Kei te tika, kei te hē rānei?

Is it true or false?

1. Ngāti Kurī led the Ngāi Tahu migration to Te Waipounamu. There were many rangatira, but a pā was established in Kaikōura by Marukaitātea.

True / False

2. There were only four other rangatira of Ngāti Kurī. There was much dislike between them all and they couldn't wait to find places for themselves.

True / False

3. Two warriors from Ngāti Kurī returned to Peketā Pā after escaping a massacre of their people by Ngāti Māmoe.

True / False

4. The two warriors named Tamakino and Kaiapū talked of their epic return journey to Peketā Pā. While returning they had seen amazing landscapes with forests, lakes and rivers full of different birds and fish.

True / False

5. Tamakino and Kaiapū spoke of forests full of birds that were so large that the trees shook and bent as the birds flew from tree to tree.

True / False

6. Makō claimed Wairewa for himself declaring – Taku pane ki uta, aku waewae ki tai – Inland a pillow for my head, and on the coast a rest for my feet.

True / False

7. Te Rakiwhakaputa enjoyed octopus. He heard that Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) was plentiful with octopus. So when he got there, he laid down his cloak and claimed Rāpaki as his.

True / False

8. Te Ruahikihiki heard Tamakino and Kaiapū talking and was excited about the abundance and quality of food at a lake they had seen. He decided he would set up at Orariki next to the lake. "Ko taku kāinga, ko Orariki."

True / False

9. There is an enormous lake that was a prime spot for gathering kai, teeming with fish and eels, there were many types of duck and the quality of the pātiki (flounder) was unmatched anywhere else.

True / False

10. The most important reason whether a location is a good place to settle is because of the impressive view and the quality of your neighbours. This is why the descendants of Makō at Wairewa, Te Rakiwhakaputa at Rāpaki, Te Ruahikihiki at Orariki at Taumutu – are still there today.

True / False

Kei te tika, kei te hē rānei?

Is it true or false?

1. Ngāti Kurī led the Ngāi Tahu migration to Te Waipounamu. There were many rangatira, but a pā was established in Kaikōura by Marukaitātea.

True

2. There were only four other rangatira of Ngāti Kurī. There was much dislike between them all and they couldn't wait to find places for themselves.

False

3. Two warriors from Ngāti Kurī returned to Peketā Pā after escaping a massacre of their people by Ngāti Māmoe.

True

4. The two warriors named Tamakino and Kaiapū talked of their epic return journey to Peketā Pā. While returning they had seen amazing landscapes with forests, lakes and rivers full of different birds and fish.

True

5. Tamakino and Kaiapū spoke of forests full of birds that were so large that the trees shook and bent as the birds flew from tree to tree.

False

6. Makō claimed Wairewa for himself declaring – Taku pane ki uta, aku waewae ki tai – Inland a pillow for my head, and on the coast a rest for my feet.

True

7. Te Rakiwhakaputa enjoyed octopus. He heard that Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour) was plentiful with octopus. So when he got there, he laid down his cloak and claimed Rāpaki as his.

False

8. Te Ruahikihiki heard Tamakino and Kaiapū talking and was excited about the abundance and quality of food at a lake they had seen. He decided he would set up at Orariki next to the lake. "Ko taku kāinga, ko Orariki."

True

9. There is an enormous lake that was a prime spot for gathering kai, teeming with fish and eels, there were many types of duck and the quality of the pātiki (flounder) was unmatched anywhere else.

True

10. The most important reason whether a location is a good place to settle is because of the impressive view and the quality of your neighbours. This is why the descendants of Makō at Wairewa, Te Rakiwhakaputa at Rāpaki, Te Ruahikihiki at Orariki at Taumutu – are still there today.

False