

Shine Brighter Première

File 5 Haka in Parliament

Document 2, Extrait p.48 – Article d'Eva CORLETT, *The Guardian*, 2024

What is the Treaty Principles Bill and why is it causing controversy?

Since New Zealand's right-wing coalition government took office a year ago, its policy direction for Māori has dominated headlines, but one proposal in particular has faced strident backlash: the Treaty Principles Bill. The bill was introduced by the minor libertarian Act party to parliament on Thursday. It seeks to radically alter the way the Treaty of Waitangi is interpreted. [...]

The party believes the current principles have distorted the original intent of the treaty and created a twin system for New Zealanders, resulting in Māori having different political and legal rights and privileges compared with non-Māori. The party has regularly called for an end to "division by race": [...]

Critics of the bill believe Act's proposal fundamentally undermines¹ the treaty and the way it is interpreted, which will have grave effects on Māori rights and drive anti-Māori rhetoric.

There has been significant public backlash to Act's proposal, including protests and nationwide meetings of Māori leaders. [...]

¹ weakens

A Waitangi Tribunal² report, provided to the *Guardian*, said, "If this bill were to be enacted, it would be the worst, most comprehensive³ breach⁴ of the Treaty... in modern times:" [...]

The Tribunal said the redefined principles would limit Māori rights and Crown⁵ obligations, hinder⁶ Māori access to justice, undermine social cohesion, reduce the constitutional status of the treaty, and was in breach of the current principles.

Eva CORLETT, *The Guardian*, 2024

² an independant NZ body that investigates Māori claims

³ large

⁴ the act of breaking

⁵ here, the New Zealand government

⁶ block

"The government doesn't care": Māori greet New Zealand PM with indifference at muted Waitangi

When New Zealand's political leaders gathered to speak at the Waitangi treaty grounds where Māori chiefs and the British Crown forged a nation 186 years ago there was a striking absence: the public.

As a light rain fell on the green peninsula in the far north of New Zealand on Thursday, fewer than 100 people gathered to watch the leaders welcomed onto the grounds, and only a handful of people heckled¹ ministers as they spoke.

The muted tone on the eve of Waitangi Day, which commemorates the signing of the nation's founding document the Treaty of Waitangi, marked a dramatic shift² from a year earlier. In 2025, protesters turned their backs on government ministers and twice removed a microphone from David Seymour, the Act party leader and architect of the divisive Treaty Principles bill that sought to radically alter the way the treaty was interpreted. A year earlier, the rightwing coalition government faced record crowds and heated protests over their policies that many fear are undermining the treaty and rolling back Māori rights.

The absence of protest does not necessarily mark a shift of sentiment in favour of the coalition government, which faces an election in November. Rather, it signals fatigue within the Indigenous population, a breakdown in trust in the government, and a desire to refocus attention towards Māori communities, visitors to the grounds tell the Guardian.

¹ interrupted

² change

Kassie Hartendorp, the director of community campaigning organisation Action Station Aotearoa, says protests have partly subsided³ because the government had already shown Māori "exactly who they are" and Māori were sick of their time and energy being taken up.

"This coalition government largely doesn't care what Māori think of them ... if they did, we wouldn't have had this absolute onslaught of anti-tiriti [treaty] policies."

Eva CORLETT, *The Guardian*, 2026

³ declined

Ongoing struggles for Māori

The Salvation Army¹'s State of the Nation 2025 report reveals worsening disparities for Māori in imprisonment rates, employment, and cultural identity.

Released today, the report shows a decline in Māori confidence to express their identity, dropping from 84% in 2018 to 75% in 2024.

Māori remain seven times more likely to be imprisoned than non-Māori, with youth recidivism rising to 41.6%.

While Māori workers experienced a 5.5% income increase, unemployment remains disproportionately high at 8.8%.

However, the number of Māori children in state care² has decreased, attributed to *hapū*³, *iwi*³, and Māori partnerships with Oranga Tamariki under section 7AA of the Oranga Tamariki Act.

The report calls for urgent action to address these inequalities and support Māori *whānau*³ to thrive.

waatea_news.com, 2025

¹ international charity

² orphanages or foster families

³ Māori tribes or groups

Document 1, Extrait p.52 – Article de Joseph LOS'E, *The New Zealand Herald*, 2024

Rebuilding Bridges: New Zealand wasn't ready for a Māori Prime Minister

Former National Party leader Simon Bridges – the first Māori to lead a major New Zealand political party – has no regrets about walking away from the red-hot cauldron¹ of politics.

But the 47-year-old Auckland Chamber of Commerce chief executive wonders if the country was prepared, or even ready, for a Māori Prime Minister, when he had his shot at the top job.

Two years away from the media spotlight, Bridges likes the life he, his wife Natalie and children Harry, Emlyn and Jemima have carved out in Auckland.

His Auckland Chamber gig², along with his role as chairman of NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA), chairman of a separate company and a few business ventures³ with “a couple of mates” keeps the political junkie satisfied.

Bridges says he can look back at his career in politics, from 2008-2022 – he became the 12th leader of the National Party in 2018 – with pride and satisfaction.

“I didn't think enough about race relations prior to becoming leader of National, but came to realise through my own story of being a white Māori... only on becoming leader did I see that people saw me in a bunch of ways. A lot of people didn't see me as a Māori and had views whether I was too Māori, not enough Māori, and me not

¹ *les débats passionnés*

² job

³ *projets d'entreprise*

being entirely comfortable with that got me to a position where I still think race is very fraught⁴ in New Zealand, more than we like to pretend.

“It’s easy for some to say we need to be more colour-blind⁵ - that’s not the real reality.”

Joseph LOS’E, *The New Zealand Herald*, 2024

⁴ tense

⁵ insensible à la couleur de peau

Document 2, Extrait p.53 – Article d'Eva CORLETT and Jamie TAHANA, *The Guardian*, 2024.

Who is New Zealand's new Māori Queen?

The Queen is expected to connect with a younger, rapidly growing Māori population, while her fluency in Māori language and political awareness is predicted to increase the prominence¹ of the Kīngitanga movement.

The movement is the most enduring of those created to defend Māori sovereignty during a wave of war and confiscation in the 19th century, an attempt to unite tribes to go toe-to-toe² with the British Crown. While the role of monarch is largely ceremonial, the leader is also considered to be the paramount³ chief of several iwi (tribes). [...]

At a time when tensions between Māori and the government are at their highest in a generation over policies that include rolling back official use of the Māori language (te reo Māori) and putting the principles of the country's founding document to a referendum, Nga wai hono i te pō's⁴ appointment is being seen as a potent⁵ symbol of a new generation of Māori pushing back.

Eva CORLETT and Jamie TAHANA, *The Guardian*, 2024.

¹ importance

² confront

³ first

⁴ the name of the new Māori queen

⁵ powerful

Évaluation de la compréhension de l'écrit – Guide pédagogique

Profile: Moko Tepania

Moko Tepania made history as the youngest and first Māori to be elected as mayor of the Far North District of New Zealand in 2022. He was previously elected the youngest councillor on the District's Council. As a councillor he sat as a co-chair to the Young Elected Members (YEM) national committee for Local Government New Zealand, a group dedicated to representing the interests of the 14% of elected members in local government under the age of 40.

Moko was a supporter of the development of a national vision for Young Elected Members through the committee. Known as the YEM Kaupapa, this vision aims to uphold¹ the country's founding document, *Te Tiriti o Waitangi*, and better engage local government in work for the environment and climate, waters, housing and to push for a greater future focus to ensure longer term decision-making and investment for younger and future generations.

As an enthusiast in Māori language revitalisation, Moko is the first to have submitted a council report in the language and is the first elected member to have spoken only *te reo Māori* in a council meeting to celebrate Māori Language Week. With a background in teaching, Moko is known for using his office to strengthen youth involvement in politics.

He is a supporter of the Make It 16 campaign to lower the age of voting and currently sits on the national committee for the Mayors Taskforce For Jobs with a mission to create better employment and education opportunities for youth at a local

¹ maintain, support

level. Moko also currently represents the Northland region on the National Council of Local Government New Zealand.

oneyoungworld.com