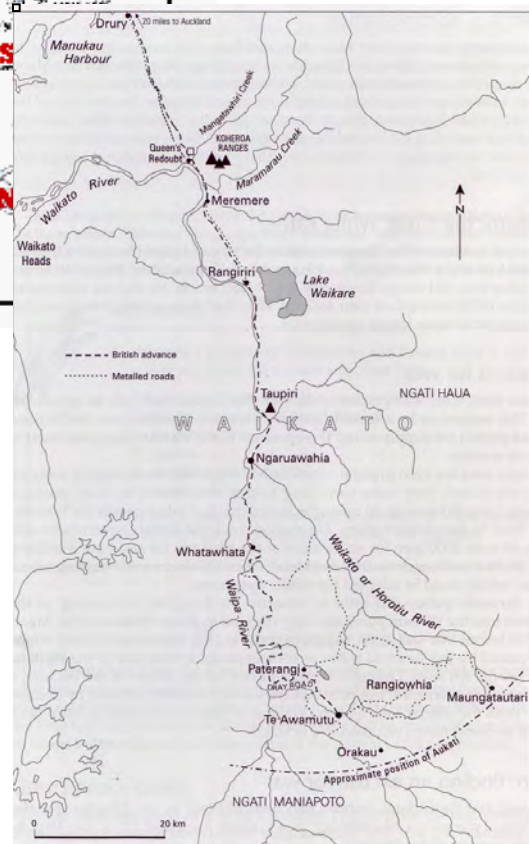


# Waikato Field Trip 2012

## Achievement Standard 3.1 - 4 credits



# The Background to the conflict

## The Treaty of Waitangi

Signed in 1840, many Maori felt it had failed to protect their interests, Others felt that since they had not signed the treaty, they were under no obligation to follow it, regardless of interpretation. While Pakeha numbered just a few thousand and Maori in the tens of thousands, Maori control of New Zealand remained effectively in place.

## War in the North

Hone Heke had cut down the flagpole at Kororareka in protest at the loss of control over customs duties and the right to sell land to Pakeha. After the attempts of Governor Grey to defeat the rebellion by Heke and Kawiti ended at best in stalemate for Pakeha, Maori continued to enjoy relative freedom from interference from Pakeha control. Effective sovereignty continued to lie with Maori, just as it had before the Treaty was signed.

## War in Taranaki

By 1860, the continuing sale of land by some Maori led to growing concerns over loss of economic and social controls over their own lives. At Waitara, near New Plymouth, Teira defied his senior chief Wiremu Kingi by selling a block of land to settlers. By refusing to allow the sale to proceed, Kingi provoked a conflict with Pakeha and Governor Gore-Browne over issues of sovereignty – the right to make and uphold law. Again the conflict proved indecisive, neither side able to deliver a conclusive victory that would decide the sovereignty problem.

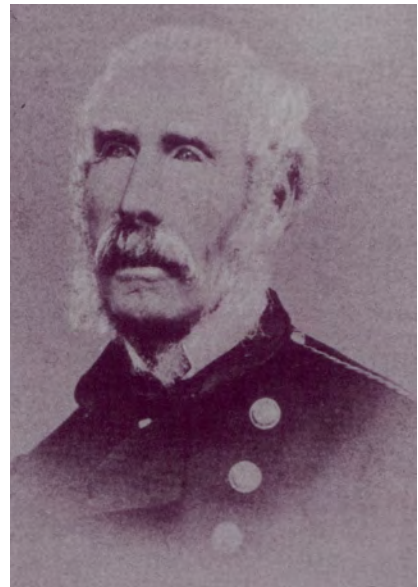
# Key Figures in the Waikato War - Pakeha



“A terrible and fatal Man”, Grey became governor of New Zealand in 1845. Early reputation confirmed by ‘success’ in the Northern war and through his ‘flour and sugar’ policies. He became governor a second time in 1861, launching the Waikato campaign to extend Pakeha sovereignty to previously Maori controlled areas. Following the war’s end, his policy of confiscation continued to reduce Maori control over New Zealand.

**George Grey**

Cameron was a respected and decorated soldier with experience in the Crimea. He brought his British regiments to New Zealand expecting to fight a rebellion against the queen’s authority, and led the assault on the Waikato. He left New Zealand in 1865, disillusioned by what he termed a ‘colonial land-grab’.



**Duncan Cameron** 3

# Key Figures in the Waikato War - Maori



**King Tawhiao**

The second Maori king, he led the movement from 1860 until 1894. He asked all members of the movement to place the disposal of their land under his mana, and so presented a unified face to the pakeha land agents.

An important fighting chief the Ngati Maniapoto, he played a leading role in the defense of the Waikato. He planned the design of many of the Pa during the campaign, and sealed his reputation during the (unsuccessful) defence at Orakau.



**Rewi Maniapoto**



**Wiremu Tamihana**  
**- The Kingmaker**

Tamihana was among those who persuaded Maori in the central north island to select and support a king, and promoted the cause of Potatau Te Wherowhero as the first king. He was initially in favour of peaceful resistance to creeping Pakeha expansion, but became convinced of the need to resist with force if needed.

# An overview of the war

Grey was brought back in 1861 to sort out the troublesome colony. He promised Maori local autonomy, but he also built a military road from Auckland to the Waikato River, the main artery of the Kingitanga heartland. Grey invaded Waikato in July 1863. Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron's 12,000 imperial troops faced fewer than 5000 part-time warriors who had to provide much of their own food and supplies.

Cameron's army took seven months to reach the Kingitanga agricultural base around Te Awamutu. On the way they outflanked formidable modern pa at Meremere and Paterangi, and they captured an undermanned pa at Rangiriri. In April 1864 Kingites under Rewi Maniapoto were heavily defeated at Orakau, a pa built on a poorly chosen site. Cameron then tried to crush Kingites holding the Gate Pa at Tauranga but failed disastrously. Two months later the British got their revenge at nearby Te Ranga.

In 1864 the Kingites took refuge in the 'King's Country'. Much of their land was confiscated by the settler government. After the New Zealand Wars ended in 1872, the King Country stayed closed to Pakeha for another decade.

'www.nzhistory.net.nz', *The New Zealand Wars – New Zealand's 19<sup>th</sup> Century wars*

## A timeline of the Waikato war

Complete using the above and other resources

April 1861    \_ '    Wiremu Kingi agrees to truce in Taranaki, Waitara purchase to be investigated

April 1864    \_    Battle of Orakau. Kingitanga forces retreat behind Autiaki into Ngati Maniapoto country and 'King Country'

# The two sides - Aims and Forces

□

## Maori

Kingite Maori, seeing the erosion of both their physical ownership of the land of New Zealand, and the Mana that was associated with it, agree to resist, by force if necessary the alienation of any further land.

They have placed their mana in the hands of the king, a credible alternative to the Pakeha queen, as a way of ensuring Maori control over what remains of Maori owned land.

Of 26 North Island tribes, no less than fifteen sent contingents to the Waikato, though often this represented a single hapu. Distance, the loss of labour associated with men being away at war, and dangers of attack by British troops at home, restricted the number of active participants at any one time. Peak numbers of about 2000 warriors was reached at Paterangi in 1864, and at several battles 1000+ were assembled. A high turnover of men through the campaign suggests a total mobilization of at least 4000 – about one third of total available manpower of North Island Maori.



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## Pakeha

Grey intended to win a short decisive victory, using Imperial troops to minimise the cost to the colony. He intended to impose the will of the crown (in practice, the government in New Zealand) over all areas of New Zealand, ending the issue of sovereignty for ever.

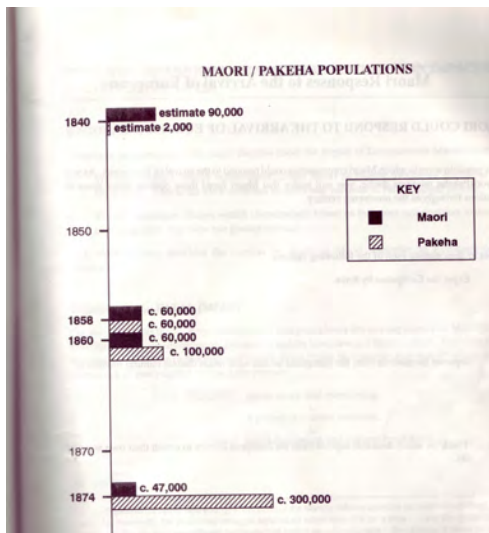
Many Pakeha settlers in New Zealand saw the war as a means to free up land for sale, a problem highlighted by the Kingitanga's refusal to sell any land at all. For others, it would spell an end to Pakeha economic dependence on Maori trade from the heart of rich Waikato farmland.

In July 1863, when the war began, Grey had some 4000 troops in Auckland, rising to some 12000 by March 1864. the peak Imperial commitment was itself nearly 12000, with approximately 18000 men in total serving during the course of the war.



# The Kingitanga – an historical overview

- ‘...an effort to consolidate a sense of Maoriness in the face of encroaching settler Government and colonisation, and most importantly, to resist the alienation of Maori land’  
Claudia Orange, *The treaty of Waitangi*, Wellington, 1987, p.142
- ‘What Potatau [the first King] envisaged was a conjoint administration with the king ruling in territory still under Maori customary title while the Governor ruled on land acquired by the crown’  
Ranginui Walker, *Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou: Struggle without end*  
Auckland, 1990, p.113
- ‘...a league was formed by a number of the tribes against further selling of land... [they] desired to organise the Maori as a community dwelling apart from the Pakeha..’  
William Pember Reeves, *Ao Tea Roa The Long White Cloud*,  
London, 1924, p.197
- ‘The King movement was indeed a chiefly affair: it was, above all, the chiefs who wanted a king, perhaps because they felt the new individualism in society threatened their position, or... perhaps to gain new power for themselves’  
Ann Parsonson, The Pursuit of Mana, in *The oxford History of New Zealand*,  
W Oliver (ed), Oxford 1981, p.155
- ‘There was a broader concern as well: a need for a code of law that would replace the declining force of Tapu and take into account the changed social condition of the Maori people’  
Kieth Sorrenson, *Maori and Pakeha*, in *The oxford History of New Zealand*,  
W Oliver (ed), Oxford 1981, p.180



[Tarapipi] used to demonstrate his concept of dual authorities by two sticks, which he would thrust into the ground. One was the Maori king, the other the governor, Across them he would lie a third pole, the ridge pole for the house. This third stick he called the law (nga ture) of God and the Queen’

Judith Binney, Kawanatanga and Rangatiratanga,  
1840-1860, in Binney et al,  
*the People and the Land*, Wellington, 1990, p.96

Use the resources on the previous page to answer the following questions:

1. Draw and label a diagram of Tamihana’s explanation of the King Movement

2. What does Tamihana’s explanation reveal about the Maori interpretation of Hobson’s phrase “we are now one people” at the signing of the treaty?

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3. How would an ‘assimilationist” view Tamihana’s symbol?

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3. According to the sources on the previous page, give FIVE reasons why the King Movement was formed.

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# Pakeha attitudes towards Maori

*To those who judge merely by the rules of common sense — which, thank Heaven, is after all the ultimate court of appeal among Englishmen in such matters — the case stands plainly as follows: — The natives of Waikato and Taranaki have set up another king, and have systematically defied our authority; they have gone further, and have without provocation deliberately begun a war against her Majesty's troops, and her Majesty's authority; they are, therefore, clearly rebels, and open and dangerous rebels too.*

Editorial, *The Daily Southern Cross*, 10 July 1863

*... it is quite useless the soldiers going to the Waikato unless settlers are to follow... One thousand navvies will accomplish more than a regiment of soldiers; and ten thousand settlers on the Waikato will make the next treaty of peace a permanent one...*

Letter to the editor from Joseph Newman, *The Daily Southern Cross*, 14 July 1863

*It is not to be wondered at therefore that the treaty of Waitangi was found to be worth just whatever the Maori autographs appended to it might sell for, so soon as any collision of interests arose between the races... We have to maintain first our right to be here at all; and secondly, our right to impose our laws and customs on the Maoris. The first point... depends simply on the fact that there was room for us, and land only waiting for the application of our industry. But the question as to our right to make a foreign race submit to us, and to our law, seems to admit of more discussion...*

*The offence of the Maori consists, not so much in rejecting our law as in maintaining utter anarchy. His rebellion is against the laws of nature, of progress, and of civilisation; and it is in vindication of these laws that we are called upon to reduce him to submission and obedience.*

Editorial, *The Daily Southern Cross*, 14 September 1863

Read the resources and answer the questions below.

1. Outline the general reasons for a public desire for war

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2. Why are these resources useful to an historian, and what are their limitations?

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# Grey's march to war 1861 - 1863

Belich describes Governor Grey's actions in the period between replacing Gore Browne and launching the war in July 1863 as a twin "Peace Policy" and "war Policy"

The "**Peace Policy**" consisted of returning the Waitara block to Wiremu Kingi and setting up local schemes to involve Maori in local administration – so called 'New Institutions'. Both these ideas were designed to split Maori solidarity and reduce support for the King Movement, especially from the Taranaki region. "Grey's peace policy might better be described as his indirect preparations for war"

Belich points to the latter of the two policies, the "**War Policy**", to support his portrayal of the former. Grey, despite being instructed to bring about 'peace and good understanding between the two races' by the Colonial Office in London, set about increasing the size of his army here in New Zealand and making active preparations for a resumption of hostilities.

Grey recognised that he would be well served by using the Waikato river as a transport highway, and between 1861 to 1862 set about building the Great South Road, still in existence today, from Drury to Pokeno. This enabled him to move troops swiftly to the front, and 'Pointed a dagger at the heart of the King Movement'

He also order the construction of several large troop carrying barges, designed to ferry large numbers of troops down river.

To win the war, Grey needed to persuade Britain that the war needed fighting, and with their troops. This required constant manipulation of reports home, which exaggerated the threat Maori posed to British sovereignty in NZ and played up ever imagined menace to British settlers.

That the Colonial Office was willing to accept the word of Grey so often and so readily was evidence, says Belich, that as usual the colonial tail was wagging the imperial dog.

Recent historians, including Matthew Wright, have emphasised that the call for troops was not only from Grey, but the settlers themselves too, and was reinforced by the evidence of the recent Taranaki war. Certainly some defence construction was undertaken in Orehunga, though apparently the settlers felt no need to raise a militia that they themselves would have to pay for.

# Grey's Declaration of War

## Notice

To Natives of Mangare, Pukaki, Ihumatao, Te Kiri Kiri  
“Patumahoe, Pokeno, Tuakau.

“All persons of the Native race living in the Manukau district, and on the Waikato frontier, are hereby required immediately to take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, and to give up their arms to an officer appointed by the Government for that purpose. Natives who comply with this order will be protected

Natives refusing to do so are hereby warned forthwith to leave the district aforesaid, and retire to Waikato, beyond Mangatawhiri.

In case of their not complying with this order, they will be ejected.

“By His Excellency's Command.  
“July 9th, 1863.”

Those who wage war against Her Majesty, or remain in arms, threatening the lives of her peaceable subjects, must take the consequences of their acts, and must understand that they will forfeit the right to the possession of their lands guaranteed to them by the Treaty of Waitangi; which lands will be occupied by a population capable of protecting, for the future, the quiet and unoffending from the violence with which they are now so constantly threatened.

George Grey, Auckland, 11  
July 1863

\* Said by an eyewitness, Gorst, not to have been delivered until the 14<sup>th</sup> of July.

What is dishonest about these proclamations, given that British troops crossed the Mangatawhiri stream on 11<sup>th</sup> July? Use the sources above and the evidence on the previous page.

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# Early Fighting

Maori in the South Auckland region began a low intensity guerrilla campaign aimed at slowing the advance of British troops into the Waikato.

Recognising that they could not match British soldiers in open combat, the Maori chose to attack military convoys heading south, settlers heading north in search of safety in Auckland, and settlers who chose to remain in their homes in Waikato territory.

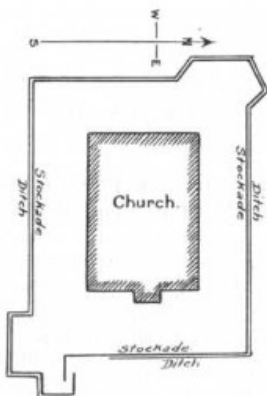
These attacks had the effect of slowing the British advance into Waikato, forcing them to build a series of military forts along the Great South Road – this required a total garrison of over 500 troops who could not be used elsewhere to attack Maori.

This series of attacks, almost continuous over the months of July to September 1863, prevented Grey and his commander General Cameron taking the fight to Maori quickly, and, Belich argues, enabled the construction by Maori of their series of major fortifications deeper in the Waikato.

One such attack took place at Pukekohe East Stockade, on September 14<sup>th</sup>. The stockade was defended by Militia soldiers, raised from the local community.

- The Pukekohe East church, two miles from Pukekohe Railway-station by the road, stands in a commanding position on the eastern and highest rim of a saucer-shaped valley, the crater basin of an ancient volcano, about half a mile across at its greatest axis, east and west. The lower lip, facing Pukekohe Town, has been eroded through to the level of the old crater-floor, and a small stream, rising in the bushy slopes below the church and flowing through a swampy valley, issues from this break. The trench, 6 feet wide and 3 or 4 feet deep, which surrounded the church is still plainly to be traced; a regular grassy depression about 1 foot deep remains, and the small flanking bastions are well marked. Splintered bullet-holes can be seen in the building and in a gravestone on the edge of the hill. The church is a plain little building with tiny porch and belfry; it was built in 1862 of *totara* and *rimu*. In dimensions it is only 30 feet by 15 feet.

James Cowan, The New Zealand Wars, 1955



Ground-plan of Pukekohe East Church Stockade, 1863



The Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church

# Pukekohe East Stockade

1. What made the stockade an ideal position to defend, and for Maori a very difficult location to attack?

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2. How many were involved in the conflict, and how can you tell?

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3. At least how many Maori were killed, and how can you tell?

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4. Why might the garrison have been able to hold off the attack from a larger Maori raiding party? What does this tell you about Maori tactics?

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5. What contribution did William Morgan make to the local community?

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# Alexandra Redoubt, Tuakau



*From a sketch (1863) in the "Illustrated London News"*

The Alexandra Redoubt, Tuakau

A redoubt was a British Military fortification constructed primarily from earth.

1. Looking at the picture, give TWO reasons why this site might have been chosen?

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2. According to the memorial, why was the redoubt constructed?

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3. On the monument, what name is given to the wars?

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4. How many British soldier died in action here and nearby?

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5. How does this redoubt show British adaptation in warfare?

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6. Briefly explain the purpose of:

(a) The trenches

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(b) The Banks

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(c) The Stone Platform

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(d) The Well

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7. Make an outline sketch of the Redoubt, showing the ditches, the banks, the stone platform, the well, the river in relation to the redoubt, and measuring the approximate area of the redoubt in metres (large paces)

# Meremere

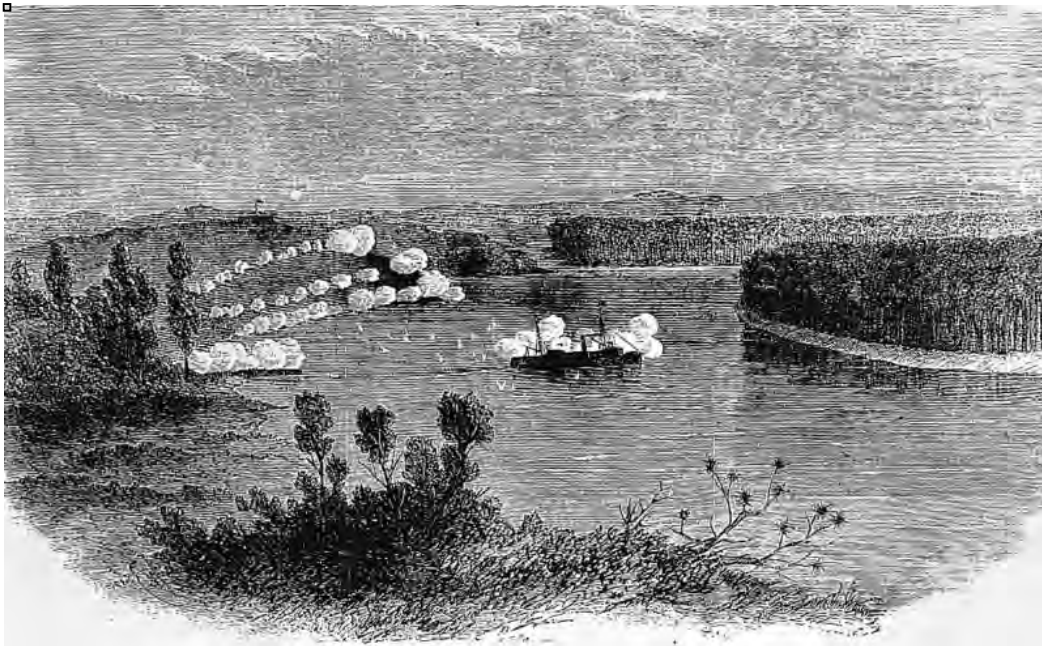
The first major battle of the Waikato war took place at Meremere, where Maori built the fourteen mile long Pukekawa-Meremere-Paparata defensive line. The line was completed in August 1863.

The line was a departure from the traditional Maori Pa of old, and was also different from the 'temporary Pa' pioneered by Kawiti and used so successfully in the Taranaki campaigns. They were designed to stop or at least slow British advance into the Waikato itself.

The prospect of battle at Meremere brought some 1500 Maori warriors to the line to confront the British, and they were to remain in the field for a month.

The line was strong, yet General Cameron was able to take it with a combination of strength and tactics. Cameron used his river boats to breach the line, then attacked it from two directions at once. Maori attempted to sink the boats with artillery placed on the hills overlooking the river, but did not have sufficient firepower to harm them. Grey had ordered armoured vessels constructed in Sydney in the months before the war, and towed them across the Tasman, especially for this type of situation.

Realising that the line could not be held, Maori abandoned it on October 31<sup>st</sup>, with minimal losses. Many warriors then returned home, while some retreated south to the Rangiriri line. Cameron was left frustrated in his search for a decisive victory with which to win the war and assert British sovereignty.



The gunboat Pioneer exchanges fire with Maori artillery on Meremere ridge

1. Who led the Maori resistance at Meremere to the British advance on the Waikato, and for how long?

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2. How were British vessels to be prevented from going upstream into the Waikato heartland?

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3. How were Maori outflanked?

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4. How were Maori able to build so extensive a line in the first place?

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5. What was blamed for the eventual failure of the Maori defence of the Meremere line?

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# Rangiriri

The decisive battle for the Waikato took place at Rangiriri, where Maori threw up a second defensive line from the river. Defeat here opened up the King's capital at Ngaruawahia, and also exposed the rich farmland of the Waipa/Waikato around Rangiowhia, near Te Awamutu.

General Cameron brought up almost 1500 men to attack the Pa held by some 500 Maori, this time led by Wiremu Tamehana, and possibly even King Tawhiao himself. He saw an opportunity here to strike the decisive blow that had eluded him at Meremere.

Judged light by Cameron when he first observed them, the defences consisted of two trenches between 9 and 14 feet deep with an earth parapet between them 14 to 21 feet high. Holes were dug for shelter under fire and to use as rifle pits.



*From a sketch by Major G. Henphy, V.C.]*

The Repulse of the Royal Navy Storming-party, Rangiriri Pa. (20th November, 1863)



**Image A**

**Image B**

1. What differences are there between the two visuals, Images A and B?

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2. What might account for the differences?

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**From the audio-visual at the Rangiriri Heritage Centre answer the following questions.**

3. What forces were brought to bear at the battle of Rangiriri?

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4. How did the assault on the first day unfold, and how successful was it?

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5. What might account for the differences?

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6. What changed the course of the battle against Maori?

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7. How was the end of the battle controversial?

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**Complete the following questions after looking through the cemetery at Rangiriri**

1. What were the casualties of both sides, in dead and injured?

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2. How many of the British troops remain buried at Rangiriri?

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3. Were any Maori buried here at Rangiriri?

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4. Which British regiment lost the most men?

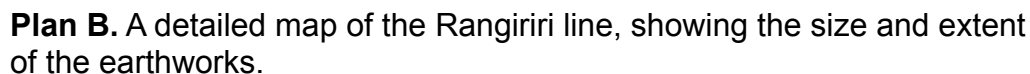
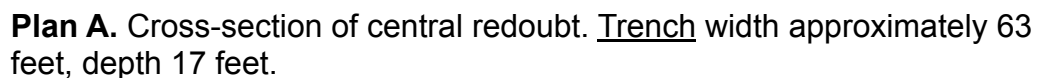
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5. Who was the most influential person to die at the battle, and what is the evidence?

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5. To whom did General Cameron erect a memorial?

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- Directions of the British attacks
- Approximate location of the British naval landing
- Any existing earthworks you can see evident
- A North Arrow
- The location of the road
- The present day car park

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# Taupiri

Taupiri is the ancestral home and burial ground of the Maori Kings who were based in Ngaruawahia. It is also a significant cemetery for all the Tainui people are the Tangata Whenua of the Waikato region.

1. Outline the reasons this site was chosen for the resting place of Kings. Consider the relationship to the surrounding country.

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2. What is different about this cemetery compared to many Pakeha/European cemeteries

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3. What changes have been made to the environment by Pakeha, and what elements have been preserved by the Tainui people

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# Defence of the Heartland

## Ngaruawahia

Ngaruawahia was the leading political centre of the King movement, and the home of the King Tawhiao. Following the defeat at Rangiriri, Tawhiao sent a messenger to Cameron, bearing his greenstone mere as a token of his acceptance of British victory at Rangiriri, and to begin negotiations for peace. Cameron was therefore delighted to occupy the town as a sign that he was winning his war. Nothing survives in the town from the 1860s, though the Maori king is once more based there, at Turangawaewae Marae, built in the 1920s by Princess Te Puea as a symbol of renewed Maori vitality.



## Hamilton

There had long been Maori settlements in the area now occupied by Hamilton, but land confiscations (Raupata) following the Waikato war forced Maori to retreat south. Pakeha settlement of the area began with the arrival of 118 settler soldiers. Members of the Waikato Militia, they were promised land as part of their pay and conditions when enlisting to fight in the campaign. They arrived on board the gunboat *Rangiriri*, the wreck of which lies as a monument on the river bank at Hamilton East.

Many of these military settlers, like so many others in the wider area, did not last long before selling out to neighbours and retreating to Auckland and other provincial centres, or heading to the Goldfields elsewhere in the colony.

## Paterangi

Despite being willing to negotiate, the Kingite army began building a third defensive line, said by many to be the greatest of them all, at Paterangi. It was designed to protect Rangiaowhia, described as the 'choicest part of the Waikato' by Pakeha, the heart of successful Waikato farming and to main food supply to Auckland.

When the invading army reached the line in January 1863, they camped nearby and observed for three weeks, occasionally shelling the central Pa but making no attempt to assault the position. This allowed the army to rest and resupply while maintaining pressure on the part-time Maori fighters who were forced to remain away from their homes and livelihoods during the summer harvest months.

Then late at night on 20th February Cameron moved his army past the line, aided by Maori friendly to the British, and moved directly to attack Rangiaowhia without first testing the defences at Paterangi.

# Rangiaowhia

Early on the morning of Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> February, Cameron's army suddenly appeared before Rangiaowhia. The settlement had no defences and many men of fighting age were away at Paterangi. About twenty turned out to fire at British troops, some of them from the shelter of the wharepuni (meeting house). The building was then set on fire. The following account appeared in the *Daily Southern Cross* four days after the event:

"... as the smoke and flames forced the rebels from their retreat, they were at once shot down and fell amidst the flames, suffering a most horrid death..."

Cameron's army then proceeded to plunder Rangiaowhia.



## Orakau – Rewi Maniapoto's Last Stand

Not present at Rangiaowhia were any of the Kingitanga leadership. Among those absent was Rewi Maniapoto, who two weeks later led the defence of the partly completed pa at Orakau.

Oddly for a modern fighting pa, Orakau gave the defenders no natural advantages. Built on the flat land of a peach grove, it had no water supply or escape route, and it was here that Cameron thought he could obtain his long awaited decisive victory in battle over his Maori adversaries. According to Belich, Maniapoto was persuaded, against his better judgement, to build and defend this pa by warriors who arrived too late to participate in the defence of Rangiaowhia, and were unwilling to return to their kainga without first testing the British in battle themselves.

Whatever the reasons, some 300 Maori, many of them women and children, found themselves attacked inside Orakau by some 1200 British troops. After repelling several British assaults, Maori were then besieged by Cameron, who appeared willing to wait them out.

The defenders were soon firing peach stones as ammunition ran out. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, Cameron called on Maniapoto that women be sent to safety and that the pa be surrendered. The reply goes down in both Maori and Pakeha folklore as a symbol of Maori defiance and pride:

**“E hoa, ka whawhai tonu ahau kia koe, ake, ake, ake!”**

**“Friend, I shall fight you for ever and ever and ever!”**

That night, the defenders led a breakout attempt from the pa, men protecting the women and children in the middle as they ran as a group directly at and through the British line. Small groups then broke apart and ran as the British pursued on horseback.

Many perished in the break, but Maniapoto survived to return home to his people, his reputation as a strategist tarnished but his legend as a warrior preserved forever.

According to Belich, this escape was the cruellest disappointment of the entire war for the British, who were left still searching for the victory over Maori that would finally defeat the King movement forever. Instead, Maniapoto continued to sit beyond the Aukati (border) in the King Country, a thorn in the side of sovereignty for another twenty years.

1. According to the text, what are three reasons that Maori were defeated at Orakau?

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2. Why was Cameron so keen to win a decisive battle at Orakau?

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3. Why was this battle, and Maniapoto’s defiance, so well remembered by a Pakeha establishment that usually downplayed Maori achievements?

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# Alexandra Redoubt, Pirongia

After the battle at Orakau, King Tawhiao and his followers retreated behind the Aukati (confiscation line) into the King Country. The government proceeded to build a string of redoubts along the border, while distributing confiscated land to military settlers who had served in the campaign. This both helped offset the cost of the war and built in a ready-made pakeha community to hold the land taken from Maori.

Alexandra was one such military settlement.

1. Study the map above and suggest reasons why a military settlement was placed at Alexandra

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2. When was this military settlement and redoubt built, and by whom?

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3. When was this military settlement and redoubt built, and by whom?

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Compare the aerial photo of the redoubt to your sketch of the earlier redoubt of the same name.

1. What differences, if any, can you notice about its size and construction.

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2. Approximately how deep are the ditches, and how big is the area of the redoubt? Why might this redoubt have been built differently to the one at Tuakau?

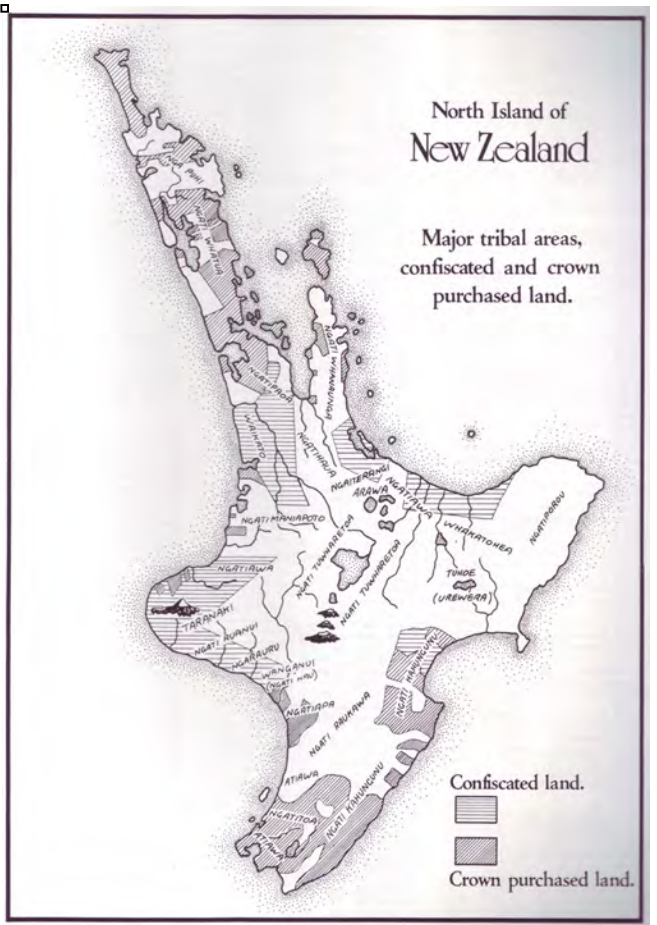
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About 4.7 million acres of land was confiscated from  
Maori 1863-1867



# Consequences of the Waikato War

1. Using the maps of the previous page, describe the correlation between where the battles were fought and where confiscations occurred

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2. Suggest TWO reasons why Ngati Maniapoto territory (the King Country) was not confiscated

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3. Why do you suppose there is not an absolute correlation between where the battles were fought and where land was confiscated?

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4. How many Maori died in the Waikato conflict?

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5. Compare these losses with the Gallipoli campaign in WWI, considered by many to be the birth of a New Zealand Identity. What can we learn from this comparison?

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□

The analysis of the [military] operations in the Taranaki and Waikato Wars will show that land was not the main British military objective. The British consistently attempted to gain victory through decisive battle. When they failed to do so, they were sorely disappointed. In Waikato, the occupation of tracts of land was sometimes a side-effect of these attempts, but for most observers this was nothing more than a consolation prize. Of course, to seek to defeat the previous occupants does not necessarily preclude a political aim of seizing land. But the single minded search for rapid and decisive victory accords much better with a political aim of asserting sovereignty. When the British did occupy the land that was supposed to be their main objective at Waitara and in Central Waikato, they were not content and continued to seek to crush the Maori in battle. In Taranaki, Browne at first hoped that a sharp local lesson would be enough to demonstrate to the Maori that British authority was to be taken seriously, even beyond the tacitly agreed boundaries of control... When this effort failed, as a result of Kingite intervention, the British method became more comprehensive, though their objective essentially remained the same. In this respect, a main cause of the Waikato War was the failure of the British attempt to assert their sovereignty over the Maori through victory in Taranaki.

James Belich, *The New Zealand Wars*, p.80.

1. What evidence does Belich put forward to support his argument that seizing land was NOT the main British objective in the wars of the 1860s?

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2. What, in Belich's view, was the main British objective?

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3. Explain how the Waikato War was linked to the War in Taranaki?

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4. From the map, who was allocated confiscated land?

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5. How might this support Belich's argument?

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# The Significance of the New Zealand Wars

Use the Extract on the previous page to answer the following questions:

1. Why, in Belich's opinion, were the New Zealand Wars not considered to be significant until recently?

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2. Give THREE reasons from the extract for revising that view.

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3. How did the wars contribute to a later sense of identity in New Zealand?

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4. When, in the writer's opinion, was the 'myth of martial New Zealandness' born?

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5. Why did the myth not become clearly established until Gallipoli?

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This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 horizontal black lines spaced evenly across the page, typical of notebook paper. The lines are thin and extend from the left edge to the right edge. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.