

New Zealand



* Arrangement and climate

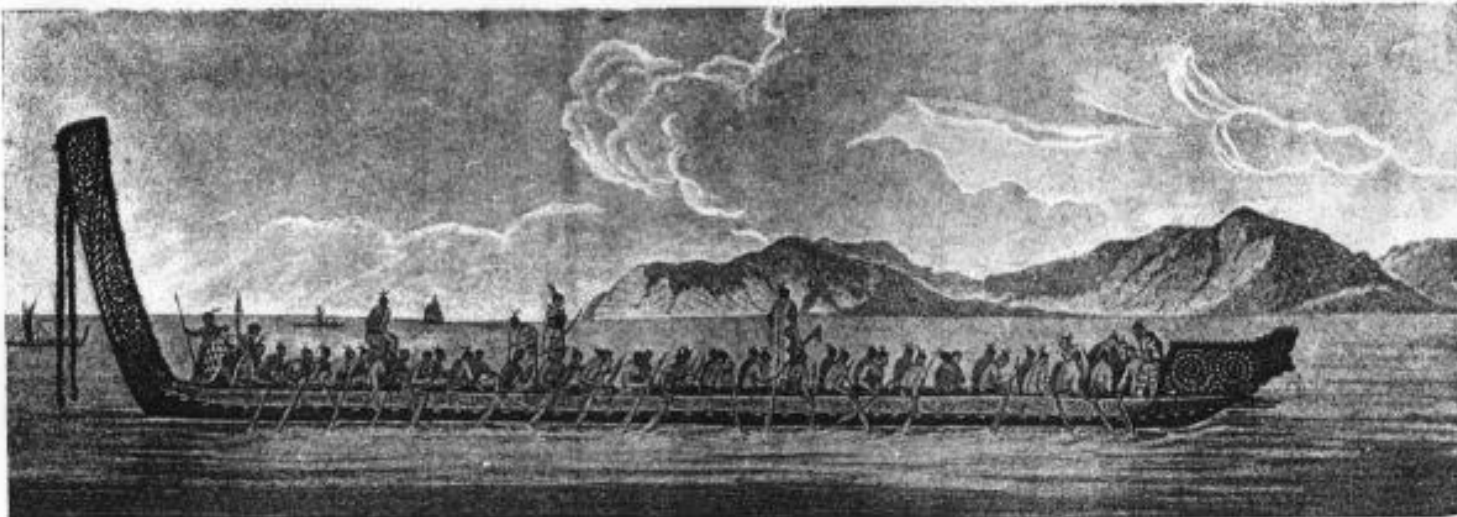
* New Zelandiya (English New Zealand, Maori of "Aotearoa" - "The Long White Cloud") – the country in southwest part of the Pacific Ocean, located on two large islands (Severny Island and South Island) and a large number (about 700) adjacent smaller islands (the island Stewart, the island Oakland, Baunti's islands, etc.) the Western coast of islands is washed by Tasmanov by sea, other coast of the country – the Pacific Ocean. South Island and Northern is divided by Cook Strait. The relief of New Zealand represents generally heights and mountains. Coastal zones of the Northern island are presented by spacious valleys. On the western coast of the Southern island fjords are located. Islands of New Zealand - part of the volcanic seismic ring surrounding the Pacific Ocean. Every year in the country there are 100 and more earthquakes.

The climate of New Zealand changes from warm subtropical in the north of the Northern island, to cool moderated in the south of Youzhny; in mountain areas the severe Alpine climate prevails. Average annual temperature makes from +10 °C in the south, to +16 °C in the north. The coldest month – July, and the warmest months – January and February.



* Historical features

- * By right it is necessary to consider as pioneers of New Zealand natives of East Polynesia (group of the islands of Oceania). Maori occupy New Zealand approximately from 750 g. The diseases delivered by Europeans to which natives had no immunity, and also led disintegration of the traditional public relations accompanying colonization to that the number of Maori considerably decreased. Among other population about 99% descendants of natives of Great Britain make



WAR CANOE OF NEW ZEALAND.

* Culture

- * Historically art of Maori carried generally religious sense. Its main directions were woodcarving or bones, weaving, dances and a tattoo. In communication by lack of writing throughout a bigger stage of the development, woodcarving became for Maori its peculiar substitute and stories and people legends often were transferred in represented scenes. Till this day at Maori traditions of "reading" history some kind of according to carved images remained.
- * Ta-moko - the body and person tattoo, is one of the most ancient cultural traditions of Maori. Existence Moko was a symbol of the social status and people of the bottom social group had no right to have a tattoo on the face, only on a body. For men drawing moko on a face, buttocks and hips was considered as the traditional. The tattoo could be put to women on lips and cheeks.
- * Kapa haka – one of the most significant elements of culture of the Maori, including system of dances, a mimicry and the movements accompanied by singing. Dancing traditions a kapa haka include some directions – haka – give to drink – the female dance which is better known as one of types of juggling for balls on ropes, and haka – the man's dance which has become known in the world thanks to performances of a New Zealand national team on rugby. Army and naval divisions of armed forces of New Zealand have own versions khaki.
- * Preservation and development of national culture of Maori is one of country priorities. Half a century more language of Maori practically ceased to be used ago in daily communication. Today one of channels of national television broadcasts only in this language, newspapers are issued, books are published.
- * In 2006 the New Zealand sign language was given the status of the third official language of the country (except English and Maori). The New Zealand sign language – is naturally arisen language used by deafs or people hard of hearing for the purpose of communication. The culture of Maori long time had no writing therefore literary creativity came to New Zealand only with arrival of the European settlers. In New Zealand the film industry actively develops. Here the trilogy "Lord of the Rings", movies "Last Samurai", "Chronicles of Narnia", "Zena – the Queen of Soldiers" and a number of others were shot. During the doevropeysky period of development of New Zealand the only form of architectural architecture were the Polynesian traditions kept and developed in culture of Maori. Besides premises, the only forms of structures during this period were buildings for the general collecting a tribe. The most known example of modern New Zealand architecture and construction technologies is erected in 1997 in Oakland the television tower Skye-Taur (height 328m.) New Zealand - the young country sated with multistructure cultural traditions of natives of many corners of a planet. Nevertheless, all New Zealanders irrespective of race and religion, historical roots and education





* HOTEL