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The following example is focused around Social Studies however, it can be easily adapted for other curriculum areas. Ako relationships for learning can be activated when students work in pairs to predict (before reading) and to check and collect evidence from the text (after reading).

(A) Indicate whether you think the following statements are true or false BEFORE you read the text.

Before	Fact	After	Evidence
	Māori and Europeans had very similar uses and beliefs about the natural environment		
	The Industrial Revolution had a major impact on British attitudes towards land.		
	In Māori culture only one person had ownership over an area of land.		
	Māori had areas known as wasteland or idle land.		
	The British 'enclosed' land for the purpose of farming.		
	Māori society experienced huge migration towards cities like Auckland during the 1700s.		
	Māori gods were often associated with aspects of the physical environment.		
	Large-scale farming began in England to provide food for new urban dwellers.		
	Land was one resource that Māori and Pākehā generally had no major disagreements over.		

(B) Read the text.

(C) The text is missing some headings and pictures. Write what you think the headings should be and draw images that you think would help people understand the ideas in the text.

(D) Now check whether your predictions were accurate, using evidence from the text to support your ideas.

Main Heading:

Sub-Heading:

Picture:

The Industrial Revolution in Britain from the mid 1750s led to distinctive changes in British attitudes towards land and its uses. The development of factories and a boom in trade caused a major migration towards cities. By the 1840s a lot of British people were living in urban environments (cities) like London. To provide food for the new urban dwellers land was 'enclosed' (fenced off or walled) to grow and sell crops to workers who could no longer grow their own produce. Land was also bought and sold to farmers to use for the new crops. This land was owned by one person. Very little land was left 'idle' or 'unused' unless conditions were not suitable for

growing crops. It was these new developments in British uses of land that would cause confusion, and in time, conflict, between the new immigrants to the rugged country of New Zealand and the local Māori tribes.

Sub-Heading:

Māori had very different beliefs and practices to that of the British when it came to land. Māori had throughout their history been very dependent on land for survival. Unlike Britain, Māori society remained entirely rural until the early 1800s and was largely still rural in the 1830s. Land was also very central to Māori religious beliefs and way of life. Their worldview revolved around maintaining a balance with the environment. Their gods were often associated with features of the environment such as Tane the god of the forest. Unlike British society, land was not bought or sold but gifted, taken through force, or inherited. It was believed in Māori society that the entire hapū had shares in the land and it was not owned by any one individual. For the Māori, land was never thought to be idle or wasteland as the forest and native bush provided essential medicines and food sources. The

Picture:

different beliefs and practices surrounding the environment would not only facilitate the signing of a treaty between the two sides but also result in both disagreements and conflicts throughout New Zealand's short history.