Ngā Mahi a Ngā Tūpuna / The Work of the Ancestors

General Information:

- Te Pane o Mataoho or Mangere Mountain and the whenua (land) surrounding it have supported large and prosperous communities for the past 800 years. The first to settle this area were the Te Waiohua people
- Extensive māra kai (food gardens) were created on the surrounding fertile volcanic soils
- The Manukau Harbour and puna (freshwater springs) awa (streams) and ngāhere (forests) enabled hunting, fishing, and food gathering
- The steep sides of Te Pane o Mataoho and the addition of awa awa (ditches) and taiapa maioro (fence-like palisades) as well as shell ara (pathways) made entering the pā (defended village) undetected and attacking it difficult
- The view from the summit was not only spectacular but also strategic hoariri (enemies) could be seen coming from any direction which is a critical feature for a pā
- Almost everywhere you look on Te Pane o Mataoho, there are humps, hollows, and terraces all signs of those who have lived here before. These signs include tāpapa (garden mounds) used to grow staple foods such as kumara (sweet potato), rua kumara (covered storage pits) for storing foods that were cultivated, hunted, fished, and gathered, tūāpapa (terraced housing sites) which were fenced and included a whare moe (sleeping house) racks for drying fish and a hangi (earth oven) pit for cooking

Vocabulary:

whenua land

māra kai food garden

puna freshwater spring

awa stream ngāhere forest awa awa ditch

taiapa maioro fence-like palisade

ara pathways

pā defended village, fortification

hoariri enemies

tāpapa garden mound kumara sweet potato

rua kumara covered storage pit tūāpapa terraced housing site

whare moe sleeping house hangi earth oven tūpuna ancestors

Inquiry questions:

- How do we know that people once lived on Te Pane o Mataoho?
- Why did the tūpuna (ancestors) choose to live here?
- What do you think "prosperous communities" means & how does it relate to Te Pane o Matoho?

Images:





