

91003R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

## Level 1 History 2022

### 91003 Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

Credits: Four

#### RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91003.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

## **INTRODUCTION: The Māori Women's Welfare League Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora**

The Māori Women's Welfare League or Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora (MWWL) was established in 1951. It was one of the first organisations in which Māori women were able to represent themselves about issues which were important to them. Dame Whina Cooper was elected foundation president and they adopted their constitution (the way the organisation would be organised and run).

Following its establishment, the League grew quickly. Branches were established throughout New Zealand. Each branch had a president, who reported back to the national body with specific concerns from their area.

Within its first 14 years of existence, membership had risen to approximately 3,000 members in branches across the country.

In 2021, the organisation celebrated its 70th year in operation and worked hard to ensure that Māori were getting equitable access to the COVID-19 vaccination rollout.

Image: <https://mwwl.org.nz/hui-a-tau-national-conference/mematanga-membership-2/>

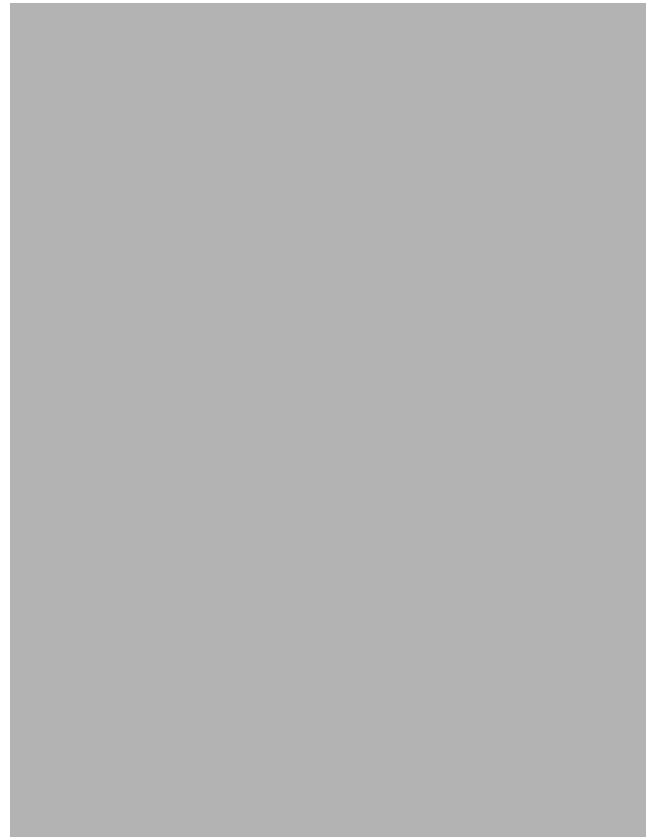
**SOURCE A: Dreams become reality when we take action**  
**Ko te puāwaitanga o ngā moemoea, me whakamahi**

During and after World War Two, many Māori families had to move away from their papa kāinga<sup>1</sup>. This left them missing whānau support, te reo Māori, culture, and their marae. Some went to the cities because that was the only opportunity to get work. Others left because of government programmes that encouraged them to move away.

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Seventy years on, their work continues to make a difference in all parts of Aotearoa. The League supports and listens, speaks out when it's needed, and takes action to help the dreams of Māori women to become a reality.

<sup>1</sup> papa kāinga      original home

<sup>2</sup> wāhine          women

<sup>3</sup> tamariki        children

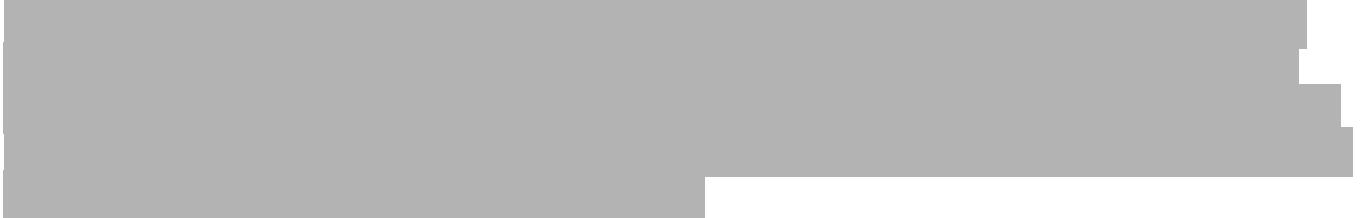
<sup>4</sup> rākau            tree

Source (adapted): Morrison, S. and J. Sherlock. (2021). *Kia Kaha: A storybook of Māori who changed the world*. Penguin Random House New Zealand. pp. 101–103

Illustration: Pakinga-Stirling, A. [Illustration]. *Kia Kaha: A storybook of Māori who changed the world*. Penguin Random House New Zealand. p. 100

## SOURCE B: Women together

The Māori Women's Welfare League was established to draw together Māori women on a national basis, to address their own and their families' needs.



Health was a continuing concern, and from the late 1970s, included issues such as domestic violence. In 1984, the League published *Rapuora: Health and Māori Women*, the report of a major study for which Elizabeth Murchie took overall responsibility. In 1985, Georgina Kirby launched 'Stop Smoking' and weight reduction campaigns, as part of the MWWL Decade for Health programme. A partnership was formed with the Department of Health in 1987, based on the League's 'Healthy Lifestyles' programme, and in 1988, June Māriu set about organising netball teams as one model of health promotion. Five national Healthy Lifestyles netball tournaments were held before 1993.

Source (adapted): Rei, T. (1993). Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora Māori Women's Welfare League. New Zealand History. <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/women-together/maori-womens-welfare-league>

Image: New Zealand Herald. [Photograph]. Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora Māori Women's Welfare League. New Zealand History. <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/women-together/maori-womens-welfare-league>



Members of the Tumanako branch of the Māori Women's Welfare League presided over by Pare Irwin, November 1970. Members visited hospitals and prisons, helped feed children with intellectual handicaps, ran culture classes at nearby schools, and provided financial assistance for the education of needy children.

**SOURCE C: Rapuora study**

When the Māori Women's Welfare League planned its *Rapuora: Health and Māori Women* research, it kept management of the study in-house and developed the project with close community involvement. Led by research director Elizabeth Murchie (left), *Rapuora* was produced in 1984 using new methods based on Māori cultural practices. Also shown here are League President Georgina Kirby (middle), and one of the *Rapuora* writers, Mīria Simpson (right).

Image: Unknown photographer. *Rapuora Study Team*. [Photograph]. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/31502/rapuora-study-team>

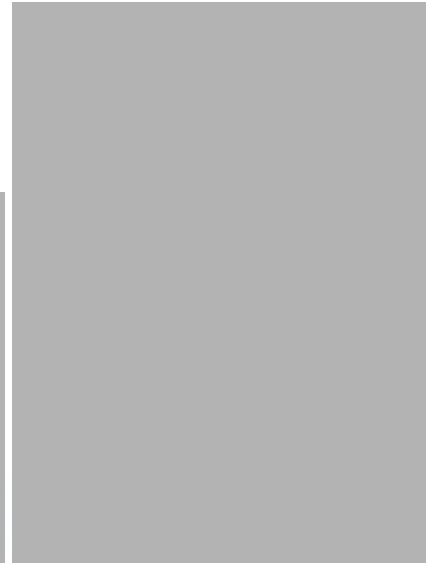
## SOURCE D: Contributions to health

### 1 Rapuora health survey<sup>1</sup>

The Rapuora survey was completed in 1984. For the survey, 1170 Maori women provided information about themselves and their families. The survey documented causes of stress and ill health for Maori women. It was the first comprehensive study of Maori health in New Zealand and provided useful statistics for policy makers. The survey results showed that asthma and bronchitis, high blood pressure, obesity, arthritis and rheumatism were common health complaints. Another finding was that three-quarters of respondents thought that te taha wairua<sup>1</sup> was important in health care.



The survey also provided useful statistics for policy makers.



Whina Cooper, 1953  
Photographer:  
T. Ransfield

Source: National Archives: National Publicity Studios Photographic Collection [Alexander Turnbull Library, F 40176 1/2 (A 31014)]

### 2 Housing survey

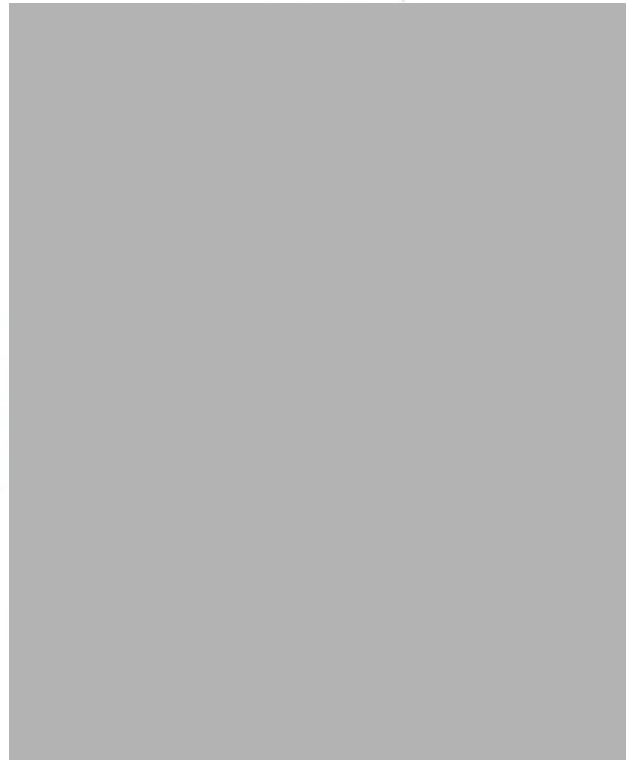
In the 1950s, Whina Cooper organised a survey of Maori housing conditions in Auckland. The results highlighted the poor quality of housing of some Maori families and the inadequate allocation of state houses to Maori people. Poor housing was an issue of general health and welfare.

### 3 Health education

The MWWL introduced programmes to educate Maori women about parenting and health issues (such as smoking, diet, obesity and heart disease) to help improve the health of women and their whanau.

### 4 Community work

Individual women in the MWWL have worked voluntarily in their communities to support women and families. Caring women have made hospital and home visits, provided foster homes for children, helped with marae projects and encouraged Maori mothers to use Plunket and other health services.



Whina Cooper speaking at the first general  
conference of the Maori Women's  
Welfare League, September 1951.  
Photographer: B. Woods

Source: National Archives: National Publicity Studios Photographic Collection [Alexander Turnbull Library, F 40058 1/2 (A 24952)]

<sup>1</sup> te taha wairua spiritual wellbeing

<sup>2</sup> poutokomanawa central pole in a marae

**SOURCE E: League surveys Auckland housing**

One of the most painstaking pieces of voluntary social work in the country during this year was a housing survey carried out by the Waitemata District Council of the Maori Women's Welfare League. ...



The Maori Women's Welfare League has presented this report to the Minister of Maori Affairs, who is now considering it.

Source (adapted): Te Ao Hou. (1952, October). The woman's world. League Surveys Auckland Housing. *Te Ao Hou*. pp. 53–54, <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/periodicals/te-ao-hou/1952/10/00/55#>

## SOURCE F: Suburbia

By 1950, over 12,000 Māori were living in Auckland, many of them in substandard housing. Whina Cooper, newly elected president of the Māori Women's Welfare League, instituted a housing survey that exposed gross overcrowding and a lack of basic amenities<sup>1</sup>. As a result, the League forwarded 519 applications from Māori and 32 from Pacific Islanders for state rentals, and both the Auckland City Council and the Departments of Māori Affairs and Housing began to demolish slums and increase the number of state houses being built for Māori. ...



... photographs in *Washday at the Pa* show a Māori family carrying out daily tasks in a house lacking electricity and hot water. The images are of a happy, if materially deprived, family, whose apparent richness of life is contrasted with the somewhat bleak image of the new state house they are soon to occupy. Members of the Māori Women's Welfare League objected to the booklet on a number of levels ... The league unanimously called for the Minister of Education to withdraw the publication ... In August 1964, the minister ordered the destruction and withdrawal of all 38,000 copies of the booklet. While many liberal Pākehā were annoyed at apparent government censorship and saw the League's stance as conservative, they failed to appreciate the extent of the prejudice against Māori. ... At a time when Māori women were made to feel unwelcome even in local rest rooms, the booklet's depiction of their way of life could easily foster misunderstanding.

<sup>1</sup>. basic amenities    drinkable water, electricity, toilet, kitchen sink, bath or shower, and cooking facilities

Source (adapted): Brookes, B. *A History of New Zealand Women*. Bridget Williams Books, Wellington, 2016. pp. 304–307.



## SOURCE G: The Māori Women's Welfare League turns 70 and isn't ready to retire

**Forget the 'nannies brigade'. The Māori Women's Welfare League is as vital and necessary today, as it was when it was founded 70 years ago.**

Auckland-based Reriti Tau is the fourth generation of her Ngāi Tahu whānau from Canterbury to serve in the League. She works alongside her tāua<sup>1</sup> Dame Aroha Reriti-Crofts, and māmā Amiria Reriti, to support Māori across Aotearoa.



The League should act as a bridge between whānau and government agencies, to share knowledge and support the efforts of Māori and Pākehā to work towards positive outcomes for whānau, Kapua says.

<sup>1</sup> tāua                      grandmother

<sup>2</sup> matua whāngai      foster parents

Last year, the League signed a memorandum of understanding with the police to advise them on how to improve their policies when working with Māori.



In the words of Te Puea Hērangi, the daughter of the second Māori King, and the first patroness of the Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora: “Ko te puawaitanga o ngā moemoea, me whakamahi / Dreams become reality when we take action”.



From left, Dame Aroha Reriti-Crofts, Hine Puru, and current National President Prue Kapua gather in Panguru, Northland, in 2020.

*We would like to acknowledge the recent passing of Dame Aroha Reriti-Crofts, who died on 20 May 2022. Moe mai rā e te wahine toa.*

Source (adapted): Jacobs, M. (2021, September 25). *The Māori Women's Welfare League turns 70 years old and isn't ready to retire*. Stuff. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/pou-tiaki/300413827/the-maori-womens-welfare-league-turns-70-years-old-and-isnt-ready-to-retire>

**SOURCE H: A motion to recognise the 70th anniversary**

**Hon. MEKA WHAITIRI (Minister of Customs):** Point of order, Mr Speaker. I seek leave to move a motion without notice and without debate to recognise the 70th anniversary of Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te Ora, the Māori Women's Welfare League, with a preceding mihi.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Motion agreed to.

Source (adapted): Motions (2021, September 29). *Te Rōpū Wāhine Māori Toko i te ora – 70th Anniversary*. [https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/hansard-debates/rhr/combined/HansDeb\\_20210929\\_20210929\\_08](https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/hansard-debates/rhr/combined/HansDeb_20210929_20210929_08)

