Parliament since 1867.
- There are many ways we can participate in the work of Parliament.

Ngā whāinga paetae - Achievement objectives

The learning outcomes for this resource align with the following Tikanga ā-iwi achievement objectives in *Te Marautanga o Aotearoa*. They can also be linked to other learning areas, including Pāngarau, Te Reo Māori and Ngā Toi.



TTIROHANGA WHĀNUI

TŌ TĀTOU WHARE - HE ARATOHU MĀ NGĀ KAITAKO
Taumata: 3-6 (Tau 6-10) Te Roa: 1-2 wiki mō ia ariā, hui katoa e 5-6 wiki

Whāinga ako	Kaupapa 1: Te Pāremata i Aotearoa: Inā te Manapori Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - te manapori - te mahi a te Pāremata hei hāpai i ngā mātāpono manapori - tētahi takunetanga o mua i Aotearoa e whakaatu mai ana i te mahi o te manapori.	Kaupapa 2: He Aha te Pāremata? Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - te whakaritenga pāpori me te mahi a ngā pāremata tā Te Tiriti o Waitangi mahi ki te kāwanatanga o Aotearoa - te tātai kōrero me te whanaketanga o te Pāremata i Aotearoa - ngā whakatau me ngā tikanga o te Pāremata.	Kaupapa 3: He Aha te Mahi a te Pāremata? Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - te ariā o te ture me te whakamana o Te Ture Reo Māori 1987 - te waihanga ture - te kōhi tāke, te whakamana tāke.	Kaupapa 4: Ko Wai a Wai i te Pāremata Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - ngā tikanga rerekē a te Pāremata - ngā mahi motuhake a tēnā mema o te Pāremata me tēnā ngā mahi ōkawa a ētahi tāngata kei te Pāremata.	Kaupapa 5: Māori i te Pāremata Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - ngā kanohi Māori kei te Pāremata - ētahi o ngā tino mahi a te Pāremata kua mahia kētia e ngā kanohi Māori.	Kaupapa 6: Ko te Pāremata me Au: He Wāhi Mōku? Kia whanake ake he māramatanga o: - te mana o te porotehe ā-pāpori hei wāhi o te manapori - te pēhea e whai mana ai te reo o ngā ākonga me te hapori hei whakaawe i ngā mahi a te Pāremata.
	Ngā ngohe - Rangahaua te ariā manapori. - Waihanga tahi i te tikanga o te kupu manapori. - Whakaaturia mai te ariā manapori.	Whakaritea he tukanga hei tautohetohe i tētahi take kia whakatauria ai taua take.	- Tātarihia te hātepe hei hanga ture. - Mahi whakarite pūtea.	- Tautohua ngā tino tāngata me ngā tino mahi a te Pāremata. - Tautohu ngā tino āhua me ngā pūkenga o te mahi arataki.	- Āta tirohia ngā tino mahi a te Pāremata e hāngai pū ana ki ngāi Māori. - Rangahaua tētahi mahi o mua hei kauhau atu.	- Whakawhiti whakaaro mō te pānga mai o te Pāremata ki a ngāi tātou. - Rangahaua te huarahi e taea ai e tātou te tini āhua o te porihanga.



Te Pāremata i Aotearoa:
Inā te manapori



HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

This theme will provide students with an example of democracy in action using the Parliament of New Zealand as a context. Students will be introduced to the concept of democracy through exploring an event in the history of our Parliament.

NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO – LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding of:

- the concept of democracy
- the role the New Zealand Parliament plays in upholding democratic principles
- an event in the history of Aotearoa New Zealand which illustrates how democracy works.

HE PUNA REO – BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

Use brainstorming to build vocabulary knowledge and explore the many dimensions of the meaning of 'manapori' – democracy.

Mana

- Authority, control
- Influence, prestige, power
- Rights
- Choice

Pori

- porī - people
- hāporī - community
- motika manapori - democratic rights
- taupori - population
- porihanga - society
- pāporī - social
- whakaritenga pāporī - social organisation

Note these definitions in *He Pātaka Kupu*:

Pori: Te katoa o ngā tāngata o tētahi whenua, o tētahi hāporī rānei.

Manapori: E rangona ai te reo me ngā hiahia o te motu whānui, o te iwi whānui i roto i ngā whakahaere (o te kāwanatanga, o tētahi atu mana whakahaere rānei).



INTRODUCING CARD 1 - DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Use Card 1 to help the students build their knowledge about the 1975 Māori Land March. The card is a starting point. Use pictures and texts to give students an understanding of what happened and why it was a turning point in the history of Aotearoa New Zealand. Use the questions on the back of the card to focus discussion.

Background information

In a democracy there are many ways that people may influence decision making. One way is for people to communicate their views to the Government. The Māori Land March in 1975 is an example of democracy in action in Aotearoa. Card 1 shows the people at Parliament about to present the petition. This petition eventually contributed to a change in the law.

What was the issue?

In the 1970s, many Māori were becoming concerned about the loss and continuing sale of Māori land. They decided to take this concern to Parliament and ask the Government to prevent further sales.

How did the people make their voices heard?

The Land March was led by Whina Cooper who was nearly 80 years old at the time. The group began marching at Te Hapua, in the Far North. They marched through towns and cities and others joined the march along the way. The catch-cry of the hīkoi was 'Not one more acre of Māori land'.

How was Parliament involved?

When they reached Wellington, Whina Cooper led about 5,000 marchers to Parliament and presented a petition signed by 60,000 people to the Prime Minister of the day, the Rt. Hon. Bill Rowling.



What was the outcome?

The Land March was significant in influencing the Government to seriously consider Māori land claims. In 1975 the Government set up the Waitangi Tribunal to examine any actions or practices of the Government that were considered inconsistent with the Treaty of Waitangi. The Government later established the Office of Treaty Settlements and has worked with iwi to resolve a number of Treaty grievances relating to land.

NB: Not all petitions are acted upon by Government.

Further information

Orange, C. 1998. *Ngā Tāngata Taumata Rau 1921–1940*. Auckland University Press, Auckland

www.teara.govt.nz/mi/biographies

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

In a democracy two main ideas are at work:

- 1 Members of a group should have some control over rules and practices that affect them.
- 2 All members of the group should be treated equally.

These ideas or principles have evolved to provide governance and laws that guarantee people's rights.

How are the ideas of democracy connected to Parliament?

A democratic Parliament provides opportunities for people to know what is happening and take part in decisions that are being made on their behalf. A democratic Parliament is:

Representative	Transparent	Accessible	Accountable	Effective
which means it must include all members of society and allow everyone to participate	which means the public know what is happening there	which means people can be involved in its work	which means a parliament is answerable for the decisions it makes	which means a parliament must be well organised and serve the needs of the people.

How does democracy work?

New Zealand's system of government is representative. This means that the members of Parliament (MP) are elected by the people, and Parliament needs to represent the views and concerns of all New Zealanders.

Representatives are chosen every three years in a general election.

All New Zealand citizens who are enrolled as voters can offer themselves as candidates for election. Most candidates belong to a political party, which is a group of people with similar views on how our country should be run.

In New Zealand, we elect our members of Parliament using a system called mixed-member proportional representation or MMP. Under MMP some members of Parliament are electorate MPs and others come from

party lists. This means that people have two votes: one for their electorate MP and one for the party they want in power. The system is proportional because the number of seats a party wins in Parliament is determined by the proportion (share) of votes it wins in an election.

After an election the Government is formed from the elected members of Parliament. The Government must have the support of over half the members of Parliament (the majority). The Government is led by the Prime Minister who appoints other members as Ministers. Members of Parliament who are not in the Government form the Opposition and are led by the leader of the Opposition. Both the Government and the Opposition can consist of one or more political parties.

HE AHA TĒNETI MEA TE MANAPORI?

E rua noa iho ngā ariā o te manapori:

- 1 Me whai mana whakahaere ngā mema o tētahi rōpū ki ngā ture me ngā mahi e pānga mai ana ki a rātou.
- 2 Me ōrite pū te mana o tēnā mema o te rōpū me tēnā.

Kua whanakehia mai ēnei ariā, ēnei mātāpono rānei hei whakarite mana whakahaere, hei whakarite hoki i ngā ture e whai mana ai ngā motika o te tangata.

Ka pēhea ēnei ariā manapori e hono atu ai ki te Pāremata?

Ka whakarite tētahi Pāremata manapori i āna mahi kia mōhio mai ngā tangata ki aua tū mahi me te whai wāhi atu ki ngā whakataunga i whakamanahia ai hei oranga mō rātou. Ko tētahi Pāremata manapori he:

Māngai	Mahi kitea	Whare huaki noa	Noho haepapa	Whai hua
arā, me whai wāhi ngā tangata katoa o te pāpori ahakoa ko wai	āra, ka mōhio pū te hunga tūmatanui ki ngā mahi katoa	arā, kia whai wāhi ngā tangata ki āna mahi	arā, kia noho haepapa te Pāremata ki āna whakataunga	arā, me āta whakarite āna mahi kia tutuki pai ai ngā wawata o te iwi.

He aha tā te manapori?

Ko tō Aotearoa pūnaha kāwanatanga he mea whakaata i tōna pāpori. Arā, ko ngā mema ka pōtīhia e te iwi, inā hoki me noho te Pāremata hei kanohi mō ngā tangata katoa o Aotearoa, me ā rātou take.

Ka whirihiā ngā kanohi i ia toru tau, i ia toru tau mā tētahi pōtitanga ā-motu.

Ka taea e ngā kirirarau kua rēhita hei kaipōti te tū hei kanohi mō tō rātou rohe. Ko te nuinga o ngā kanohi he mema nō tētahi rōpū tōrangapū, arā, he rōpū tangata e ōrite ana ngā whakaaro mō te whakahaere whenua.

Kei roto i Aotearoa nei ka pōtīhia ngā mema Pāremata mā tētahi pūnaha e kīia nei ko Whiringarua (MMP). I raro i te MMP ko ētahi mema he kanohi mō tētahi rohe pōti, ko ētahi atu i ahu mai i ngā rārangi ingoa o tēnā rōpū

me tēnā. Mutu ana, e rua ngā pōti mā ia tangata: ko tētahi mō te tangata ka tū hei mema Pāremata mō tōna rohe pōti, ko tētahi atu mō te rōpū e pīrangitia ai e ia hei Kāwanatanga. He pūnaha pōti ōrau te pūnaha inā hoki ka hāngai te nui o ngā tūru Pāremata e riro ai ki te ōrau o ngā pōti ka riro mai i te pōtitanga.

Mutu ana te pōtitanga, ka whakaritea he kāwanatanga e ngā mema Pāremata i pōtīhia ai. Ko ētahi mema Pāremata ka tū hei Kāwanatanga engari me neke atu i te 50 ōrau o ngā mema Pāremata hei tautoko (koinā e kīia ai ko te nuinga). Ka ārahina te Kāwanatanga e te Pirimia māna anō ētahi atu mema e kōwhiri hei Minita. Ko ērā mema e kore ai e whai wāhi hei Kāwanatanga ka noho hei Āpitihianga me tētahi anō hei Kaiārahi. Ka taea e ngā rōpū tokorua, neke atu rānei hei Kāwanatanga, hei Āpitihianga rānei.



HE NGOHE - INĀ TE MANAPORI

Mā ngā ngohe e whai ake ana ngā ākonga e whai wāhi ai ki te whakaaroaro ki te manapori i Aotearoa nei mā te whiri tahi i tētahi tikanga o te kupu ia me te whakaaroaro anō hoki ki ngā whakapono matua o te manapori. Mā te matapaki tikanga ka piki te mārama o ngā ākonga ki ngā motika manapori me ngā haepapa o ngā kirirarau o Aotearoa. Mā te āta tiroiro i ngā whakapono matua o te manapori ka whanake ake te arokā o ngā ākonga, arā, ina whai atu rātou i te tukanga manapori ka pā mai ki tō rātou ake oranga.

Ngohe whakataki: Te whiri tahi i tētahi tikanga o te kupu ‘manapori’

1. Tuhia te kupu ‘manapori’ ki te papamā me te kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia tātā roro.
2. Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia mahi takirua, takirōpū rānei hei whakawhiti i ō rātou whakaaro me te tuhituhi i ngā whakaaro hou e pārekareka ana ki a rātou.
3. Me noho tahi ngā ākonga hei matapaki i ō rātou whakaaro mō te ariā nei mō te ‘manapori’. Tuhia ēnei whakaaro ki tētahi mahere ariā.
4. Mutu ana tēnei matapaki me kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia whakaputa whakaaro rātou mō te tikanga o te kupu ‘manapori’.

Ngohe matua: He aha ngā āhua o te Manapori?

1. Tirohia te mahere ariā kua oti kē ai te whakarite. Kī atu, ‘He aha ngā whakapono matua o te manapori?’ (Hei tauira, mana tangata, mana motika, mana pōti, mana whiriwhiri, manawa nui, whakaute, te aha, te aha.)
2. Tukuna ngā ākonga kia mahi takitahi, takirua rānei hei whiri whakaaro ki te whakaatu ā-ataata. Mā rātou e whiri me pēhea e whakaatu ai, hei pānui pea, hei whakaaturanga pea rānei.
3. Me whakaatu ki ngā ākonga.

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

1. E mōhio ana koe ki tētahi wā, ki tētahi mahi i hāpaingia ake ai ngā mātāpono manapori? Pēhea te āhua/te rongo?
2. He aha te tauaro o te manapori?
3. Kitea ai e koe te manapori e hāpaingia ana i Aotearoa? Pēhea te haere?
4. He aha hei whakaawe pea i tō whakaaro mō te manapori?
5. He motika ō tātou i roto i te manapori, engari he haepapa hoki ā tātou? He aha hoki ēnei?
6. Mā te noho ki roto i tētahi manapori ka whai mana koe ki te pōti ina 18 tau tō pakeke. He aha ētahi mahi e āhei ai e koe ki te mahi i te manapori i āiane? Ka whakaaro koe ki te mahi i ētahi o ēnei mahi? Mehemea kāhore, he aha ngā āhuatanga e aukati ana i a koe?

Ngohe atu anō

1. Me rangahau e ngā ākonga, he aha te tikanga o te ariā manapori ki ētahi atu, arā, ki te whānau, ki ngā hoa, ki te hāpori.
2. Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia hoki rātou ki ā rātou tikanga tuatahi o te kupu ‘manapori’. Kua rerekē?
3. Tukuna ngā ākonga kia whakaaro ki tētahi tūmomo mahi e pai ake ai a Aotearoa hei wāhi noho hei tiaki hoki i te manapori. Tuhia ngā whakaaro kātahi ka whakaaturia.



He aha hoki te Pāremata?

HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

This theme will give students an understanding of how our system of government is structured. It will make connections with the Treaty of Waitangi and the development of Parliament in Aotearoa New Zealand.

HE PUNA REO - BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

Use brainstorming to build vocabulary knowledge and explore the traditional and contemporary meanings of the term 'parliament':

- Rūnanga - Traditional tribal council
- Pāremata - Parliament
- Kāwanatanga - Government
- Te Whare Miere - The Beehive.

Pāremata and Kāwanatanga are loan words. These words are transliterations of the English words and they were created when the first government was established in New Zealand.

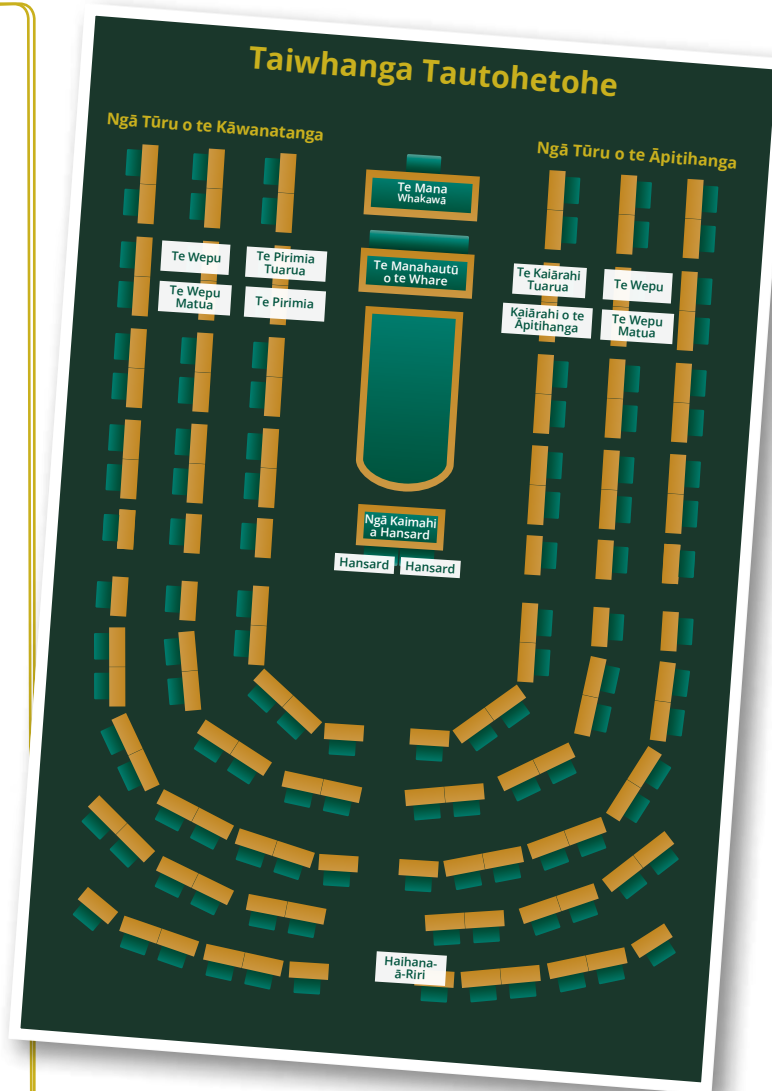
Te Whare Miere (The Beehive) is a colloquial term. Māori speakers commonly refer to Parliament as 'Te Whare Miere', however this is incorrect. The Beehive is only one of four buildings in the Parliamentary precinct. The Beehive is the Executive Wing of Parliament where the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers (the Executive) have their offices. The other buildings are Parliament House, next to the Beehive, where the debating chamber is located, the Parliamentary Library and Bowen House.

Note the definition of 'rūnanga' in *He Pātaka Kupu*:
He rūpū rangatira, he kaumātua rānei
ka noho ki te whakahaere i ngā take a te iwi.

NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO - LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding of:

- social organisation and the role of parliaments
- the role that the Treaty of Waitangi has played in the governance of Aotearoa New Zealand
- the history and development of Parliament in Aotearoa New Zealand
- the rules and traditions of Parliament.



INTRODUCING CARD 2 - WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

Card 2 shows the debating chamber in the House of Representatives. The diagram on the back of the card shows the seating arrangements for the different positions/roles.

Background information The Treaty of Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand. Over 500 Māori leaders and representatives of the British Crown signed the Treaty in 1840. The Treaty was an agreement about establishing New Zealand as a British colony.

The Parliament of Aotearoa New Zealand

In 1852 the British Parliament passed a law which established a system of representative government for New Zealand. The House of Representatives of New Zealand was set up in 1854 in Auckland; it was moved to Wellington in 1865.

Māori forms of Parliament

Over the years, Māori have set up a number of forms of parliament:

- In 1879 Te Kotahitanga, the first Māori Parliament, was held at Ōrākei in Auckland, in the house called Kohimarama. It was organised by Paora Tūhaere, who invited people to talk about the Covenant of Kohimarama as well as the Treaty of Waitangi. The final Kohimarama Parliament was in 1889.
- Another parliament was held at Waitangi between 1881 and 1890. In 1881 a large meeting house, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, was opened at Waitangi to host the parliaments.
- Te Runanga o Te Kotahitanga mo Te Tiriti o Waitangi was formed in April 1892, at Waitangi and this Māori parliament had its first session at Waipatu, near Hastings, in June 1892. It met at Waipatu again in 1893, at Pākirikiri (near Gisborne) in 1894, at Rotorua in 1895, at Tokaanu in 1896, at Pāpāwai (Wairarapa) in 1897 and 1898, at Waitangi in 1899, and at Rotorua in 1900 and 1901. Its final meeting was at Waiomatatini in 1902.



- Te Kīngitanga was founded in 1858 with the aim of uniting Māori under a single sovereign. The Kīngitanga also had its own parliament. Te Kauhanganui was established at Maungakawa around 1890. It had a council of ministers and 12 tribal representatives (the tekau-mā-rua). There was a lower house (Whare o Raro) and an upper house (Whare Ariki), and ministers. The head of the Kauhanganui was ultimately the Māori king. News of its activities were reported in the Kīngitanga newspaper, *Te Paki o Matariki*. A constitution was written in 1894. Te Kīngitanga and Te Kauhanganui have continued to the present day.

References

www.teara.govt.nz/en/kotahitanga-unity-movements

For resources on the Treaty of Waitangi see:
www.treaty2u.govt.nz

WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

Rules and traditions in Parliament

New Zealand's system of government is a constitutional monarchy. A constitution is a set of rules which determine how a country is governed and who exercises power. It also makes sure that there are checks and balances on that power to protect everyone's rights. Our constitution is not written down all in one document but it does set out how we are governed and what the powers of Parliament are.

Our Parliament is modelled on the British Parliament, so our system of government is sometimes called the 'Westminster' system. (Westminster is the part of London where the British Parliament is located). Parliament has two parts: The Sovereign (the King or Queen) and the House of Representatives. In New Zealand the Sovereign is usually represented by the Governor-General. The House of Representatives is made up of about 120 elected members of Parliament (MPs). The members of Parliament represent the views and concerns of the people of New Zealand which means we are a representative democracy.

As well as representing the people some of the members of Parliament form the Government (or Executive) and are responsible for running the country. Parliament also has the job of making new laws, updating old laws and approving decisions about how tax money will be spent. As well as this Parliament has opportunities to question the Government's actions, to keep it 'accountable' for the decisions it makes.

Standing Orders - The rules of Parliament

Parliament has many rules and procedures to make sure that our country is governed fairly and well. The rules of Parliament are reviewed regularly and changes are made when needed. The rules of the House of Representatives are called Standing Orders and there are over 400 of them. These rules make sure the business of Parliament happens in a fair way. Standing Orders cover things like the times the House will meet and who can be in the debating chamber when the House is in session, or how many people can speak in a debate and how long debates can be. The Speaker can also make rules if needed, these are called Speaker's Rulings.

The Usher of the Black Rod

The Usher of the Black Rod is a ceremonial role in Parliament. The name of this role comes from the tradition of carrying a long stick made of ebony, a very dark - or black - wood. The rod is a symbol of the monarchy. The usher carries this rod at the State Opening of Parliament.

THE MACE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Some traditions go back hundreds of years such as the use of the mace. In medieval England, the Serjeant-at-Arms was a royal bodyguard with the power to arrest people. The Serjeant was armed with a mace – a lethal club. In the 1400s a Serjeant was appointed by the King to attend the House of Commons (the British Parliament) and arrest people who misbehaved in the House. The Serjeant's mace became a symbol of the authority of the Parliament.

In New Zealand's Parliament the mace is carried by the Serjeant-at-Arms who leads the Speaker to the debating chamber and then places the mace onto a cradle on the Table. The large part of the mace always faces the Government. It is made of 18-carat gilt gold over sterling silver and is decorated with symbols including the monogram of Her Majesty the Queen and has the initials NZ. The mace is about 1.5 meters long and weighs over eight kilograms.



HE AHA HOKI TE PĀREMATA?

Ngā whakatau me ngā tikanga o te Pāremata

He arikitanga, he kaupapa ture hoki te pūnaha kāwanatanga o Aotearoa. Ko te kaupapa ture he rārangi whakatau hei whakahaere i tētahi whenua hei tohu hoki i te rōpū whai mana whakahaere. Mā te kaupapa ture anō e mātua whakarite i te mana whakahaere hei tiaki i ngā motika o te katoa. Kāore tā tātou kaupapa ture e tuhia ai ki tētahi tuhinga kotahi engari e whārikihia ana me pēhea e whakahaerehia ai tātou, me pēhea hoki te āhua o te kaha o te Pāremata.

I ahu mai tō tātou Pāremata i te Pāremata o Ingarangi, nō reira e kīia i ētahi wā he pūnaha 'Westminster' tō tātou pūnaha kāwanatanga. (Ko Westminster tētahi moka nō Rānana e tū ai te Pāremata o Ingarangi). E rua ngā wāhanga o te Pāremata: Ko te Ariki (ko te Kīngi, te Kuīni rānei) me te Whare Pāremata. Kei Aotearoa nei ka tū te Kāwana-Tianara hei kanohi mō te Ariki. Ko te Whare Pāremata ko ngā Mema Pāremata (MP's) e āhua 120 i pōtīhia ai. He kanohi, he māngai ngā Mema Pāremata mō ngā whakaaro me ngā take a ngā tāngata o Aotearoa, ka mutu, he manapori māngaitanga.

Hāunga anō te tū a ētahi mema hei kanohi mō te iwi ka tū hoki ētahi hei Kāwanatanga (Rōpū Whakahaere) e whai haepapa ai hei whakahaere i te motu. He mahi atu anō a te Pāremata, ko te waihanga ture hou, ko te whakahou ake i ngā ture tawhito me te whakamana whakaaro mō te whakapau tāke. Hāunga anō ēnei ka whai wāhi te Pāremata ki te whiu pātai ki te Kāwanatanga mō āna mahi kia noho haepapa ia ki āna whiringa.

Ngā whakataunga tūroa - Ngā whakatau o te Pāremata

Kāore e ārikarika ngā whakataunga me ngā huarahi o te Pāremata e mātua whakarite ai kia tika te whakahaere o tō tātou motu, kia pai hoki. Arotakengia ai ngā whakatau o te Pāremata me te takahuri ina tika ana. Ko ngā whakatau o te Whare Pāremata e kīia nei ko ngā Whakataunga Tūroa, ā, neke atu i te 400. Mā ēnei whakatau ka tika te mahi a te Pāremata. Kei ngā Whakataunga Tūroa Pāremata ngā āhuatanga pērā i te wā me hui te Whare, e taea ai e wai te hui ki te taiwhanga tautohetohe e tū ai te Whare, tokohia e wātea ai ki te tautohetohe me te roa o ngā tautohetohe. Ka taea hoki e Te Mana Whakawā te whakarite ture ina tika ana. E kīia nei ēnei ture ko Ngā Whakatau a Te Mana Whakawā.

Te Rākau Whaimana a te Whare Pāremata

Nō mai anō ētahi tikanga pērā i te whakamahinga a te rākau whaimana. I Ingarangi o nehe he ringa tiaki i ngā ariki te Haihana ā-Riri me tōna mana hopu tangata. I whai patu te Haihana ko te rākau whaimana tērā – he rākau wehi. I te rautau 1400, i tohua e te Kīngi tētahi haihana ki te tū ki te Whare Pāremata (te Pāremata o Ingarangi) e hopu ai i ngā tāngata e haututū ana i te Whare. Kātahi ka noho te rākau whaimana a te haihana rā hei tohu ihorei o te Pāremata.

Ki Aotearoa nei ka haria te rākau whaimana e te Haihana ā-Riri māna Te Mana Whakawā e ārahi ki te taiwhanga tautohetohe kātahi ka waiho te rākau whaimana ki tētahi pouraka i runga i te Tēpu. Ko te wāhanga nui o te rākau whaimana ka ahu atu ki te Kāwanatanga. Kua hāngaia te rākau whaimana ki te kōura e 18 karati me te hiriwa, ā, kua whakairohia ki ngā tohu tae atu ki te moko a te Ariki Tapairu, a te Kuīni me ngā pū NZ. E āhua 1.5 mita te roa, ā, neke atu i te waru manokarama te taumaha.

TE KAIKAWA O TE TOKOTOKO MANGU

Ko te Kaikawe o te Tokotoko Mangu he tūrangā ōkawa i roto i te Pāremata. Ka tapaina te tangata i riro mai ai i a ia te tūrangā rā ki tēnei ingoa inā hoki ka kawea e ia tētahi rākau roa kua hangaia ki te rākau eponi, he tino parauri – mangu rānei – taua rākau. He tohu te rākau rā nā te Kuīni. Ka kawea e te kaikawe i te whakatuwheratanga ōkawa o te Pāremata.



HE NGOHE - HE AHA HOKI TE PĀREMATA?

Ngohe whakataki: Ka noho a wai ki hea?

Mahia te hoahoa kei muri i te Kāri 2 hei matapaki i te nohoanga a tēnā tūranga me tēnā i te taiwhanga tautohetohe. Matapakina e ia ngā tūru e whakaritea ana mō ia rōpū tōrangapū (tirohia www.parliament.nz mō te mahere nohoanga o te Pāremata). Whakaritea tō akomanga pērā i te taiwhanga tautohetohe. He ture hei whakanohonoho i ngā mema. Me noho ki mua ngā rangatira o ngā rōpū tōrangapū. Me noho te Pirimia me te Kaiārahi o te Āpitihanga ki te tūru tuawhā o mua mai i Te Mana Whakawā. Ka noho ngā wepu ki muri i a rātou. Ka noho Te Mana Whakawā ki mua tonu o te Whare, kei mua i a ia ko Te Manahautū. Matapakina ngā ture rā me te take e pērātia ai.

Ngohe matua: He whakatau ture

Tipakohia tētahi ture a te kura e pīrangī ana ngā ākonga kia huri. Me whakaaro rātou me pēhea e whakarite ai i a rātou anō hei matapaki i tēnei take. Me whakaae rātou ki tētahi hātepe hei tautohetohe i ngā take e tutuki pai ai he whakataunga kia tika, kia mārama.

Me whakaaro rātou ki ngā āhuatanga pēnei:

- Ko ngā take i whakaritea ai taua ture
- Me pēhea e whai wāhi mai ai ngā tāngata (ētahi atu ākonga, ngā kaiako, te whānau) ki te whakaputa i ō rātou whakaaro
- Me pēhea e whakahaere ai i te tautohetohe – kia mau tonu ki ngā ture, kia tohua ko wai ngā kaikōrero, mō āhea kōrero ai
- Me pēhea e whakarāpopoto ai i ngā whakaaro
- Me pēhea e whakamōhio atu ai i ngā tohenga i puta mai ai i ngā rōpū katoa ki ngā tāngata e whaitake ana
- Me pēhea e whakatau ai i te whakataunga whakamutunga
- Mā wai te whakataunga whakamutunga e whakamana.

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

1. Ki ōu whakaaro, he aha ngā ture mātuatua ina whakarite whakataunga ana ngā rōpū?
2. He aha ngā āhuatanga hei whiriwhiri ina whakarite whakataunga ana?
3. Me pēhea ngā tāngata e whakarite ai i a rātou anō kia rongohia katoatia ngā whakaaro?
4. He aha tā Te Mana Whakawā i te Pāremata? Ka whakaaro koe ki tētahi mahi pērā? Hei tauira, heamana, kaiwawao? He aha ngā āhuatanga ōrite o tēnā mahi me tēnā?

He ngohe atu anō

1. Hoahoa mai i tētahi atu mahere nohoanga, mō te Whare Pāremata me te whakatautika i tau e whiriwhiri ai.
2. Rangahaua te mahi whakatau whakaaro o tētahi marae. I pēhea ngā take e matapakina ai? Me pēhea te hau kāinga e whakatau whakaaro ai?



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Te Whare Māori me Te Whare Pāremata

HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

This theme will provide students with an example of the role of Parliament in making law in New Zealand. Students will be introduced to the law-making process through learning about the passing of the Māori Language Act 1987, the law that made Te Reo Māori an official language. They will also be introduced to Parliament's role in approving the spending of tax money.

NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO - LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding of:

- the concept of law and the introduction of the Māori Language Act 1987
- how laws are made
- how taxes are collected and how the spending of tax money is approved.

HE PUNA REO - BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

Students will find it interesting to see that Māori have traditional concepts and practices that are similar to some Pākehā concepts. Explore the similarities and differences of Māori and Pākehā understandings of these concepts.

Laws - Ngā ture

English	Māori
Law (including regulations)	Ture (tae atu ki ngā ture ārahi)
Customary values and practices	Ngā uara, ngā whakaharatau tikanga
Formal protocols	Kawa ōkawa
Legal processes	Hātepe ture

Taxes - Ngā Tāke

- Pūtea - sum of money
- He kete whakapaipai ... - things being collected together to be used for collective benefit
- I raro i te mana o ... - under the protection of
- Utu - reciprocity; also used for 'cost'

References

- *He Pātaka Kupu* – for building an understanding of terms
- *Tikanga Māori* – for building understanding of Māori concepts and values



INTRODUCING CARD 3 - WHAT DOES PARLIAMENT DO?

One of the roles of Parliament is to make and change laws. Card 3 shows the Māori Language Act and related images to support understanding of how a law is made.

This card will help students gain an understanding that:

- Parliament makes the laws for New Zealand
- There is a process that must be followed for making law
- Tax money can be allocated to support changes in the law, for example, funding Māori medium schools.

Background information

What was the issue?

In the first half of the 1800s, Māori was the main language spoken in New Zealand. As more English speakers arrived, the Māori language was increasingly confined to Māori communities. By the mid-1900s many Māori were concerned that the numbers of speakers of Māori language were decreasing and that the Māori language would disappear. In addition, they were concerned that schools, the media, government departments and the courts were all monolingual and Māori could not be used.

How did the people make their voices heard?

In September 1972 a petition supporting the teaching of Māori language and culture in schools was presented to Parliament. Thirty thousand signatures were collected and a group led by kaumātua Te Ouenuku Rene presented the petition to the Hon. Duncan Macintyre, Minister of Māori Affairs.

What was the outcome?

After the petition was presented, discussion continued on the importance of ensuring the survival of the Māori language. In 1985 the Waitangi Tribunal report on the Te Reo Māori Claim stated that te reo Māori was a taonga and the Crown was obliged to protect it under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Government responded by putting forward a bill (a draft law) to support the Māori language. The Māori Language Act was passed by Parliament in 1987. The Act made te reo Māori an official language of Aotearoa, and gave speakers a right to use te reo Māori in legal settings such as in court. It also established the Māori Language Commission, now called Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, to promote the language and provide advice on it.

The Government now provides funding for Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori, kōhanga reo, Māori medium schools, iwi radio and Māori television as well as for the promotion of Māori Language Week.

Information to support student and teacher knowledge building

Harris, A. 2004. *Hikoi – Forty Years of Māori Protest*. Huia Publishers: Wellington.

www.parliament.nz/en-NZ/AboutParl/HowPWorks/Laws/

<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/culture/maori-language-week>

http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/issues_e/hist/index.shtml



WHAT ARE TAXES?

Tax is money that is collected by the Government from the people of New Zealand to pay for things that benefit everybody. Taxes are spent on many things including health, education, roads, social welfare, defence and the environment. There are many ways that the Government collects taxes. These include:

Income tax

Everyone who earns money from working pays income tax. This tax is taken out of their income (the money they earn) automatically. The higher their income, the more tax they pay. But if someone earns only a small amount (for example, by delivering newspapers or leaflets), they may not have to pay any tax.

Company tax

Businesses or people who work for themselves must pay tax on the money they make.

Goods and services tax (GST)

People pay GST every time they buy a product (for example, food or clothes) or a service (such as visiting a doctor or using a phone). GST is paid on all items, including big ones such as cars.

How does Parliament approve tax spending?

Every year, the Government makes a plan for how the tax money will be spent over the next 12 months, beginning in July. This plan, called 'the Budget', is usually presented to Parliament in May. In the Budget, the Government explains how much it intends to spend and where it intends to find the money. Parliament thoroughly debates the Budget before approving it.

WHAT DOES PARLIAMENT DO?

Parliament has four main functions. They are:

- 1 to represent the people of New Zealand
- 2 to make the laws
- 3 to keep the Government accountable for its actions
- 4 to approve how tax money is spent.

What are laws?

Laws are the rules and regulations that the Government of a country or community have in place to keep its members safe, to prevent conflict and to help people get along with each other. Laws reflect what is happening in society. Changes in society mean that laws may need to change – new laws may be required or existing laws changed.

What is Parliament's role in making law?

Laws start off as bills. Bills are draft laws. Parliament considers bills through a number of stages. If they pass through all those stages they become new laws, called Acts of Parliament. There are different types of bills. Most bills are Government bills, but there are also members' bills, local bills and private bills.

Where do ideas for laws come from?

Most ideas for new laws come from the Government. However, ideas for new laws can come from people outside of Parliament. For example, they may come from community groups, or business or lobby groups. Sometimes new laws are the result of changes in society which make people feel there needs to be a new law. All ideas for new laws must be put forward by an MP in the form of a bill. The bill must then be examined and debated in Parliament.



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HE AHA TE MAHI A TE PĀREMATA?

E whā ngā mahi matua a te Pāremata:

- 1 hei kanohi, hei māngai mō te iwi o Aotearoa
- 2 hei whakarite ture
- 3 hei wero i te Kāwanatanga kia noho haepapa ai ia ki āna mahi
- 4 hei whakamana i te whakapaunga o te moni tāke.

He aha ngā ture?

Ko ngā whakatau me ngā ture ārahi i whakatakotoria e te Kāwanatanga o tētahi whenua, o tētahi hāpori rānei kia noho haumarū, kia aukati tautohe me te āwhina i te iwi kia pai te noho tahi. Ka whakaata ngā ture i te pāpori ia. Ina panoni te pāpori me panoni hoki ngā ture – ka pīrangihia pea ētahi ture hou, ka panoni rānei i ngā ture o āianei.

He aha tā te Pāremata mō te hanga ture?

Ka tīmata ngā ture hei pire. He ture hukihuki ngā pire. Ka whakaaroaro te Pāremata i ngā pire i ia taumata, i ia taumata. Ina whakaaetia i ngā taumata katoa, ka huri te pire hei ture hou, e kīia nei he Ture Pāremata. He nui ngā momo pire. Ko te nuinga he pire nā te Kāwanatanga, engari he pire hoki nā ngā mema, he pire ā-rohe, he pire tūmataiti hoki.

Nō hea mai ngā pire?

Nō te Kāwanatanga te nuinga o ngā whakaaro mō ngā ture hou. Heoi anō, ka ahu mai hoki ētahi whakaaro i ngā tāngata i waho atu i te Pāremata. Hei tauira, ka puta mai pea i ngā rōpū hāpori, i ngā rōpū pakihi, i ngā rōpū whakaaweawe rānei. I ētahi wā ka hua mai ngā ture hou i ngā panonitanga o te pāpori nā reira e whakaaro ai te iwi kia whakarite ture hou. Me whakatakoto ngā whakaaro katoa mō ngā ture hou e tētahi MP i te hanga o tētahi pire. Me mātua āta tirohia, āta tautoheria te pire e te Pāremata.

HE AHA NGĀ TĀKE?

He moni te tāke e kohia haeretia ai e te Kāwanatanga mai i te iwi o Aotearoa kia utu i ngā āhuatanga hei painga mō te katoa. Ka whakapaua ngā tāke ki ngā kaupapa pērā i te hauora, te mātauranga, ngā rori, te oranga pāpori, te ārai hoariri me te taiāo. Arā noa atu ngā huarahi a te Kāwanatanga hei kōhi tāke. Ka uru atu ēnei:

Tāke moni whiwhi

Ka whiwhi moni te tangata i tētahi mahi ka utua te tāke moni whiwhi. Ka tangohia aunoatia tēnei tāke i tā rātou moni whiwhi. Ka nui te moni e whiwhi, ka nui hoki te tāke. Engari, ina iti kē te moni whiwhi (hei tauira, mō te mahi hari nūpepa, hari puka rānei), e kore pea rātou e utu tāke.

Tāke kamupene

Ko ngā pakihi ka mahi mā rātou anō me utu tāke mō te moni ka hua mai.

Tāke hokohoko (GST)

Ka utua te tāke hokohoko i ia wā ka hoko taonga (arā, te kai, ngā kākahu rānei) i ia wā ka hoko ratonga (pērā i te toro tākuta, te mahi waea). Ka utua tāke hokohoko mō ngā mea katoa, tae atu ki ngā mea nunui pērā i ngā motokā.

Ka pēhea e whakamana ai te Pāremata i te whakapaunga o te tāke?

I ia tau, i ia tau ka whakarite te Kāwanatanga i tētahi mahere whakapaunga tāke mō taua tau anō e tīmataria ai ki te marama o Hōngongoi. Ko tēnei mahere e kīia nei ko 'te Tahua' ka whakatakotoria ki te Pāremata i te marama o Haratua. Kei roto i Te Tahua ka whakamārama te Kāwanatanga e hia ngā moni ka whakapaua, nō hea hoki i tīkina ai. Ka kaha tautohetohetia te Tahua i mua i te whakamanahia.

PĒHEA AI TE WHAKARITE TURE?

Ka huri tētahi whakaaro hei Pire



Te Pānuitanga Tuatahi o te Pire

Ka whakatakinga he pire ki te Pāremata me te tautohetohe. Ka pōtīhia e te Pāremata, ā, ina whakaaetia mai e te nuinga, ka tukua ki tētahi komiti whiriwhiri. Ka whakahoki kōrero te komiti ki te Pāremata.



Te Komiti Whiriwhiri

Ka tukua te pire ki te komiti whiriwhiri hei matapaki māna. Ka āhei te marea ki te tuku tāpaetanga ki te komiti whiri. Pūrongo atu ai te komiti ki te Pāremata.



Te Pānuitanga Tuarua

Koia nei te tautohetohe matua o te pire, ā, ka panoni pea te pire i tēnei wā. Ka pōtīhia anō e te Pāremata, ā, ina whakaaetia mai anō e te nuinga ka tukua ki te komiti whiriwhiri o te Whare katoa.



Te Komiti Whiriwhiri o te Whare Katoa

I tēnei wā ka āta whiriwhiri i te pire, ōna wāhanga katoa, ā, ka whakatikatika pea.



Te Pānuitanga Tuatoru

Ko te tautohetohe whakamutunga te wā whakamutunga hei tautohetohe i te pire. Ina whakaaetia mai anō e te nuinga ka 'whakamanahia' te pire.:



Te Whakaae o te Ariki Tapairu

I mua i te wā kia huri te pire hei ture, me waitohua e te Kāwana-Tianara.

HE NGOHE - HE AHA TE MAHI A TE PĀREMATA?

Whakataki: Matapakinga

1. Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia matapaki rātou nō hea ngā ture, ā, mā wai e whakarite?
2. Me mahi takirua ngā ākonga hei matapaki me te tuhituhi haere i ngā ture o Aotearoa ka taea e rāua te rapu. Me whakahoki kōrero e ia takirua mō tētahi.

Ngohe matua: Ka pēhea e whakaritea ai he ture?

1. Me mahi takirua, takirōpū iti rānei hei whakawhiti whakaaro mō te pēhea e whakarite ture ai. Tukuna rātou kia whakahoki kōrero mai ki ngā ākonga.
2. Tāruatia te tūtohi 'Pēhea ai te whakarite ture?', tapatapahia ka tītakataka ai. Tohaina atu tētahi kohinga ki tēnā rōpū me tēnā hei whakaraupapa kia tika.
3. Tirohia ngā otinga kia kitea ina hāngai ki te tūtohi 'Ka Pēhea ai te Whakarite ture?'

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

1. He aha ngā painga matua me ngā hēnga matua o te haere o te pire i mua i te whakamanatanga hei ture? (Ka whai wāhi ngā MP katoa me te marea ki te tuku whakaaro).
2. Ka mutu te pānuitanga tuarua ka ahatia te pire?

He ngohe atu anō

1. Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia rapua te ingoa o tētahi pire e tautohetohetia ana i tēnei wā tonu, ā, me tautohu kei tēhea taumata tōna haere.
2. Mātakitaki i tētahi tautohetohe i runga i te Pouaka Whakaata o te Pāremata kei www.parliament.nz, kei www.inthehouse.co.nz rānei.
3. Ka taea e ngā ākonga ā rātou ake pire te tautohetohe me te whai atu i te aratohu. Mā ngā ākonga anō, ngā kaiako rānei tētahi pire e kōwhiri.

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Te Minita mō ngā Take Māori, Koro Wetere, me ngā mema o Te Kōmihana mō te Reo Māori 1987: ko Ray Harlow rātou ko Tīmoti Kāretū, ko Kīngi Ihaka, ko Katerina Te Heikōkō Mataira, ko Anita Moke

PĒHEA AI TE WHAKARITE TURE?

PEPA ARATOHU MŌ TE WHAKAARI TAKITAHU

Matapakina ngā taumata o tētahi pire ina whakatakina ki te Pāremata. Ka tino roa tēnei hātepe - e toru ngā tautohetohe e tū ai ki ngā rangi rerekē. Ka tū ngā tautohetohe i te taiwhanga tautohetohe. Ka hiahia pea ngā ākonga ki te mātakitaki i tētahi tino pire e tautohetohetia ana i te tuatahi (tirohia www.parliament.nz). Whakarōpūhia ngā ākonga. Me kōwhiri e ia rōpū tētahi ariā hei ture hou me te pōti i tētahi heamana. Ka taea te ariā rā te tuhi hei pire.

Whakarōpūhia ngā ākonga. Me kōwhiri e ia rōpū tētahi heamana.



Ka pānuihia e te heamana te pire ki te rōpū. Matapaki ngā painga, ngā hēnga hoki. Me whakaaro ki ngā tāngata ka pānga atu me ngā take e pā atu ai ki a rātou. Pōtīhia ina whakaae atu rānei kia tukua te pire nei ki tētahi atu taumata. Ina whakaae mai te nuinga ki te pire ka tukua te pire ki te taumata o te komiti whiriwhiri.



Kōwhirihia ētahi takirua mai i tēnei rōpū kia whiti atu ki tēnā rōpū. Whakamāramahia tā kōrua pire ki te rōpū hou kātahi ka matapakina kia pēhea e whakapai ake ai. Ka hoki atu ia takirua ki tō rāua ake rōpū hei whakahoki kōrero mō ngā whakaaro i puta mai i tērā atu rōpū.



Matapakina ngā whakaaro kua tukua mai me te whakaae rānei ina pai ake rānei te pire. Pōtīhia ngā panonitanga o te pire i tēnei taumata, ā, ina whakaae mai te nuinga ka tukua te pire ki te komiti whiriwhiri o te Whare katoa.



Pānuihia anōtia te pire ā-rārangi, ā-rārangi me te panoni i ētahi āhua ina whakaaro ai.



Meatia te matapaki whakamutunga. E kore te pire e panonihia i tēnei wā engari ka taea e ngā ākonga te ki atu āe rānei ka tautokohia. He pōti whakamutunga. Ina whakaae mai te nuinga kua 'pāhitia' te pire.



Hoatu te pire ki te kaiako hei waitohu. Ana, kua whakamanahia te pire hei ture.

TE TAHUA ME NGĀ TĀKE

Whakataki: He kai roro mō te Tahua me ngā tāke

- 1 Ka utu tāke hokohoko koe (GST) ina aha:
A. Ina hoko taonga
E. Ina hanga taonga hei hoko atu
I. Ina kaute taonga.
- 2 Kia whakapaua te \$2 ki tētahi inu, e hia te wāhanga tāke (Tāke Hokohoko)?
A. \$1
E. 20c
I. 30c
O. Karekau - e kore te tamariki e utu tāke.
- 3 Ka utu tāke moni whiwhi kia:
A. whakapau moni
E. penapena moni
I. whiwhi moni.
- 4 Ko ēhea o ēnei ka whakapau moni te Kāwanatanga?
A. ki ngā pēke
E. ki te mātauranga
I. ki ngā rohe toa tāuhi.

Ngohe matua: Māu te Tahua e kōwhiri

Tohaina ngā kape o te pepa mahi tahua.

Kī atu, kua wehea te pepa mahi ki te moni puta, ki te moni whakapau hoki. (Whakamāramahia ēnei kupu).

1. Moni puta

Mā ngā ākonga e kōwhiri nō ēhea wāhi tāke te moni puta. Me puta whakaaro i ngā ākonga mō te nui atu o te moni puta ka tangohia i ngā wāhi tāke me te iti iho hoki ka tangohia i wāhi kē, mutu ana, me mārama pū ā rātou take mō te kaha tāke i ētahi mea.

2. Moni whakapaunga

Mā ngā ākonga e kōwhiri te ōrau o te moni whakapaunga hei tuku atu ki tēnā wāhi me tēnā.

Me puta whakaaro i ngā ākonga mō te nui atu o te moni ka hoatu ki ētahi wāhi me te iti iho hoki o te moni ka hoatu ki wāhi kē, mutu ana, me mārama pū ngā take i hoatu moni ki ētahi mea.

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

1. He aha ētahi kaupapa mā te Kāwanatanga hei whakapau moni?
2. Me tango moni e rātou i hea?
3. Ka pēhea te whakapau moni me ngā tāke e rārangihia ana i te Tahua e āwhina ai i te taiohi?

He ngohe atu anō

Whakaaturia e ngā ākonga ngā kōwhiringa mō te moni puta me te moni whakapau ki tētahi tūtohi porowhita.

Mātakitaki i te whakatakoto Tahua ki te Pāremata kei www.treasury.govt.nz/budget, kei www.inthehouse.co.nz rānei.

PEPA MAHI TAHUA

Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia whakaaro rātou ko rātou te Kāwanatanga e whakarite ana i te Tahua. Me whakaaro rātou nō hea te moni whiwhi, ā, me pēhea hoki e whakapau ai.

Moni whiwhi

Kōwhiriha e hia ōrau o te moni whiwhi ka hua mai i tēnā wāhi me tēnā.

Tāke Moni Whiwhi

Tāke Kamupene

Waipiro

Tūpeka

Tāke Hokohoko

Tāke Waka

Tuhia ngā take mō te nui o te tāke i kohia ai i ētahi wāhi me te iti iho i kohia kētia ai i ētahi atu wāhi. He aha e nui atu ai te tāke e tangohia ai i tēnā mea i tō tēnā atu?

Moni whakapaunga

Kōwhiriha e hia ōrau o te moni whakapau ka tukua atu ki tēnā kaupapa me tēnā.

Hauora

Mātauranga

Ārai Hoariri

Ngā Rori

Oranga Tangata

Ngā Whare

Tuhia ngā take mō te nui o te moni e tukua atu ai ki ētahi kaupapa me te iti iho e tukua atu ai ki kaupapa kē. He aha e nui atu ai te mōni ka tuku ki tēnā kaupapa i tā tēnā atu?



Ko wai a wai i te Pāremata?

HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

This theme will increase students' understanding of the many roles people play in Parliament. Some roles are filled by elected members and some are held by officials who are appointed to carry out specific duties. Students will be introduced to examples of Māori who have held a number of these roles.

HE PUNA REO
- BUILDING
UNDERSTANDING

NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO - LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding:

- of the different traditions of Parliament
- of the distinct roles held by people in Parliament
- that some roles are filled by MPs, and others by officials (staff of Parliament).

Lead a discussion on the different types of leadership in traditional and contemporary Māori society:

- Kaiārahitanga
- Rangatiratanga
- Kaiarataki
- Kaiwhakahaere.

Discuss the Māori use of ceremony, e.g., pōwhiri, the different roles that people play and the formal protocols and procedures used.

Note the definition of 'ārahi' in *He Pātaka Kupu*:

Ka haere i mua, i te taha tonu rānei o tētahi atu, kia mōhio ai ia ki te huarahi hei whai māna.



INTRODUCING CARD 4 - PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT

People have specific duties in Parliament. Not all roles are held by elected representatives, i.e., MPs. Some roles are official and ceremonial ones and are an important part of how Parliament works. People in these roles support the work done by the MPs. These roles include the Clerk of the House and the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Background information State Opening of Parliament

Elections are held every three years. Once the final election results have been announced Parliament must meet within six weeks. But first, a special ceremony takes place to 'open' Parliament's new three-year term. This ceremony is called the State Opening of Parliament and it takes two days.

On the first day, the members of Parliament are 'sworn in'. This means they swear their allegiance, or loyalty, to the Sovereign. Members may do this in English or Māori. This process is called 'taking the oath of allegiance'. Once all members are sworn in, they elect a new Speaker of the House from the elected MPs.

On the second day, the formal ceremony to open Parliament takes place. The Governor-General's messenger (called the Usher of the Black Rod) is sent to the debating chamber to summon members of Parliament into the Legislative Council Chamber.

The House of Representatives is locked for the start of the State Opening. This is symbolic – it shows that the House is independent from the Sovereign. The Usher of the Black Rod knocks three times before the Serjeant-at-Arms (on behalf of the Speaker) allows the door to be opened. Then the Usher summons the MPs to the Legislative Council Chamber where the Governor-General is waiting for them.

The Governor-General or the Sovereign then gives a speech (called the Speech from the Throne), outlining the Government's plans for the next three years.

Māori in important roles

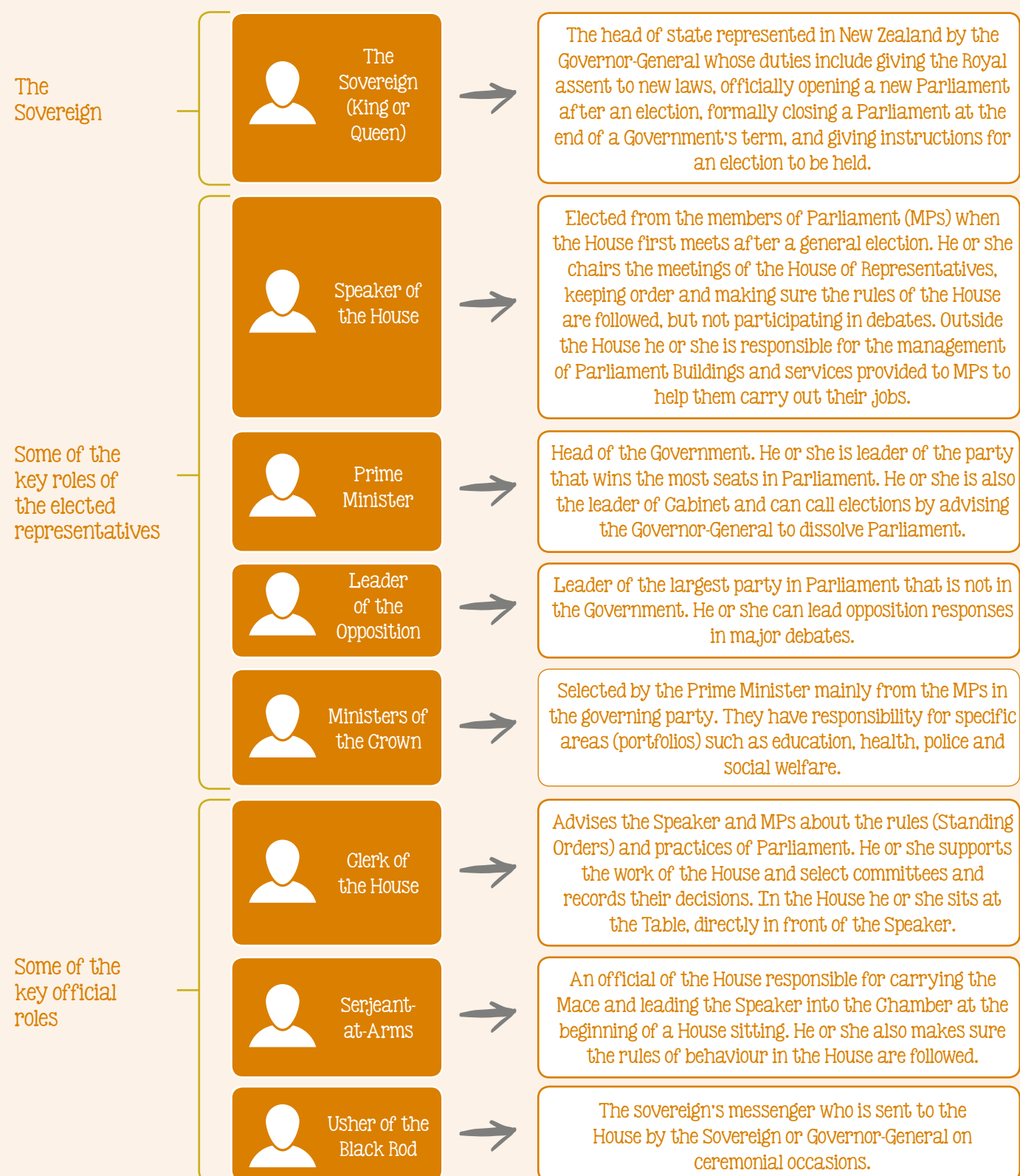
The first Māori Governor-General was Paul Reeves, in 1985, followed by Lt. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Jerry Mateparae who was appointed in 2011. By 2012 New Zealand had had 16 governors and 20 governors general.

Peter Tapsell was Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives from 1993 to 1996. He was the first Māori Speaker, and the first Speaker since 1943 to hold the role while not a member of the governing party.



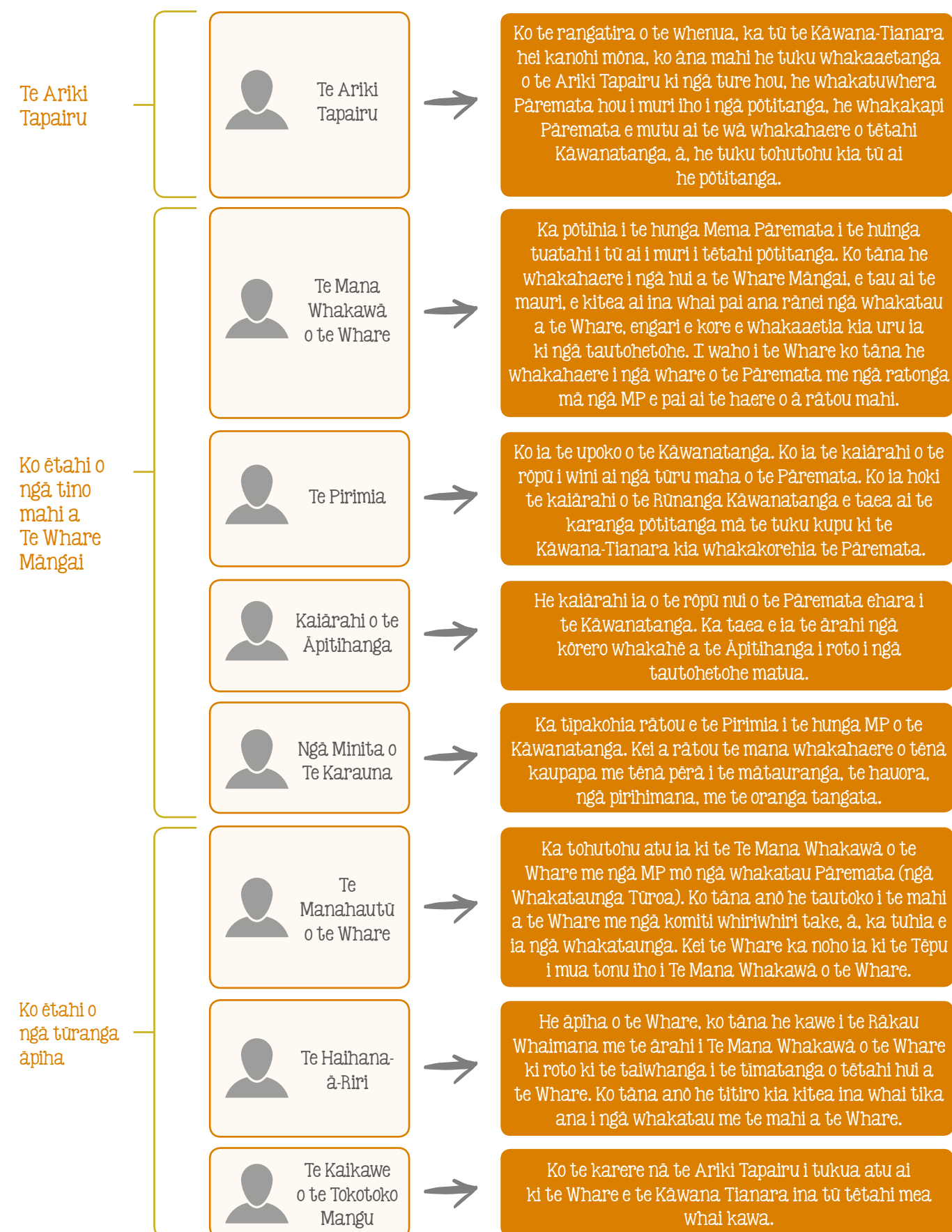
WHO'S WHO IN PARLIAMENT?

Many of the people in Parliament have special roles. Some of the people are elected as our representatives and others are appointed to official roles.



KO WAI A WAI I TE PĀREMATA?

He mahi motuhake tā te nuinga o ngā tāngata kei te Pāremata. Ko ētahi tāngata ka pōtīhia hei kanohi mō tātou, ko ētahi atu hei whakaki i ngā tūranga āpiha.



HE NGOHE - KO WAI A WAI I TE PĀREMATA?

I tēnei akoranga ka whai wāhi ngā ākonga ki te whakawhanake māramatanga e pā ana ki ngā mahi hirahira a te Pāremata. Mā konei hoki ka whakapakari i ō rātou māramatanga ki ngā kawa me ngā mahi a tēnā tangata me tēnā i roto i te Pāremata.

Ngohe whakataki: Ko wai au? He kēmu rapu hoa

Matapakina ngā momo mahi e tautoko ai i ngā mahi a te Pāremata me te tautohu hoki i ngā haepapa mō ia momo mahi. Tāruatia te tūtohi *Ko wai a wai i te Pāremata?* Ka tapatapahi ai, he tangata me tana mahi, he tangata me tana mahi. Ka taea te waiho tēnei ngohe mā te takitahi, te takirua rānei rā hei hono i ngā mahi ki ngā tāngata tika. Hoatu rānei te ingoa o ngā momo mahi ki ētahi ākonga, ngā whakamārama o ngā momo mahi ki ētahi atu. Ka huri haere ngā ākonga i te akomanga me te pātai atu ki a rātou anō mō te āhua o tēnā mahi me tēnā kia rapua te kaimahi tika mō ia mahi. He ngohe takirōpū pea tēnei i runga i te tokomaha o ngā ākonga kei te akomanga.

Ngohe matua: Kaiārahitanga, he mahi, he haepapa

Tuhia tētahi tuhinga mō ngā mahi o tētahi mema o te Pāremata, o te Pirimia, o te Kaiārahi o te Āpitihanga rānei. Me uru ēnei kōrero:

- Te ingoa o te tūranga
- Te whāinga o te mahi
- Ngā momo mahi me mahi
- Ngā ine mahi (ka pēhea e mōhiotia ai ina pai rānei ā rātou mahi)
- Whanaungatanga (ko wai hei mahi tahi me rātou)
- Ngā pūkenga (e tutuki pai ai te mahi)
- Tohu mātauranga (kia tutuki pai te mahi).

Ka taea pea e ngā ākonga kia hāngai ngā mahi ki a rātou anō me te matakai i ngā pūkenga o te kaiārahitanga:

- Ka pēhea e whakaatu ai i te pūkenga kaiārahitanga i roto i āu rōpū?
- He aha ngā momo ture hei ārahi i ngā kaiārahi i roto i āu rōpū?
- He aha ngā momo motika me ngā haepapa o ngā mema o ngā rōpū?

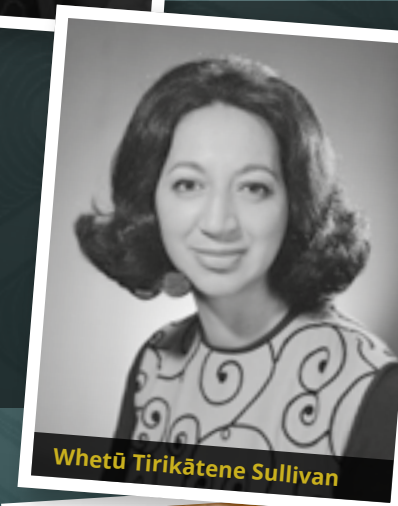
Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

1. He aha e motuhake ai ngā mahi, ngā hātepe, me te kawa o te Pāremata?
2. Kia pēhea e whakataurite ai i ēnei āhuatanga ki ō te marae āhuatanga?
3. He aha te take e noho taiapa ai te Mana Whakawā o te Whare me te kore e āhei ki te uru ki ngā tautohetohe?
4. Tautohua ētahi momo mahi o te Pāremata me ngā kawa ka whāia e tēnā kaimahi me tēnā me ngā take pea e pērā ai.
5. He aha ngā āhua kounga o tētahi kaiārahi tino pai, ā, he aha hoki ōna haepapa ki ētahi atu tāngata?

He ngohe atu anō

1. Kōwhiriha tētahi tūranga o te Pāremata kātahi ka rangahau i taua tūranga.
2. Mai i te tau 1984, kua noho ko te pōwhiri hei tino wāhanga o te Whakatuwheratanga o te Pāremata. Rangahaua taua Whakatuwheratanga kia tautohu haere ai i ngā tūmomo mahi me ngā kawa. Ki ōu whakaaro kei taua Whakatuwheratanga ētahi āhuatanga hei whakarerekē, hei tāpiri atu rānei?



Māori i te Pāremata

HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

This theme will aim to highlight Māori participation in the work of Parliament since its early days and present some events in the history of our Parliament which are of significance to Māori. Students will be introduced to the role that many Māori have played.

HE PUNA REO - BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

Lead a discussion on the concept of representation. Explore the different dimensions of the meaning of:

- Māngaitanga
- Māngai
- Kanohi.

Note the definition of 'māngai' in *He Pātaka Kupu*:

He tangata ka riro māna e kōrero, e kōkiri tētahi kaupapa mā tētahi rōpū.

NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO - LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding of:

- Māori representation in Parliament
- the key roles that Māori have played in Parliament.



Matangireia – Te rūma huihui tuatahi a te Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Māori

INTRODUCING CARD 5 - MĀORI IN PARLIAMENT

Use Card 5 to help your students build their knowledge about the many roles that Māori have played in Parliament. Help students develop an understanding of the context in which the Māori MPs work – the location and the language they use.

Background information

Timeline of events in the evolution of our Parliament which are significant to Māori.

- 1840** Treaty of Waitangi signed.
- 1863** New Zealand Government become responsible for Māori Affairs (previously the responsibility of the British Government).
- 1867** Māori gain the right to vote and are allocated four seats in Parliament.
- 1868** First Māori members of Parliament elected: Frederick Nene Russell, Mete Kīngi Te Rangi Paetahi, Tāreha Te Moananui and John Patterson.
- 1872** First two Maori Executive Council members were appointed. They were Wiremu Katene and Wiremu Parata. Wiremu tako Ngatata (Wi Tako) and Mohena Kohere were appointed to the Legislative Council and served until 1887.
- 1884** Wī Pere elected to Parliament as the MP for Eastern Māori.
- 1893** Māori women gain the right to vote. James Carroll becomes the first Māori to win a general electorate seat.
- 1899** James Carroll becomes the first Māori to hold the cabinet position of Minister of Native Affairs, which he holds until 1912.
- 1905** Āpirana Ngata elected as MP for Eastern Māori, a seat he holds until 1943.
- 1909** Āpirana Ngata first appointed as a Minister. James Carroll appointed as acting Prime Minister for a time and again in 1911.
- 1949** First female Māori MP Iriaka Rātana elected as MP for Western Māori.
- 1972** A Māori language petition is delivered to Parliament calling for the inclusion of te reo Māori in primary and secondary schools. This action ultimately led to the establishment of kōhanga reo, kura kaupapa Māori, iwi radio and, in 2004, Māori Television.
- 1975** Māori Land March from Te Hapua, in the Far North, to Parliament led by Whina Cooper. The marchers present a petition with 60,000 signatures demanding that Māori land grievances be addressed by the Crown. Also in this year, the Waitangi Tribunal is set up under the Treaty of Waitangi Act to investigate and make recommendations on claims brought by Māori relating to actions or omissions of the Crown, that breach the promises made in the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 1985** Waitangi Tribunal powers increase.
- 1987** Māori becomes an official language.
- 1993** Peter Tapsell becomes the first Māori Speaker.
- 1995** Waikato-Tainui become the first iwi to sign a Treaty Settlement deal.
- 1997** MPs are able to speak te reo Māori as of right in the House of Representatives.
- 2004** Foreshore and Seabed hīkoi to Parliament. Tariana Tūria establishes the Māori Party.
- 2010** Simultaneous interpretation of te reo Māori in the House of Representatives.



MĀORI IN PARLIAMENT

Māori seats in Parliament

Throughout the 1850s and 1860s Māori pressed for political representation as a right of British subjects. The Māori Representation Act of 1867 established four seats in Parliament for Māori representatives – three in the North Island and one in the South Island. This acknowledged the large land-holdings of Māori; the taxes being paid by Māori; and the equality of Māori guaranteed in Article III of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Frederick Nene Russell, Mete Kīngi Te Rangi Paetahi, Tāreha Te Moananui and John Patterson took their places as the first Māori MPs in 1868.

Until 1975 Māori people voted only in the Māori electorates. After 1975 Māori were able to choose whether to vote in a Māori or general electorate. Since MMP was introduced in 1996, the number of Māori seats has been proportional to the number of people on the Māori electoral roll. In the 2011 election there were seven Māori seats in Parliament. Every five years Māori can choose whether to be on the Māori or general roll.

Can MPs speak Māori in Parliament?

When Māori first entered Parliament most Māori spoke only te reo Māori. The first Māori MPs encountered problems with language although interpreters were provided in the House. They were able to deliver their speeches in Māori but it was difficult for Māori MPs to take government policy out to their people, as bills and other parliamentary papers affecting Māori were mostly in English. Between 1889 and 1910, an annual series of relevant legislation was printed in Māori, and between 1881 and 1906 there was a Māori Hansard, Nga Korero Paramete, which contained the speeches of Māori MPs and speeches by other MPs on native affairs.

Since 1997 Parliament has provided an interpreter for those MPs who wish to speak in Māori. In 2010 simultaneous interpretation of te reo Māori commenced in the House of Representatives. This means that speeches in Māori in the House are interpreted into English as they are delivered.

SOME WELL-KNOWN MĀORI MPS OF THE PAST

Important leaders of Māori society have represented their people in Parliament. The timeline in this unit lists some of the events of significance to Māori.

James Carroll, known as Timi Kara, was elected to Parliament in 1887. In 1893 he was the first Māori to win a general rather than a Māori seat; no other Māori MP did this until 1975. Carroll became acting Prime Minister in 1909 and 1911, the first Māori to hold that position.

Iriaka Rātana was the first Māori woman elected to the New Zealand Parliament. She won the Western Māori electorate for Labour in 1949, a seat she held until 1969.

Āpirana Ngata was elected MP for Eastern Māori in 1905 and promoted to Cabinet in 1909. On becoming Native Affairs Minister in 1928 he initiated many land schemes. He was knighted in 1927 and retained his seat until 1943.



ĒTAHI KANOHI MĀORI RONGONUI O MUA

Kua tū ētahi tino tāngata o te pāpori Māori hei kanohi mō te iwi ki te Pāremata. Ko te rārangi wā kei tēnei kōwae ako ētahi tino mahi e hāngai pū ana ki te iwi Māori.

Ko James Carroll i te mōhio whānuitia, ko Timi Kara, i uru ai ki te Pāremata i te tau 1887. Ko ia te Māori tuatahi i toa ai ki tētahi tūru whānui kua ki tētahi tūru Māori; kāore i pērā anō tae mai ki te tau 1975. I ngā tau 1909 me 1911 i tū ai a Timi Kara hei Pirimia whakakapi, ko ia te Māori tuatahi kia pērā.

Ko Iriaka Rātana te wahine Māori tuatahi i tū ai hei kanohi i te Pāremata o Aotearoa. I toa ai ia hei kanohi mō Reipa i te rohe pōti o Te Tai Hauāuru i te tau 1949, ā, ka noho tonu i taua tūru tae atu ki te tau 1969.

I pōtihia a Āpirana Ngata mō te rohe pōti o Te Tai Rāwhiti i te tau 1905, ā, i te tau 1909 i kōwhirihia ia hei mema o te Rūnanga Kāwanatanga. Nō tona tūnga hei Minita Take Māori i te tau 1928 ka hāpaingia e ia ngā kaupapa ahuhenua. I te tau 1927 i whakawhiwhi ai ia ki te tohu Tā, ā, ka noho tonu ia i tōna tūru tae mai ki te tau 1943.



MĀORI I TE PĀREMATA

Ngā tūru mō ngā kanohi Māori i te Pāremata

Putā noa i ngā tekau tau 1850, 1860 i kaha kī atu ai te iwi Māori kia whai kanohi rātou i te ao tōrangapū, he tika hoki tērā nō rātou i raro i te Karauna o Ingarangi. I roto i Te Ture Māori Representation o te tau 1867 i whakaaetia kia whakatūria kia whā ngā tūru mō ngā kanohi Māori – e toru mō Te Ika-a-Māui, kotahi mō Te Wai Pounamu. Nā konei i mihia ai te whenua nō te Māori tonu, ngā tāke i utua ai e te Māori; me te ōritenga i ki taurangitia e te Wāhanga III o Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Ko Frederick Nene Russell rātou ko Mete Kīngi Te Rangi Paetahi, ko Tāreha Te Moananui, ko John Patterson ngā MP Māori tuatahi i noho ki te Pāremata i te tau 1868.

Taka mai ki te tau 1975 i pōtihia anake te iwi Māori i ngā rohe pōti Māori. Nō muri mai i te tau 1975 ka wātea ai te iwi Māori ki te kōwhiri mai i te rohe pōti Māori, te rohe pōti whānui rānei hei rohe pōti mō rātou. Nō te whakatakinga mai o MMP i te tau 1996 kua hāngai te maha o ngā tūru Māori ki te tokomaha o ngā tāngata Māori kei te rārangi ingoa pōti Māori. I te pōtītanga o te tau 2011 e whitu ngā tūru Māori i te Pāremata. I ia rima tau, i ia rima tau ka wātea mai ngā tāngata Māori ki te kōwhiri ko tēhea rārangi ingoa mā rātou, te mea Māori, te mea whānui rānei.

Ka taea e ngā mema Pāremata te kōrero Māori i te Pāremata?

I te urunga tuatahi o ngā mema Māori ki te Pāremata, kōrero Māori noa te nuinga o ngāi Māori. I raru ngā MP Māori tuatahi i te reo ahakoa he kaiwhakapākehā ā-waha hei āwhina i a rātou i te Whare. I kauhautia ki te reo Māori i te Whare, engari i uaua mā ngā MP Māori te kawē i ngā kaupapa here a te Kāwanatanga ki te iwi i te mea ko te nuinga o ngā pire me ērā atu pepa o te Pāremata i tuhia ki te reo Pākehā. I waenganui i ngā tau 1889 haere atu ki te tau 1910, i tāia ngā ture e hāngai pū ana ki te iwi Māori ki te reo Māori, ā, i waenganui i ngā tau 1881 ki te 1906 i whakaritea mai he 'Hansard Māori', arā, ko Nga Korero Paramete, i roto rā ko ngā whaikōrero nā ngā MP Māori me ētahi atu kōrero nā ētahi atu MP mō ngā take Māori.

Mai anō i te tau 1997 he kaiwhakapākehā ā-waha i te Pāremata mō ērā MP e hiahia ana ki te kōrero Māori. I te tau 2010 ka timata te tukutahi ā-waha o te reo Māori ki te reo Pākehā i te Whare Māngai. Arā, i te wā ka kōrero Māori ētahi MP ka rongopū ērā atu mema me te motu i te whakapākehātanga ā-waha i taua wā tonu e kōrerohia ana te reo Māori.

HE NGOHE - MĀORI I TE PĀREMATA

I tēnei akoranga ka whai wāhi ngā ākonga ki te tūhura i ngā mahi a te Pāremata e hāngai ana ki te iwi Māori nō roto i ngā tau ka hori. Mā te āta tiro tiro i ēnei tūmomo mahi ka piki te māramatanga o ngā ākonga ki te whanaungatanga o te Māori i te Pāremata, ā, ka wānanga hoki i ngā whakatutukitanga a ngā takitahi, ngā rōpū hoki.

Ngohe whakataki: Tirohanga whānui

- 1. Whakaaturia te rārangi wā o ngā mahi a te Pāremata nō roto i ngā tau ka hori e hāngai pū ana ki te iwi Māori. Matapakina aua mahi me ngā tāngata i whai hua ai.
- 2. Ki ōu whakaaro, ka pēhea aua mahi i tautoko ai i te manapori i Aotearoa?

Ngohe matua: Rangahau ana i ētahi mahi

He mahi tēnei mā te takitahi, te takirua rānei hei rangahau i tētahi o ngā mahi nō te rārangi wā. Ko ētahi pātai ārahi pea:

- He aha te tūmomo mahi, he aha i hāngai pū ai ki te iwi Māori?
- Nā te mahi rā i puta mai ai he tika, he whakamarumarū? Mō wai?
- I pēhea i tutuki ai ēnei motika, ēnei whakamarumarū? Nā wai i whakatutuki?
- He aha ngā painga me ngā hēnga o te whakatutukitanga o ēnei motika, ēnei whakamarumarū? He aha te pānga mai?
- I tautoko tēnei mai i te manapori i Aotearoa? Pēhea?

Me whakaatu ā-ataata e ngā ākonga, arā, mā tētahi pānui me te tuhi mai i tētahi whaikōrero 1–2 meneti te roa hei whakataki, hei whakamārama hoki i taua mahi me tō te mahi rā tautoko i te manapori i Aotearoa.

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai:

- 1. He aha ngā mea kua ākona mai e koe mō te whai wāhi mai a te iwi Māori ki te manapori, ā, i pēhea hoki i panoni haere ai i roto i ngā tau ka hori?
- 2. Me whakaaro ki ngā take e tautohetohetia ana i Aotearoa i tēnei wā tonu. Ki ōu nā whakaaro he aha ngā panoninga ka puta mai i roto i ngā tau o tō oranga?

He ngohe atu anō

Tautohua ētahi atu mahi e whakaaro ana koe me noho ki te rārangi wā me ngā take hoki e whakaaro nā koe.



Ko te Pāremata me au – He wāhi mōku?

Te Reo Māori i te Pāremata i ngā tau ki muri kotahi rau whā tekau neke atu

1967 – Ka whakapōmautia e Te Māori Representation Act ngā iwi Māori e whā.	1972 – Te piri tuwhiri (Native Councils Bill) i whakamāramatia ā kōwhirianga, i tāia ki roto i te reo Māori.	Ngā tau 1970 – E toru ngā kōwhirianga i whakapōmautia ā kōwhirianga i te reo Māori. I tēnei wā, ko te reo Māori te reo matua o te Pāremata.	1979 – Nā te Legislative Council i whakamāramatia ngā piri i whakamāramatia ā kōwhirianga me te tāia wāhi ki roto i te wāhi kōwhiri.	1980 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1981 – Nā te Kōwhirianga Tūroa i whakamāramatia ngā piri i whakamāramatia ā kōwhirianga me te tāia wāhi ki roto i te wāhi kōwhiri.	1982 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1983 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1984 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1985 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1986 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1987 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1988 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1989 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1990 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1991 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1992 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1993 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1994 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1995 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1996 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1997 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1998 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	1999 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2000 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2001 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2002 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2003 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2004 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2005 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2006 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2007 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2008 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2009 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.	2010 – Ka tāia ngā Whakakōwhirianga Tūroa ki roto i te reo Māori.
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HEI WHAKATAKI I TE KAUPAPA - INTRODUCING THE THEME

The aim of this theme is to help students understand the relationship between Parliament and their lives.

HE PUNA REO - BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

Lead a discussion of taking social action and the many ways to do this - Ngā kōkiri take.

Explore the language of haka in communicating thoughts on social issues.

Note definition of haka in *He Pātaka Kupu*:

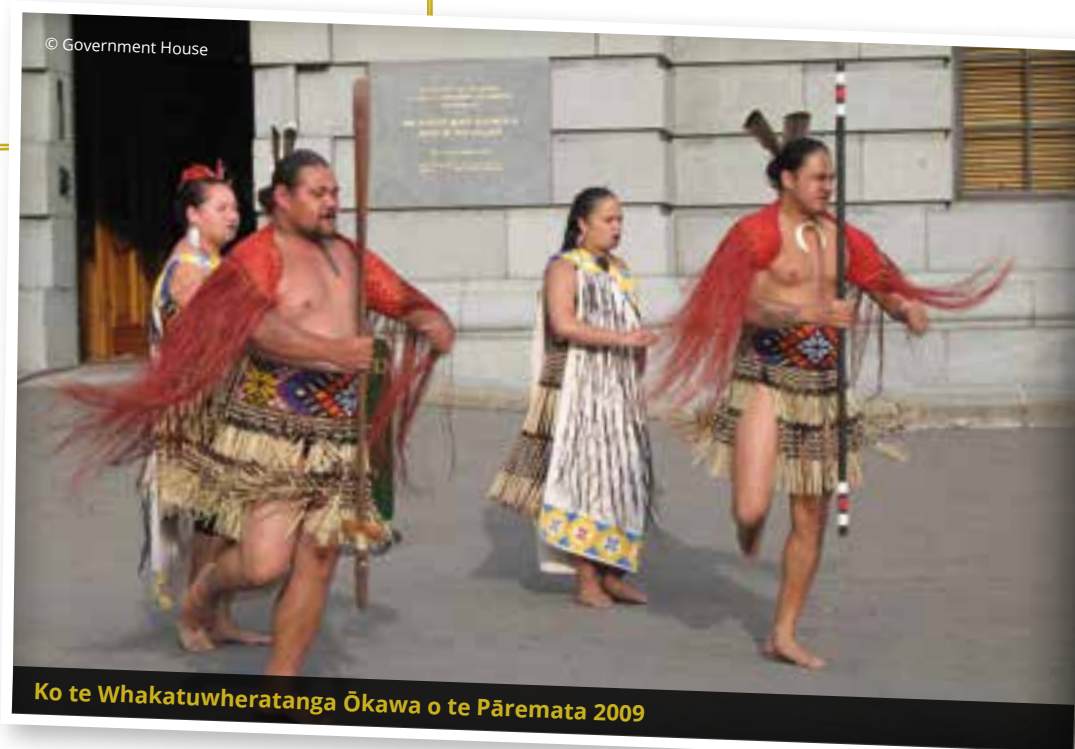
Ka whakaputa i ngā whakaaro ki tētahi kaupapa me te haere anō o ngā ringa, te pūkana anō o ngā karu, te whātero anō o te arero, te takahi anō o te waewae, ki te whakatinana i ngā kupu e whakapuakina rā.



NGĀ WHĀINGA AKO - LEARNING INTENTIONS

Information and activities in this theme will allow students to develop an understanding of:

- social action as part of democracy
- how students can make their voices, and those of their community, heard to influence the work of Parliament.



INTRODUCING CARD 6 - PARLIAMENT AND ME - WHERE DO I FIT IN?

Card 6 shows a group of young people at Parliament. Young people often visit Parliament, some are on educational visits to see Parliament and learn more about how it works, while others are there to observe or to hear the debate on a particular issue.

Background information

What impact does the work of Parliament have on my life, my whānau and my community?

- I am represented in Parliament by MPs.
- When I am 18 years old I am able to vote for an electorate MP and a political party.
- I am entitled to present my views to Parliament on any issues that interest or concern me.
- I can help to make change by actively participating in my community and society.
- I can make a difference in my community if there is an issue of importance to me and my whānau. My actions can contribute to a change in the law.
- In order to make change, we need to form opinions and bring our concerns to decision makers. If we want to change a law we need to do this through Parliament.

What are some ways that I can participate in the work of Parliament?

- Talk to other people in my whānau and community about an issue that affects everyone.
- Organise a meeting in the community.
- Form a group to lobby for support from an MP.
- Locate the local MP's office and arrange to meet with him or her.
- Write to the newspaper expressing my opinion on an issue.
- Organise a petition.
- Make a submission to a Parliamentary Select Committee.

What are some examples of individuals and groups who have effected change?

- Ngā Tamatoa presented a petition to Parliament in 1972 which contributed to changes relating to te reo Māori. These changes ultimately led to the establishment of kōhanga reo and kura kaupapa Māori.
- Whina Cooper led the Land March in 1975 which contributed to many changes relating to Māori land, the establishment of the Waitangi Tribunal and the setting up of the treaty settlement process.
- Young people made submissions to the 2010 Inquiry into Tobacco Use which helped to make changes to how tobacco is regulated and promoted in Aotearoa.

What does my local member of Parliament do for me, my whānau, my community and our country?

A member of Parliament's main role is to act as a representative for the people. You can keep your MP informed of issues of interest or concern to you and your whānau. If there is a large number of people with the same or similar concerns, the MP can take that concern to Parliament.



PARLIAMENT AND ME - WHERE DO I FIT IN?

See and hear Parliament

Finding out what is happening in Parliament can help you form opinions about what is important to you and if there is an issue before Parliament that could affect you. Anyone of any age can watch and listen to Parliament live. For many years, the public have been able to listen to Parliamentary sessions on the radio. Today, you can also watch Parliament live on television or the Internet, or you can download podcasts. If you are in Wellington you can also sit in the public gallery of Parliament and watch. It is now easier than ever to know what is going on in Parliament.

Presenting views to Parliament

Sometimes young people come to Parliament to present their ideas on issues that they consider important. Other ways you can make your views known are listed below.

Contact your Member of Parliament

If you have an opinion about an issue under discussion in Parliament, let your local member of Parliament know what you think and why. Anyone can contact their Member of Parliament to ask a question or to let the member know what they think about matters that are being discussed in the Parliament. Members of Parliament have offices in their electorate or you can contact them at Parliament in Wellington.

Make a submission

Anyone of any age can make a submission to a select committee. If you feel strongly about a matter that is under discussion, you can write to the committee and tell them what you think. You don't have to know everything about the matter, but you do need to do some preparation so you can clearly explain the ideas that you feel will improve the proposed law - or why you think the law should not be changed. You may even be invited to go to the committee in person to tell them what you think, i.e., make an oral submission.

PETITION PARLIAMENT

If you feel you want to take more direct action about an issue that is affecting you, your whānau, or your community, you can organise a petition or sign someone else's.

A petition is a request for Parliament to change a law, investigate an issue, or change how they deal with an issue. It can be signed by one person or lots of people. The petition is presented by an MP to Parliament, where a select committee considers it. The committee then reports to the

House, recommending what response (if any) the Government should make.

Before signing a petition, make sure you know what it is about and that you agree with what it is asking.

Remember, the more people who sign the petition, the more powerful it is.

There are strict rules about how petitions should be set out. For more information, go to www.parliament.nz

KO TE PĀREMATA ME AU - HE WĀHI MŌKU?

Kia tae ā-tinana atu ki te Pāremata

Mā te rapu mōhio mō ngā mahi a te Pāremata ka āwhina i ōu whakaaro mō ngā take mātuatua ki a koe, ā, ka mōhio hoki koe ina whakatakoto mai i tētahi take ki mua i te aroaro o te Pāremata e pānga mai rā ki a koe. Ka taea e te tangata ahakoa e hia tau te pakeke te mātakitaki i te Pāremata me te whakarongo ki ngā kōrero. I roto mai i ngā tau maha kua huri ake kua pērā te marea, arā, te whakarongo ki ngā kōrero o te Pāremata i te reo irirangi. I ēnei rā ka taea hoki e koe te mātakitaki i te Pāremata mā te pouaka whakaata, mā te ipurangi rānei, mā te tango mai rānei i ngā pakihere rokiroki. Mehemea kei Pōneke koe ka taea te noho atu ki te taiwhanga tūmatanui mātakitaki atu ai. I āianei kua māmā rawa atu te rapu mōhio mō ngā mahi o te Pāremata.

PETIHANA I TE PĀREMATA

Tāpae whakaaro ki te Pāremata

I ētahi wā ka tae ā-tinana atu ētahi taiohi ki te Pāremata ki te tāpae i ō rātou whakaaro mō ngā take e mātuatua ana ki a rātou. E rārangi ana ki raro ko ētahi atu huarahi hei tāpae i ōu whakaaro.

Whakapā atu ki tō mema Pāremata

Mēnā he whakaaro tōu mō tētahi take e matapakina ana i te Pāremata, me whakamōhio atu i tō mema Pāremata i taua whakaaro me te take e pēnā ai koe. Ka taea e ngā tangata katoa ngā mema Pāremata te whakapā atu ki te tuku pātai, ki te whakamōhio atu rānei i ō rātou whakaaro mō ngā kaupapa kei te matapakina i te Pāremata. He tari tō tēnā mema me tēnā i tō rātou rohe pōti, ka taea rānei te whakapā atu ki a rātou i te Pāremata i Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Tuku tāpaetanga

Ka taea e te tangata ahakoa e hia tau te pakeke te tuku tāpaetanga ki tētahi komiti whiriwhiri take. Ina kaha ōu kare ā-roto mō tētahi kaupapa e matapakina ana, ka taea e koe te tuhi kōrero ki te komiti hei tāpae i ōu nā whakaaro. Ehara te mea me mōhio pū koe ki te kaupapa ia, engari me āta whakarite i ōu whakaaro e taea ai e koe te āta whakamārama atu i ōu kare ā-roto hei whakapai ake i taua tauira ture - i ōu whakaaro rānei kia kava e panoni i taua ture. Tēnā pea ka karangahia koe kia tū koe ki mua i te aroaro o te komiti tāpae ai i ōu whakaaro.

Ina whakaaro ana koe kia kotahi atu koe ki te Pāremata mō tētahi take e kaha pā ana ki a koe, tō whānau, tō hapori rānei ka taea e koe tētahi petihana te whakarite, te petihana rānei nā tētahi atu te waitohu.

Ko te petihana he inoi ki te Pāremata kia panonihia tētahi ture, kia tūhura i tētahi take, kia panoni rānei i pēhea tā rātou whai ake i tētahi take. Ka waitohua e te takitahi, e te takitini rānei. Ka tāpaea e tētahi MP ki te Pāremata ki reira whiriwhirihia ai e tētahi komiti whiriwhiri take. Ka tuku pūrongo te komiti rā ki te Pāremata me ō rātou whakaaro kia ahatia taua petihana e te Kāwanatanga.

I mua i tō waitohu petihana me mātua mōhio koe ki te kaupapa, me whakaae hoki koe ki tā te petihana e wawata ai.

Kia maumahara, ka tokomaha kē atu te hunga waitohu, ka kaha kē atu te mana o te petihana.

He whakataua anō hoki kei te mea me pēhea te whakatakoto petihanga. Tirohia www.parliament.nz ina hiahia kōrero atu anō.



HE NGOHE - KO TE PĀREMATA ME AU

I tēnei akoranga ka whai wāhi ngā ākonga ki te whakaaroaro i ngā take mātuatua me te whakarite mahere hei whakatutuki i aua take. Mā konei ka whakawhanake ngā ākonga i tō rātou māramatanga ki ngā huarahi e taea ai e rātou ō rātou hapori te āwhina, te tautoko kia pai ake te noho.

Ngohe whakataki: Matapakinga

Ki atu ki ngā ākonga kia whakaaro rātou kua puta mai he mahere hei hanga huarahi matua ki runga ki te papa tākaro o tō rātou kura. He pēhea ō rātou whakaaro ki tērā mahere? He aha ngā momo mahi ka taea e rātou kia whakamarumarū i ngā matea o te hapori?

Ngohe matua: Poutautoko mō tō hapori

Matapaki tahi me ngā ākonga me pēhea rātou e whai wāhi ai ki ngā take e mātuatua ana ki a rātou kia rongohia hoki ō rātou reo. Mōhio ana ngā ākonga ki ētahi take ā-rohe, ā-motu, ā-ao whānui hoki e noho māharahara ana rātou?

1. Kī atu ki ngā ākonga kia tīpakohia tētahi take ā-rohe e mātuatua ana ki a rātou. Ka taea tēnei mahi te mahi hei akomanga, hei takirōpū, hei takitahi.
2. Me kōwhirihia e ngā ākonga:
 - He aha hoki te take, hei tauira, te akiaki i te marea ki te kōrero i te reo Māori?
 - Mā wai hei whakarongo ki te take, hei tauira, te kaunihera ā-tāone, te mema Pāremata?
 - He aha ngā rautaki kia rongohia ō rātou reo, hei tauira, he petihana, he tāpaetanga ki ngā komiti whiriwhiri take, he hui tūmatanui, he aha, he aha?
 - He aha ētahi take kia kore taea ai e koe te āwhina atu?
3. Ka whakaaturia ngā whakaaro ki te akomanga.

Whakakapinga: Matapakinga

Ko ētahi pātai pea:

1. Me pēhea e taea ai e koe te whai wāhi atu ki ngā mahi a te Pāremata?
2. Ka rerekē ōu whakaaro kia eke ki te tau e taea ai e koe te pōti?
3. He aha ngā take e kaingakaunui ana koe? He aha ōu māharahara mō tō hapori?
4. He aha ngā momo kōrero, momo āwhina rānei kia taea ai e koe te whai wāhi atu ki ngā take? He aha ētahi take kia kore ai e taea e koe te āwhina atu?
5. Me pēhea koe e kimi tautoko ai i ōu whakaaro?
6. Ki a koe ko ēhea o ngā whakaaro ka whaihua ai? He aha ai?

He ngohe atu anō

1. Ka meatia e ngā ākonga ētahi o ngā whakaaro o te ngohe matua hei whāinga mā rātou.
2. Rangahaua ētahi take o āiane e pānga mai ki ngā hua mō te iwi Māori.



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Ko te Whakatuwheratanga Ōkawa o te Pāremata 2009

AROMATAWAI

ARIĀ:	HŪANGA AKO:	TAUMATA KUA EKEA (✓):			HE TAUNAKITANGA/HE KŌRERO ANŌ:
	(Tō te ākongā ingoa.)	PAETAE	KAIKA	KAIRANGI	
ARIĀ 1: Te Pāremata i Aotearoa: Inā te manapori	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te ariā manapori				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā mahi a te Pāremata o Aotearoa hei hāpai i ngā mātāpono manapori				
	Torotorongia tētahi tūāhua o mua ki Aotearoa e whakaaatu ana i te āhua o te manapori, i tōna whakatinanatanga hoki				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te whakapapa tangata me ngā mahi a ngā pāremata				
ARIĀ 2: He aha hoki te Pāremata?	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki tō Te Tiriti o Waitangi mana hei awe i te whakahaeretanga o Aotearoa				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te tātai kōrero me te whanaketanga o te Pāremata o Aotearoa				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā whakatau me ngā tikanga o te Pāremata				

ARIĀ 3: He aha te mahi a te pāremata?	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te ariā o te ture me te whakatakinga o te Ture Reo Māori 1987				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te whakarite ture				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te whakamana tāke				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā tikanga rerekē o te Pāremata				
ARIĀ 4: Ko wai a wai i te pāremata?	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā mahi motuhake a tēnā mema Pāremata me tēnā				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā mahi ōkawa a ētahi tāngata kei te Pāramata				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā kanohi Māori kei te Pāremata				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā tino tūranga e kawea ai e te Māori i te Pāremata				
ARIĀ 5: Māori i te Pāremata	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki te mana o te porotehe ā-pāpori hei wāhi o te manapori				
	Whakawhanakehia he māramatanga ki ngā rautaki e rongohia ai ō rātou reo me ngā reo hoki o te hapori hei awe i ngā mahi a te Pāremata				

TE RĀRANGI TOHUTORO

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KUPUTAKA

Reo Pākehā	Reo Māori	Whakamārama
Act	Ture	He ture i whakamanahia e te Pāremata
Bill	Pire	He ture hukihuki
Cabinet	Rūnanga Kāwanatanga	He hui ā-Minita e tū ai i ia Rāhina e whakahaeretia ana e te Pirimia
Clerk of the House	Te Manahautū o te Whare	Ko te āpiha matua o te Whare Māngai
Committee of the Whole House	Komiti Whiriwhiri Take o te Whare Katoa	He komiti o ngā mema katoa o te Whare Pāremata
Crown	Karauna	Ko te Kuini e tuku mana ana mā ngā Minita
debate	tautohetohe	He matapakinga o tētahi take, o tētahi whakaaro
debating chamber	taiwhanga tautohetohe	Ko te wāhi e tū ai ngā tautohetohe
election	pōtitanga	Ko te hātepe pōti mema Pāremata
electorate	rohe pōti	He wāhi e tautuhia ai e tētahi Komihana Pōti hei rohe pōti mō tētahi mema o te Pāremata
Government	Kāwanatanga	Ko te rōpū, ngā rōpū rānei e whakahaere ana i te motu
Governor-General	Kāwana-Tianara	Ko te kanohi o te Ariki Tapairu
House of Representatives	Whare Māngai	Te Whare o ngā Mema Pāremata
Leader of the House	Kaiārahi o te Whare	Te Minita tuitui take Kāwanatanga i te Whare
Leader of the Opposition	Kaiārahi o te Āpitihanga	Ko te rangatira o te rōpū nui ehara i te Kāwanatanga
Minister of the Crown	Te Minita o te Karauna	He Mema Pāremata, he mema o te Rōpū Matua nōna te haepapa mō ngā mahi a tētahi tari Kāwanatanga

Reo Pākehā	Reo Māori	Whakamārama
Mixed Member Proportional Representation (MMP)	Whiringarua	He pūnaha pōti rua mō tētahi rōpū tōrangapū, kotahi mō tētahi Mema Pāremata
Opposition	Āpitihanga	Ko ngā mema Pāremata ehara i te mema o te rōpū, ngā rōpū rānei e tū ana hei Kāwanatanga
Parliament	Pāremata	Ko ngā Whare katoa o te Pāremata me ōna papa whenua
petition	pētihana	He tuhinga ka tāpaehia ki te Whare i waitohua ai e te takitahi, e te takitini rānei e tono ana kia whāia tētahi tino kaupapa
Prime Minister	Te Pirimia	Ko te kaiārahi o te Kāwanatanga
Royal assent	Te Whakaae o te Ariki Tapairu	Ko te waitohu a te Kuini, a te Kāwana-Tianara kia whakamanahia tētahi pire hei Ture
select committee	komiti whiriwhiri take	He rōpū whiriwhiri take i whakatakotoria ki te aroaro o te Whare Pāremata. He mema Pāremata ōna mema
Serjeant-at-Arms	Haihana-ā-Riri	Ko te āpiha arataki i te Mana Whakawā ki roto i te Taiwhanga Tautohetohe ia rā e hui ana ngā mema. Māna anō te Rākau Whaimana e kawē
Sovereign	Ariki Tapairu, Ariki Tamaroa	Ko te Kuini, te Kingi rānei
Speaker of the House	Te Mana Whakawā o te Whare	Ko te āpiha matua o te Whare i pōtīhia ai e ngā mema
Standing Orders	Ngā Whakataunga Tūroa	Ko ngā whakatau whakahaere o te Whare i hangaia e te Whare Pāremata
The House	Te Whare	He ingoa poto mō te Whare Māngai, mō te Whare Pāremata hoki
Usher of the Black Rod	Te Kaikawe o te Tokotoko Mangu	He āpiha māna te Tokotoko Mangu e kawē
Whip	Te Wepu	He mema e tū ai hei kaiakiaki i ōna hoa mema o tōna rōpū tōrangapū ki ā rātou mahi katoa i te Whare, i hea atu hoki



PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE

Te Ratonga Whare Pāremata