



# New Zealand

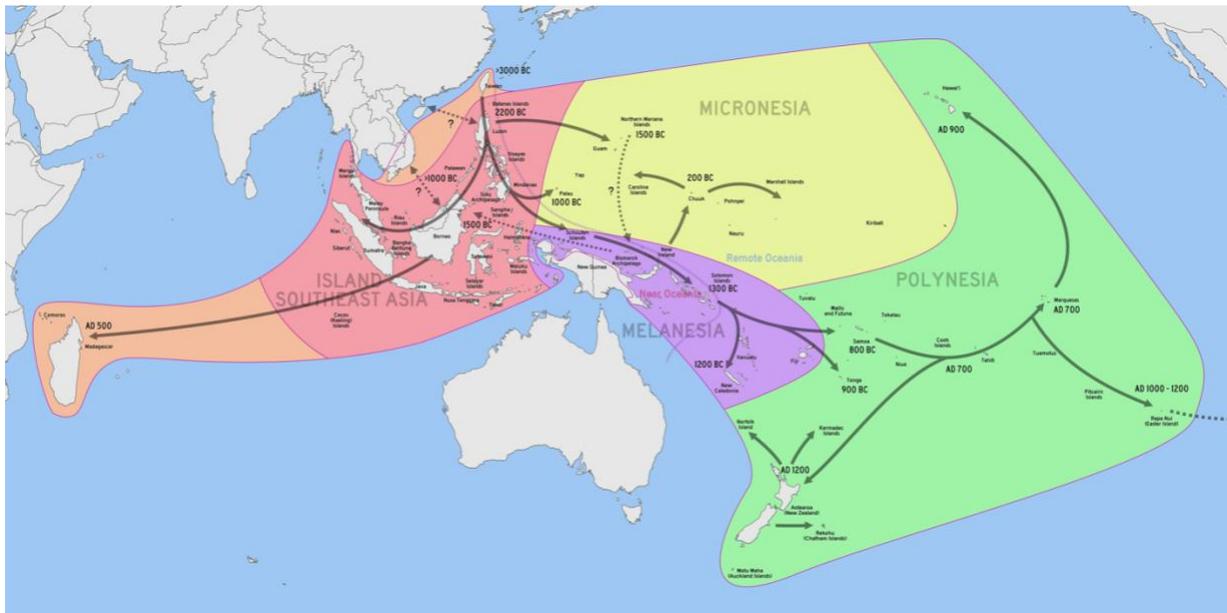
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This essay focuses on the cultural, political, and economic history of New Zealand – Maori settlement and subsistence, British discovery and colonization, and New Zealand’s independence and transformation. I wrote these lectures for Stanford Travel/Study’s New Zealand Air Expedition (December 2005-January 2006).

I begin with the Polynesian Maoris in Aotearoa – their hunting/gathering and agricultural strategies, their political leadership, and the causes and impacts of the Musket Wars. I next discuss the early British/Maori interactions, the causes and impacts of the Land Wars, and the British settlement boom after the 1860s. I continue with British recolonization of New Zealand in the 1890s-1960s – the export of lamb, butter, cheese, and wool, the impacts of World Wars I and II and the Great Depression, and the doubling of New Zealand’s farm output and postwar growth. I close with political and economic change since the 1960s – why New Zealand reduced its dependence on Britain, how the country diversified its exports, and how it opened its economy to gain international competitiveness. I append a time line, a bibliography, and a description of sites that I visited in New Zealand.

## The Polynesian Maoris of New Zealand

**Timing and Location of Settlement.** Language, archeology, and DNA show that the Maori settlers of Aotearoa (the “land of the white clouds”, modern New Zealand) were of Polynesian origin. There is widespread agreement that the ancestors of the Maori people traveled in *waka* (double-hulled canoes), voyaged purposefully, and brought food plants and animals with them, as their Polynesian cousins had done when they earlier settled other Pacific islands.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chronological dispersal of Austronesian people across the Pacific \(per Benton et al., 2012, adapted from Bellwood, 2011\).png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chronological_dispersal_of_Austronesian_people_across_the_Pacific_(per_Benton_et_al.,_2012,_adapted_from_Bellwood,_2011).png)

*The Austronesian Diaspora from Taiwan, c. 3000 BCE-1100 CE –  
The Polynesians Reached Aotearoa (New Zealand), c. 1100 CE*

The likely source of Maori ancestry is Eastern Polynesia, probably the Cook Islands. Most archeologists and historians agree that Maori settlement took place between 1100 and 1300 CE. A reasonable guess puts first settlement in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest confirmed radiocarbon dating of archeological sites dates to that century. Most concur that the Polynesians came in one migration of 100-200 people.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hokule%27aSailing2009.jpg>>*

*Hokule'a –  
Modern Replica of a Polynesian Double-hulled Catamaran*

Maori settlement in Aotearoa likely began in the northern third of North Island and then spread steadily southward. The Maori settled parts of South Island in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and some migrated 500 miles east to the Chatham Islands in the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and became the Moriori people. There is no evidence that the Maori ever returned to their islands of origin, nor did they establish trading links with other Polynesian islands.

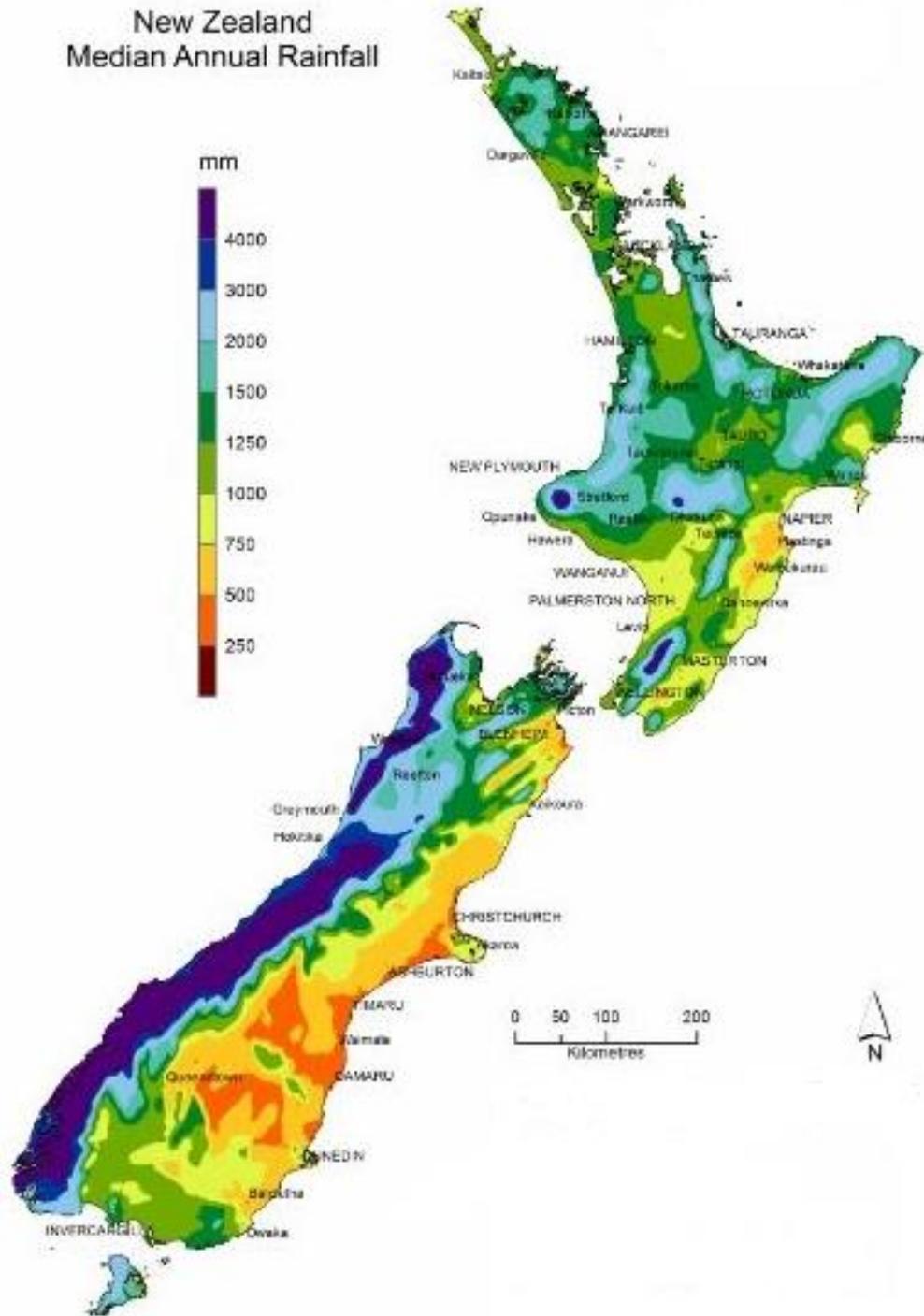


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Coromandel arp.375pix.jpg>>*

*Hauraki Gulf, Legendary Point of First Maori Arrival – NASA Satellite Image, 2002, with Auckland (Left) and Coromandel Peninsula (Right)*

The Maori encountered what was for them a harsh environment in Aotearoa. The two large and numerous small islands (about the size of Colorado) are mostly mountainous, and through a 1,000-mile north-south span, the climate ranges from semi-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in the south. The islands had ample timber and edible wildlife resources, but relatively poor soil and few minerals. The Maori thus faced a major challenge of adapting their tropical subsistence culture.

## New Zealand Median Annual Rainfall



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZ\\_Rainfall\\_Final.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZ_Rainfall_Final.jpg)>

*Median Annual Rainfall of New Zealand –  
The Maori Had To Adapt Their Tropical Subsistence Culture*

**Adaptation of Subsistence.** The original Maori settlers brought the standard Polynesian food package with them, as Polynesian migrants did throughout the Pacific. They adapted three key imported food crops, sweet potatoes (*kumara*), taro, and yams, to Aotearoan agro-climatic conditions, but bananas, breadfruit, and coconuts could not grow in the non-tropical region. They also brought and adapted dogs (but no pigs and chickens that survived long), paper mulberry (for bark cloth), and gourds (for food containers).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fern\\_dsc06699.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fern_dsc06699.jpg)>

*Bracken Fern – Rhizomes Were Eaten by Maoris as “Fernroot”*

The success of Maori settlement depended on their utilization of a wide range of wild plants and animals that they found in Aotearoa. The Maoris made extensive use of wild food plants – fern root, berries, tree fern, and tree cabbage. They lived off the meat and eggs of more than twenty species of birds, notably the gigantic moa (an ostrich-like flightless bird that yielded eighty pounds of edible meat), ducks, swans, geese, and quail.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Megalapteryx.png>>

*Restoration of an Upland Moa (Megalapteryx huttoni) –  
The Maori Hunted the Moa to Extinction*

Probably even more important in the Maori diet were hunted sea mammals – fur seals, sea lions, elephant seals, dolphins, and beached whales. The Maoris also fished for eels, crayfish, mussels, snapper, barracuda, and numerous other inland and marine fish and shellfish species. In effect, the Maoris reverted from a subsistence system based on Polynesian tropical agriculture to one that relied importantly on hunting and gathering, supplemented by agriculture. They crafted stone tools – basalt adzes for woodworking and obsidian knives for food processing. They made wide use of ample wood resources, especially *totara*, to make canoes, houses, weapons, tools, and carvings. They harvested flax for clothing, baskets, mats, ropes, and fishing nets. But the keys to Maori subsistence were hunting moa and seals, gathering fern root, and farming *kumara*.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ipomoea\\_batatas\\_006.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ipomoea_batatas_006.JPG)>

*Sweet Potato (Ipomoea batatas), Native to Tropical Regions of America  
– Staple Food (Tuberous Source of Calories) in Ancestral Polynesia*

**Sequential Economic Bases.** In spite of the natural largess of Aotearoa, the Maori economy was limited. The Maoris had no knowledge of metallurgy (and few natural mineral resources), no large animals to use for traction in farming or transportation, and no artificial source of power. They moved in canoes or on foot. Maori economic development went through three stages in the seven centuries before Europeans arrived. James Belich, New Zealand’s leading historian, has named those stages the “colonial era” (11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries), the “transition era” (15<sup>th</sup> century), and the “tribal era” (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eel\\_trap\\_in\\_the\\_Rotorua\\_Museum.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eel_trap_in_the_Rotorua_Museum.jpg)>

*Maori Eel Trap, Rotorua Museum, Rotorua, New Zealand –  
Intensive Fish Farming in the Tribal Era (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries)*

In the early period, the Maoris subsisted on a mixture of hunting, gathering, and farming. But they severely over-exploited and drove moa (and other bird species) to extinction and local sea mammals to near extinction. Following a painful transition in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Maoris adjusted by intensifying agriculture and farming plants (fern root and tree cabbage) that they formerly had gathered. Maori cultural practices did not permit the use of manure in farming, so the Maoris adjusted by intensifying agriculture and farming plants (fern root and tree cabbage) that they formerly had gathered. They built elaborate cellars to store

*kumara* for up to six months. The Maoris also learned from their previous mistakes. They introduced strict conservation practices – taboo (*tapu*) sanctions to control the harvesting of crops, plants, fish, sea mammals, and birds.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Three\\_food\\_storage\\_pits\\_for\\_storing\\_kumara,\\_at\\_Ruatahuna,\\_1930.\\_ATLIB\\_298988.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Three_food_storage_pits_for_storing_kumara,_at_Ruatahuna,_1930._ATLIB_298988.png)>

*Maori Storage Cellars for Kumara, Ruatahuna, New Zealand –  
Pictured in 1930*

The key indicator of successful economic adjustment was population growth. The Maori population probably numbered in the hundreds in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, expanded to many tens of thousands by the

15<sup>th</sup> century, and reached 125,000 or more by European contact in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In seven centuries, the Maoris had expanded from about 200 original settlers to perhaps 125,000 robust Aotearoan people.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haka\\_performed\\_during\\_US\\_Defense\\_Secretary%27s\\_visit\\_to\\_New\\_Zealand\\_\(1\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haka_performed_during_US_Defense_Secretary%27s_visit_to_New_Zealand_(1).jpg)>

*Maori Men and Women Performing a Haka, A Traditional Maori Dance to Prepare for Battle – Auckland, New Zealand, 2012*

**Societal Hierarchy and Power.** Maori social organization consisted of four nested groups. The smallest unit was the extended family (*whanau*) made up of 40-50 related people. About 40 *whanau* comprised a clan (*hapu*) with up to 2,000 affiliated members. The *hapu*

was the key unit in Maori society. In principle, numerous *hapus* were organized into a tribe (*iwi*) and several tribes comprised a canoe group (*waka*), the largest social unit. But the *iwi* and *waka* were rarely important in Maori society before European contact.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kahungunu.jpg>>

*Kahungunu, Maori Ancestor, Waitangi, Bay of Islands, New Zealand –  
Canoe Paddle Signifies Social Status, His Prowess as a Navigator*

Unlike many other Polynesian peoples (notably the Hawaiians), the Maoris never formed large polities. The best explanation for this anomaly is the high degree of Maori conflict over arable land, which led the Maoris to be the most warlike group in Polynesia. The Maoris' societal hierarchy was determined largely by genealogy. People were born into social groups, and social mobility was very low. The highest-ranking men and women in Maori society were the chiefs (*rangatira*) who led the *hapu* and exercised most power. Less than one percent of people in each Maori clan had the status of a chief.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EarleWarSpeech.jpg>>

*Maori Chiefs, Encouraging a War Party, 1828 – Painting by Augustus Earle, 1838, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington*

Next in the social hierarchy was a group of specialist nobles (*tohunga*) – priests, carvers, canoe-builders, poets, and oral historians. Most *hapu* members were commoners (*teina*), the working class, and at the bottom of Maori society were a few slaves (*taurekareka*), who were war captives. The status of women was high, because women performed the important tasks of gathering food plants and farming food crops. Women could serve as chiefs and inherit.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hinepare.jpg>>

*Hinepare of Ngati Kahungunu, c. 1890 – Hair Feathers Indicate Her Chiefly Lineage, Chin Tattoo Is Based on Her Role in the Iwi (Tribe)*

Power (*mana*) was the critical dimension of Maori social relations. Chiefs had to earn *mana* to stay in power, by successful warfare or by gift-giving or feasting (*utu*) to humiliate competitors who could not reciprocate fully.

**Societal Control Mechanisms.** Maori culture featured the same societal control mechanisms found in other Polynesian cultures. The two key concepts were power (*mana*) and sacredness (*tapu*). Chiefs retained power by earning *mana* through military success or *utu* triumphs (humiliating rivals through unreciprocated gifts or feasts). *Tapu*, sacredness leading to religious prohibitions, allowed priests (*tohunga*) to buttress chiefly power in clans (*hapu*). *Mana* was the ultimate power in society, but *tapu* was the means of wielding control. Together, they allowed the chiefs and priests to control the commoners.

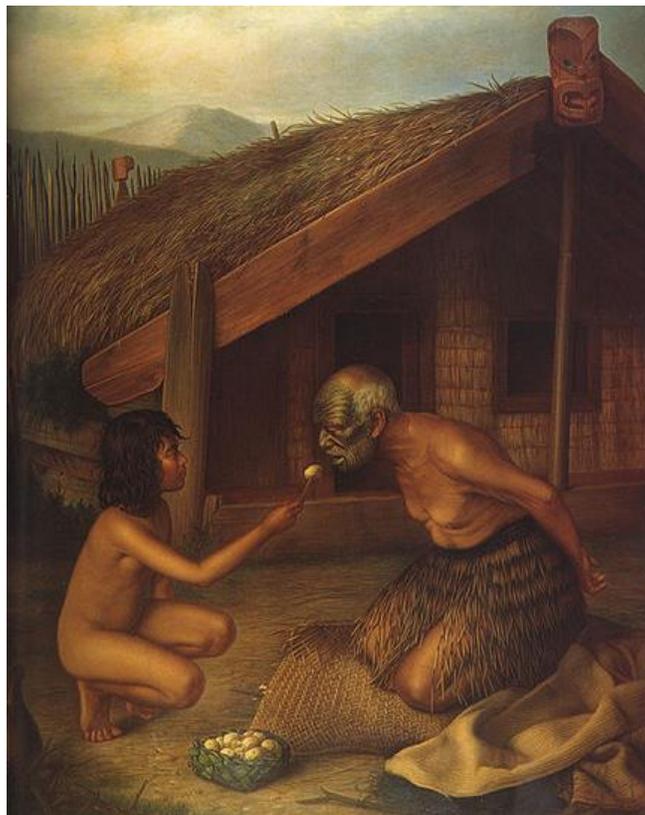


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Warkworth Museum - Maori nephrite adze.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Warkworth_Museum_-_Maori_nephrite_adze.jpg)>

*Ceremonial Adze of Greenstone (Nephrite), Establishing Maori Authority (Mana) – Warkworth Museum, Warkworth, New Zealand*

Maori religion was pantheistic with a vast number of gods but no supreme being. The *tohunga* were respected scholars who served as shamans (intermediaries between people and their gods) and decided *tapu*. They thus wielded enormous power in Maori society. The

*tohunga* carried out numerous rituals – at birth, sickness, marriage, war, and death – and used *tapu* to their chief’s advantage. The position of *tohunga* was not hereditary, but required extensive formal training in a religious school (*whare wananga*). Since the Maoris had no written language, the *tohunga* were expected to exercise prodigious feats of memory, especially for *hapu* genealogy and oral tradition.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tohunga\\_under\\_Tapu.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tohunga_under_Tapu.jpg)>

*A Tohunga (Priest) Under Tapu (Taboo) Could Not Eat With His Hands*  
– Painting by Gottfried Lindauer, 1901,  
Auckland Art Gallery Toi o Tamaki

Maori warfare, a key means of chiefly *mana*, was fought at three alternative levels – ritualized encounters, sporadic raiding, or canoe battles to the death. Although warfare was widespread, fatal battles were rare. The Maoris built defensive wooden fortresses (*pa*) to achieve several related ends. By retreating into a *pa*, a Maori chief hoped to avoid retaliation for raids, provide a secure site for food storage, and earn *mana* by outspending rival chiefs. *Mana* (from warfare) and *tapu* (through religion) thus underpinned the control of chiefs and priests.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Model\\_Of\\_Maori\\_Pa\\_On\\_Headland.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Model_Of_Maori_Pa_On_Headland.jpg)>

*Maori Pa (Fortified Settlement), Built to Accommodate 5,000 People – Model on Headland, Auckland War Memorial Museum, Auckland*

**The Musket Wars (1818-1837).** The Musket Wars (1818-1837) were a tragic series of Maori self-destructive actions. As the Maoris began to trade with Europeans (and Australians) and gain increased wealth, they entered into a lengthy and savage civil war that featured brutality and cannibalism. Estimates are that between 20,000 and 40,000 Maori people died in by far the bloodiest conflict ever fought on Aotearoan soil. The wars involved nearly all of the Maori clans and tribes and resulted in huge dislocations and residual bitterness.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TE HEUHEU %26 HIWIKAU, TAUPO. TE KAWAW AND HIS NEPHEW, ORAKAI, The New Zealanders Illustrated, 1847.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TE_HEUHEU_%26_HIWIKAU,_TAUPO._TE_KAWAW_AND_HIS_NEPHEW,_ORAKAI,_The_New_Zealanders_Illustrated,_1847.jpg)>

*Maori Chiefs Te Kawaw and Te Heuheu, Survivors of the Musket Wars  
– Painting by George French Angas, The New Zealanders Illustrated,  
London, 1847*

How did that tragedy happen? The primary causes of the civil wars were Maori prestige and revenge. There is no evidence of European duplicity in the Musket Wars. But trade with the Europeans was critical. After the Europeans introduced potatoes and pigs into Aotearoa, the Maoris experienced an agricultural revolution. The previous economic constraint limiting the range, length, and frequency of Maori warfare was released. Moreover, in exchange for their exports of potatoes, flax, and kauri (pine) wood (and women's services), the Maoris received from the Europeans imports of guns, nails (used to make adzes), iron tools, and red cloth (used to mark *tapu* objects).



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carved\\_Meeting\\_House.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carved_Meeting_House.jpg)>*

*Maori Wharenui (Meeting House), Waitangi, New Zealand –  
Constructed with Aotearoan Wood and European Nails*

With their new wealth and muskets, the Maori chiefs (those who first purchased guns) reversed earlier limits on internal warfare and engaged in a new, maniacal struggle for *mana*. They fought vainly in search of land and slaves (war captives). The impacts of that unfortunate struggle for power were an enormous loss of people and wealth and an enduring bitter divisiveness among Maori groups. The

Musket Wars brought Maori disunity and undermined prospects for future political consolidation among Maori people. Hence, the Maoris were unable to unite against later European incursions.

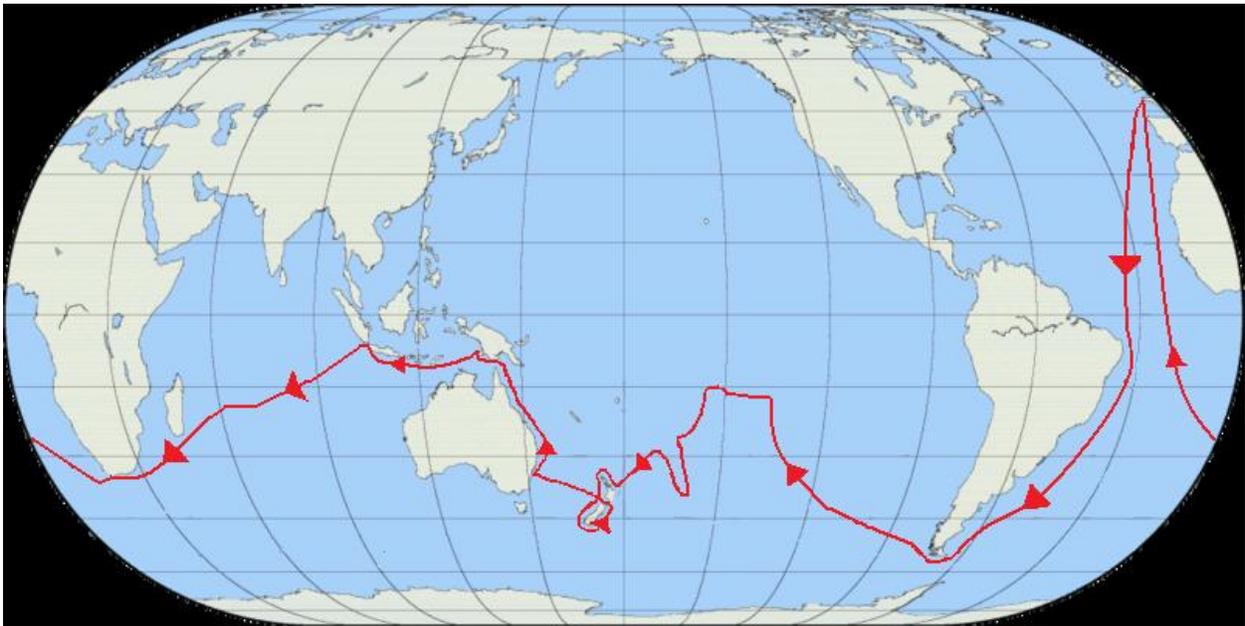


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori\\_Carving\\_inside\\_Te\\_Whare\\_Runanga\\_\(4839620739\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori_Carving_inside_Te_Whare_Runanga_(4839620739).jpg)>

*After the Musket Wars (1818-1837), Maori Society Was In Disarray –  
Maori Carving Inside Te Whare Runanga, Waitangi, New Zealand*

## British Colonization of New Zealand (1800s-1880s)

**Sealers and Whalers.** Europeans began exploiting New Zealand's natural resources shortly after Captain James Cook claimed the area for Britain in 1769.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cook%27sFirstVoyage54.png>>

*Captain James Cook Mapped New Zealand's North and South Islands –  
On His First Circumnavigation, Aboard the Endeavour, 1769-1770*

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, New Zealand economically was an appendage of Britain's new convict colonies in Australia (founded in 1788). Entrepreneurial traders from Sydney formed a Tasman Sea bridge that linked New Zealand with

Australia for six decades. The great majority of Europeans then active in New Zealand – sealers, whalers, traders, timbermen, and convict and other settlers – were Australians.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sketchbook\\_of\\_NSW\\_views\\_1817\\_Close\\_a2821039.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sketchbook_of_NSW_views_1817_Close_a2821039.jpg)>

*Australian Convict Settlers, Jailers, and Officials – Painting by Edward Charles Close, State Library of New South Wales, c. 1825*

Fur sealing came first, between the 1790s and 1810s. Australian sealers wiped out the massive fur seal population on South Island (principally in Dusky Sound, Fiordland). That profitable slaughter

peaked between 1805 and 1810. The sealers then moved south to Campbell and Macquarie Islands for the next decade.

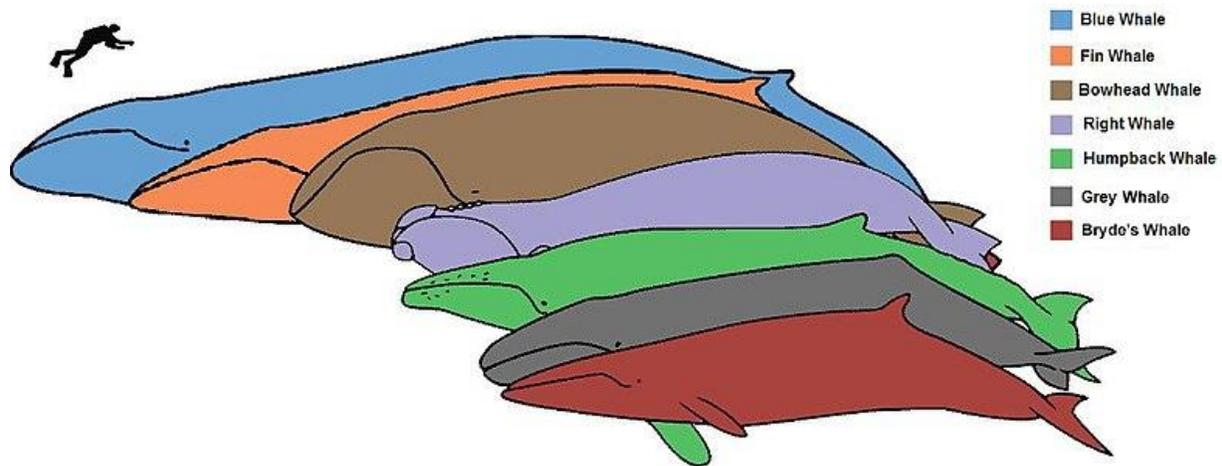


Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Antarcticfurseal\\_kinggeorgeisland.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Antarcticfurseal_kinggeorgeisland.jpg)

*Male Antarctic Fur Seal (Arctocephalus gazella)*

Whale products (mainly oil for lighting) were the major exports from New Zealand during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Whaling ships began calling in New Zealand in 1800, and permanent shore stations to service whalers were established from 1827. The ocean whalers visited New Zealand for water, fresh food (to combat scurvy), firewood, maintenance, and sex. About 80 semi-permanent shore-based

whaling stations were set up between 1820 and 1850, located on the eastern side of both North and South Islands. Whale product exports to the Sydney receiving port peaked in 1840 and then declined rapidly.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Baleen\\_whale\\_sizes.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Baleen_whale_sizes.JPG)>

*Size Comparison of Whale Species –  
Blue (Blue), Fin (Orange), Bowhead (Brown), Right (Purple),  
Humpback (Green), Grey (Gray), and Bryde's (Red)*

Sydney trading firms began setting up small towns as trading stations in the 1830s. From the Maori people, they obtained potatoes, pigs, timber, flax, and wooden carvings. Thereafter, the European settler population of New Zealand doubled each decade between 1830 and 1870.

**Missionaries and Maoris.** How should Britain treat the Maoris?

Two opposite viewpoints arose. The conversion philosophy held that the Maoris could become “Brown Britons” if Britain would extend Christianity, civilization, and commerce. The fatal impact prediction believed that the Maoris would soon die out because of superior British economic and military technology and the spread of European diseases.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Louis\\_John\\_Steele -  
Portrait of a young Maori woman with moko - Google Art Project.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Louis_John_Steele_-_Portrait_of_a_young_Maori_woman_with_moko_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg)>

*Portrait of a Young Maori Woman with Moko (Tattoo) –  
Painting by Louis John Steele, 1891,  
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Auckland*

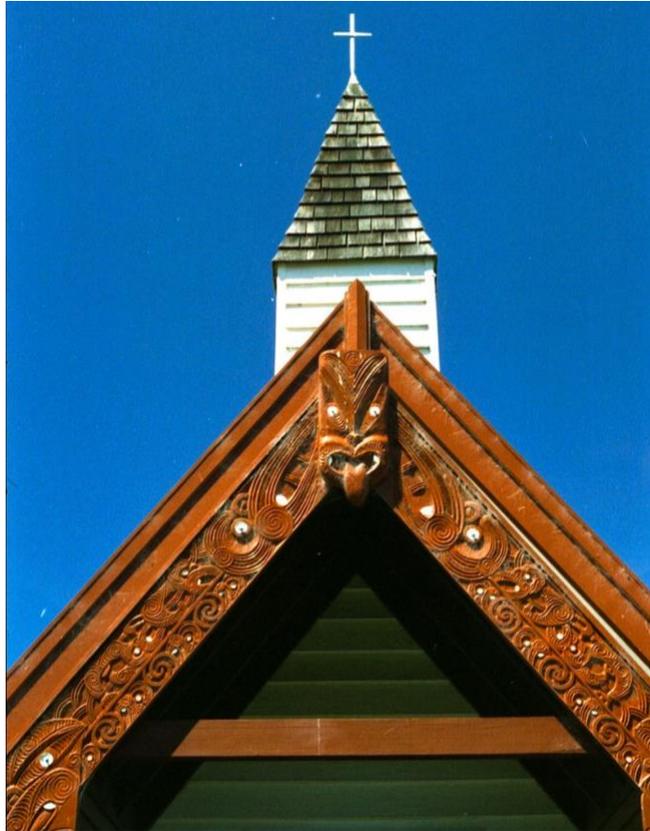
A Protestant evangelical movement began in Britain in 1795 when the Anglican Church established the Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Church created the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The two rivals sent their first missionaries to the Pacific region in 1797 and to New Zealand in 1814. Initially, neither met with much success in converting the Maoris to Christianity. The Maoris already possessed a longstanding set of religious beliefs and saw little need to alter them.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TamatekapuaMeetingHouse.jpg>>

*The Maori Initially Saw No Reason To Alter Their Religious Beliefs –  
Tamatekapua, Maori Whareniui (Meeting House), Te Papaouru, Marae,  
Ohinemutu, Rotorua, North Island, New Zealand*

Then between 1830 and 1850, most Maoris rapidly converted to Christianity. By the 1850s, at least 60 percent of Maori people had become Christians. In the interim, the Maoris had suffered immense dislocations because of the disastrous Musket Wars and begun to search for new means to renew Maori culture and adjust to increasing European incursions. They saw literacy and books as ways to obtain British technical knowledge. The missionaries wrote Maori grammars and translated the New Testament into Maori by 1827. The missionaries also were early trading partners, although some conversions were aided by bribery (tools and blankets). Christianity soon became a new vehicle to earn *mana* for Maori chiefs, and Maori priests incorporated their beliefs into Christian prophetic movements. Because fatal impact did not occur, conversion through Christianity was a key dimension of British imperialism.

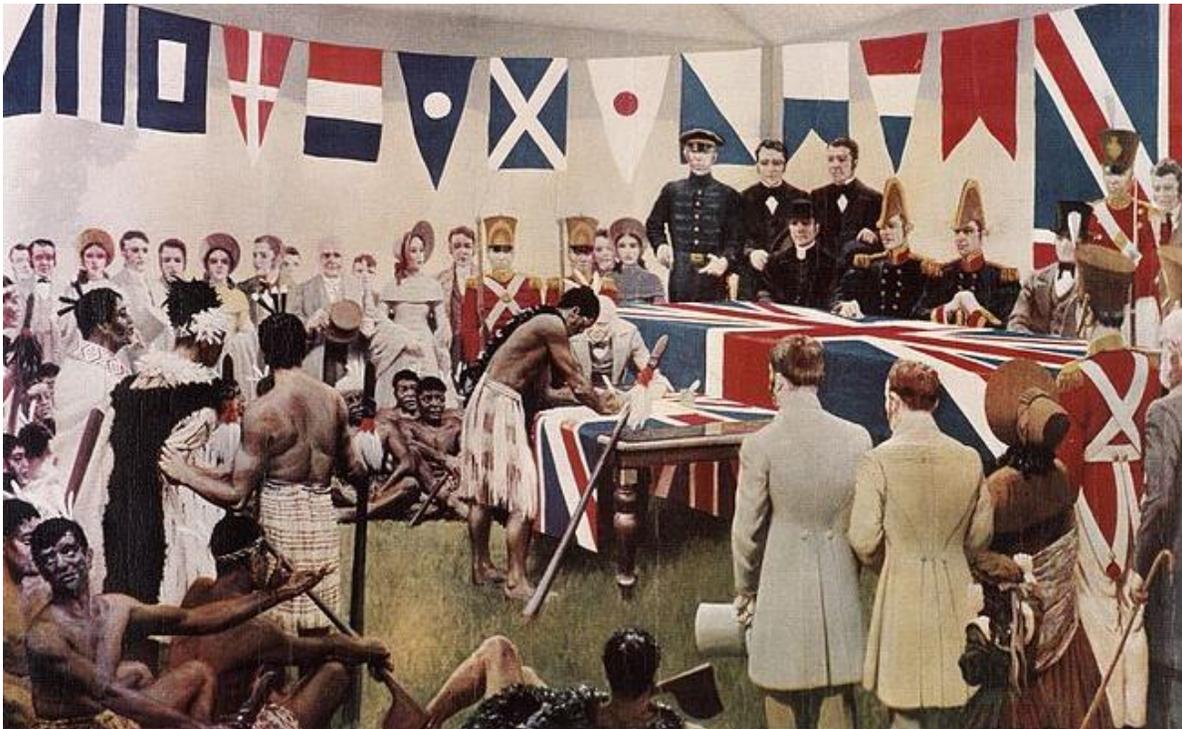


*Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Whare\\_Karakia\\_o\\_Onuku.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Whare_Karakia_o_Onuku.jpg)>*

*Conversion to Christianity, Not Fatal Impact – Te Whare Karakia o Onuku, Maori Christian Church, Akaroa, South Island, New Zealand*

**The Treaty of Waitangi (1840).** In 1839, Britain appointed Captain William Hobson, a naval officer, as Governor of British settlements in New Zealand and consul to the Maoris. Hobson negotiated the controversial Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. In the English version of the treaty, Britain obtained full sovereignty, guaranteed Maori land and property rights, and gave Maoris the rights of British subjects,

whereas the Maoris agreed to sell land only to the Crown. In the Maori version, Britain received only limited sovereignty, British governorship, whereas Maoris chiefs retained their traditional power. The Maoris agreed to all other provisions of the treaty.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reconstruction\\_of\\_the\\_Signing\\_of\\_the\\_Treaty\\_of\\_Waitangi,\\_Marcus\\_King\\_\(16044258961\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reconstruction_of_the_Signing_of_the_Treaty_of_Waitangi,_Marcus_King_(16044258961).jpg)>

*Reconstruction of the Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840 – Painting by Marcus King, Date Unknown, Archives New Zealand, Wellington*

About half of the eligible Maori chiefs, 532 in total, signed the treaty, and Britain asserted its validity. Hobson claimed all of the South Island for the Crown by right of discovery and declared New Zealand to

be a colony separate from New South Wales. The Maori chiefs consented to the Treaty because the British colonial government provided them with a new opportunity to vie with one another for increased *mana*. A Maori chief could earn *mana* by signing an important treaty and forging links with the British government. The Treaty also gave chiefs a chance to embarrass rivals by selling disputed land (claimed in part by them) to the Crown.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chief\\_Maori\\_Tomiti-te-mutu\\_1998-3162-173.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chief_Maori_Tomiti-te-mutu_1998-3162-173.jpg)>

*Tomika Te Mutu, Chief of the Ngai Te Rangi People of Tauranga –  
One of 532 Maori Chiefs Who Signed the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840*

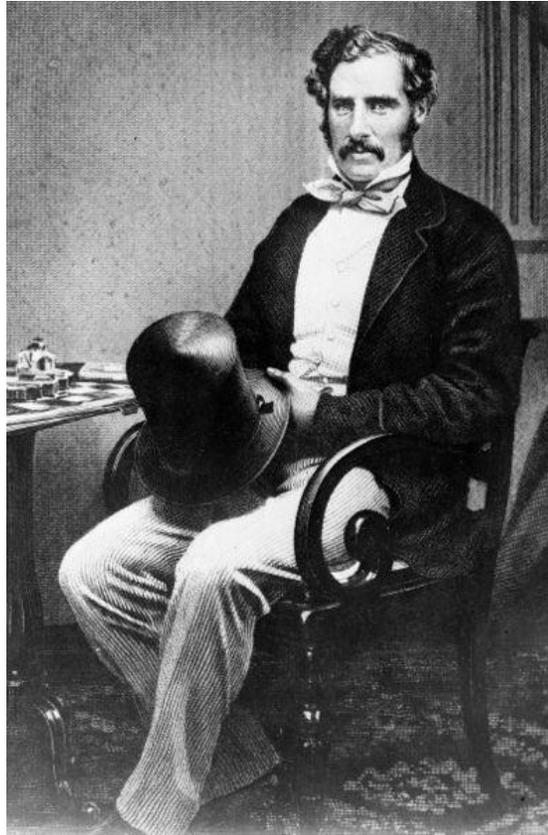
Edward Wakefield formed the New Zealand Company in 1839 to create a Better Britain utopia based on family farms growing wheat and supporting small towns. The Company started six towns (Wellington, Whanganui, New Plymouth, Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury) in the 1840s, but struggled and quit in 1850. After several Maori-British skirmishes in the 1840s, the two sides enjoyed a tenuous peace with rough parity between 1847 and 1860. But both insisted on interpreting the Treaty of Waitangi according to its own version.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View\\_of\\_Whanganui,\\_New\\_Zealand,\\_1847,\\_JA\\_Gilfillan.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View_of_Whanganui,_New_Zealand,_1847,_JA_Gilfillan.jpg)>

*View of Whanganui, North Island, New Zealand – Watercolor Painting  
by John Alexander Gilfillan, 1847, State Library of New South Wales*

**The Land Wars (1860-1872).** Massive Maori land sales occurred during the first two decades of British rule, despite the alleged protections in the Treaty of Waitangi. Governor George Grey played Maori chiefs against one another and bought half of New Zealand (33 million acres) for halfpenny an acre between 1846 and 1853. By 1860, two-thirds of the colony had been alienated, almost all of South Island and one quarter of North Island. In response, North Island Maoris broke tradition and chose their first “king” to resist further land sales.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:GeorgeEdwardGrey01.jpg>>

*Sir George Grey, British Governor of New Zealand (1845-1854, 1861-1868) – Photographed by William Wolfe Alais, 1860s, Arthur Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand*

The Land Wars began in 1860 when the government brought in troops to enforce an unpopular land sale. The Land Wars, confined to a minority of Maori clans in the North Island, were fought in two phases. In 1860-1864, 5,000 Maori part-time warriors fought 20,000 British Empire soldiers in Taranaki and Waikato. In 1864-1872, the fighting,

between Maori resisters and colonial soldiers plus *kupapa* (Maoris fighting on the British side), spread to the Bay of Plenty. The undermanned Maoris were armed with muskets, shotguns, sport rifles, clubs, and spears, whereas the British had gunboats, howitzers, Enfield rifles, and hand grenades.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Von\\_Tempsky%27s\\_death\\_Kennett\\_Watkins.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Von_Tempsky%27s_death_Kennett_Watkins.jpg)

*The Death of British Major Gustavus von Tempsky at Te Ngatu o Te Manu, 1868 – Lithograph by William Potts, New Zealand Mail, 1893*

The Maoris fought valiantly but succumbed to the superior British troop numbers and firepower. The Land Wars ended Maori armed resistance to British rule. The Maoris suffered 2,000 deaths (four

percent of their population), and the government lost 560 British and 250 *kupapa* soldiers.

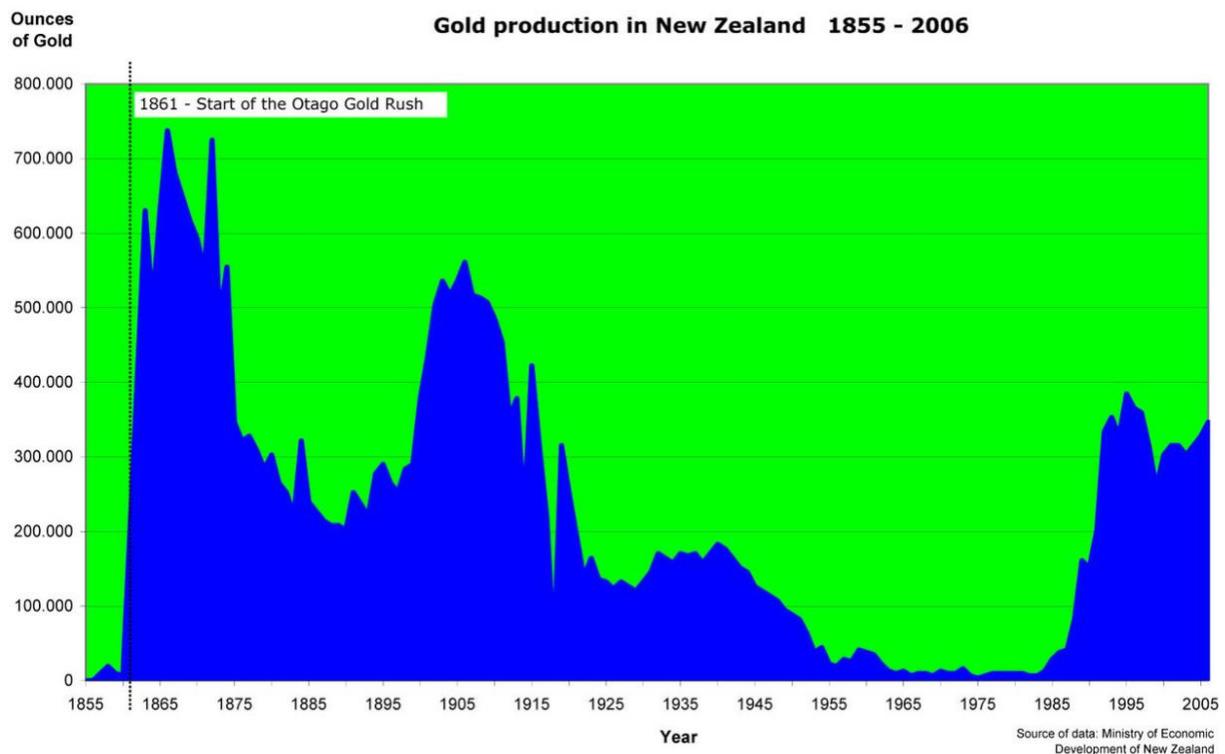
Land sales continued, and another fourth of North Island was alienated by 1890. The Maoris were confined to remote parts of North Island – the center, east coast, and far north. The British countered by inventing the myth of the noble Maori warriors, who joined brave Zulus, Sikhs, and Gurkhas in Empire folklore.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New\\_Zealand\\_in\\_1861.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New_Zealand_in_1861.svg)>

*Colonial Provinces of New Zealand in 1861 –  
At the Beginning of the Land Wars*

**Gold and Sheep (1860s-1880s).** Two export booms fueled New Zealand's colonial economy in the 1860s through the 1880s. The country benefited from three successive gold rushes in the 1860s that produced 9 percent of the world's gold and helped add 125,000 new residents. The two largest occurred in the South Island and allowed its population and economy to race ahead of the North Island's for the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gold\\_production\\_in\\_New\\_Zealand.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gold_production_in_New_Zealand.jpg)>

*Gold Production in New Zealand, 1855-2006 –  
Booms in the 1860s and 1900s*

Gold was discovered first on the Tuapeka River in Otago in 1861. The orderly rush there yielded 6.5 million ounces from both sluicing and quartz-mining operations. The rushers moved to Westland in 1863, sluiced deposits there, produced 6.6 million ounces, and exported most of it to Melbourne, The third rush, quartz mining in Thames/Coromandel in North Island, started in 1867 and exported 3.7 million ounces of gold.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gabriels\\_Gully\\_In\\_Otago\\_Gold\\_Rush.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gabriels_Gully_In_Otago_Gold_Rush.jpg)>

*Otago Gold Rush, Gabriel's Gully, Discovered by Australian Prospector Gabriel Read – Near the Tuapeka River, Lawrence, Otago, South Island*

The wool boom began in the 1860s and continued for a century. The huge sheep estates, averaging more than 5,000 acres each, required nearly free land (leased from the Crown), ample credit, and management skills. Between 1860 and 1890, most sheep were raised in the South Island, especially Canterbury. Hawke's Bay in North Island was also important. The sheep were mostly fine-wool Merinos to the 1870s and tougher Corriedales thereafter. Sheep station agencies provided inputs and credit, and the wool export industry led to the development of towns and shipping.

Growth and prosperity (1860-1879) were followed by a prolonged economic depression (1879-1896). The government borrowed heavily in the 1870s to build railroads (1,100 miles), roads (2,500 miles), a telegraph system, and bridges. A speculative land bubble burst and left an overhang of private debt. Falling wool prices and reduced lending from London led to a prolonged economic downturn.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New Zealand The Sheep Country \(146413259\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New_Zealand_The_Sheep_Country_(146413259).jpg)>

*Sheep Farming on a Huge New Zealand Station –  
Hit By Falling Wool Prices, 1879-1896*

**Changing Demographics (1800-1880).** In 1800, the population of Aotearoa, perhaps 125,000 people, was entirely Maori. But by 1880, the Maori people constituted only 8 percent of New Zealand's population. During the eight decades between 1800 and 1880, the Maori suffered an absolute loss of 80,000 people, from 125,000 to 45,000, while the European settler (*Pakeha*) population grew from nil to 500,000. Maori

population losses arose from an unfortunate combination of wars and diseases. Each caused about half of the Maori decline.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gottfried\\_Lindauer\\_-\\_Tamati\\_Waka\\_Nene\\_-\\_Google\\_Art\\_Project.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gottfried_Lindauer_-_Tamati_Waka_Nene_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg)>

*Tamati Waka Nene, Disillusioned Maori Leader –  
Portrait by Gottfried Lindauer, 1890, Auckland Art Gallery, Auckland*

The Maori civil wars of the 1820s (the Musket Wars), which claimed perhaps 40,000 lives, were the most destructive. A further

2,000 Maori warriors died in the Land Wars of the 1860s, fought against the colonial government. The European settlers brought germs as well as guns. The diseases that led to most Maori deaths were tuberculosis, influenza, dysentery, measles, and bronchial attacks. The most severe losses from disease occurred in the 1850s-1870s.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori\\_wooden\\_carvings\\_in\\_the\\_Rotorua\\_Museum-2.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori_wooden_carvings_in_the_Rotorua_Museum-2.jpg)>

*Maori Frustration and Anger, Portrayed in Violent Wood Carvings –  
Rotorua Museum, Rotorua, North Island*

Pakeha population gains resulted from immigration and local births. In the half-century beginning in 1830, 400,000 Europeans migrated to New Zealand and 300,000 of them stayed. Planned migration began in the 1840s, when the New Zealand Company brought in 15,600 settlers. The three gold rushes and the rapid growth of sheep estates in the 1860s attracted 125,000 migrants, including many Australians. In the 1870s, the British colonial government assisted 120,000 immigrants, mostly farmers from Britain or Ireland. Pakeha multiplied rapidly, producing 250,000 births (1830-1880). The ethnic makeup of Pakeha in 1880 was half English/Welsh, a quarter Scots, and a fifth Irish. By 1880, most Pakeha felt they had created a “Better Britain” in New Zealand based on egalitarianism, class harmony, and steady economic progress.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:19th\\_century\\_Victorian\\_living\\_room,\\_Auckland\\_-\\_0816.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:19th_century_Victorian_living_room,_Auckland_-_0816.jpg)>

*Better Britain – Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial Living Room, Victorian Village, Museum of Transport and Technology, Auckland, New Zealand*

## The Recolonization of New Zealand (1890s-1960s)

**Recolonization and Protein Exports.** The recolonization of New Zealand occurred between the 1880s and the 1960s. New Zealand's farmers, merchants, and governments chose to de-link from Australia and set up neo-colonial ties with Britain. The process was driven by growing demand for food in Britain and the development of refrigerated shipping. A massive expansion of protein exports – frozen sheep meat, butter, and cheese – led the way.

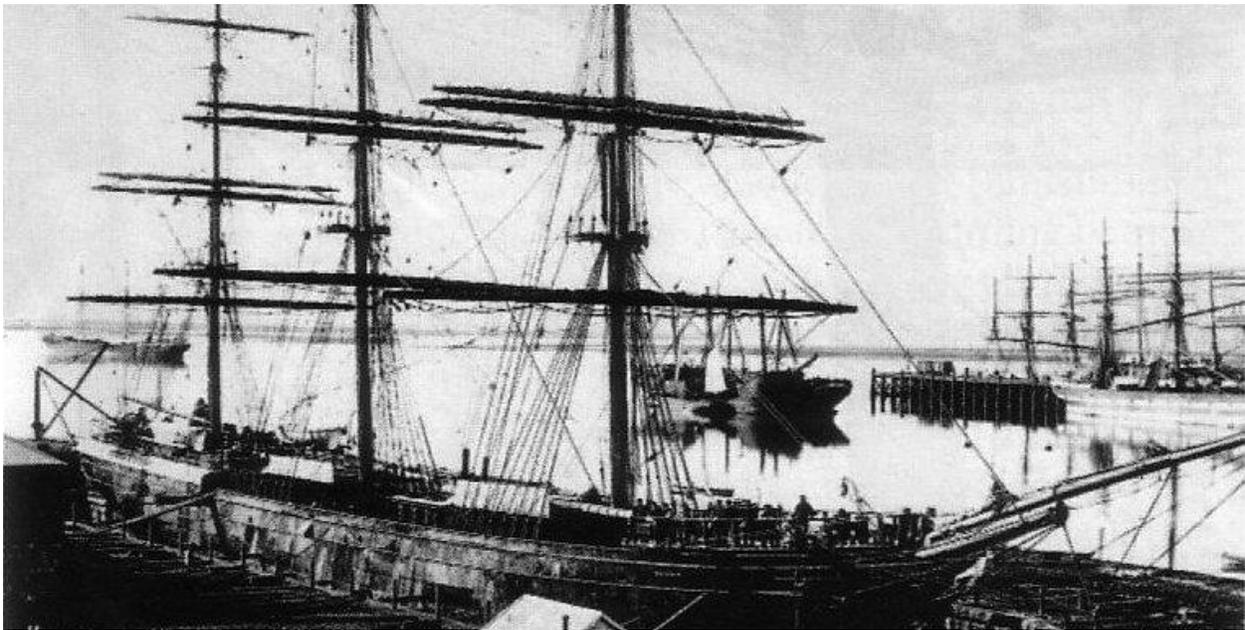


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Christchurch\\_Meat\\_Company\\_Limited\\_Compressed\\_corned\\_mutton,\\_warranted\\_to\\_keep\\_in\\_any\\_climate.\\_Christchurch\\_Press\\_Co\\_Lith,\\_N.Z.\\_1906-1920%3F.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Christchurch_Meat_Company_Limited_Compressed_corned_mutton,_warranted_to_keep_in_any_climate._Christchurch_Press_Co_Lith,_N.Z._1906-1920%3F.jpg)>

*New Zealand's Protein Exports to Great Britain Included Canned Mutton – Label from Christchurch Meat Company Limited, 1920*

From the 1890s, New Zealand experienced a rapid expansion of owner-operated, small- and medium-scale farms (averaging 400 acres).

The state supplied credit and set up the Department of Agriculture (1892) to maintain quality control (testing, grading, and inspection) and carry out research and development. New Zealand and British entrepreneurs invested in refrigeration and processing equipment, steamships, and marketing networks.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SS\\_Dunedin\\_loading\\_1882.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SS_Dunedin_loading_1882.JPG)>

*The Dunedin, Loading New Zealand's First Refrigerated Exports –  
Mutton and Lamb, Port Chalmers, New Zealand, 1882*

Protein exports (in thousands of tons) from New Zealand spurted from 0 in 1881 to 100 (1909), 340 (1921), and 500 (1941). Protein accounted for two-thirds of New Zealand's expanding export earnings,

whereas wool provided one-fourth. Lamb, butter, and cheese from New Zealand were synonymous with high quality in Britain.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:British\\_New\\_Zealand\\_Meat\\_Co.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:British_New_Zealand_Meat_Co.jpg)>

*Frozen Beef Carcasses for Export to Great Britain –  
British New Zealand Meat Company Limited, Christchurch, c. 1920*

The Liberal Party (governed 1891-1912) aided recolonization by promoting protein exports. The Liberals were an anti-gentry coalition of small- and medium-scale farmers, small-town businessmen, laborers, and recent immigrants. All benefited from expanding protein exports. To facilitate the expansion of dairy and lamb farming, the Liberals

subdivided gentry land and purchased 3.2 million acres of Maori land. The total number of farms in New Zealand increased from 43,000 in 1891 to 74,000 in 1912. New Zealand prospered from protein exports and British recolonial ties.

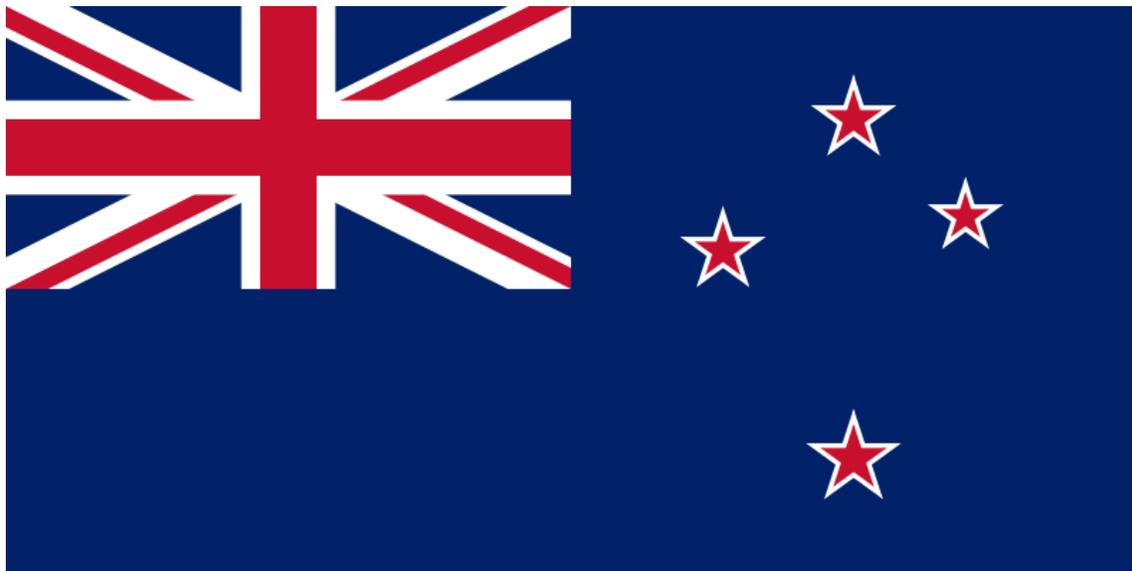


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Te\\_Anau\\_Downs\\_1.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Te_Anau_Downs_1.jpg)>*

*Hereford Cattle Grazing in Te Anau Downs, Southland, South Island –  
Heartland of Liberal Party Support, 1890s-1900s*

**Recolonial Politics (1890s-1920s).** During the recolonial period, New Zealand had unusual political stability. The Liberal Party was in power for nearly 21 years (1891-1912), the Reform Party followed for

16 years (1912-1928), the Labor Party ruled for 14 consecutive years (1935-1949), and the National Party governed for all except three years between 1949 and 1972. All four of New Zealand's long-ruling parties understood protein prosperity and maintained close links with Mother Britain until the 1970s.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag\\_of\\_New\\_Zealand.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_New_Zealand.svg)>*

*New Zealand's Close Links with Mother Britain – Flag of New Zealand,  
Featuring the British Union Jack in the Upper-left Corner, 1902*

The anti-gentry Liberal Party carried out reforms in four key areas – land (subdivision into small/medium farms), labor (compulsory arbitration to promote unionism while averting strikes), welfare (limited public pensions), and women's rights (introduction of voting for women

in 1893, 26 years ahead of Britain and the United States). The Liberals also introduced a protective tariff and a white immigration policy, and they supported Britain in the Boer War (1899-1902).

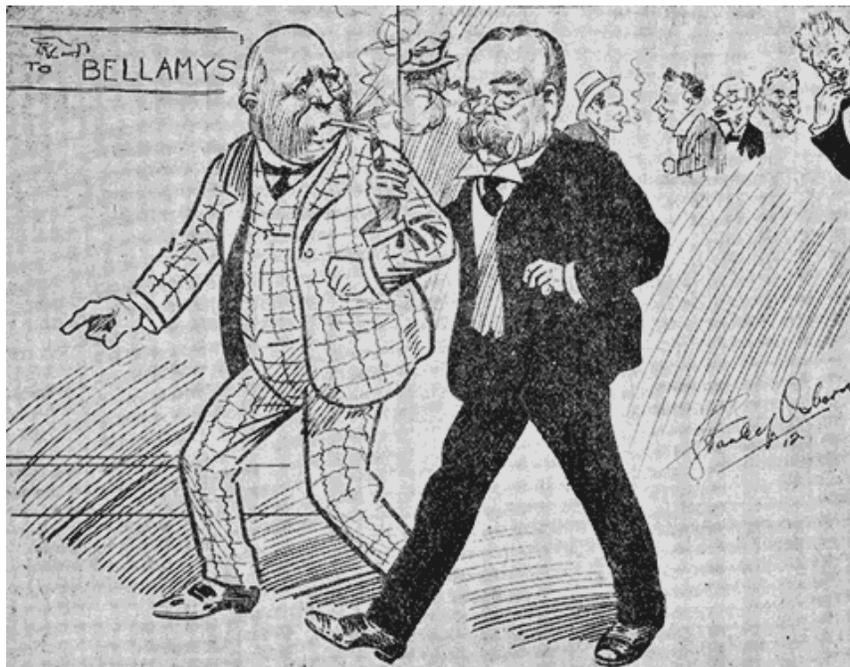


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kate\\_Sheppard.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kate_Sheppard.jpg)>

*Kate Sheppard (1848-1934) – Suffragist, Social Reformer, Writer, and First President of the National Council of Women in New Zealand*

In 1912, New Zealand voted the Liberals out and elected a Reform Party government. Reform was a center-right coalition of middle-class businessmen, white-collar workers, and prosperous farmers. The shift from Liberal to Reform marked a move from left-center to center-right

and from South Island dominance to North Island prominence. The charismatic leader of Reform, William “Farmer Bill” Massey, was tested early. In 1913, he enlisted the support of farmer militias to crush the longshoremen’s Waihi Strike. Meanwhile, New Zealand continued its recolonial foreign policy. In 1907, it had become a Dominion within the British Empire, yet Britain continued to run its foreign policy. In 1931, New Zealand finally obtained full independence within the British Commonwealth. But its independence was political not economic.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bellamy%27s\\_cartoon.gif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bellamy%27s_cartoon.gif)>

*William “Farmer Bill” Massey (Right), Reform Prime Minister of New Zealand (1912-1925), and James Allen – After the Election of 1912*

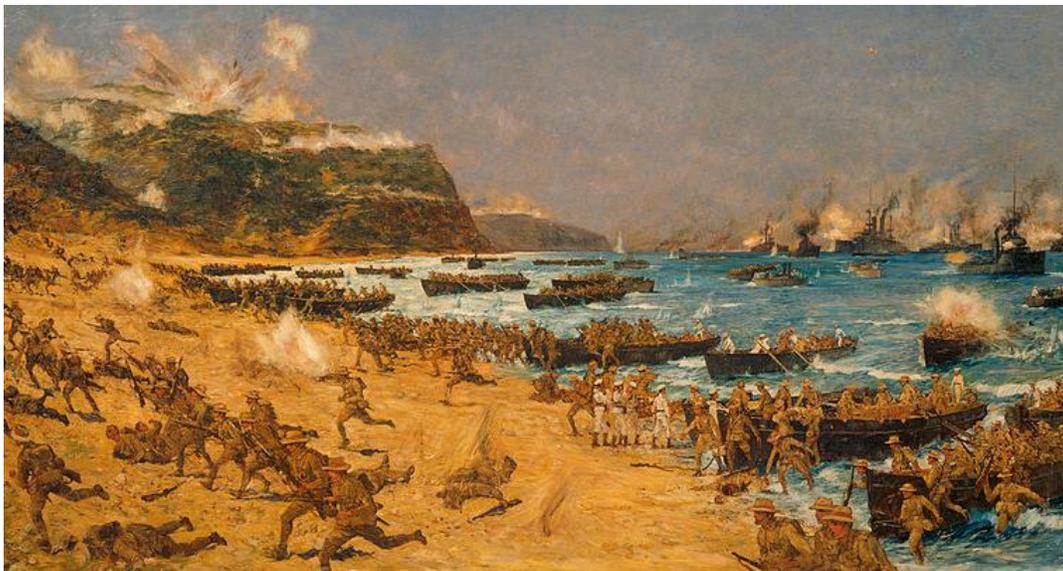
**World War One.** When World War One began in 1914, New Zealand had a clear objective – to cement its recolonial relationship with Britain by creating an enduring moral debt. New Zealand contributed 100,000 troops to the Allied side, 40 percent of men of military age and nine percent of the population. New Zealand soldiers suffered very high casualty rates – 17,000 killed and 41,000 wounded (two times the losses in World War Two).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map\\_Europe\\_alliances\\_1914-en.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_Europe_alliances_1914-en.svg)

*Triple Entente and Triple Alliance (Central Powers) in World War One – New Zealand Joined the United Kingdom as Part of the Triple Entente*

Along with their Australian allies in the Australia and New Zealand Auxiliary Corps (ANZAC), New Zealand's soldiers demonstrated exceptional bravery in battle. In the disastrous Gallipoli campaign in Turkey in 1915, in which the British Navy was incompetent, 8,600 New Zealanders fought, 2,700 died, and 4,800 were wounded. The New Zealand troops served on the Western Front in France between 1916 and the war's end in 1918 and incurred 50,000 casualties. In 1918, the ANZAC soldiers heroically held off a desperate German advance to the British Channel.



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Landing\\_at\\_Gallipoli\\_\(13901951593\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Landing_at_Gallipoli_(13901951593).jpg)>

*ANZAC Landing at Gallipoli, Turkey, April 1915 –  
Painting by Charles Dixon, 1915, Archives New Zealand, Wellington*

The economic impact of World War One in New Zealand was significant. Despite the heavy losses in manpower, the country emerged as one of the world richest countries. The costs of the war led to a doubling of tax revenue (70,000 New Zealanders paid income taxes in 1920) and of public debt (the share of domestic borrowing increased to half of the total). At the close of the war, the Reform government extended large loans to returned servicemen to purchase farms or businesses. As a result, the government's share of national income rose by 40 percent between 1912 and 1924 (despite Reform's rhetoric and promises). The human costs of the war were exacerbated in 1918 when the worldwide Spanish influenza pandemic took 8,600 New Zealand lives, mostly young adult males and Maori.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE VICTIMS OF  
THE 1918 INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

This memorial marks the final resting place  
of many of the 1,128 men, women and children of Auckland  
who died as a result of New Zealand's worst epidemic  
which peaked in November 1918,  
killing a total of 8,573 New Zealanders.

Particular respect is paid to doctors, nurses and citizen volunteers  
whose selfless efforts to aid the sick  
resulted in their own untimely deaths.

Source: *Wikimedia Commons, available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Auckland,\\_New\\_Zealand\\_Memorial\\_detail,\\_1918\\_Influenza\\_epidemic\\_burial\\_site\\_\(cropped\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Auckland,_New_Zealand_Memorial_detail,_1918_Influenza_epidemic_burial_site_(cropped).jpg)>

*Memorial to the Victims of the Spanish Flu Epidemic, 1918 –  
Burial Site, Auckland, New Zealand*

**Boom and Depression.** New Zealand's economy enjoyed a post-war boom (1918-1929), interrupted by a recession in 1921-1923. In the 1920s, the country exported half its production and world commodity prices were high. Technological developments led to a second protein revolution (1919-1939) that underpinned export expansion. New Zealand was the world's leading exporter of dairy products before the

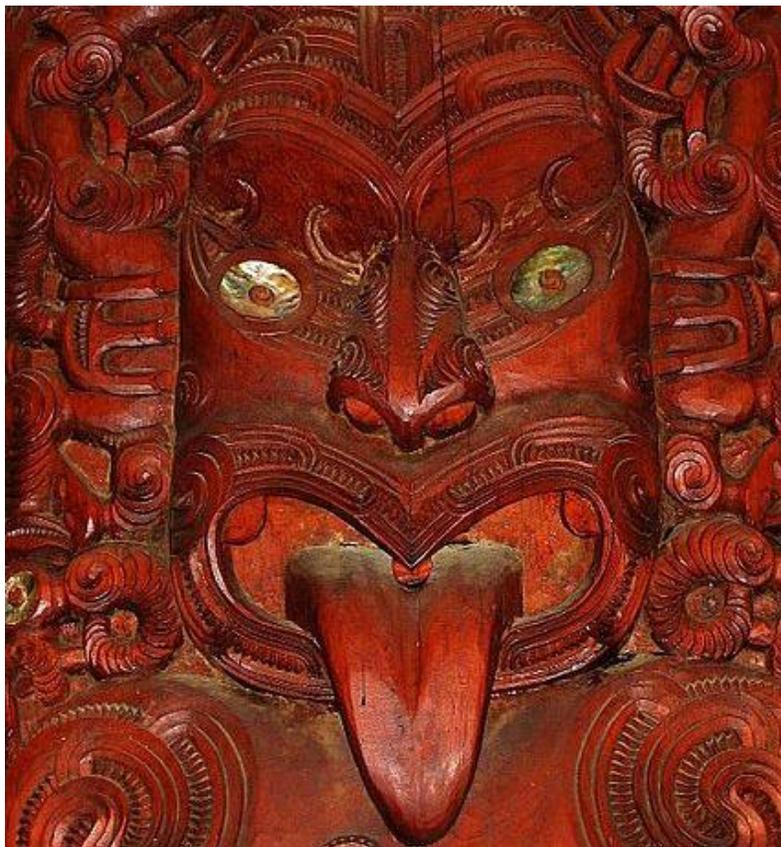
war. With new technology, its dairy herd expanded from 700,000 cows in 1919 to 1,700,000 cows in 1939 and its butterfat yield grew by a third in that period. New machines included trucks and tractors as well as electrified milking machines, cream separators, and farm motors. A grasslands revolution involved the manual spreading of superphosphate fertilizer, cobalt to correct soil deficiency, improved pasture using ryegrass and white clover, and scientific testing of herds.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dairy\\_NSW.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dairy_NSW.JPG)>*

*Electrified Rotary Milking Parlor –  
Revolutionized Dairy Production in New Zealand*

New Zealand suffered enormous hardship during the Great Depression (1929-1939). National income and export earnings declined 40 percent by 1933, and 100,000 laborers were unemployed (15 percent of the total and 40 percent of the Maori workforce). But the impact was less severe than in more industrialized economies (Britain and the United States had unemployment rates of at least 33 percent).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori\\_Wood\\_Carving\\_\(3335850391\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maori_Wood_Carving_(3335850391).jpg)>

*Forty Percent of the Maori Workforce Was Unemployed in the 1930s –  
Maori Wood Carving, Te Whare Runanga, Waitangi, New Zealand*

The Labor Party took office in 1935 and governed until 1949. It reinvigorated the economy with massive public works (principally housing), introduced a strong social safety net (public pensions, health care, minimum wage rates, and compulsory union membership and arbitration), and set up an insulated economy (trade and exchange rate controls, guaranteed dairy prices, and state export marketing). The 1930s also saw a Maori resurgence, led by Apirana Ngata who developed 12,000 Maori dairy farms with state credit.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Michael\\_Joseph\\_Savage\\_Portrait.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Michael_Joseph_Savage_Portrait.jpg)>

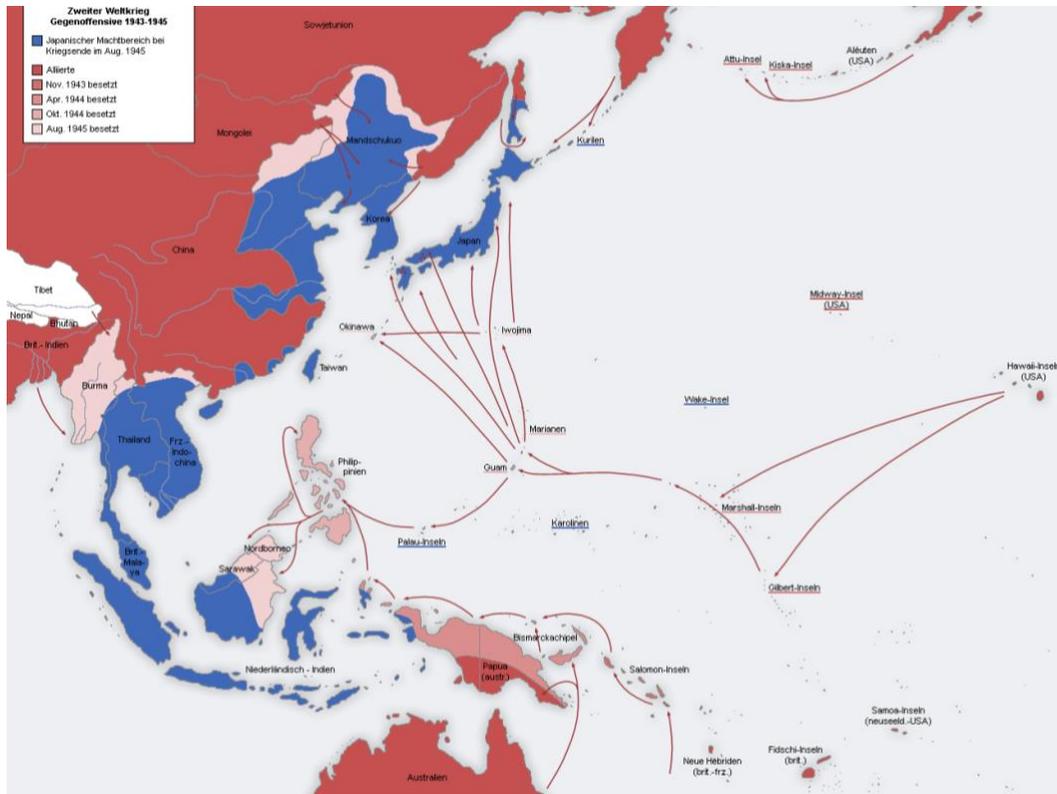
*Michael Joseph Savage, Labor Party Prime Minister of New Zealand  
(1935-1940)*

**World War Two.** New Zealand had two primary national interests in World War Two. One was the defense of its own territory. The other was to maintain its market in Britain and British naval power. New Zealand made a significant contribution to the Allied war efforts, mostly in manpower. Of the 194,000 New Zealanders in uniform (12 percent of the population), 105,000 served abroad. Although casualties, 11,600 dead and 17,000 wounded, were high, they were less severe than in World War One. The New Zealand troops operated mainly in the Mediterranean theater and secondarily in the Pacific. They served bravely in Greece and Crete (1941), with notable distinction in North Africa (1941-43) (General Montgomery later claimed they were his best troops at El Alamein (1942)), and with wearying persistence in Italy (1943-1945).



Source: Wikimedia Commons, available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:20th\\_Battalion\\_infantry\\_marching\\_in\\_Baggush,\\_Egypt,\\_September\\_1941.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:20th_Battalion_infantry_marching_in_Baggush,_Egypt,_September_1941.jpg)>

*New Zealand Soldiers – Baggush, Egypt, September 1941*  
Unlike Australia, which transferred its troops home to defend against a feared Japanese invasion, New Zealand acceded to pressure from Churchill and kept its forces in Europe/North Africa. That strategic decision led to a post-war reorientation of New Zealand's foreign policy away from Britain and toward the United States. Before defeating Japan, 100,000 American troops (mostly Marines) had served in and protected New Zealand (1942-1944).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at

<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Second\\_world\\_war\\_asia\\_1943-1945\\_map\\_de.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Second_world_war_asia_1943-1945_map_de.png)>

*Allied Counter-offensive Against Japan, 1943-1945 – Most of New Zealand’s Troops Were Supporting Britain in the European Theatre*

New Zealand sent 2,000 soldiers to join the UN force in the Korean War (1950-1953) and in 1951 joined the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) Pact, a mutual defense treaty that excluded Britain. During World War Two, farm output in New Zealand rose 13 percent, an impressive performance in light of a one-fifth decline in on-farm manpower. Mechanization and family labor substituted for the

farm labor lost to the war effort. The country thus was well placed to resume export-led growth after the war ended in 1945.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ANZUS\\_map.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ANZUS_map.svg)>*

*New Zealand, Australia, and the United States Signed the ANZUS Pact  
(a Mutual Defense Treaty, Excluding Great Britain) in 1951*

**The Last Recolonial Growth Spurt (1945-1970).** The Korean War (1950-1953) boom launched a last recolonial growth spurt for New Zealand. Income per capita expanded at about 2 percent per year between 1955 and 1973. Population grew apace, from 1.6 million in 1942 to 2 million in 1952 and to 3 million in 1973.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:School\\_Strike\\_for\\_Climate\\_in\\_Wellington\\_13.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:School_Strike_for_Climate_in_Wellington_13.jpg)>

### *New Zealand's Multi-Ethnic Population (3 Million People in 1973) – Pictured at a School Strike for Climate, Wellington, 2019*

Farm output doubled between 1945 and 1970, largely because of a new grasslands revolution. Most of that expansion came from productivity growth. Mechanization and electrification continued. Milk tankers and better shearing plants reduced processing costs. The key innovation was aerial topdressing of superphosphate fertilizer (a combination of guano and sulfuric acid) that brought marginal land into full pasture use. Sheep numbers expanded, reaching a peak of 70

million in 1980. Researchers developed better animal breeds and new breeding techniques, notably artificial insemination (AI). Dairy export markets were expanded through the development of new products, especially milk powder and casein.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Horned\\_cow,\\_Otago\\_Peninsula,\\_NZ.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Horned_cow,_Otago_Peninsula,_NZ.jpg)>

*Better Animal Breeds –  
Prize Hereford Stock, Papanui Inlet, Otago, South Island*  
In 1949, Labor was voted out after fourteen years in office. The National Party (created from the former Reform and Liberal Parties) then ruled for 23 years. National supporters included most farmers, businessmen, and professionals – in opposition to the skilled and

unskilled workers and most Maoris, who tended to support Labor. In the Waterfront Dispute of 1951, National crushed a five-month-old strike by longshoremen and truncated union power. Despite its free enterprise orientation, National increased public spending to 33 percent of GDP, stressing infrastructure such as roads and hydroelectric power and maintenance of the comprehensive social safety net. Rugby continued as the country's national sport, symbolizing New Zealand's recolonial links.

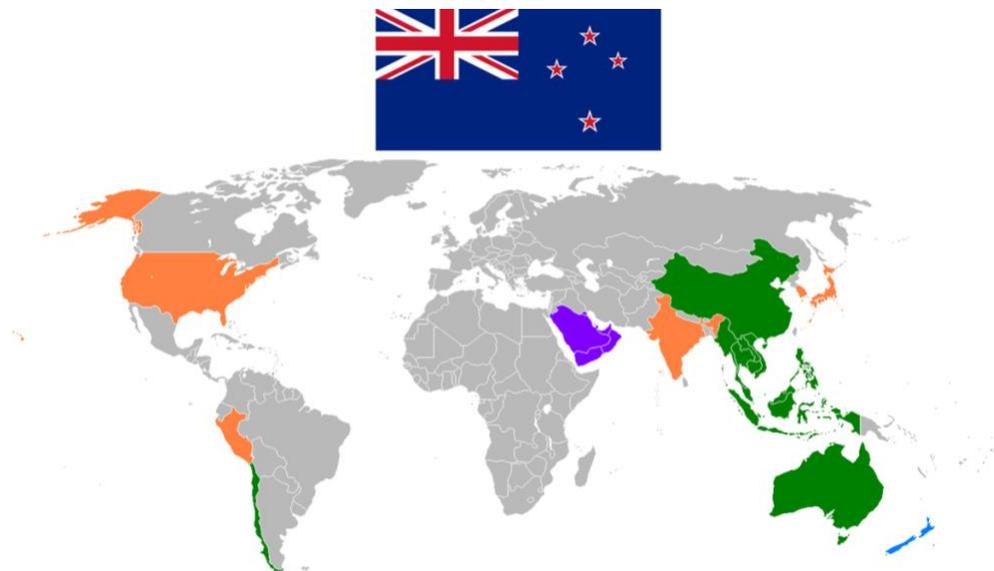


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haka\\_2006.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haka_2006.jpg)>*

*New Zealand All Blacks, Winners of the Rugby World Cup in 2011 and 2015 – Performing a Haka Before a Match Against France in 2006*

## Political and Economic Change in New Zealand (1960s-present)

**Loss of the British Market.** In the 1960s, New Zealand began to wean itself away from Mother Britain. By the 1990s, Britain was no longer New Zealand's major source of exports, imports, immigrants, investment, technology, and culture. The key indicator of decolonization is Britain's market share of New Zealand's exports. In 1950, Britain took two-thirds of New Zealand's exports. But that share plummeted to 36 percent in 1970, 14 percent in 1980, and only 7 percent in 2000 and 6 percent in 2019.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZ\\_FTA\\_Negotiations\\_as\\_of\\_December\\_2008.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZ_FTA_Negotiations_as_of_December_2008.png)>

*New Zealand's Free Trade Agreements in 2008 – Existing ( Green),  
Proposed Bilateral (Orange), Proposed Regional (Purple)*

Why did the British market shift away from New Zealand protein (lamb, butter, and cheese) and wool? Britain instituted a heavy, post-war program of subsidies to revive its agricultural sector, and British farm output grew substantially. In 1973, Britain joined the European Economic Community (EEC, now the European Union), British agriculture began receiving even higher subsidies under the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and New Zealand's trade preferences in the British market were phased out. Moreover, health-conscious British consumers shifted away from butter to margarine and vegetable oils and away from red meats (lamb, mutton, and beef) to white meats (fowl and fish). Those changes caused British demand for New Zealand protein and wool to shrink markedly.

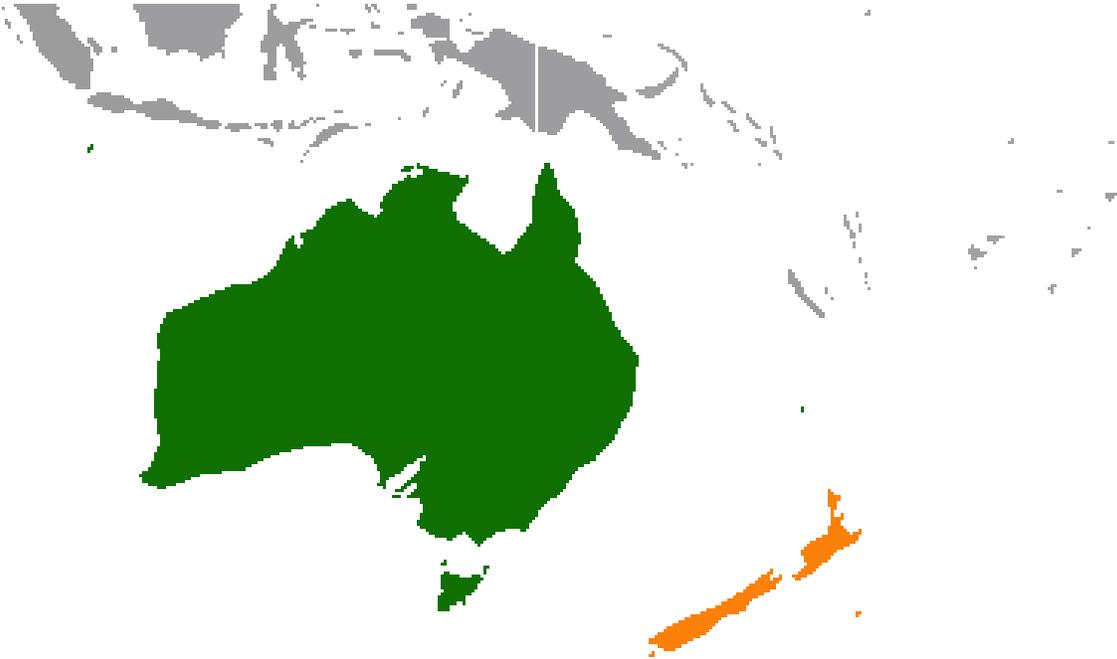


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Westland Milk Products from SH6 Hokitika River bridge \(LCM20210321\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Westland_Milk_Products_from_SH6_Hokitika_River_bridge_(LCM20210321).jpg)>

*British Consumers Have Shifted Away from Using New Zealand Butter –  
Westlands Milk Products, Hokitika, New Zealand*

New Zealand also experienced three major decolonial changes in its foreign policy, beginning in the 1960s. Its relationship with Britain evolved from recolonial dependence (especially on British protein purchases) to largely symbolic significance (membership in the British Commonwealth). New Zealand had a fleeting military alliance with the United States from 1965 (support for the Vietnam War) to 1985 (anti-

nuclear policy in the Pacific). Australia then re-emerged as New Zealand's most reliable international partner.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australia\\_New\\_Zealand\\_Locator.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australia_New_Zealand_Locator.png)>*

*Trans-Tasman (New Zealand-Australia) Relations –  
Close and Important Trade, Security, and Diplomatic Links*

**Diversification of Exports.** Faced with a shrinking export market in Britain, New Zealand had to diversify into new export products and find new export markets. The process of product and market diversification initially was painful and slow. But New Zealanders demonstrated great creativity, and they largely restructured their export economy between 1950 and 2000. In 1950, traditional exports – protein

(lamb, butter, and cheese) and wool – accounted for 90 percent of export earnings and two-thirds of those exports went to Britain.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wool\\_fleece\\_and\\_top.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wool_fleece_and_top.jpg)>*

*Fleece of Fine New Zealand Wool on a Wool Table –  
Wool and Protein Generated 90 Percent of Export Earnings in 1950*

By 2000, protein and wool generated only one-third of export earnings, whereas nearly another third came from manufactures, close to a fourth from forestry, fish, and horticulture, and a sixth from tourism. New Zealand's export markets in 2000 were diverse, and Britain took only 7 percent. Great changes occurred within the protein sector. New dairy products included milk powder and casein (for food, paints,

plastics, and synthetic fibers), and grass-fed, lean beef was sold into fast-food markets in the United States and Japan.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Autumn\\_in\\_the\\_Awatere\\_Valley.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Autumn_in_the_Awatere_Valley.jpg)>*

*New Zealand Diversified Its Exports in the Second Half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century – Vineyard, Awatere Valley, Marlborough, South Island*

New Zealand also diversified into non-protein exports, sold especially in Australia and Asia. A wide range of manufactures, notably machinery and equipment and aluminum, accounted for 29 percent of earnings in 2000. Forestry products from radiata pine – pulp and paper for Australia and logs for Japan – brought another 12 percent. Marine fish (orange roughy and hoki) and farmed shellfish (mussels and oysters)



**The Social Safety Net and Australia.** Both the third Labor government (1972-1975) and the third National government (1975-1984) maintained and extended New Zealand's comprehensive, but costly, comprehensive social safety net. Their policy was to improve public pensions and healthcare and to maintain full employment by protecting industry from foreign competition and subsidizing agriculture. To offset the support that farmers in other wealthy countries received, New Zealand's agriculture was given additional tax breaks, cheap loans, input subsidies, and price supports.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anchor Butter \(10430114503\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anchor_Butter_(10430114503).jpg)>

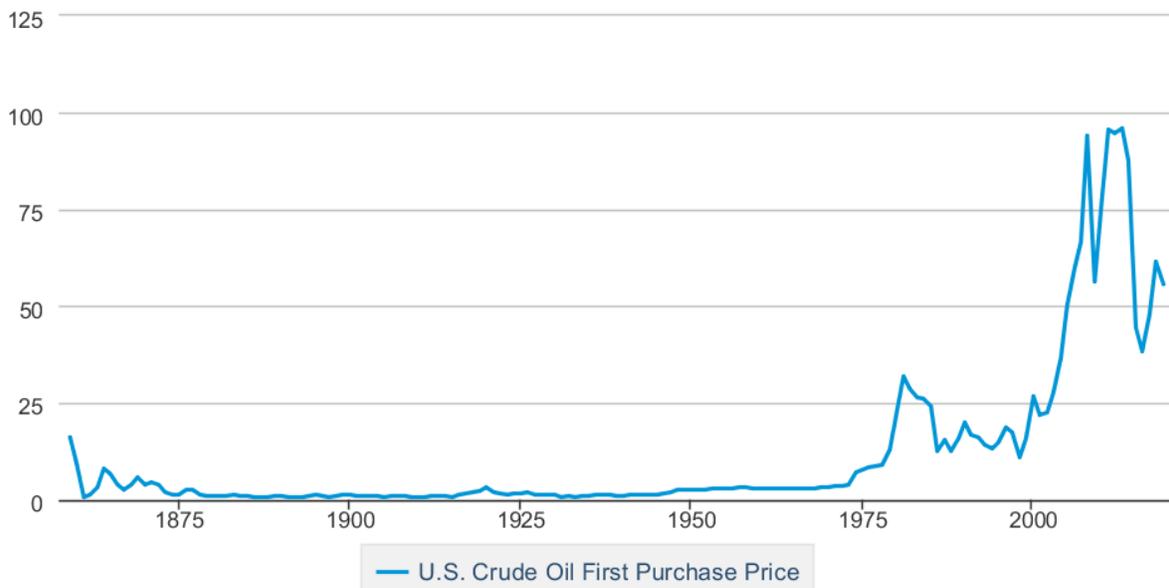
*New Zealand's Government Increased Subsidies to Agriculture in the 1970s – Anchor Butter, Owned by the Fonterra Co-operative Group*

In the 1970s, two international oil price rises (1973-1974 and 1979-1980) forced major adjustments in New Zealand. Increases in the costs of oil imports coupled with international recession led to trade and budgetary deficits. Both Labor and National governments chose to

borrow externally rather than raise taxes. Foreign debt ballooned to \$8.2 billion in 1984, and the National government was voted out.

### U.S. Crude Oil First Purchase Price

Dollars per Barrel



Source: US Energy Information Administration available at [https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=F000000\\_3&f=A](https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=F000000_3&f=A)

*US Crude Oil Prices, 1861-2019 (Dollars Per Barrel, Prices Not Adjusted for Inflation)*

At the same time, New Zealand was forging a new partnership with Australia. The two countries had signed the New Zealand-Australian Free Trade Agreement (Nafta) in 1965, and in 1983 they agreed to remove all trade barriers in the Closer Economic Relations (CER) pact. The Australian share of New Zealand's exports thus rose –

from 5 percent in 1967 to 12 percent in 1980 and to 16 percent in 2018 – and Australia became New Zealand’s second-leading trading partner (after China, 24 percent). Meanwhile, foreign relations between the two countries were cemented by their mutual support for a nuclear-free Pacific region. After French government agents bombed the Greenpeace Ship, *Rainbow Warrior*, in Auckland harbor in 1985, killing a photographer, American and British condemnation of France was muted. Australia was New Zealand’s only full ally.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RainbowWarrior-1985b.jpg>>

*Rainbow Warrior, Greenpeace Ship, Sunk By France in Auckland Harbor, 1985 – Australia Was New Zealand’s Only Ally*

**Economic Restructuring (1984-1990).** The fourth Labor government, elected narrowly in 1984 and re-elected easily in 1987, was led initially by David Lange as Prime Minister and Roger Douglas as Finance Minister. Labor shocked the country (and the world) by carrying out a blitzkrieg set of reforms that converted New Zealand from being one of the world's most regulated economies to being one of its most open. That restructuring, along with decolonization from Britain, quickly brought massive changes to New Zealand – not all desired. The economic reforms and deregulation were termed “Rogernomics,” since to some they resembled “Reaganomics”.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roger\\_Douglas,\\_1965.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roger_Douglas,_1965.jpg)>*

*Roger Douglas, Finance Minister (1984-1988) and Creator of Radical  
“Rogernomics” Reforms – Photographed in 1965*

Within four years, the Rogernomics policy-makers deregulated prices, wages, interest rates, and banking controls, ended tariffs and export aids (moving unilaterally to free trade), floated the exchange rate (in 1985, allowing it to be market determined), removed restrictions on

foreign investment, and established an independent central bank (to set monetary policy and control inflation free of political interference).



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reserve Bank of New Zealand building, Wellington.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reserve_Bank_of_New_Zealand_building,_Wellington.jpg)>

*Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Wellington –  
Independently Set Monetary Policy to Control Inflation*

The Big-bang reformers reduced the role of the state by cutting 80,000 public sector jobs and selling off state assets for \$13 billion. Overriding substantial opposition, they virtually eliminated state support of industry, agriculture, and consumers by axing subsidies, tax breaks,

cheap credit, and free public services and by instituting charges for previously free medical prescriptions and hospital stays. They also altered the tax system by introducing a two-tier income tax (24 percent up to \$30,000 and 30 percent over \$30,000) and a new value-added tax of 10 percent (raised to 12.5 percent in 1989 and 15 percent in 2010) on goods and services. Those massive adjustments were initially unpopular because they created higher unemployment and double-digit inflation and did not increase income growth.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Auckland\\_waterfront\\_at\\_night.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Auckland_waterfront_at_night.jpg)>

*Auckland's Central Business and Financial District –  
Was Not Lit Up Initially by the Radical Reforms of “Rogernomics”*

**Reform and Prosperity (1990-2019).** Labor’s political style appeared arrogant. National easily won the election of 1990, and New Zealanders expected a respite from reform. They did not get it. The fourth National government (1990-1999), led initially by Jim Bolger, Prime Minister, and Ruth Richardson, Finance Minister, continued restructuring with fervor. Richardson set out to create what she termed an “enterprise society.” Opponents called her policies, “Ruthanasia.”



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruth\\_Richardson\\_\(crop\).tif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruth_Richardson_(crop).tif)>*

*Ruth Richardson, Minister of Finance (1990-1993) –  
Deepened Free-market Reforms (“Ruthanasia”)*

Richardson and her National colleagues deepened the reforms begun by their predecessors and were particularly aggressive in selling off state assets – the Bank of New Zealand (a major commercial bank sold to an Australian bank), New Zealand Timberlands (a giant forestry enterprise), and Taranaki Petroleum (a public firm created by the second National government). Like Douglas, Richardson used much of the revenue from asset sales to reduce New Zealand’s external debt.

Although inflation was reduced to about 2 percent annually, unemployment reached 12 percent in 1991 and then stayed in double digits, and income growth was only about one percent higher than in the 1980s. But a return to prosperity was just around the corner.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BNZ\\_Arms.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BNZ_Arms.svg)>*

*Coat of Arms of the Bank of New Zealand – Founded in 1861,  
Purchased by the Government of New Zealand in 1945,  
Sold to the National Australia Bank in 1992*

The fifth Labor government (1999-2008) was led by Helen Clark as Prime Minister and Michael Cullen as Finance Minister. Clark's government was centrist and pragmatic and did not undo the restructuring policies. Clark and Labor benefited from the reforms, high world commodity prices (especially for dairy), and a surge in tourism (sparked by the popularity of the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy). Between 1999 and 2007, New Zealand enjoyed a 2.4 percent average annual rate

of growth of per capita income (measured by the World Bank at Purchasing Power Parity in constant 2017 dollars), low inflation, a trade surplus, and reduced debt. Clark was re-elected in 2002 and in 2005.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Helen\\_Clark\\_2.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Helen_Clark_2.jpg)>

*Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand (1999-2008) –  
Economic Success, Based on Earlier Reforms*

Clark lost the November 2008 election to John Key of the National Party who was re-elected in 2011 and 2014. Bill English of the National Party served as Prime Minister for ten months, starting in December 2016. Jacinda Ardern of the Labor Party succeeded English in October

2017 and was re-elected overwhelmingly in November 2020. Because of the global recession, income per capita in New Zealand declined by 3 percent between 2007 and 2009. It then resumed an upward trajectory and grew at 1.5 percent per year for the next decade. During the Covid-19 pandemic, per capita income fell in 2020 (3.4 percent) and recovered to its 2019 level in 2021.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at*  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New\\_Zealand\\_Prime\\_Minister\\_Jacinda\\_Ardern\\_in\\_2018.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:New_Zealand_Prime_Minister_Jacinda_Ardern_in_2018.jpg)>

*Jacinda Ardern – Prime Minister of New Zealand, October 2017-present*

In 2021, each of the 5.1 million residents of New Zealand earned an average income (adjusted for purchasing power) of \$43,301 – 69 percent of the US level. New Zealand’s quality-of-life indicators were also very impressive – life expectancy was 82 years and the adult literacy rate was 99 percent. New Zealand ranked an admirable 13<sup>th</sup> of 191 countries in the United Nation’s Human Development Index, an amazing 1<sup>st</sup> of 190 countries in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index, and a proud 1<sup>st</sup> of 180 countries in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index. In spite of its many challenges, New Zealand was one of the world’s most envied countries because of its many socio-economic accomplishments.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZL\\_orthographic\\_NaturalEarth\\_labelled\\_en.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZL_orthographic_NaturalEarth_labelled_en.svg)>

*The Realm of New Zealand (Dark Green Areas), Centered on Wellington, Using an Orthographic Projection*

**Pakeha and Maori.** As recently as 1960, Pakeha (white New Zealander) society was still very conservative – conformist, masculist,

and monocultural. Much of that had changed by 2021. Pakeha now are more individualistic, show greater respect for gender differences, and move more comfortably in a multi-racial society. Some of that change is due to a vast expansion of higher education. New Zealand had only 15,000 university students in 1960, but that number had mushroomed to 175,000 by 2019. Three recent Prime Ministers – Jenny Shipley, National Party (1997-1999), Helen Clark, Labor Party (1999-2008), and Jacinda Ardern, Labor Party (2017-present) – are women, reflecting a significant advance of women in politics.



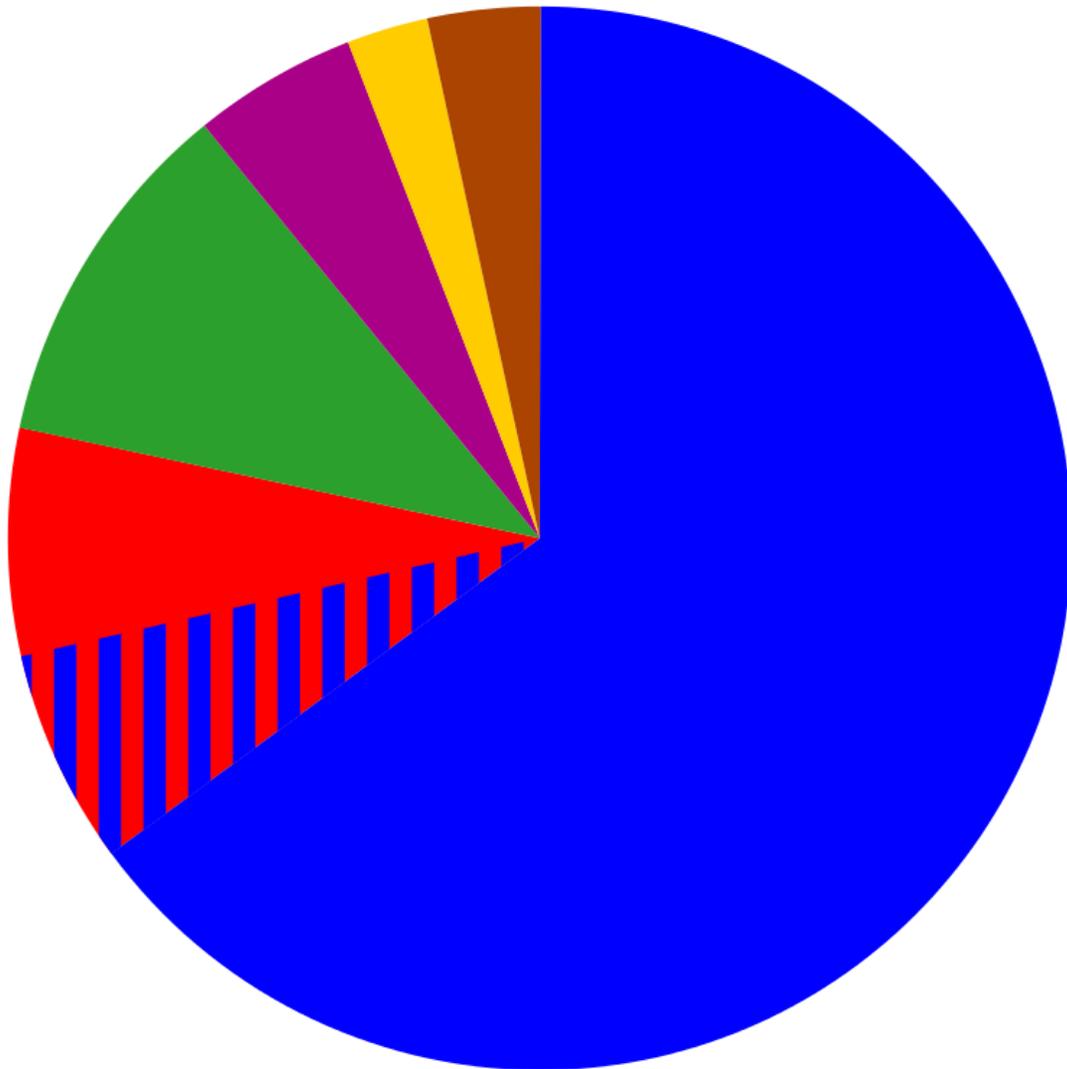
*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:University\\_of\\_Auckland\\_Clock\\_Tower.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:University_of_Auckland_Clock_Tower.jpg)>*

*The Clock-tower Building of the University of Auckland, Founded in 1883, 33,000 Students – New Zealand’s Top-ranked of Eight Universities*

New Zealand loosened immigration restrictions, and in the 2018 census Asians made up 14 percent of the country’s population and Pacific Islanders constituted 7 percent. The share of the European population in New Zealand had fallen to 64 percent. The Maoris have enjoyed a resurgence in population, political rights, and appreciation of

their culture, although they continue to lag in economic opportunities.

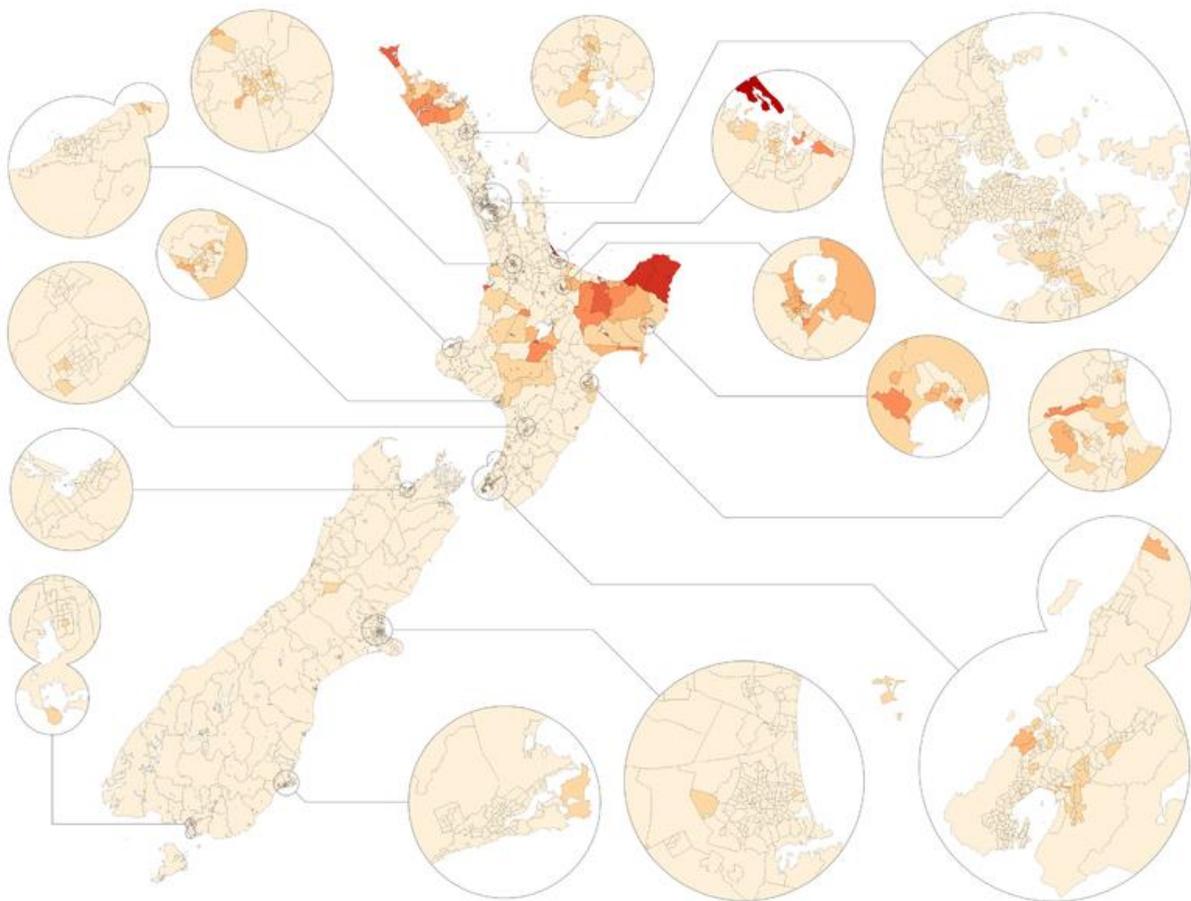
The Maori population grew from 45,000 in 1900 (5 percent of the total) to 90,000 in 1935 (6 percent) and to 875,000 in 2021 (17 percent).



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NZCensus2013-EthnicityGraph.svg>>

*Ethnic Groups in New Zealand, 2013 Census –  
European, Blue; Maori, Red; Asian, Green; and Pacific, Purple*

The Waitangi Tribunal, constituted in 1975 to judge Maori land claims, has awarded more than \$600 million in cash, assets, and fishing rights to selected Maori groups. Between 1984 and 1986, a Maori cultural exhibition, Te Maori, received worldwide acclaim, igniting renewed interest in Maori culture.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TeReoMaori2013.png>>

*The Maoris in 2013 Were Concentrated in the Northwestern and Northeastern Parts of New Zealand's North Island*

Pakeha and Maori have urbanized substantially, from 40 percent in 1881 to 68 percent in 1926 and to 87 percent today. South Island had a higher population until the 1890s, but, spurred by the growth of dairy farming and Auckland, North Island grew to twice the size of South Island by 1936 and to three times by 1996. In 2021, 77 percent of New Zealanders lived on the North Island and 23 percent on the South Island. One-third lived in the greater Auckland urban area. New Zealand has become a much-admired prosperous and multicultural society.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at  
<<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/attachments/maps/NZ-map.jpg>>

## *Contemporary New Zealand*

## Time Line for New Zealand

- 3000 BCE-1250 CE The Austronesian Diaspora from Taiwan
- 3000 BCE Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) people settled Southeast Asia from Taiwan – Philippines (3000 BCE) – Borneo, Sulawesi (2500) – Malaya, Java, Sumatra (2000)
- 1500 BCE migration of Austronesian-speaking farmers from Java and Sumatra into New Guinea and Near Oceania – dogs, pigs, chickens, coconuts, Lapita red pottery
- 1500-1400 BCE Lapita culture spread throughout Near Oceania – fusion of Austronesian and Papuan cultures, languages, and genes
- 1200-1000 BCE Lapita culture dispersed into Remote Oceania – south to Vanuatu, New Caledonia – east to Fiji, Lau Islands, Tonga, Samoa
- 1200-1000 BCE Polynesian Settlement of Western Polynesia – Lapita peoples and food package – Proto-Polynesian language – Polynesian cultural norms (*mana*, *tapu*, *tupuna*, and *kava*)
- 200 BCE-1000 CE Polynesian Settlement of Eastern Polynesia – Cook, Society, Tuamotu Islands – Austral, Mangareva, Marquesa Islands – taro, yams, breadfruit, coconuts, bananas, chickens, pigs
- 200 BCE-600 CE Polynesian Settlement of Tuvalu, Eastern Micronesia, and Northern Micronesia

c. 300 CE	Rapa Nui (Easter Island) was occupied by Polynesians from Mangareva
c. 400	Hawaii was occupied by Polynesians from the Marquesas
mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century	Aotearoa (New Zealand) was occupied by Polynesians (Maori) from the southern Cook Islands – brought sweet potatoes, taro, yams
13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> centuries	“colonial era” in Aotearoa – hunting, gathering, farming – Maori drove moa (and other bird species) to extinction
13 <sup>th</sup> century	Maori settled North Island and parts of South Island, Aotearoa
14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Maori migrated 500 miles east to the Chatham Islands – became the Moriori
15 <sup>th</sup> century	“transition era” in Aotearoa – Maoris intensified agriculture, farmed fern root (formerly gathered) – introduced strict conservation practices, storage cellars
16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> centuries	“tribal era” in Aotearoa – social hierarchy (chiefs, nobles, commoners, slaves) – norms (power ( <i>mana</i> ) and sacredness ( <i>tapu</i> ) – high status of Maori women
1642-1643	Abel Tasman, Dutch explorer, sailed across northern New Guinea – first non-Polynesian to visit Fiji, New Zealand, and Tasmania

- 1728 James Cook (1728-1778) was born at Marton, north Yorkshire, England
- 1768-1771 Captain James Cook's first circumnavigation – aboard the *Endeavour*
- 1769 Captain Cook visited Tahiti – took successful transit of the planet Venus – charted and claimed Tahiti, Leeward Islands
- 1769-1770 Captain Cook circled, charted, and claimed the north and south islands of New Zealand for Britain – proved they were not part of a great southern continent
- 1770 Captain Cook explored the east coast of Australia (New Holland) – barely survived a grounding on the Great Barrier Reef
- 1772-1775 Captain Cook's second circumnavigation – aboard the *Resolution* and the *Adventure* – proved that no continent lay in the southern Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans
- 1774 Captain Cook reached a furthest south position of 71 degrees South latitude
- 1774 Captain Cook discovered and named New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk – visited Rapa Nui – tested Harrison's chronometer
- 1776-1779 Captain Cook's third circumnavigation – aboard the *Resolution* and *Discovery* – search for Northwest Passage, west-to-east

- 1778 Captain Cook failed to find the Northwest Passage – reached a furthest north of 70 degrees North latitude (above Alaska)
- 1778 Captain Cook returned to Hawaii – Makahiki festival – Cook mistaken as Lono, fertility god – treated with sacred gifts
- 1779 Captain Cook tried to take King Kalaniopuu hostage – British marines left him ashore, defenseless – Hawaiians killed him
- 1790s-1830s New Zealand – economic appendage of Britain’s new convict colonies in Australia – sealing, whaling, timbering, trading with Maori (Australians sold guns, bought food)
- 1800 population of Aotearoa (New Zealand) was 125,000 – entirely Maori
- 1814 Anglican (Church Missionary Society) and Methodist (Wesleyan Missionary Society) missionaries sent to New Zealand – little early success in converting Maori
- 1818-1837 Musket Wars – Maori self-destructive actions – fought for land, slaves, *mana* – Maori disunity against European incursions
- 1830-1850 most Maori converted to Protestantism – missionaries traded tools and blankets – Maori chiefs gained *mana* by converting
- 1839-1850 New Zealand Company, led by Edmund Wakefield – create a Better Britain – started

Wellington, Whanganui, New Plymouth, Nelson, Otago, Canterbury – 15,600 settlers

- 1840 Treaty of Waitangi (British interpretation) – Britain obtained full sovereignty, guaranteed Maori land and property rights – Maori agreed to sell land only to the Crown
- 1840 Treaty of Waitangi (Maori interpretation) – Britain received only limited sovereignty, British governorship – Maoris chiefs retained their traditional power and land
- 1840 Britain declared New Zealand to be a colony separate from New South Wales – claimed all of the South Island for the Crown by right of discovery
- 1846-1853 British Governor George Grey – played Maori chiefs against one another – bought half of New Zealand (33 million acres) for halfpenny an acre
- 1856 Godeffroy und Sohn Company, German trading firm – set up Pacific headquarters in Apia, Samoa – paved way for colonization
- 1860 Britain had purchased two-thirds of New Zealand colony – almost all of South Island and one quarter of North Island
- 1860s gold rushes in New Zealand – Otago, South Island (began 1861) – Westland, South Island (began 1863), Thames/Coromandel, North Island (began 1867)

- 1860-1879 growth and prosperity in New Zealand – exported gold and sheep’s wool – South Island leading region of European settlement
- 1860-1872 The Land Wars – British troops enforced unpopular land sales – Maoris had muskets, shotguns, clubs, spears – British had Enfield rifles, gunboats, howitzers, hand grenades
- 1860-1864 5,000 Maori part-time warriors fought 20,000 British Empire soldiers in Taranaki and Waikato
- 1864-1872 fighting, between Maori and colonial soldiers plus *kupapa* (Maoris fighting on the British side), spread to the Bay of Plenty
- 1879-1896 economic depression in New Zealand – world price for wool declined – speculative land bubble burst – government incurred large debt to build infrastructure
- 1880 population of New Zealand was 545,000 – 45,000 Maori – 500,000 European settlers (*Pakeha*) – half English/Welsh, a quarter Scots, and a fifth Irish
- 1883 University of Auckland founded – New Zealand’s top-ranked university
- 1890 Britain had purchased two-thirds of New Zealand colony – almost all of South Island and half of North Island
- 1891-1912 Liberal Party governed New Zealand – left-center coalition of farmers, businessmen, laborers,

- immigrants – promoted protein exports (frozen sheep meat, butter, cheese)
- 1892 Department of Agriculture established in New Zealand – quality control (testing, grading, inspection) – research/development
- 1893 voting for women introduced in New Zealand – 26 years ahead of Britain and the United States
- 1899-1914 Germany colonized western Samoa (Savaii and Upolu)
- 1899-1902 New Zealand supported Britain in the Boer War in South Africa
- 1907 New Zealand became a Dominion within the British Empire – Britain continued to run foreign policy
- 1912-1928 Reform Party governed New Zealand – center-right coalition of businessmen, white-collar workers, prosperous farmers – North Island dominance – protein exports
- 1913 William “Farmer Bill” Massey, Reform Prime Minister – enlisted farmer militias to crush the longshoremen’s Waihi Strike
- 1914-1962 New Zealand governed Western Samoa
- 1914-1918 World War One – New Zealand fought with the Allies – 100,000 troops – 17,000 killed and 41,000 wounded (two times the losses in World War Two)

1915	disastrous Gallipoli campaign in Turkey – 8,600 New Zealander troops fought – 2,700 died and 4,500 were wounded
1918	worldwide Spanish influenza pandemic – took 8,600 New Zealand lives, mostly young adult males and Maori
1919-1939	second protein revolution in New Zealand – world's leading exporter of dairy products – trucks, tractors, electrified milking machines, cream separators, scientific tests
1929-1939	Great Depression – New Zealand's national income and export earnings declined 40 percent – 100,000 laborers unemployed
1930s	Maori cultural and economic resurgence – led by Apirana Ngata – 12,000 Maori dairy farms developed with state credit
1931	New Zealand obtained full political independence within the British Commonwealth
1935-1949	Labor Party governed New Zealand – public works (mainly housing) – social safety net (public pensions, health care, minimum wage rates) – trade, exchange rate controls
1941-1945	World War II – 105,000 New Zealand troops served in Europe – 11,600 died and 17,000 were wounded – 100,000 American troops protected New Zealand

- 1941-1945 Japan fought and lost World War II in the Pacific – early successes in Southeast Asia, Melanesia – Allies formed Pacific corridor of air bases to bomb Japan and win the war
- 1945 US President Harry Truman chose to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August) – caused 200,000 deaths
- 1945 Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's surrender (August) – Allies' victory over Japan resulted from superior production capability and better military strategy
- 1949-1972 National Party governed New Zealand – free-enterprise-oriented farmers, businessmen – built roads, hydro power – maintained comprehensive social safety net
- 1949-1963 US staged 213 atmospheric explosions of nuclear weapons in the Pacific region
- 1950-1953 Korean War – New Zealand sent 2,000 soldiers to join the UN force
- 1951 ANZUS Pact – Australia, New Zealand, United States – mutual defense treaty that excluded Britain
- 1951 Waterfront Dispute – National government crushed a five-month-old strike by longshoremen – truncated union power
- 1957-1962 UK exploded 21 nuclear devices in the Pacific region

- 1962 Charles de Gaulle, President of France – nuclear testing on Mururoa and Fangataufa, Gambier Islands – set up Centre d’Experimentation du Pacifique (CEP)
- 1965 New Zealand-Australian Free Trade Agreement (Nafta)
- 1966-1996 France conducted 193 tests of nuclear weapons in the Pacific – 46 atmospheric blasts – 147 underground explosions (137 at Mururoa, 10 at Fangataufa)
- 1973 population of New Zealand was 3 million
- 1973 Britain joined European Economic Community (now European Union) – British agriculture received higher subsidies – New Zealand lost its British trade preferences
- 1975-1984 Robert Muldoon, National Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
- 1975 Waitangi Tribunal – set up to judge Maori land claims – awarded more than \$600 million in cash, assets, and fishing rights to selected Maori groups by 2022
- 1983 Closer Economic Relations Pact – New Zealand and Australia agreed to remove all trade barriers between their countries
- 1984-1989 David Lange, Labor Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand

- 1984-1988 Roger Douglas, Minister of Finance – “Rogernomics” reforms – deregulated prices, wages, interest rates – ended tariffs – floated exchange rate – removed restrictions on foreign investment – sold state assets
- 1985 Rainbow Warrior Incident – French government agents bombed Greenpeace Ship in Auckland harbor, killing a photographer
- 1985 Rarotonga Treaty – New Zealand, Australia, and 11 other Pacific nations declared a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone – France ignored that declaration
- 1990-1997 Jim Bolger, National Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
- 1990-1993 Ruth Richardson, Minister of Finance – “Ruthanasia” reforms – sold state assets (Bank of New Zealand, New Zealand Timberlands, Taranaki Petroleum)
- 1997-1999 Jenny Shipley, National Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
- 1999-2008 Helen Clark, Labor Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
- 1999-2000 *Lord of the Rings* trilogy was filmed in Hobbiton, Waikato, North Island, New Zealand
- 2008-2016 John Key, National Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand

2016-2017	Bill English, National Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
2017-present	Jacinda Ardern, Labor Party, Prime Minister of New Zealand
2021	New Zealand ranked 13 <sup>th</sup> of 191 countries in the United Nation's Human Development Index
2021	New Zealand ranked 1 <sup>st</sup> of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index
2021	New Zealand ranked 1 <sup>st</sup> of 180 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index
2021	total population of New Zealand was 5.1 million

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## **Sites Visited in New Zealand**

### **A Cruise in the South Pacific, Aboard the *Seabourn Odyssey* Seabourn Cruise Line January 16-February 9, 2012**

#### **Russell, Bay of Islands, North Island**

Our first port of call in New Zealand was Russell in the Bay of Islands. Before Britain took control of New Zealand in 1840, Russell was called Kororareke (sweet blue penguins) by its Maori residents and was a refuge for whalers known as the “Hell-hole of the Pacific.” Russell (named in 1844 for the British Foreign Minister, Lord John Russell) was the first European settlement in New Zealand. Sandra and I hiked around Russell on a spectacular summer day, visiting the historic town center, white-sandy Long Beach, New Zealand’s first church (erected in 1836), the Flagstaff Historic Reserve (where the Maoris cut down the Union Jack four times during 1844-1845), and Russell Museum, which contains Maori and British artifacts and a one-fifth-scale replica of the *Endeavour*, Captain James Cook’s ship on his first circumnavigation of the world (1768-1771).

#### **Auckland, North Island**

The *Seabourn Odyssey* next sailed southward to Auckland, a multi-cultural city that contains a third of the country’s 4.4 million people. Nearly two-fifths of Auckland’s residents are Maoris, Pacific Islanders, or Asian New Zealanders. In Auckland, Sandra and I embarked on a five-hour, self-guided walking tour, featuring Auckland’s busy wharf area, the superb War Memorial Museum, and upscale-Bohemian Parnell Village. The Polynesian Maoris settled Aotearoa (New Zealand) about 900 years ago, were overwhelmed by European settlers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and resurged in population and culture in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the Auckland War Memorial Museum, we thoroughly enjoyed re-

visiting the magnificent Maori collections and the exhibits commemorating New Zealander contributions to Allied victories in the two world wars.

### **Tauranga, North Island**

Tauranga, a port with 105,000 residents, is the major town in the Bay of Plenty region, named by Captain James Cook on his first visit to New Zealand in 1769. Sandra and I escorted a wonderfully educational tour of New Zealand's kiwi-producing region, near the small town of Maketu. About 2,500 owner-operated orchards, averaging ten acres in size, produce 400,000 tons of kiwi fruit annually. Three-fourths of the crop is green kiwi, exported to Europe and Japan, and one-fourth is gold kiwi, marketed at a premium in East and Southeast Asia. The gold variety currently is being devastated by a disease with no known cure, although disease-resistant substitutes are in development. We also enjoyed an informative demonstration of Maori culture and songs and observed the upscale Mt. Maunganui beach resort complex, a favorite for local visitors and retirees.

### **Napier, North Island**

Napier is a resort town on scenic Hawke's Bay. Sandra and I took a ship's tour out of Napier to visit a Maori cultural center in Waimarama, a village of 300 Maori residents. The countryside was breathtaking – rolling green hills dotted with sheep and dairy cattle interspersed with steep small mountains. En route we crossed the Tuki Tuki River and Valley, a gorgeous region that is of special significance to the Maori people in the Napier area. Hakikino was the site of an historic battle between two Maori tribes. The descendants of the winning side hosted us at that hallowed site. After the traditional Maori threatening welcome, we enjoyed songs and received explanations of spiritual stones, hand-to-hand combat, eel-catching, musical instruments, and basket-weaving (using New Zealand flax). The experience was exceptionally rich and rewarding.

## **Wellington, North Island**

We sailed overnight down the southeastern coast of the North Island and docked in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand (since 1865), located on the southern tip of the North Island. Wellington contains two principal attractions for tourists – the Te Papa National Museum and the Parliamentary buildings. Sandra and I had seen both on recent visits, so we opted to take an out-of-town ship's tour along extensive Wellington Harbor through Petone (first settled by Europeans in the 1840s) and the Storm Coast to visit Pencarrow Lodge, a remote sheep station with a fantastic view of the Kaikoura Range on the northern end of the South Island. We enjoyed a delicious light lunch and a demonstration of working sheep dogs (one breed is trained to bring the sheep toward the rancher, and the other is tasked with herding them away through distant paddock gates).

## **Akaroa, South Island**

Akaroa, sited within a volcanic crater on the Banks Peninsula near Christchurch, was the earliest European settlement on the South Island. Shortly after British officials and Maori chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, Britain permitted a group of 67 French and German settlers, led by Jean Langlois, to establish homesteads in the natural port of Akaroa. The spectacularly scenic town today has only 550 year-round residents and thrives on tourism and retirees. Sandra and I hiked leisurely around Akaroa on a sunny afternoon. The museum had an excellent film on the region's history and a great collection of memorabilia from Akaroa's most famous son – Frank Worsley, the brilliant navigator who was the hero of the incredible 1916 Shackleton voyage to South Georgia. In the Anglican Cemetery, many of the gravestones were toppled by recent earthquakes.

## **Dunedin, South Island**

Dunedin, with a population of 120,000, is the second largest town in the South Island (after Christchurch). We docked in Port Chalmers, Dunedin's port, and shuttled into the charming city. Dunedin means Edinburgh in Gaelic, and Scottish settlers in 1848 designed the small city's center to copy central Edinburgh. I served as the ship's escort on a particularly interesting and scenic tour of Larnach Castle, a remarkable private home built in the 1870s by William Larnach (a wealthy banker and Central Otago gold-rush entrepreneur). Larnach designed his home to emulate Sutherland Castle in Scotland, and he spared no expense in furnishing it. Margaret Barker, and her late husband, Barry, bought the derelict castle in 1967 for \$6,000 and gradually restored the castle and its gardens. Margaret led our group on a stimulating tour of the castle's beautiful grounds.

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**New Zealand Air Expedition  
Stanford Travel/Study Program  
December 27, 2005-January 9, 2006  
Airplane-based, Aboard a Convair 580 Prop-jet**

**Christchurch, South Island**

We began our tour of New Zealand in Christchurch, a beautiful city of 300,000 residents and endless parks and gardens on the northeastern coast of the South Island. Christchurch was settled in 1850 by Anglican missionaries to be an exemplar English city and the hub for the rich surrounding agricultural region of Canterbury. Appropriately, we started our visit with a guided walking tour through the Botanical Gardens to be introduced to key plants that have had agricultural and forestry importance for Maori and British New Zealanders. We spent an educational morning in the Antarctic Centre, which contains one of the world's leading exhibitions of Antarctic exploration (both Robert Falcon Scott and Ernest Shackleton had used Christchurch as a base for their attempts to reach the South Pole in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century). We also

punted (cruised in manually-poled boats) on Christchurch's romantic Avon River, chartered a tram for a champagne-filled welcome to the city, toured the new art gallery, and visited the impressive regional museum (which features Scott and Shackleton memorabilia).

### **Queenstown and The Fjord Region, South Island**

Our second stop was Queenstown, a town spectacularly sited in the south end of the Southern Alps Mountains. We enjoyed a colorful display of fireworks over the lake on New Year's Eve and long walks around the city parks and lakeside paths. Our group took a ferry across the lake to an operating, 14,000-acre sheep ranch, where the owner demonstrated how the incredible New Zealand sheep dogs herd the sheep upon whistle commands and how a sheep can be sheared in about 90 seconds. In Queenstown, we also paid a visit to a bird sanctuary to see the elusive kiwi bird – a nocturnal creature after which the New Zealanders took their nickname, Kiwis, and re-named (and successfully marketed since 1959) a fruit, formerly called the Chinese gooseberry. Later, we rode the gondola up to the city skyline to view the misty rain over the lake.

From Queenstown, we made a day visit to New Zealand's southwest coast to see one of the five regions in the world that feature fjords (along with Norway, Greenland, Alaska/British Columbia, and Chile). We cruised on Doubtful Sound (so named by Captain Cook, who in 1769 feared (correctly) that its mouth was not a good natural harbor), experienced all four seasons (rain, hail, fog, and sunlight) in three hours, and were awed by endless spontaneous waterfalls.

### **Wellington, North Island**

After a picturesque flight up the Southern Alps and around Mount Cook, we left the South Island and landed in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand (since 1865), located on the southeastern tip of the North Island. Wellington contains two principal attractions for tourists – the Te Papa

National Museum and the Parliamentary buildings. Most of our group spent one entire day in Te Papa (and many of us could have spent much more time there). We were introduced to the most popular exhibit at the museum, “Awesome Forces,” by Hamish Campbell, who lucidly explained how New Zealand was formed geologically and why it is the world’s largest submerged continent.

At Parliament, our guide was an American émigré to New Zealand and a Parliamentary researcher who provided us with helpful insights into the workings of government and politics (including why Helen Clark’s current government has ministers of finance and foreign affairs who are not officially members of her ruling coalition but whose party support is needed to form a parliamentary majority). A highlight in Wellington was our pre-dinner lecture from Sir Tipene O’Regan, a masterful raconteur who drew on his Maori and Irish ancestry to regale us with insights, anecdotes, and humor. Sir Tipene delights in the fact that Ireland’s per capita income has surpassed that of Great Britain, and he harbors hopes that the Maoris will one day catch up with the Pakeha (white New Zealanders).

### **Rotorua, Waitangi and The Bay of Islands, North Island**

We next flew on to Rotorua, a Maori-dominated town located in a geothermal zone in the southeastern part of the North Island. Our day in Rotorua was one of the most stimulating of the entire trip because we spent most of it with Don Stafford who has lived there for more than seven decades, speaks the local Maori dialect fluently, has written numerous volumes on North Island Maori history, and loves to spin a good yarn. We visited Ohinemutu, a fascinating Maori village located next to Rotorua and gained great insight into Maori culture, the Rotorua Museum and Blue Baths, and the Whakarewarewa Geothermal Reserve, where we observed two small geysers erupting.

We then flew northward to visit Waitangi and the Bay of Islands located near the northern tip of the North Island. The Waitangi Treaty Grounds

feature the well-preserved site of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 surrounded by one of the most impressive natural settings in New Zealand. The Bay of Islands is an archipelago of attractive islands that was the site of the first European and American settlement in New Zealand – Russell (named for the British Foreign Minister, Lord John Russell), a refuge for whalers once known as the “Hell-hole of the Pacific.”

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