

Maori Culture

BY
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Introduction

Hi my name is Gabriel and my partner's name is Stefan. We have researched on a culture. The culture is called Maori.

Location



I like
the
Maori!

The islands of New Zealand are the homelands of the Maori. New Zealand has two islands the north island and the south island . The North Island is hilly with areas that are really flat. The south island is larger and it has more mountains. The Maori speak English and Maori.

Location

It is believed that the traditional Maori people traveled to the North Island around the fourteenth century. The islands of Polynesia are the original homeland of the traditional Maori people. The New Zealand population is 4 million of which Maori consist of approximately 600,000 people.

Location

People refer to two branches of Maori, the archaic, and the traditional. The archaic Maori were the original inhabitants of New Zealand. They relied on the Moa, a fat, flightless bird that they hunted to extinction. Their culture dates back to around 1000 AD. The traditional Maori are believed to have arrived at the North Island around the 14th century. The original homeland of the traditional Maori was in the Society Islands of Polynesia.

Religion

Many Maori people today are Christian and Mormon. They become Christian when European settlers that belonged to the Church of England and the Roman Catholic church arrived in New Zealand. The Maori are the native people of New Zealand and the original Maori religion was based on the concepts of spiritual powers.

Major Holidays

Maori Christians celebrate the major Christian holidays with other New Zealand Christians of European descent. Waitangi day is February 6Th . It represents the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 that specified Maori rights and privileges.

Clothing

Maori's usually wear western style clothing, but they wear their traditional clothes for special occasions. Tattooing is huge to the Maori and it is a symbol . Maori face tattoos were created by two methods. One was by piercing and putting color into the skin with a tattooing comb.

Clothing

Male face tattooing, called ta moko, was done in ages in a male's life through adulthood. Female Maori were also tattooed. Female facial tattooing was known as ta ngutu. Designs were placed on the chin and on the lip. There is a growing revival of this art among younger Maori women now. In the next slide there is a picture of one of the Maori chief's clothes.

Chief's wear

Clothing/tattooing



Marae

A Maori cultural event is a Marae, an enclosed area of land where a meeting place or Wharerui. A Marae is the center for most of the Māori's life. Generally the Maori language is used in ceremonies and speeches, although translations are used when the other people are not Maori language speaking.

Marae

New Zealand schools and universities have their own Marage to facilitate the teaching of Māori language and culture.

Marae

The Marae is a communal ceremonial center where meetings and ceremonies take place in accordance with traditional protocols. The marae symbolizes group unity and generally consists of an open cleared area in front of a large carved meeting house, along with a dining hall and other facilities necessary to provide a comfortable stay for visiting groups. On the marae official functions take place including formal welcomes, celebrations, weddings, christenings, reunions, and tangihanga (funerals).



Artist and Artifacts

The carvings here show old ancestors that were usually to them important or someone who has died, but the people don't have to be special. This elder Maori has tattooed his face showing that he has been in that tribe for a long time.

THIS IS A CARVING THAT
MEANS OLD



On his face shows bravery
or maybe he was the
leader of the battle and
won it and got a very
special tattoo

Artist and Artifacts

These are Maori war canoes called Wakas. They used them for going to places and to offend another place. Dozens of Maoris can fit into one of these long row canoes. Although pictures of Maori in these long boats show that they are rowing they usually used the big sails on the back of them because it was very faster than the rowing way.



Artist and Artifacts more about the picture

This is the Maori intimidating dance, the Haka. It was to intimidate enemies that challenge them for a battle. They did it in the midst of battle to weaken their enemies and scare them. They made it because they were cannibals and it looks like they want to eat you.

This the haka

Artist and Artifacts about the picture

When they stick their tongue out it
means I will eat you.

Artist and Artifacts more about the picture.

This is the traditional Maori way of saying hello (Kia ora). They press noses to show that they care for each other and that they are connected because they are the same type.

This is a picture of two kids saying hello



Cooking

This is a Hangi which is a traditional Maori cooking method using heated rocks buried in a pit. In this picture it shows a metal covering over the food but it was originally over sticks. Maori were aware that earth was the giving of life from the soil came food which was beneath the earth.

Food

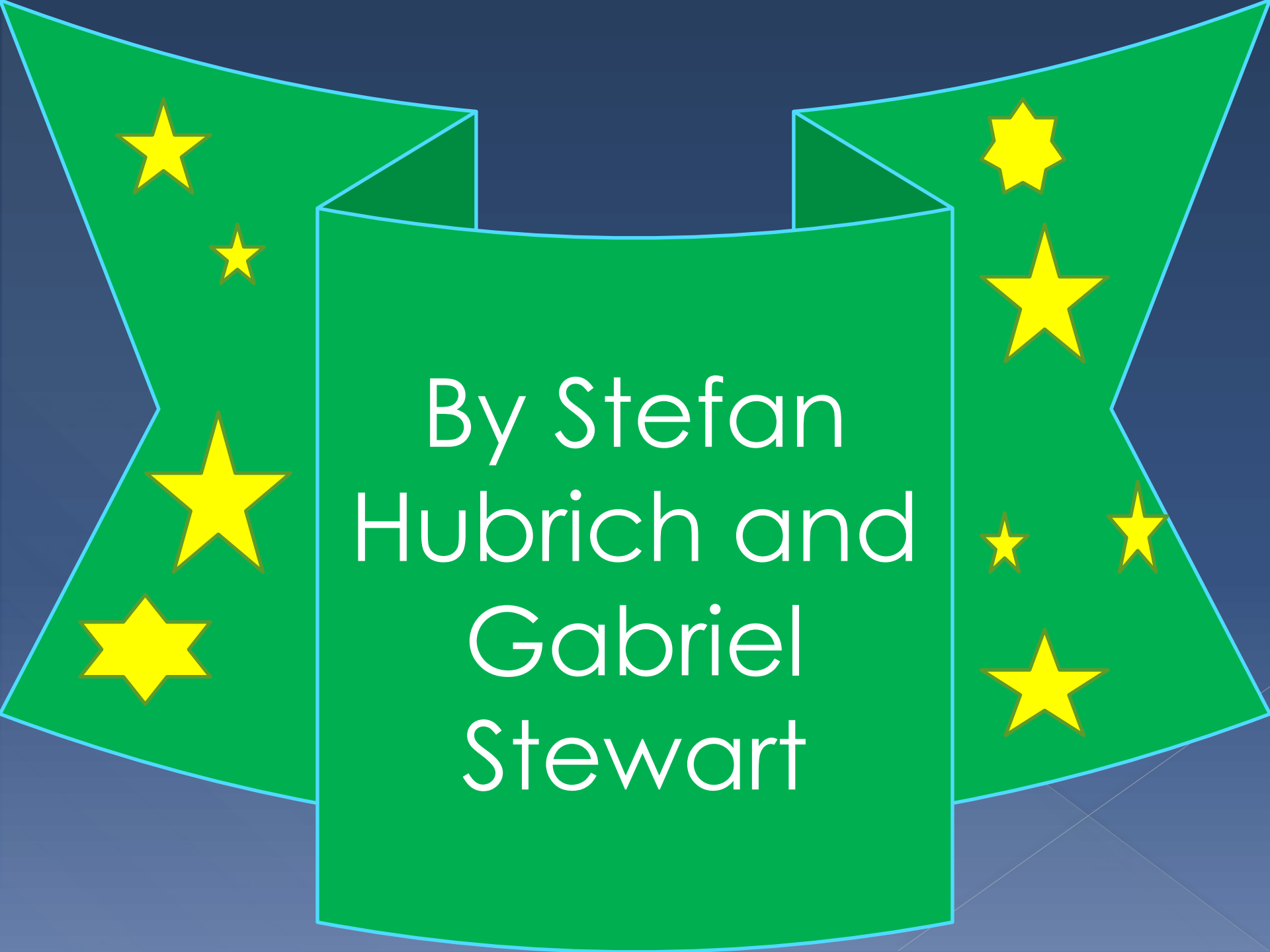
Kai is the word for food in Maori language. Kai is a huge festival where they have all kind of food. The Maoris usually eat any food they can find. Fruits and vegetables vary but one of the different fruits there is the Kiwi. Originally, the fruit came from New Zealand, but over time, seeds got imported to America and other parts of the world.



Conclusion

This concludes the Maori culture I hope you liked our presentation.



A green banner with a light blue outline is centered on a dark blue background. The banner has a slight 3D effect with a top flap. On either side of the banner, there are several yellow stars of different sizes and shapes (some five-pointed, some six-pointed).

By Stefan
Hubrich and
Gabriel
Stewart



Any
questions
???????



Or
comments???