

Māori : Indigenous religion and its significance in the 21st century



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Worldview and Education

The Māori is the indigenous religion in Aotearoa, New Zealand, during the colonisation of New Zealand and the introduction of Christian influence, the religion and culture were lost and during the early to mid-1900s with Church missionary society and the British empire.

- Originally school were Anglican-led Māori school, native language.
- In 1843 the school were taught fully in English.
- Lead to many of the traditions dying out



Ancient Māori World (kāpo Māori in te ao tawhito)

The Māori have a strong connect to there creation of the an-cient Māori world, in other religions it would be classed as a creation story or myth. This is seen as disrespectfully.

The way that the Māori pass this knowledge on of the Ancient Māori World is by:

- Song
- Dancing
- Spoken word (kōrero)
- Poems
- Carving

Gods and Goddesses

The creation of the Ancient Māori World is different for each tribe the four main gods and goddesses are:

- Earth mother (Papatūānuku)
- Sky Farther (Ranginui)
- Two sons (Maui and Tāne-mahuta)

Tradition of Ta Moko

Ta Moko is tradition in Māori culture. Each tribe would have there own patterns and designs. it was almost lost to the culture due to Christian influence .

- Men—have full face of Ta Moko. They also have there lower back, and knees.
- Women—traditional had the lip, chin, fore-head , upper lip and nostrils. Until the mid 1900 century. Know women only have the lip and

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