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Level 2 History, 2017

91234 Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 14 November 2017
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Examine, in depth, how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Comprehensively examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.

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

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.

Merit

TOTAL

06

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay, using the essay task below, on ONE significant historical event that has affected New Zealand society.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use detailed supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a detailed paragraph(s) describing the historical event and its background.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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

ESSAY TASK

Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealanders. You must consider one or more of the following impacts:

- social
- political
- economic
- ✓ strategic/military.

Historical event:

The Gallipoli Campaign

PLANNING

Description of the historical event that affected New Zealanders

Social Conditions

military - Chunuk Barr

2779 dead

Effect(s) on New Zealanders (social, political, economic, strategic/military)

Social:

- ANZAC DAY, RSA & National Identity
- + Got Cakes Returned Soldiers problem

Political:


- + Pakeha & Maori equality, Responsibilities & Integration

Economic:

- 1915 War pension Act
- 1948 Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act

Examination/Evidence

Begin your essay here:

The Gallipoli Campaign became a significant historical event that affected New Zealand culture in economic, political and social ways, some are still affecting New Zealand citizens to this day. 

World War One broke out in 1914 due to Global tensions of political, imperialism and militarism ^{was} within major powers. This climaxed with the assassination of Hungarian Austrian Duke, Franz Ferdinand, by a young Serbian nationalist group fighting colonisation of the Balkans. With an allied system sides were formed with the triple entente Britain, France and Russia against the triple alliance Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. New Zealand's loyalty to Britain meant on the 4th August New Zealand entered the war. Many young men volunteered to take part in this adventure of a 'lifetime' and used it as a chance to travel. Between 1914-1918 100,000 New Zealand men had joined the war effort to fight for "king and country" which would later deeply impact New Zealand.

By the end of 1914 a 700km western front was
 in stalemated and to end this British First
 Lord of the Admiralty came up with a plan to knock Turk
 guns out of the way, ease western front tensions and unblock the
 Dardanelles ^{for} trade with Russia. His naval plan failed with
 6 of 12 fleets sunk and devised a new strategy of
 a land invasion on the Peninsula. New Zealand troops
 training in Egypt became part of the Mediterranean
 Expeditionary force led by General Sir Ian Hamilton. 3100 ~~expa~~

New Zealand troops teamed up with Australian 1st Division to form the ANZACS. By April 25th at Dawn they had landed 1.6 km north of Cape Tepe at what would later be called ANZAC Cove. 153 casualties occurred at the landing of Gallipoli and NZ (New Zealand) soldiers were given their first horrific taste on what war is like.

The ^{and military} social conditions at Gallipoli had a long term effect upon the New Zealand men there. Steep cliff faces, extreme temperature fluctuations, inhospitable terrains and swarms of bodily lice, fleas, malnutrition, rats as big as cats and ~~constant~~ ^{and fight} constant scenarios are what ~~and~~ ^{and} Gallipoli NZ men experienced during the 8 month campaign. Sir Leonard Thornton asserts "the war was as much with the landscape as with the Turks." The lack of supplies and nutrition caused ^{medical} social problems on the New Zealand men like Venereal disease and dysentery. "We were down to skin & bone, dysentery just ate away our intestines" ^{voices of Gallipoli documentary} ~~I~~ was stated in a book by ~~A. Cragg~~ ^{E. Cragg} "By July the daily casualty report of ANZACS was for every 4 or 5 men struck down by illness 1 was killed or wounded." This had a military impact on the ⁽¹²⁾ men who, although seen as good fighters weren't at their best potential and many lives could have been saved and reduced the negative social impact these military conditions had on the men. 24/7 noise, corpses everywhere, stealing wine and food from their fallen comrades and using their bodies as cover and landmines to kill on came with lasting images of horror burned into the New Zealand men that society was unequipped and unprepared to deal with.

The strategic and military ~~error~~ ^{decision} had a strong effect on ~~the men~~ ^{away from the horror of Gallipoli} at Gallipoli. The strategising was done offshore and as a result, were unable to see the lasting effect. The strategy was having on New Zealand men. By the /

British officers saw New Zealand men as "cannon fodder" and many New Zealand men had long term resentment to their British superiors that no longer saw as allies. The battle of Chunuk Bair was an example of negative strategic effect that had long-term problems. The ANZACs were to take over Chunuk Bair, the highest peak of the Sari Bair range. The Wellington Battalion ~~successfully~~ spent 2 days in constant conflict scenario and successfully held the peak for 24 hours. However, British reinforcements arrived late due to a lack of communication and strategy and did not arrive until the 11th of August, the third day of this battle. Only 70 of the 760 Wellington Battalion survived as a result which would have taking negative images in the sumner minds. C.E.W said about the Wellington Battalion "They hadn't had water in days. Eyes, gait, knees bleeding some broke down and cried like children." The resentment grew toward British officers and with it the British notion after Chunuk Bair's military failure. 2 positives that came from this ^{loss} New Zealand's reputation as good fighters and Cyril Bassett's Victoria cross for his duties at Chunuk Bair, trying to fix the problems.

After the 8 month campaign 2779 New Zealand men had died with the only successful strategy being the 20-22nd November leaving strategy but even this carried negative social effects as the men had to leave the fallen behind and the dead unburied and without closure.

~~Social~~ effects By September/October 1915 400-500 men had returned to the home front who were no longer fit for active service. With these men came social effects in physical and psychological ailments. Survivors guilt, shell shock and in modern times we call PTSD (post traumatic shock disorder) all came home to be ~~dealt~~ with by New Zealand Society. With the added social pressure of men being the supporters and providers of a household and psychological problems being aligned to "women weaknesses" the transition was dealt with poorly. Increased rates in crime poverty, unemployment and beginning increases in divorce rates, suicide rates and mental health rates occurred from 1915 and continued to increase by the 3000 men returning home between 1915-1918. William Hancock committed suicide 30th October 1915 in the Wellington Battalion ^{clinical center} and Eric Baines states "War does far more than strike the soldiers down in the trenches. War is something that attacks the soul." Another quote from a stretcher bearer in Gallipoli said "I still dream about the horror that occurred in Gallipoli. Occasionally I still do. Yes mostly it's gone away now." All these examples show the negative social impact Gallipoli had on those at home. In 4 men aged 20-45 were either killed or injured. The only previous conflict New Zealand had had been the 1899-1900 Boer War which had a 3% casualty rate. New Zealand wasn't used to having so many of its fittest most productive men become long term burdens on society.

A positive social effect that came out of Gallipoli/ANZAC ~~Day~~ - was the Anzac day a commemoration service for the fallen soldiers "whose bodies did not make it home." With it

showed New Zealand's independence as a nation because only New Zealand, Australia and Turkey celebrate on the 25th April rather than the 11th November with Armistice day. This shows the unity in grief between the nations that were so deeply effected by it. The first ANZAC day was on the 25th April 1916 by the government but the RSA (Returned Soldiers association) soon took over as "they didn't want to be split between 20-30 different churches and were certain they did not want to hear from men who weren't even there speak and pass resolutions." The RSA knew that Anzac day had to be about for the families and friends of the fallen to grieve with the nation over its losses and give closure. This is still popular to these days and in 2015 the centenary celebration of ANZAC day 30,000 Aucklanders came together to commemorate it. Media ~~commemorate~~ immortalized New Zealand troops each year for their bravery and film, documentaries, books and memorials have been created to honour what occurred in Gallipoli. An example of this was the 1981 film "Gallipoli." Many New Zealanders on their OEs will travel to Turkey to give tribute to the fallen and witness where these negative social impacts occurred.

Many positive political effects came out of Gallipoli because of New Zealand's funding independence during the 8 month campaign. New Zealand saw its difference to the cruel Mother nation and gained its own positive global status. The movie 'Lions' (released in 1918) shows New Zealand's 'Do it yourself' attitude and courage/brave fighters that New Zealand possesses. The 1919 signing of the treaty of Versailles by New Zealand, the joining of the

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1920's league of nations as its own member and most importantly New Zealand 1947 signing of the statute of Westminster declaring New Zealand as its own independent nation, shows the long term effect Gallipoli had in its separations. Because of Gallipoli's funding of New Zealand's international identity it was able to grow as a nation and increase its responsibilities, its main proof of that was New Zealand's 'class C mandate over Western Samoa'.

Many positive and negative effects economic effects came out of Gallipoli as solutions to the ^{rising} high unemployment rates due to a lack of working because of mental or physical issues from the returned soldiers. The 1915 war pension act was constructed to give financial aid to the soldiers who were not able to work. However 65 pounds yearly as opposed to the average yearly income of 150 pounds yearly meant very little ~~and~~ benefit was occurring. As well as this the 1 million pounds a year spent on this by the government without enough people working and earning profit to replenish this money meant a negative loss in money. Another economic effect was the 1915 returned soldier rehabilitation act where the government gave land at a ^{low} ~~cheap~~ to returned soldiers to harvest and make profit on which in turn will help rehabilitate them. However the farmers gave infertile inhospitable land and often the soldiers would end up with a loan and an inability to produce profit from the land.

M6

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

In conclusion Gallipoli had many social, economic, political & strategy/military effects upon New Zealand society. Some positive and some negative, however all had long term impacts that helped shape New Zealand in its identity, culture and social expectations.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

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Grade	Explanation
M6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The candidate responds to the essay task with discussion related to various impacts. This is escalated with reference to short / long-term and positive / negative. • Examines the background and event. • Reflects content knowledge, signposting a number of impacts, including social, military, political and economic • Supports their ideas with relevant explanation and evidence, including historiography. • Writes in a structured manner.