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translation of this cover

# 2

91231MR



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 2, 2023

91231MR Te mātai i ngā puna o tētahi tūāhuatanga o mua e  
tāpua ana ki ngā tāngata o Aotearoa

Ngā whiwhinga: E whā

### TE PUKAPUKA RAUEMI

Tirohia tēnei pukapuka hei whakaoti i ngā tūmahi mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91231M.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–19 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

E ĀHEI ANA TŌ PUPURI I TĒNEI PUKAPUKA HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

## TE WHAKATAKINGA: Te whenua tuatahi ki te whakakotahi i te aronga ki te wā

155 tau ki muri, i te tau 1868, ko Aotearoa te whenua tuatahi i te ao ki te kōkiri i te **wā kotahi** (he aronga kotahi ki te wā i ngā wāhi kei te takiwā o te ahopou kotahi, i whakapūmautia ai e te ture, e te tikanga rānei, i tētahi whenua, i tētahi rohenga rānei, tae atu hoki ki te wā o te tōroa awatea).

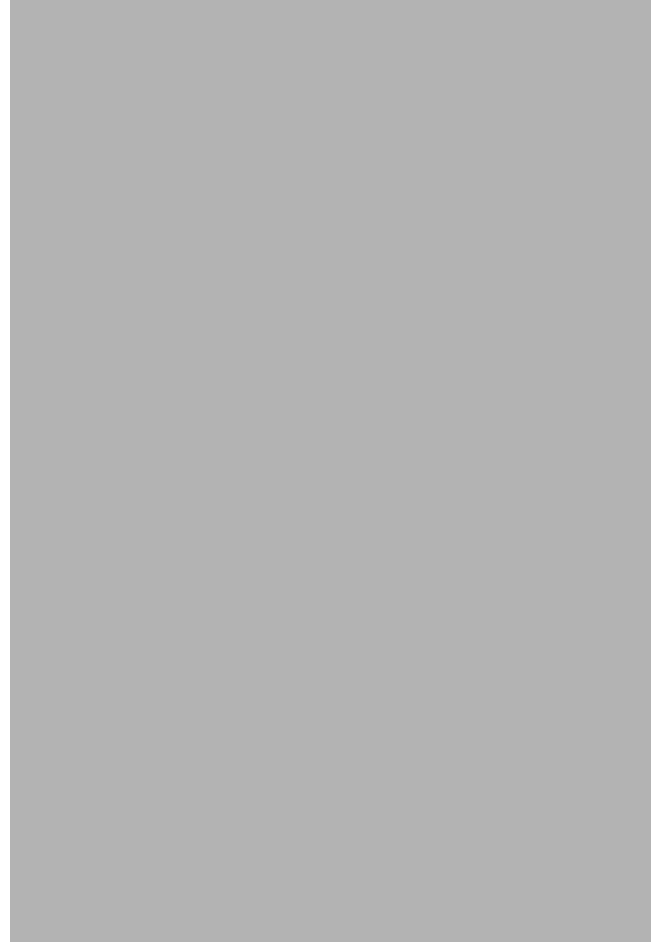
Kāore te Wā Toharite o Kereniti (GMT) i noho hei pūnaha wā mō te ao whānui tae rā anō ki te ekenga o te tau 1884, ka mutu, i mōhiotia ko Kereniti o Ingarangi te **poutūmārō matua** (ko te 0° te ahopou, otirā, ko te wāhi e tīmata ai te inenga i te tawhiti, huri noa i a Papatūānuku, ki te rāwhiti, ki te uru anō hoki).

I mua i te 1868, i ngā rohe o Aotearoa ō rātou ake rohe wā, e paku rerekē nei tētahi i tētahi, heoi, ko ētahi atu, i ōrite. I pai tēnei ki te nuinga o ngā rohe, nā te mea i ū te mana motuhake o ngā whakahaere a tēnā, a tēnā, engari ka tīmata te rongohere i ngā uauatanga i te huanga mai o te waea hiko me te hiahia kia pai te whakawhitiwhiti kōrero puta noa i te motu, i roto tonu i te poto o te wā.

I whakatauhia kia ‘whakakotahitia te aronga ki te wā’ puta noa i Aotearoa, otirā, kia whakahāngaitia ki te wā i whāia rā i te tāone matua o Te Whanganui a Tara. Arā ngā momo tautoko rerekē i hua ake i tēnei whakataunga – i pai noa iho ētahi rohe ki te whai i tēnei wā, engari hei tā ētahi atu, me te mea nei he **whakahau** (he tohutohu me mātua whai) tēnei i ahu mai i Te Whanganui a Tara, ā, kāore i whāia. Kāore i roa, ka ara ake ko “Te Pakanga o ngā Karaka’.

Heoi anō, kāore te wā i tū kau noa i muri iho i te whakapūmautanga o te Wā Kotahi o Aotearoa (NZST). Ka whai tonu a Aotearoa i ngā momo whakakotahinga i te aronga ki te wā, ka mutu, ka whakaūngia ētahi panonitanga i te wā o te Pakanga Tuarua o te Ao, i te whakamātautanga hoki o te tōroa awatea i waenganui i te tekau tau 1920 me te tekau tau 1970, i mua mai i te whakamanatanga ōna i Aotearoa i te tau 1975.

10.00 a.m. 10.16 a.m. 10.32 a.m. 10.48 a.m.



E whakaatu ana te mahere i ngā momo wā, e ai ki te awatea me te ahopou. I te huringa o te Ao, ko tōmua ake te whitinga o te rā ki te rāwhiti, tēnā i te uru.

Te whakaahua: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_New\\_Zealand#/media/File:Map\\_New\\_Zealand-en.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_New_Zealand#/media/File:Map_New_Zealand-en.svg)

## INTRODUCTION: The first country to standardise time

In 1868, 155 years ago, New Zealand became the first country in the world to introduce **standardised time** (a uniform time for places in approximately the same longitude, established in a country or region by law or custom, including daylight saving time).

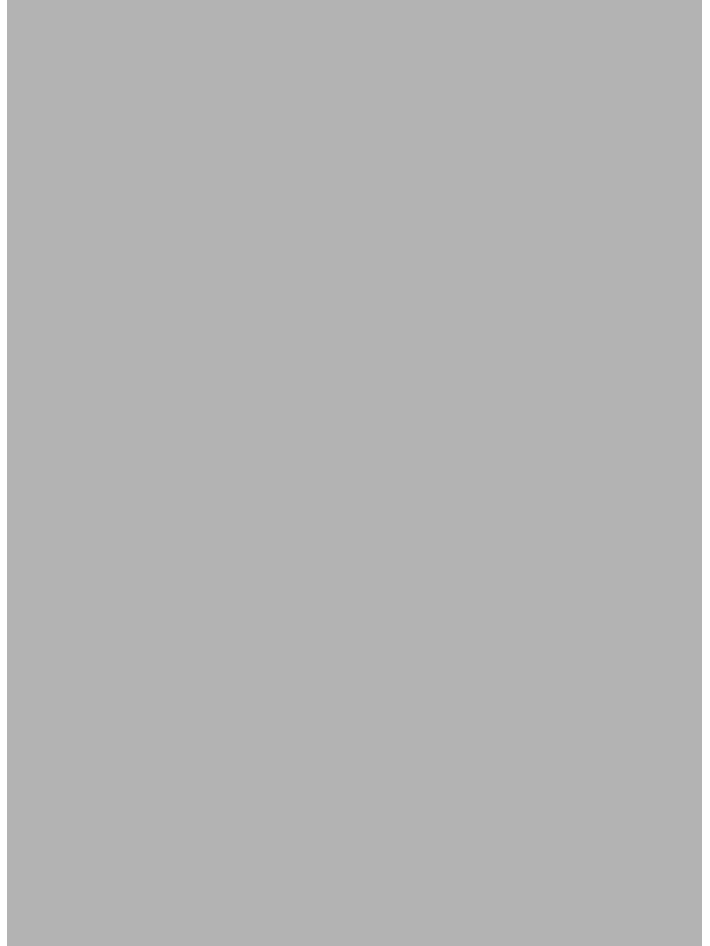
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) did not become the international standard until 1884, with Greenwich, England, considered the official **prime meridian** (the line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth).

Before 1868, New Zealand provinces had their own time zones, each slightly different from the other, but some of them the same. This worked for most areas, as they all ran independently of one another, but it began to prove difficult with the advent of the telegraph and the need to communicate effectively across the nation in a timely manner.

The decision was made to 'standardise time' across New Zealand and base it on the time used in the capital city of Wellington. This decision was met with various degrees of support – some areas were happy to follow this time and others saw it as a **dictate** (an order that must be obeyed) from Wellington, refusing to follow suit. The 'Battle of the Clocks' soon ensued.

However, time did not stand still after the establishment of New Zealand Standard Time (NZST). New Zealand continued to engage in various forms of standardised time with changes adopted during World War II and during the trial of daylight saving between the 1920s and 1970s, before it became a permanent fixture in New Zealand in 1975.

10.00 a.m. 10.16 a.m. 10.32 a.m. 10.48 a.m.



The map shows relative times according to sunlight and longitude. As the Earth rotates, sunlight reaches the east before the west.

Image: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_New\\_Zealand#/media/File:Map\\_New\\_Zealand-en.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_New_Zealand#/media/File:Map_New_Zealand-en.svg)

## TE PUNA A: Te Wā Kotahi o Aotearoa (NZST)

I te 2 o Noema 1868, i whakarere a Aotearoa i ō rātou wā ā-rohe maha, ka whakakapihia ai ki tētahi wā kotahi, puta noa i te motu. Nā te whakatau i mātāmua ai ko te haratau me te ōhanga, kua ko te tikanga me te tuakiri ā-rohe, ā, nā konā i tū ai ko te koroni te whenua tuatahi ki te āta whakarite i tōna wā kia hāngai ki te Wā Toharite o Kereniti (GMT).

### Ko te aha te wā?

I te puku o ngā tekau tau 1860, i pai tō pātai ki tētahi kiritata he karaka tika tāna, tō whakarongo ki ngā pere o te tāone, ki te pū repo rānei, tō tatari ki te takanga o te pōro wā, tō haere rānei kia kitea ai te karaka tūmatanui tata katoa.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

I kite ngā tāngata i haere ai ki ngā poutāpeta, i tuku karere waea ai rānei i ō rātou tari waea hiko ā-rohe i te rerekē o ngā wā o ngā karaka o ēnei whare – ko te wā toharite o Te Whanganui a Tara, i mōhio whānuitia rānei ko te ‘wā waea hiko’.

### Nā wai i whakatau, ā, he aha ai?

Kua whai māramatanga te Tumuaki Poutāpeta, a John Hall mō te hōhā haere o ana kaimahi me te marea ki te tuwheratanga me te katinga o ngā poutāpeta me ngā tari waea hiko e hia rau nei, e ai ki te wā toharite ā-rohe.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

I mate ngā poutāpeta ki te pērā, he maha tonu ka tū ki te whare kotahi.

### Te ara i tutuki ai

I whai tikanga noa te whakahau a Hall nā te nui o ngā mahi tūāpapa i tutuki, mai i te tau 1862, i te whakatūnga o ngā waea kawē kōrero tuatahi i waenganui i Ōtautahi me Ōhinehou, i Ōtepoti me Koputai anō hoki. Ka tae ana ki a Hānuere o te tau 1868, ko tōna 74% o te hunga e 220,000 o Aotearoa ehara i te Māori, i whai wāhi ki te waea hiko.

### Te Pakanga o ngā Karaka

*I mua i te 1868, koinēi ngā rerekētanga o ngā wā toharite (hei meneti i te karaka) i waenganui i Te Whanganui a Tara me ētahi atu pokapū tāone:*

Te pokapū tāone	Te wā mehemea kua 8.00 i Te Whanganui a Tara	Te rerekētanga ā-wā, hei meneti, i te wā o Te Whanganui a Tara
Tāmaki Makaurau	8.00	E tika ana
Ōtautahi	7.52	E 8 te tōmua
Ōtepoti	7.43	17 te tōmua
Hokitika	7.45	15 te tōmua
Waihōpai	7.35	E 25 te tōmua
Ahuriri	8.09	E 9 te tōmuri
Whakatū	7.54	E 6 te tōmua
Ngāmotu	7.57	E 3 te tōmua

## SOURCE A: New Zealand Standard Time (NZST)

On 2 November 1868, New Zealand discarded its numerous local times in favour of a standard time nationwide. In a decision which was a triumph for convenience and economic rationality over tradition and local identity, the colony became the first country to regulate its time in relation to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

### What's the time?

In the mid-1860s you could ask a neighbour with a reliable clock, listen for the town bells or a cannon, wait for the time ball to drop, or make a trek to view the nearest public clock.

People using the post office or sending telegrams from their local telegraph office found that the clocks in these buildings showed a different time – Wellington mean time, or 'telegraph time' as it was commonly known.

### Who decided, and why?

The Postmaster-General, John Hall, had become aware of growing frustration among his staff and the general public that the country's hundreds of post and telegraph offices opened and closed according to local mean time.

Post offices, many of which shared the same building, were to do likewise.

### Making it possible

Hall's edict was practicable only because of the extensive groundwork that had been laid since 1862, when the first telegraph lines had been erected between Christchurch and Lyttelton, and Dunedin and Port Chalmers. By January 1868, about 74% of the 220,000 non-Māori New Zealanders had access to the telegraph.

### Battle of the Clocks

*Before 1868, the local mean time difference (in minutes on a clock) between Wellington and other town centres:*

Town centre	Time if Wellington is 8.00	Time difference in minutes from Wellington
Auckland	8.00	Correct
Christchurch	7.52	Fast 8
Dunedin	7.43	Fast 17
Hokitika	7.45	Fast 15
Invercargill	7.35	Fast 25
Napier	8.09	Slow 9
Nelson	7.54	Fast 6
New Plymouth	7.57	Fast 3

## TE PUNA B: Te kōtuinga waea hiko o Aotearoa, 1868



Nā te rewanga o te waea hiko i puta ai te Wā Kotahi o Aotearoa. Tae rawa ki te 1868, kua toro atu tētahi kōtuinga waea hiko i Ahuriri ki Motu Pōhue. Kia pai ai ngā whakahaeretanga, i mate ngā kaiwhakahaere waea hiko ki te whai i te wā kotahi i ngā wāhi katoa o te kōtuinga. Ko te hua i puta, ko tētahi whakatau nā te pāremata e whakapūmau ana i tētahi wā kotahi mō Aotearoa.

Te whakaahua: Phillips, J. (2006, 12 o Hune). *Timekeeping – New Zealand mean time*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/map/6693/new-zealands-telegraph-network-1868>

## TE PUNA C: Te whakaūnga o te wā toharite o Te Whanganui a Tara

I te tau haeretanga o ngā ratonga waea hiko me te tupu haeretanga o te paingia o ērā, he maha ngā raruraru whakahaere i ara ake.



I whakatū tētahi kaihangā i ngā wati me ngā karaka o te rohe, a Mita Brewer, i tētahi karaka tūmatanui i waho o tōna toa, kāore e kore i whakahāngaihia ki te wā toharite o Ahuriri.

**SOURCE B: New Zealand's telegraph network, 1868**

The coming of the telegraph established New Zealand Standard Time. By 1868, a telegraph network extended from Napier down to Bluff. For efficiency, telegraph operators had to observe the same time at all places on the network. The upshot was a parliamentary resolution establishing a standard New Zealand time.

Image: Phillips, J. (2006, June 12). *Timekeeping – New Zealand mean time*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/map/6693/new-zealands-telegraph-network-1868>

**SOURCE C: The enforcement of Wellington mean time**

As the telegraph services stabilised and grew in popularity, a number of operational problems became apparent.



A local watchmaker and clockmaker, Mr Brewer, erected a public clock outside his shop that was most likely set to Napier mean time.

Nā te whakataua a Hall i tōtara wāhi rua ai ētahi hapori, i kotahi ai hoki ētahi atu. ...

Hei āpitihanga, ko te Puku o Te Ika tētahi māra pakanga; ko te nuinga i whakahaeretia e ngā iwi i whai pānga ai ki te Kīngitanga, i mahara rā kāore he take o te wā karaka o te Pākehā, me te aha, tē arohia atu.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Morris, G. S. (2012). *Time and the making of New Zealand: A theme in the development of a settler society, 1840 to 1868*. [He tuhinga whakapae mō te tohu paerua, Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha]. [https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10092/7084/thesis\\_fulltext.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y](https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10092/7084/thesis_fulltext.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y). wh. 87–93.

## TE PUNA D: Te wā toharite o Ōtautahi

Ko tā Mita Reynolds ... i tōna tikanga, kua mōhio ngā mema hōnore maha o te Whare, i ētahi marama ki muri, i puta te hiahia o te kāwanatanga ki te tuku whakahau i ngā rohe maha o te Koroni kia whāia ko te wā toharite o Te Whanganui a Tara i ngā teihana waea hiko, i ngā poutāpeta anō hoki. ...

... Kāore ia i kite i te hua o te tahuri atu i te rā, inā hoki, i pai noa iho tērā hei kaihere i te wā.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): (1868). Christchurch Mean Time. *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, 3, wh. 106–8. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.32106019740254&view=1up&seq=130>



Hall's decision divided some communities and united others. ...

In addition, the central North Island was a war zone; much of it was controlled by tribes aligned with the King Movement, who thought Pākehā clock time was irrelevant and therefore ignored it.

Source (adapted): Morris, G. S. (2012). *Time and the making of New Zealand: A theme in the development of a settler society, 1840 to 1868*. [Master's thesis, The University of Canterbury]. [https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10092/7084/thesis\\_fulltext.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y](https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10092/7084/thesis_fulltext.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y), pp. 87–93.

#### **SOURCE D: Christchurch mean time**

Mr Reynolds ... said that it must be known to many honourable members of the House that some months ago, the Government had found it desirable to give instructions in various districts in the Colony that Wellington mean time should be observed at the telegraph stations, and also at the post offices. ...

... He saw no necessity for departing from the sun, which was a sufficient regulator of time.

Source (adapted): (1868). Christchurch Mean Time. *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, 3, pp. 106–8. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.32106019740254&view=1up&seq=130>

## TE PUNA E: Te taupatupatu tūmatanui i ngā niupepa o Ōtākou

Ko Ōtākou te rohe o Aotearoa i nui katoa te taupori, i whai rawa katoa, i whakahīhī katoa anō hoki, ā, i tū ngā pihi o ōna tāngata maha i te mate ki te whai i te wā o Te Whanganui a Tara. I te tekau mā rua rā, i te Māehe o te tau 1868, ko ōna niupepa te wāhi i kaha ai te taupatupatu. E whai ake nei ko ngā kōrero nō taua taupatupatu i ara ake ai i ia rā i te *Otago Daily Times* (ODT) me te *Otago Witness* (OW):

**Te 12 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1934, wh. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 18 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1939, wh. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 19 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1940, wh. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 20 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1941, wh. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 21 o Māehe 1868, OW, nama. 851, wh. 11:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 23 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1943, wh. 1:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 23 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1943, wh. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

**Te 23 o Māehe 1868, ODT, nama. 1943, wh. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

## SOURCE E: Public debate in Otago newspapers

Otago was New Zealand's most populous, richest, and proudest province, and many of its citizens resented being subjected to Wellington time. Over a period of 12 days in March 1868, its newspapers were the forum for intense debate. The following is a day-to-day account of that debate as it occurred in the *Otago Daily Times* (ODT) and *Otago Witness* (OW):

**12 March 1868, ODT, no. 1934, p. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**18 March 1868, ODT, no. 1939, p. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**19 March 1868, ODT, no. 1940, p. 4:**

[Redacted text block]

**20 March 1868, ODT, no. 1941, p. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

**21 March 1868, OW, no. 851, p. 11:**

[Redacted text block]

**23 March 1868, ODT, no. 1943, p. 1:**

[Redacted text block]

**23 March 1868, ODT, no. 1943, p. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

**23 March 1868, ODT, no. 1943, p. 5:**

[Redacted text block]

**TE PUNA F: Te hītori o te tōroa awatea i Aotearoa**

I te tau 1941, nā ngā waeture ohotata o te wā pakanga i haurua hāora ai te nekenga whakamuatanga o te wā o Aotearoa. I kōkiri tuatahi a Aotearoa i te wā o te tōroa awatea i te tau 1927. Kua pūmau ngā wā o nāianei, mai i te tau 2007.

Te tau	Te rārangi wā
1868	I whakapūmau a Aotearoa i tētahi wā kotahi ā-motu – e kīia ana ko Te Wā Toharite o Aotearoa – ko te 11 hāora me te 30 meneti te tōmua ake i te Wā Toharite o Kereniti (GMT).
1927	[Redacted]
1941	[Redacted]
1946	[Redacted]
1974–5	[Redacted]
1985	[Redacted]
2006-07	[Redacted]
2008	I whakahaeretia e Rangahau Aotearoa tētahi uiuinga whānui mō ngā whakaaro o te marea ki te tōroa awatea.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa New Zealand Government. *History of daylight saving in NZ.*  
<https://www.govt.nz/browse/recreation-and-the-environment/daylight-saving/history-of-daylight-saving-in-nz/>

**SOURCE F: History of daylight saving in New Zealand**

In 1941, wartime emergency regulations moved New Zealand clocks forward half an hour. New Zealand first introduced daylight saving time in 1927. The current times have been fixed since 2007.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>1868</b>	New Zealand officially set a national standard time – called New Zealand Mean Time – at 11 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
<b>1927</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>1941</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>1946</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>1974–5</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>1985</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>2006-07</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>2008</b>	A daylight saving public attitude survey was carried out by Research New Zealand.

Source (adapted): Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa New Zealand Government. *History of daylight saving in NZ*. <https://www.govt.nz/browse/recreation-and-the-environment/daylight-saving/history-of-daylight-saving-in-nz/>

## TE PUNA G: Te whakatōmuatanga me te whakatōmuritanga o te wā

I te tau 1941, nā ngā waeture ohotata o te wā o te pakanga i haurua hāora ai te nekenga whakamuatanga o ngā karaka o Aotearoa, i te wā i whāia ai te haurua hāora o te tōroa awatea mō te roanga o te tau. Nō muri iho i te pakanga, ka whakapūmau te Standard Time Act 1945 i tēnei panonitanga, nā konā i tau ai ko te Wā Kotahi o Aotearoa (NZST) kia 12 hāora te tōmua ake i te GMT, i te Wā o te Ao Whānui rānei. I rerekē rawa atu hoki te huarahi e mātaitia ai te wā. I tīmata a Aotearoa ki te whakawhirinaki atu ki te US Naval Observatory i Washington, DC, i pāho rā i ngā tohu wā i ia rua hāora.




I te tau 1984, ka whakahē, ka whakarere hoki te haporī taiwhenua o Te Taitokerau o Ararua i te tōroa awatea. I taua tau rā, i te wā kotahi hāora te tōmua ake o te aranga o te toenga o Aotearoa i te roanga o te kōanga me te raumati, ka moeroa ngā tāngata o Ararua.

<sup>1</sup> rahua                    te hinga rānei, te raru rānei

**SOURCE G: Time back and forth**

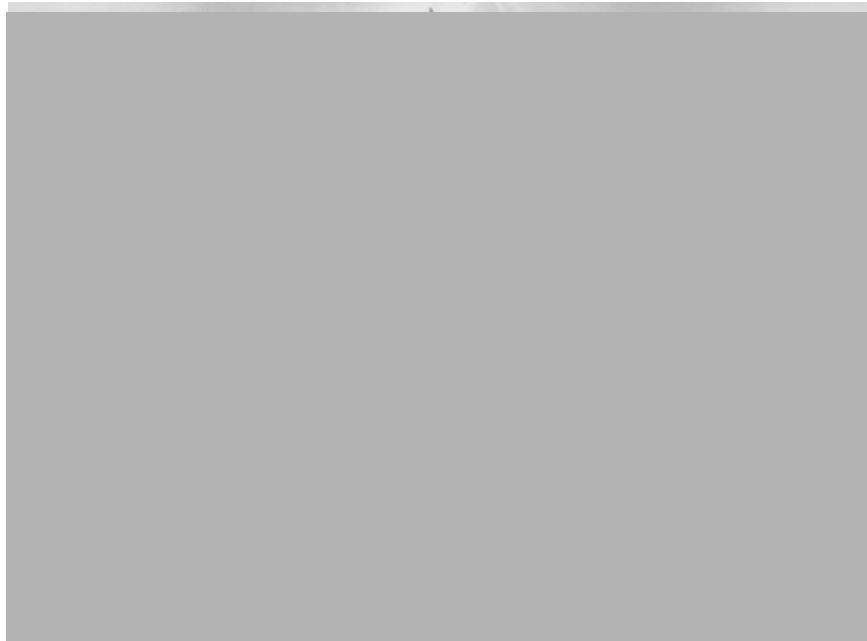
In 1941, wartime emergency regulations moved New Zealand clocks forward half an hour when the current half an hour's daylight saving was adopted for the whole year. After the war, the Standard Time Act 1945 made this change permanent, setting what was now called New Zealand Standard Time (NZST) 12 hours ahead of GMT, or Universal Time. The process of keeping track of time changed considerably, too. New Zealand began to rely on the US Naval Observatory in Washington, DC, which broadcast time signals every two hours.



In 1984, the small rural Northland community of Ararua rebelled and rejected daylight saving. That year, while the rest of New Zealand rose an hour earlier through spring and summer, the good people of Ararua slept in.

<sup>1</sup>. scupper      defeat or ruin

## TE PUNA H: Te wā o Ararua



I te tau 1945, i whakapūmautia kia haurua hāora te whakatōmuatanga o te Wā Kotahi o Aotearoa. I mutu te 'Wā Raumati', i puta ai nā te kotahi hāora o te whakatōmuatia o ngā karaka. Heoi anō, i te tau 1974, ka whakaūngia anō kia kotahi hāora te whakatōmuatanga i te raumati. Ka tohe ngā kaipāmu i tā rātou ara ake i te pōuri ki te miraka kau, ā, tērā ētahi māmā i tautuhi i te uaua o te whakamoe tamariki i te wā e awatea tonu ana. Ka whakatau te haporī iti o ngā kaipāmu miraka kau o Te Taitokerau, o Ararua, kia whakarere noatia e rātou te wā hou, otirā, i te hiku o Oketopa 1984, i te toenga o Aotearoa e whakawhiti ana ki te tōroa awatea, ka whakatūngia he tohu e mea ana "ko te wā o Ararua".

Te whakaahua: Kāore te kaiwhakaahua i te mōhiotia. (1974, 3 o Noema). 'Summer time' reintroduced on trial basis. [He whakaahua]. *Te Manatū Taonga*. <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/reintroduction-of-summer-time-on-a-trial-basis>; Phillips, J. (2020, 14 o Hepetema). *Timekeeping – Modern times*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/6707/ararua-time>

## TE PUNA I: Kia tika ngā piropiro o te katoa, 2007



Ko te waituhi o 'The Politician'. Ka hinga te Minita ki ngā hiahia o te iwi whānui kia whakaroahia ake te tōroa awatea, engari kei reira ētahi whakahētanga.

Te whakaahua: Fletcher, D. (1952). "Okay, okay!!! If it keeps everybody happy I'll extend daylight saving!" "There are some very angry dairy farmers and a 'not happy' vampire outside to see you." [He waituhi]. Ref: DCDL-0003032. Alexander Turnbull Library, Te Whanganui a Tara, Aotearoa. /records/22853151. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22853151?search%5Bi%5D%5Bsubject%5D=Dairy+farmers&search%5Bpath%5D=photos>



**SOURCE H: Ararua time**

In 1945, New Zealand Standard Time was advanced permanently by half an hour. 'Summer time', gained by advancing the clocks one hour, ceased. However, in 1974, an advance of one hour in summer was reintroduced. Dairy farmers objected to getting up in the dark to milk the cows, and some mothers pointed to the difficulty of getting young children to sleep while it was still light. The small Northland dairy farming community of Ararua decided to ignore the new time, and at the end of October 1984, when the rest of New Zealand switched to daylight saving, locals put up a sign announcing "Ararua time".

Image: Unknown photographer. (1974, November 3). 'Summer time' reintroduced on trial basis. [Photograph]. *Ministry for Culture and Heritage*. <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/reintroduction-of-summer-time-on-a-trial-basis>; Phillips, J. (2020, September 14). *Timekeeping – Modern times*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/6707/ararua-time>

**SOURCE I: Keeping everybody happy, 2007**

'The Politician' cartoon strip. The Minister gives in to demands from the public for extended daylight saving, but there is some opposition.

Image: Fletcher, D. (1952). "Okay, okay!!! If it keeps everybody happy I'll extend daylight saving!" "There are some very angry dairy farmers and a 'not happy' vampire outside to see you." [Cartoon]. Ref: DCDL-0003032. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22853151. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22853151?search%5Bi%5D%5Bsubject%5D=Dairy+farmers&search%5Bpath%5D=photos>

Please turn over  
for Source J ►

## TE PUNA J: Te uiuinga Whānui mō ngā Waiaro o te Marea, 2008

E ai ki te uiuinga whānui o te tau 2008, ko te 82% o Aotearoa i whakaae ki te whakaroatanga o te wāhanga tōroa awatea i te tau 2007.

Ngā hua i puta ai i te marea:

- I whakaaetia te whakaroatanga o te tōroa awatea e te 82% o ngā kaituku whakaaro, otirā, ko te 57% i tino whakaae. Manohi anō, ko te 5% kāore i whakaae, ā, ko te 6%, tino kore nei i whakaae.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- I whakaaetia te kaupapa whānui o te tōroa awatea e te 90% o ngā kaituku whakaaro, otirā, ko te 72% i tino whakaae. Manohi anō, ko te 6% kāore i whakaae.

Ngā hua i puta i ngā kaipāmu miraka:

- Ko tōna paku kō atu i te haurua (e 54%) o ngā kaipāmu miraka i whakaae ki te whakaroatanga o te tōroa awatea. Manohi anō, ko te 41% kāore i whakaae.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- I whakaaetia te kaupapa whānui o te tōroa awatea e te 82% o ngā kaipāmu miraka, otirā, ko te 45% i tino whakaae. Manohi anō, ko te 15% kāore i whakaae.

## SOURCE J: New Zealand Public Attitude Survey, 2008

The 2008 survey found that 82% of New Zealanders approved of the 2007 extension to the period of daylight saving time.

Results from the general public:

- The extension to daylight saving was approved of by 82% of respondents, with 57% strongly approving. In contrast, 5% disapproved and 6% strongly disapproved.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Daylight saving in general was approved of by 90% of all respondents, with 72% strongly approving. In contrast, 6% disapproved.

Results from dairy farmers:

- Just over one-half (54%) of dairy farmers approved of the extension to daylight saving. In contrast, 41% disapproved.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Daylight saving in general was approved of by 82% of all dairy farmers, with 45% strongly approving. In contrast, 15% disapproved.

Source (adapted): Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa New Zealand Government. (2022, April 4). *Public attitudes to daylight saving*. <https://www.govt.nz/browse/recreation-and-the-environment/daylight-saving/public-attitudes-to-daylight-saving/>

*English translation of the wording on the front cover*

91231MR

## Level 2 History 2023

**91231MR Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders**

Credits: Four

**RESOURCE BOOKLET**

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91231M.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**