The historic church at Lake Tekapo is a popular subject for postcards.

Most New Zealanders are Christian.

Religion

Religion and culture

Religious beliefs

Christian

Other

Non-religious

Methodist

Roman Catholic

Presbyterian

Anglican

Other

8%
30%
15%
4%
14%
12%
17%
Fact File

Festivals and Celebrations

National Holidays

European traditions. Most public holidays in New Zealand are based on

Festivals

New Zealand Day is New Zealand's most important day.

January 1

New Year's Day

Auckland Anniversary Day Regatta

February 6

Waitangi Day

Second weekend in February

Maritime Festival

Festival Weekend in February

Green Shoots Sheep Shearing

Easter

Competition

Golden Shears Sheep Shearing Festival

First Monday in June

Queen's Birthday

Anzac Day

25 April

52 Annual Remembrance Day.

February 20

The Remembrance Day is the time for the Maori

February 26

Auckland Harbour Day Regatta

January 26

Australia Day

January 1

New Year's Day

March and the British in 1840. The

Treaty of Waitangi between the

British and the Maori in 1840, legally recognized the existing Maori sovereignty and European title to New Zealand.

Other parts of the world

Vineyard, food and wine festival. This region celebrates its famous

between February and March.

The Maori are the indigenous people of New Zealand, and their traditions and culture have a significant influence on the country's identity. The Maori language, called Te Reo Maori, is officially recognized and is taught in schools.

Public Holidays

Holidays are also set aside to remember significant events in New Zealand's history, such as Anzac Day, which honors the service of New Zealand soldiers who fought in World War I. These holidays provide an opportunity for people to come together and celebrate the nation's identity and values.

In February, people flock to the Coromandel Peninsula for the Wine and Food Festival, where they can taste local wines and enjoy delicious cuisine from various regions of New Zealand.

In June, the capital of Wellington honors the Anzac Day with a special event, featuring speeches, ceremonies, and performances.

In the last weekend of July, the New Zealand Day Regatta takes place in the Auckland Harbour, attracting hundreds of visitors and competitors.

These events reflect the country's rich cultural heritage, with a mix of traditional Maori customs, European traditions, and the vibrant local culture.
Public art are the most common materials used in creating public art. There are many different types of public art, including sculptures, paintings, and murals. Most public art is usually in open spaces, free for people to see. The art at the Victoria Art Centre shows the history of the area.

Mural

A mural at Picton on the South Island shows the history of the area.

Businesses in New Zealand have a rich mix of murals and street art. Business owners often commission artists to create murals on walls and fences. They use these murals to tell the history of a particular town, district, or business. New Zealand has many historic buildings and some of their older historic buildings. These buildings have kept their character, but others have been replaced by modern skyscrapers of glass and steel.

Architecture

New Zealand art ranges from the wood and greenstone carvings of the traditional Maori culture to modern painting and sculpture. People visiting a traditional Maori meeting house are impressed by the skill involved in producing woodcarvings. New Zealand is known for its beautiful and elaborate woodcarvings.

Arts and Crafts

Arts and Crafts

Weaving

Dancing, painting, public art, song.
Some New Zealand films have captured the attention of global audiences. In 1994, the film *The Piano* won three Academy Awards. In 2003, the film *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* won numerous awards. These films helped to establish a new era for New Zealand cinema, attracting international talent and investment to the country. The success of these films has led to a significant increase in the number of local and international films produced in New Zealand. The country's natural beauty, diverse landscapes, and skilled actors and crew have played a crucial role in the success of these films. New Zealand has become a sought-after location for filmmakers around the world, contributing to its growing reputation as a major player in the global film industry.