This is an accessible word version of the report known as:

**Timeline – Titiro Whakamuri, Kōkiri Whakamua**

The designed report is one large A3 document.

This accessible version is five pages in length.

<accessibility note begins> The page has a green background with three mountains across the bottom/middle. The main heading is at the top left of the page in white text. The sub-heading is in red text on the middle left of the page, with the te reo text in bold. This text is on top of a white band that runs through the middle of the page. The white band is a decade timeline with years beginning at 1830 (at about one third of the way along) and increasing in ten yearly increments ending at 2020 at the far right of the page. There are red lines separating the decades. Below the white band on the left third of the page are te reo words in white text scattered on the mountains. Key events (and their dates) extend from the timeline from black and red lines. The black lines extend above the timeline to dates highlighted in black, representing the Crown side, covering two thirds of the page (middle/right side). The red lines extend below the timeline with dates highlighted in red, representing the Māori side, covering two thirds of the page (middle/right side). The text on both sides is white with the years inside black or red boxes. The Ināia Tonu Nei logo is in the bottom right hand corner underneath the Hui Māori event at 2019. The word ‘INĀIA’ is coloured white. The words ‘TONU NEI’ are coloured red. There is a red puhoro flowing horizontally underneath ‘INĀIA’ and between ‘TONU’ and ‘NEI’. There are small black words inside the words ‘Ināia Tonu Nei’ but these are not able to be read.

The top left of the page reads: <accessibility note ends>

**Titiro whakamuri, kōkiri whakamua**

*Look back and reflect so you can move forward*

**Mai i te pō, ko te ture Māori anake te ture**

*Since the beginning of time, Māori law prevailed*

<accessibility note begins> The bottom left of the page (words on the mountains) reads: <accessibility note ends>

**Rūnanga**

**Muru**

**Mahi Tūhono**

**Utu**

**Tikanga**

**Ea**

**Tapu**

**Rāhui**

**Take**

**Pana**

**Takawaenga**

**Hohou i te Rongo**

**Whakanoa**

<accessibility note begins> The top middle/right side of the page reads: <accessibility note ends>

**1840s** First prison built in Aotearoa

**1853** First Parliament elections excluded Māori. By 1856 “Responsible Government” begins and political control now sits with a Pākehā settler Government

**1860s** Suppression of Rebellion Act, New Zealand Settlement Act, Te Kooti Tango Whenua

**1877** Prendergast decision- the Treaty is “worthless”

**1880** Māori Prisoners’ Trial Act, West Coast Settlement Act, Indemnity Act

**Ca. 1890s** Dog Tax: the first direct state-imposed tax on Māori returned no amenities. Dissenters charged with treason and jailed for a year

**1900s** Māori population hits record low, officials start talking about their role to “smooth the pillow of the dying race”

**1910s** Police riad on Maungapōhatu

**1915** Discharged Solders’ Settlement Act

**1930s** The Great Depression

**Post-WW11** NZ officials get caught up in communist hysteria

**1950s** Racialisation of crime, moral panic about “youth crime”

**1961** The Hunn Report

**1967** Māori Affairs Amendment Act gives government additional powers to take control of Māori land

**1970s** Racism intensifies, Comber report on Gangs

**1973** Taskforce Policing introduced which more than tripled Māori and Pasifika arrests

**1984** Official Policy on ‘Biculturalism’

**1985** Waitangi Tribunal Amendment Act extends jurisdiction to hear claims retrospective to 1840

**1987** Rogernomics-Black Monday

**1995** Fiscal envelope introduced

**1996** First MMP election

**1998** Last independent research on Police Bias

**2002** Sentencing Act, Parole Act, Victims Rights’ Act

**2003** Methamphetamine reclassified from Class B to Class A

**2013** Bail Amendment Act

**2017** Corrections establishes Rautaki Māori team

**2018** Criminal Justice Summit lacks Māori voice

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**1835** He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni

**1840** Te Tiriti o Waitangi

**1858** The Kingitanga movement began with Pōtatau Te Wherowhero

**1860s** Māori imprisoned en masse

**1870s** Ngāi Tahu peaceful resistance led by Te Maiharoa

**1881** Te Pāhuatanga met with peaceful resistance at Parihaka

**1898** Dog Tax Rebellion

**1899** 1st Minister of Native Affairs

**1900s** Te Kotahitanga argue for separate Māori legislative assembly

**1910s** Waikato resistance to the Conscription Bill led by Te Puea Heerangi

**Ca. 1920** Māori who fought in WW1 return to find their whenua and sites for pure stolen

**1930s** Upturn in charges against Māori

**1940s** WW11 Māori pay “the price of citizenship”- again

**1950s** Rate of M Rate of Māori imprisonment starts to rise in alignment with urban migration, funnelling of Māori kids into State Care begins

**Ca. 1970** Protest groups like Ngā Tamatoa form

**1975** Land March

**1978** “The day New Zealand cried”

**1988** He Whaipaanga Hou report recommendations were largely ignored and author slammed

**1990s** Resurgence of protest on land and Treaty issues i.e. Pākaitore, Takahue

**2005** Wai 1024: The Offender Assessment Policies Report

**2016** WAI 2540: Tū Mai te Rangi Report

**2018** Criminal Justice Summit lacks Māori voice

**2019** Hui Māori**.** We lead, you follow.