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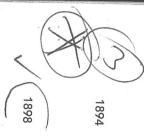
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1902

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

Zealand bailed out from bankruptcy. employers and employees. The Bank of New Arbitration Act enforces arbitration between

kind in the world. The Old Age Pensions Act is passed, the first of its

from 6495 who served. Britain in the war against the Boers in South Africa. New Zealand becomes the first colony to sign up for The war lasts four years, costs 228 New Zealand lives

The Cook Islands are incorporated within New Zealand, invited to join, remains a separate nation. The six Australian colonies federated but New

Seddon's Liberal Party wins a fifth term by 47 seats to than 'Premier'. 19 and he officially becomes 'Prime Minister' rather

match, to Wales. first All Black side visits Britain, losing only one landslide, with 55 seats to the Opposition's 15. The Seddon's Liberal Party wins the election by a

until Sir Joseph Ward assumes the leadership. Seddon dies at sea, returning from a trip to Australia. William Hall-Jones briefly heads the Liberal Ministry

New Zealand, designated a Dominion, ceases to be

Wellington. The Main Trunk railway line links Auckland and

military training introduced. William Massey announces the Opposition group he leads will be called the Reform Party. Compulsory

Robert Falcon Scott leaves Port Chalmers for his fatal trip to Antarctica. Trades and Labour Council conference. Captain The first New Zealand Labour Party is born at a

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

Population passes one million

days later Massey is Prime Minister. Miners' strike at vote with Massey on a no-confidence motion. Four when five members cross the floor of the House to The Liberal Party's twenty-one years in power ends

although some strikers hold out until the following 'Massey's Cossacks'. The 'Red Feds' are defeated, constables', help work the wharves and are tagged young farmers on horseback become 'special Labour begins in support of a watersiders' stoppage, A general strike called by the United Federation of

general election. Massey's Reform Party wins office by two seats in a of troops sails to Samoa and wrests it from Germany. Expeditionary Force leaves for Egypt. A contingent World War I breaks out in Europe, and New Zealand

part in the eight-month Gallipoli campaign, in which 2721 of them die and 4752 are wounded A wartime coalition government of the Reform and Liberal parties is formed. New Zealand troops take

left-wing fragments at a conference in Wellington. A new New Zealand Labour Party is formed from

prohibition movement. measure as political pressure mounts from the o'clock closing of hotels is introduced as a wartime the Battle of Passchendale, and 2100 are wounded New Zealand loses 640 men killed in one day of Conscription includes Maori for the first time. Six

by-elections. New Zealand troops fight in the Battle by Peter Fraser and Robert Semple who win seats in Labour Party leader Harry Holland wins the Grey Parliamentary seat and within a few months is joined

A referendum on prohibition wins on the day in New

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1917

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1918

A referendum on prohibition wins on the day in New

1919

TIMELINE 229

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	1877	10/0	1875	1873	1872	(1869				1868		1867		1864 1864		1861
Harry Atkinson is defeated. Education Act provides free secondary schooling.	Grey becomes Premier, leading his Liberal Party, after a 'Continuous Ministry' led by Fox Vocal and	A one-man, one-vote bill introduced by Sir George Grey, now an MP is defeated. Voters still need a broberty qualification	Parliament abolishes the provinces from 1876.	Westland becomes a province separate from Canterbury.	Two Maori appointed to the Legislative Council.	Government Life Insurance Office set up by Parliament.	colonial forces harassing him.	and ports infrastructure. Te Kooti escapes from the Chatham Islands on <i>Rifleman</i> and sails to Gisborne where he soon begins a guerrilla campaign against	of massive borrowing from overseas to finance immigration and the creation of a railways to be seen to finance.	William Fox becomes Premier and Julius Vogel, his	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Hokitika: Westland has become the centre of a second major gold rush.	Four Maori seats in Parliament are created. Post Office Savings Bank opens first branches in	The General Assembly moves to Wellington, which was declared the new capital the previous year.	British troops are involved in the Waikato war against Maori, fighting battles at Rangiriri, Orakau and Gate Pa	is arranged with Maori in Taranaki and Grey begins to move against Waikato Maori.	Gabriel Read discovers gold in Gabriel's Gully, Central Otago, and sparks the first major gold rush. George Grey starts another term as Governor after
1893	1892	1890	1889		1887		1886	1884	1882			1881	1879			1878
Richard John Seddon is Premier following the death of Ballance. Women gain the vote, the first in the world to do so.	Polynesian Society holds its inaugural meeting. The New Zealand Rugby Football Union is formed.	the general election.	The principle of one-man-one-vote is established.	Temperance Union begins organising a vigorous campaign for women's suffrage.	previously an international tourist attraction.	people and destroys the Pink and White Terraces,	Mt Tarawera erupts kills more than one bundled	The depression continues, and unemployed demonstrate in Auckland. Emigration from New Zealand to Australia and the United States.	Dunedin sails from Port Chalmers for London with the first New Zealand shipment of frozen meat.	arrested.	The quota was amended over the years and finally abolished by the first Labour Government. Parihaka attacked and passive resistance leader Te Whiti	An electoral country quota is introduced to give rural areas a 33.3 per cent weighting in general classics.	Grey's government defeated as a long, intractable depression develops.	the support of some conservatives, particularly John Hall. Railway between Christchurch and Dunedin opened.	support in both the House and Legislative Council. A campaign to extend the suffrage continues with	Grey and Sir Robert Stout introduce a bill to give suffrage for all men over twenty-one. Suffrage for women ratepayers is abandoned after caining

226 A SHORT HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND

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224 A SH		1842	1841				1840		1838		1837	
A SHORT HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND	replacement governor arrives. Governor Robert FitzRoy takes up his appointment	Governor Hobson dies in Auckland and is succeeded by Willoughby Shortland as Administrator until a	The first settlers arrive in New Plymouth in March aboard the William Bryan. The first settlers arrive in Nelson in October aboard the Whitby, Will Watch and Arrow.	claim to have bought the South Island and Stewart Island from Maori for £500.	under Governor Hobson, separate from NSW, and Auckland is selected as the capital. Aurora, the first New Zealand Company migrant ship, arrives at Port	within his jurisdiction. Lieutenant-Governor Hobson, after seven days of negotiations with Maori chiefs in the Bay of Islands, signs the Treaty of Waitangi on behalf of the Queen, and fifty Maori leaders sign on behalf of their people. Hobson claims British sovereignty over all of New Zealand, and within a few months the country becomes a Crown Colony	Company. The Nanto-Bordelaise Company is authorised by the French Government to carry eighty colonists to New Zealand. Governor Gipps formally includes New Zealand	to negotiate with Maori for New Zealand sovereignty. The New Zealand Company advance vessel, Tory, arrives and William Wakefield takes possession of arrives and William Wakefield takes possession of the New Zealand	Catholic Bishop Jean Pompallier arrives to establish a mission in the Bay of Islands. a mission in the Bay of Islands. Captain William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, is instructed by the British Government	Samuel Marsden leaves for Sydney after his lost visit to New Zealand, twenty-three years after he first arrived.	The New Zealand Association, forerunner of the New Zealand Company, is formed in London.	
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	1860	1856	1855	1854	1853		(850	7848		1844		