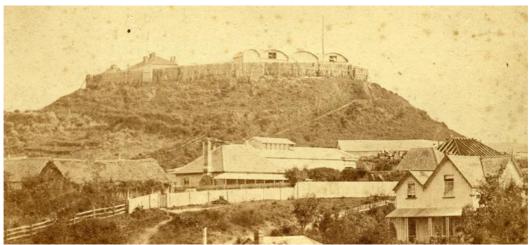
Pre-visit information

Walk in the Footsteps – Hikoingia Ngā Tapuwae

Taranaki Wars Historical Site Visit Information



Marsland Hill barracks (circa 1860s), unknown photographer, collection of Puke Ariki (PHO2008-1865)

Karakia

This karakia will be said by Puke Ariki Education staff prior to entering all sites:

Hikoingia ngā tapuwae Tread upon the Footsteps
Te ara o ngā tipuna The ancestral pathway
Te pā tūwatawata nei This is the defensive site

Te pakanga tuatahi The first anger
Tēnā koe e Te Kōhia That is you Te Kōhia

Huakiina! Open up!

Meeting place and directions

At **9.30am** please meet at **Tate Road** on the outskirts of Waitara. Coming from New Plymouth on SH3, turn left onto Raleigh Street, then right onto Tate Road. This is before you get to Waitara (refer to maps on next page).

Please ask students to bring:

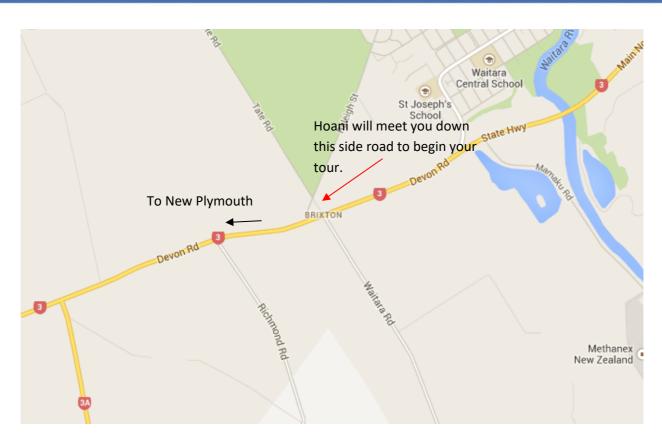
Warm clothes Rain coat Gumboots Lunch/drink Camera (optional)

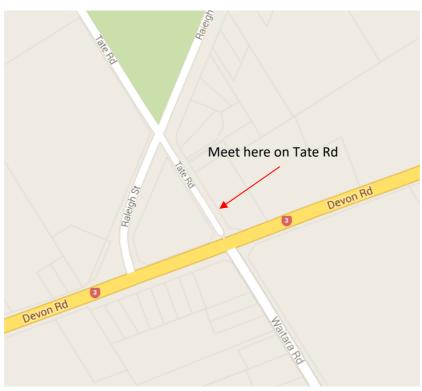






Pre-visit information











Pre-visit information

New Zealand Curriculum Link: Social Sciences

This topic is highly recommended for students studying NCEA. Achievement standards covered include:

- NCEA Level 1 AS91001: Carry out an investigation of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.
- NCEA Level 2 AS91230: Examine an historical event or place that is of significance to New Zealanders.
- NCEA Level 2 AS91229: Carry out an inquiry of an historical event or place that is of significance to New Zealanders.
- NCEA Level 3 AS 91437: Analyse different perspectives of a contested event of significance to New Zealanders.

Achievement Objectives

- L1: Understand how belonging to groups is important to people.
- L1: Understand that people have different roles and responsibilities as part of their participation in groups.
- L1: Understand that the past is important to people.
- L2: Understand how people have social, cultural, and economic roles, rights and responsibilities.
- L2: Understand how cultural practises reflect people's customs, traditions, and values.
- L2: Understand how time and change affect people's lives.
- L2: Understand how people make significant contributions to New Zealand society.
- L3: Understand how people remember and record the past in different ways.
- L4: Understand how people pass on and sustain culture and heritage for different reasons and that this has consequences for people.

Learning objectives

Students will:

- Visit three First Taranaki War sites Te Kōhia, Pratt's Sap and Puketakauere and be encouraged
 to imagine themselves walking in the footsteps of Māori, Pākehā settlers and the British
 military.
- Learn about causes of the war and the weapons and strategies of war used on both sides.
- Consider multiple perspectives in the conflict.
- Consider the consequences of the Taranaki Wars in the region then and now.

The First Taranaki War

The First Taranaki War was fought between Māori, New Zealand colonial forces and British imperial troops in Taranaki, New Zealand from 17 March 1860 until 18 April 1861. Te Teira Manuka (pictured), of the Puke Kōhatu hapū, offered to sell land at Waitara to Governor Thomas Gore Browne and the subsequent dispute with Wiremu Kīngi Te Rangitaake resulted in the First Taranaki War. The war itself consisted of a series of sporadic engagements, skirmishes and larger battles.



Te Teira Manuka (date unknown), photographer unknown. Collection of Puke Ariki (PHO2008-1759)







Pre-visit information

For a comprehensive resource on the Taranaki Wars, see *Contested Ground Te Whenua i Tohea: The Taranaki Wars 1860-1881*, Kelvin Day (ed), Wellington: Huia Publishers, 2010. This book was published in conjunction with Puke Ariki's major temporary exhibition *Taranaki War 1860-2010: Our Legacy Our Challenge*.

Key people, words and terms

Wiremu Kīngi Te Rangitaake, Te Teira Manuka, Governor Thomas Gore Browne, Regiment, Armed Constabulary, militia, trench warfare, sap, confiscation, sovereignty.

Key questions

- 1. What happened at Te Kōhia, Pratt's Sap and Puketakauere?
- 2. Who were the leaders and groups involved in the events?
- 3. What were the consequences of the First Taranaki War for:
 - Māori?
 - The British military?
 - European settlers in Taranaki?
- 4. How were the effects of the Taranaki Wars different for Māori and Pākehā?
- 5. How has the Taranaki Wars impacted on Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi) claims in Taranaki?

Think about:

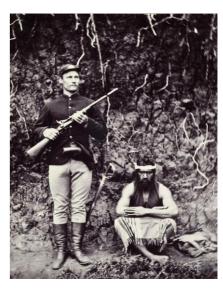
- Loss of land and the legacy of confiscations.
- Impact on culture and language for Māori.
- The effect on social structures and leadership.
- The role of Māori in future wars, including the Second Taranaki War, World War One and World War Two.

Two different worldviews

The Taranaki War ended in 1881, and in a few decades New Zealand went from being under Māori authority to Pākehā control. Without their land and the freedom to live under their own tikanga (law and custom), it got tougher and tougher for Māori to hold

(law and custom), it got tougher and tougher for Māori to hold together their ways of life, their communities and their social structures.

European ways were, and continue to be, different from Māori ways. Māori have had to adapt over just a few generations.



Armed Constabulary New Plymouth (circa 1870s), William Andrews
Collis printing-out paper photograph, collection of Puke Ariki
(PHO2009-147)







Pre-visit information

Some key objects from Puke Ariki's heritage collections:

- "The Limit of the Sap at Te Arei" watercolour of Pratt's sap, A75.439
- Photograph of Sir Donald McLean, A77.526
- Map of Te Kōhia pā, also known as 'L Pa', ARC2004-302
- Congreve rocket used during First Taranaki War, A92.164
- Cannonball discovered near Te Kōhia pā, TM1998.84
- Taranaki militia tunic, 1860's, A77.358
- Captain Francis Joseph (Frank) Mace's revolver, A57.362
- Kakauroa (long handled axe), A80.044
- Photograph of Armed Constabulary wearing shawl kilts, PHO2002-405
- Nelson Volunteers on parade at Parihaka 1881, PHO2009-058
- Timaru Camp troops gathered outside Parihaka, PHO2008-1835
- Parihaka pā before invasion (note the people gathered between the whare), TM2000.246
- Plan of confiscated territory, 1880, ARC2004-325
- Māori artist Hemi Sundgren's contemporary response to land confiscations and loss, PA2010.203



The Cream Can (2009), Hemi Sundgren Collection of Puke Ariki (PA2010.203)





