

Ko wai au? (who am I?)

A pepeha is a powerful way to share something about yourself with others.

Whakatauki

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini taku toa.

I come not with my own strengths but bring with me the gifts, talents and strengths of my family, tribe and ancestors.

- Whakatauki attributed to Pāterangi of Ngāti Kahungunu.

Pepeha - introduction in te ao Māori

To introduce ourselves, we should tell the story of how we arrived here.

But before we journey back in time, we should anchor ourselves to this whenua. **Mau** is hold, therefore our **maunga** (mountain) will anchor us here.

How did our tūpuna come?

They crossed the **moana** (oceans), the vast stretches of Te Moana Nui a Kiwa and followed the **awa** (rivers) to come to the final resting places of their **waka** (canoes).

Extract from maori.org.nz.

Pepeha

From the Waka came the **rohe** (districts), which subdivided into the **iwi** then into the **hapū**.

Each hapū is affiliated with a **wāhi** (place) and in each wāhi is a **marae**.

Kaumātua (Grandparents) come from the marae, your **mātua** (parents) come from them and then there is **you**.

Source www.maori.org.nz

Maunga

- What is a mountain from your ancestral home?
- Do you have a mountain you personally connect with?
- What does it mean to you? How does it connect to your identity?



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Awa / Moana / Roto

- Awa, roto, and moana are important because they give us water, food, and life. They can also provide enjoyment and places we feel happy.
- Do you have a body of water from your ancestral home or that is important to you?



Photo: [Melanie Lazarow](#) (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0)

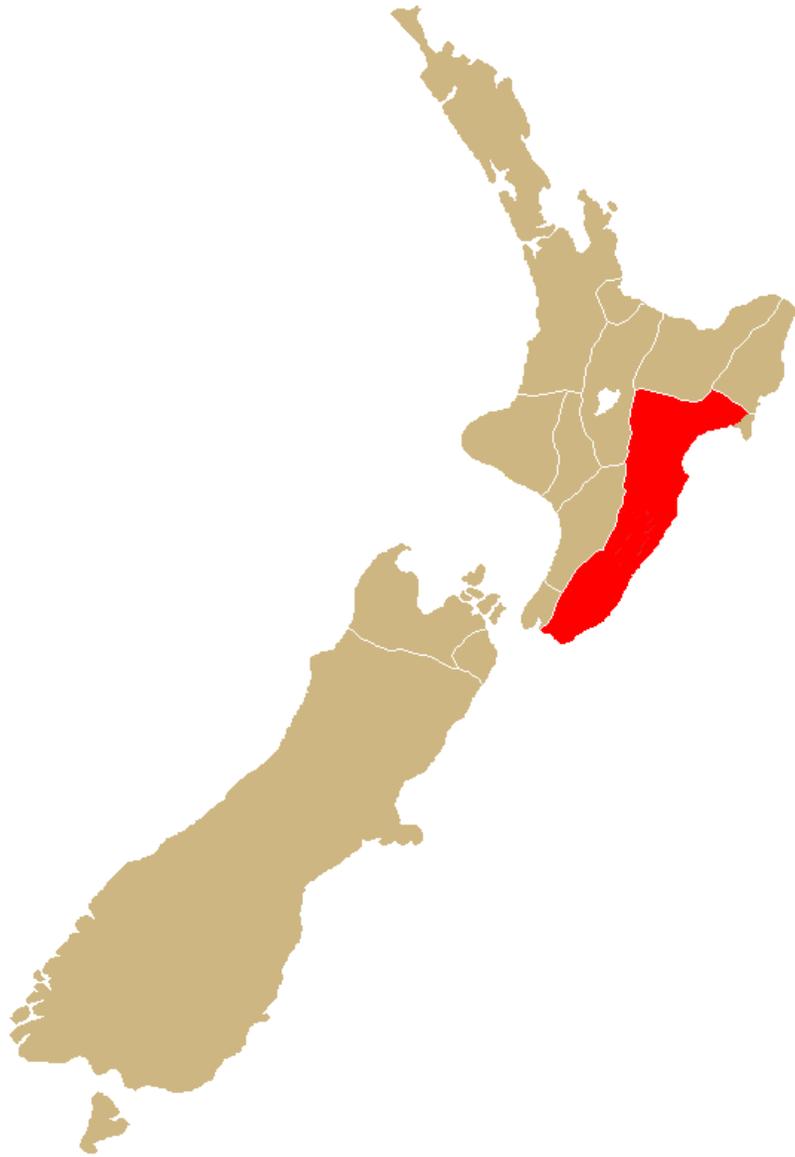
Waka



Photo: [catspyjamasnz](#) (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

There were many waka migrations to Aotearoa; however, Māori most often recount their migration connections to one of seven waka.

If you know your waka include it. If you are Tāngata Tiriti ("People of the Treaty", or New Zealanders of non-Maori origin) you can say te tiriti o Waitangi tōku waka.



Iwi and hapū

Hapū and iwi are particularly important for Māori as it is the tribe and subtribe they belong to.

For Tāngata Tiriti , think about which bigger group you belong to, it could be Ngāti Pākehā is my iwi, and some use their family name for their hapū.

Marae

If you belong to a marae, make sure to include it in your pepeha.



Photo: [Eric Fortin](#) (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

Tūpuna, matua and whaea



- Your family are essential parts of who you are and this is another great way to build connections with those around by learning about you through your pepeha.
- You can also name your brothers and sister in your pepeha. A sibling of the same gender to you is your tuakana (if older than you) or your teina (if younger than you). A brother for a female is tuāhine, sister for a male is tungāne.

Nō hea koe?

- Where is your ancestral home?
- Or, where do you feel at home, where is your hometown?



Photo: Aidan/asgw (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

Ko wai au?



Structure

- There are many ways to structure your pepeha depending on the tradition of where you are from. Some people use tōku (indicating that something belongs to them, or that they belong to it), whereas others use te ('the') to acknowledge it rather than claim it. For example:
 - *Ko Taranaki tōku māunga - Taranaki is my mountain*
 - *Ko Taranaki te māunga - Taranaki is the mountain (to which I affiliate)*
- If you are not Māori, it is generally better to use 'te...' rather than 'toku...' if naming a place in New Zealand to show respect and the position of tangata whenua.
- It is important to begin and end with an appropriate greeting. Just make sure you develop your pepeha with good intent, ensure that you have an understanding of your audience and it is delivered with both humility and respect. This is a learning journey!

Processing your pepeha

1. Write your own pepeha, choosing places based on your ancestry. If not, an option is to choose places that are significant to you.
2. Practise saying it out loud in pairs, helping each other with pronunciation.
3. Get help from your whanau and teachers on pronunciation, or access online resources such as the Māori Dictionary.
4. Produce a creative presentation of your pepeha - an artwork, an annotated image, a video, a song, a poem, a model or sculpture.



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Free trade agreements



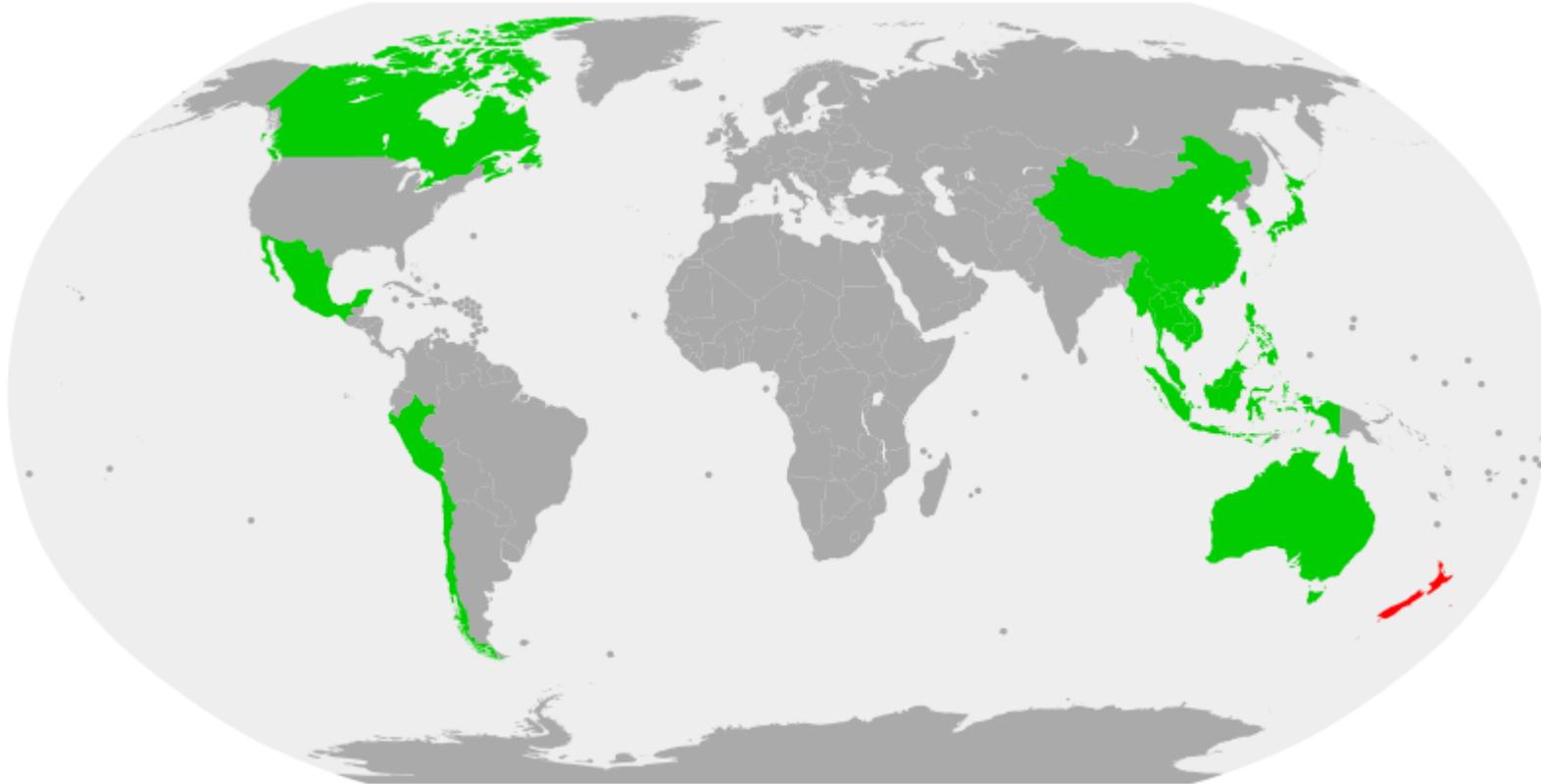
New Zealand's free trade agreements

Class discussion:

- What is a free trade agreement (FTA)?
- Why do you think we enter into FTAs?
- Which trade partners do you think we have FTAs with?

New Zealand has FTAs with the following trade partners

A free trade agreement is a set of rules for how trade partners treat each other when it comes to doing business together — importing and exporting goods or services and investing.



Discussion:

Why do you think New Zealand has existing FTAs with these trade partners?

New Zealand is a signatory to the following free trade agreements in force:

- New Zealand-Australia Closer Economic Relations (CER)
- New Zealand and Singapore Closer Economic Partnership
- New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership
- Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (P4)
- New Zealand-China Free Trade Agreement
- NZ-Malaysia Free Trade Agreement
- ASEAN-Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA)
- New Zealand-Hong Kong, China Closer Economic Partnership
- Agreement between New Zealand and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu on Economic Cooperation
- New Zealand-Korea Free Trade Agreement
- Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).

Bilateral vs multilateral FTAs

Bilateral FTAs

- A bilateral FTA is between two signatories.
- The NZ-China free trade agreement is an example of a bilateral agreement.

Multilateral FTAs

- A multilateral FTA is between more than two signatories/partners.
- ASEAN-Australia New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) is an agreement between ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), Australia and New Zealand.

What impact do the FTAs have?

- New Zealand was the first OECD economy to sign a comprehensive free trade agreement with China in 2008.
- In the decade between 2008 and 2018, New Zealand goods exports to China quadrupled. By June 2018, China had become New Zealand's largest trading partner, with two-way trade valued at over NZ\$28 billion (source: [New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade](#)).
- Tourism is our largest service export. (Pre-Covid-19) New Zealand tourism was expected to rise due to free trade.
- During 2019, Chinese tourists were our second largest group of international tourists (after Australia).

Group task

1. In your groups, watch one of the following video clips about the impact of New Zealand's FTAs with Asia:

- [**NZ strikes deal on China free trade deal upgrade**](#) (RNZ 3:19).
- [**ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement \(AANZFTA\)**](#) (YouTube 2:28)
- [**Korea-New Zealand FTA eliminates tariffs**](#) (Daily Motion 2:21).

2. View this video and discuss the impact of the CPTPP on New Zealand kiwifruit growers.

- [**New Zealand joins the CPTPP agreement**](#) (Bay of Plenty Times 0:28).

Group task continued...

3. Choose one of the FTAs New Zealand has in place with a trade partner in Asia and research the following:

- What led to the FTA being signed? (What were the causes?).
- List of effects of the FTA (consequences for New Zealand).

Paragraph writing

Use the example of the FTA your group worked on to construct a paragraph explaining the causes and consequences of the FTA with New Zealand.

In your paragraph include the following:

- A topic sentence
- Reasons for the FTA being established (causes).
- Outcomes for New Zealand as a result of having an FTA (consequences).



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What's in a name?

Baby surnames and what they tell us about New Zealand society.

Note: We have used the term “surname” to be consistent with the Department of Internal Affairs and the RNZ article but note that the order of family names can vary in different languages. For example, the Chinese family name Wang would come before a person's given name.



Photo: Mika Peltomaa (CC BY-ND 4.0)

Which NZ baby surnames do you think were the most common in 2019?

1. List the surnames in order from 1 (most common) to 10 (least common).
 2. Share with a friend and compare your lists.
 3. Report back to the class.
- How did you decide which names were more common than others?

Surnames:

Brown
Jones
Kaur
Patel
Singh
Smith
Taylor
Wang
Williams
Wilson

List surnames from 1-10

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10

1 - Most common
A lot of people have this surname.

10 - Least common
Not as many people have this surname.

Which baby surname was top in 2019?

Read this article to find out which baby surnames were the most common in 2019.

[Top baby surname reflects New Zealand's changing demographics](#) (Robin Martin RNZ, December 2019).

Top 10 Baby Names (Surnames)				
2019				
National			Auckland Region	
	Surname	Count	Surname	Count
1	Singh	419	Singh	237
2	Smith	380	Kaur	138
3	Kaur	267	Wang	124
4	Wilson	240	Patel	114
5	Williams	221	Chen	109
6	Brown	217	Zhang	105
7	Patel	184	Li	103
8	Taylor	168	Liu	93
9	Wang	158	Smith	90
10	Jones	152	<i>Kumar</i>	<i>83</i>
			<i>Sharma</i>	<i>83</i>

Data provided by Department of Internal Affairs 2020

Top 10 baby surnames

Have a look at the table showing the top 10 baby surnames in New Zealand in 2019.

- How many of the names did you rank correctly?
- Are there any surnames and rankings that surprise you?

What's in a name?

Class discussion questions (Year 7 - 8 questions):

- What surname was the top of the list of babies' names in 2019?
- Where does this surname originate from?
- Why has this surname come to the top of this list and what factors have contributed?

What's in a name?

Class discussion questions (Year 9 - 10 questions):

- What surname was the top of the list of babies' names in 2019?
- Where does this surname originate from?
- Why has this surname come to the top of this and what factors have contributed?
- Who is the audience for this article?
- How does the information on the top baby surnames connect to the information from the census we reviewed?

Meanings of names

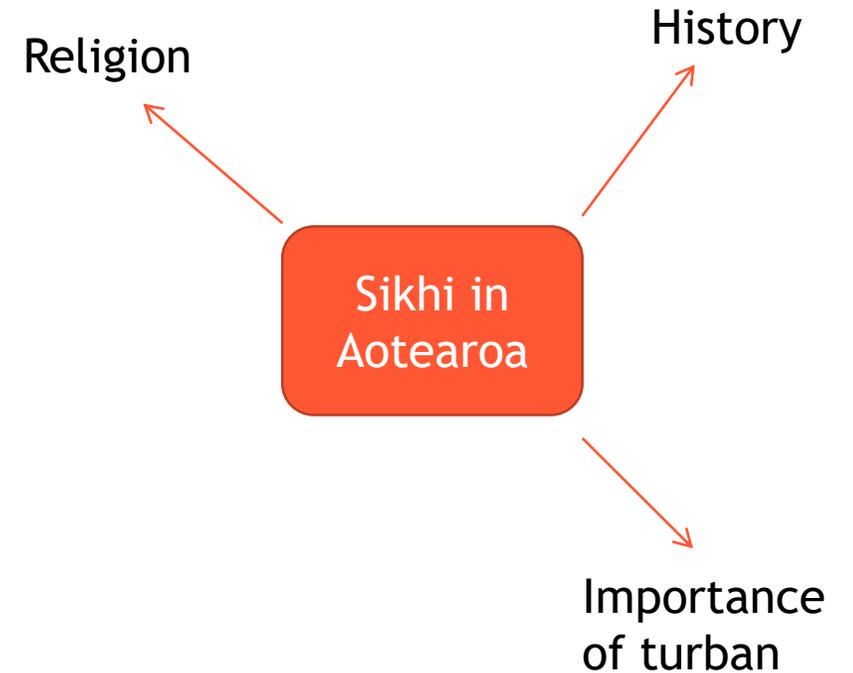
- Singh means a lion and Kaur means a princess.
- Male Sikhs use the surname "Singh" while Females use the surname "Kaur".
- This helps to eliminate the caste system in which a family name indicates whether a person is from a high caste or low caste.
- The Sikh tradition of using the family names Singh and Kaur sends the message: 'All humans are all equal in God's eyes'.
- Does this information change your perception of the information in the Radio New Zealand article?



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Sikhi in New Zealand

1. Read the text: Sikh faith in New Zealand.
2. Identify 4-5 key points from the article about Sikhi in New Zealand. Some ideas provided to get you started.



Research time

Students to do 5 minutes of research on the internet to learn more about Sikh communities in New Zealand and discuss their findings with the class.

Students to choose or be assigned one of the research options below:

- Read Stuff article: [**Sikhs in New Zealand have quadrupled in number since 2006**](#)
- Watch Newshub video clip (3:00): [**Sikh community feeds 15k families over past fortnight**](#)
- Read The Spinoff article: [**How Indian communities stepped up in lockdown New Zealand**](#)

Sēvā

Sikh Aware describe the concept of sēvā

Sēvā refers to “selfless service”, work or service performed without any thought of reward or personal benefit. Sikhs believe that this is not only good for community relations but is also good for the moral uplifting of the person.

You will find Sikhs engaged in free service in the communities they live in. Sikhs believe that peace can be obtained through sēvā.

Sēvā in Sikhi is imperative for spiritual life.



Carry out sēvā

- Considering the concept of 'sēvā' at the centre of Sikhi, plan an act of service to carry out over the next week.
- Also, find a group that carries out service in your community and publicise at the school how students could support this service.
- Students to report to the school in assembly about how their act of service went, what impact they made and what others could do in the future.





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Social Action Campaigns

What is a Social Action Campaign?

Social action campaigns are designed to improve conditions for individuals or groups that do not have equal rights or are being treated badly because of who they are, or their situation.

It could be because of their ethnicity, their economic situation, their abilities, gender, sexuality or beliefs.

This is often referred to as social injustice.



YouTube: [What is social justice \(1:05\)](#)

What is Social Justice?

Social justice is asking for justice (or being fair) in terms of the how people have access to money, opportunities and privileges within a society.

Social justice advocates (people fighting to others) hope to build a society where everyone has equal access to resources and receive equitable treatment no matter what their ethnicity is, their gender, religion, sexuality, income level or ability.

equality isn't always justice



Equality is about Sameness

Equality promotes fairness and justice by giving everyone the same thing.

It can only work if everyone starts from the same place.

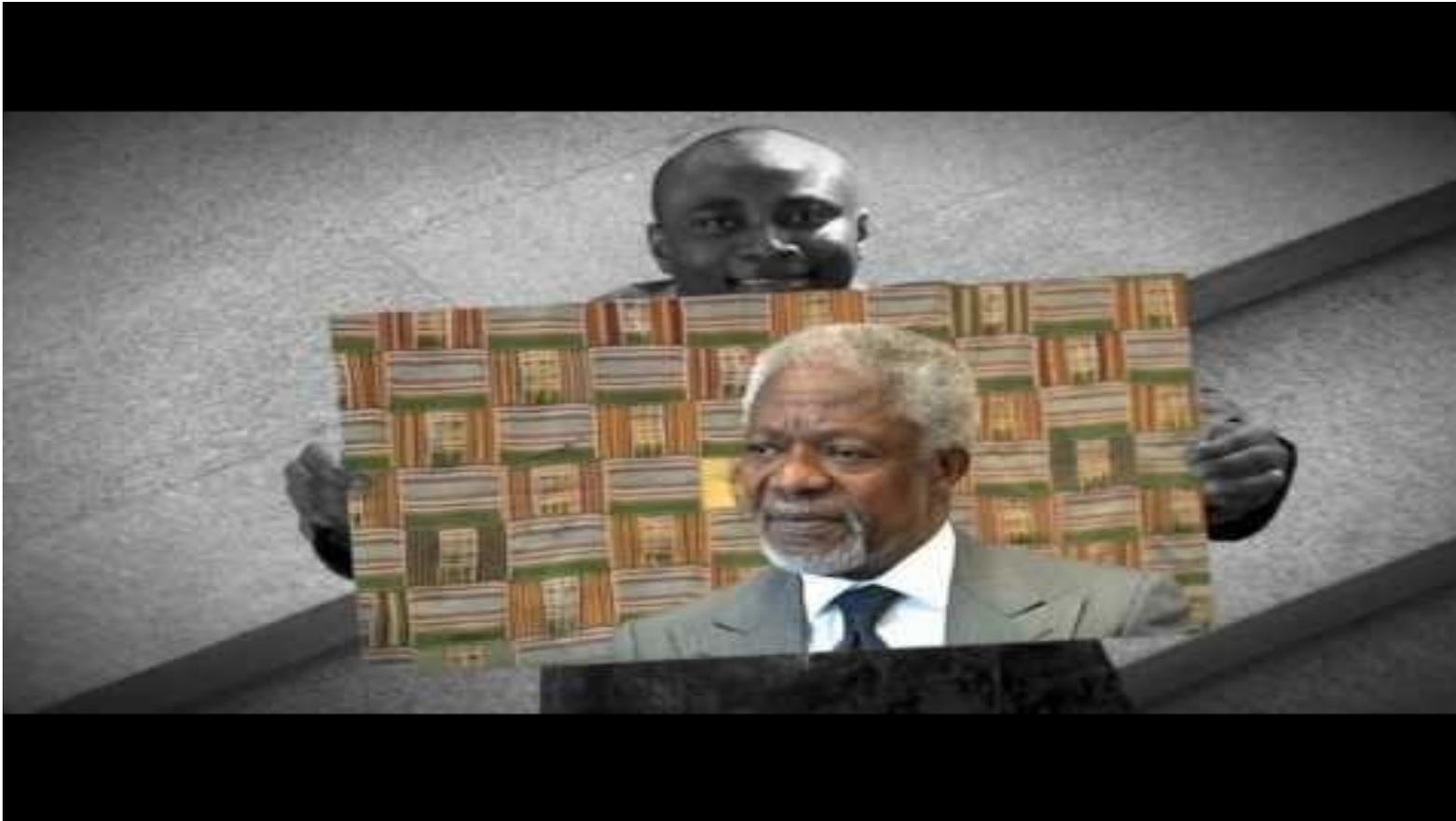


Equity is about Fairness

Equity gives people access to the same opportunities.

Our differences and/or history can create barriers to participation, so we must first ensure equity before we can enjoy equality.

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YouTube: [What does social justice mean to? \(1:53\)](#)

What is Social Justice?

- So... what is charity?
- Social Justice is doing things to change the root causes of problems and charity is meeting people's needs right now on an individual basis.

Task:

- Write a definition for social justice and charity.
- Then list all the actions you can that fit in each category.
- Share with the class.

Considering social justice issues...

Ask these questions:

- Who makes decisions and who is left out?
- Who benefits and who suffers?
- Why is a given practice fair or unfair?
- What is required to create change?
- What alternatives can we imagine?
- Create an artistic representation of the concept of social justice.

Social Action

- In groups, think about a social action campaign you could carry out if you wanted to raise awareness about people who are discriminated against due to their ethnicity, and how you could improve acceptance, tolerance and even better - promote celebration of the differences in our cultural backgrounds.
- For inspiration on actions you could take see this site for 198 non-violent protest options for inspiration:

[War Resisters' International website](#)



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