Land wars – 1845-1872

- Rebels can be imprisoned and their land confiscated
- Rebels are now classified as criminals
- 1853: Official crime stats start being published annually
- In the 20th century most convictions against Māori are for drunkenness.
- ’Destroying the principle of collectivism’
  Assigning ‘owners’ of land
- Fighting to defend land now a felony and rights to a fair trial suspended
- Weakening of intent of Māori whāngai arrangements, requiring legal adoptions – pushing ‘nuclear’ family over collective whānau.
- Schooling compulsory for Māori by 1890. Speaking Te Reo or demonstrating tikanga is not permitted in schools.
- Māori could be arrested without warrant in Taranaki on suspicion of fencing and ploughing and go to jail for 2 years with hard labour.
- Legal marriages required for some purposes. Introduction of ‘nuclear’ family and change in role for women.
- ’No Court, Judge, JP…or other person shall…discharge, bail, or liberate the said Natives.’

1844: Māori hold all but Otakou
1848: Māori hold <50%
1853: Māori hold <30%
1864: Māori hold 0%
1890: Māori hold 40%
1910: Māori hold 27%

Native Land Act 1862
Suppression of Rebellion Act 1863
New Zealand Settlement Act 1863
Disturbed Districts Act 1869
Native Schools act 1867
Native Rights Bill 1894
Māori Prisoners’ Trial Act 1879
West Coast Settlement (North Island) Act 1880

Native Land Act 1909