

91438



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

3

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 History

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Analyse, in depth, the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that you have studied, using the essay task below.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY TASK

“The challenge is in identifying the cause. The effect identifies itself.”

– Kendall F. Person

Analyse the causes and effects of a historical event. To what extent are the causes more difficult to identify than the effects?

Historical event: World War One (WW1) _____

PLANNING

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the assessor to write or draw during the planning phase.

In 1914 a war arose across continental Europe that would result in the deaths of 37 million people, and eventually come to be known as World War One (WW1). The causes of this Great War are still highly debated, and Kendall F. Person's contention that "the challenge is in identifying the cause" rings very true. However, increased militarism and a growing belief in Social Darwinism linked to nationalism are two complex causes that may go some way towards offering an explanation. These circumstances created the necessary attitudes, tensions, and trappings for war to occur. The short-term effects of WW1 are, as Person contends, much easier to identify, although the long-term effects do not as readily identify themselves until you take a wider view. This "war to end all wars" had significant immediate effects, such as war-time legislation, and the post-war Treaty of Versailles, as well as far-reaching long-term effects such as the out-break of a second world war, and the emergence of new national identities, the impact of which are still being felt today.¹

One of the most profound causes of WW1 was the rapid and deliberate growth of armed forces across Europe from the 1870s and 1880s onwards. This widespread militarism meant that countries were ultimately preparing for a war.² Nations sought to increase their military forces, both to inflate their strength and protect their land. Preparing for a war became a top priority of many European nations, to the point that these newly powerful militaries began to control the actions of the governments: the "tail began to wag the dog". The result was a never-ending cycle of growth and military spending, as shown by the dramatic rise in global expenditure on armaments from 1908 to 1913. Germany, in that time, increased their military spending from 286.7 million to 463.3 million marks, and for Great Britain it went from 287.7 million to 374.2 million pounds. By 1897, Germany had a regular professional army of 545,000 with 3.4 million in reserves, while France had 3.4 million reserves, Austria 2.6 million and Russia 4 million. Tsar Nicholas II of Russia warned that "the accelerating arms race", was "transforming the armed peace into a crushing burden ... and, if prolonged, will lead to the very cataclysm it seeks to avert." This suggests that only a fragile peace was created by using increased military power

1 Candidate has integrated quote into the introduction, while also sign posting the causes and effects that will be covered in the essay. Candidate has taken a position on the quote (causes are somewhat difficult to identify whereas in most instances the effects are obvious). As an Excellence candidate, the argument is more advanced than this, and the candidate has shown insight by suggesting that when it comes to looking at the longer term effects, these do not "identify themselves" as explicitly.

2 Clear topic sentence introducing the cause to be argued / analyzed in this paragraph, and giving some good context. Candidate "weighs" the source asserting it is one of the most profound causes.

as a mutual deterrent, and that sooner or later this would result in a war. Therefore, in the words of David Lloyd George, militarism arguably allowed “nations to slither over the brink into the boiling cauldron of war”. The challenge with identifying this as a cause lies in the fact that militarism alone cannot cause war, and without a will to war, countries would merely be left with big armies.³

Social Darwinism is also not easy to identify as a cause, as its indirect influence on WWI is only made clear when considering how it changed attitudes and created a will for war.⁴ Social Darwinism not only created the sense that war was necessary for the advancement of the human species, it also provided the rationalization for imperialism and conflict.⁵ In 1859, Charles Darwin released his paper *On the Origin of Species*, which discussed scientific theories relating to evolutionary biology in the animal kingdom. Over time, the idea that some species are superior to others, or the theory of “survival of the fittest” was applied to humans as well, an application that Darwin had not intended. Propagators, including German zoologists, further concluded that war was both natural and desirable as the notion of “kill or be killed” would merely eliminate the weak. Political and military figures throughout Europe used this theory to justify empire building, and fuel a sense of nationalism, which saw each nation claim themselves to be superior to all others, culturally, economically, and militarily. Social Darwinism coupled with the nationalism it incited, had been so comprehensive and widespread among nations that when news of war finally came, in most countries, the citizens cheered. Historian A. J. P. Taylor concludes: “the people of Europe leapt willingly into war”. The president of the American Historical Association in 1918 went further and concluded that WWI would have never been fought “had the Germans not been made mad by the theory of survival of the fittest”.⁶ While this may be a little too simplistic,⁷ it is reasonable to conclude that Social Darwinism helped create the conditions for war. However, as suggested by Person, it is a

3 Comprehensive supporting evidence included, by way of own explanation, statistics, specific examples, and primary evidence. Quotes are not included without the candidate’s own explanation of the meaning. The evidence helps support the opening argument of the paragraph. Closing sentence of the paragraph links back to the quote and explains why the cause is challenging / contentious.

4 Candidate incorporates quote naturally, and directly addresses the question. Offers short explanation for the generalization “as its indirect influence on WWI, is only made significant when considering how it changed attitudes and created a will for war”

5 Argument as to WHY Social Darwinism could be considered a cause of the historical event.

6 Strong supporting evidence used again. Quotes used are pithy. Both historian’s comments, and primary evidence used.

7 Insightful critique.

challenging cause to clearly identify and explain due to its indirect nature.⁸ Thus militarism is a somewhat more significant and easily identifiable cause of WWI.⁹

In contrast, the effects of WWI are easily identifiable, and began to be felt almost as soon as war broke out necessitating drastic action in terms of new government legislation.¹⁰ Political and social effects were felt instantly. For example, in Britain,¹¹ war-time legislation included the Military Services Act and the Defense of the Realm Act (DORA). DORA was enacted on 8 August 1914. It gave the state executive power and control of the British people. As David Lloyd George, the Minister of Defense, put it: "A perfectly democratic state ... has the right to commandeer every resource, every power, life, limb, wealth and everything else for the interest of the state." Not since the days of absolute monarchs had the British government had such control over its citizens. Furthermore, the Military Services Act, enacted in January 1916, essentially brought in military conscription in Britain. This effect is readily identified¹² as it greatly altered the lives of its citizens, changing the course of the lives of the 2,277,623 men in Britain who were conscripted, and their families. Military conscription also affected those who objected to war on grounds of their pacifist, political or religious beliefs, and who became known as "conscientious objectors". In 1916 approximately 14,000 conscientious objectors were brought before a military tribunal. Their reasons for refusing to fight were listened to, but usually rejected. Almost 6,000 were court-martialled and sent to prison. Conditions in prison were harsh, and at least 73 men died because of the treatment they received. A less readily identified effect¹² of the new war-time legislation was that British women's employment rates increased during WWI, from 23.6% of the working-age population in 1914 to between 37.7% and 46.7% in 1918, as women had to take the jobs of men who had been conscripted. This proved that women were capable of doing a man's job and led to even further consequences regarding women in the workforce. The effects of war-time legislation enacted by countries involved in the great conflict would have been immediately obvious to any citizen.

8 Reference to the quote / question.

9 Insightful prioritization of the cause / judgement made as a historian.

10 Links to question again, arguing "easily identifiable" effects this time.

11 Paragraph case studies legislation change in Britain to keep it manageable, and does so comprehensively with extensive evidence.

12 In both instances (note 12 is shown twice in this paragraph) the candidate has linked to question / quote.

An immediate effect, easily identified, but perhaps less easily understood in terms of its vast significance, was the Treaty of Versailles.¹³ The treaty subjected German citizens to long-term hardships and created much bitterness. In Article 231, the treaty forced Germany to reduce its military and lose some of its territory, which Germans considered an insult to their honour as a nation. To Germany's citizens the treaty became known as a Diktat as they felt it was being forced on them, with no room to refuse. The treaty held back Germany's economic and military recovery and caused political instability. Under Article 232 of the treaty, Germany had to "make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers", a cost at the time of 132 billion marks. This amount would at the very least necessitate higher taxes, which would affect all German citizens. However, at the same time economic provisions against Germany made it impossible for them to pay, and Germany's citizens were forced into poverty. Economist John Maynard Keynes called this a "Carthaginian peace", a misguided attempt to destroy Germany for France's revenge. The Treaty of Versailles, therefore created a sense of marginalization and resentment among German citizens as a whole. This was later exploited by German politicians in order to acquire power. Most notably, Adolf Hitler pandered to the emotional state of the German people, and promised to systematically avenge the terms of the treaty, through rearmament, reuniting the German people, Anschluss with Austria, and occupation of the Rhineland. As time would show, the Treaty of Versailles, once capitalized on, allowed Hitler to lead his nationalist citizens to ignite World War Two – an effect of WWI that is not as easily identified as the immediate effects of the treaty itself¹⁴.

As shown by discussion of the two causes of WWI in this essay, the causes are somewhat more complex, more inter-related, and much more difficult to identify than the effects of WWI. However, despite the fact that some effects of WWI, such as political change and armistice treaties, somewhat "identify themselves", other effects are only seen when taking a wider view across a longer timeframe.¹⁵

13 Clear argument, again linking to quote and signaling idea of the paragraph. Also student has "weighted" the cause to some extent, "its vast significance".

14 Paragraph includes comprehensive supporting evidence. The effect is analyzed and explained. Final sentence is highly insightful and points out that not all effects are as readily identified.

15 Concise conclusion, revisiting argument made throughout in relation to the question and quote.

91438

Assessment Schedule Example – 2018

History: Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event (91438)

Evidence

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>ONE cause written <i>AND/OR</i> no supporting reason given <i>AND/OR</i> more than ONE cause is described very briefly.</p> <p><i>OR</i></p> <p>ONE effect examined <i>AND/OR</i> more than ONE effect is described briefly.</p>	<p>ONE cause written <i>AND/OR</i> no supporting reason given <i>AND/OR</i> more than ONE cause described.</p> <p><i>AND</i></p> <p>ONE effect examined <i>AND/OR</i> more than ONE effect described.</p>	<p>At least ONE cause is given for the significant historical event, and an attempt has been made to explain the causation. <i>AND</i> At least TWO effects of the significant historical event are given, and an attempt has been made to explain the key effects.</p> <p><i>Some specific evidence given to support at least one cause AND one effect.</i></p>	<p>At least ONE important cause is given for the significant historical event, and an attempt has been made to explain the causation. <i>AND</i> At least TWO effects of the significant historical event are given, and the candidate has explained why they are key effects.</p> <p><i>Some specific evidence given to support at least one cause AND one effect.</i></p>	<p>At least TWO important causes are given for the significant historical event, and these are supported with some detailed supporting evidence. The candidate has argued why they agree or disagree with causes being difficult to identify. This may have limitations and or weaknesses.</p> <p><i>AND</i> At least TWO effects of the significant historical event are given, and an attempt has been made to relate this discussion to the quote. The candidate has used detailed supporting evidence to examine this effect. This may have weaknesses.</p>	<p>At least TWO important causes are given for the significant historical event. The extent to which the causes are difficult to identify is well argued. The argument is sustained. A range of supporting evidence is present.</p> <p><i>AND</i> At least TWO detailed effects of the significant historical event are given, and an argument has been made as to whether they are easy to identify and why, using detailed supporting evidence.</p> <p><i>This should be a concise essay.</i></p>	<p>At least TWO important causes are given for the significant historical event. The extent to which the causes are difficult to identify is well explained. A range of comprehensive supporting evidence is present. Insight is present in these causes. The argument is sustained and convincing. <i>AND</i> At least TWO detailed and key effects of the historical event are given, and an insightful argument has been constructed on these key effects. The quote/question is insightfully integrated into the discussion. These effects should have a direct relationship to the event. The quote/question may only be addressed insightfully in one half of the essay, but should still be included in some way in the other half. <i>This should be a concise essay.</i></p>	<p>At least TWO important causes are given for the significant historical event The extent to which the causes are difficult to identify is insightfully discussed, with a range of comprehensive supporting evidence. Insight is sustained in these causes. A very convincing argument has been made as to why they agree or disagree with the causes of this event being difficult to identify. <i>AND</i> At least TWO detailed and key effects of the historical event are given, and an insightful argument has been constructed on these key effects. The quote/question is insightfully integrated into the discussion. These effects should have a direct relationship to the event. <i>This should be a concise essay.</i></p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence (any markings on the booklet beyond the planning page is N0 not V)

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8