

Appendix D:

Civics, Treaty and Citizenship Education

List of resources and history

Civics and citizenship education in New Zealand

In 2005 the Constitutional Arrangements Select Committee recommended the fostering of greater understanding of our constitutional arrangements through improved civics and citizenship education in schools, in order to give young people the knowledge and skills to become responsible and engaged citizens.⁶⁹ In its response the Government agreed that more should be done to continue to improve civics and citizenship education in schools. The response noted that:

In 2000, the Ministry of Education initiated a stocktake of the New Zealand curriculum. The stocktake concluded that there should be more emphasis in the curriculum on citizenship (local, national and global).

In March 2003, the Government agreed to the establishment of the New Zealand Curriculum Project to address the recommendations in the stocktake report. This project is redeveloping the national curriculum so that the values, understandings and competencies for New Zealand students are clearly articulated and there is clear focus on the quality of teaching. Through this process citizenship education will be made more explicit in the national curriculum. Schools will be consulted in 2006 and the new curriculum will be implemented in 2007.

Strengthening citizenship education in schools is one way that the Government can ensure that young people have the knowledge needed to become responsible and engaged citizens. The Government is also committed to continuing to assess what more it can do in other forums to strengthen civic awareness among our young people, for example, celebrations of national events, open days at courts and citizenship ceremonies.

The 2007 curriculum acknowledges the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, the bicultural foundations of Aotearoa New Zealand and the need to ensure that young people have the knowledge to become responsible and engaged citizens. The social studies curriculum in particular provides the opportunity for students to 'explore how societies work and how they themselves can participate and take action as critical, informed and responsible citizens' (page 17) and 'develop the knowledge and skills to enable them to: better understand, participate in, and contribute to the local, national, and global communities in which they live and work' (page 30).

In 2008 the Commission for Financial Literacy and Retirement Income launched a national strategy for financial literacy. In Australia and the United Kingdom, financial literacy is linked with the concept of the citizenship on the basis that it enables people to have a voice both as consumers and as citizens.

⁶⁹ *Inquiry to Review New Zealand's Existing Constitutional Arrangements*, Report of the Constitutional Arrangements Committee (2005). The ACT New Zealand member on the committee dissented from public education proposals which he considered 'susceptible to partisan promotion.'

New Zealand's performance in civics education was found to be mixed in a study published by the Ministry of Education in July 2012.⁷⁰ In particular:

- teachers had a moderate level of confidence teaching topics linked with legal, political and constitutional issues
- Year 9 social studies classrooms tended to focus on topics of social justice including gender equality, care for the environment, and rights and responsibilities, with less focus on the workings of institutions supporting civil society
- a survey of 123 principals found that the top three (of 10) aims for civic and citizenship education in New Zealand were:
 - promoting students' critical and independent thinking
 - promoting knowledge of citizens' rights and responsibilities
 - promoting students' participation in the local community
- the report concluded that it was unclear whether there was a consistent view across New Zealand schools about what civics and citizenship education should entail. Overall, schools aligned most closely with a goal of developing 'personally responsible citizens' and, to a lesser extent, 'participatory citizens'.

In July 2013 the Government announced,⁷¹ in response to the Justice and Electoral Select Committee's report on the 2011 election, that it would consider:

- requesting the Electoral Commission to liaise with the Ministry of Education on the feasibility of, including resourcing implications, incorporating ongoing comprehensive civics education into the New Zealand school curriculum
- supporting the Electoral Commission to expand the public civics education programme, resources permitting.

One of the Electoral Commission's statutory functions is to 'promote public awareness of electoral matters by means of the conduct of education and information programmes or by other means' (section 5(c) Electoral Act 1993). The Electoral Commission's participation strategy for 2014⁷² includes three key streams of work to address this statutory obligation:

- starting a national discussion on the implications of declining voter participation
- providing public information and education resources that facilitate participation
- research on what affects participation.

⁷⁰ *Participating and Contributing? The Role of School and Community in Supporting Civic and Citizenship Education* is an analysis based upon the work of the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS).

⁷¹ www.beehive.govt.nz/release/government-responds-2011-election-report

⁷² www.elections.org.nz/voters/participation-2014-and-beyond

Māori medium education

Te Marautanga o Aotearoa, the Māori medium curriculum, is not a direct translation of the English medium curriculum, but sets the direction for learning in a Māori context from a tangata whenua perspective. It recognises that Māori ways of learning are essential to Māori medium education.

The development of a national Māori medium curriculum started in late 1992 when the Ministry of Education began to contract individual Māori educationalists to co-ordinate writing groups for each of the seven learning areas then recognised under the national curriculum.⁷³

In drafting Te Marautanga the goals were for Māori within the education system to:

- be able to live as Māori
- be healthy, wealthy and successful
- actively participate as citizens of the world without sacrificing their Māori identity.

During 2008 and 2010 the Māori medium schools focused on the implementation of Te Marautanga. Its recent implementation presents a good opportunity for the development of resources that align with its core objectives. The Panel's existing resources may support the development of appropriate resources for Māori medium education.

In addition, some schools are developing their own curriculum. For example, Te Rūnanganui o ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa is currently developing Te Marautanga Aho Matua.

⁷³ www.nzcer.org.nz/system/files/nga-wawata-o-nga-whanau-wharekura.pdf

Existing teaching resources and accessible information about our constitution

Overview of resources

'On the Constitution of New Zealand: An Introduction to the Foundations of the Current Form of Government', by The Rt Hon Sir Kenneth Keith, *Cabinet Manual* (1990, updated 2008), www.cabinetmanual.cabinetoffice.govt.nz/introduction

'Constitution', www.teara.govt.nz/en/constitution

Legal studies curriculum guides for senior secondary students

Under the legal studies programme students explore the role of law in society and New Zealand's laws and legal system. Law and the systems that support it are dynamic; they impact on and are influenced by the cultural, moral, ethical, environmental, political, social and economic values of the day.

To be informed citizens, young people need an understanding of the concepts, principles, and processes that provide the foundations for our legal system and of the issues that confront it. Legal studies offer students the opportunity to gain such understanding in a New Zealand and a global context.

In legal studies students explore major issues such as citizenship, cultural diversity, our country's bicultural foundation, sustainability and the environment, and work and enterprise.

<http://seniorsecondary.tki.org.nz/Social-sciences/Legal-studies>

www.lawaccess.govt.nz

LawAccess provides easy-to-read information on areas of New Zealand law where people often experience problems. The site is a starting point to search for information about the law and legal issues. Includes a section on Law, Government and Rights.

www.lawaccess.govt.nz/Category/6-Law,-Government-and-Rights

DecisionMaker 2006

Provides a comprehensive overview of government processes and decision-making.

Worksheets for Years 9-12.

www.decisionmaker.co.nz/guide2003/education/educationindex18july.html

Citizens Advice Bureau

Information pages on New Zealand Government processes, an introduction to specific laws, legal services, Treaty of Waitangi, citizenship and immigration, courts, rights of the individual, law enforcement.

www.cab.org.nz

YouthLaw

YouthLaw offers nationwide free education sessions to groups of children and young people or those working with them. It also offers schools assistance with curriculum implementation in the following areas:

- human rights elements of the New Zealand curriculum
- legal and citizenship elements of the New Zealand curriculum.

Māori medium resources

The Ministry of Education manages a catalogue of resources for Māori medium schools. Some of the resources on Māori constitutional topics include:

- *Te Wharekura* journals 47, 77, 85, www.tki.org.nz/r/Maori/wharekura/index_m.html
- hard copy resources *Ngā Tongi o Tawhiao* (Tāwhiao's Prophetic Sayings) and *Te Kauhanganui o Tāwhiao* (Tāwhiao's Parliament).

Constitutional Advisory Panel

The Constitutional Advisory Panel was appointed by the Government to lead a conversation with New Zealanders about our constitutional arrangements. The Constitution Conversation ran from February to July 2013. The Panel reports to Ministers at the end of 2013 on New Zealanders' views and whether further work is desirable. During the Constitution Conversation, the Panel published a set of information resources about this country's existing constitutional arrangements including:

- *New Zealand's Constitution: The conversation so far* – a description of the current arrangements and a summary of the discussions leading up to the Panel's work
- a set of information booklets, factsheets, perspectives cards and quizzes about the topics under consideration in English and te reo Māori.

The information resources can be downloaded from the Panel's website: www.ourconstitution.org.nz and www.kaupapature.org.nz.

The Panel also commissioned a set of teaching resources to support teachers to use the information resources developed for the Conversation. Although these were not able to be finalised during the Constitution Conversation, teachers may wish to draw on them to integrate the information resources into their teaching. The teaching resources are linked to the Level 5 social studies curriculum. They are being issued as drafts as they have not yet been tested in the classroom.

Head of State

Government House provides educational tours for school students where they learn about the constitutional, civic and community roles of the Head of State. Classes often combine the tour with a trip to Parliament and the Constitution Room at Archives New Zealand.

- *New Zealand's Governor-General, Representing our Queen and Our Country: An Educational Resource*, <https://gg.govt.nz/content/educational-resources>
- *The Role of the Monarch in New Zealand*, www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchAndCommonwealth/NewZealand/NewZealand.aspx

Parliament

Role and functions of Parliament

The Parliamentary Service's strategy includes a commitment to ensuring Parliament is accessible to members of the public (Statement of Intent 2013-2016). As part of this goal the Service produces educational resources and runs educational tours of Parliament. The resources are linked to the curriculum to better support teachers to educate their students on Parliament and democracy in New Zealand. These teaching resources for primary and secondary English and Māori medium schools are expected to be available at the end of 2013.

Existing resources (as at August 2013):

How Parliament works: find out about our system of government, what Parliament does, how we choose our MPs, and how laws are made. Discover the important jobs people do in Parliament and what special rules, privileges and powers apply,

www.parliament.nz/en-nz/about-parliament/how-parliament-works/

Understanding Parliament: an interactive website, www.explore.parliament.nz/

Virtual tour of Parliament: the tour takes in a number of key rooms in Parliament with information about the functions of each room, www.parliament.nz

Teaching resources: www.parliament.nz/en-NZ/AboutParl/Education/Resources/

From November 2013, resources will be available that are aimed at increasing understanding of the work of Parliament and how it relates to students lives and encouraging participation. The printed resources will be available on request.

For English medium schools:

- a set of 10 themed cards called 'Explore Parliament' with a separate teacher's guide aimed at students Years 5-8
- a set of 10 themed cards called 'Explore Parliament' with a separate teacher's guide aimed at students Years 9-10
- a guide for teachers outlining how to run a role play of a parliamentary debate in the classroom (also part of the 'Explore Parliament' suite of resources).

For Māori medium schools:

- a set of six themed cards and teachers guide (the resource is bilingual) which cover the role of Parliament and encourage active citizenship.

There will also be an interactive timeline available on the website (www.parliament.nz) available in 2014 which has information and images about 100 dates in the history of the New Zealand Parliament.

Youth Parliament: every three to four years the Ministry of Youth Development co-ordinates New Zealand's Youth Parliament. Young people are selected by MPs to take part in debates in the Chamber and hold youth select committee meetings,

www.myd.govt.nz/young-people/youth-parliament/index.html

Electoral system

One of the Electoral Commission's statutory functions is to 'promote public awareness of electoral matters by means of the conduct of education and information programmes or by other means' (section 5(c) Electoral Act 1993). The Commission focuses on increasing voter participation.

Your voice, your choice: learning units for schools and communities engage people in how they can have a say on the decisions that affect their lives,

www.elections.org.nz/resources-learning/

Kids voting programme: students from all over New Zealand took part in the 2011 General Election and Referendum on the Voting System. Students voted for real candidates, on a real ballot paper, and compared the results of their classroom's election with the results of the real election, www.kidsvoting.org.nz/background/

Executive (Ministers and government departments)

Cabinet Manual: an authoritative guide to central government decision-making for Ministers, their offices, and those working within government. It is also a primary source of information on New Zealand's constitutional arrangements as seen through the lens of the Executive branch of government. The *Cabinet Manual* guides Cabinet's procedure, and is endorsed at the first Cabinet meeting of a new government to provide for the orderly re-commencement of the business of government, www.cabinetmanual.cabinetoffice.govt.nz

Young people and the Police: www.communitylaw.org.nz/community-law-library/

Judiciary (courts)

Courts have a wide variety of functions. They include enforcing the criminal law, resolving civil disputes amongst citizens, upholding the rights of the individual, ensuring that government agencies stay within the law, and explaining the law.

The role of the courts: www.courtsofnz.govt.nz/about/system/role/overview

How the justice system works – teaching resources: www.justice.govt.nz/services/access-to-justice/civics-education-1/civics-education-1

Local government

What is local government?: www.localcouncils.govt.nz/lcip.nsf/wpg_URL/About-Local-Government-Local-Government-In-New-Zealand-Index?OpenDocument

Taking action in my community: www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/Your-Council/The-Role-of-Council/Resources-for-Teachers/

More than 40 youth councils are run throughout New Zealand through Local Government New Zealand. They include youth in planning and decision-making through youth forums, www.myd.govt.nz/young-people/youth-councils-local-government.html

Te Tiriti o Waitangi, The Treaty of Waitangi

Treaty2U: Lessons and interactive resources for Levels 8-13 on the Treaty of Waitangi, www.treaty2u.govt.nz/education-resources/index.htm

Te mana i Waitangi: Human Rights and the Treaty of Waitangi: www.hrc.co.nz/human-rights-and-the-treaty-of-waitangi/human-rights-and-the-treaty/

Waitangi Tribunal: www.waitangi-tribunal.govt.nz/resources/

He Tirohanga o Kawa ki te Tiriti o Waitangi – A Guide to the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi as Expressed by the Courts and the Waitangi Tribunal: www.tpk.govt.nz/en/in-print/our-publications/publications/he-tirohanga-o-kawa-ki-te-tiriti-o-waitangi/

Treaty of Waitangi education kits: teaching guides and resources to support Treaty education, <http://ako.aotearoa.ac.nz/ako-hub/ako-aotearoa-northern-hub/resources/pages/treaty-education-kit>

Treaty of Waitangi web resources: developed by Veronica Tawhai for the New Zealand Commission for UNESCO. <http://unesco.org.nz/priority-areas-/to-promote-dialogue-and-strategies-for-sustainable-futures>

Human rights

Information and documents about domestic and international human rights instruments and procedures important for ensuring respect for human rights in New Zealand: www.justice.govt.nz/policy/constitutional-law-and-human-rights/human-rights

Information about human rights and legislation: www.hrc.co.nz/human-rights-environment

Rights Education Project

The Rights Education Project (REP) aims to equip young people in Wellington with knowledge and about their legal rights and responsibilities. The REP is a project of Community Law Wellington and Hutt Valley and the Community Justice Project (Victoria University law students), supervised by education staff at Community Law Wellington and Hutt Valley.

Topics presented are Employment, Tenancy, Consumer Law, Police, Family Law, and Sex, Health and the Law: www.wclc.org.nz/the-rep-rights-education-project/ and <http://wellingtoncjp.org/education>

Identity: Culture, history and demographics

Resources for junior social studies and history, and NCEA Levels 1-3: www.nzhistory.net.nz/the_history_classroom

Te Ara – Encyclopaedia of New Zealand: <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en>

Resources for exploring statistics drawn from the census: www.statistics.govt.nz/tools_and_services/schools_corner.aspx

Citizenship

Exploring rights and responsibilities of citizenship: <http://education.citizenship.govt.nz/>

Information for new citizens: www.ssnz.govt.nz/living-in-new-zealand/information-resources/

Taxation and citizenship: teaching units for Levels 4 and 5 with supporting resources and covers topics such as What is tax for?, How do decisions about spending tax get made in our community? and What's fair?, <http://taxcitizenship.tki.org.nz/>

Becoming an active citizen: www.familyservices.govt.nz/my-family/community-life/becoming-an-active-citizen.html

Financial literacy

Teaching resources for the social studies curriculum about taking part in economic communities, www.cflri.org.nz/financial-literacy/financial-education

Active participation

The Aotearoa Youth Voices toolkit: a practical guide filled with tools and ideas on how young people can participate in decision-making, www.myd.govt.nz/resources-and-reports/publications/aotearoa-youth-voices-toolkit.html

UN Youth New Zealand: with the values of the United Nations as an example, UN Youth seeks to engage and equip young New Zealanders as global citizens who can meet the challenges of the 21st century, www.unyouth.org.nz

Archives New Zealand: The Constitution Room at Archives New Zealand houses some of our nation's most important documents including the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, the 1835 Declaration of Independence and the 1893 Women's Suffrage Petition.

Environment

Enviroschools Foundation

A not-for-profit trust that supports children and young people to be active citizens, contributing to ecological regeneration and the creation of healthy, resilient and sustainable communities: www.enviroschools.org.nz/about-the-enviroschools-foundation

Resources in other jurisdictions

Australia

The Australian Federal Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations provides civics and citizenship resources for schools across the country.

Civics and citizenship education promotes students' participation in Australia's democracy by equipping them with the knowledge, skills, values and dispositions of active and informed citizenship. It entails knowledge and understanding of Australia's democratic heritage and traditions, its political and legal institutions and the shared values of freedom, tolerance, respect, responsibility and inclusion.

www.civicsandcitizenship.edu.au/cce/about_civics_and_citizenship_education,9625.html

The Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority is currently (as at August 2013) consulting on the curriculum:

Civics and citizenship education is uniquely positioned to provide opportunities for young Australians to become active and informed citizens in a global context [and to help] citizens to participate in and sustain their democracy.

www.acara.edu.au/curriculum_1/learning_areas/humanities_and_social_sciences/civics_and_citizenship.html

United Kingdom

In 2002 compulsory lessons on citizenship were introduced into secondary schools in England following the recommendations of an advisory group chaired by Bernard Crick: www.educationengland.org.uk/documents/pdfs/1998-crick-report-citizenship.pdf

The current national curriculum programmes of study for citizenship at key stages 3 and 4 have been disappplied with effect from 1 September 2013 and are no longer statutory. This means that schools are free to develop their own curricula for citizenship that best meet the needs of their pupils, in preparation for the introduction of the new national curriculum from September 2014. Citizenship remains a compulsory national curriculum subject at key stages 3 and 4. New statutory programmes of study will be introduced from September 2014.

Teaching resources

www.teachingcitizenship.org.uk/

www.education.gov.uk/schools/teachingandlearning/curriculum/secondary/b00199157/citizenship

The Department for Education is currently (as at August 2013) consulting on a new national curriculum, which includes a citizenship section, aiming to ensure pupils:

- acquire a sound knowledge and understanding of how the United Kingdom is governed, its political system and how citizens participate actively in its democratic systems of government
- develop a sound knowledge and understanding of the role of law and the justice system in our society and how laws are shaped and enforced
- develop an interest in, and commitment to, volunteering that they will take with them into adulthood
- are equipped with the financial skills to enable them to manage their money on a day-to-day basis and plan for future financial needs.

www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-curriculum-review-new-programmes-of-study-and-attainment-targets-from-september-2014