

Kohatu Stone

Resource Map

Connected 2022 Level 4



This **Level 4 Connected** resource explores themes of economic opportunities, cultural redress through Treaty settlements, and mana taonga. It focuses on the cultural and economic significance of pounamu, locations and uses of stone resources in Aotearoa New Zealand, and the mana of significant taonga pounamu.

Questions: Please write full answers in your exercise book

1. What is the purpose of this infographic? What are the big ideas it is conveying? What helps you to know that?
2. Where do we start reading? Does it matter where we start?
3. What are the parts of the infographic? What information do they contain? How do they work together as a whole?
4. What information has been left out? What doesn't the infographic show?
5. Who might have created this infographic, and who was it created for?
6. Why do you think the information was presented this way?
7. How effective is this way of presenting information?
8. What can we learn about different types of stone and their uses from this infographic?
9. Trace the outline of Aotearoa New Zealand into your GS exercise book. Please add regional labels using small, neat, horizontal printing.
10. In your exercise book, develop a **Key** to identify the location and movement of the stone around Aotearoa New Zealand. Remember, every map must have **FACTS**
Frame, Axis, Colour, Key, Title & Scale.

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Resource Map



North Island	South Island	Stewart Island	Cook Strait
Tasman Sea	Pacific Ocean	West Coast (South Island)	Northland
South Pacific Ocean	Auckland	Waikato	Bay of Plenty
Gisborne	Taranaki	Hawke's Bay	Manawatu
Whanganui	Taupo	Wellington	Nelson/Tasman
Marlborough	Southland	Canterbury	Otago

Changes to the Landscape in Pre-European Aotearoa New Zealand

Living in Aotearoa New Zealand before the arrival of Europeans, Māori used a variety of material resources to shape the land for habitation. Some of the changes they made to the landscape are below.

Pā were defensive structures. This one looked out over the bay, so that anyone approaching from the sea would be sighted before they could land. Terraces dug into the hillside provided an extra layer of defence.

Māori harvested useful stone for making tools and blades. They did this by lighting a fire at the foot of a cliff to heat the rock, then threw cold water onto the rock surface so it shattered.

Kūmara are seasonal, meaning they are only harvested in a relatively short span of time. To keep them fresh for eating year-round, Māori stored them in rua kūmara (storage pits). This storage method kept them cool and in the dark, stopping them sprouting.

Kūmara were originally a tropical plant and needed more warmth than the temperate New Zealand climate could give them. To help keep kūmara warm, gardeners built tall, well-drained beds out of rocks that retained the heat from the sun.

As the megafauna of Aotearoa (such as moa) became scarcer, gardening became an important food source.

Forest clearing (by burning) was useful because it:

- allowed light to the waterways, making them healthier habitats and increasing the numbers of fish and tuna (eels);
- allowed weka and quail - important food sources - to flourish;
- encouraged the growth of bracken fern or pikopiko, a staple food;
- cleared land for gardening.

When the fishing was good, and fisherpeople were bringing home more fish than could be eaten by the community, drying racks were useful in drying the excess fish for use throughout the year.

Waterways were useful modes of transport. Mōkihi (rafts made from raupō) were used in much of the South Island for travelling up and down streams and rivers, as well as out into the sea near the coast to fish.

Most people lived as communities in kāinga - settlements. These were not as heavily defended as pā. In times of war, however, villagers could move into the pā for protection.

In kāinga, cooking was done communally, and often in a stone-lined oven in the ground. The stones and surrounding soil insulated the food, steaming it for several hours until cooked.

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Key Concepts

Iwi and hapū experimented with new economic opportunities to enhance their mana. In doing so, they built extensive trading networks.

Big Ideas

This activity supports the understanding of four big ideas:

- Māori history
- Colonisation and settlement,
- the use of power, and relationships.

For example:

- Māori use of stone – particularly of pounamu – required the development of new technologies for working the stone into useful tools and beautiful ornaments.
- Māori oral histories are a way that the locations of certain types of stone and the methods and tikanga for working stone are passed on.
- Some iwi are kaitiaki of certain types of stone in their rohe.
- Stone was often a basis for relationships between iwi and hapū in the form of trade, and sometimes in the form of conflict over the stone.