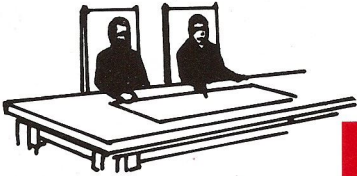


NON-VIOLENT (PASSIVE) RESISTANCE

1877 The Government decides to survey the Waimate Plains for European settlers to farm.



1

1878 Surveyors arrive. Maori are promised reserves are being marked off for them and their burial places and cultivations will be respected.



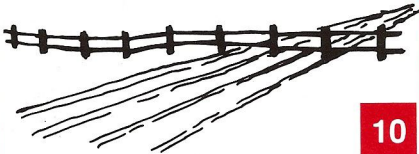
2

1879 Surveyors break Maori fences and cut lines through a big field of crops. There is still no sign of the promised reserves.



3

May 1880 Road is taken through a fenced Maori cultivation close to Parihaka. Fences are broken. Maori put them up again.



10

1880 Maori Prisoners Act says it is not necessary to try the ploughmen and undesirable to free them.



9

December 1879 Confiscated Lands Enquiry and Maori Prisoners' Trials Act says while three Commissioners investigate the land grievances, the trial of the ploughmen will be put off.



8

Parties of unarmed Maori come each day to fence across gaps made by road. They are arrested. When most of the able-bodied men have been arrested, morehu (survivors) march out to fence — old men and young boys.



11

Some days a party of 100 small children (6 years old and upwards) march out and build fences. They are called tatarakihi (cicadas).



12

West Coast (North Island) Act says any Maori in Taranaki can be arrested if he builds or takes down a fence or building, removes a survey peg, ploughs or disturbs the surface of any land, or if he is present when someone else is doing any of these things or if he is suspected of going to do any of these things.

13

Hundreds of Maori not native of Parihaka are arrested and marched off. Some are later held in a cave on the Otago Coast at Anderson's Bay. Some die of exposure there.



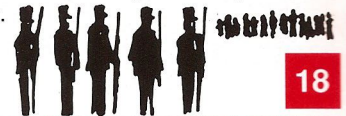
20

NOVEMBER 5 1881 This day is remembered in Maoridom as Parihaka Day.



19

October 1881 Bryce is recalled to Government and collects 2,500 armed troops. Sets off for Parihaka and meets a line of 200 tatarakihi Maori adults have been sitting on the marae since midnight waiting for an attack.



18

Parihaka houses and crops are looted and destroyed. Te Whiti and Tohu are arrested and kept in detention in South Island. They are never brought to trial. They are released in March 1883.



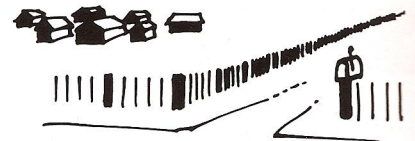
21

Parihaka is rebuilt. Money and food is sent from all over New Zealand. Tohu and Te Whiti die in 1907. By that time, of the 187,000 acres set aside for Taranaki Maori in 1881, 18,000 acres are left. When Maori get this land in 1928, it is mortgaged and much has to be sold.



22

Today the 48 acres of Parihaka village are surrounded by European farms.



Activities

1 Read "*The Warrior Mountains*" by Katarina Mataira. Find out about some of the legends from your local area.

2 Draw a sketch plan of Parihaka before November 5 1881.

3 Listen to Tim Finn's 'Parihaka'. Then use some of Te Whiti's teachings to compose your own song, poem or waiata.

4 Match as many of Te Whiti's teachings as you can to the 'NON-VIOLENT (PASSIVE) RESISTANCE' chart above. Use the numbers and letters.