

1863 - 2013

150th Commemoration of the New Zealand Land Wars 1863

1863年新西兰土地战争150周年纪念日

Rewi Maniapoto (1810—1894) was a military leader of the Maori Resistance Forces fighting the British Imperial Army during the invasion of New Zealand in 1863-1864. Maori were defeated by the British but Rewi famously declared:
路易·Maniapoto (1810—1894)是毛利人抵抗力量在反抗大英帝国军队入侵新西兰时 (1863-1864) 的军事领导人。毛利人被英国人打败。但艾黎曾庄严地宣告：

"Ka whawhai tonu matou, ake, ake, ake"
(We will fight on, for ever and ever and ever)
"我们将继续战斗，永远战斗，一直战斗下去。"

The Alley family of Christchurch was inspired by Rewi Maniapoto's courage and commitment in the struggle against Imperialism. In 1897 they named their new born child, REWI ALLEY, as a statement of solidarity with Maori.

基督城的艾黎家族因艾黎**Maniapoto**在这场反对帝国主义的斗争中所表现出的勇气和牺牲精神而受到鼓励。1897年他们给新出生的孩子起名叫路易·艾黎，以此来声援毛利人。

Rewi Alley (1897—1987) drew strength from his heroic namesake and displayed that same solidarity, courage and commitment in the 60 years he stood with the people of China in their struggle for peace, prosperity and progress.

路易·艾黎(1897-1987)从他的英雄名字中汲取了力量，并在与中国人民一道争取和平、繁荣和进步的60年斗争中，表现出了同样的团结、勇气和奉献精神。

Maori continued the fight against the British Government in law courts for 132 years. In 1995 the Queen of England apologized to Maori for the illegal and unjust invasion and confiscation of their country.

毛利人与英国政府在法庭上继续战斗了132年。1995年因非法和不公正的入侵和占领了他们的国家，英国女王正式向毛利人道歉。

STRUGGLE WITHOUT END!
(生命不息，) 战斗不止！

Footnote:

In an attempt to reduce 150 years of complex history into one sentence, many interesting and conflicting details were unavoidably omitted. To further your understanding of this seminal period of New Zealand history please explore the links below.

Timeline of New Zealand History:

c1280 Initial settlement of New Zealand by Polynesian peoples

1400-1500 Development of classic Maori Material culture

1642 Dutch explorer Abel Tasman sights South Island. Called it *Staten Landt*, but then changed it to *Nieuw Zeeland*

1769 Captain James Cook, English explorer, first visits New Zealand and maps much of the coast.

1792-1806 Whalers and sealers arrive

1806 First [Pākehā](#) (European) women arrive in New Zealand.

1814 British missionary [Samuel Marsden](#), of the (Anglican) Church Missionary Society, arrives in the [Bay of Islands](#) to establish the country's first mission station. Sheep, cattle, horses and poultry are introduced.

1821 [Musket Wars](#) begin with raids by Hongi Hika and Te Morenga on southern [iwi](#) and continue throughout the decade.

1835 [Declaration of Independence of New Zealand](#) by the "Confederation of United Tribes" is signed by 34 northern chiefs (and later by another 18).

The Maori were keen to sell land initially, to learn the agricultural techniques of the Pakeha, and also to obtain arms from them. Indeed, most of the iwi Chiefs were happy enough to sign the Treaty of Waitangi....

1840 [Treaty of Waitangi](#) is signed - eventually by approximately 695 maori chiefs.

It was only later when settlers began pushing the then Government to open up more land, that the Maori became seriously concerned.

1863-64 [Invasion of Waikato](#), Central North Island, by mainly British forces.

1975 Protests about unresolved Treaty-of-Waitangi grievances had been increasing for some time, and the [Treaty of Waitangi Tribunal](#) is set up to provide a legal process for the investigation of those grievances.

Between **1990** and **2008**, [23 settlements](#) have been accorded, to a total value of \$NZ 952.1 million. Click [HERE](#) for a description of the settlement process (including text of the Waitangi Treaty).

The three largest (\$170 million each) are:

1992 The Fisheries

1995 [Waikato - Tainui](#) Raupatu

1997 [Ngai Tahu](#)

In each settlement, the initial element is a Crown Apology to the claimant group for its inappropriate actions, or inactions, by the Crown, related to that settlement.

It is noteworthy that HM Queen, who was visiting NZ at the time of the **Waikato-Tainui** settlement, signed the Royal Assent and this was [accepted as a personal apology by her](#).

This settlement made restitution for perhaps the gravest aspect of British Colonial rule, i.e. the Invasion of the Waikato, Central North Island, by mainly British forces (see link above).

2010 [Prime Minister John Key](#) said that "[The Government will settle all Treaty claims by 2014](#)"... Watch this space!