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91439



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
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## Level 3 History, 2016

### 91439 Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it

9.30 a.m. Friday 18 November 2016  
Credits: Six

| Achievement   | Achievement with Merit   | Achievement with Excellence   |
|---|--|---|
| Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it. | Analyse, in depth, a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it. | Comprehensively analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it. |

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.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**4**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

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

Write your chosen historical trend in the box below.

Your essay should be at least 800 words long.

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

**ESSAY TASK**

**Analyse the important forces that impacted on a significant historical trend, and the extent to which change and continuity were reflected in people's lives.**

**Historical trend:** \_\_\_\_\_

Begin your essay here:

The significant historical trend of the 19<sup>th</sup> century British migration to New Zealand occurred due to many important forces push and pull forces. This event affected the lives of those living within New Zealand at the time and reflects the continuity and change over time changes and continuity which have occurred overtime.

The most significant push force which influenced <sup>British</sup> people to migrate to New Zealand was to poor socio-economic conditions in Britain. During the 1830 to 1880 there were a number of events which were caused from <sup>the poor</sup> social ~~unrest~~ and economic conditions, these included the Swing riots, revolt of the fields, the golden age of agriculture and the hungary fourties. These events displayed the frustration and anger people had over the many socio-economic issues in Britain. Those upset were mostly lower classes and those who lived in poverty which was 25-30% of British in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A problem many people had to deal with was the lack of opportunities as within the English class system

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you were born into your class making it very difficult to move up in the social classes. Those living in poverty weren't the only ones which ~~were~~ lived in fear, the uneasy or anxious class was those just above the poverty line and feared that they would fall beneath it. This continuity of these poor conditions with the social unrest, poverty, lack of opportunities and gender restrictions made many seek for a better life and to get out of Britain. Another significant push force was the political conditions as there were many harsh and unfair laws which affected the lower classes greatly. Many of the laws which were enforced during the 19<sup>th</sup> century were created in the landowning classes favour as they could vote on while the agricultural workers could not. Enclosure introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century fenced off privately owned lands including those used as communal lands. This meant that the non-landowning people which use to hunt and work on communal lands now had to rent land, which was extremely expensive making it hard and expensive to live. The corn laws ~~with~~ which were put in place in 1815 increased the price of grain making bread a basic food cost a lot more. In the

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bread now cost between 50-75% of an agricultural worker's income causing them not able to spend much money on other necessary items. The Game law introduced in 1831 banned hunting off the new fenced off lands and could result in seven years in prison or hanging. In the 19th century there were up to 200 different laws punishable by hanging these included cutting down ornamental shrubs, poaching rabbits and appearing on the highway with a shabby face. ~~These~~ This continuity of harsh laws in the 19th century made many, mostly those effected search for a change, to move out of Britain.

The most significant pull force for people to migrate to New Zealand was the desire for fairness. Due to the poor socio-economic and political conditions in Britain many people seek to escape the harsh and unfair laws which restricted them. In British newspapers in the 19th century the most common word used was 'fairness' or the desire for it. A historian Rollo Arnold states that the 1870's migration out of Britain can be linked to the revolt of the fields. This statement supports that British people desired

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to leave Britain due to the many socio-economic events which occurred. Jack Phillips who is another historian also states that immigrants expected New Zealand to be different from Britain, a fair society. This was caused from the migration <sup>advertisements</sup> ~~the~~ in Britain which displayed New Zealand as fair. David Hackett Fisher points out that the people of New Zealand are the most free in the world, something which people in Britain living in fear and frustration seeked for. This opportunity for change <sup>pull force</sup> ~~aspect~~ which impacted the choice of British migrants to travel to New Zealand was the idea 'To Get Ahead'. Described by James Belich people were able to start a new life in New Zealand and to climb up the social classes something Britain did not allow. ~~to~~ due to the restrictions of the English class system New Zealand offered people land for the migrants which appealed to those effected by enclosure and the Game Laws, as they can now work and hunt on their own land. This opportunity for change appealed to the lower classes in Britain as they were living in the most social unrest and lack of fairness and opportunities. Although <sup>most</sup> migrants weren't able to make the long trip without ~~a~~ the assisted migration schemes

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which helped them make the choice of migrating and starting a new life in New Zealand. The Wakefield/Company scheme, <sup>the</sup>provincial government schemes and the central government scheme ~~there~~ were all migration schemes to <sup>assist</sup> ~~help~~ ~~people~~ migrants over from Britain. The Wakefield migration scheme's goal was to create civilised towns in New Zealand and to stop the spreading out of people which other schemes failed. Overall the Wakefield successfully assisted 12,000 to 15,000 migrants into New Zealand. Many of the migration schemes were looking for <sup>the</sup> 'right sort' of people which consisted of young, married, british, protestant, agricultural skilled men so weren't going to help assist just anyone. These companies helped pull people over to New Zealand through advertisements such as newspapers and there were 137 migration recruiting agency's within Britain. Although many people still did not migrate despite all the push forces to leave the cost (6 months wages of an agricultural worker), distance (minimum of 90 days) and the fear of the unknown stopped people from making the long trip. Megan Hutching an historian describes New Zealand as safe, comfortable and non-threatening unlike other countries such as America. This change

for people which were influenced by <sup>the</sup> pull forces. Were able to give the migrants many more opportunities and ultimately change their lives.

Maori Marginalisation had the most significant impact on the lives of those living in New Zealand, this was due to the 19<sup>th</sup> century British migration to New Zealand. The change of the British migration created at first, a positive relationship with pakeha and ~~the~~ Maori as Maori were able to supply pakeha with resources. It soon became a negative relationship ~~there~~ through diseases which spread from pakeha to Maori and inter-hupu wars which broke out. In 1858 the pakeha population overtook the Maori population and increased the amount of land they needed. In <sup>the</sup> 1840's Governor Grey <sup>the historian</sup> aquired the ~~first~~ <sup>first</sup> large-scale land purchases. Ranginui Walker describes Governor Grey as the 'Hitman of Colonisation' as he was able to take/buy so much land for british settlers. The continuity of land being confiscated/bought ~~there~~ in the 19<sup>th</sup> century resulted in 18-17 million acres of land being bought/taken in the Native Land Acts and 3.5 million acres confiscated in the Maori Wars. By 1939 only 3.5 million acres of land remained to maori, Dr Vincent O'Malley describes the wars having a catastrophic

affected. The continuity of the land being taken in the Native Land Acts had more of an impact on New Zealanders' lives as it effected more people compared to the Maori Wars which only affected Maori in certain areas. Tariana Turia claims that socio-economic, crime, education and health issues for Maori today can be linked back to the marginalisation of Maori calling it the 'Maori Holocaust'. Although Turia would have this particular view point as she is a Maori politician and would tend to side more towards the Maori's side. Hugh Lacey disagrees with Turia stating it is not a Maori Holocaust yet Maori were marginalised due to ~~the~~ the change of British colonisation. He also states that New Zealand benefitted from this colonisation experience. Decades after the confiscation of land occurred Maori accepted 31% of the land back from Pakeha not only to get some of the land back but to move on from the event and to have a positive relationship in the future with the British and the Queen.\* From the 1840s\* to the 1900 Maori ~~are~~ were no longer politically, militarily or culturally dominant over the pakeha making the lives of Maori ~~became~~ become greatly effected by this change.\* Maori were also

Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
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affected through the social classes due to ~~Pakeha's~~ British migrants' desire 'To Get Ahead' they ~~is~~ were pushing Maori to the bottom of the social class structure.

The change of British arriving and living in New Zealand also had an <sup>significant</sup> impact on New Zealanders' lives through the ethnicity and culture. There seemed to be a lack of diversity of the migrants who came into New Zealand with 93% of them being English, Scottish and Irish Protestant. Through the Vogel scheme around 6000 Germans and Scandinavians migrated into New Zealand only making up a small proportion of New Zealand's population. Another group of migrants were the Chinese who were not the right sort migration schemes looked for but were invited <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ to the Otago Gold Rushes. <sup>Although</sup> Chinese women were not invited into New Zealand to keep the Chinese population down resulting in only 14 Chinese women to 3700 Chinese men. These different groups of people ~~didn't~~ did not ~~is~~ impact New Zealand overall but affected the lives of those who lived in the small communities with them, today

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in some places you can still see the influences of their cultures within ~~the~~ towns. Due to the significant historical trend of the British migration to New Zealand the country ~~has~~ changed, having dominant British values, ideas, institutions and government this because of the 'cultural baggage' migrants brought over from Britain. The continuity of British values and ideas can also be seen through the 2016 Flag Referendum ~~as~~ results which the chosen flag ~~is~~ stayed the same and has the union jack on. This shows that people today still want to be connected with Britain, the 'Mother Land'.

The significant historical trend of the 19<sup>th</sup> century British migration to New Zealand was influenced by push and pull factors. The poor socio-economic and political conditions which resulted in people seeking for a better ~~life~~ life, and the ideas of fairness and to get ahead in life, as well as the migration schemes which pulled people over to New Zealand. These were all key forces which influenced people to migrate. The change of the British migration was seen through the Maori's loss of land, them becoming 'inferior' to pakeha and the overall change of Maori culture to British culture. The continuity is shown through Maori taking back land to move on as well as British ideas and values in the 2016 Flag Referendum.

## AS 91439 Exemplar Scripts



| Topic           | Grade     | Comment   |
|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Migration to NZ | <b>A4</b> | Analysis. Lightweight explanation with a more basic linking of forces (poor socio-economic and political conditions in Britain, desire for fairness, opportunity for a new life, migration schemes) to the trend. The linking of changes (marginalization of Maori and introduction of new ethnicities and cultures) to the trend lacks genuine development. The contribution of detailed evidence and historiography to the overall argument lacks specific direction. There is no attempt to justify evaluative statements. |

