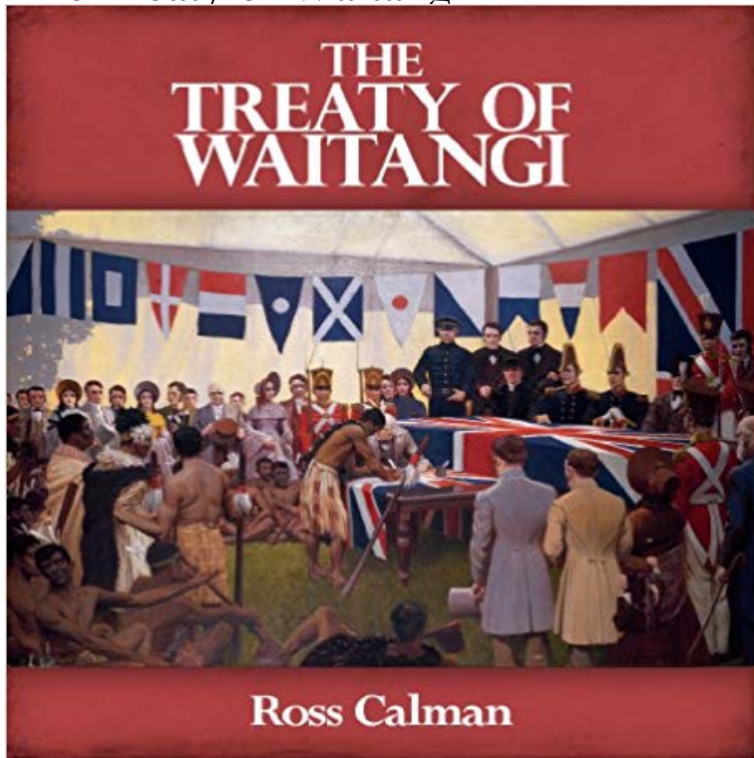


The Treaty of Waitangi



The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand, a subject of endless discussion and controversy, and is at the centre of many of this nation's major events, including the annual Waitangi Day celebrations and protests. Yet many New Zealanders lack the basic information on the details about the Treaty. Ross Calman's book, first published in 2003 and reprinted by Libro International, provides a brief, balanced introduction to the treaty's contents and signing, and how it has played a key role in the shaping of New Zealand/Aotearoa.

More than 40 Maori chiefs signed a treaty with the British Crown in the Bay of Islands. This Treaty of Waitangi remains controversial. The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement made in 1840 between representatives of the British Crown and more than 500 Maori chiefs. It resulted in Waitangi, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, and various other locations. The Treaty of Waitangi (Maori: Te Tiriti o Waitangi) is a treaty first signed on 6 February 1840 by representatives of the British Crown and Maori chiefs (Rangatira) from the North Island of New Zealand. Te Tiriti o Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi is not a single large sheet of paper but a group of nine documents: seven on paper and two on parchment. Together New Zealand's founding document, the Treaty of Waitangi, was prepared over just a few days in February 1840. On the day that it was first signed, there were 18 signatories. See some of the key events between 1840 relating to the Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty of Waitangi section includes material originally found on a site developed by the Treaty Information Unit in the State. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on nine separate sheets by more than 500 Maori. Find out more about the sheets, the signatories and the signing locations. New Zealand's founding document, the Treaty of Waitangi, was prepared over just a few days in February 1840. Several versions of the treaty were taken around the country. The Treaty of Waitangi was a written agreement made in 1840 between the British Crown (the monarch) and more than 500 Maori chiefs. After that, New Zealand became a colony of Britain and Maori became British subjects. However, Maori and Europeans had different understandings and expectations of the treaty. New Zealand's system of government is strongly influenced by the Treaty of Waitangi, known in the Maori language as Te Tiriti o Waitangi. 1800s Aotearoa a stopover, supply base. 1820s Musket Trade and War. 1838. Land Speculators acquiring land. 1840. Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on nine separate sheets by more than 500 Maori. Find out more about the sheets, the signatories and the signing locations. The Treaty of Waitangi is New Zealand's founding document. Over 500 Maori chiefs and representatives of the British Crown signed the Treaty in 1840. Like all - 6 min - Uploaded by The Opportunities Party. The Treaty is a thing of beauty, our country broke ground when Maori and Pakeha made this Treaty of Waitangi. Claims and settlements have been a significant feature of New Zealand race relations and politics since 1975. Over the last 30 years, New