

Treaty Articles Answers*

1. New arrangement	2. If new, who benefits?	Plain English Version - Tangata Tiriti** (same order as I Treaty – not as on worksheet)	Key Responsibilities (same order as I 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 hapu 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 hapu must respect the land sale process set up by the 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 same the same rights and protections as English people (ARTICLE ___ THREE ___)
Yes: it was new that Captain Hobson would protect Māori 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 the 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.

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He Puna Mātauranga o Te Tiriti