

Describe Maori and Pakeha attempts to assert sovereignty between 1845 and 1864
Evaluate the impact of those attempts over the same time period

The essay must include ...

- a description of the situation.
- Analyse continuity and/or change over time in relation to the issue.
- Evaluate the influences of the issue on individuals and/or groups.

During the time period 1845-1864 there were numerous clashes between Maori and Pakeha. They ranged from small battles in the north to major invasions in the Waikato. Though these clashes between Maori and Pakeha were fought at different times and places the major reasons for these clashes remained the same. Sovereignty was the major cause of the Northern Wars, the Taranaki Wars and the Waikato Wars. Each war was a battle between Maori and Pakeha for sovereignty.

This is a good general introduction, however, it does not discuss continuity/change or influences on people.

1 The battle for sovereignty between Maori and Pakeha can be linked back to the Treaty of Waitangi. It is here that the Maori gave the British Crown substantive sovereignty (control of New Zealand) when they thought that they were giving away nominal sovereignty (some control to Britain but Maori still maintained substantive sovereignty). This is a major reason for the future of the New Zealand Wars. It is because of this signing that the Maori people sought to assert their sovereignty through war. After the signing of the Treaty Maori began to see that British were beginning to assert their sovereignty over New Zealand this was by examples such as flying the Union Jack over towns such as Kororareka.

Topic sentence indicates that a general discussion of the issue will take place.

The wording here is too simplistic.

Good use of example but sentence structure is poor. Fragment.

Change could be discussed with this issue. Change from Maori to Pakeha sovereignty.

The Northern Wars were started by two Nga Puhi chiefs Hone Heke and Kawiti. Although Heke was the first Maori chief to sign the Treaty of Waitangi he was also the first to attack British sovereignty of authority. It began with the battle of Kororareka where Heke planned to cut down the British flagpole flying the Union Jack as it represented British asserting sovereignty over the land. Kawiti and Heke attacked Kororareka and obtained a victory as the British withdrew from the

Too simplistic

As a descriptive paragraph this discusses the details of the Northern Wars well. Good use of names and places. Dates could be used

town. However in turn the British retaliated with an attack on Heke's pa at Puketutu where the battle ended in a draw. It is here there is a change in Maori tactics as Kawiti builds the first modern pa to withstand British artillery and assault. At Ohaeawai Kawiti constructed this pa knowing that the British would attack the weakened Kawiti as his ally Heke had been injured in his battle against Waka Nene.

Waka Nene supported the British during the Northern Wars as he wanted to maintain trade with the British. Kawiti's pa withstood British artillery and was able to repel a wave of British forces using the trench system he had invented before abandoning his pa. The British occupied the pa and claimed victory, however Belich argues that it was not a victory as the pa was designed to be abandoned. There was one more battle in the Northern war at Ruapekapeka. This battle was fought between the British, Heke and Kawiti. The battle however was similar to Ohaeawai where the Maori abandoned their pa leading British forces into an ambush. The British then negotiated peace with Heke and Kawiti through Waka Nene. The Northern Wars was the first of many battles that were fought over sovereignty. This also saw the change of Maori tactics from open warfare to modern pa.

The next major clash between Maori and Pakeha was in the Taranaki war. This was sparked by the Waitara dispute. This was when Waitara was sold to the British by someone who didn't own the land. When the chief Kingi, of the local tribe, corrected the government nothing happened. The government sent in surveyors to survey the land. Maori then began pulling out surveyors pegs. British troops were sent in and attacked Kingi's pa at Waitara and battle ensued. The Taranaki war saw the continuation of modern pas learnt from the northern wars. It also saw the first involvement of Kingite (King Movement troops) from the Kingitanga movement which had developed in the 1850s with King Tawhiao as the Maori King. This, Orange argues, was Maori trying to assert sovereignty when British sovereignty was slowly taking over. This saw a change in Maori as the Kingitanga united Maori tribes into one unity. As the battle of the Taranaki war continued General Pratt changed British tactics from normal tactics to sapping which was the building of trenches up to the Maori pa to minimise British casualties. After months of fighting peace was negotiated. The Taranaki war saw the change of British tactics and also the continuation of Maori tactics. It is also an example of how Maori were trying to assert their sovereignty over their people and how the British were trying to assert their sovereignty over the Maori people.

After the involvement of the Kingitanga in Taranaki, the Kingitanga had gained support. Governor George Grey saw this as a threat to British sovereignty as pakeha living within the Kingitanga's territory had to live by their rules. Therefore General Cameron led an invasion into the Waikato with the goal of destroying the Kingitanga. Cameron's troops were held up by numerous modern pa such as those at Meremere and Rangiriri. However the British were able to push the Kingites back further into their own territory. As a final stand Rewi Maniapoto built a pa at Orakau. Orakau was a bad site for a pa as it was easily

TENSE; should be past.

The word signifies analysis of CONTENT AREA. This should be a separate paragraph.

Good use of historiography.

There is no discussion of INFLUENCE on people. This needs to be addressed.

Language used makes the essay sound like a chronological story.

Use tribe's name, Ati Awa, where possible.

Excellent attempt at discussing continuity/change. Could this be ordered in a more cohesive way? Eg. discussion of each individual issue followed by continuity/change with this.

This is a NOTHING topic sentence. It doesn't relate to a CONTENT AREA.

No 's' in Maori words.

surrounded and far from water. British surrounded Orakau pa and lay siege. Eventually Rewi Maniapoto abandoned his pa fleeing further into the Waikato. This saw a change as Orakau was the last time the Kingitanga was included in a military battle. This also saw a continuation as, although battered and weak, the Kingitanga survived and maintained sovereignty over some of their land, however losing 1 million acres.

Factually inaccurate. Kingitanga fought in Tauranga.

Good discussion of continuity and change. More could be included.

Poor wording

All of the wars over sovereignty saw a change in New Zealand as after the Waikato War and later the Tauranga campaign the British turned from warfare to law to assert their authority. Maori also turned to different methods other than war to assert their rangatiratanga.

Warfare was continued in some instances eg prophetic leaders.

The battles over sovereignty saw many changes over the period 1845-1864. There were changes in battle tactics for both Pakeha and Maori with General Pratt inventing sapping to help the British, and Kawiti creating modern pa to help the Maori. However there were continuing factors in the wars such as warfare, the Kingitanga and the use of the modern pa. All of these were used throughout the wars when other aspects were changing.

As with the introduction no specific mention is made of the influence of people or groups.