

Title	Explain Māori and Pākehā perspectives of history		
Level	3	Credits	6

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: explain Māori, and Pākehā, perspectives of history; and discuss differences between Māori and Pākehā perspectives of history.
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Classification	Tikanga > Tikanga Concepts
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- 1 The basic principles underpinning tikanga are common, but while there are some constants, the details of performance of tikanga, and their explanation, may differ. These differences may be at a whānau, hapū, iwi, marae, or rohe level. The context of the learning should include the tikanga of the local mana whenua (if capable), but learning others' tikanga is also encouraged.
- 2 Definitions

Māori history refers to the history of the indigenous people of Aotearoa/ New Zealand, known as tangata whenua. Before the arrival of Pākehā, tangata whenua knew themselves and were known by others as members of a particular whānau, hapū, or iwi, linked by common descent from eponymous ancestors. Therefore, the term Māori history is often seen as a misnomer, whilst 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.

Mana is a fundamental multifaceted concept in Māori culture and Mātauranga Māori. It encompasses spiritual power, authority, prestige, and the interconnectedness of individuals, communities, and their ancestors. Mana is earned through acts of bravery and wisdom, and it comes with responsibilities to uphold cultural values and care for the collective. It emphasises balance, reciprocity, and harmonious relationships with people, the environment, and the spiritual realm. Aspects of mana which may be covered include mana whenua and mana tangata.

Tapu, a fundamental concept in Māori culture, represents sacredness and spiritual power. It involves restrictions, rituals, and protocols to honour and maintain the sanctity of people, places, objects, and actions. Tapu connects to Māori ancestors and traditions, ensuring well-being and balance. Observing tapu is crucial to uphold cultural values, preserve ancestral knowledge, and nurture the spiritual and social harmony within Māori society.

Whakapapa, is a vital concept in Māori culture that encompasses genealogy, ancestral lineage, and the interconnectedness of all things. It refers to the knowledge and understanding of one's family tree, tracing back to their ancestors and origins. Whakapapa is not only about biological relationships but also includes spiritual, cultural, and historical connections. It reflects the Māori worldview, emphasising the importance of knowing and respecting one's roots, maintaining cultural identity, and acknowledging the reciprocal relationship between people, land and the spiritual realm. Whakapapa provides a foundation for identity, belonging, and understanding within Māori society.

- 3 The resource support listed is given as a guide only and is not intended to be in any way prescriptive. It is acknowledged that different areas may have their own written and unwritten repositories of knowledge relevant to this unit standard.

Resource support may include, but is not limited to:

Appropriate websites.

Binney, J, (1990). *The People and the Land*, (Auckland, NZ: Allen and Unwin).

Foucault, M, (1980). *Power, Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*, (New York, USA: Pantheon Books).

Said, E, (1993). *Culture and Imperialism*, (New York, USA: Random House).

Said, E, (1978). *Orientalism*, (London, England: Routledge and Kegan Paul).

Spoonley, P, and Hirsh, W, (eds), (1990). *Ngā Take*, (Auckland, NZ: Heinemann Reid).

- 4 All sources of information must be referenced.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain Māori perspectives of history.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Māori perspectives of history are explained in relation to whakapapa.
- 1.2 Māori perspectives of history are explained in relation to mana.
- 1.3 Māori perspectives of history are explained in terms of the value of te whenua.

Outcome 2

Explain Pākehā perspectives of history.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Pākehā perspectives of history are explained in relation to genealogy.
- 2.2 Pākehā perspectives of history are explained in relation to authority.
- 2.3 Pākehā perspectives of history are explained in terms of the value of land.

Outcome 3

Discuss differences and similarities between Māori and Pākehā perspectives of history.

Performance criteria

3.1 Māori and Pākehā perspectives are contrasted and compared.

Planned review date	31 December 2028
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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 2019
Review	4	15 September 2016	31 December 2020
Review	5	29 November 2018	31 December 2025
Review	6	14 December 2023	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0226
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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.