



Te Reo Māori 2023 Term 3 Week 7



### Kia Kaha Te Reo Māori

**Pai te ata nga taura** - Good morning students!

**Kei te pehea koe i tenei ra?** - How are you today?

**Tena koa whakahoki mai ki ahau** - Please answer me (when I call the roll).

**Tena koa timata mai** - Let's begin.

**He aha te whakautu?** - What's the answer?

**Mahi pai !** Good work!

**Kia kai tea o te ata** - Let's eat morning tea.

**Kia pehea te roa o te tii ata?** - How long until morning tea?

**Kia pehea te roa o te tina?** - How long until lunch?

**Me haere tatou ki te whare pukapuka** - Let's go to the library!

**Me haere tatou ki te horo** - Let's go to the hall!

**Me haere tatou ki te papa takaro** – Let's go to the playground

**Me haere tatou ki te mara** - Let's go to the field.

### **Waiata**

<https://tereomaori.tki.org.nz/Reo-Maori-resources/Hei-Waiata-Hei-Whakakoakoa2>

- ▶ Ka Hao - 35 (feat. Rob Ruha)
- ▶ Sisters Underground - In The Neighbourhood
- ▶ Fat Freddy's Drop - Wandering Eye
- ▶ OMC - How Bizarre (Official Music Video)
- ▶ Musical Youth - Pass The Dutchie

## INSPIRATIONAL MĀORI LEADER AND LIFE LONG POLITICAL ACTIVIST



### TE RINGA MANGU (NATHAN) DUN MIHAKA 1942 - 2023

Ngāpuhi has confirmed that long-time Māori activist **Te Ringa Mangu Mihaka** - known to many as 'Dun' Mihaka - has died. He was **81 years old**. Mihaka devoted decades of his life to **Māori rights campaigns**, including the **Takaparawhau Bastion Point occupation**. He also **challenged the legal status of te reo Māori in 1979** after a district court refused to let him speak te reo Māori during proceedings. His stand was followed by the **introduction of the Maori Language Act 1987**, giving te reo Maori **equal status** with the English language.

In 1983, Mihaka performed the **whakapohane** - baring his buttocks as a gesture of disapproval - to then-**Prince Charles and the late Princess Diana** on their royal tour of New Zealand. Police said the royal couple, on a two-week tour of New Zealand, were preparing to walk down the steps of the aircraft which had flown them from Auckland and did not see the incident. Prince Charles' youngest brother, Edward, was also on the plane. Long time Māori Political Activist Dun Mihaka also wrote two books about the **preservation and restoration of tikanga Māori**.

## LOCAL HISTORY



## PANMURE /MOKOIA (PART RUA)

In 1841, the Government bought the Kohimaramara block from Ngāti Pāoa. In January 1842 Felton Mathew surveyed "Tehmaki" (sic.) into 37 farms totalling 3,856 acres. Part of this became the Fencible settlement of Panmure, between Maungarei and the Tāmaki River. In 1848, 80 Fencible families came here from Ireland and England on the ship Clifton and established a settlement with 99 raupo huts on the eastern shores of the lagoon. They called the area Maggotty Hollow. Located on the Tāmaki River, Panmure was favoured by Felton Mathew to be the new capital of New Zealand. William Hobson, however, decided otherwise, and the new town of Auckland arose further to the west along the shores of the Waitematā Harbour. Panmure was then instead created as a fencible settlement, where retired soldiers were contracted to defend the settlement in return for land. The soldiers had to give 12 days military service per year and parade on Sunday in full military equipment. The only time they were called to arms was in 1851 when a flotilla of 20 waka took about 350 warriors to Mechanics Bay to attack Auckland. The Panmure fencibles were issued ammunition to defend the Tamaki River and stop any armed Maori attack. Only the Onehunga fencibles were marched to the hill overlooking Mechanics Bay to join a British line regiment. In the 1863 attack on Auckland the government used mainly professional soldiers instead. Panmure was an important town and port as it was strategically placed near the narrowest part of the isthmus, and during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s it became a very busy place. In 1865 the Panmure Bridge opened, connecting the Auckland isthmus to eastern Auckland farmland and the fencible settlement at Howick. Even after the railway reached Auckland in 1908, Panmure somewhat continued as a transport hub – steamers from Auckland en route to the goldfields in the Coromandel and Firth of Thames would call in here. Panmure prospered partly due to being on the route between Auckland and the much larger fencibles settlement of Howick in the 1800s. People and goods used the ferry at the narrow point below Mokoia Pa. Until about the middle of the 20th century, Panmure remained a prosperous but mostly pastoral setting, the smallest borough of Auckland, and described as "a quarter of a square mile of farmlets surrounding a sleepy village that boasted little more than a church, post office, a handful of shops, and a two-storey hotel that was widely known from horse and buggy days". Panmure Township merged with Mount Wellington Borough in 1955. It was only with the explosive growth of suburbia around it after World War II, and better bridges to Pakuranga that Panmure suddenly started to grow significantly, and become a bustling commercial centre.