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91231MR



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 2, 2024

91231MR Te mātai i ngā puna o tētahi tūāhuatanga o mua
e tāpua ana ki ngā tāngata o Aotearoa

Ngā whiwhinga: E whā

TE PUKAPUKA RAUEMI

Tirohia tēnei pukapuka hei whakaoti i ngā tūmahi mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91231M.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–19 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

E ĀHEI ANA TŌ PUPURI I TĒNEI PUKAPUKA HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TE WHAKATAKINGA: Te whakanōhanga o ngā ika a Whiro

Nā Te Pakanga Tuatahi o te Ao (1914–1918) i rerekē ai tā te kāwanatanga whakanoho tangata ki te whenua. I whakamanahia te *Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1915*, me tana aronga kia whakanōhia ngā ika a Whiro ki ngā whenua pāmu. I whakamahi te kāwanatanga i ngā whenua kei raro i te maru o te Karauna, i takohangia ētahi whenua ki te kāwanatanga (tae atu ki ētahi whenua Māori), ā, i hoko te kāwanatanga i ētahi whenua tūmataiti hei whakawehe māna ka whakawhanakehia ai. E 9,500 ngā tāne i tautokona ki te pūtea e noho ai rātou ki ngā pāmu – e 4,000 i pērā i muri i te whakawehenga o ngā eka 1.4 miriona e te Karauna, ā, e 5,500 i pērā nā te hokonga o ngā wāhanga whenua kua motuhake kē – 1.2 miriona eka te tapeke.

TE PUNA A: Te Kaupapa Whakanoho Hōia

Nā te tari o *Lands and Survey* i whakahaere te pekanga o te hōtaka ōkawa o te whakahoki tangata ki te kāinga, ā, i roto i ngā tau ka kitea ko taua pekanga te mea uaua katoa kia whakatutukihia. I a Oketopa, 1915, i whakamanahia te *Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act*, i āhei ai te whakawhiwhia o ngā ika a Whiro ki te whenua pāmu i runga i ngā here tangatanga, ā, i āhei tā rātou tonono pūtea taurewa, he iti te utu, hei whakawhanake i te whenua.

Neke atu ana i te 12,000 tāngata i tonono whenua i ngā tau e toru i muri i te mutunga o te pakanga. Ka tae atu te hunga e hiahia ana ki te tonono ki tētahi tari o *Lands and Survey* kia whakamōhiotia rātou ki ngā ritenga e hāngai ana, ā, ka tukua he pārongo ki a rātou mō te whenua e wātea ana. Ka tukua ia tonono ki te kaikōmihana o ngā whenua kei te Karauna o te takiwā, ki tētahi āpiha matua o taua tari, nāna nei i whakatau te kaha rānei o te kaitono ki te whai hua hei kaupāmu. Nāna i tuku ngā tonono i whakaaetia rā ki te Poari Whenua pātata, ā, nāna rānei te whenua i tuku, nāna rānei i whakarite whiringa whenua matapōkere mēnā i nui ake i te kotahi kaitono e arotau ana. O ngā kaitono 15,060 i waenga i te tau 1915 me te 1930, e 4,018 noa iho i whakawhiwhia ki te whenua i raro i te kaupapa rā.

¹. whakapeau te tuku ki wāhi kē atu

INTRODUCTION: The settlement of returned servicemen

World War I (1914–1918) led to a change in how the government settled people on land. The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1915 was passed, with a focus on settling returned soldiers from the war onto farmland. The government used Crown land, was gifted land (including Māori land), and also bought private land to subdivide and develop. 9,500 men were financed onto farms – 4,000 following subdivision of 1.4 million acres by the Crown, and 5,500 by purchase of existing properties – totalling 1.2 million acres.

SOURCE A: The Soldier-Settler Scheme

The Lands and Survey Department administered what would prove to be the most ambitious strand of the official repatriation programme. In October 1915, parliament passed the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act, which allowed returned servicemen to be granted farmland on generous terms, and to apply for cheap finance to develop it.

More than 12,000 people applied for land during the three years after the armistice. Potential applicants visited a Lands and Survey office to be apprised² of the relevant regulations and given information about the land available. Each application was forwarded to the district's commissioner of Crown land, a senior departmental official, who decided whether the applicant had the ability to succeed as a farmer. He forwarded the approved applications to the local Land Board, which either allotted land or held a ballot where there was more than one suitable applicant. Of the 15,060 applicants between 1915 and 1930, only 4,018 were allotted land under the scheme.

¹. allotted gave or distributed officially to

². apprised informed

TE PUNA B: Ngā nōhanga mō te hōia

I matenui te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa, kua anga whakamua kē ki ngā tau e mate ai rātou ki te whakarite here ā-ōhanga nā ā rātou whakapaunga pūtea me ngā mahi hangahanga i mua i te pakanga (tae atu ki te hoko i te manua, i a HMS *New Zealand*), ki tētahi puna moni whiwhi me ētahi mahi mā ngā hōia e hoki mai ana i te pakanga. Nā tēnei hiahia, ka marohitia e rātou te Kaupapa Whakanoho Hōia.




Ahako ko te maha o ngā whenua rā i tāpuia hei pāmu, ko ētahi whenua kua whanake kē, ā, i ngā tāone iti me ngā tāone nui aua whenua. I muri i te hokinga o ngā hōia o Aotearoa i te tau 1919, he nui te hunga i hiahia rā ki te whai i te kaupapa; i nui ake i te 12,000 ngā kaitono i ngā tau e toru. Ko te mate kē, nā te mea he nui ngā whenua kāore i kounga, ka mutu, he nui ngā āhuatanga o te tono hei whakaea i te wā o te tukanga tono, ka tere heke haere te hiahia o ētahi ki te whai i te kaupapa, i te āhua 3,000 noa iho atu anō o ngā kaitono i waenga i te tau 1921 me te 1930. O taua tapeke nui tonu o te kaitono, e 4,000 noa iho i whakawhiwhia ki te whenua.

Te puna (he mea whakahāngai): National Army Museum. *Soldier settlements*. <https://www.armymuseum.co.nz/soldier-settlements/>

SOURCE B: Soldier settlements

The New Zealand Government, already facing the prospect of years of austerity¹, thanks to their war spending and pre-war infrastructural efforts (including paying for the battle cruiser HMS *New Zealand*), was desperate for a source of income and employment for returning soldiers. As a result of this need, they proposed the Soldier-Settler Scheme.



While much of the land was for farming, some of the land was already developed, and in towns and cities. Following the return of New Zealand soldiers in 1919, interest in the scheme was high with over 12,000 applicants in three years. Unfortunately, with much of the land being of poor quality, as well as heavy bureaucracy during the application process, interest soon waned, with only an estimated further 3,000 applicants between 1921 and 1930. Out of this considerable number of applicants, only a mere 4,000 were awarded land.

¹. austerity difficult economic conditions created by government measures to reduce public expenditure

Source (adapted): National Army Museum. *Soldier settlements*. <https://www.armymuseum.co.nz/soldier-settlements/>

TE PUNA C: He whenua hei hoko, hei rīhi rānei mā ngā hōia kua whakawāteahia, 15,960 ngā eka



He pānui i te nūpepa mō “te wātea o ngā whenua kei raro iho nei hei hoko, hei rīhi rānei mā ngā hōia kua whakawāteahia, i raro i te *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act*, 1915, me ngā ritenga o taua ture, ka mutu, me tae ngā tono ki te tari ā-rohe o *Lands and Survey*, i Tāmaki Makaurau, i mua i te 4 karaka i te ahiahi o Mane, te 23 o Ākuhata, 1920”.

SOURCE C: Land for sale or lease to discharged soldiers, 15,960 acres

Newspaper advertising notice that “the undermentioned lands are open for sale or lease to discharged soldiers under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915, and the regulation thereunder, and that applications will be received at the District Lands and Survey Office, Auckland, up to 4 o’clock p.m. on Monday, 23rd August, 1920”.

Te puna (he mea whakahāngai): Hearn, T.J. (2018, Te 15 o Mei). *The economic rehabilitation of Maori military veterans*. The Waitangi Tribunal for the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry (Wai 2500, #A248). https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/wt_DOC_137836128/Wai%202500%2C%20A248.pdf. pp. 22, 26, 27, 105, 114, 125, and 135.

SOURCE D: The economic rehabilitation of Māori military veterans

By 1918, some 120,000 men had enlisted in the armed forces and over 103,000 served abroad, including 2,688 Maori, while 550 women served as nurses.



The exclusion of Maori clearly discomfited² some members of the Committee, but by 10 votes to eight it was retained...

¹ eking making a living with difficulty

² discomfited spoilt or upset the plans of

Source (adapted): Hearn, T.J. (2018, May 15). *The economic rehabilitation of Maori military veterans*. The Waitangi Tribunal for the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry (Wai 2500, #A248). https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/WT_DOC_137836128/Wai%202500%2C%20A248.pdf. pp. 22, 26, 27, 105, 114, 125, and 135.

TE PUNA E1: Ngā ika a Whiro Māori –ka marohitia he tari motuhake

He mea tuhi e Rūtene Arthur Te Waata Gannon (Te Hokowhitu a Tū), te kōrero nei i te reta ki te Ētita, i te 28 o Āperira, 1919:

“Āe, i tōna tikanga, he rite te manaakitia o te Māori i tō ērā atu tāngata; heoi, e ngangahu ana te takamuri kē o tērā āhua.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

Raru ana te ika a Whiro i te awenga tōrangapū me te taumaha o ngā taupā ā-hōia, ā, tēnei mātou, te Māori, e tū tōpū nei hei rōpū i whakaea rā i te wāhi ki a mātou i te pakanga, e whakahau nei, me whakatū tētahi tari pērā”

¹. Āpiha Kaingārahu

General Officer Commanding

Te puna (he mea whakahāngai): Gannon, Arthur Te Waata. (1919, Te 28 o Āperira). Maori returned soldiers: A special office suggested. *The Dominion*. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/DOM19190428.2.54#print.wh.8>.

TE PUNA E2: Ko Elsie Locke

...I hoki au ki te kāinga, ka noho ai ki waenga i ngā waka me te kānga me ngā tuna. I whai āwhina rānei i te kāwanatanga; i āhei rānei tā mātou ako i tētahi mahi ā-rehe, te whakatuwhera toa rānei, pērā i ngā hōia Pākehā?

[Redacted text block]

Āe, kua kite mātou i te tini huringa nui, ā, kāore e kore he huringa anō ka puta ake.

Te puna (he mea whakahāngai): Locke, E. (1984). *The kauri and the willow: how we lived and grew from 1801–1942*. Te Kaitā a te Kāwanatanga. wh. 155–156.

SOURCE E1: Māori returned soldiers—a special office suggested

Lieutenant Arthur Te Waata Gannon (Māori Pioneer Battalion), in a letter to the Editor on 28 April 1919, wrote:

“Conventionally, I admit, the Maori is treated as other men are; actually he is at a manifest disadvantage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Political influence and military red tape are the curse of the returned soldier, and we, as Maoris, claim as a representative body who bore our part in the war, and claim to have such an office established ...”

Source (adapted): Gannon, Arthur Te Waata. (1919, April 28). Maori returned soldiers: A special office suggested. *The Dominion*. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/DOM19190428.2.54#print>. p. 8.

SOURCE E2: Elsie Locke

... I went back home and settled among the canoes and the corn and the eels. Did we have help from the government; could we learn new trades or open a shop like the Pakeha soldiers?

[REDACTED]

es, we had seen great changes, and more changes were sure to come.

Source (adapted): Locke, E. (1984). *The kauri and the willow: how we lived and grew from 1801–1942*. Government Printer. pp. 155–156.

TE PUNA F: Ngā ika a Whiro Māori me te Wāhi Noho o Omana

E whai whenua ai i raro i te *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915*, me ea i ngā kaitono ngā ritenga e whā. Koinei aua ritenga:

(1) Kua tū hei mema mō tētahi o ngā ope taua o Aotearoa.

(2)

(3)

(4) Kua whakawāteahia.

I kōrerohia whānuihia te take o te whakanoho hōia e Dr Terry J Hearn i roto i a *‘The economic rehabilitation of Maori military veterans’*.

Ko tētahi o ngā take i tūhuratia ai i tā Hearn pūrongo, ko te taurite o te arawātea, ko te rite rānei o te āhei atu o te Māori me te Pākehā ki ngā arawātea a te Karauna mō te whakanoho anō i te hōia ki te whenua. Hei tā Hearn, i raro i aua ture rā, kāore i wehea te ika a Whiro Māori me te ika a Whiro Pākehā, ā, nā tēnā “i taea ai e te kāwanatanga o taua wā rā te kī ake, i raro i te ture, i taurite te āhei atu o ngā taha e rua ki ngā painga o te hōtaka whakahaumanu”.

Te Wāhi Noho o Omana

Kei te whārua o Omana i Nuhaka te Wāhi Noho o Omana, i te rohe o Te Wairoa. Tekau mā tahi katoa ngā tekihana i roto i te wāhi noho, e iwa o ērā i whakawāteahia e te Karauna hei hoko, hei rīhi rānei mā ngā hōia i whakawāteahia i te tau 1920. He mea whakatū te Wāhi Noho o Omana i raro i te *Discharged Soldiers’ Settlement Act 1915*.

Ngā kerēme

Nā ngā kaikerēme o te *Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry* i whakaara te take, ahakoa i haere ngā Māori o te rohe ki Te Pakanga Tuatahi o te Ao, i tuku te kāwanatanga i ngā whenua i Nuhaka ki ngā ika a Whiro Pākehā, kaua ki ngā ika a Whiro Māori nō taua rohe. I tana taunakitanga, i kī a Tiemi Whaanga, i nui te āwhina atu a tana whānau me tā ētahi atu whānau o Nuhaka i te ope taua o Aotearoa ... I puta tana kōrero, “ahakoa i haere ō mātou iwi ki te pakanga ki te wawao i te Karauna, kua tango tonu te Karauna i ō mātou whenua, kua kore hoki e pērā rawa tana whakaute mai i a mātou, tēnā i tana whakaute i ētahi atu”.

SOURCE F: Māori returned servicemen and the Omana Settlement

To qualify for land under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1915, applicants had to meet four conditions. These conditions were:

- (1) To have been a member of any New Zealand Expeditionary Force.
- (2) [REDACTED]
- (3) [REDACTED]
- (4) To have been discharged.

The issue of soldier settlement generally is covered by Dr Terry J Hearn in 'The economic rehabilitation of Maori military veterans'.

One of the key concepts explored in Hearn's report was that of equality of opportunity, or equal access, of Māori and Pākehā to Crown resettlement opportunities. Hearn notes that under these Acts, no distinction was made between Māori and Pākehā veterans, "enabling the Government of the day to claim that under the law both had equal access to the benefits of the rehabilitation programme".

The Omana Settlement


The Omana Settlement is located in Omana Valley, Nuhaka, in Wairoa County. The settlement comprised a total of eleven sections, nine of which were offered by the Crown for sale or lease to discharged soldiers in 1920. The Omana Settlement was established under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1915.

The claims

Claimants to the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry raised the issue that while local Māori had served in World War I, the government allocated land in Nuhaka to discharged British soldiers, not to local Māori returned soldiers. In his brief of evidence, Tiemi Whaanga stated that his family, and other Nuhaka families, contributed extensively to the New Zealand armed forces ... He noted that "even though our people have served and defended the Crown, the Crown have continued to take our lands and treat us with less respect than others".

Ahakoia kāore te Māori i āta katia i ngā whiringa whenua matapōkere nā te ture a te kāwanatanga, nā te mea kāore he Māori kotahi i waimarie i te whiringa whenua matapōkere ki te Wāhi Noho o Omana, he tohu tērā ... i te korenga i eke o te kaupapa here anake hei āwhina i te taurite o te āhei ā-tinana atu o ngā ika a Whiro Māori me ngā ika a Whiro Pākehā ki ngā painga o te hōtaka whakahaumanu.

Te puna (he mea whakahāngai): McGill, E. (2020, Te 5 o Hune). *Māori Returned Servicemen and the Omana, Awamate, Huramua, and Rakaukaka Farm Settlements, Gisborne and Wairoa District, c.1920–1958*. The Waitangi Tribunal for the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry (Wai 2500, #A254). https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/WT_DOC_160246274/Wai%202500%2C%20A254.pdf, wh. 9, 16, 23–24, 27, me te 38.



Although Māori were not explicitly excluded from land ballots through the government legislation, the fact that no Māori were successful in the ballot for land at the Omana Settlement suggests ... that the policy alone was insufficient to assist Māori and Pākehā returned soldiers to practically obtain equal access to the benefits of the rehabilitation programme.

Source (adapted): McGill, E. (2020, 5 June). *Māori Returned Servicemen and the Omana, Awamate, Huramua, and Rakaukaka Farm Settlements, Gisborne and Wairoa District, c.1920–1958*. The Waitangi Tribunal for the Military Veterans Kaupapa Inquiry (Wai 2500, #A254). https://forms.justice.govt.nz/search/Documents/WT/WT_DOC_160246274/Wai%202500%2C%20A254.pdf, pp. 9, 16, 23–24, 27, and 38.

TE PUNA G: Taurite ana i te pae o te riri – engari kua i te kāinga

Hei tā ngā kaitōrangapū me ngā āpiha, reanga atu, reanga mai, he koretake te Māori ki te tiaki pūtea, kua waia hoki te Māori ki te pōhara ake o te noho, tēnā i ētahi atu tāngata i Aotearoa.

I kitea e te tumu kōrero, e Terry Hearn, mēnā ka whakaarohia ngā mahi kino katoa tae atu ki ngā mahi pai katoa i pā ki te Māori, i tētahi taha, i āta katia te Māori i te kaupapa whakahaumanu, ā, i tētahi atu taha, kāore i rawaka te manaakitia o rātou pērā i te manaakitia o te Pākehā.

1. harangotengote

Ka putuputu te mahi, kāore e oti katoa, e ea katoa i te wā kotahi

SOURCE G: Equality on the battlefield – but not at home

Generations of politicians and officials saw Māori as both poor at managing money and accustomed to a lower standard of living than other New Zealanders.



Historian Terry Hearn found that Māori were, at worst, deliberately excluded from the rehabilitation scheme and, at best, inadequately provided for compared to Pākehā.

¹ endowment property or income a person is given

² piecemeal partial; gradual

TE PUNA H: Ngā nōhanga ā-pāmu mō te ika a Whiro

I ngā tau o Te Pakanga Tuatahi o te Ao (1914–1918), i whakatau te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa ka whakawāteahia he ara ki ngā hōia e hoki mai ana i te pakanga i tāwāhi e noho ai rātou ki ā rātou ake pāmu, i āta hokona ai, i āta whakawhanaketia ai mō tērā take.

I te āhua nei, e rua ngā take mō taua whakatau:

- (1) I poto iho te wā e mahi ana ngā taiohi, i riro atu rā ki ngā ope taua, i ngā tūranga mahi, kāore hoki i whai wheakoranga i ngā mahi ā-tangata noa, nō rātou e whawhai ana mō tō rātou whenua, ā, i taua wā rā, i te whakawhiwhia ki a rātou tētahi utu ā-tau e totoka ana.

(2) [Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

Nō te hokinga mai i Te Pakanga Tuatahi o te Ao, i tono taku koroua i ngā tekiana i ngā Wāhi Noho o Erina me Moorlands, ā, i waimarie tana whiwhi i te Tekiana 6S o Moorlands, ko ōna tawhā, ko ngā rori o Rapaura me Jacksons me te awa o Opawa. Ki taku mōhio, i noho te whānau ki tētahi whare i hangā i te paru i tū kē ki taua whenua rā tae atu ki te wā i whai pūtea ai ia ki te whakatū i tētahi whare hou. I noho tonu ia ki taua whenua tae noa ki tana rītāiatanga i te whiore o ngā tau 1940. I mua i te pakanga, i mahi ia i ngā pāmu i Waitaha, i te rohe hoki o Awatere (Waterfalls).

SOURCE H: Farm settlements for returned soldiers

During World War I (1914–1918), the New Zealand Government decreed that soldiers returning from overseas service would be given the opportunity to settle on farms of their own, specially purchased and developed for that purpose.

There would appear to have been two reasons for this decision:

- (1) Young men serving in the defence forces lost time and experience in civilian jobs, while serving their country and, at the same time, only receiving a set salary.

- (2) 





On returning from WWI, my grandfather applied for sections in both Erina and Moorlands Settlements and was successful in obtaining Section 6S of Moorlands, which was bounded by Rapaura and Jacksons Roads and the Opawa River. I believe the family lived in a mud 'whare' already on the property until he could afford to build a modern bungalow. He remained on the property until retirement in the late 1940s. Previous to the war, he had worked on farms in Canterbury and also in the Waterfalls area (Awatere).

English translation of the wording on the front cover

Level 2 History 2024

**91231MR Examine sources of an historical event that is
of significance to New Zealanders**

Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91231M.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.