Title	Describe approaches to Māori historical research		
Level	3	Credits	6

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: describe Māori concepts which underpin Māori historical research; describe issues influencing approaches to the research of Māori history from oral sources; describe issues and methodologies influencing the research of Māori history from written and other recorded sources.

Classification	Te Mātauranga Māori me te Whakangungu > Te Mātauranga Māori Whānui

Available grade	Achieved

Guidance Information

1   Glossary
Kanohi ki te kanohi - face to face;
Manaakitanga - hospitality;
Whakarongo - listen;
Pupuri kōrero - repository of traditional narratives;
Tiaki kōrero - confidentiality and intellectual property protection;
Pākehā - early colonists from Britain and Europe.

2   Māori concepts used in this unit standard include:
Whakapapa.
Whakapapa, or genealogy, is used extensively by Māori as a reference point for the documentation of historic events. The history of a tribe is told in conjunction with the genealogy of the key players. Relationships between participants are then able to be established - an important attribute of whakapapa. Research into Māori history in the contemporary sense is often conducted in order to research whakapapa, and vice versa.
Whanau, hapū and iwi.
Research into Māori history is often associated with, or an aspect of, whanau, hapū and iwi research. Therefore, the approaches to Māori history and associated research are often different from western approaches to history and historical research. Māori history also provides explicit links between the histories of whanau, hapū, iwi and Māoridom so the individual is often personally associated with, and affected by, the history.
Tapu (of knowledge).
Māori knowledge has always been subject to varying degrees of tapu. This is particularly so for whakapapa which is an integral part of history for Māori.

Mana.
Māori have had little opportunity to validate their own versions of history and the reclamation of Māori history according to Māori is an important part of the study of Māori history. Mana is also an underpinning concept for the study of Māori history. Translated as power, authority, and respect, mana is a driving force behind many historical events. Aspects of mana which may be covered include mana whenua and mana tangata.

3   Definitions and issues relevant to the use of this unit standard include:
     Recording of data:
     Recording of data in this sense refers to the appropriate use of recording devices. or taking notes when interviewing Māori. For many Māori, the use of these methods is sometimes inappropriate - depending on the type of history, who is doing the interview and the purpose of the research. Tikanga used in some areas also prohibits the recording of oral accounts in some situations. Therefore, it is important to discuss the way in which the oral history will be recorded with the source.
     Presentation of data:
     In light of concerns regarding intellectual and cultural property rights, and the sensitive nature of some historic information, the presentation of data must be carefully prepared and monitored. The information presented must be appropriate and suitable for the audience.
     Tribal histories and Māori history:
     Before the arrival of Pākehā, tangata whenua knew themselves and were known by others as members of a particular tribe or sub-tribe, linked by common descent from eponymous ancestors. Therefore, the term Māori history is often seen as a misnomer and the term tribal histories is the preferred term. However, the study of post-contact history can be viewed from both perspectives as many of the historical events have had an impact on all Māori. It is intended that the term Māori history as used in this unit standard is inclusive of both perspectives.

4   Resource support may include but is not limited to the following:
     Bishop, R, *Collaborative Research Stories: Whakawhanaungatanga*, (Palmerston North, NZ: Dunmore Press, 1996).
     Katene, S & Mulholland, M. *Future challenges for Māori: He kōrero anamata*, (Wellington Huia Publishers, 2013).
     Mikaere, A. *Colonising myths Māori realties: He rukuruku whakaaro*, (Wellington, Huia Publishers, 2011).
     Patterson, J. *Exploring Māori Values*, (Wellington, Dunmore Publishers, 1992).
     Pere, J, Hitori Māori. In Davis, Collins and Lineham, P (eds), *The Future of the Past: Themes in New Zealand History*, (Palmerston North, NZ: Palmerston North, Department of History, Massey University, 1991).
     Royal, T, *Te Haurapa: An Introduction to Researching Tribal Histories and Traditions*, (Wellington, NZ: Bridget Williams Books Ltd, 1994).
     Smith, T. L, Decolonizing methodologies: Research and indigenous peoples, (Dunedin, University of Otago Press, 1999).
     Te Awekotuku, N, *He Tikanga Whakaaro: Research Ethics in the Māori Community*, (Wellington, NZ: Ministry of Māori Affairs, 1991).

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe concepts which underpin Māori historical research.

Range   concepts include but are not limited to – whakapapa, whānau, hapū, iwi, tapu, mana, Māori, tangata, tīpuna, waka, marae, Polynesian;
evidence of three is required.

Performance criteria

1.1   Identification of the impact of concepts on research approaches are described.

1.2   Details of the purposes for conducting Māori historical research is described.

Outcome 2

Describe issues influencing approaches to the research of Māori history from oral sources.

Range   may include but is not limited to – kanohi ki te kanohi, manaakitanga, whakarongo, pupuri kōrero, tiaki kōrero;
evidence of kanohi ki te kanohi and two others is required.

Performance criteria

2.1   Traditional perspectives to the passing on of oral tribal knowledge is described.

2.2   Cultural and intellectual property rights of sources is described.

2.3   Methods or ways of approaching Māori for research purposes is described.

2.4   Methods for the recording, analysis and presentation of material collected from Māori is described.

Outcome 3

Describe issues and methodologies influencing the research of Māori history from written and other recorded sources.

Range   sources may include – whakapapa; archival records; manuscripts; Māori Land Court records; iwi registers; private collections; books;
evidence of three sources is required.

Performance criteria

3.1   Details of methods for accessing information is described.

3.2   Details of methods for the recording, analysis and presentation of material collected from written sources is described.

3.3 Details of research conventions for the use of written records is described.

Range conventions may include – referencing sources.

Planned review date	31 December 2027

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	29 June 1999	31 December 2015
Review	2	19 December 2003	31 December 2015
Rollover and Revision	3	12 December 2013	31 December 2016
Rollover and Revision	4	15 October 2015	31 December 2018
Review	5	8 December 2016	31 December 2023
Review	6	25 August 2022	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0226

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact the NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.