

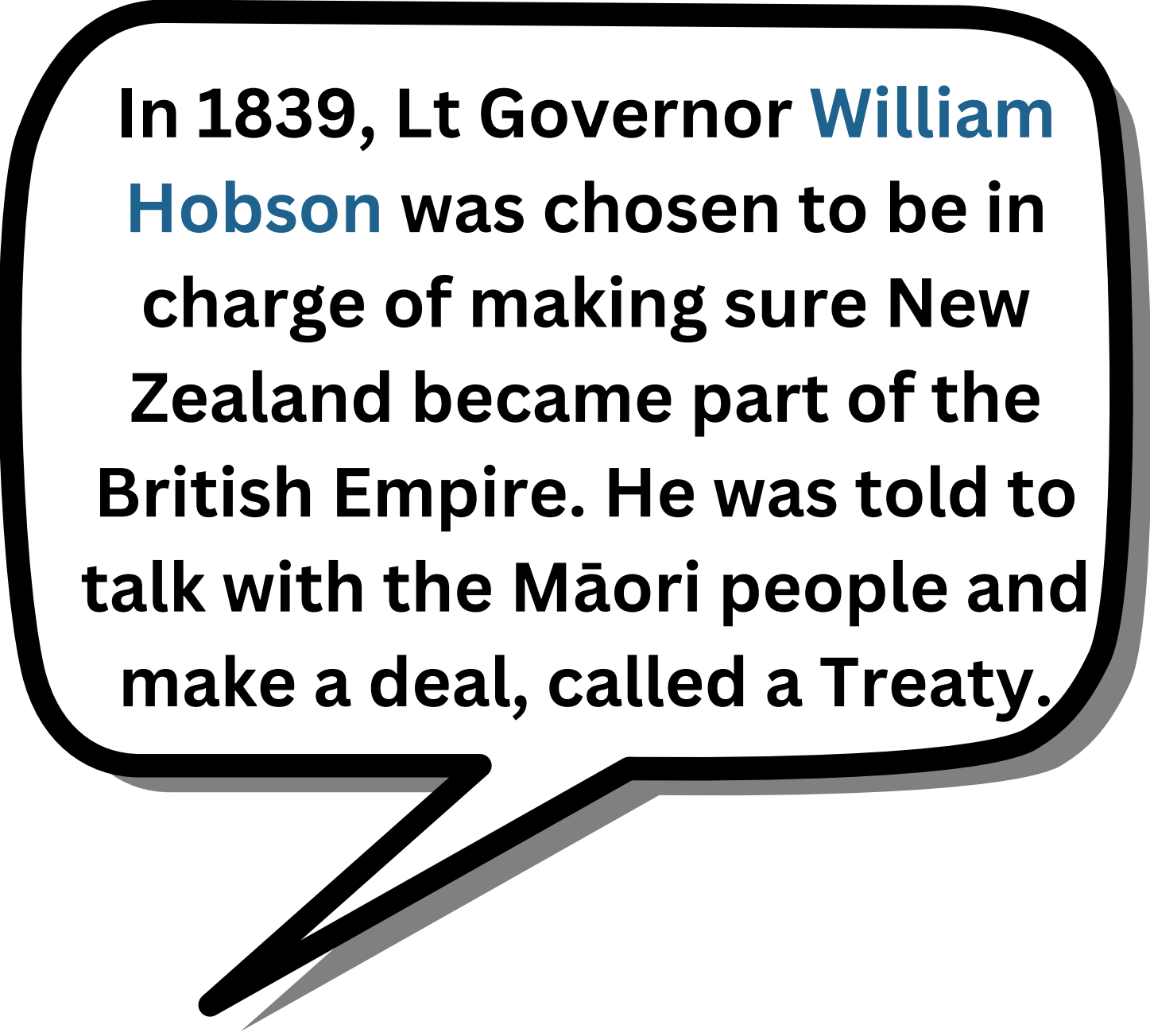
Signing of Te Titiri at Waitangi 6 February 1840





Lieutenant-Governor

William Hobson




In 1839, Lt Governor **William Hobson** was chosen to be in charge of making sure New Zealand became part of the British Empire. He was told to talk with the Māori people and make a deal, called a Treaty.

UPDATE FEB 2024



Queen
Victoria



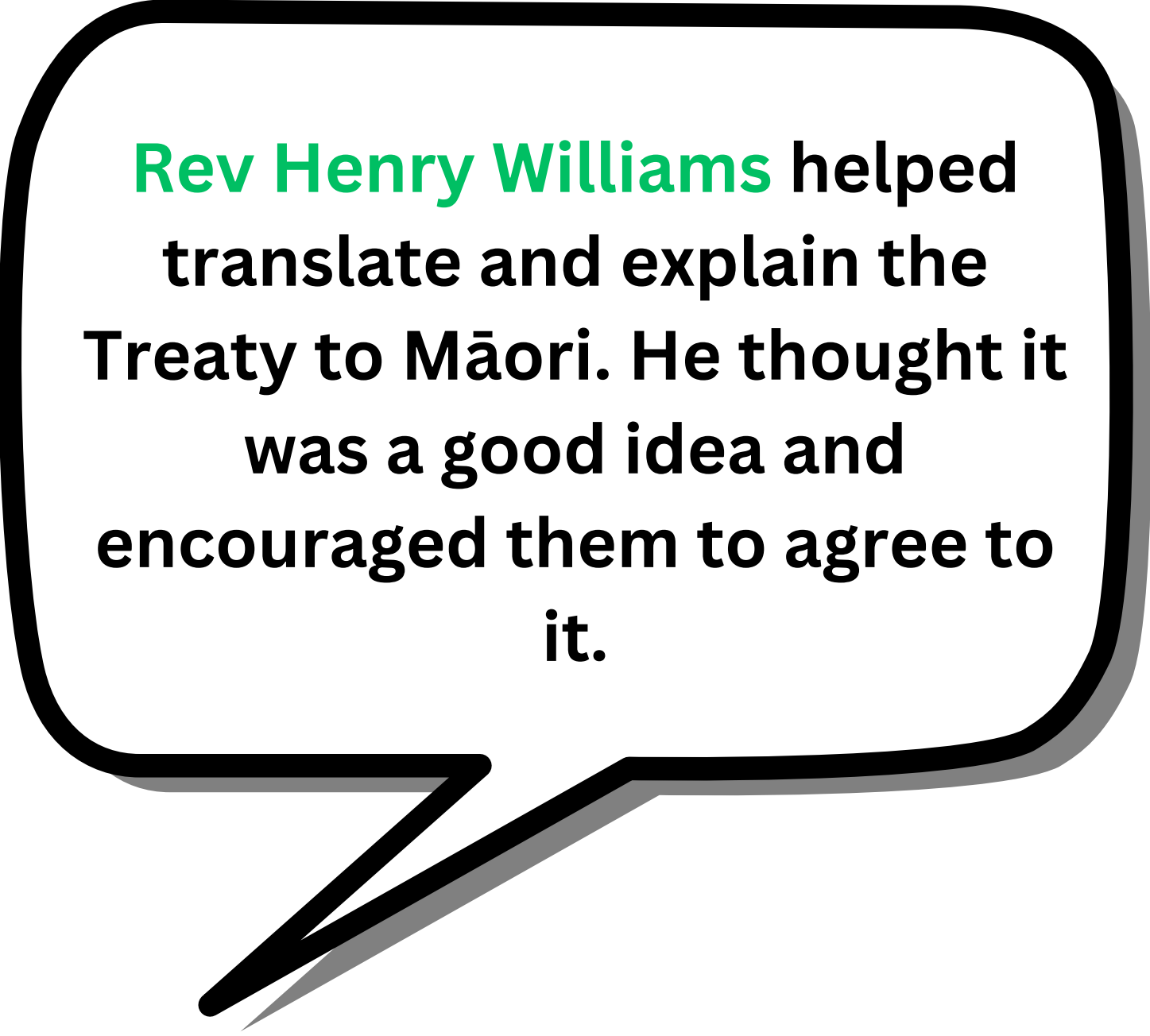
The British Empire led by **Queen Victoria was a huge group of countries controlled by England. It was like England was the team captain, leading lots of other countries.**

UPDATE FEB 2024



Rev

Henry Williams




Rev Henry Williams helped translate and explain the Treaty to Māori. He thought it was a good idea and encouraged them to agree to it.



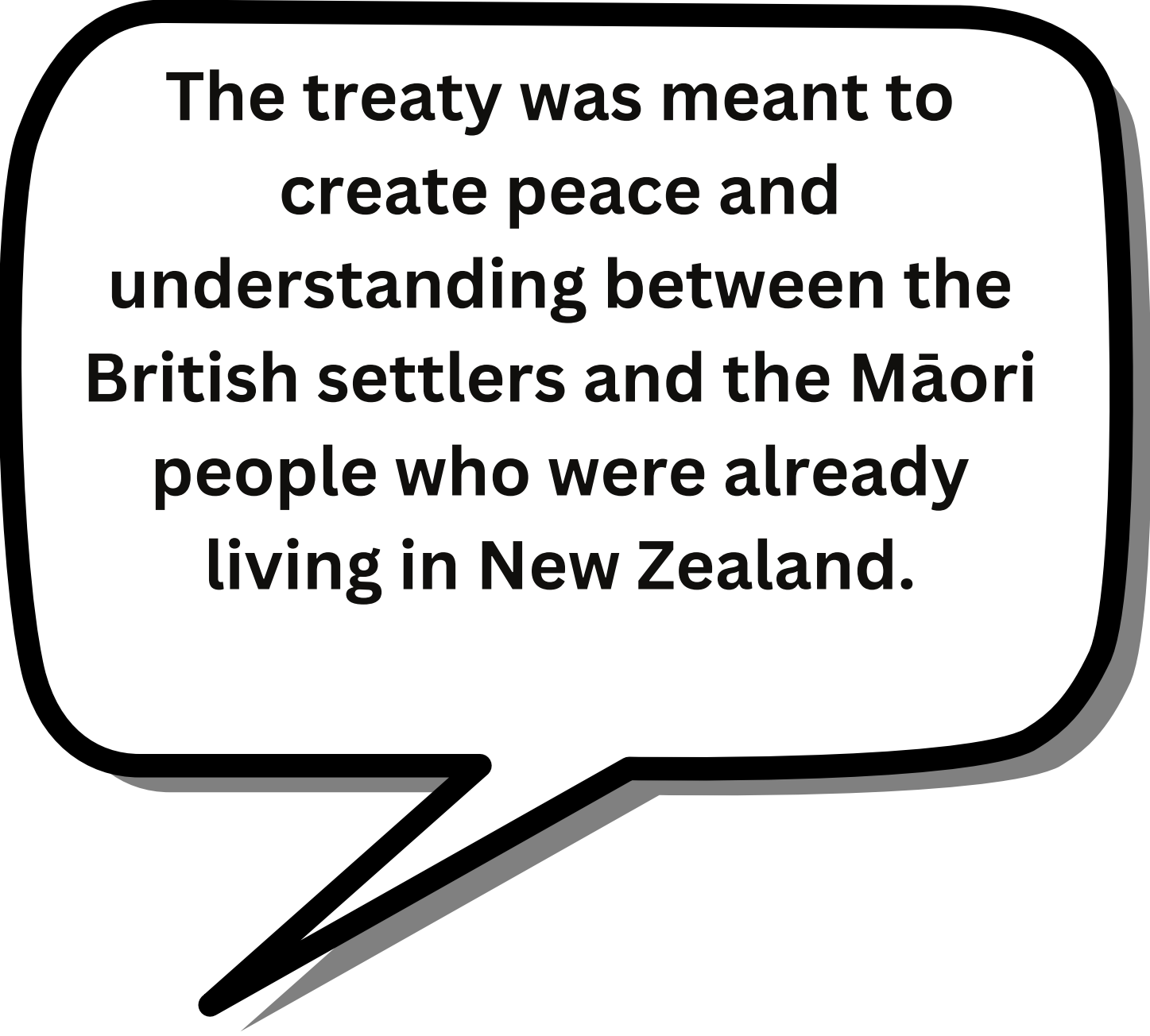
Rangatira

Hone Heke + Hariata



Hone Heke was pleased with the treaty alongside Tāmāti Wāka Nene, he believed it could make trading between Māori and Pākehā fairer. Hone and his wife **Hariata** signed on the 6 February.





**The treaty was meant to
create peace and
understanding between the
British settlers and the Māori
people who were already
living in New Zealand.**

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by a total of 43 chiefs on the 6th of February 1840 at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands.

By the end of 1840 around 500 chiefs had signed including 13 he wāhine rangatira.




Te Tiriti signed in Kaitiaia 28 April 1840





Colonial Secretary

Willoughby Shortland




Te Tiriti o Waitangi journeyed to Kaitaia, where Captain William Hobson fell ill. In his place, Colonial Secretary Willoughby Shortland was sent to oversee the signing.



Rev

William Gilbert Puckey



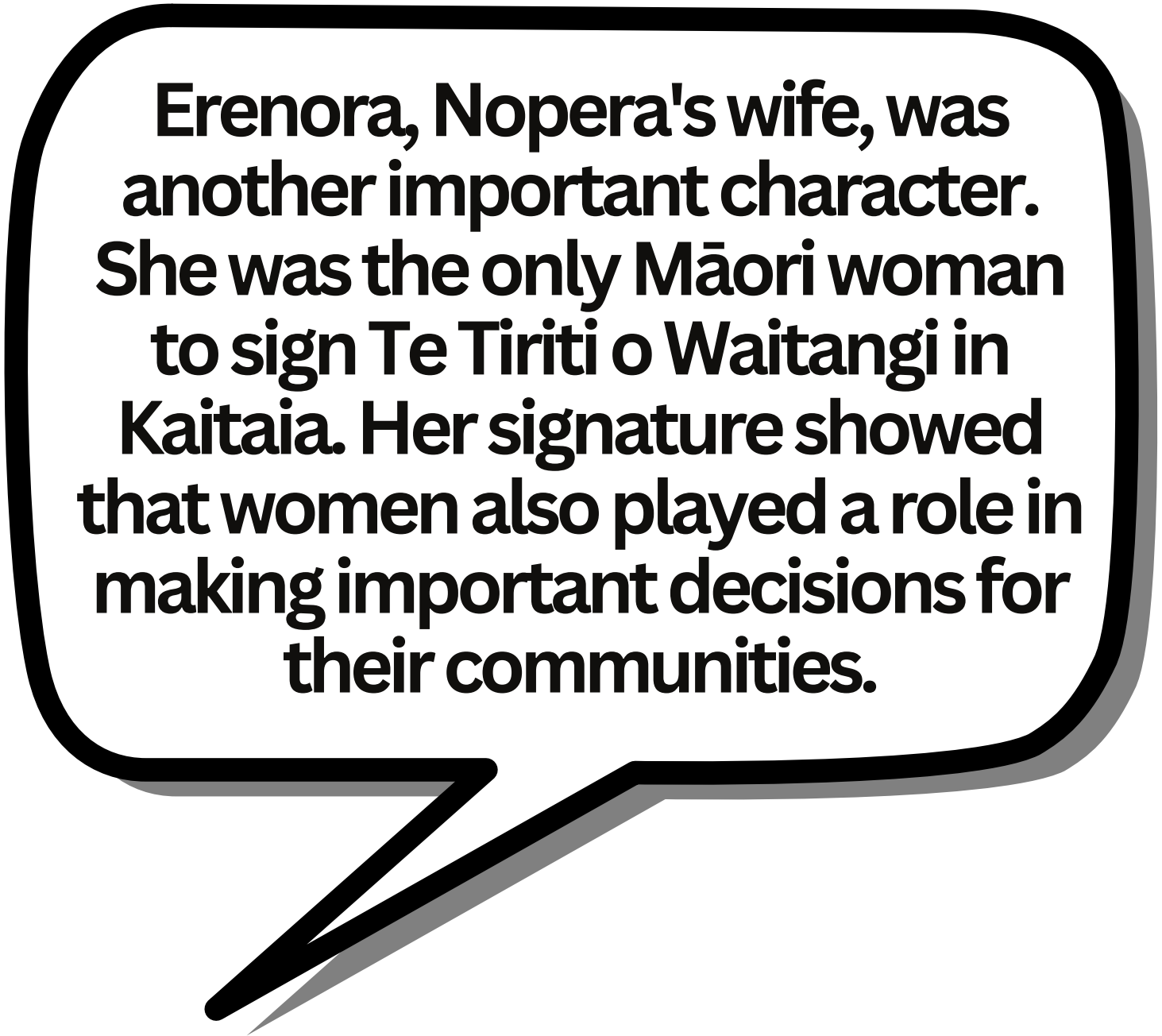
**Rev Puckey wanted to
bring together Māori chiefs
and the British officials to
make peace and work
together.**



Rangatira

Panakareao + Erenora

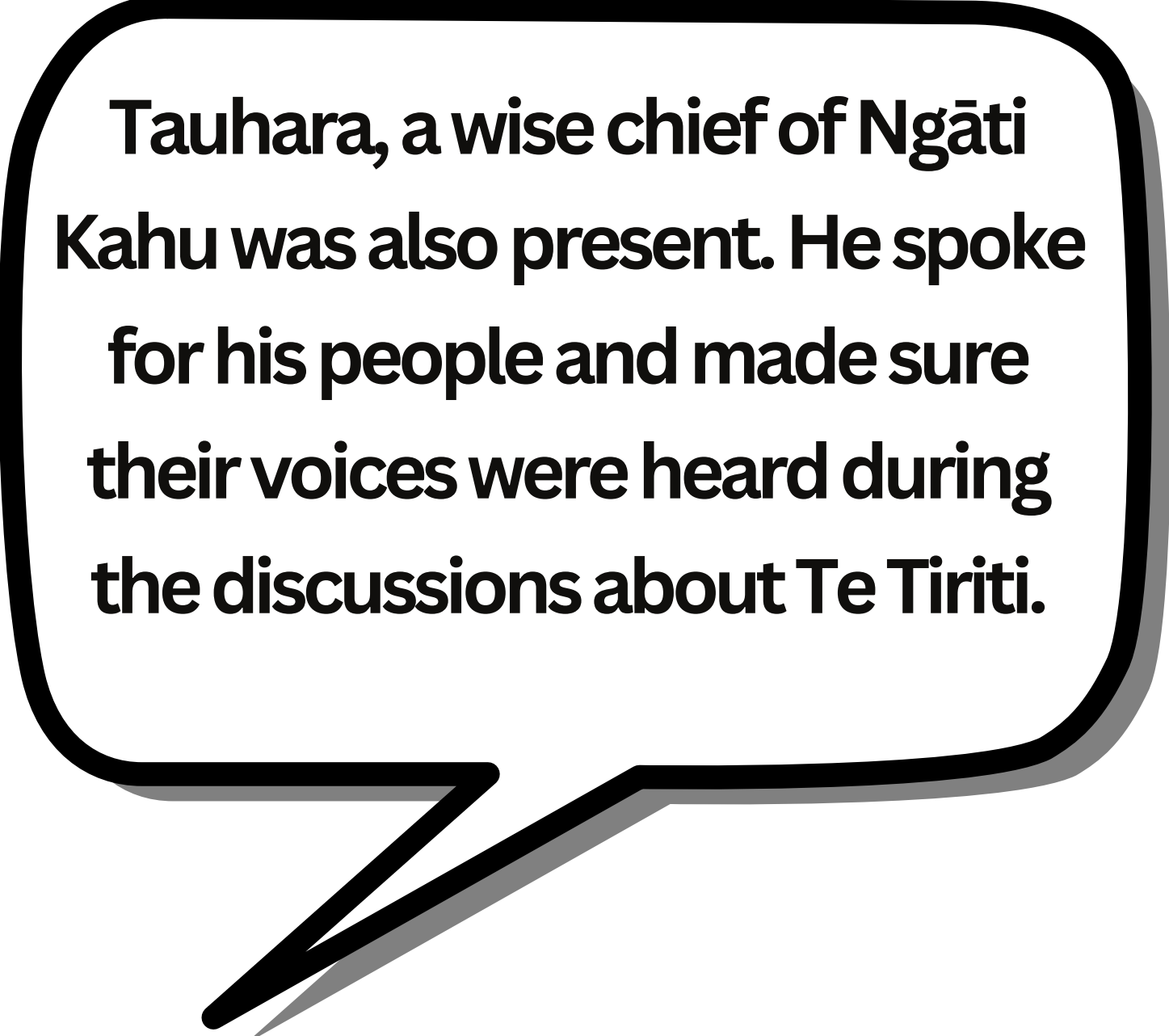
Nopera Panakareao, a respected Te Rarawa chief, played a crucial role, persuading tribal leaders to sign. Nopera understood the importance of the treaty and convinced other tribal leaders to sign it, believing it would bring benefits to his people.



Erenora, Nopera's wife, was another important character. She was the only Māori woman to sign Te Tiriti o Waitangi in Kaitaia. Her signature showed that women also played a role in making important decisions for their communities.



Rangatira
Tauhara



Tauhara, a wise chief of Ngāti Kahu was also present. He spoke for his people and made sure their voices were heard during the discussions about Te Tiriti.