Hello and good morning/afternoon to all. What about going down under? You all know what that means don't you?

I assume you've already been to Australia - virtually speaking - so I suggest another English-speaking country worth the visit! Have a guess?

Let's have a look at the geography of the country. Can you describe the map?

Yes, the two islands are separated by the Cook Strait.

Now, I'm pretty sure you know who "claimed" New Zealand for the British Crown?

Captain James Cook (1728–1779) was a British explorer, navigator and cartographer, ultimately rising to the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy.

Well done!

What can you say about the flag of NZ?
The 4 stars are for the Southern Cross and the place of NZ in the south pacific. The blue background is for the sea and the sky but what about the Union Jack on the left?

Students answer
It’s to remind that NZ used to be a British colony.

T That’s right and do you know when NZ became independent?

Students answer
In 1947.

Click for picture of Queen

T Can you guess why this slide shows a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II?

Students answer
She is/must be New Zealand's Head of State.

T Now I'm going to make two statements and I want you to tell me whether what I say is true or not.

New Zealand today is an independent nation outside the British Commonwealth.

Students answer
T Not true, NZ is part of the Commonwealth. Next.

The British Monarch is the constitutional Head of State, and plays an active role in the administration of New Zealand's government.

Students answer
T Not true! He/she plays no active role in it.

Click for bubble showing Aotearoa

T What sort of name is this? Is it the name given by the explorer who discovered the islands?

Students answer
Probably not, more like a name given by the natives.

T And what kind of language would that be?

Students answer
T Aotearoa is the Maori name of the country / it means "the long white cloud"

Click for next slide
Auckland vs Wellington

What’s the capital city of NZ... be careful...

Students answer
Wellington

Click for picture 1 wellington with caption and arrow

Excellent answer! Where is it located? Is it on the north island or the south island?

Students answer
It’s at the south end of the north island.

Is it located on the coast?

Students answer
Yes, it’s a harbour.

Wellington is a very beautiful city especially at night time with city lights reflecting in the harbour.

Why do so many people think that Auckland is the capital?

Students answer
Probably because it’s the biggest city and the most populous too.

Click for picture 2 with captions and arrows

Auckland is much bigger: it’s the biggest city in New Zealand. It’s a busy city where traffic is hectic every day, ... Wellington is much more "provincial" and compared with Auckland it is much cheaper!

‘What stands out on the skyline?’ I mean something like the Opera house in Sydney?

Students answer
The high tower in the Auckland skyline looks like the "needle" in Seattle.

Click for picture 3 with caption and arrow

Look at this round building on the left ... Why do you think it is called the beehive?

Students answer
Because lots of people work there 24/24, 7/7?

It is the building that houses the Parliament and next are the government buildings of NZ. So where is it located?

Students answer
in Wellington!

Click for next slide
A photographer's dream

What do you expect me to show you now?

Beautiful landscapes?

Good.

Can you describe picture 1? What kind of landscape is it? What kind of weather can you expect to find there?

I don't know but I would say… it's in the northern part of the island with a subtropical climate

Does picture 2 remind you of a place in Europe?

It looks like the Alps

The South Island of New Zealand is very scenic in comparison to the North Island, so when people travel to NZ, a must-do is the West Coast of the South Islands. In particular, there are two glaciers. Franz Joseph and Fox Glaciers, which are very stunning and the place is called the "Southern Alps".

Would you prefer to have a look at them by travelling on foot or would you rather take a helicopter and have a bird's eye view of it all? Why?

Any clue about picture 3?

There is such a variety of landscapes! You get to see some hot springs in New Zealand and thermal mud pools. Would you like to have a try? What is mud supposed to be good for?

My mother has mud baths. She says it's good for rheumatism.

One of New Zealand's most famous tourist destinations is at the bottom of the southern island: you can visit fjords (like the fjords you can see in Norway). The place is called "fiordland".

I don't suppose Tongariro National Park rings a bell does it? but I'm pretty sure you've seen it…. or parts of it.

Tongariro National Park is located in the middle of the northern island. It’s where The Lord of the Rings was filmed. Ruapehu was Mount Doom in the Lord of the Rings trilogy.
Students react
T  People in New Zealand have a strong desire to preserve their country's beauty and that's probably why they are so careful about the environment!

Click for next slide

Slide 5  Environment friendly
T  How do you understand this phrase?
Students answer
   The Kiwis are environmentally concerned. As you already know there are hot springs in New Zealand. The water coming out of a hot spring is heated by geothermal heat, (heat from Earth’s core). The country takes advantage of this energy. What advantages are there in using geothermal energy?

Click for pictures of hot spring and house and captions
Students answer
   It’s a clean source of energy / it’s sustainable / better than fossil fuels / it can slow down global warming.

T  Can you explain how this house is heated?
Students answer
   Click for picture 3

T  Do you recognize this symbol?
Students answer
   It's the symbol of anti-nuclear power activism / no nuke

T  The New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act 1987 prohibits the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territory of New Zealand. How do you feel about this attitude?

Students answer
T  Thanks to a long isolation from the rest of the world New Zealand has an extraordinary flora and fauna. The people’s concern for the environment has led to the reintroduction of endangered species to the islands. One example is this animal. What do you call it?

Click for picture 4 of sea-lion
Students answer
   Click for name and caption at the bottom

T  As you can see NZ ranks first in environmental performance. Do you remember what goals they are trying to reach?

Students answer
   Click for word-box and check answers

T  The local attitude towards the environment is largely influenced by the viewpoint of the indigenous population, the Maori.
They believe that all things have a 'mauri' - a life force. Damage to this life force, or human attempts to dominate it, result in the Mauri losing its energy and vitality, which affects the lives of people as well as the resilience of ecosystems.

*Click for next slide*

**Slide 6** 
**Rural New Zealand**

*T* Do you know what makes NZ famous in the field (no pun!) of cattle breeding?  

**Students answer**

*Click for picture 1*

*T* What does this picture show?  

**Students answer**

How important is sheep breeding in NZ?  

**Students answer**

*Click for caption (50%)*

There’s a lot of cattle in New Zealand and -it’s a fact- a lot of sheep! NZ used to have 20 sheep for each human, … Nowadays it’s only about 9 to 1. This decline hasn’t stopped NZ from providing 50% of all international trade in sheep meat as you can read. Do you sometimes eat lamb from NZ in your country?  

**Students answer**

*T* Are the sheep only used for the meat?  

**Students answer**

*To produce and export wool as well / “lambs wool”*

*Click for picture 2 & caption*

*T* Describe the picture. Do you recognise yourself here? Why/not?  

**Students answer**

*T* What’s the relationship between our topic and this picture?  

**Students answer**

*T* Many young people travelling with a backpack are attracted by the countries “down under”. Some may choose to have a farming experience there. Some farmers are willing to offer free accommodation and food to visitors in exchange for 4-6 hours work each day. Is it a good deal? Would you take it? Why/not?  

**Students answer**

*T* What do you think they could do on the farm to help?  

**Students answer**

*T* Would you consider experiencing this lifestyle / a farm stay opportunity and visit the country? Why or why not?  

**Students answer**

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Click for the three yellow boxes.
Click to show next slide

Slide 7  The kiwi

T What do you usually see in your mind's eye when you say or hear the word "kiwi"?

Students answer
A sort of fruit? A bird?

Click for picture and all boxes

T Here's a kiwi... Can you describe a kiwi using as many details as possible?

Students answer

T Now, give more details about the importance of the kiwi in NZ life (again you can get some help from the captions).

Students answer

T But it's getting more and more difficult to see a kiwi in the wild though... Can you guess why?

Students answer

Click for next slide & title

Slide 8  the country's national sport

T What is NZ's national sport, the one it's most famous for?

Students answer

Click to show everything

T Do you like rugby? Can you name some famous national rugby teams?

Students answer

The Springboks / the Wallabies / the All blacks

T What countries do these teams play for?

T Why is the NZ team they called the "All Blacks"?

Students answer

Because they wear black jerseys and black shorts

T The New Zealand jersey is today considered the most recognisable rugby jersey. Recently it has become traditional for New Zealand to wear an embroidered poppy on their jersey sleeve when playing France during the end of year tours. Do you know why?

Students answer

T The poppy honours the soldiers who died on the battlefields of Europe.

T What do the players perform before a match?

Students answer

T In Maori language Haka means challenge. It is meant to be a challenge to the opponent, conveying their power and
impending threat. The All Blacks usually say that they are drawing the energy of the ancestors down into their bodies. But it is also a war dance. So do you think it is really intimidating for the adverse team?

**Students answer**

T And where do you think the next rugby world cup will be held?

**Students answer**  
*In New Zealand in 2011*

*Click for next slide*

**Slide 9 Maori traditions**  

T When the Europeans arrived in NZ the Maori had already been living there for quite a number of centuries. But the Maori society was destabilized from the late 18th century on. Can you imagine why?

**Students answer**  
*Because of the European settlements or perhaps because of the weapons and diseases introduced by Europeans.*

T In the 19th century Maori culture was threatened/endangered and the population dropped. Can you draw a parallel with another example of native people declining after a European settlement?

**Students answer**  
*The Native American in the USA / the Aborigines in Australia*

T That’s right! A Maori "cultural revival" began in the 1960s and continues. Today many Maori people are actively involved with keeping their culture and language alive.

*Click for pict 1 and caption “Marae”*

T What do you think this place is? What is it called? For is it for?

**Students answer**  
*It looks like a temple / or is it rich colonial house? It is called a marae.*

T The Marae is the basis of traditional Maori community life. It is their home. Among the Marae’s official functions we find: celebrations, weddings, christenings, tribal reunions, funerals. Social and cultural life revolve around the Marae. Europeans (or "Pakeha"), may only enter the Marae on permission from the Elders.

*Click for picture 2 and caption “wood carving”*

T Does this remind you of another tradition of wood carving? Where?
Students answer

Totems in Canada or on the American West Coast.

T  Wood carving is an art. The carvings are like storytellers passing on legends and beliefs as there was no written language.

Click for picture 3 with captions

T  Do you think the young Maori is going to kiss the blonde girl / “the pakeha”?

Students answer

T  It is the traditional Maori greeting—the hongi—the touching of noses and ‘sharing of life breath’. This was very special and a bond of friendship.

Would you accept a “hongi”? Why/not?

Students answer

Click for next slide

Slide 10  Maori body art

Click for picture 1 and boxes

T  The cultural revival is also felt in the interest for body art. Let’s have a closer look.

Can you describe the tattoo in picture 1?

Students answer

T  Have you ever seen pictures of Maori facial tattoo? When? Where?

Students answer

Click for picture 2 and caption “Moko”

T  It is called the moko and it is the full face tattoo for men. Women only have a moko on the chin or the upper lip. What do you think of it? Would you consider having one? Why/not?

Students answer

T  The Moko is like an identity card / a form of personal identification.

But why do you think an increasing number of Maori are choosing to receive their moko today?

Students answer

It is an effort to preserve their identity / to keep their culture alive / a revival of traditions too or a fight to preserve the old ways for elders.

T  Absolutely! But be careful: by copying their designs you steal a part of their identity, something the Maori see as an insult. Some celebrities should be more careful or more respectful before copying a Maori tattoo! Did you know that?

Students answer
Likewise it would be very rude to stare at a moko on someone’s face!

*Click for next slide*

**Slide 11  The Waitangi treaty**

T  What treaty do you think we're going to talk about?

Students answer

One that marks an important page in the history of the islands?

*Click for picture and boxes.*

T  Can you describe the scene?

Students answer

T  When was the treaty signed?

Students answer

*The treaty of Waitangi was signed on 6 February 1840, in a marquee.*

T  Who signed it?

Students answer

Maori chiefs and representatives of the British government.

T  What was the purpose of the treaty do you think?

Students answer

To find an agreement between the 2 communities.

T  If they do not know:

*Treaty made New Zealand a part of the British Empire. It was also supposed to guarantee Maori people’s rights on their land and gave them the rights of British subjects.*

T  Who was the British sovereign and so who was to govern NZ at the time?

Students answer

Queen Victoria.

T  How important is the date of the Treaty in NZ's history?

Students answer with the help of captions

*It is generally considered the founding document of New Zealand as a nation.*

*It is also the date of NZ national day.*

T  That’s correct! The Treaty of Waitangi is described as New Zealand's founding document but confusion and debate have often surrounded its interpretation. In other words the Maori feel that the Crown did not keep its side of the bargain.

Although this is New Zealand's national day, the commemoration has often been the focus of protest and controversy by Maori activists.

Let’s see what we can understand...

*Click for show next slide*
I want you to have a close look at these two boxes: in the box on the left you have a number of facts about Maori activism. Make sure you understand every word and ask me if you don’t.
On the right you have a word box and some expressions to express opposition and protest. Using both boxes can you explain / make some statements about Maori activism?

I’ll give you an example:
A major focus of Maori activism is over the return of lost lands. Maori activists campaigned to change the name of famous landmarks back to the original Maori name. And so on…

And make as many sentences as possible to account for Maori activism today.

Do you think the NZ government is willing to compensate Maori tribes for lost lands? And again does it ring a bell?

But it is important to know New Zealand remains intransigent on measures to recognize indigenous land rights in global climate talks. It even refused to vote for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

What percentage of the population do the Maori represent today? Let me offer you a choice: 15 / 25 / 50 / 75?

15% of the population
Let's now get back to something lighter and play a little game. Match the symbol with the definition. I'm going to read the meaning of a symbol and you try to find the symbol on the slide (with its Maori name).

1- a spiral which represents growth harmony and new beginnings
   Students answer 
   koru

2- a fish hook which symbolizes prosperity. It can also represent strength and good health.
   Students answer 
   fish hook / hei matau

3 - it represents either the path of life or eternity.
   Students answer 
   Single twist

4- with the head of a bird, the body of a man and the tail of a fish, this symbol is a protector and a spiritual guardian over sky earth and sea and it's an invisible aura protecting the people wearing it.
   Students answer 
   manaia

5- it is a talisman and a lucky charm; the Maori say it is supposed to represent a human embryo...
   Students answer 
   hei tiki

6- it represents the joining together of 2 peoples or 2 cultures: they remain bonded by friendship and loyalty for life.
   Students answer 
   the double twist / pikorua

Click for picture of greenstone

One last question: what is the stone in the picture in the middle and what symbol do you think it represents?

Students answer
   It is a green stone and it represents a koru.

Good job everybody! The green stone is a lucky stone in the Maori tradition.
Recap

Let’s see how much you remember about New Zealand. I will show you facts and figures; just tell me what they refer to.

*Click for moko*
Students answer

*Click for Wellington*
Students answer

*Click for 1947*
Students answer

*Click for All Blacks*
Students answer

*Click for pakeha*
Students answer

*Click for kiwi*
Students answer

*Click for the beehive*
Students answer

*Click for farmstay*
Students answer

Time flies as usual! And it was such a nice trip, see you soon!...