



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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LESSON NOTES

School: Ba Sangam College

Year/Level: 9

Name: _____

Subject: Social Science

Week 13

Year: _____

Strand	Time, Continuity and Change
Sub Strand	History of Fiji (pre-contact to cession) 1800 – 1874
Content Learning Outcome	Explore the events that took place from pre-contact to cession and describe how the actions of individuals and groups during these events contributed to cession for Fiji's political development.

Chapter Two: Time, Continuity and Change

Unit One : History of Fiji

THE RISE OF MA'AFU AND CAKOBAU In 1829

Tanoa (Naulivou's sons) succeeded his father's title. Bau controlled the coastal areas and by 1830, the Island Kingdom of Cakobau became the most powerful in Fiji. Bau became powerful because of;

- Intermarriages between Bauan chiefs and chiefly families of neighboring Vanua, especially Rewa and Cakaudrove.
- The increasing number of Vasu to Bau
 - Bau's influence spread and its huge canoes enabled Bau to intervene in disputes and carry out raids along the northern and western coasts of Viti Levu and in Lomaiviti. In 1837, Cakobau remained the real power in Bau (Tanoa was old and weak). Cakobau restored his father's power. Tanoa died in 1852 and was succeeded by his son, Seru who took the name Cakobau.

In 1847 – Ma'afu (King Tautafa Aha'u in Tonga) came to Fiji in an expedition to Vanua Balavu to investigate the killing of a preacher..

- He was the Protector of Wesleyan missionaries and he too Vanua Balavu by force after the murder of 17 Wesleyan converts.
- Ma'afu power stretched from Lakeba to Yasawa, Beqa and Kadavu, Bua and Macuata.
- He became a threat to Cakobau because of his growing power.



- 1843 – Cakobau succeeded in capturing Rewa and placing his own King, Cokanauto, in charge of the captured part. He could not seize the Rewan chief, Qaraniqio, who had fled to the hills.
- 1852 – Cakobau went to Macuata to fight Ritova who had refused to recognize Bauan claims; he stripped Ratu Mara Kapaiwai (a great grandson of Tui Nayau) of his canoe to make him less powerful. • Ratu Mara had good terms with the Europeans at Levuka who blamed Cakobau for the attacks by Lovoni tribesmen on Levuka. At the same time, the Ovalau tribes revolted.
- 1854 – Cokanauto died, Qaraniqio returned, recaptured Rewa, and held off all Cakobau’s attempts to win it back.
 - On the same year, Cakobau was so downcast that he was persuaded to accept Christianity and to renounce his old heathen beliefs.
 - This led to further trouble for many of the allies who, disliking Christianity, went over to the enemy.
- 1855 – Qaraniqio died and the Rewan chiefs, tired of war, sought peace. Cakobau agreed but rebel Bauans at Kaba disagreed.
 - Led by Mara they opposed Cakobau’s conversion to Christianity.
 - This resulted to the Battle of Kaba which was seen as a victory for Christianity over heathenism, a victory which led to a series of mass conversions of Fijians to Christianity.

Follow-up Questions

i) Discuss the reasons for Cakobau Fearing Ma afu. . (2 marks)

ii) Discus the concept of Battle of Kaba (2 marks)

ii) Discuss the problems faced by Cakobau as the chief. (1 mark)

