

Treaty Articles Answers*

1. New arrangement?	2. If new, who benefits?	Plain English Version - <i>Tangata Tiriti</i> ** (same order as in Treaty - not as on worksheet)	Key Responsibilities (same order as in Treaty - not as on worksheet)
Yes: mainly in relation to the British Crown controlling behaviour of Europeans in their interactions with Māori.	Everyone was supposed to benefit, enabling all to concentrate on the positives in the relationship.	c) Māori give to the Queen of England the right to have a Governor in New Zealand. (ARTICLE __ONE__)	v) The hapū must cooperate with the Government. (ARTICLE __ONE__)
No: this had already been agreed to in the Declaration of Independence.	This already existed.	d) The Queen agrees that Māori keep their independence and keep control over their lands and everything that is important to them. (ARTICLE __TWO__)	i) The Government must ensure that hapū retain control of all they value. (ARTICLE __TWO__)
Yes: but Māori already had their own ways of managing land transfers amongst themselves.	This was meant to benefit mainly Europeans, so that they could be sure that when they did buy land it was really theirs.	b) Māori give to the Queen the right to buy land, if they want to sell it. (ARTICLE __TWO__)	iv) The Government must ensure land sales are voluntary. The hapū must respect the land sale process set up by Government. (ARTICLE __TWO__)
Yes: but Māori already had their own rights so it was really only relevant if they went to England.	This was a statement of good will, meant to benefit Māori, but didn't have much practical application to Māori as they had their own rights here.	a) The Queen gives Māori people the same rights as English people. (ARTICLE __THREE__)	iii) The Government must ensure Māori people have the same rights and protections as English people (ARTICLE __THREE__)
Yes: it was new that Captain Hobson would protect Maori customs, but Māori were already protecting their own .	This was a response to Bishop Pompallier's concern about possible discrimination by Anglicans against Māori Catholic converts – but Māori could protect their own customs at that point in time as they were still the overwhelming majority of the population.	e) The Governor promises to protect Māori customs and the different religions of New Zealand. (ARTICLE __FOUR__)	ii) The Government must ensure that Māori customs are protected. (ARTICLE __FOUR__)

* Accompanies the activities: What the Treaty Articles say; Thinking about Treaty Responsibilities; Implications of Treaty Articles 1840

**Treaty Educators for Migrants Group (2006) *Tangata Tiriti - Treaty People*. Auckland Workers Educational Association.