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3

91595A



915951



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 3 Dance, 2017

### 91595 Demonstrate understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand

9.30 a.m. Friday 1 December 2017  
Credits: Four

## ANSWER BOOKLET

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.	Demonstrate perceptive understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

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

Use this booklet to answer the question you have chosen from Question Booklet 91595Q.

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 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**

**03**

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## PLANNING

Intro:

The Haka is a traditional war dance / cry performed by Maori people.  
The Haka is an iconic trademark to NZ & is known internationally.

key points

context of Haka

the origin of Ka mate

setting

significance to NZ

P1: context

The first Hakas were created & performed by different Maori tribes.

- 2 types performed on battlefield
- Peru Peru god of war tumatawenga weapons
- Te parahi no weapons welcoming visitors
- reflection of NZ's past & present.

P2: Ka mate

- Most well known Haka internationally
- Means death
- composed by Te Rauparaha chief of Ngatitua tribe
- performed famously by All Blacks on rugby field.
- first approached by Maori & European settlers & explorers

P3: movement

- meaningful & significant to Maori people of NZ.
- low strong stance, bent knees, clapping of the thighs, stamping of feet, vigorous in their features of the body help emphasise intimidation.
- facial expressions, whetero, pukana
- lyrics, powerful, portray message to opponent.

P4: significance

gained overtime in way of performance  
Haka - team NZ showing which identity  
mass Patterson Kara showing contemporary audience  
significant to Maori KARI

Note: Space is provided on page 7 for diagrams and sketches to be included, if appropriate, in your answer.

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Question number: 4

The Haka is a traditional war dance/cry performed by Māori people of New Zealand. The Haka is an iconic trademark to New Zealand, and is now known on international scales. "Ka Mate" has come to be regarded as New Zealand's national dance, I will be discussing key points that show why "Ka Mate" deserves this status; The context of Haka, the origins of Ka Mate, the choreographic movement involved in the Haka, and the Haka's significance to New Zealand.

The first Haka's were created and performed by different Māori tribes and iwi's. They were mostly performed on a battlefield for two reasons. One to intimidate their opponents by using frightening facials and strong stances. They believed that the god of war, Tūmatauenga, came upon them in this time to help, and guide them through the battle. This type of Haka is called Peruperu and involves weapons when performing. Over time the Haka

as seen in photograph one  
Dance 91595, 2017 where a group perform  
with weapons on arrival



evolved making it a way to entertain, and bring communities together to welcome visitors. This Haka is called Te Parahi and unlike Peruperu does not involve weapons. Peruperu and Te Parahi are significant to Maori people, and the New Zealand culture. It has helped enhance Ka Mate into the wider world, as ~~they~~ Peruperu ~~is~~ and Te Parahi are reflections on New Zealand's past and present.

Ka Mate is the most well known Haka internationally due to its spectrum of performing. It is often famously seen being performed by the All Blacks on a rugby field before the start <sup>of a</sup> ~~the~~ game. The ~~word~~ word "Ka Mate" itself means death. Ka Mate was composed by Te Rauparaha the chief of Ngāti Toa tribe. This Haka was first approached by Maori and European settlers and explorers in the early 1800's. Ka Mate is a significant treasure of New Zealand's National Identity as ~~was~~ seen ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~photo~~ ~~graph~~ ~~2~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~All~~ ~~Blacks~~ ~~performing~~ ~~"Ka Mate"~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~world~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~Rugby~~ ~~World Cup Match in 2015.~~

choreographic  
the movement behind the Haka "ka mate"  
is very meaningful and significant to  
the Maori culture and tribes. The low  
strong stance, bent legs, stamping of the  
feet, clapping of the thighs, and vigorous  
movement are just some features of  
the body that help emphasise "intimidation".  
Facial expressions such as Pukana,  
which is big bulgy eyes, and whetera,  
sticking out the tongue (mostly only  
done by men) also enhance the  
meaning of Haka which is one of the  
reasons why it deserves the status  
of being New Zealand's National dance.  
The lyrics behind the Haka "ka mate",  
"ka mate" are powerful and meaningful  
representing the message they want  
to get <sup>across</sup> ~~out~~ to the audience and opponents,  
which is who we are, as a country.  
An example of this is in Photograph 3  
where we see members of the Ngāti  
toa tribe perform "ka mate" with  
power and meaning behind it.

The Haka "ka mate" has evolved over  
time in the way of performance. For  
example the competition Hip Hop  
International. When a team qualifies and  
competes at Worlds they perform the



Haka "ka mate" to portray to the world who New Zealand is and what is our national identity, <sup>introducing team NZ,</sup> Another example is Moss Patterson's piece Kura. He shows ~~the~~ <sup>a contemporary</sup> ~~modern~~ audience a fusion of concepts significant to Māori. The use of kowhaiwhai patterns show the Maori and contemporary fusion. Kowhaiwhai patterns are usually seen as a costume of Kapa Haka groups where they integrated Haka onto a international stage.

The Haka "ka mate" has come to be regarded as New Zealand's national dance because of its intention, and how it is portrayed to the audience. Ka mate is now an iconic trademark for New Zealand and for future generations. "ka mate" deserves the status of the national dance as people from across the globe know ~~it~~ <sup>us</sup> as the kiwis that perform the Haka, "ka mate".

**Achievement exemplar 2017**

<b>Subject:</b>		<b>Dance</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91595</b>	<b>Total score:</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>				
4	A3	<p>The candidate describes the Haka and its use by various groups.</p> <p>Gives reasons why the haka is performed, however detail and examples are lacking – therefore the response does not reach Merit.</p> <p>Briefly discusses an argument supporting “Ka Mate” having the status of New Zealand's national dance, providing some supporting evidence but limited explanation.</p> <p>Some reference is given to the origins and meaning of this dance and its use in New Zealand.</p> <p>The popularity with both Maori and Pakeha is briefly highlighted, but there is a lack of depth and discussion.</p>				