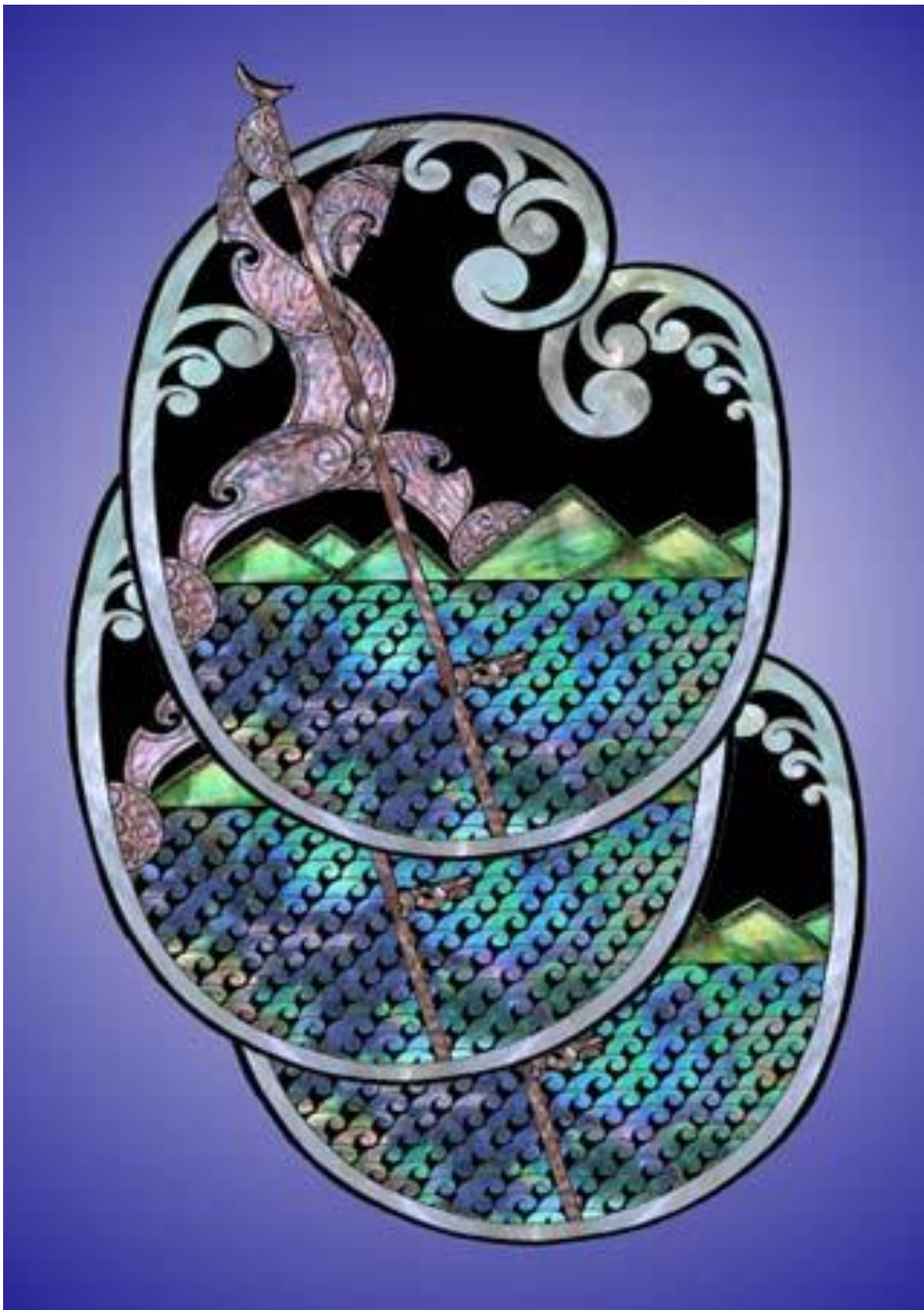




Rākaihautū me te waka Uruao ki Taumutu

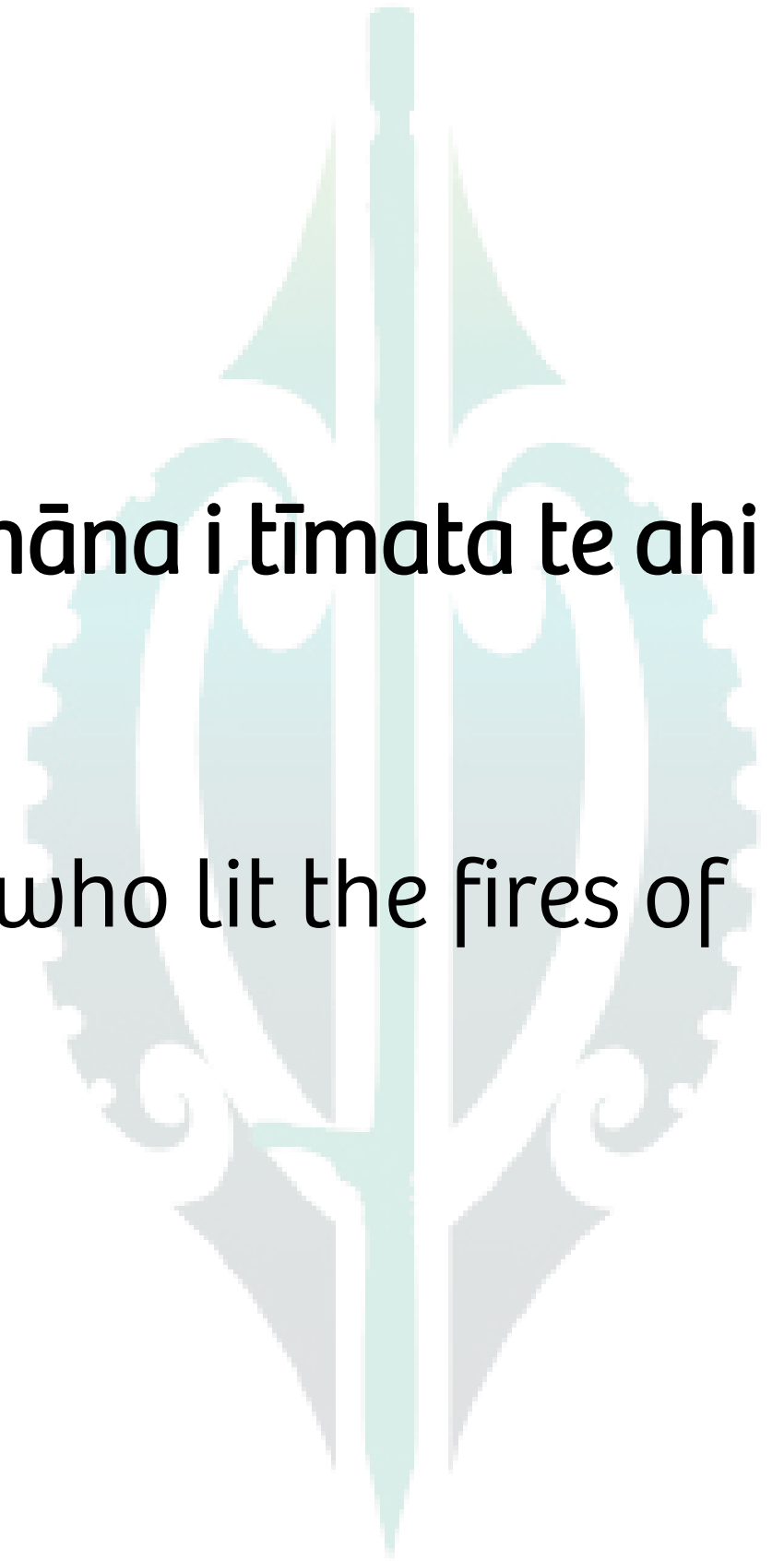
Rākaihautū & the Uruao waka in the
tradition of Te Taumutu Rūnanga

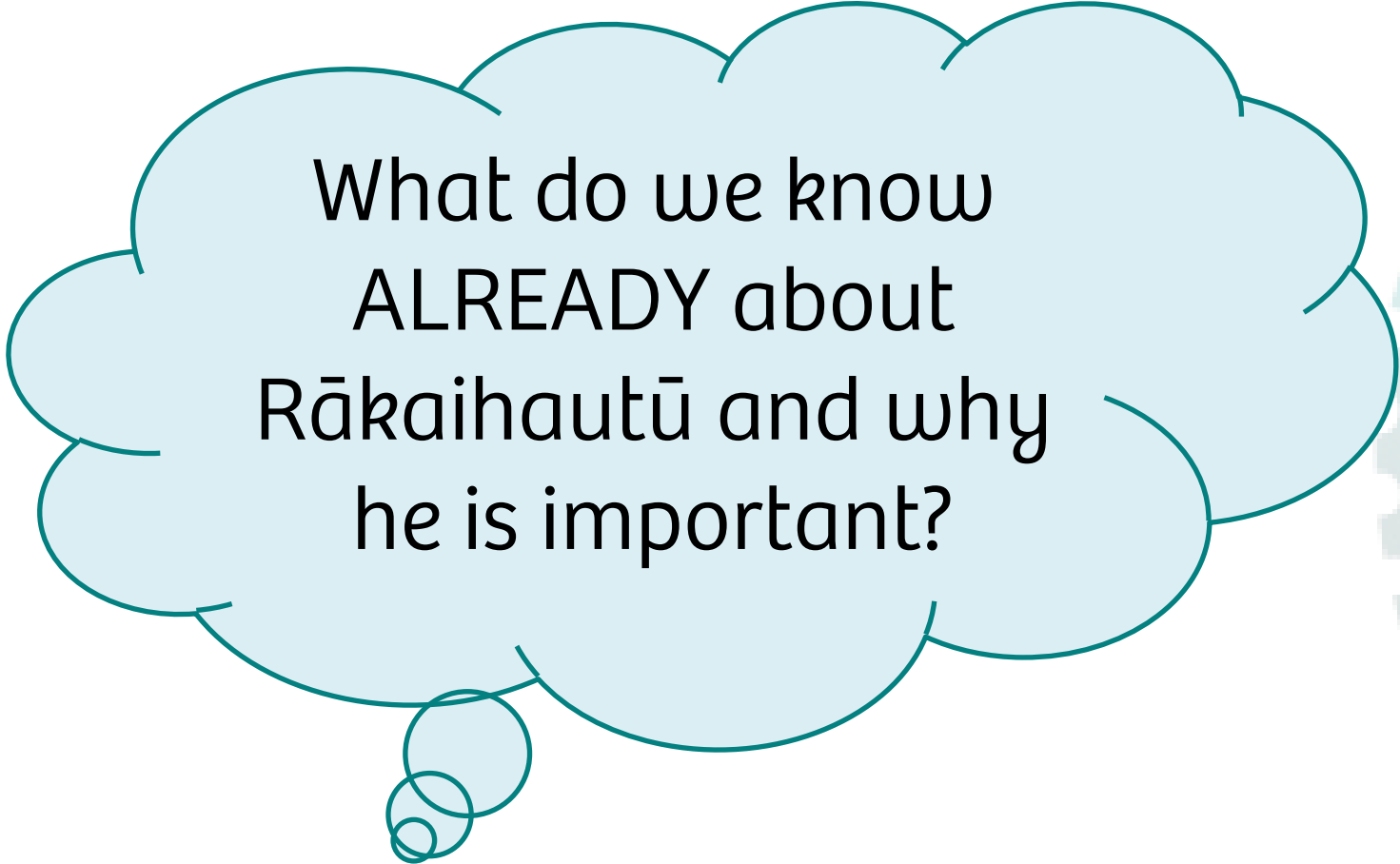
A kaupapa-Māori informed UKD unit for Te Mātaiaho | Te ao
tangata, for years 0-3.



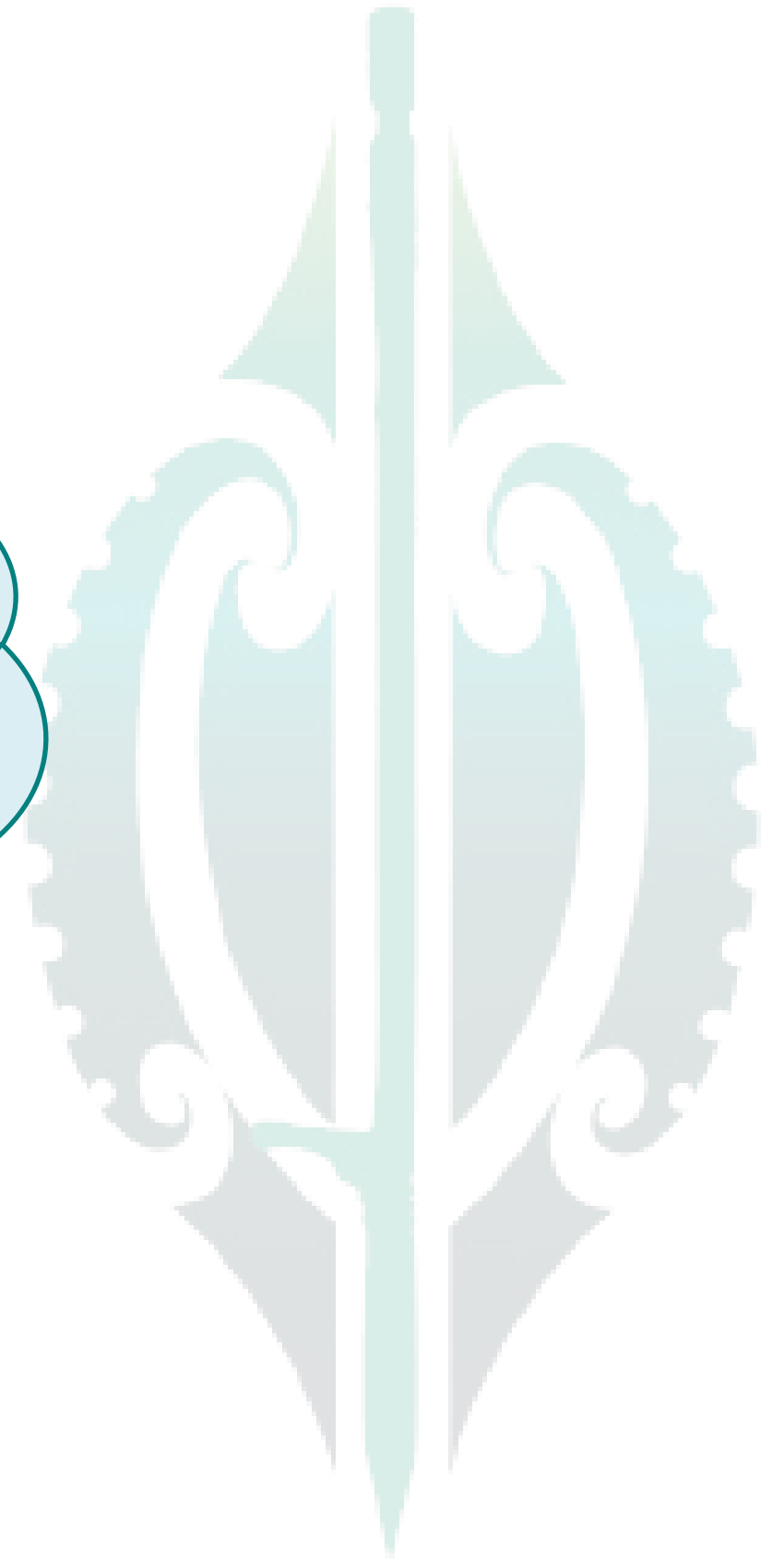
“Ko Rākaihautū te takata nāna i tīmata te ahi ki ruka ki tēnei motu.”

Rākaihautū was the man who lit the fires of occupation on this island.



A light blue thought bubble with a dark blue outline and two smaller circles at the bottom left. It contains the text: "What do we know ALREADY about Rākaihautū and why he is important?"

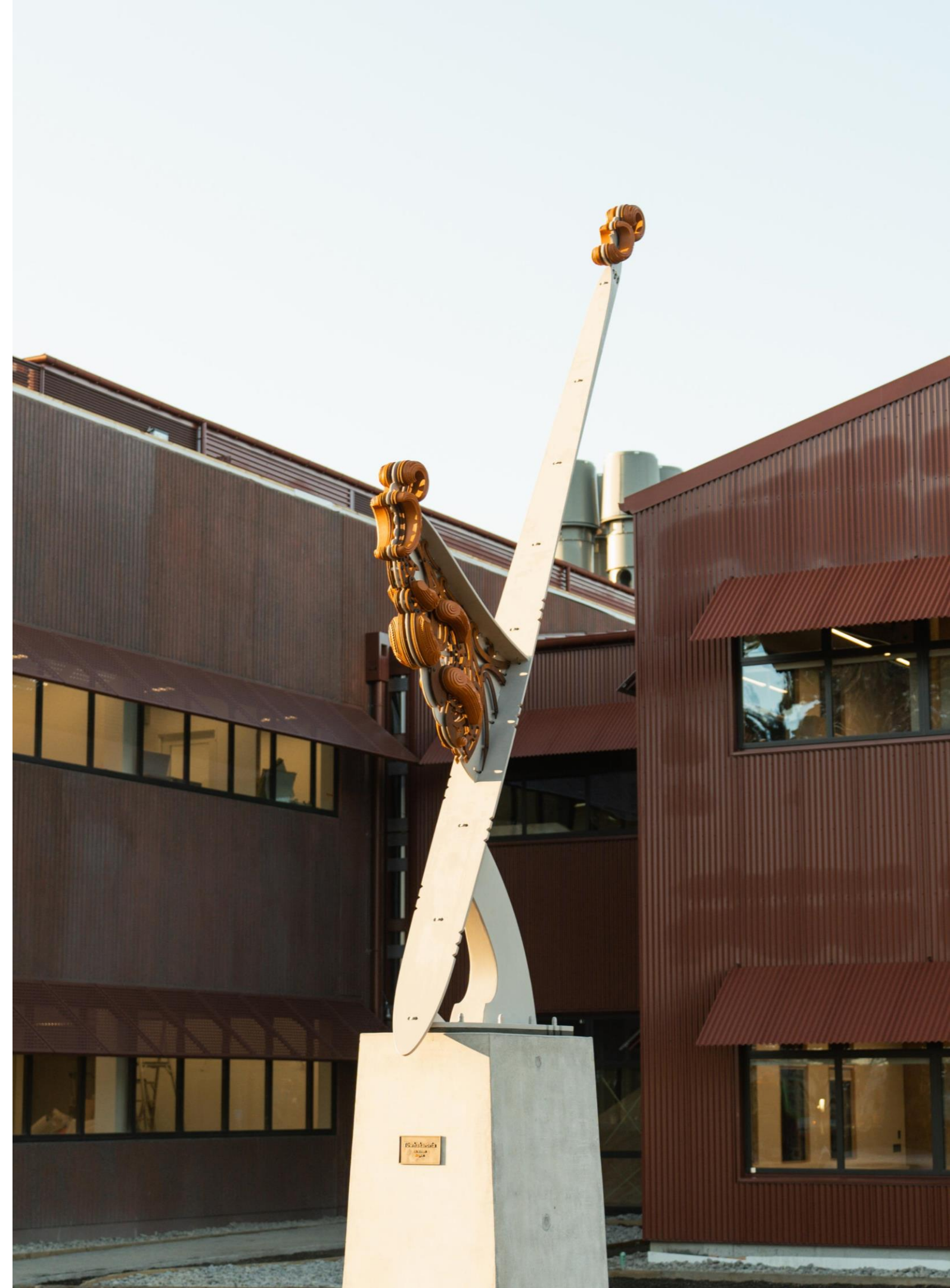
What do we know
ALREADY about
Rākaihautū and why
he is important?



Tūwhakarōria by Riki Manuel
(Ngāti Porou).

Outside the new AgResearch
building at Lincoln University
which was gifted the name
'Tuhiraki' by Te Taumutu
Rūnanga.

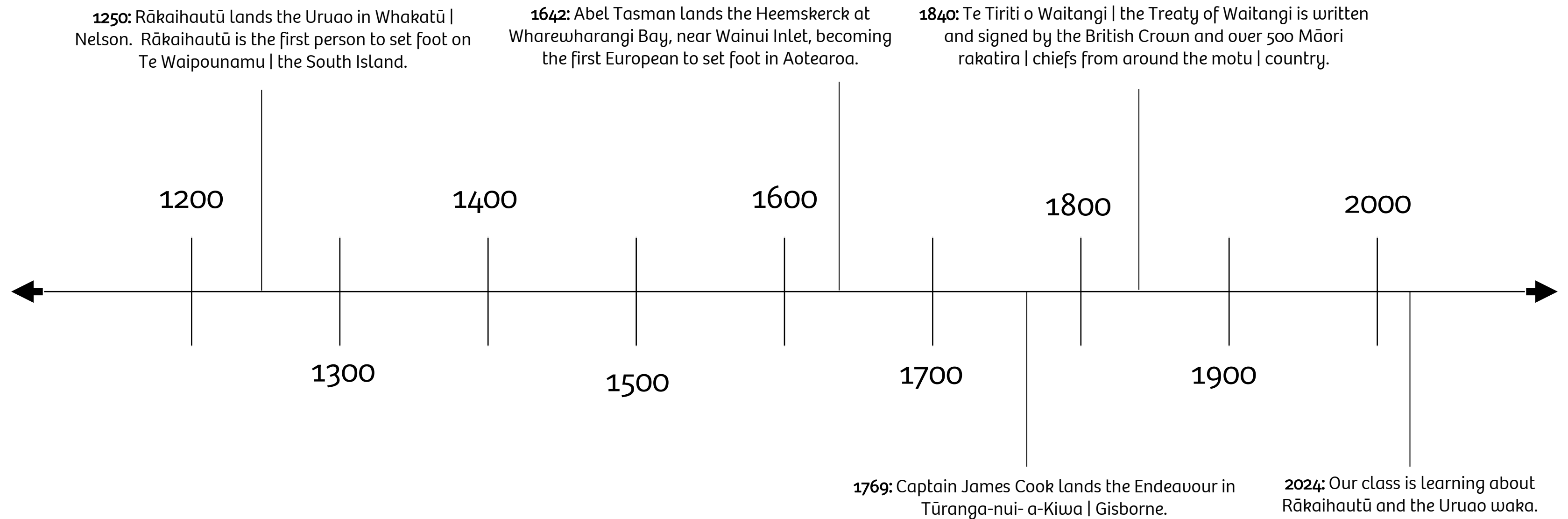
Source: AgResearch.



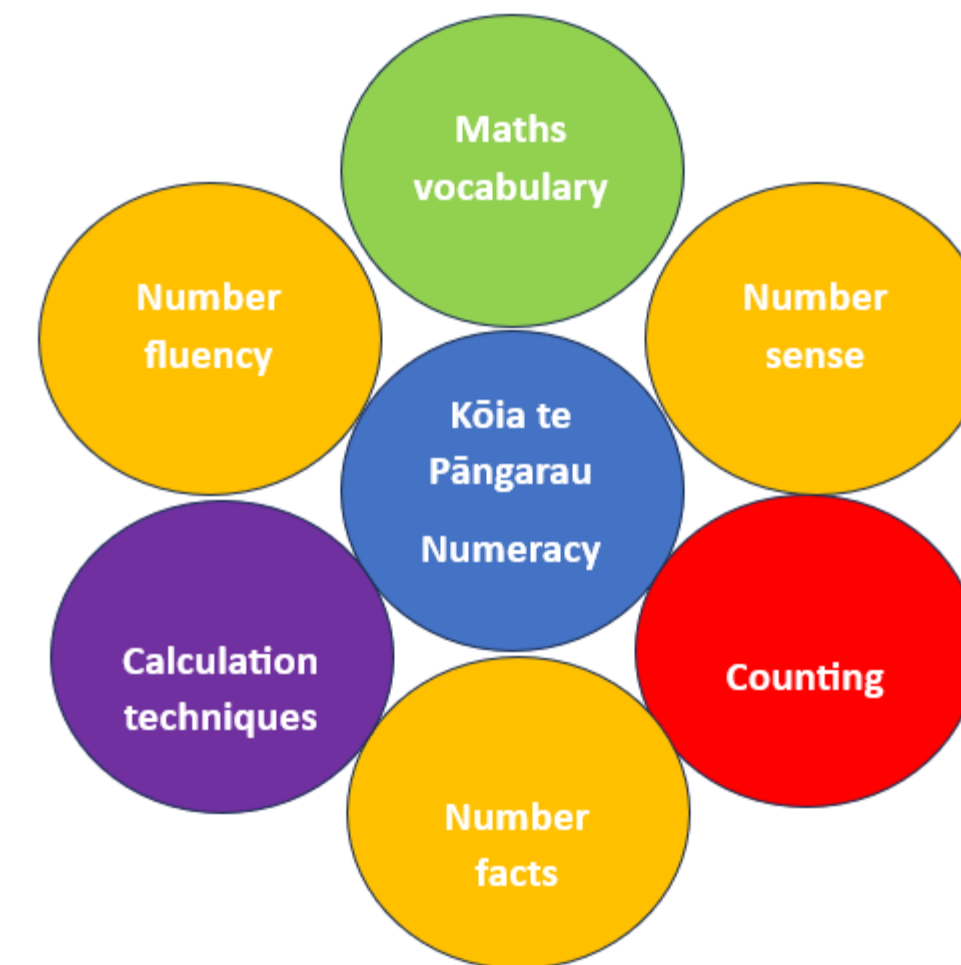
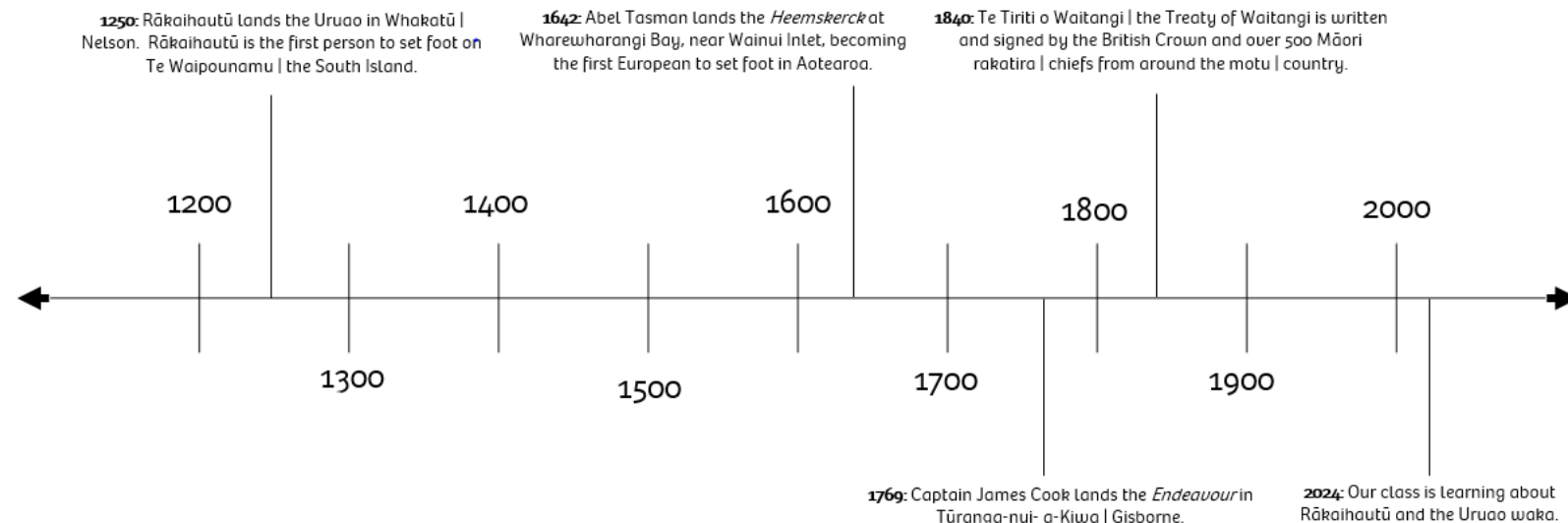


<https://vimeo.com/924455562/24974079ca>

How long is 800 years ago?



How long is 800 years ago?



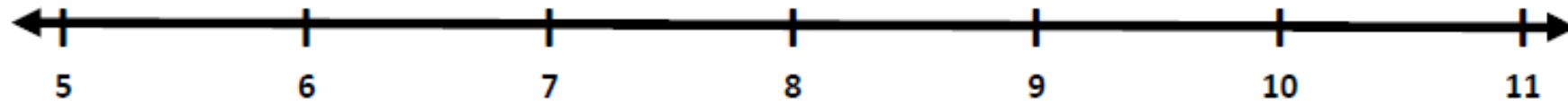
Depending on the year grouping of your students you could;

Measure and create timelines with different time increments [single years, years in two, fives, tens, hundreds].

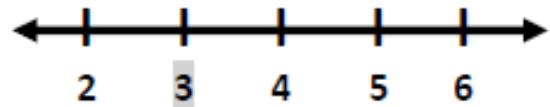
You could combine this with a literacy or listening activity where you read a short story that contains specific years, and a timeline is created from this. It can be as simple and as scaffolded as you need, or it can be complex and challenging.

Activity Ideas Sheet: Possible timeline linked to number-line and numeracy activities

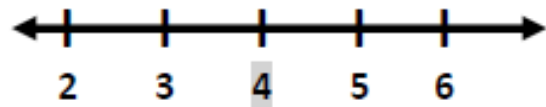
- Skip counting 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s using a timeline/number line concept.
- Matching the skipping skill with the mathematical symbols.
- Create a timeline/number line using a story as a reference.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_MISLpJwTk how to make a number line in Microsoft Word



(a) $3 + 1 =$



(b) $4 + 2 =$



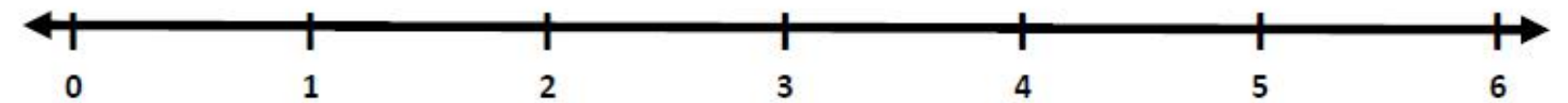
Tell a story using variations of language that match with mathematical communication. Younger tamariki will listen and discuss, suggest answers. Older tamariki will read and even write their own stories.

One day Rakihouia went to Te Waihora to catch tuna (eels) and pātiki (flounder) to feed his whānau. He took a kete with him, it was empty and had nothing inside it. Rakihouia started with zero fish in his kete. Once he was at the roto (lake) he caught 2 tuna and 3 pātiki. On his way back to his whare he gave a tuna to Rākaihautū and 2 pātiki to another member of the whānau.

How many fish (tuna and pātiki) did Rakihouia have left in his kete by the time he got home to his whare?

Instructions will be verbal or written depending on your class.

- Write down your answer.
- Show how it could look on the number line [use on top for adding and underneath for subtracting].
- Where will you start? Circle the number.
- Write the problem using numbers.
- Talk about the different ways we can indicate 0 [zero, nothing, empty].
- What other language gives you clues [and plus +, give away, subtract, minus, -]

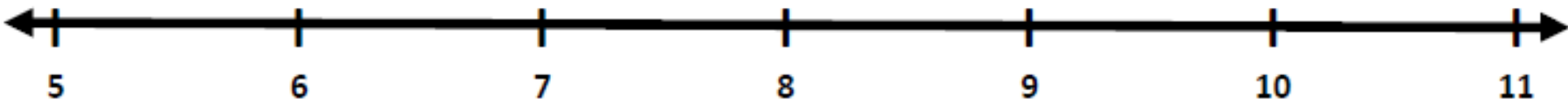


Repeat the activity using different items Rakihouia might collect if he trades tuna and pātiki with other people or on different days when he might catch different amounts. Use different words for mathematical concepts, write the mathematical statements, use the number line as a reference, change the scales on the number line for older tamariki.

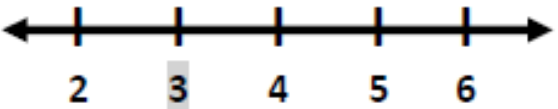


Activity Ideas Sheet: Possible timeline linked to number-line and numeracy activities

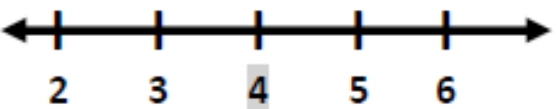
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(a) $3 + 1 =$

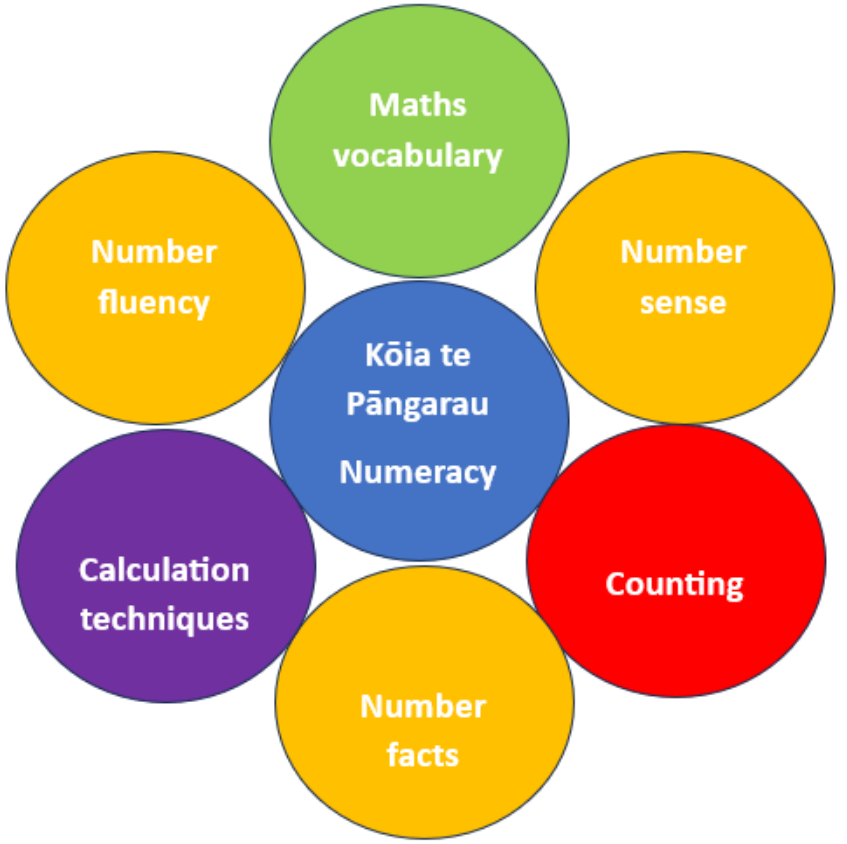


(b) $4 + 2 =$



Tell a story using variations of language that match with mathematical communication. Younger tamariki will listen and discuss, suggest answers. Older tamariki will read and even write their own stories.

One day Rakihouia went to Te Waihora to catch tuna (eels) and pātiki (flounder) to feed his whānau. He took a kete with him, it was empty and had nothing inside it. Rakihouia started with zero fish in his kete. Once he was at the roto (lake) he caught 2 tuna and 3 pātiki. On his way back to his whare he gave a tuna to Rākaihautū and 2 pātiki to another member of the whānau.



Link the concept of a timeline to a number line

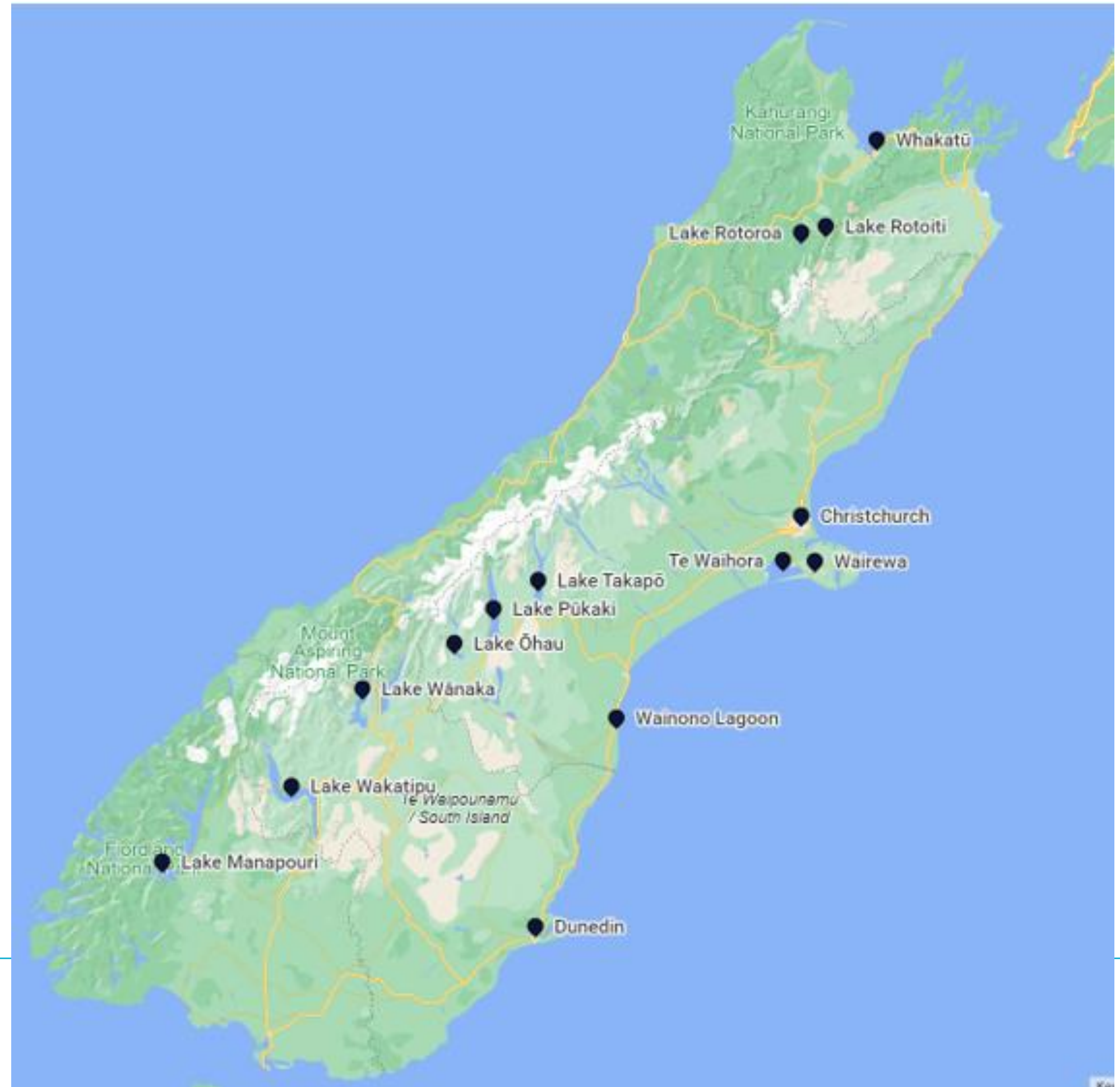
Link addition and subtraction to years or quantities

Tell stories in context

Make links between language and symbols

Use a variety of words for different operations

Kā Puna-karikari-a-Rākaihautū | the Springs of Water dug by Rākaihautū



Rākaihautū Grid Referencing Activity

The lakes that Rākaihautū named are shown on the map. The Uruao landed at Whakatū (Nelson) which has the grid reference T12.

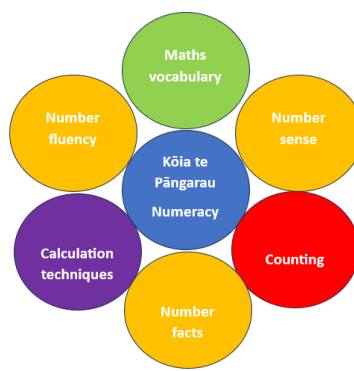
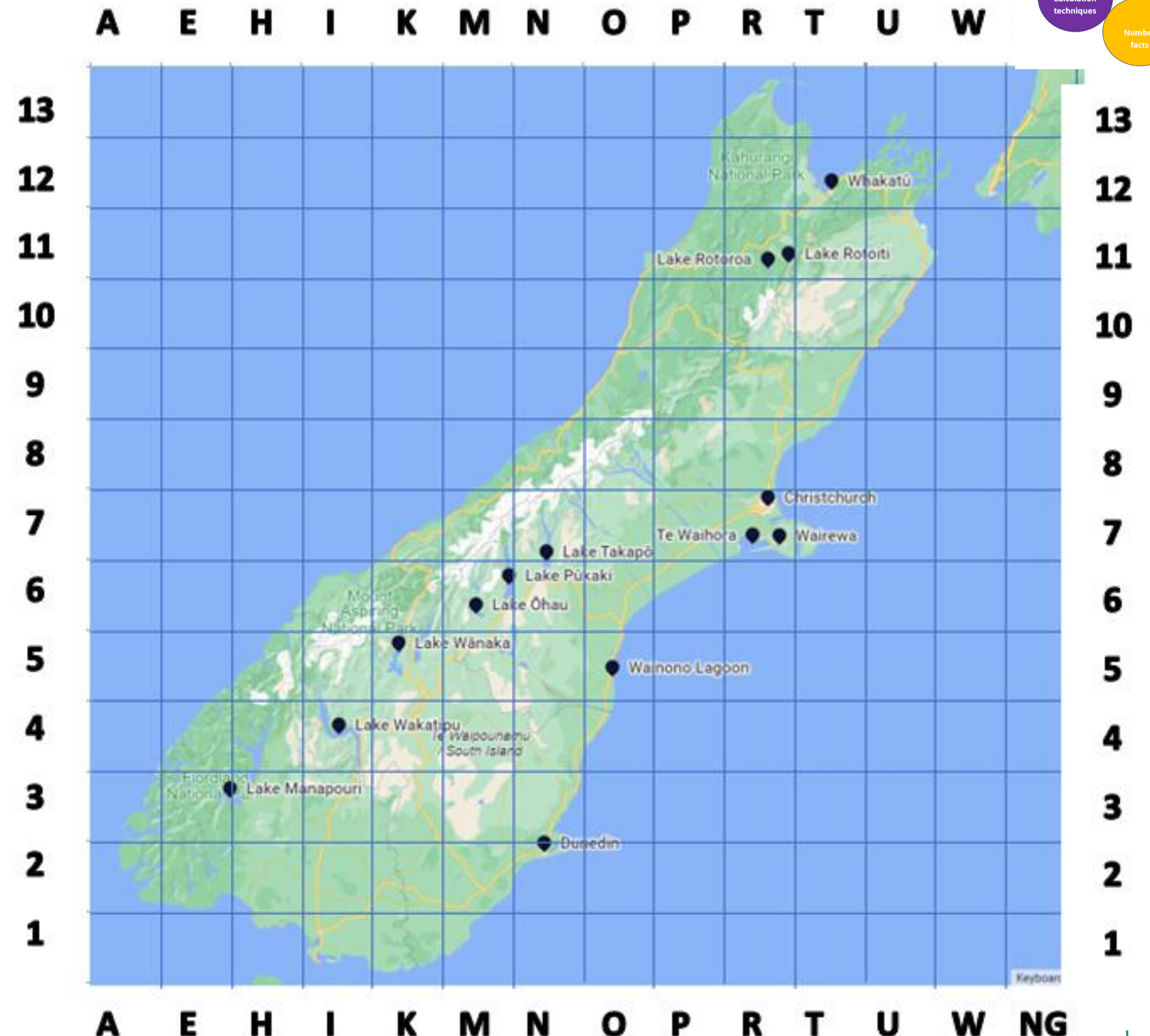
(a) Show the journey of Rākaihautū from Whakatū to Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) using (colouring in) the grid references on this map.

(e) Which grid references might Rākihouia have travelled through as he sailed from Whakatū to Wainono hapūa (lagoon)?

(i) Name a grid reference in te Moana-nui-a-kiwa (the Pacific Ocean).

(o) Name a grid reference in Te Tai-o-Rēhua (the Tasman Sea).

(u) Name a grid reference in Raukawa Moana (the Cook Strait).





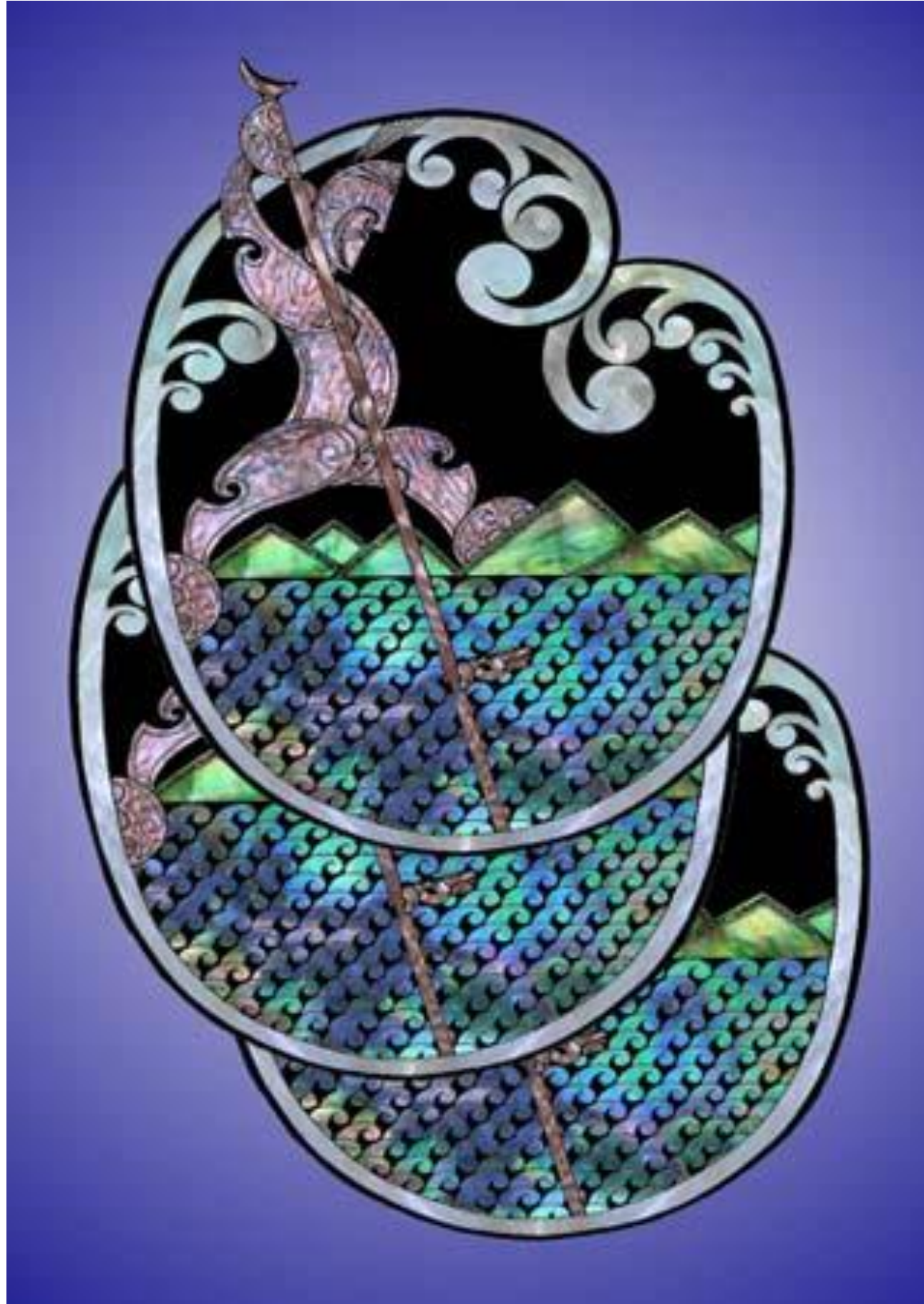
Rākaihautū appealing to Tū Te Rakihaunoa to stop the northwest wind to enable his party to cross the treacherous Rakaia, by Breens Intermediate children (1990).

Source: Te Taumutu Rūnanga Pūrākau (2008).



Carving of Rākaihautū by Caine
Tauwhare, donated to Kāi Tahu
(2000).

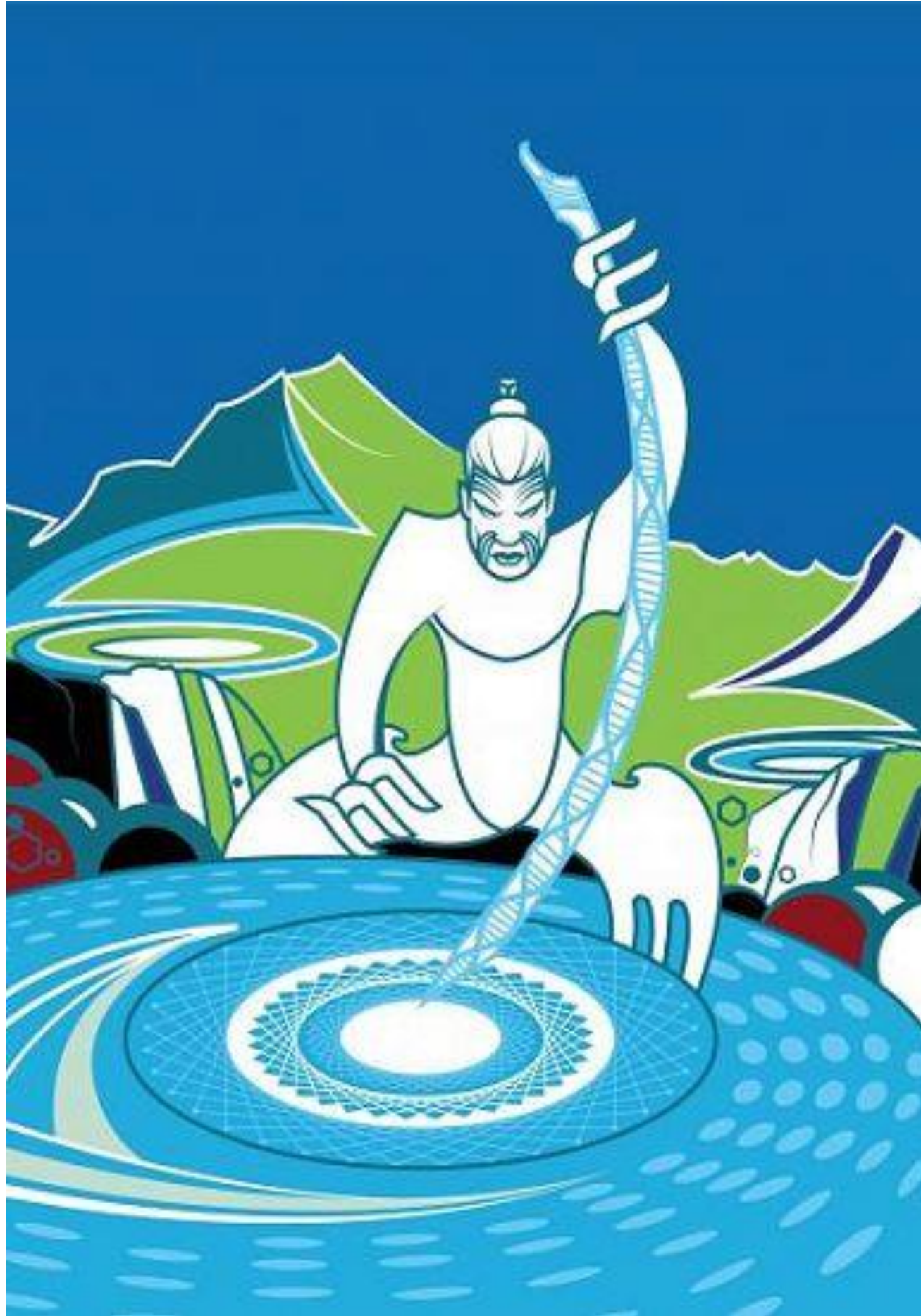
Source: 2017.0130.1, Ngāi Tahu
Archive, Te Kareao.



Rākaihautū digging out the mountain lakes as he travels through the Southern Alps (mixed media), by Brian Flintoff.

Source:

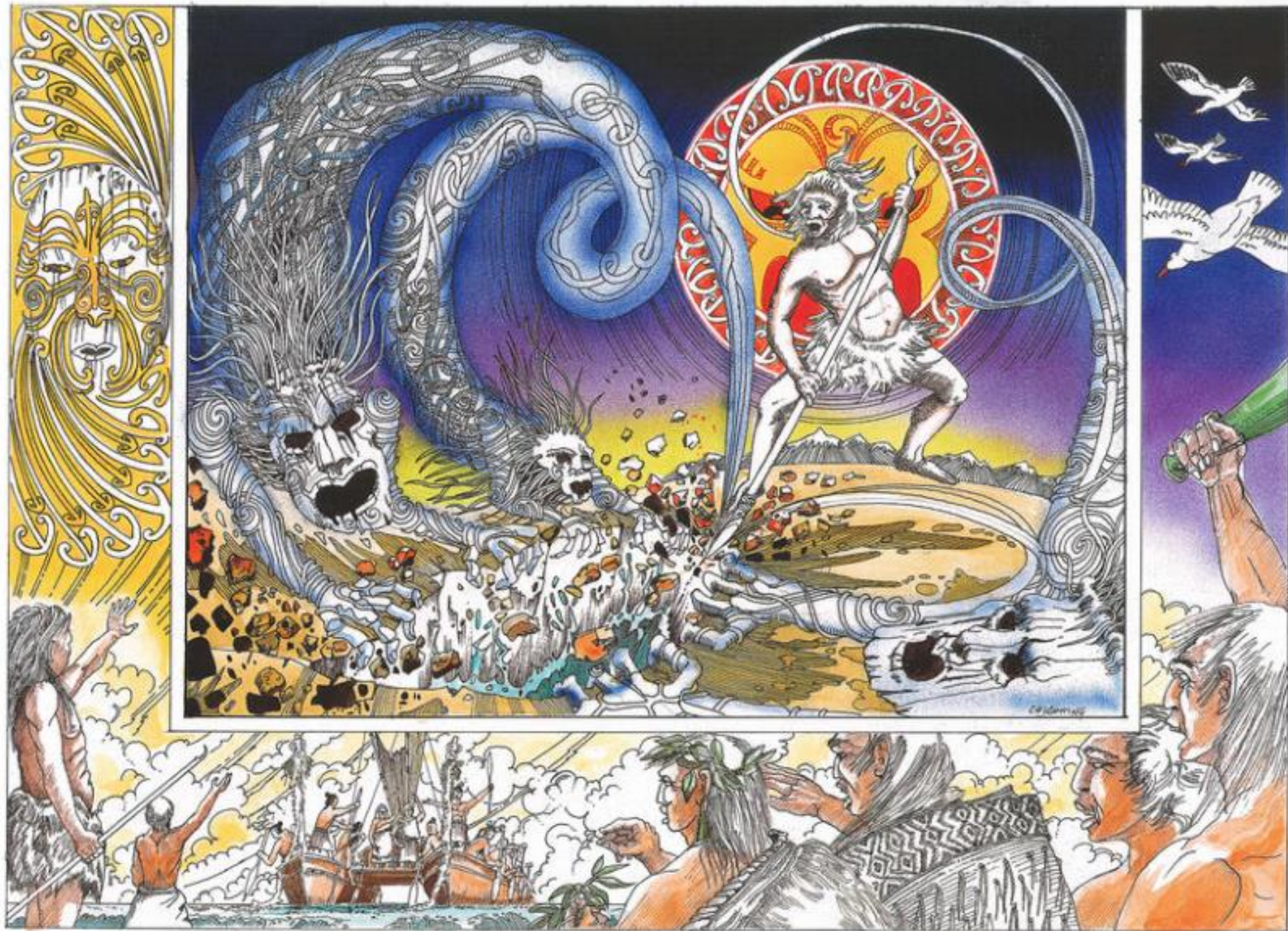
<https://teara.govt.nz/en/artwork/6747/rakaihautu-sculpts-the-land>



Rākaihautū by Rangimarie
Parata Takurua

Source:

[https://rakaihautu.com/a/JN1Bc
CS](https://rakaihautu.com/a/JN1BcCS)



Rākaihautū by Cliff Whiting.

Source:

<https://www.linz.govt.nz/our-work/new-zealand-geographic-board/place-name-stories/maori-oral-history-atlas/rakaihautu-naming-great-lakes-canoes-aoraki>



Kōia te
Mātauraka



Te Ao o Ngā Atua featuring Rākaihautū by Cliff Whiting (1988). Housed at the Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology.

Source:

<https://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/opportunities-and-resources/publications/te-karaka/vibrant-presence/>



Kōia te
Mātauraka

What do symbols mean?

- **Diamond shapes:** pātikitiki (lashing pattern), pātiki (flounder), mahika kai (resource gathering site)
- **Kākahu | cloaks:** ancestors
- **Kō | digging stick:** cultivation
- **Koru patterns:** represent relationships
- **Manu | birds:** navigation, ancestors
- **Mauka | triangles:** ancestors
- **Mere pounamu | club made from greenstone.**
- **Patu | club made from wood or bone**
- **Pāua:** water, sea creatures
- **Waka hourua | boat:** navigation, ancestors
- **Wheke | octopus:** navigation, ancestors
- **Te Rā | the sun:** navigation, ancestors
- **Tohorā | whale:** navigation, ancestors

Arts-based activities

NZC Arts Curriculum Strands

UC: Understanding Arts in context

DI: Developing ideas

CI: Communicating and interpreting

PK: Practical Knowledge

Modelling clay



Amite Sehrawat & Lifelines

Sgraffito



Maui & the Sun, Art with Kathy

Film

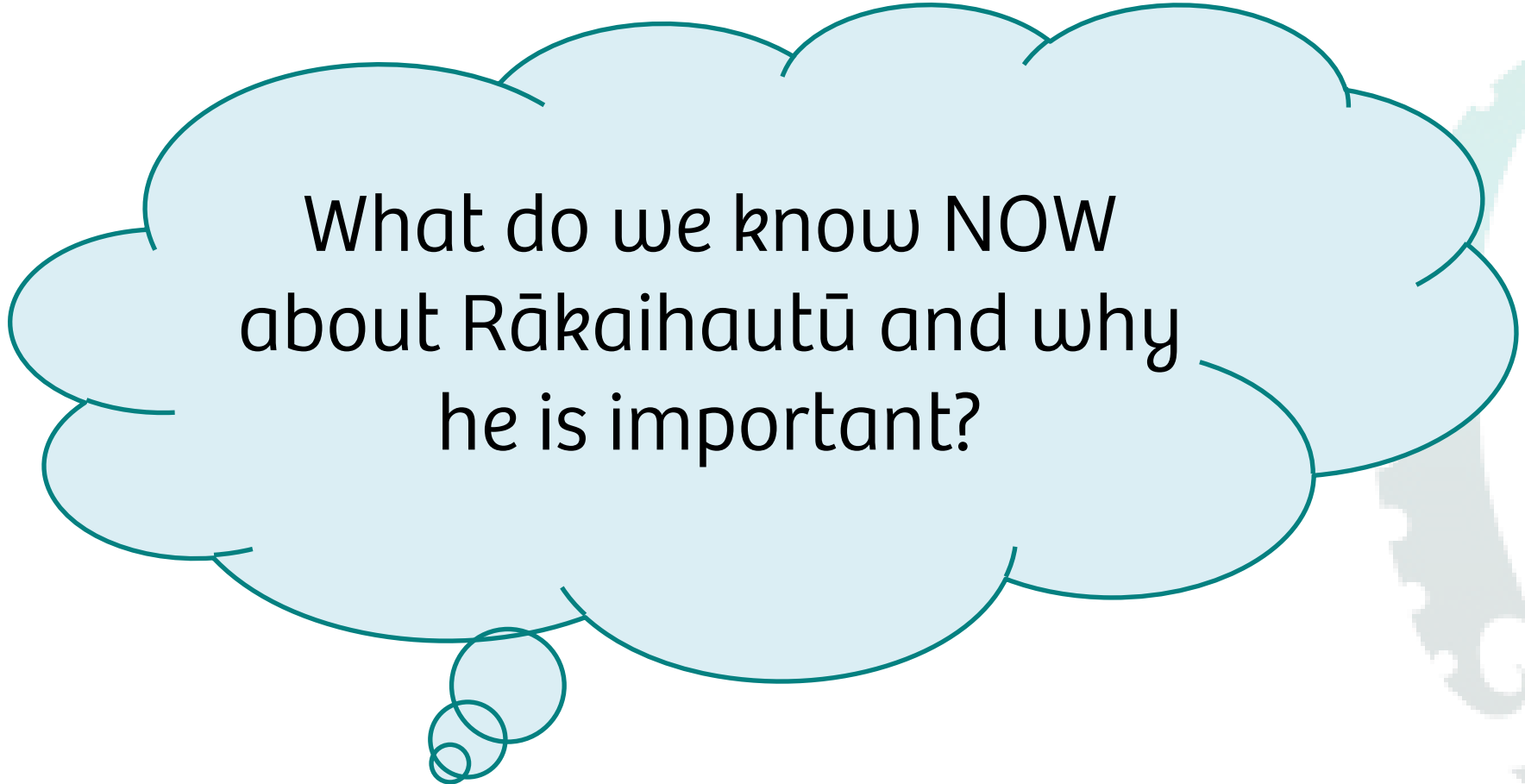


Gilberthorpe Primary School

Collaborative mural



Manchester Street School

A light blue thought bubble with a dark blue outline and two smaller circles at the bottom left. It contains the text: "What do we know NOW about Rākaihautū and why he is important?"

What do we know NOW
about Rākaihautū and why
he is important?



We want to hear from YOU!

**Send us your stories & pictures of
your Rākaihautū creations:**

koiatematauraka@ngaitahu.iwi.nz