

Title	Present an oral account of an event in Māori history		
Level	2	Credits	3

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to present an oral account of an event in Māori 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 rohe, iwi, hapū, whānau, or marae level. The context of the learning should include the tikanga of the local mana whenua (if capable), but learning others' tikanga is also encouraged. This is in order to enrich and enhance understanding of tikanga, and the associated reo.
- 2 **Definitions**
Geographic marker information refers to important geographic landmarks that help identify and define iwi, their boundaries, and other areas of significance. Māori historical accounts were often used to assert mana over land, so by noting these landmarks as part of the account, this key purpose is often fulfilled. As often happens with whakapapa, whakataukī and mōteatea, this kind of information is often an integral part of the account, which cannot be left out.
Oral account of an event in Māori history refers to the recounting of historical accounts in narrative form. Māori history, like the history of many other cultures, was passed down orally. While seen as a different skill from whaikōrero, the ability to recount Māori history orally has developed into an art form in its own right. These accounts usually integrate whakapapa and geographical marker information; allude to or use mōteatea and whakataukī; and sometimes link the events of the past to the present and the future. The masters of this skill are able to evoke a wide range of emotion through the use of allegory, humour, wit, body language, imagery and poetic license.
- 3 **Assessment**
Presentation may be made with reference to written material or resources but is not to be a reading of written work. It may also include things such as whakaari, waiata and haka.
- 4 All sources of information must be referenced. Sources may include those places or people where particular Māori mode originated or are obtained. It may be a publication, the name of a tupuna or other person, or it could be an original composition.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Present an oral account of an event in Māori history.

Range presentation must be at least five minutes in duration.

Performance criteria

1.1 Whakapapa and geographical marker information are utilised where appropriate.

1.2 Māori modes of expression are used to support presentation.

Range modes may include but is not limited to – waiata, mōteatea, manawa wera, pōkeka, kaioara, haka, whakataukī, karakia; evidence of one mode is required.

Planned review date	31 December 2023
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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	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.