

Parihaka timeline

In this activity, you will need to use the following key competencies:
 think critically and reflect on what you have learned
 communicate your ideas creatively.

Watch the following YouTube clips on Parihaka:

- http://youtu.be/NIODjqL_e84
- <http://youtu.be/gzQJtVERycg>

Below and on the following page are text boxes and pictures. Following these 'text boxes and pictures' pages are two more pages – they are a timeline for Parihaka.

You can do one of two things:

- go to **Resources** and print out the two 'text boxes and pictures', cut them where indicated and then glue the text boxes / pictures onto the timeline in the appropriate places
- write a summary of the text boxes / pictures onto the timeline in the appropriate places.

When you have placed the information on the timeline in the right place, you will have in chronological order (i.e. a timeline for) events at Parihaka!

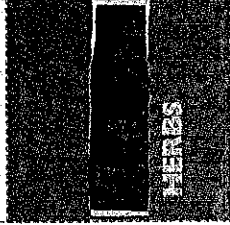
Answers – see **Resources**



Te Whiti o Rongomai



Tohu Kakahi



1888 Te Whiti and his future son-in-law Tare Waitara released. Modernisation of Parihaka continued at a great pace. Electric lights, running water, drainage, agricultural crops, abattoir, etc.

1898 The last of the Parihaka prisoners returned to a heroes' welcome at Parihaka. Their release brought an end to 19 years of imprisonment of Parihaka men and boys.

1880 The Parihaka people erected barricades across roads, pulled out survey pegs and escorted road builders and surveyors out of the district. Parliament passed legislation enabling the Government to hold the protesters indefinitely without trial. Hundreds of men and youths were exiled to South Island prisons.

1970s onwards The people of Parihaka have done much to retain their traditions, renovate buildings and to heal relationships within the community itself.

2003 The Parihaka leaders were recognised posthumously by an international delegation of representatives of foundations set up in memory of Martin Luther King Jnr and Mahatma Gandhi, as well as Daisaku Ikeda, for their work and sacrifice as fathers of non-violent action.

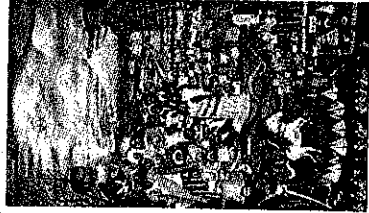
1881 November 5, invasion force led by John Bryce entered Parihaka. More than 2 000 Parihaka people sat quietly on the marae while children greeted the soldiers. Te Whiti and Tohu were led away and imprisoned in the South Island. (Te Whiti and Tohu were released six months later.) The destruction of Parihaka began immediately. Houses and crops were destroyed.

1907 Parihaka leaders Te Whiti o Rongomai and Tohu Kakahi died.

1865 Visionary leaders Te Whiti o Rongomai and Tohu Kakahi led the Parihaka movement. Both men were committed to non-violent action in order to resist the invasion of their estates and to protect Māori independence. They used Christian teachings to provide spiritual and political leadership.

1930s The Parihaka community faced poverty as their land estate was carved up for disposal to Europeans. The Government offered suspensory loans (i.e. nothing was paid for the land itself) to those who wanted to buy the land previously occupied at Parihaka – this offer was available only to Europeans.

Painting by Séraphine Pick depicts the busy complex narrative of historical figures and events at Parihaka.



1882 Rolleston was built on a tall hill overlooking Parihaka village; four officers and 70 soldiers garrisoned it. The five-year military occupation of Parihaka had begun.

1866 Te Whiti continued to protest on confiscated land and was imprisoned again along with Titokowaru his protest companion. Days before Te Whiti was released in 1888, his wife and mother of his children, Hikurangi, died; he was not allowed to return for her tangihanga (funeral).



Parihaka Pā established 1866

1879 European encroachment on Māori land threatened all Māori settlements. Te Whiti sent out his people to obstruct surveying of the land and to plough on confiscated land. When arrested, the ploughmen offered no resistance but were often treated harshly.

2000 A major exhibition of art works, photographs, films, music, writings and lectures was staged at the City Gallery Wellington. This was successful in creating art, dialogue, education and healing between Māori and other races.

1883 Parihaka leaders escorted back from prison to Parihaka. Meanwhile, hundreds of Parihaka men and youths remained incarcerated throughout the South Island. Wives, sisters and mothers of these men often followed them down south hoping to assist their loved ones. These women often lived in poverty and died during their exile.



1990s An artistic legacy inspired by Parihaka created by leading New Zealand artists like Hone Tuwhare, Tim Finn, Herbs and Moana and the Moahunters.



1950 Parihaka community left virtually landless and unable to redevelop.