

Source A	Support	Challenge
Level 2	“Confirms a guarantees to the chiefs ...their full rights as chiefs.”	
Level 3	Shows that the Queen only had kind wishes towards the chiefs.	
Level 4	A primary source that shows the “translator” Williams believed that the tenor of the treaty was advantageous to Maori because of the CMS humanitarian belief that Queen desired a good relationship with Maori	Why did Henry Williams need to write a letter to Bishop Selwyn if the terms of the treaty were not an issue in 1847?
Level 5	Both of above	
Level 6	Source A can be viewed as a document which reflects the point of view of the translator of the Treaty rather than an impartial witness. (in light of Source E...)	

Source B		
Level 2	British humanitarians and Officials thought that amalgamation of Maori into mainstream society was the best action	“They had not thought out their attitude.”
Level 3	Both of above	
Level 4	Secondary source. British officials at the time would have viewed amalgamation as the best solution for Maori with their Euro-centric world view	Shows that the Colonial office had not thought through the impact of their actions in the Treaty as they believed that Maori would suffer a fatal impact in the face of colonisation as was the case in similar countries.
Level 5	Both of above	
Level 6	Argues that the British did act in what they perceived as the best interest of Maori . British authorities did sincerely hold the view that colonisation was best for the Maori people of New Zealand, whether Maori agreed with this is highly debatable.	
	Both of above	
Level 6	Only part of the instructions ... other areas referred to” intelligent consent of the natives”. Also, New Zealand is only one small part of the Colonial jig saw	This neither confirms nor deny as British would have perceived that their influence would protect Maori. Clearly focuses on how asserting British sovereignty will serve national interests, but this does not preclude concerns for Maori interests as a motive.

Source C		
Level 2		There is possible no part of earth ... national advantage. Implies economic benefit
Level 3	Both of above	
Level 4		Primary source that is take from the Colonial Office's instructions to Hobson. National advantage used in context of French and United States ambition; reliable because Lord Normandy's instructions to Hobson.
	Both of above	
Level 6	Only part of the instructions ... other areas referred to" intelligent consent of the natives". Also, New Zealand is only one small part of the Colonial jig saw	This neither confirms nor deny as British would have perceived that their influence would protect Maori. Clearly focuses on how asserting British sovereignty will serve national interests, but this does not preclude concerns for Maori interests as a motive.

Source D		
Level 2	"...was neccessary to prevent dire consequences for Maori"	"...possibility of costly involvement"
Level 3	Both of above	
Level 4	The reference to the Aborigines Committee acknowledges the importance of humanitarian concerns.	Secondary source challenges the hypothesis that other reasons for signing the Treaty played a part i.e. financial.
	Both of above	
Level 6	Whilst financial issues were an issue it also mentions preventing dire consequences. The importance of the Aborigine's Committee and the CMS can be used to argue that the humanitarian argument had considerable sway in Colonial Office.	British Colonial Office was aware that miliary intervention might be necessary unless order was established in NZ and

Source E		
Level 2	“... is it not covered over whom we have no power?”	“Mr Williams was not translating a good half of what Maori say.”
Level 3	Both of above	
Level 4	Primary source which quotes from first hand eye witness account of the signing of the Treaty. Waka Nene is asking for the British Authorities to control the settlers. There was considerable logistical difficulty with the debating process and the accuracy of translations bearing in mind that Hobson spoke no Maori. It should also be noted that Hobson’s aim was to convince Maori to sign	Pakeha criticism of the Treaty process suggest that Henry Williams was not being truthful with his translation.
	Both of above	
Level 6	Logistical problems of translating not considered. This looks at the Maori point of view through Waka Nene, who was one the first to sign on February 6.	Criticism of Williams not only throws doubt on the reliability of SourceA, but also raises the possibility that self-interest (both national and personal) may have been disguised/ obscured statements of benign intention.