

Changes in Māori and European population (1840–1900)

The Māori population changed dramatically within a century of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Land ownership also changed.

Graphs are a useful tool to show changes within society.

Drawing a percentage bar graph

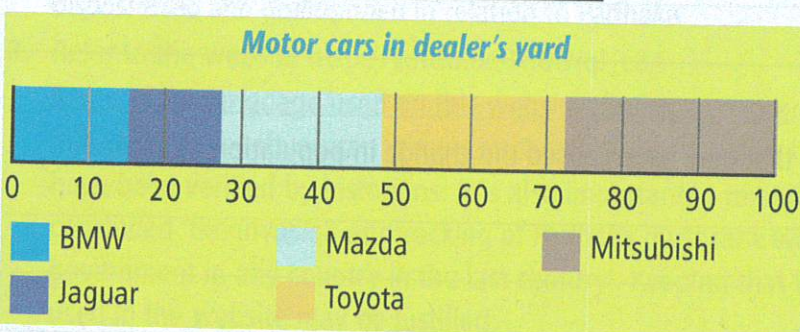
- Draw a bar 100 mm long and 10 mm wide.
- Rule a scale 0–100 along the bar with regular intervals of 10%.
- Mark your first percentage (e.g. 15%) on the graph.
- Add the next percentage to it (e.g. $15 + 12 = 27\%$), and draw your next line at 27.
- Continue adding all the percentages. The last part is already on the graph (they *must* add up to 100%, e.g. $15 + 12 + 21 + 24 + 28 = 100\%$).
- Give the graph a title, and label each item on the bar or use a key.



Māori group and Pākehā, ca. 1860s

An example follows for motor cars in a dealer's yard.

Motor cars in dealer's yard	
BMW	15%
Jaguar	12%
Mazda	21%
Toyota	24%
Mitsubishi	28%



Literacy skills – Percentage bar graphs

For this activity, you will need to use the following key competencies:
Interpret information

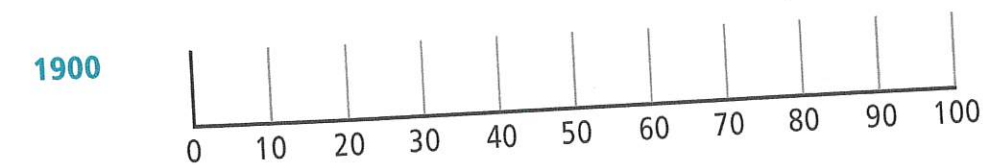
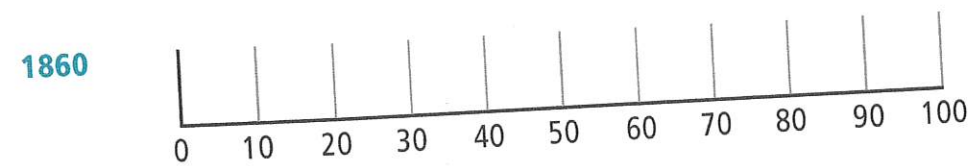
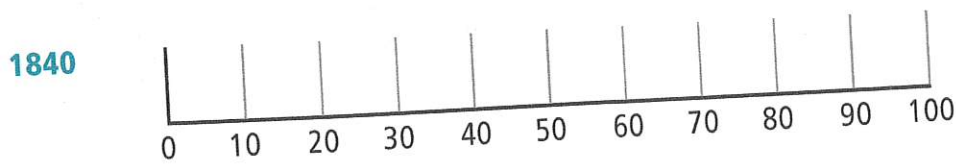
Think critically and reflect on what you've learned.

Using the skills outlined, create three percentage bar graphs on the templates following to show the proportion of Māori and Pākehā populations in 1840, 1860 and 1900, respectively.

1840 – Māori estimated at 90 000 and Pākehā estimated at 2 000
(This equates to Māori 98%, and Pākehā 2%.)

1860 – Māori estimated at 60 000 and Pākehā estimated at 100 000
(This equates to Māori 38%, and Pākehā 62%.)

1900 – Māori estimated at 40 000 and Pākehā estimated at 700 000
(This equates to Māori 5%, and Pākehā 95%.)



2. What trend(s) can be shown by the % bar graphs?

3. What reasons can you think of that may have caused the change in population trends?

Case

After
of lan
'rebel
from t
fighti
not b
still c
this c
years
force
Parih
who
resist
Tohu
from
Euro
that
got t
inde

Par

- 1.
- 2.