

Contents

- MMP poster
- Kate Sheppard
- New Zealand coins
- Parliament buildings
- Suffrage petition
- Auckland Star news article
- 50 dollar banknote
- General or Māori roll
- Citizens' meeting poster
- Students' petition
- Māori electorates
- Voting eligibility
- Vote for me! cartoon



Contents

- Parliament debating chamber
- Three speakers
- Thames local election poster
- MMP pamphlets
- Seats in Parliament
- People in the street
- Netball poster
- Hamilton local election booklet
- 2017 General Election advertisement
- A speaker and a crowd
- Fake news newspaper
- Fake news site
- Ballot boxes
- Rangatira
- Ants working



**I'd rather live in a
democracy with
120 MPs**

**Than a dictatorship
with 99**

This is our one chance to change it.
Vote for better government

MMP



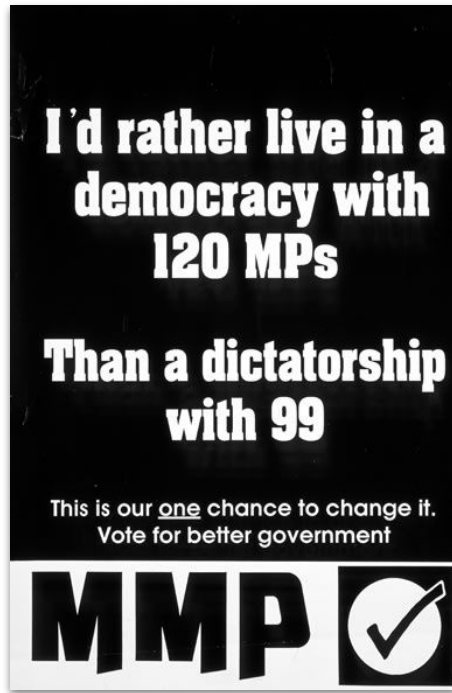


Image: This is a poster from the 1993 referendum campaign. It was designed by supporters of the mixed member proportional system (MMP).

- What is a dictatorship and how is it different from democracy?
- Who is this message from and why?
- What was the result of this referendum?

Source: Alexander Turnbull Library **Reference:** Eph-D-POLITICS-1993







Image: This is a photo of Kate Sheppard taken in 1905.

- Who is Kate Sheppard?
- Why is she considered an important person in the history of New Zealand politics?
- Why is the date 1893 significant in New Zealand?

Source: National Library Reference: 1/2-C-09028-F







Image: This is a photo of New Zealand coins over time. They show New Zealand's Head of State.

- Who is New Zealand's Head of State?
- What role do they play in New Zealand's law making?
- Do you think we should we should become a republic or remain a monarchy?







Image: This photo shows three out of the four buildings of New Zealand's Parliament.

- What are the names of these three buildings?
- What are each of them used for?
- There is a fourth building not shown in this photo. What is it and what is it used for?

Source: CanStockPhoto



To be presented to Parliament at the first Session of 1893.

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members
of the House of Representatives in Parlia-
ment assembled.



HE Petition of the undersigned Women, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, resident in the Colony of New Zealand, humbly sheweth:—



HAT large numbers of Women in the Colony have for several years petitioned Parliament to extend the franchise to them.



HAT the justice of the claim, and the expediency of granting it, was, during the last Session of Parliament, affirmed by both Houses; but, that for reasons not affecting the principle of Women's Franchise, its exercise has not yet been provided for.



HAT if such provision is not made before the next General Election, your petitioners will, for several years, be denied the enjoyment of what has been admitted by Parliament to be a just right, and will suffer a grievous wrong.



HEY therefore earnestly pray your Honourable House to adopt such measures as will enable Women to record their votes for Members of the House of Representatives at the ensuing General Election.



HEY further pray that your Honourable House will pass no Electoral Bill which shall fail to secure to Women this privilege.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

NAME.

ADDRESS.

Mary J. Carpenter
Anne Gilbertson
Susan Clarkson
Julia F. Shelton
Jane F. Smith
Isabella Chaplin
Mary Hansen
Louise Rosendale

Galdhurst
Galdhurst
Hornby
Hornby.
Templeton
Templeton
Templeton
Templeton



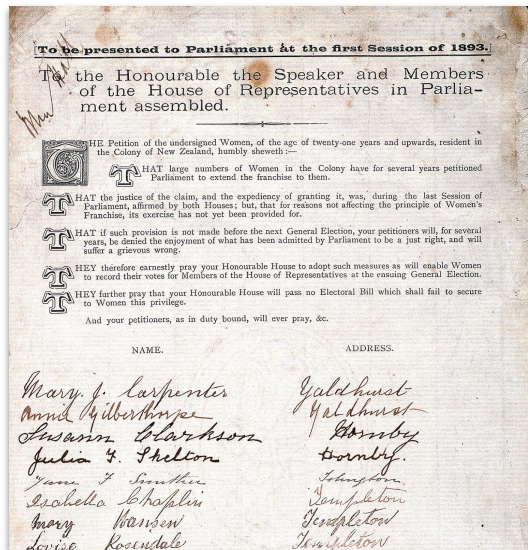


Image: This is a photo of the Suffrage Petition from 1893. It shows the request that was made by tens of thousands of women to the House of Representatives.

- What is a petition?
- Why do people start a petition?
- What is this petition asking for?

Source: Archives New Zealand – Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga
Reference: LE 1, 1893/79



There are no electoral rolls for Maori electorates, and the only records available are those of the general election. These show that Western Maori is the largest electorate. Eastern, with 7099 voters, is next, and Northern, with 5630, third. Southern is a very poor fourth. Already the newly-elected member for Southern Maori, Mr. E. T. Tirikatene, has given notice of a question asking for an overhaul of the Act, especially in regard to the system of voting. It is almost universally recognised that there are many difficulties in the conduct of Maori elections, and that several anomalies appear in the Act. One apparent defect is that the Chatham Islands, which for European purposes are part of the Lyttelton electorate, are portion of Western Maori, a North Island seat, for the purposes of the Maori elections. Added emphasis is given to this when it is recognised that Western Maori is the largest Maori electorate, and Southern Maori is the smallest.



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Image: This is an excerpt from the Auckland Star newspaper on 29 October 1932.

- What is the main issue discussed in the article?
- What is a Māori electorate?
- How are the boundaries of an electorate decided?

Source: Papers Past **Reference:** Auckland Star, Volume LXIII, issue 257, 29 October 1932







Image: This is a photo of one side of a New Zealand \$50 note. There are images on the note that have significance to New Zealand.

- Who is the man on this New Zealand \$50 note and why is he honoured in this way?
- What does rangatira mean? What makes a good rangatira?
- What are the other images on the note, and why are they there?
- What would you put on a bank note to represent New Zealand?

Source: Reserve Bank, Flickr





**Māu tonu e kōwhiri.
Now is your time to choose.**

If you're Māori and 18 or over, it's time again to make a simple but important choice. Do you want to be on the Māori Roll or the General Roll? You won't get to choose again until 2024, so it's worth thinking about. The Māori Electoral Option runs from 3 April – 2 August 2018.

To find out more, go to
maorioption.org.nz, call 0800 36 76 56
or visit facebook.com/maorioption





Image: This is promotional material from 2018. It advertises the right of Māori to choose which electoral roll they want to be registered on.

- What is an electoral roll?
- What is its purpose?
- Why might someone choose to be on the Māori roll?

Source: Electoral Commission



Citizens' Meeting

AT

Opera House,
Sunday, 9th

Facts of the Dispute from
a Citizen's Viewpoint.

Prominent Wellington Citizens
will Speak.

Waterside Workers' Band will Play.

Collection for Strikers' Wives and Children.

"Workers" Print. 5000/11/13-514.



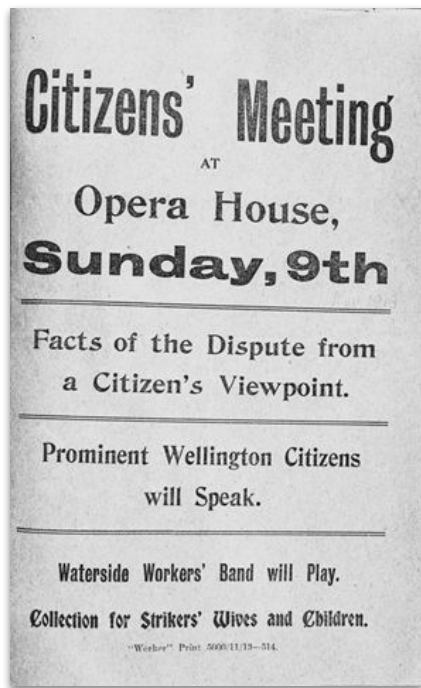


Image: This is a poster advertising an upcoming public meeting to discuss a general strike by wharf workers. They wanted the Government to “withdraw all armed troops at once.”

- Why do people come together to discuss an issue?
- What actions might be decided on in a meeting to get their voices heard by, and acted on, by government?
- Can you think of other examples in New Zealand’s history where people came together to discuss an issue that they wanted the Government to address?

Source: Alexander Turnbull Library **Reference:** PUBL-0062-02





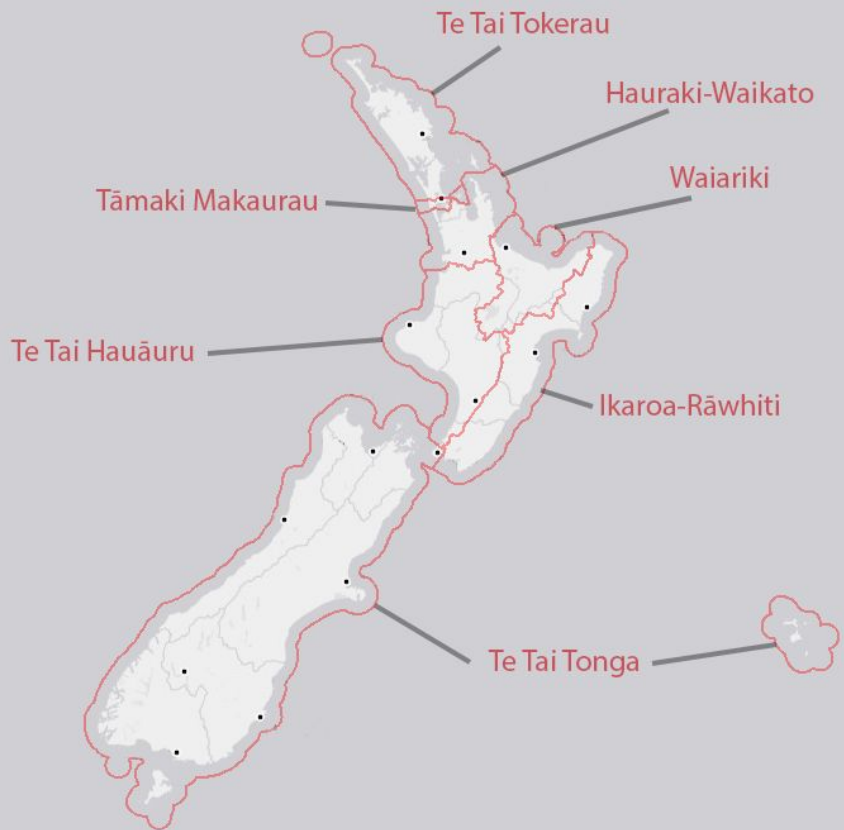


Image: This is a photo from 1980. It shows Māori pupils of Wellington Girls' College with a petition they created themselves.

- What is a petition?
- What does this petition ask for?
- How many people signed this petition?
- What kind of petition would you start at your school?

Source: National Library **Reference:** EP/1980/2467/24A-F





Māori Electorates 2020



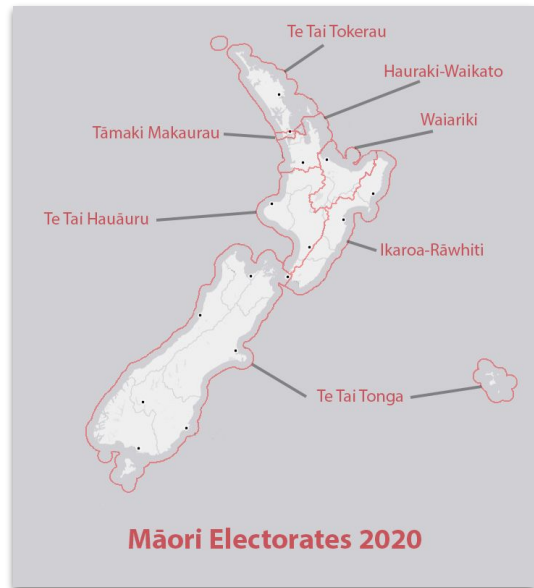


Image: This is a map of New Zealand showing the names and boundaries of the Māori electorates in 2020.

- What is an electorate?
- Why are some electorates larger than others?
- Do electorates ever change?
- Which electorate do you belong to?

Source: Stats NZ Geographic Boundary Viewer (This work is based on/includes Stats NZ's data which are licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.)





**VOTING
WĀHI PŌTI**





Image: A general election voting sign with photos of four people, all in New Zealand.

- Which people in these photos do you think can vote?
- How did you decide who you think can vote?
- What determines whether a person can vote in New Zealand?

Source: iStock and the Electoral Commission







Image: This is a political cartoon showing two people being approached by people with signs saying "Vote for me!"

- What is the message of this image?
- Who are the people with the signs?
- What are the people in the middle doing? Why?





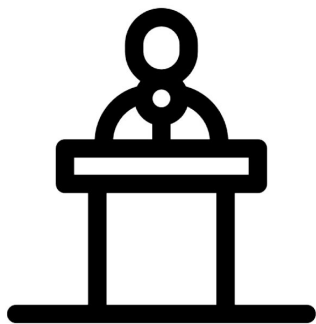
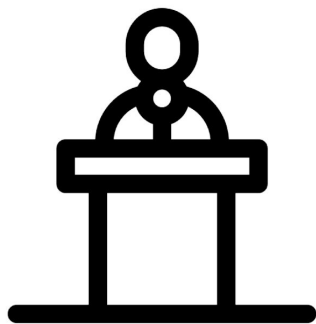
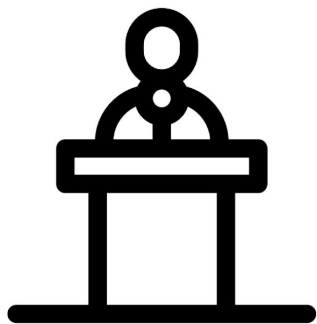
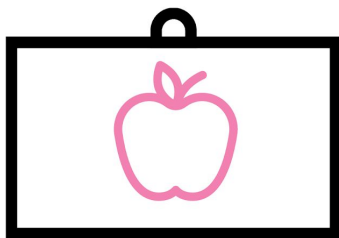
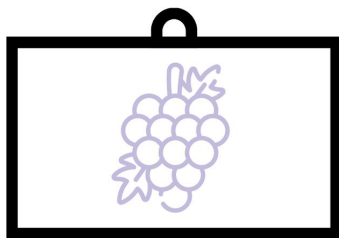


Image: This is a photo showing the inside of the debating chamber of New Zealand's House of Representatives in Parliament Buildings, Wellington.

- Who sits in the very front of the chamber (in the place where this photo is taken)?
- Who sits in the seats closest to the front of the chamber? Why?
- Who are the people up in the gallery? Why are they there?

Source: National Library **Reference:** EP/1996/0555/36A-F





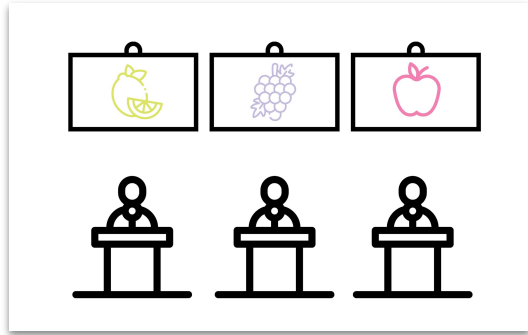


Image: This image shows three people standing at lecterns on a stage facing an audience. Each of the three people on the stage have their own sign hanging above them.

- What do you think the different signs represent?
- Why are there multiple signs instead of one flag for all three people?
- Which system of government do you think this image represents?

Source: Freepik and Darius Dan



LOCAL ELECTIONS 2019

INFRASTRUCTURE
SPORTS FACILITIES **ROADS** DRINKING WATER
PARKS AFFORDABLE RATES
RUBBISH AND RECYCLING
QUALITY CLEAN ENVIRONMENT
SERVICES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



*What's important
to your community?*





Image: This is a District Council poster advertising the 2019 Local Elections. It highlights some of the things that are decided and actioned by local government.

- What are local elections?
- What are the three different forms of government in New Zealand? What are they responsible for?
- Have there been any decisions made by your local government that you feel were great decisions? If so, why?

Source: Thames Coromandel District Council



FPP HAS OBVIOUS ANOMALIES AND UNFAIRNESS

has simply not been thought through and is even worse. Has anybody (including Peter Shirlcliffe) thought the following through? If so, they are certainly not mentioning it.

A National Party Member is Seized during his Party Behaviour. They visit Atlanta, learn what the
 answer they say. CA. Seized. But they will allow them to visit to the National. Unfortunately, just as the Party
 will be in alignment with the very role of the Party. But they will not want to be in the Party. They will not want to be in the Party.
 both ways needed. Who are we looking for? Who are we looking for? THIS IS THE QUESTION.
 As if this would work they will stand in both sections. This needs to be. Take you back. Thank you. Mr. & Mrs.
 and the party is in the National.
 How will a Party get out of its dead end on a Party. Let's see. It is a case. Prime Minister. Prime Minister. Prime Minister.
 members - they always remember the young years and will just come from there. They will never go. And we see the
 voters will be able to do nothing about it. It has not been even accountable to an election. The Public should have a
 role in the Party itself - OR THEY CAN BE HARMED.
 The more the electoral seats Parties win, the less can they get on the percentage of votes - SOLUTION is
 to have a Party that is not in the National.

	Seats Won	% of Vote	% of Vote Allocation of Seats	Party Seats	Total
NAT	36	40	40	12	48
LAB	21	32	36	17	38
ALLIANCE	3	18	18	18	19
NZ FIRST	1	13	16	16	16
	61	100	100	63	123

1. The Party with the largest vote will send Party lists – GRAY, 2nd and 4th Party can Govern the country from both sessions – Left and Right. WHAT? A SHAMALIS. We elect Governors to Govern, damn it! I realize hard and unpopular decisions – not vote eating back of back room deals in smoke filled powder rooms, by power playing politicians.

2. MMP could get 44.999%, PPP 50.001%, I vote difference and we end up with PPP for decades. There should be a 1% vote difference for either to win or no vote split at election.

3. Did you know that the number of MPs under MMP could reach 130 or even 140???. There is no maximum of 120. No room to explain here.

4. Nobody has mentioned the potential by-election fiasco under MMP.

WHAT'S THE POINT OF THIS AD???

*It is 100 years since women
gained the vote.*

It is 60 years since the first woman was elected to Parliament

We have only 15 women MPs,
and 82 men MPs.

Women are still on the fringe of government.

Women make up over 50% of the population. In a democracy, all the people should be fairly represented.

Make Your Vote Count: Vote MMP

This leaflet has been produced jointly by:

Women's Electoral Lobby

PO Box 11-285, Wellington
Phone: 04-562-8992, Fax 04-475-3552

and

The Electoral Reform Coalition
PO Box 38-758, Petone
Wellington: Ph 04-471-1009, Fax 471-1011
Auckland: Ph 378-8500

Donations welcome



"The crudity and unfairness of the present method of election ... and our clumsy system of voting still goes on sending men to Parliament for whom only a minority of their constituents have voted, leaving the majority quite unrepresented. As a representative system it is a sham, a delusion, and a snare to the unthinking"

- Kate Sheppard,
Address to the National Council of Women, 1902

Proportional representation was proposed by the suffragists in 1893. In 1993 we can now vote for MMP.

Women and Men

Did you know...

Voting for change will have far reaching consequences for our country. This vote represents the most important constitutional decision most of us will ever make.

MPP would increase the number of MPs to a minimum of 120. These additional MPs would cost at least an extra \$4.7 million per year*. This figure does not even include hidden costs such as extra superannuation schemes and

†Special Parliamentary Service (August 1997)

More MPs. More Costs.

The Electoral Reform Coalition

The ERC is a non-profit society. It was formed in 1986 to campaign for a better



MMP: Did you know?

The Most Important Electoral
Decision You'll Ever Make.

In this year's re
be voting t
First

Member

*The Royal Commission on
the Electoral System*

In 1984 the government set up a Royal Commission to study our voting system. It was chaired by the Honourable Mr Justice Wallace.

After a \$2 million, 2-year study, the Commission unanimously recommended MMP as "the best voting system for New Zealand's present and future needs." It said that MMP was fairer, it could give us better government, and should give all New Zealanders fair representation in parliament.

Why MMP has 120 MPs

The Royal Commission argued for more MPs whatever the voting system. More MPs means fewer mistakes in law making, less power for Cabinet, and better representation for the people. Parliament agreed. But only for MMP.



A collage featuring a comic strip panel on the left. The panel shows a character with a beard and a crown-like headpiece, with a speech bubble that says "BEHOLD THE 'FUTUREST' DOG." Above this, another speech bubble says "AIE!". To the left of the character is a large, stylized "O!!". Overlaid on the right side of the collage is a large, bold, diagonal banner with the text "Vote for a better Future" and "MMP" in large, bold, black letters. Below "MMP" is the text "Member Pro" in a smaller font.

MMP
Member Propo

Mixed-Me... ing

...no effect
...for life
...get no seats
...the party with
...election

eratic
ment
ar changes forced on New
aters by a few powerful
ians in cabinet
oken promises
or example, increased
unemployment....health a
ducation charges witho

at the issue





Image: This image shows a collection of campaign materials for and against MMP.

- What is MMP?
- Under MMP, what are the two ways a political party gets to form the new government?
- What is FPP? And why did New Zealand change to MMP?





=



**This proportion of
the party votes**

**The same proportion of
seats in Parliament**



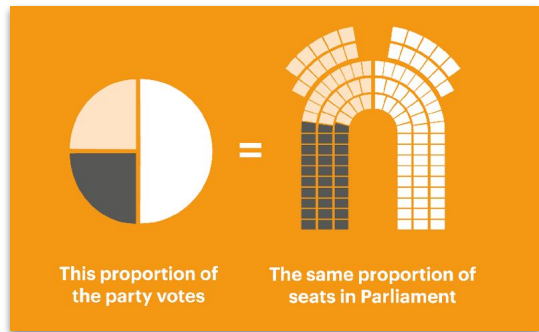


Image: This illustration shows that parties with the biggest share of the party vote will get more seats in Parliament.

- What does this image illustrate in regard to New Zealand general elections?
- What is a “party vote”? What other type of vote do we get in New Zealand general elections?
- Why would you want your party to get the most seats in Parliament?







Image: This is a photo of a crowd of people in a city.

- How do the people in this picture look different from each other? How do they look the same?
- Many will have different beliefs and values to other groups of people. Why do people have different beliefs and values?
- How does New Zealand try to give people with different beliefs and values a say in how the country is run?

Source: iStock



**YOUTH
ADVISORY
GROUP**



**NETBALL NEW ZEALAND AND
YOUR ZONE ARE RECRUITING FOR
YOUTH ADVISORY MEMBERS NOW!**

**Want your VOICE
to be heard?**

**INPUT into
the decisions of
NNZ**

**REPRESENT
Young Netballers**



**For more information
refer to www.mynetball.co.nz/YAG**



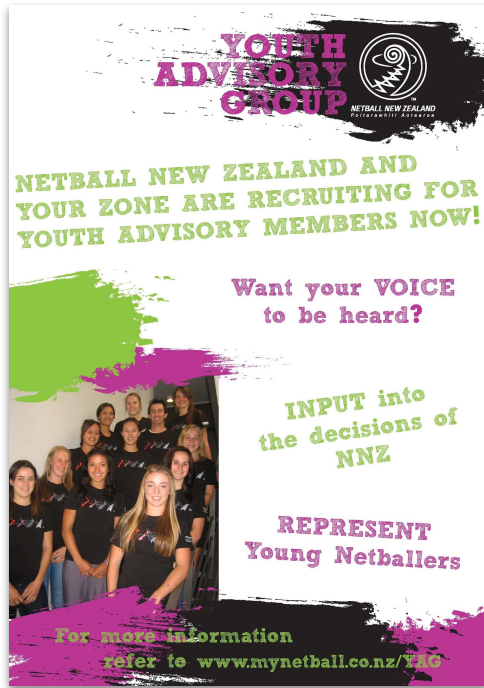


Image: This is a Netball New Zealand poster from 2013 advertising for youth to join a Youth Advisory Group.

- Who is this poster aimed at?
- Why would Netball New Zealand want youth to have a say?
- How do you think they choose people for the Youth Advisory Group?

Source: Netball New Zealand and Netball Central Zone



FAQs

SHARE YOUR VOICE. SHAPE YOUR CITY.



Stand! | Vote!

YOUR Share your voice.
Shape your city.
NEIGHBOURHOOD
[Hamilton.govt.nz/elections](https://hamilton.govt.nz/elections)

 **Hamilton**
City Council
Te Kaunihera o Kirikiriroa



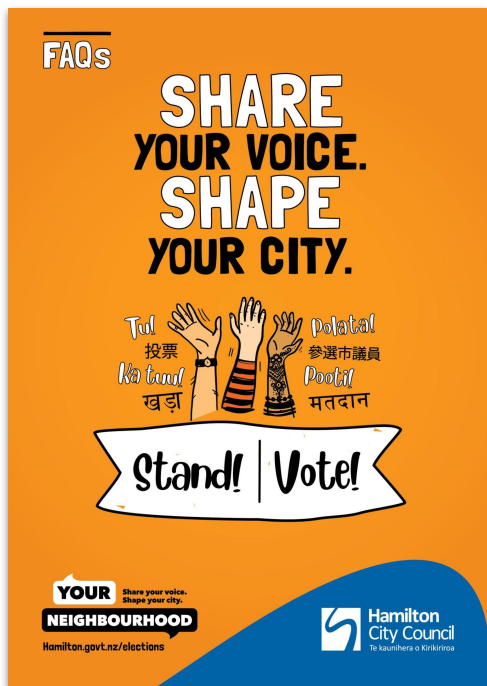


Image: This is the front cover of a booklet. It gives information to people who want to stand in the 2019 Hamilton local election.

- What does it mean when it says: “Share your voice”? How can someone “Shape a city”?
- Why is it important to vote in your local elections?
- Have there been any decisions made by your local government that you feel were great decisions? If so, why?

Source: Hamilton City Council





*Have your say
this September.*

ELECTIONS
ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri





Image: These are two images from the Electoral Commission advertising the 2017 General Election.

- What does it mean when it says “Have your say”?
- What other ways are there to have your voice heard on issues important to you?
- Find a local example of one of the ways people have their voices heard. What was the issue? How were they making their voice heard? Were they successful?

Source: Electoral Commission







Image: This is an image a person standing at a lectern in front of lots of people.

- What do you think this is an image of? Who do you think the people in the image are?
- What qualities do you think leaders should have?
- How are leaders chosen in your school? In a sports club? In our country? In other countries?
- Do you think there is a fair and unfair way to choose leaders?

Source: iStock







Image: This is a photo of a person reading a newspaper called The Daily, with the headline Fake News.

- Where do you and your family members get information about what is happening in the world around you?
- What is fake news?
- How could fake news affect the outcome of a general or local election?
- Has this happened anywhere?

Source: iStock







Image: This is an image of a laptop with a news article inside it. On the laptop is a magnifying glass with a label on the handle that says “facts”.

- Where might you find fake news about politics and elections?
- What are some clues you can look out for that something might be fake news?
- Where should you go for reliable information?

Source: iStock







Image: This is a photo of a person placing their vote into a ballot box.

- Have you ever had to vote for a person to be the leader of something?
- Did they win? Did they do a good job? What might have happened if someone else had won the vote?
- Why is it important that everyone eligible to vote in general elections participates?
- What could happen if they do not vote? How long will they have to wait before they get another chance to vote for their chosen leader?



Kanohi matara

Visionary



Kaimahi

Worker



He kaikōtuitui

Networker



Kaiwhakarite

Manager

Kaitiaki

Guardian

Kaiarataki

Advocate





Image: This image has portraits of various rangatira. They are surrounded by the different roles of a good rangatira.

- What is a rangatira?
- How is a rangatira elected to Parliament?
- Why is it important for Māori to have rangatira in Parliament?

Source: Chris Hipkins, Flickr; Alexander Turnbull Library (**Reference:** PAColl-5584-58); Reserve Bank, Flickr







Image: This is a photo of a colony of ants working together on two leaves.

- What do you think the ants are doing? And why do you think they are doing it?
- How would a single ant get to the other leaf if it was on its own?
- What is more effective? Working together or alone?
- How does this relate to people in society?

