

RePlaced Names

The purpose of this activity is to introduce participants to the colonisation process in Aotearoa/New Zealand through the changes in place names from Māori to English that have occurred.

Activity 9

Time: 20 minutes.

Materials: Enlarge pages 33 to 35 to A3 size. Cut up and laminate the place names activity cards. Blue-tack.

1. Display the two maps on the wall and explain that these names are just a very few of the original Māori place names for well-known parts of Aotearoa/New Zealand.
2. Deal out the place names between the participants. Ask them to come to the map on the wall, find the equivalent Māori place name and place theirs on top using blue-tack.
3. Once all the names are in the correct place take a moment to ponder the fact that the Māori names are no longer visible and that this is a reflection of what has happened here historically. Now, when new people enter the country, it is this Pākehā culture that they first see and learn about. In the same way that the English names are the ones now visible on the map, it is the Pākehā institutions that are visible to people who come here for the first time.
4. **For discussion:** Has this replacing of names happened in your country? Do you agree with the definition of colonisation (column two)?

Notes

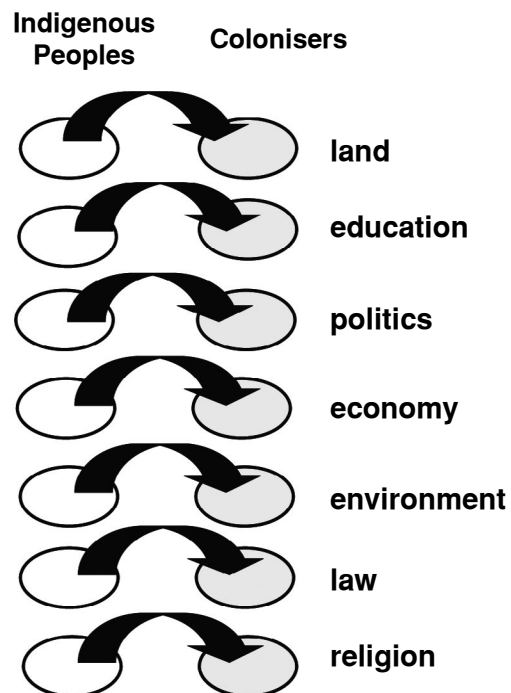
Te Ika a Māui

'Te Ika a Māui' is 'the fish of Māui'. The area from Kaitiāia north is called 'te Hiku o te Ika' or 'the tail of the fish'. The Wellington region is known as 'te Upoko o te Ika' or 'the head of the fish'. In this way of seeing things we could say that we travel down north (to the tail) and up south (to the head).

Colonisation

Pākehā people, in their enthusiasm to create a new society here in Aotearoa/New Zealand, replaced the indigenous culture that was here for around a millennium. The replacing of the names on the map symbolises the replacing of things Māori by things Pākehā through the process of colonisation. By learning about these historical processes that have taken place we, as a society, are able to make choices about how these processes will operate in the future.

Colonisation occurs when control over land, education, the environment, law, religion and the economy of a particular place is taken over by the colonising power and away from the indigenous peoples. The indigenous peoples then struggle to maintain their own institutions.



Key:

Te Ika-a-Māui → The North Island
 Te Waipounamu → The South Island
 Rakiura → Stewart Island
 Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa → The Pacific Ocean
 Tāmaki-makau-rau → Auckland
 Ōtautahi → Christchurch
 Ōtepoti → Dunedin

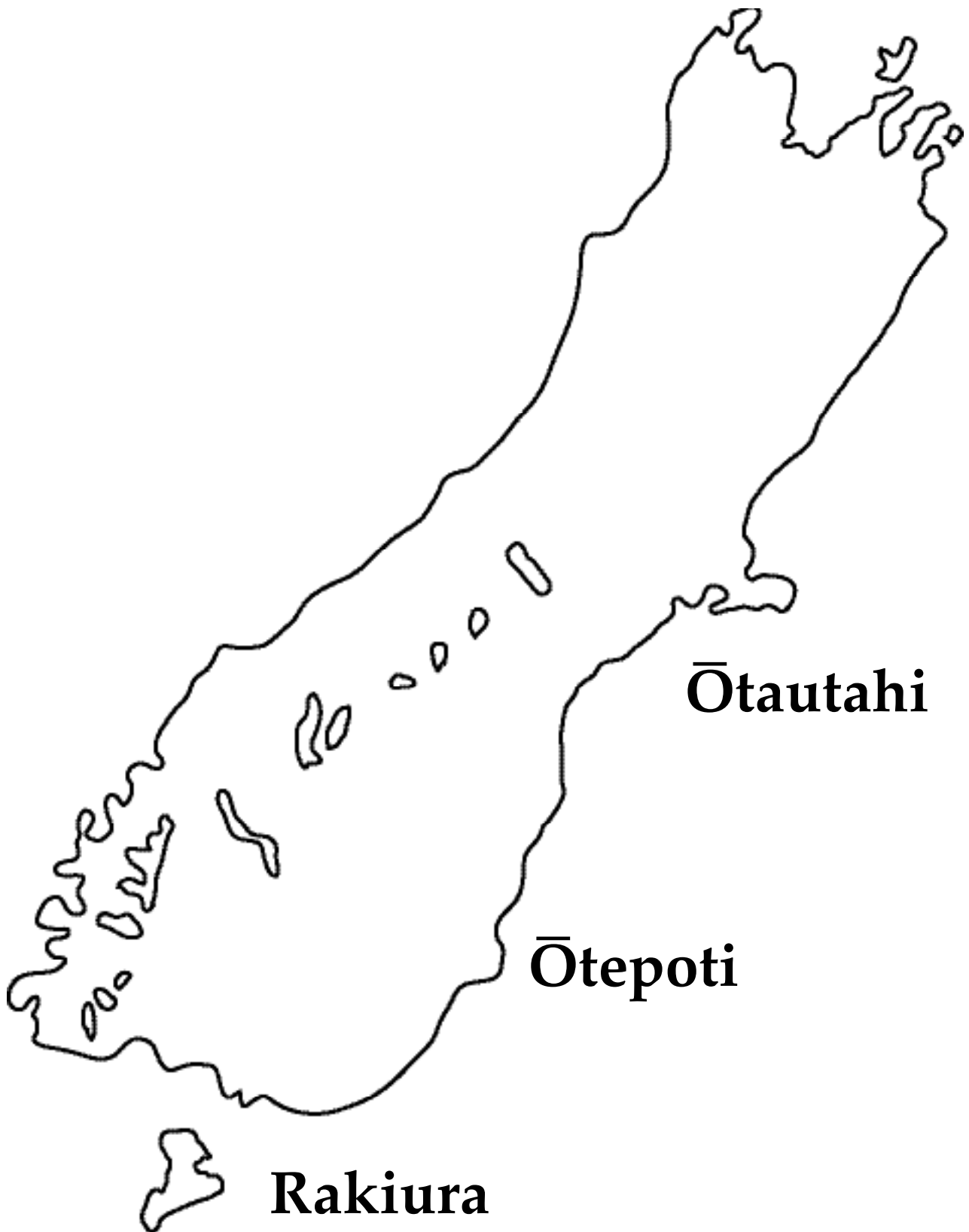
Te Hiku o te Ika → The Far North
 Te Upoko o te Ika → The Wellington region
 Taupō-nui-a-Tia → Lake Taupo
 Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara → Wellington
Add your own town! For a more comprehensive list of place names see www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/resources_e/placenames.shtml

Te Ika-a-Māui

activity 9.



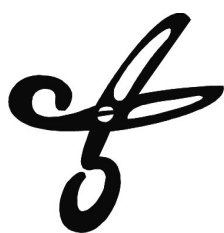
Te Waipounamu



Only a few place names have been selected for this activity. For the beautiful, large poster maps of Māori place names called, *The Land and Its People* contact the Auckland Map Centre, sales.amc@clear.net.nz or phone (09) 309 7725.

The North Island

The South Island



Enlarge this page to A3 size. Cut out and laminate the cards.

The Pacific Ocean

Wellington

Lake Taupo

Auckland

Stewart Island

Dunedin

Christchurch

The Far North

The Wellington Region