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Get to Know: New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the southwest Pacific Ocean whose history has been shaped by two distinct groups of people. How much do you know about this nation's culture and history? Set off on a webquest to explore New Zealand and find out!

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Find It!

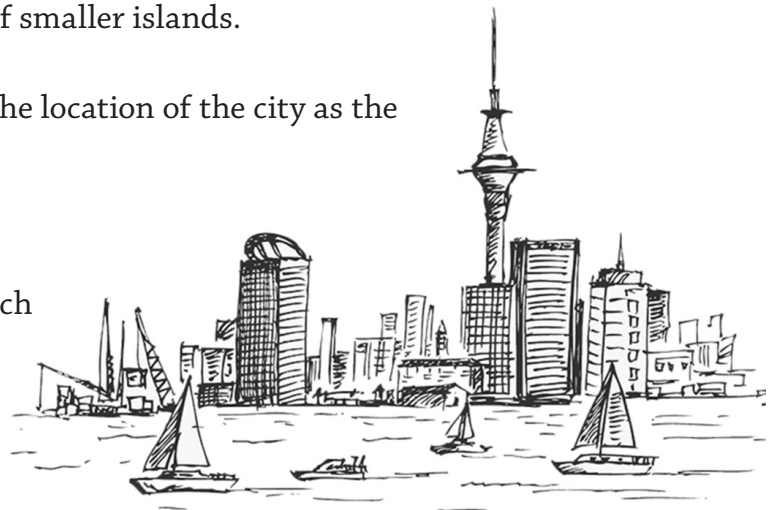
Find the answers to the questions below by using the "Search" tool to search key words. Since this activity is about New Zealand, you can start by searching the key words "New Zealand."

Write the answers on the lines provided or below the question.

1. New Zealand consists of two main islands, called the _____ and the _____, plus a number of smaller islands.

2. Examine the map "New Zealand." Identify the location of the city as the North Island or South Island.

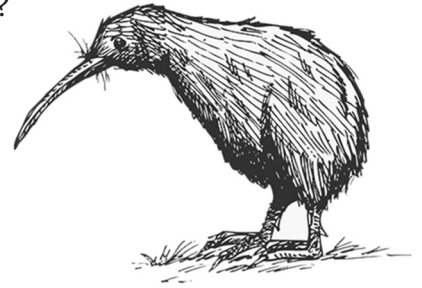
- _____ a. Auckland
 _____ b. Christchurch
 _____ c. Dunedin
 _____ d. Hamilton
 _____ e. Wellington
 _____ f. Which island has both the country's capital and largest city?



***Users of the Advanced database can find extension activities at the end of this webquest.**

3. Click on the image “New Zealand flag and coat of arms,” and click on the blue box for the caption. What constellation do the four stars on the flag represent?

4. New Zealand was first settled by Polynesians from the eastern Pacific whose descendants are called _____.



5. The _____ is a flightless bird that lives only in New Zealand.

6. The highest peak in New Zealand is the 12,218-foot (3,724-meter) _____.

7. New Zealand’s three official languages are _____, _____, and _____.

8. New Zealand’s longest river is the _____, which flows 264 miles (425 kilometers).

9. _____, one of the world’s tallest mountain waterfalls, tumbles 1,904 feet (580 meters).

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True or False

Write “True” if the statement about New Zealand is correct. If the statement is not correct, write “False” and correct the statement in the space below.

_____ 10. Cricket is generally regarded as New Zealand’s national sport.

_____ 11. New Zealand rarely has earthquakes.

_____ 12. New Zealand is one of the world’s leading producers of both milk and wool.

_____ 13. Kiri Te Kanawa won international acclaim as a great painter.

_____ 14. New Zealand is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

15. In which city would you be if you were visiting New Zealand’s national museum—the Museum of New Zealand: Te Papa Tongarewa?

16. What are New Zealand’s two main ethnic groups?



17. Look at the image “Auckland, New Zealand.” What is the city’s tallest landmark? (Hint: For this question, look at the image caption.)
18. Name five famous New Zealand writers.
19. If you wanted to fly into New Zealand, in which three cities would you find the country’s largest international airports?

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Name the Prime Minister

In the line provided, write which prime minister is being referred to. (Hint: For this question see the “Prime ministers of New Zealand” table in the “New Zealand, Government of” article.)

- _____ 20. First prime minister
- _____ 21. First female prime minister
- _____ 22. Longest serving prime minister, served from 1893-1906
- _____ 23. Prime minister at the beginning of the 21st century
- _____ 24. First New Zealand-born prime minister
(hint: he succeeded William Massey in 1925)
25. Anzac Day, a patriotic holiday in Australia and New Zealand, was first observed in 1916 to commemorate the anniversary of what event? (Hint: For this question see the “Anzac Day” article.)
26. On what day is Waitangi Day celebrated, and what does it commemorate?
(Hint: For this question see the “Waitangi” article.)
27. What is Sir Edmund Hillary, who was born in Auckland, New Zealand, famous for?
(Hint: For this question see the “Hillary, Sir Edmund Percival” article.)
28. Which museum in Auckland honors New Zealanders who served in World War I and World War II? (Hint: For this question see the “Auckland” article.)
29. What type of bird is the kea and what does it eat? (Hint: For this question see the “Kea” article.)

30. In the mid-2010's, New Zealand held a referendum (public vote) on changing the design of the country's flag. What was the outcome of this referendum in 2016? (Hint: For this question see the "New Zealand flag" article.)

31. Who are the All Blacks? (Hint: For this question see the "All Blacks" article.)

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Map It!

Within the "New Zealand" article, you will find the map "Economy in New Zealand." Study the map and answer the following questions.

32. Name three livestock that are raised in New Zealand.

33. What three fishing products caught in the southernmost part of New Zealand?

34. Name five mineral products that are mined on North Island.



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Timeline

*Put the dates of these important events in New Zealand history on the available lines.
(Hint: For this question see the "New Zealand, History of" article.)*

- _____ Polynesian settlers arrived in New Zealand.
- _____ Abel Janszoon Tasman became the first European to sight New Zealand.
- _____ British and Māori signed the Treaty of Waitangi.
- _____ Prospectors discovered gold in Otago.
- _____ New Zealand became the first nation to grant women the right to vote.
- _____ New Zealand became a dominion within the British Empire.
- _____ New Zealand became a fully independent nation.
- _____ Jenny Shipley became the first woman prime minister of New Zealand.
- _____ A 6.3-magnitude earthquake struck Christchurch, killing more than 180 people

Teachers Page

Answers:

1. New Zealand consists of two main islands, called the North Island and the South Island, plus a number of smaller islands.
2.
 - a. North Island
 - b. South Island
 - c. South Island
 - d. North Island
 - e. North Island
 - f. North Island
3. The four stars represent the constellation known as the Southern Cross.
4. New Zealand was first settled by Polynesians from the eastern Pacific Ocean whose descendants are called Māori.
5. The kiwi is a flightless bird that lives only in New Zealand.
6. The highest peak in New Zealand is the 12,218-foot (3,724-meter) Aoraki/Mount Cook.
7. New Zealand's three official languages are English, Māori, and New Zealand Sign Language.
8. New Zealand's longest river is the Waikato, which flows 264 miles (425 kilometers).
9. Sutherland Falls, one of the world's tallest mountain waterfalls, tumbles 1,904 feet (580 meters).
10. False. Rugby Union, a form of rugby football, is generally regarded as New Zealand's national sport.
11. False. New Zealand has about 100 earthquakes every year that are strong enough to be felt.
12. True
13. False. Kiri Te Kanawa won international acclaim as a great opera singer.
14. True
15. New Zealand's national museum—the Museum of New Zealand: Te Papa Tongarewa—is in Wellington.
16. New Zealand's two main ethnic groups are (1) Māori and (2) whites of European ancestry.
17. Sky Tower is Auckland's tallest landmark.
18. Answers will vary. Possible writers include Sylvia Ashton-Warner, James Baxter, Janet Frame, Keri Hulme, Katherine Mansfield, Ngaio Marsh, and Frank Sargeson.
19. New Zealand's largest international airports are in Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington.

20. Henry Sewell
21. Jenny Shipley
22. Richard Seddon
23. Helen Clark
24. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell
25. Anzac Day was first observed in 1916 to commemorate the anniversary of the Gallipoli landing.
26. Waitangi Day is celebrated on February 6. It commemorates the 1840 signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, an agreement between New Zealand's Māori people and representatives of the British government.
27. Sir Edmund Hillary was one of the first two men to reach the top of Mount Everest and return.
28. The Auckland War Memorial Museum (Auckland Museum) honors New Zealanders who served in World War I and World War II.
29. The kea is a parrot. It feeds on insects, fruits, and the carcasses of sheep and deer.
30. The outcome of the referendum was that voters elected to keep New Zealand's existing flag.
31. The All Blacks are New Zealand's national Rugby Union team.
32. New Zealand raises beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep.
33. The three fishing products caught in the southernmost part of New Zealand are hake, oysters, and squid.
34. Answers will vary. Students should have any 5 of the following 7 mineral products: bentonite, clay, coal, gold, ironsand, limestone, and pumice.

Timeline

The correct years are:

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| 1200 | Polynesian settlers arrived in New Zealand. |
| 1642 | Abel Janszoon Tasman became the first European to sight New Zealand. |
| 1840 | British and Māori signed the Treaty of Waitangi. |
| 1861 | Prospectors discovered gold in Otago. |
| 1893 | New Zealand became the first nation to grant women the right to vote. |
| 1907 | New Zealand became a dominion within the British Empire. |
| 1947 | New Zealand became a fully independent nation. |
| 1997 | Jenny Shipley became the first woman prime minister of New Zealand. |
| 2011 | A 6.3-magnitude earthquake struck Christchurch, killing more than 180 people |