

New Zealand

(the Land of the Long White Cloud)





The country was named New Zealand after the Dutch province of Zeeland which means “Sea Land” in Dutch.

New Zealand has another name, Aotearoa, which means “the land of the Long white cloud” in the Maori

DISCOVERY

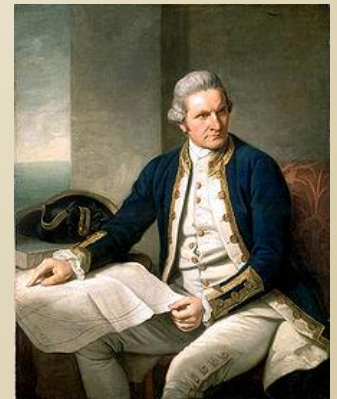


The first Maori settled in New Zealand about a thousand years ago. They came from Polynesia and were excellent sailors and fierce warriors.

When the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman came to New Zealand in 1642, Maori warriors fought off his sailors and he was unable to land.



In 1769, the British explorer James Cook's claimed New Zealand for Britain.





FLAG



The flag of New Zealand has the Union Jack in the top left-hand corner and the four-star Southern cross in the right half. On the blue state flag the stars are red, outlined in white.



COAT OF ARMS

The Coat of Arms of New Zealand is the official symbol of New Zealand.

The shield is supported by two figures, a blonde Pākehā (European) woman holding the New Zealand flag, and a Māori warrior holding a taiaha (Māori staff). The shield is topped with the St Edward's Crown, and beneath the shield are two silver fern leaves and a scroll bearing the

National Anthem

God defend
New Zealand



God of Nations at Thy feet,
In the bonds of love we meet,
Hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our free land.
Guard Pacific's triple star
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.
Men of every creed and race,
Gather here before Thy face,
Asking Thee to bless this place,
God defend our free land.
From dissension, envy, hate,
And corruption guard our state,
Make our country good and
great,
God defend New Zealand.
Peace, not war, shall be our boast,
But, should foes assail our coast,
Make us then a mighty host,
God defend our free land.

Lord of battles in Thy might,
Put our enemies to flight,
Let our cause be just and right,
God defend New Zealand.
Let our love for Thee increase,
May Thy blessings never cease,
Give us plenty, give us peace,
God defend our free land.
From dishonour and from shame,
Guard our country's spotless name,
Crown her with immortal fame,
God defend New Zealand.
May our mountains ever be
Freedom's ramparts on the sea,
Make us faithful unto Thee,
God defend our free land.
Guide her in the nations' van,
Preaching love and truth to man,
Working out Thy glorious plan,
God defend New Zealand.



**Sir Anand
Satyanand,
Governor-Ge
neral**



**It is a constitutional
monarchy,
an independent state
within
the Commonwealth.
The head of State is
Queen Elizabeth II
represented by the
Governor-General.**



**John Key,
the Prime
Minister is
the Head of
Government.**

TERRITORY

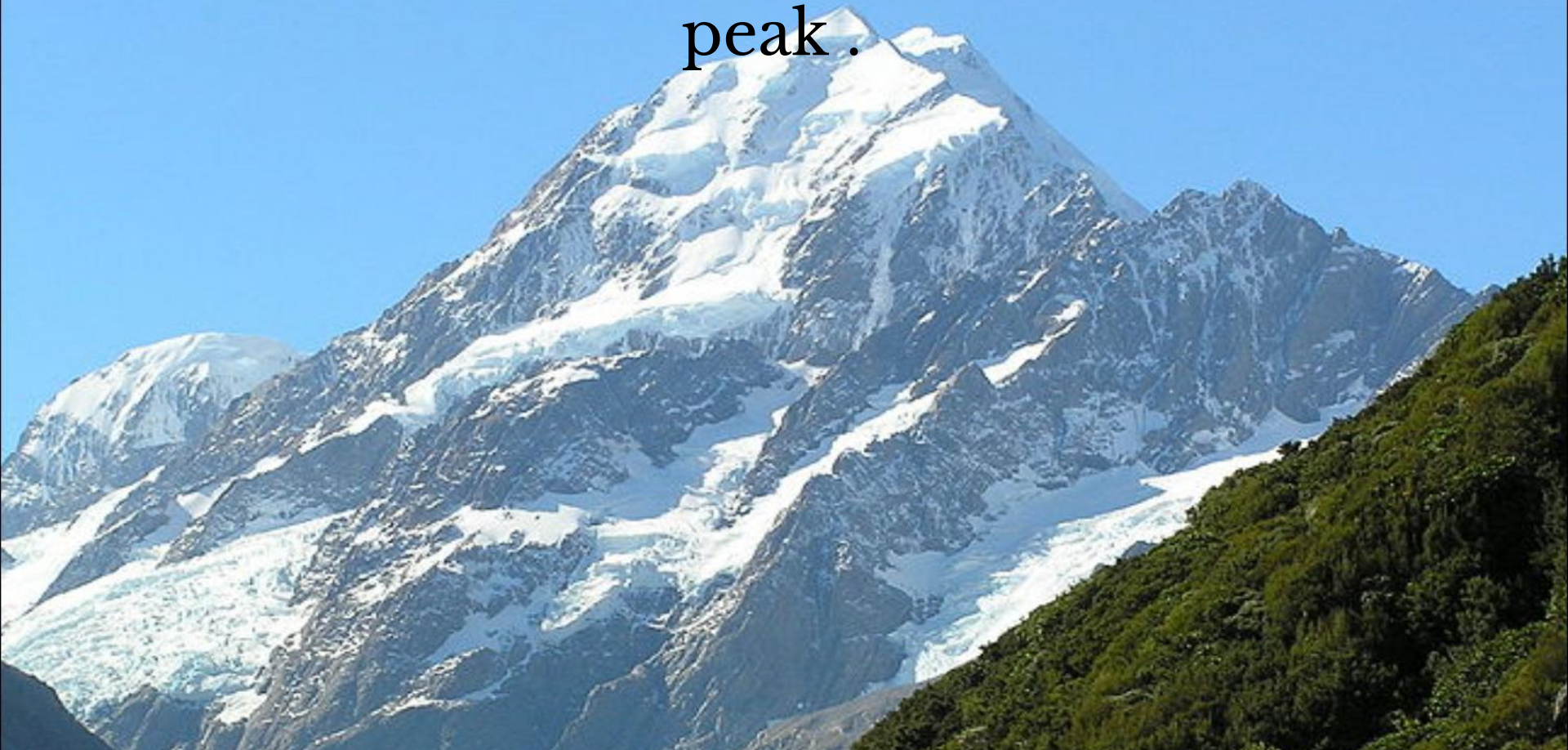
The country is situated to the south-east of Australia. It consists of three large islands, called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island, and a small



The Cook Strait separates the main North and South islands.

The Tasman Sea separates New Zealand from Australia.
The total land area is 268,021 km²

Mount Cook (Aoraki) is the highest (3,754 m) peak .

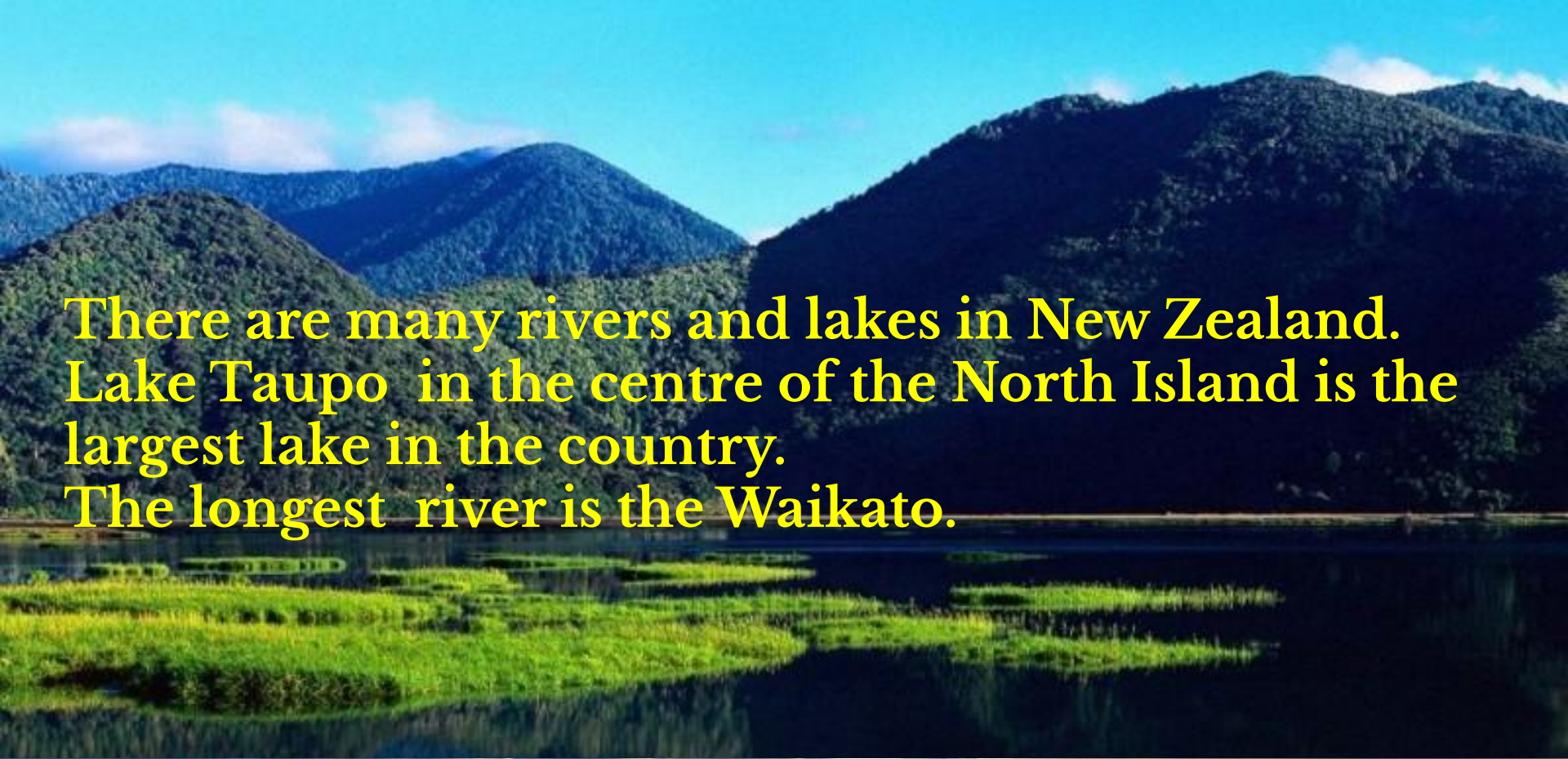


New Zealand is a mountainous country. The highest New Zealand mountains are the Southern Alps. They lie near the west coast of South Island. The mountains in North Island are not so high and are mostly forest

A photograph of a dense, moss-covered forest path. The path is narrow and rocky, winding through a lush green environment. The ground and rocks are heavily covered in bright green moss. The trees are tall and slender, with thick canopies. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.



CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant in all seasons, without much difference between winter and summer. It is never very hot or very cold in New Zealand because it is

A scenic landscape of Lake Taupo, New Zealand. The foreground shows a calm body of water reflecting the sky and surrounding greenery. In the middle ground, there are patches of bright green reeds or grasses growing in the water. The background features several large, forested mountains under a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds.

There are many rivers and lakes in New Zealand.
Lake Taupo in the centre of the North Island is the
largest lake in the country.
The longest river is the Waikato.





The hot water lakes in Rotorua are of extraordinary colours: yellow, green and even orange. Here steam and hot water explode out of the hot ground.

Rotorua



There are pools of natural hot water where you can swim.

New Zealand is a land of volcanoes. Most of them are sleeping, but some are active and you can see steam and smoke coming from them.

ANIMALS

The isolation of New Zealand from other lands allowed the survival of animals and plants from the time of the dinosaurs.



tuatara

New Zealand is the only place in the whole world where Tuatara can be found in the wild. Its relatives were dinosaurs.



kakapo



weka



takahe

PLANTS

pohutukaw

a



fern



kiwi

Tane
Mahuta

The oldest tree in the country is Tane Mahuta. It is a Maori name which means "Lord of the Forest." It is between 1250 and 2500 years old.

The beautiful pohutukawa tree has red flowers at Christmas, and people call it "the New Zealand Christmas tree." It is a symbol of the country. The ancient silver fern can be found only in New Zealand. It can be 10 meters high or more.

The kiwi is the national emblem of New Zealand.

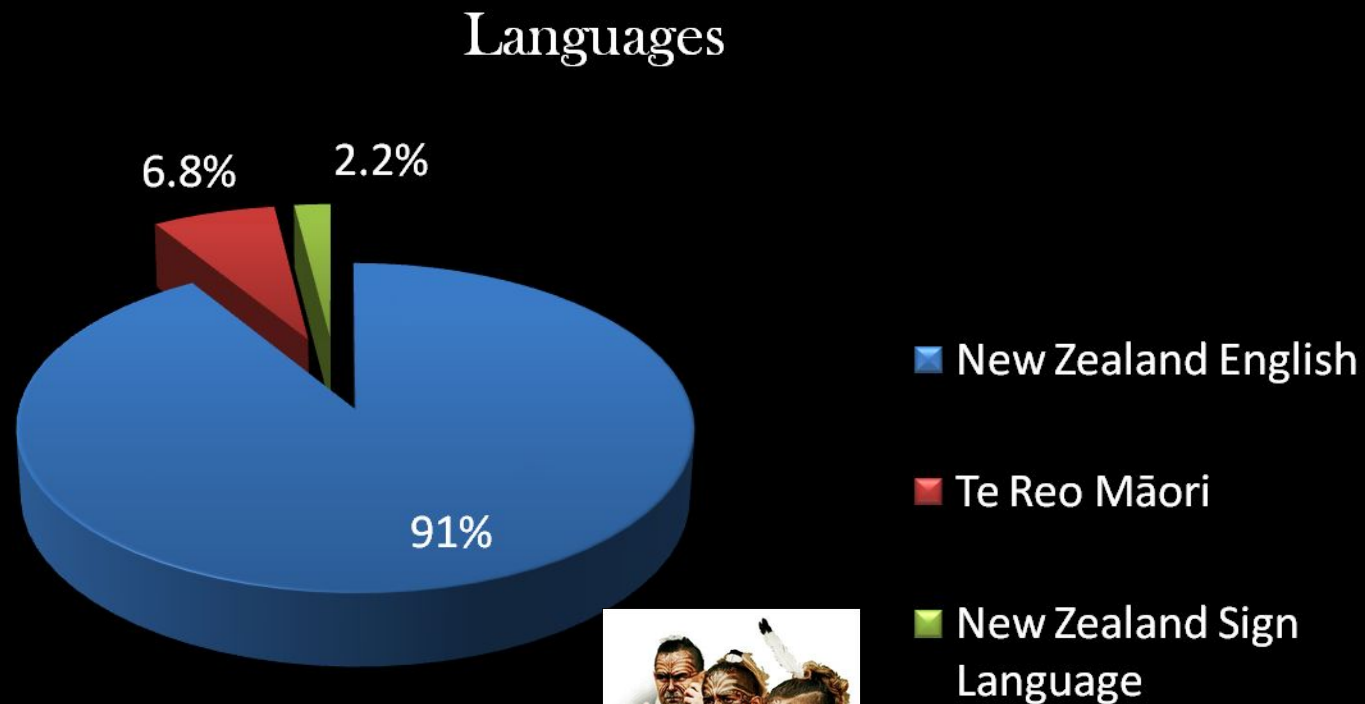
It is a bird which lives in the forest and doesn't fly. It is found nowhere in the world!

New Zealanders also like to call themselves Kiwis.



New Zealand has three official languages:

- ♦ New Zealand English (spoken by 3,673,623 people)
- ♦ Te Reo Māori (the Māori language) (spoken by 157,110 people)





Māori

The Māori, a Polynesian native people, are the aborigines of New Zealand. They lived in New Zealand hundreds of years before the white man came. For many years the Māori people have been fighting for their rights.





waka
taua

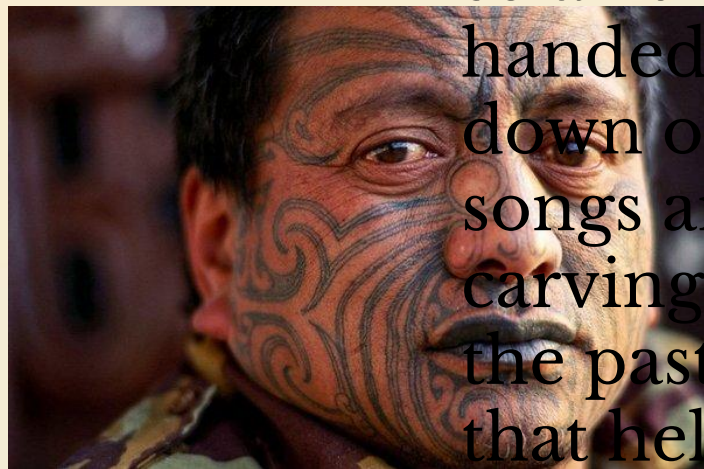
Beautiful carvings, artwork,
music,
dance and traditional
buildings
all from part of the Maori
heritage.

The Maori had no written
language,
so all their traditions were

handed
down orally. They use
songs and
carvings to tell stories
the past
that held lessons for the



wood carving



tattoos



Traditionally, Maori people had tattoos (known as
“moko”) on the faces and bodies. Men usually had
full-faced tattoos, women had moko on their chins and

CITIES

The population of New Zealand is over 3 million people.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington.

The main cities of are Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Auckland.



City	Population
<u>Auckland</u>	1,354,900
<u>Christchurch</u>	390,300
<u>Wellington</u>	389,700
Hamilton	171,600
Napier-Hastings Urban Area	124,400
Tauranga	120,000
<u>Dunedin</u>	116,600
Palmerston North	81,600
Nelson	59,800

Wellington

Wellington, the capital of New Zealand is situated on the south-western tip of the North Island. It is built on high hills around a picturesque harbour.

Its nickname is “Windy Wellington.”



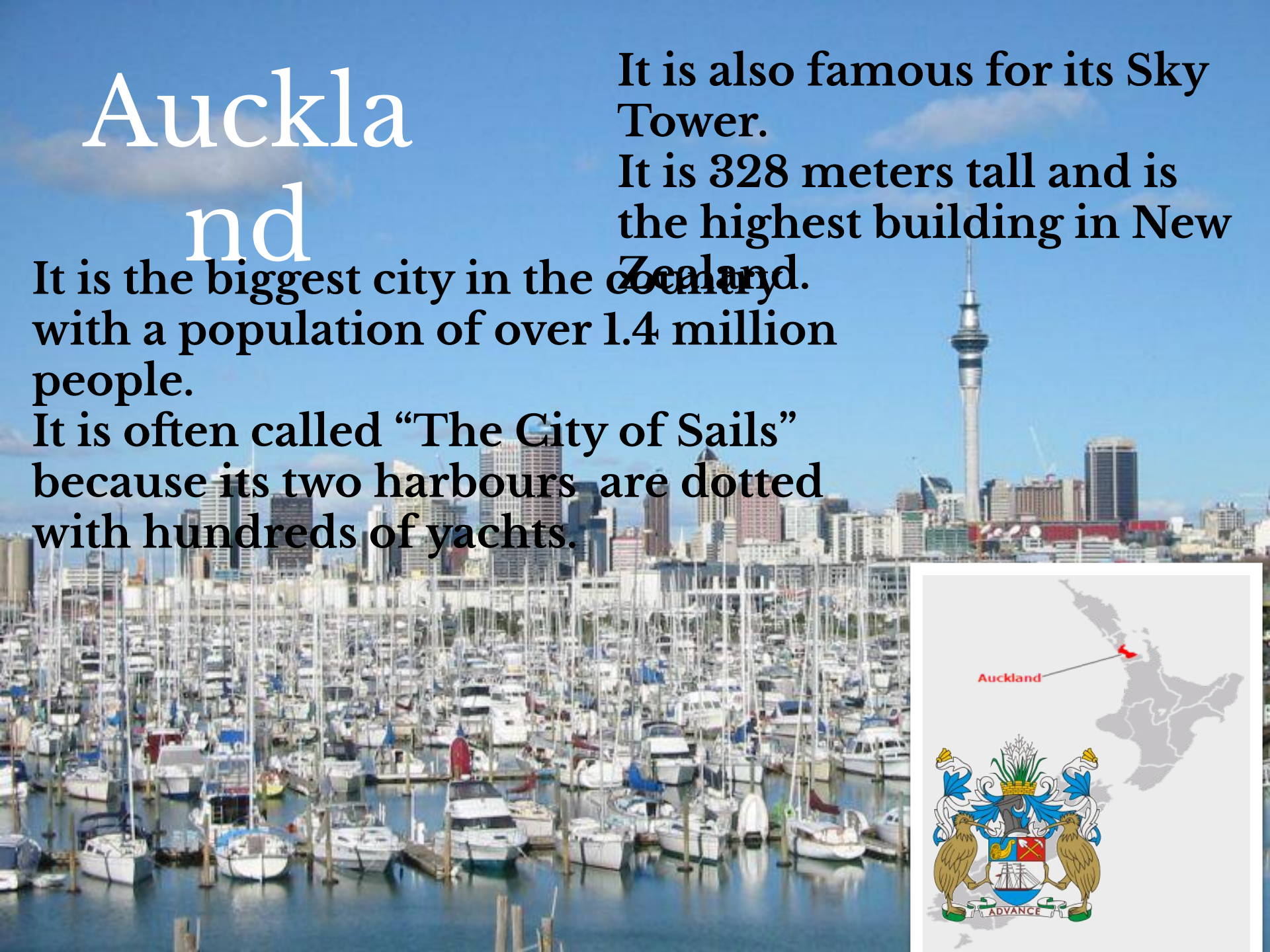
Auckland

It is the biggest city in the country with a population of over 1.4 million people.

It is often called “The City of Sails” because its two harbours are dotted with hundreds of yachts.

It is also famous for its Sky Tower.

It is 328 meters tall and is the highest building in New Zealand.



Christchurch

It is the largest city in the South Island of New Zealand, and the country's second-largest city. It is “the most English city outside England.” It was designed in England, and its river is called the Avon.



Duned in

A panoramic view of Dunedin, New Zealand, showing the city built on hills overlooking the sea, with a cloudy sky above.

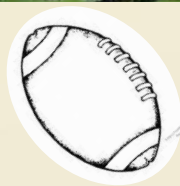
It is the second-largest city in the South Island of New Zealand. It has strong Scottish roots. In the past it was called New Edinburgh. It is called “The City of Firsts.” It is home to the country’s oldest university, the first newspaper and the first botanic

SPORT

New Zealand is a great place for sports.

The country's national sport is Rugby Union, but it is more than a game, because winning a matter of national pride. The New Zealand team is called "The All Blacks." They wear black shirts and black shorts. Before the match The All Blacks usually perform a *haka*, the traditional Maori war dance.

Cricket, yachting, diving, rafting



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