

**2 Open letter to King Charles III** **WAY 1****1. Read** the letter and **identify**:

- a. the date: 14 November 2024.....
- b. the addressee: King Charles.....
- c. the writers: leaders of Māori groups.....

2. Pick out the name of the agreement mentioned in the letter.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi = the Treaty of Waitangi.....

3. Say what the agreement was about.

It made New Zealand a British country and said that Māori people could keep their lands and what they owned.....

4. Identify the main issues the writers raise about the agreement.

The writers say that successive New Zealand governments have broken the promises made in the Treaty of Waitangi and that the current government threatens Māori rights.....

5. Explain why the writers want King Charles III to take action.

Because King Charles III is the constitutional monarch and the descendant of Queen Victoria and they want him to ensure that the New Zealand government respects and honours the Treaty.....

6. Sum up the writers' hopes for the future.

The writers want to communicate regularly with the King and create a strong and respectful relationship with the Crown.....

3 Are you New Zealand's next representative to Commonwealth Day? **WAY 2****1.** Before listening to the audio **match** each Māori word or phrase with its meaning in English.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|------------------|
| a. Kia ora koutou | • | • | New Zealand |
| b. A Kiwi | • | • | Hello to you all |
| c. Aotearoa | • | • | a New Zealander |
| d. mahi | • | • | work |

2. Watch the video and **identify** who it is addressed to.

Young Kiwis living in the UK or Europe (expats), aged 18-25.....

3. Say what opportunity the audience is invited to apply for.

To represent New Zealand at the official Commonwealth Day Service in London in March next year.....

4. Pick out details about the opportunity (who can apply, what the deadline is).

Kiwis aged 18-25 living in the UK or Europe—entries close on January 14th.....

5. Explain what those selected will have to do during the experience.

Join the official New Zealand delegation at the Commonwealth Day service at Westminster Abbey—participate in workshops with other young leaders—attend a reception hosted by the Commonwealth Secretary General (and maybe meet the British monarch)—represent New Zealand and connect with other young people.

6. Describe the different steps to participate.

- Create a 30-second video explaining what they think makes Kiwis stand out internationally.
- Upload the video to Facebook, YouTube, or Vimeo.
- Complete the application form on the New Zealand Parliament website.

7. Sum up how this experience can help New Zealanders abroad represent their country internationally.

This experience allows young New Zealanders living overseas to celebrate their identity and culture and contribute to New Zealand's presence on the international stage.

TEAMWORK

1 2 3 Join your team and **complete** the table with information about the political relationships between New Zealand and the UK.

	New Zealand (doc. 1)	Letter to King Charles III (doc. 2)	Are you New Zealand's representative? (doc. 3)
British heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Charles III is New Zealand's head of state. • New Zealand's Parliament (The Beehive) was modelled on the British Westminster system. • New Zealand was under British rule from 1840 to 1947. • Despite political autonomy, New Zealand remains in the Commonwealth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840 by Queen Victoria established British sovereignty over New Zealand while aiming to protect Māori rights. • Māori leaders address Charles III, New Zealand's head of state, to ask him to take action. • Māori peoples gave the British most of their lands. • Māori leaders use the English language to write their letters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand expats are encouraged to take part in the Commonwealth Day Service and tighten the cultural and political ties between the two countries.
New Zealand's specificities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence in 1947 • New Zealand's Parliament was adapted to meet the country's circumstances. The Beehive is a modern building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty was not respected and is threatened by the new British government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The journalist mixes both English language and Māori words and phrases to address the audience. • New Zealanders are encouraged to celebrate their cultural specificities (visual elements in the video such as L&P).