Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.
THE IMPACT OF EMERGENT DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHIES ON FORMAL BRITISH INTERVENTION IN NEW ZEALAND BETWEEN 1840 AND 1842

A thesis presented in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Development Studies at Massey University

Evan Paul Moon
2001
ABSTRACT

Between 1840 and 1842, the British Government commenced and then began to consolidate its formal colonial rule of New Zealand. Through the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and the subsequent installation of the country’s first Governor, New Zealand was directed predominantly by the British Government and evolved into a state which had growing political, social, and economic links with Britain.

The primary objective of this thesis is to examine the way in which certain nineteenth century British ideas on development either influenced or were reflected in the nature of official British involvement in New Zealand between 1840 and 1842, and on British policy on New Zealand in the preceding decades. New Zealand was the last of the ‘white’ colonies to be established by the British Crown. Its period of annexation coincided with profound developments taking place in England in connection with ideas about the progress and improvement of nations, and of intentional rather than immanent development. New Zealand’s early years of Crown Colony Government represent the convergence of all these factors within a very short space of time.

The conclusion reached in this thesis is that formal British involvement in New Zealand – in the immediate period after the treaty of cession was signed – reflected the impact of contemporary ideas about development, and that there existed among some officials in New Zealand a distinct intent to develop the colony along the lines of these ideas. It is also apparent, however, that these philosophies were in some cases compromised because of shifting circumstances and insufficient resources to carry them through. Hence, in this period, the development of Maori and European in the colony failed to match the ideals of progress and development specifically prescribed by contemporary social philosophers, policy makers, and sometimes even the Crown’s representatives in the colony.
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### Appendix 1

The Declaration of Independence – English Text
The Declaration of Independence – Maori Text

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The Treaty of Waitangi – English Text
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ABBREVIATIONS

AIML Auckland Institute and Museum Library
APL Auckland Public Library
ATL Alexander Turnbull Library
CMS Church Missionary Society
CO Colonial Office
GBPP Great Britain Parliamentary Papers
HL Hocken Library
HOC House of Commons
HOL House of Lords
MS Manuscript
MSS Manuscripts
PKPC Peter Kennett Private Collection
UCLMC University College London Manuscript Collection
GLOSSARY

ariki  paramount chief
atua  God
hapu  sub-tribe
hui  meeting
iwi  tribe
kai  food
kainga  home, village, place where fires are burned
kaitiakitanga  guardianship
kaumatua  elder
kaupapa  philosophy; mission; purpose
kawanatanga  governorship
kotahitanga  unity
mahinga kai  traditional food sources
mana  respect; honour; dignity; sovereignty
mana moana  title/sovereignty over the sea
marae  meeting house; courtyard in front of meeting house
maori  life-force
moana  sea
moko  facial tattoo
Pakeha  European
rangatira  chief
rangatiratanga  chieftainship
rohe  region, district
taiapure  control but not exclusive use
tangata whenua  people of the land; the indigenous people; Maori
taonga  treasure
tapu  sacred
tika  correct; fair; right
tikanga  the correct way of doing things; culture	tiriti  treaty
utu  revenge; justice; compensation
wahi tapu  sacred sites
wairua  spirit; spirituality
wero  spear; challenge; pierce
whai korero  speech; exchanges of speeches, usually at a marae
whanau  extended family
whenua  land; soil; country
MAORI TRIBAL MAP

Note: The principal South Island tribe is Ngai Tahu.

PRINCIPAL TRIBES
OF THE NORTH ISLAND

1 Rarawa
2 Ngapahi
3 Ngatiwhata
4 Ngatiapa
5 Ngatiwaha
6 Ngatiomatera and
  Ngatiwhangonga
7 Ngatihau
8 Whakarae Tribes
9 Ngatimokopate
10 Ngatirangata
11 Ngatiwa
12 Whakatane
13 Whanau-a-Apanui
14 Ngatiporou
15 Arawa Tribes
16 Tuhoe
17 Ngatioka
18 Ngaitukatea
19 Rongowhakaparapara
  and
  Akitanga-o-Mahaki
20 Ngatihurumunu
21 Te Atiawa
22 Taranaki
23 Ngatiwakari
24 Ngatirauku
25 Ngatirawhaka, Ngatiapa and
  Mutupoko
26 Te Atiawa and
  Ngatikawa