

Ne

Newzald is a hardworking text typeface designed for the international editorial environment. Its economical rigour is drawn from classic Dutch typefaces by such masters as J.F. Rosart and J.M. Fleischman. Newzald's large x-height and slightly condensed forms allow many words to a column without looking cramped or ungainly. Newzald has four weights, ranging from the brisk Book to the emphatic Black, that provide a dependable palette for the discerning typographer. Its extensive character set includes a wide array of accents, seven numeral sets and small caps across all styles. Newzald ships in OpenType format and is available exclusively from vllg.com.

Newzald

→ Design Information

Proportions

NRhga623

ASCENDER

CAP HEIGHT

X-HEIGHT

BASELINE

DESCENDER

Weight Range

BOOK

MEDIUM

BOLD

BLACK

NNn

NNn

NNn

NNn

NNn

NNn

NNn

NNn

BOOK ITALIC

MEDIUM ITALIC

BOLD ITALIC

BLACK ITALIC

Newzald

→ English

8/10 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the resulting Musket Wars died out once the tribal imbalance of arms had been rectified. From the

8/10 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the resulting Musket Wars died out once the tribal imbalance of arms had been rectified. From the early nineteenth

9/11 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food

10/12 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was

9/11 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially

10/12 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following

12/14 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer

14/16 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James

12/14 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's

14/16 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer

20/23 Book

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the

20/23 Book Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were

Newzald

→ English

8/10 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the resulting Musket Wars died out

8/10 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the resulting Musket Wars died out once the tribal imbalance of arms

9/11 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food

10/12 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of

9/11 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food

10/12 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline.

12/14 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New

14/16 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned

12/14 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to

14/16 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until

20/23 Medium

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in

20/23 Medium Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his

Newzald

→ English

8/10 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the

8/10 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture and warfare were transformed by the potato and the musket, although the

9/11 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and

10/12 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached

9/11 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing

10/12 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached

12/14 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans

14/16 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned

12/14 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans

14/16 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New

20/23 Bold

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon

20/23 Bold Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon

Newzald

→ English

8/10 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori agriculture

8/10 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling, sealing and trading ships. They traded European food and goods, especially metal tools and weapons, for Māori timber, food, artefacts and water. On occasion, Europeans traded goods for sex. Māori

9/11 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European and North American whaling,

10/12 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook

9/11 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage of 1768-71. Cook reached New Zealand in 1769 and mapped almost all of the coastline. Following Cook, New Zealand was visited by numerous European

10/12 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori and no Europeans returned to New Zealand until British explorer James Cook's voyage

12/14 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were

14/16 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by Māori

12/14 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were

14/16 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman and his crew in 1642. Several of the crew were killed by

20/23 Black

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch

20/23 Black Italic

NEW ZEALAND IS ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY SETTLED MAJOR LAND MASSES. The first settlers of New Zealand were Eastern Polynesians who came to New Zealand, probably in a series of migrations, sometime between around AD 800 and 1300. Over the next few centuries these settlers developed into a distinct culture now known as Māori. The population was divided into hapū (subtribes) which would co-operate, compete and sometimes fight with each other. At some point a group of Māori migrated to the Chatham Islands where they developed their own distinct Moriori culture. The first Europeans known to have reached New Zealand were Dutch

Newzald

→ Deutsch

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-, Antipoden-, Snares- und der Bountyinseln gehören nicht zum Archipel um die beiden Hauptinseln. *Die Nordinsel liegt gänzlich auf der Australischen Platte, während die Südinsel sich auf der Australischen und der Pazifischen Platte befindet.* Außerdem waren die Nord- und die Südinsel während der letzten Eiszeit miteinander verbunden. Daher kann man beide wie Island auch als eigenen Kontinent betrachten, da sie damals zusammen auf zwei Platten lagen beziehungsweise jetzt immer

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-, Antipoden-, Snares- und der Bountyinseln gehören nicht zum Archipel um die beiden Hauptinseln. *Die Nordinsel liegt gänzlich auf der Australischen Platte, während die Südinsel sich auf der Australischen und der Pazifischen Platte befindet.* Außerdem waren die Nord- und die Südinsel während der letzten Eiszeit miteinander verbunden. Daher kann man beide wie Island auch als eigenen Kontinent betrachten, da sie damals zusammen auf zwei Platten lagen beziehungsweise jetzt immer

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-, Antipoden-, Snares- und der Bountyinseln gehören nicht zum Archipel um die beiden Hauptinseln. *Die Nordinsel liegt gänzlich auf der Australischen Platte, während die Südinsel sich auf der Australischen und der Pazifischen Platte*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-, Antipoden-, Snares- und der Bountyinseln gehören nicht

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-, Antipoden-, Snares- und der Bountyinseln gehören nicht zum Archipel um die beiden Hauptinseln. *Die Nordinsel liegt gänzlich auf der Australischen Platte, während die Südinsel*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als **Mainland New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den fünf Inselgruppen der Auckland-, Campbell-,

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als Mainland **New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als Mainland **New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel liegenden subantarktischen Inseln in den

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als Mainland **New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

NEUSEELAND BESTEHT AUS ZWEI HAUPTINSELN, der Nord- und der Südinsel, sowie mehr als 700 kleineren Inseln. Die beiden häufig als Mainland **New Zealand** (deutsch etwa: Festland Neuseeland) bezeichneten Hauptinseln werden durch die an der schmalsten Stelle 23 km breite Cookstraße voneinander getrennt. *Ein Großteil der kleineren Inseln wie etwa Stewart Island, die mitunter noch zum Mainland New Zealand gezählt wird, die Great-Barrier-Insel oder die dicht besiedelte Waiheke Island liegen innerhalb einer Zone von 50 km vor der Küste der Hauptinseln.* Lediglich die 1.000 km nördlich der Nordinsel gelegenen Kermadecinseln, die 700 km östlich liegenden Chatham-Inseln nahe der **Internationalen Datumsgrenze** sowie die mehr als 200 km südlich der Südinsel

Newzald

→ Nederlands

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de geschiedenis plaats op het Noordereiland. *Deze Oruanui eruptie (met wereldwijde gevolgen) leidt tot de vorming van een caldera op het Noordereiland die tegenwoordig bekend is als Lake Taupo.* Tijdens een latere eruptie in 181 die tot in China en Rome de lucht kleurde, is het meer tot z'n huidige grootte uitgegroeid. Tussen 500 en 1300 vestigen de eerste Polynesiërs, die vanaf dan Maori's heten, zich in het noorden van het land dat zij Aotearoa noemen. Sommige vondsten wijzen

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de geschiedenis plaats op het Noordereiland. *Deze Oruanui eruptie (met wereldwijde gevolgen) leidt tot de vorming van een caldera op het Noordereiland die tegenwoordig bekend is als Lake Taupo.* Tijdens een latere eruptie in 181 die tot in China en Rome de lucht kleurde, is het meer tot z'n huidige grootte uitgegroeid. Tussen 500 en 1300 vestigen de eerste Polynesiërs, die vanaf dan Maori's heten, zich in het noorden van het land dat zij Aotearoa

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de geschiedenis plaats op het Noordereiland. *Deze Oruanui eruptie (met wereldwijde gevolgen) leidt tot de vorming van een caldera op het Noordereiland die tegenwoordig bekend is als Lake Taupo.* Tijdens een latere

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de geschiedenis plaats op

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de geschiedenis plaats op het Noordereiland. *Deze Oruanui eruptie (met wereldwijde gevolgen) leidt tot de vorming van een caldera op het Noordereiland die*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk 'Aotearoa' wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, 'Aotearoa' refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan 'Aotearoa' echter als alternatief voor 'New Zealand' gezien worden. 26.500 jaar geleden vindt de grootste vulkaanuitbarsting uit de

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk ‘Aotearoa’ wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, ‘Aotearoa’ refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan ‘Aotearoa’ echter als alternatief

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk ‘Aotearoa’ wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, ‘Aotearoa’ refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan ‘Aotearoa’ echter als alternatief voor

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk ‘Aotearoa’ wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, ‘Aotearoa’ refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan ‘Aotearoa’ echter als

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

ABEL TASMAN, DIE ALS EERSTE EUROPEAAN NIEUW-ZEELAND AANSCHOUWDE, noemde het Statenland, in de veronderstelling dat het verbonden was met het **Stateneiland van Zuid-Amerika**. Nadat Hendrik Brouwer in 1643 bewees dat dit niet het geval was, werd de naam door Hollandse cartografen veranderd in Nova Zeelandia, naar de Nederlandse provincie Zeeland. *De Britse luitenant James Cook vertaalde dit op zijn beurt naar New Zealand. Het land heeft ook een naam in Maori, namelijk ‘Aotearoa’ wat zoveel betekent als land van de lange witte wolk.* In de prekoloniale tijd hadden de Maori geen naam voor de hele Nieuw-Zeelandse archipel, ‘Aotearoa’ refereerde enkel naar het huidige **Noordereiland of North Island**. In het huidige taalgebruik kan ‘Aotearoa’ echter als

Newzald

→ Français

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern Alps), dont le point culminant est le mont Cook avec ses 3 754 mètres d'altitude. Le mont Cook mesurait 3 764 mètres, mais une avalanche a raboté son sommet de dix mètres le 14 décembre 1991. Elle possède dix-huit sommets supérieurs à 3 000 mètres. L'île du Nord (North Island) est quelque peu montagneuse, mais marquée par le volcanisme et une activité géothermique. Son point culminant, le mont Ruapehu (2 797 m), est d'ailleurs un volcan en activité. Les paysages tourmentés et étranges de la Nouvelle-Zélande lui ont valu*

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern Alps), dont le point culminant est le mont Cook avec ses 3 754 mètres d'altitude. Le mont Cook mesurait 3 764 mètres, mais une avalanche a raboté son sommet de dix mètres le 14 décembre 1991. Elle possède dix-huit sommets supérieurs à 3 000 mètres. L'île du Nord (North Island) est quelque peu montagneuse, mais marquée par le volcanisme et une activité géothermique. Son point culminant, le mont Ruapehu (2 797 m), est d'ailleurs un volcan en*

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern Alps), dont le point culminant est le mont Cook avec ses 3 754 mètres d'altitude. Le mont Cook mesurait 3 764 mètres, mais une avalanche a raboté son sommet de dix mètres le 14 décembre 1991. Elle possède dix-huit*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern Alps), dont le point culminant est le mont Cook*

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern Alps), dont le point culminant est le mont Cook avec ses 3 754 mètres d'altitude. Le mont Cook mesurait 3 764 mètres, mais une avalanche a raboté son sommet de dix mètres*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est partagée dans toute sa longueur par les Alpes du Sud (Southern*

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est*

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est la plus grande ; elle est*

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île du Sud (South Island) est*

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EST COMPOSÉE DE DEUX ÎLES PRINCIPALES, l'île du Nord et l'île du Sud, et de nombreuses autres plus petites, certaines d'entre-elles étant même assez éloignées, **près du centre de l'hémisphère maritime**. La superficie totale est de 268 680 km² en incluant les îles Antipodes, les îles Auckland, les îles Bounty, les îles Campbell, les îles Chatham et les îles Kermadec, soit un peu moins que l'Italie ou le Japon, et un peu plus que le Royaume-Uni. *Le pays s'étend sur plus de 1 600 km sur son axe nord-nord-est et possède 15 134 km de côte. Parmi les autres îles habitées, les plus importantes sont l'île Stewart (au sud de l'île du Sud), l'île Waiheke (dans le golfe de Hauraki), l'île Great Barrier (à l'est dudit golfe), et les îles Chatham (à l'est de l'île du sud). L'île*

Newzald

→ Español

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769 James Cook realizó varios reconocimientos de estas islas. Esto encabezó expediciones de balleneros europeos y su consecuente colonización. Firma del tratado de Waitangi, *1840 Nueva Zelanda se convirtió en colonia británica con el Tratado de Waitangi de 1840*, bajo promesas que no fueron totalmente cumplidas. Hasta el día de hoy, este tratado está siendo discutido y permanece como el origen de divisiones y resentimientos para muchos. En 1861 el descubrimiento de oro en territorios que el tratado

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769 James Cook realizó varios reconocimientos de estas islas. Esto encabezó expediciones de balleneros europeos y su consecuente colonización. Firma del tratado de Waitangi, *1840 Nueva Zelanda se convirtió en colonia británica con el Tratado de Waitangi de 1840*, bajo promesas que no fueron totalmente cumplidas. Hasta el día de hoy, este tratado está siendo discutido y permanece como el origen de divisiones y resentimientos para muchos.

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769 James Cook realizó varios reconocimientos de estas islas. Esto encabezó expediciones de balleneros europeos y su consecuente colonización. Firma del tratado de Waitangi, *1840 Nueva Zelanda se convirtió en colonia*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769 James Cook realizó varios

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769 James Cook realizó varios reconocimientos de estas islas. Esto encabezó expediciones de balleneros europeos y su consecuente colonización. Firma del tratado de Waitangi, *1840 Nueva Zelanda*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufre y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses; más tarde recibió el nombre de **Nueva Zelanda**. En 1769

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufré y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufré y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen orígenes neerlandeses;

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufré y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

EL TERRITORIO DE NUEVA ZELANDA es uno de los últimos lugares del mundo en ser habitado. Probablemente los maoríes llegaron entre los años 500 y 1300 a.C. Los primeros europeos en llegar a la región lo hicieron en el probable viaje de Juan Jufré y de Juan Fernández a la Oceanía, ocasión en la cual habrían descubierto **Nueva Zelanda para España**, a fines de 1576; éste suceso se basa en un documento que se presentó a Felipe II y en vestigios arqueológicos (cascos estilo español) encontrados en cuevas en el extremo superior de la Isla Norte. *Pero más famoso es el viaje del neerlandés Abel Janszoon Tasman quien navegó por las costas de la Isla Sur e Isla Norte en 1642.* Los holandeses llamaron a las islas Staaten Land (Tierra de los Estados) aún a inicios del siglo XXI unos 100.000 neozelandeses tienen

Newzald

→ Italiano

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale **Compagnia Britannica delle Indie Orientali**. Gli europei non fecero ritorno sulle isole fino all'arrivo dell'esploratore britannico James Cook, che visitò queste terre durante il suo viaggio del 1768-71. *Cook sbarcò in Nuova Zelanda nel 1769 e mappò gran parte delle coste*. Dopo la spedizione di Cook, molte altre navi europee e americane sbarcarono sulle isole. Gli europei erano soliti commerciare con i nativi, cedendo cibo europeo, armi e utensili in metallo in cambio di acqua fresca e cibo locale. L'introduzione della

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale **Compagnia Britannica delle Indie Orientali**. Gli europei non fecero ritorno sulle isole fino all'arrivo dell'esploratore britannico James Cook, che visitò queste terre durante il suo viaggio del 1768-71. *Cook sbarcò in Nuova Zelanda nel 1769 e mappò gran parte delle coste*. Dopo la spedizione di Cook, molte altre navi europee e americane sbarcarono sulle isole. Gli europei erano soliti commerciare con i nativi, cedendo cibo europeo, armi e utensili in metallo in cambio

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale **Compagnia Britannica delle Indie Orientali**. Gli europei non fecero ritorno sulle isole fino all'arrivo dell'esploratore britannico James Cook, che visitò queste terre durante il suo viaggio del 1768-71. *Cook*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale **Compagnia Britannica delle**

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale **Compagnia Britannica delle Indie Orientali**. Gli europei non fecero ritorno sulle isole fino all'arrivo dell'esploratore britannico James Cook, che visitò queste terre durante il suo viaggio del

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriari"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto segreto per evitare eventuali insediamenti della rivale

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriori"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriori"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della spedizione fu tenuto

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriori"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

TRA LE MASSE TERRESTRI DI DIMENSIONI CONSIDEREVOLI, la Nuova Zelanda è certamente una tra quelle di più recentemente insediamento umana. I primi abitanti furono i polinesiani che, probabilmente in una serie di varie ondate, vi giunsero tra l'800 e il 1300 d.C. Nei secoli successivi, **essi svilupparono una cultura propria**, fino a forgiare l'attuale identità del popolo maori. La popolazione era suddivisa in sottogruppi detti hapu, a volte alleati, a volte in lotta fra loro. *In epoca successiva, un nucleo di maori lasciò la Nuova Zelanda alla volta delle isole Chatham, dando così vita ad un'altra nuova cultura nota come "moriori"*. I primi europei a visitare l'arcipelago furono gli olandesi della spedizione guidata da Abel Tasman nel 1642. Molti membri dell'equipaggio vennero uccisi dai maori e l'esito della

Newzald

→ Türkçe

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun yaklaşık %10'unu oluşturur. Nüfusun kalanını eşit olarak Avrupalılar, Pasifik adalılar ve Asyalılar oluşturur. Maoriler Yeni Zelanda yerlileridir. *Fiji ve Polinezya kökenlilerdir. Özgürlük düşkünlükleri ve savaşıllıkları ile ünlülerdir.* Savaşa giderken tenlerini beyaza boyamaları ve de çok aç kaldıklarında insan eti yemeleri onları barbar bir kavim olarak gösterse de şartlar zorlamadıkça vahşi değildirler. Yarı çıplak yaşarlar. Soy tükenmekte olan

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun yaklaşık %10'unu oluşturur. Nüfusun kalanını eşit olarak Avrupalılar, Pasifik adalılar ve Asyalılar oluşturur. Maoriler Yeni Zelanda yerlileridir. *Fiji ve Polinezya kökenlilerdir. Özgürlük düşkünlükleri ve savaşıllıkları ile ünlülerdir.* Savaşa giderken tenlerini beyaza boyamaları ve de çok aç kaldıklarında insan eti yemeleri onları barbar bir kavim olarak gösterse de şartlar zorlamadıkça vahşi değildirler. Yarı

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun yaklaşık %10'unu oluşturur. Nüfusun kalanını eşit olarak Avrupalılar, Pasifik adalılar ve Asyalılar oluşturur. Maoriler Yeni Zelanda yerlileridir. *Fiji ve Polinezya kökenlilerdir.*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun yaklaşık %10'unu

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun yaklaşık %10'unu oluşturur. Nüfusun kalanını eşit olarak Avrupalılar, Pasifik adalılar ve Asyalılar oluşturur. Maoriler Yeni Zelanda yerlileridir. *Fiji ve Polinezya kökenlilerdir.*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekiilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i Avrupa kökenlilerden oluşur. **Maoriler Yeni Zelanda'nın** yerlileri olup nüfusun

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık %75'i

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

YENİ ZELANDA CUMHURİYETİ, Güney Pasifik Okyanusunda bir ada ülkesidir. Güney Yarımkürede, Okyanusya'daki Güney Pasifik adaları arasında, Avustralya'nın yaklaşık 1.200 mil (2.000 km) güney doğusunda yer alır. Başlıca iki adadan- **North Island ve South Island**- ve birçok küçük adadan oluşur. Üzeri kar kaplı dağ manzaraları ile bilinen bir ülkedir. Yeni Zelanda'nın başkenti Wellington'dur. En büyük ve en kozmopolit şehri Auckland'dır. *Yeni Zelanda'nın Güney Yarımküre'de veya ekvatorun güneyinde olması, mevsimlerin kuzey yarım küredekilerin tam tersi olması anlamına gelir.* Yazın en sıcak ayları Ocak ve Şubat olup en soğuk aylar Haziran ve Temmuzdur. Nüfusu yaklaşık 3,6 milyon olup %80'i şehirde yaşamaktadır ve çoğu turizm gibi servis sektöründen geçimini sağlamaktadır. Nüfusun yaklaşık

Newzald

→ Svenska

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%), katoliker (15%) och metodister (5%). Det finns också ett antal baptister (2%), pingstväänner och mormoner. *Den nyzeeländska kyrkan ratana är vanlig främst hos maorierna. Minoritetsreligioner inkluderar hinduism, buddhism och islam.* Nya Zeeland är en parlamentarisk demokrati inom Samväldet. Elizabeth II är drottning över Nya Zeeland och representeras som statschef av generalguvernör, en post som sedan den 4 augusti 2006 innehas av Anand Satyanand.

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%), katoliker (15%) och metodister (5%). Det finns också ett antal baptister (2%), pingstväänner och mormoner. *Den nyzeeländska kyrkan ratana är vanlig främst hos maorierna. Minoritetsreligioner inkluderar hinduism, buddhism och islam.* Nya Zeeland är en parlamentarisk demokrati inom Samväldet. Elizabeth II är drottning över Nya Zeeland och representeras som statschef av generalguvernör, en post som sedan den 4 augusti 2006

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%), katoliker (15%) och metodister (5%). Det finns också ett antal baptister (2%), pingstväänner och mormoner. *Den nyzeeländska kyrkan ratana är vanlig främst hos maorierna.*

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%),

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%), katoliker (15%) och metodister (5%). Det finns också ett antal baptister (2%), pingstväänner och mormoner. *Den*

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta päkeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk, irländsk eller nederländsk börd.** Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte bekänner sig till någon religion. De flesta kristna är anglikaner (24%), presbyterianer (18%),

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta pākeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk**, irländsk eller nederländsk börd. Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av befolkningen inte

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta pākeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk**, irländsk eller nederländsk börd. Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om nära 30% av

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta pākeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk**, irländsk eller nederländsk börd. Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**, även om

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

NYA ZEELAND HAR 4,1 MILJONER INVÅNARE. Omkring tre miljoner bor på Nordön, och 70% av befolkningen är av europeisk börd. Nya Zeeland-födda européer kallas ofta pākeha, och vissa maorier använder termen för samtliga ickemaoriska nyzeeländare. **De flesta av de europeiska nyzeeländarna är av brittisk**, irländsk eller nederländsk börd. Maorier utgör den andra största etniska gruppen, och utgör 14,7% av befolkningen. 6,6 procent av befolkningen är asiater och 6,5% från öar i Oceanien. *Nya Zeeland ställer sig positivt till invandring och satsar på att öka sin befolkning med en procent per år.* Immigranter från Storbritannien står idag för 30% av invandringen, men fler och fler invandrare kommer från Östasien. Kristendom är huvudreligionen på **Nya Zeeland**,

Newzald

→ Català

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins a la **Terra dels Estats**, a Amèrica del Sud. A les oficines de la Companyia Neerlandesa de les Índies Orientals es va canviar el nom, ja que acabaven de descobrir que la Terra dels Estats només era una illa (avui illa dels Estats), i l'anomenaren “Nieuw Zeeland” en remembrança de la província neerlandesa de Zelanda, separada pel mar de la província d'Holanda, igual que Nova Zelanda de Nova Holanda (Austràlia). L'explorador anglès James Cook va navegar per tota la costa neozelandesa demostrant que està formada per

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins a la **Terra dels Estats**, a Amèrica del Sud. A les oficines de la Companyia Neerlandesa de les Índies Orientals es va canviar el nom, ja que acabaven de descobrir que la Terra dels Estats només era una illa (avui illa dels Estats), i l'anomenaren “Nieuw Zeeland” en remembrança de la província neerlandesa de Zelanda, separada pel mar de la província d'Holanda, igual que Nova Zelanda de Nova Holanda (Austràlia). L'explorador anglès James Cook va navegar per tota la costa

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins a la **Terra dels Estats**, a Amèrica del Sud. A les oficines de la Companyia Neerlandesa de les Índies Orientals es va canviar el nom, ja que acabaven de descobrir que la Terra dels Estats només era una

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins a la **Terra dels Estats**, a

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins a la **Terra dels Estats**, a Amèrica del Sud. A les oficines de la Companyia Neerlandesa de les Índies Orientals es va canviar el nom, ja que acabaven de descobrir que la Terra dels

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir mes terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris.* Va cristianitzar la “Badia dels Assassinsats” (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com Statenlandt, suposant que es tractava del continent austral que arribava fins

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir més terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris. Va cristianitzar la "Badia dels Assassinsats" (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra com*

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir més terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris. Va cristianitzar la "Badia dels Assassinsats" (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la nova terra*

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir més terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris. Va cristianitzar la "Badia dels Assassinsats" (avui Golden Bay) i va batejar la*

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

AL VOLTANT DE L'ANY MIL ABANS DE LA NOSTRA ERA, els pobles lapita van emigrar a Nova Zelanda. Fugien de les guerres i de la fam. A Nova Zelanda van trobar un gran rebost animal i vegetal. Es va donar una segona època d'assentaments, **anomenat el Període Maori Clàssic**. Aquests colons van desenvolupar l'agricultura en la nova terra. En el període entre els segles XII al XIV, la necessitat d'aconseguir més terra de cultiu va afavorir la proliferació de guerres entre les diferents tribus maoris assentades a Nova Zelanda, moltes d'elles van ser massacrades i el canibalisme es va fer més patent. *El 1642 l'explorador holandès Abel Tasman va arribar a terres neozelandeses trobant-se una forta resistència per part dels maoris. Va cristianitzar la "Badia dels Assassinsats" (avui Golden Bay) i va*

Newzald

→ Dansk

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet ved vulkansk aktivitet og specielt på Nordøen findes stadigvæk mange mere eller mindre udslukte vulkaner. Storbyen Auckland spreder sig over et areal, der huser over 50 udslukte vulkaner, de to berømteste er One-Tree-Hill og Mount Eden. *Midt på Nordøen findes steder, hvor undergrunden stadigvæk er aktiv. Her damper det op af jorden, der lugter af svovl og vandet koger i søerne.* I byen Rotorua damper det op af kloakkerne og i byparken var for nyligt et mindre udbrud. I området findes også én af de

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet ved vulkansk aktivitet og specielt på Nordøen findes stadigvæk mange mere eller mindre udslukte vulkaner. Storbyen Auckland spreder sig over et areal, der huser over 50 udslukte vulkaner, de to berømteste er One-Tree-Hill og Mount Eden. *Midt på Nordøen findes steder, hvor undergrunden stadigvæk er aktiv. Her damper det op af jorden, der lugter af svovl og vandet koger i søerne.* I byen Rotorua damper det op af kloakkerne og i byparken var for nyligt et mindre udbrud.

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet ved vulkansk aktivitet og specielt på Nordøen findes stadigvæk mange mere eller mindre udslukte vulkaner. Storbyen Auckland spreder sig over et areal, der huser over 50 udslukte vulkaner, de to berømteste er One-Tree-Hill og

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet ved vulkansk aktivitet og specielt på Nordøen findes

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet ved vulkansk aktivitet og specielt på Nordøen findes stadigvæk mange mere eller mindre udslukte vulkaner. Storbyen Auckland spreder sig over et areal, der huser over 50 udslukte vulkaner, de

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn **“Aotearoa”** bliver oversat med **“Land of the long white cloud”** (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således antipodisk til Spanien.** New Zealand er dannet

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn “**Aotearoa**” bliver oversat med “**Land of the long white cloud**” (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø ligger således**

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn “**Aotearoa**” bliver oversat med “**Land of the long white cloud**” (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New Zealands nordø**

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn “**Aotearoa**” bliver oversat med “**Land of the long white cloud**” (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New**

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

NEW ZEALAND ER EN STAT BELIGGENDE I STILLEHAVET PÅ DEN SYDLIGE HALVKUGLE, opkaldt efter den nederlandske provins Zeeland. Polynesiske nybyggere ankom til New Zealand imellem det 13. og 15. årh. og etablerede den maorianske kultur. Det Maorianske navn “**Aotearoa**” bliver oversat med “**Land of the long white cloud**” (“Den lange hvide skys land”). Dette navn blev givet pga. den lange hvide sky polyneserne så i horisonten ved NZ, da de nærmede sig. New Zealand er lidt større end Storbritannien. *Landet består af to store øer, kaldet Nordøen og Sydøen og en række mindre øer: Stewart Ø og Chatham. Fra nordspidsen af Nordøen til sydspidsen af Sydøen er der 1600 km.* Landet ligger mellem 30 og 50 grader sydlig bredde. Danmark ligger på omkring 56 grader nordlig bredde. **New**

Newzald

→ Česky

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový Zéland je poněkud izolován v jižní části Tichého oceánu a skládá se ze dvou hlavních ostrovů oddělených Cookovým průlivem (**známých jednoduše jako Severní ostrov a Jižní ostrov**) a četných menších ostrovů, dále pak z mnoha menších, například závislá území Cookovy ostrovy, Niue nebo Tokelau. Oba hlavní ostrovy jsou převážně hornaté. Uprostřed Severního ostrova se zvedá vysočina sopečného původu s několika částečně činnými vulkány, horkými

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový Zéland je poněkud izolován v jižní části Tichého oceánu a skládá se ze dvou hlavních ostrovů oddělených Cookovým průlivem (**známých jednoduše jako Severní ostrov a Jižní ostrov**) a četných menších ostrovů, dále pak z mnoha menších, například závislá území Cookovy ostrovy, Niue nebo Tokelau. Oba hlavní ostrovy jsou převážně hornaté. Uprostřed Severního ostrova se zvedá vysočina sopečného původu s

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový Zéland je poněkud izolován v jižní části Tichého oceánu a skládá se ze dvou hlavních ostrovů oddělených Cookovým průlivem (**známých jednoduše jako Severní ostrov**

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový Zéland je

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový Zéland je poněkud izolován v jižní části Tichého oceánu a skládá se ze dvou hlavních ostrovů oddělených Cookovým průlivem (**známých jednoduše jako**

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland v roce 1907. Dne 11. prosince 1931 se stal fakticky nezávislým v rámci Commonwealthu. Nový

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia dosáhl Nový Zéland

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

NOVÝ ZÉLAND, LUKRATIVNÍ PRO SPOJENÉ KRÁLOVSTVÍ ZEJMÉNA PRO ÚRODNOU PŮDU A MÍRNÉ KLIMA, byl prohlášen jako závislé území Nového Jižního Walesu pod britskou ochranou. K tomuto postoupení suverenity ovšem mohlo dojít až po vyjednávání s náčelníky domorodých Maorů, **kteří především díky misionářským snahám byli uchráněni před vyhubením.** Ve smlouvě z Waitangi z roku 1840 je Maorům, tvořícím 12 % populace, zaručená rasová rovnost, jež je také základem novozélandské národní identity. *Hlavní zásluhu na pevném spojení Nového Zélandu s metropolí mají skotští přistěhovalci, kteří byli proti zabírání půdy drobných rolníků velkostatkáři v jejich mateřské zemi, přivedli však jejich novou zem k prosperitě a hrdosti na toto společenství.* Statutu dominia

Newzald

→ Suomi

8/10 Book, Italic & Bold

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen perustuneen asutuksen ja uusilla tuliaseilla käydyt maori-heimojen väliset sodat. *Sopimuksen jälkeen aloitettiin saarten järjestelmällinen ja rauhallisempi asuttaminen.* 1860-luvulla kärjistyneet maorien ja uudisasukkaiden väliset maakiistat, etenkin Pohjoissaarella, saivat kuitenkin aikaan sodan. VäkivaltaisuuDET päättyivät vuonna 1872, mutta taistelujen tuloksena maanomistus oli siirtynyt siirtolaisille. Viime vuosina maorien korvausvaatimuksista on tullut

8/10 Medium, Italic & Black

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen perustuneen asutuksen ja uusilla tuliaseilla käydyt maori-heimojen väliset sodat. *Sopimuksen jälkeen aloitettiin saarten järjestelmällinen ja rauhallisempi asuttaminen.* 1860-luvulla kärjistyneet maorien ja uudisasukkaiden väliset maakiistat, etenkin Pohjoissaarella, saivat kuitenkin aikaan sodan. VäkivaltaisuuDET päättyivät vuonna 1872, mutta taistelujen tuloksena maanomistus

9/11 Book, Italic & Bold

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen perustuneen asutuksen ja uusilla tuliaseilla käydyt maori-heimojen väliset sodat. *Sopimuksen jälkeen aloitettiin saarten järjestelmällinen ja rauhallisempi asuttaminen.* 1860-luvulla kärjistyneet maorien ja uudisasukkaiden

10/12 Book, Italic & Bold

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen perustuneen asutuksen ja uusilla tuliaseilla käydyt maori-

9/11 Medium, Italic & Black

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen perustuneen asutuksen ja uusilla tuliaseilla käydyt maori-heimojen väliset sodat. *Sopimuksen jälkeen aloitettiin saarten järjestelmällinen ja rauhallisempi asuttaminen.* 1860-luvulla

10/12 Medium, Italic & Black

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien ja hylkeidenmetsästäjien siirtolaisuuteen

12/14 Book, Italic & Bold

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti valaanpyytäjien

14/16 Book, Italic & Bold

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus

12/14 Medium, Italic & Black

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla Waitangin sopimuksella. Sopimus lopetti

14/16 Medium, Italic & Black

UUSI-SEELANTI ON VALTIO TYYNEN VALTAMEREN LOUNAISOSISSA. Se on kahdesta pääsaaresta koostuva saarivaltio, joka on varsin hyvin eristyksissä muista maista. Australia on noin 1 500 km:n päässä luoteessa. **Etelässä on Antarktis ja pohjoisessa Uusi-Kaledonia, Fidži ja Tonga.** Uuden-Seelannin pinta-ala on noin 270 000 neliökilometriä ja asukasluku noin 4,1 miljoonaa. Polynesianlaiset maorien esi-isät saapuivat alueelle noin 1 000 vuotta sitten. *Vuonna 1642 hollantilainen tutkimusmatkailija Abel Tasman oli tiettävästi ensimmäinen saaret nähnyt eurooppalainen, ja James Cook ensimmäinen eurooppalainen, joka nousi maihin saarella.* Tämä tapahtui vuonna 1769. **Maori-päälliköt** luovuttivat saaret **Britannialle** vuonna 1840 allekirjoitetulla

Newzald[→ About the Glyphset](#)**Supported languages**

Afrikaans	English	Indonesian	romanised Mongolian	Spanish
Albanian	Old English	Irish Gaelic	Norwegian	Traditional Spanish
Arumanian	Middle English	Italian	Occitan	Swahili
Asturian	Esperanto	romanised Japanese	Polish	Swedish
Azerbaijani	Estonian	Kashubian	Portuguese	Tagalog
Basque	Faroese	romanised Kazakh	Romanian	romanised Tajik
romanised Belarusian	Finnish	romanised Korean	Romansch	romanised Tatar
Bislama	French	Kurdish	romanised Russian	Tswana
Breton	Frisian	romanised Kyrgyz	Inari Saami	Tongan
Bosnian	Friulian	romanised Laotian	North Saami	Turkish
romanised Bulgarian	Galician	Latin	Lule Saami	romanised Turkmen
romanised Burmese	German	Latvian	Skolt Saami	romanised Ukrainian
Catalan	traditional German	Lithuanian	South Saami	Ulithian
Chamorro	transliterated Greek	Livonian	Samoan	Uzbek
Chichewa	Greenlandic	romanised Macedonian	Scots	Walloon
Cornish	Guarani	Malagasy	Scottish Gaelic	Welsh
Croatian	Hawai'ian	Maltese	Slovak	Wolof
Czech	Hungarian	Maori	Slovenian	Yapese
Danish	Ibo	Marshallese	Lower Sorbian	and many transliterated
Dutch	Icelandic	Moldavian	Upper Sorbian	South Asian languages

Supported ISO Codepages

8859-1 Latin 1 (West European)
8859-2 Latin 2 (Central European)
8859-3 Latin 3 (South European)
8859-4 Latin 4 (Baltic)
8859-9 Latin 5 (Turkish)
8859-10 Latin 6 (Scandinavian)
8859-13 Latin 7 (Baltic 2)
8859-15 Latin 9
8859-16 Latin 10

Newzald

→ Opentype Features

1.1 Ligatures

Ligatures are on by default. It is best to leave them on otherwise you may end up with unsightly clashes.

OFF

Shifflinck å morn splifino

ON

Shifflinck å morn splifino

1.2 Discretionary Ligatures

These are fanciful ligatures. Careful application will add subtle spice & flair to layouts.

OFF

Shifflinck å morn splifino

ON

Shifflinck å morn splifino

2 Contextual Alternates

These are usually on by default.

OFF

-> 224, -^ 50, <- 67, ^- 801

ON

→ 224, ↓ 50, ← 67, ↑ 801

3 Special Capital Forms

Activating the All Caps feature converts lowercase to uppercase and subs in cap-specific punctuation, parenthesis, dashes, slashes, @ and the Lining Figures.

OFF

[HPS] A-B iQ! IV/R, (N•C)
{028} D@KS »AN« ¿IZE?

ON

[HPS] A-B iQ! IV/R, (N•C)
{028} D@KS »AN« ¿IZE?

Newzald

→ Opentype Features

4 Smallcaps

OFF

Activating the Small Caps feature converts lowercase to smallcaps and subs in smallcap-specific punctuation, parenthesis, dashes, slashes and &.

[Hps] Ta-b ;Riq! Vet/Resn
{Cröm} Jt&Ks ;Izer Vøx?

ON

[HPS] TA-B ;RIQ! VET/RESN
{CRÖM} JT&KS ;IZER VØX?

5 Fractions

OFF

Newzald has prebuilt fractions in 8ths, quarters, thirds, and half. Arbitrary fractions are also supported.

Gammi: 1/2, ImñoZ: 36/113

ON

Gammi: 1/2, ImñoZ: ³⁶/₁₁₃

6.1 Numerals

OFF

Newzald has several numeral sets to cover a range of typographic situations. Proportional Oldstyle are on by default.

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

ON

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

6.2 Proportional Lining

OFF

Useful for All-Caps settings.

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

ON

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

Newzald

→ Opentype Features

6.3 Tabular Oldstyle

OFF

All numbers share a common width, useful for tabular settings when numbers have to align vertically.

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

ON

Schliss: 3 2 6-807, n(1+2)

6.4 Tabular Lining

OFF

All numbers share a common width, useful for tabular settings when numbers have to align vertically.

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

ON

Schliss: 3 2 6-807, n(1+2)

6.5 Slashed Zero

OFF

When zero needs to be distinguished from O or o. All of the above numeral styles have a slashed zero.

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

ON

Schliss: 326-807, n(1+2)

6.6 Superior/Numerator, Denominator, Subscript/Inferior

OFF

H₃C₄ Bron⁽⁵⁾, n(1+2)

ON

H₃C₄ Bron⁽⁵⁾, n⁽¹⁺²⁾**7 Superiors**

OFF

Lowercase a-z

És Froshana unna Krøsz

ON

És Froshan^a unna Krøsz^Z

This is an agreement between you, the purchaser, and KLIM. In accepting the terms of this agreement, you acknowledge understanding and promise to comply with its terms. If you do not accept the terms, please do not complete the purchase transaction.

What you are purchasing from KLIM is the license to use digital typeface software—hereafter “fonts”—on a certain number of computers within your organization; you are not purchasing the copyright to the design of the fonts, but the rights to use the fonts.

If you are purchasing 1 license, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 4 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 2 licenses, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 10 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 3 licenses, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 25 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 4 licenses, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 50 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 5 licenses, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 100 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 10 licenses, you may use the fonts on a maximum of 500 computers within your organization; If you are purchasing 20 licenses, you may use the fonts on an unlimited number of computers within your organization. You can purchase additional licenses at any time, which grant you the rights to use the fonts on additional computers, as noted above.

You can make archival copies of the fonts for your own purposes. You will not distribute the fonts to people outside of your organization. A copy of the fonts may be sent as part of a file release to a prepress bureau, if absolutely necessary. The fonts can be embedded in other software files, such as Portable Document Format (PDF) or Flash files, but you will take all reasonable care to embed the fonts in such a way that they cannot be extracted from the files you create.

You may modify the fonts for your own purposes, but the copyright remains with KLIM, and the number of computers covered by the license remains the same. You may not commission a third party to modify the fonts without first gaining permission from KLIM. You may not sell or give away modified versions of the fonts.

We have done everything we can to produce our fonts to the highest and most up-to-date technical standards, and we test the fonts extensively in the latest versions of technically-compliant applications. If you do experience any difficulties with our fonts, we will do everything that we can to work with you to resolve any issues. If, after we have worked to resolve any technical issues, you are still not satisfied with our product, we will be pleased to refund your money, which shall be the limit of our liability in this transaction.

We grant the rights of use of our fonts to you in good faith, and request that you promise to adhere to the terms of this agreement to the best of your ability, and in good faith.