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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 2 History, 2016

91234 Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 23 November 2016
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

6

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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 in the short *and/or* long term. You must consider one or more of the following impacts:

- social
- political
- economic
- strategic/military.

Historical event: ~~the~~ New Zealand Women's suffrage ^{campaign} 1860-1893

PLANNING

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Description of the historical event that affected New Zealanders

KS WCTU	Mary	Unions	role of men
leaf pump speech petitions 32000 Colonial helpmeet Kerewyn v Charlotte New Margherita voted at coronation temperance. exploitation of barmaids. 700:1000 took Philis Act 1847 Britain	AM Femina An appeal men series of articles The first duty of women poly plum letters to NZ Adrieland Womens property Act 1847 Britain	Harriet Morrison 1889 set up 1891-96 2479 signatures Sweated labour both paid & unpaid deserve right to vote	natural gender role vote & conservatism John Hall Robert Stout F John balance A Behard Seddon A Eric Olsen SLOW
Short-term effect(s) on New Zealanders (social, political, economic, strategic/military)	Examination/Evidence		
<u>Social</u> short	National Council of Women domestic violence. Womens protection society 1894 = divorce rights property Act contagious disease act white ribbon 1894		
<u>Economic</u> short	better working conditions and pay Sweating commission 1894 Factory Shop Act shop & shop assistant		
Long-term effect(s) on New Zealanders (social, political, economic, strategic/military)	Examination/Evidence		
<u>Political</u> short & long	Lord Glasgow electoral bill 19 Sept 1929 voted 82% women v 70% men Vote in 1893 Elizabeth Yates 29 NOV Mayor of onehunga. first self governing 40 years until first women elected a seat		
effects on NZ	social hierarchy of world first governing Britain 1918 AUS 1902 still improvement		

Begin your essay here:

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Women in New Zealand fought a tough battle between 1860 - 1893 in order to gain women suffrage. Many individuals and groups such as Kate Sheppard and the Womens Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), Mary Ann Müller, Mary Taylor and Mary Coulcough, Harriet Morrison and the Dunedin Tailoress's Union (DTU) and men within the society, had a huge influence on women gaining the right to vote. It is a significant historical event for New Zealand, which had ~~been~~ short and long term affects with social, political and economic impacts. Women gaining the right to vote in 1893 was the most significant outcome of the campaign as New Zealand was the first country in the world to accept this. It was both a short and long term affect with a political impact. The short term affects were those with a social and economic impact. The long term affect is the impact of womens suffrage has had on New Zealands Society today.

Kate Sheppard and the WCTU fought for womens suffrage because they believed that womens social position ~~was~~ needed to be improved and through political change. ~~because women~~ They also fought for temperance to put a stop to exploitation of barmaids, ~~as women~~ Kate

Sheppard used many methods as a way to spread awareness about the exploitation and help women gain suffrage. She would hand out pamphlets and leaflets while also making public speeches. However, the most effective method was petitions. She gained 32,000 signatures. To this day, that is still the largest petition Parliament has ever seen. This had a huge impact towards women getting the vote. The WCTU argued that if women were seen as the guardian angel and their sex should not determine whether or not they can vote. In the Colonial Helpmet, Historian Raewyn Dalziel argues that women did not sought to improve their social position, they just wanted to be recognised more for their domestic role. Feminist Historian Charlotte Macdonald disagrees with Raewyn Dalziel, stating that by improving their social position they would be taken more seriously and treated equally. Meri Magatachea, on behalf of the Māori population wanted to vote for a politician who would deal with issues such as land loss, alcoholism and other social issues that affected Māori. In New Zealand, during the 19th century, there was a significant gender imbalance of 1000 men for every 700 women. Historian Jack Phillips argues that this had a negative

impact on the nations ~~as it~~ ~~ma~~ morals, as it made men prone to binge drinking, violence and prostitution. He believes this is why Kate Sheppard and the WCTU fought for temperance.

Individuals wrote articles as a way to gain more support to change the political position of women, which would therefore increase their inferior social position. Mary Ann Müller, under the pen name 'Femina' wrote 'An Appeal to the Men of New Zealand' in 1889. It was an article which she directed at men for why women should gain suffrage. It helped women gain the extra male support they needed in order to gain the vote. Mary Taylor wrote a series of articles in 1870 to the Auckland Newspaper which was called 'The first duty of women'. Mary Colcaugh wrote under the pen name Polly Plum a series of letters. ~~The~~ The three Marys as individuals saw womens suffrage as important as they ~~then~~ wanted to improve both political and social rights of women. They knew ^{that} ~~in~~ Britain had just passed the womens Property Act allowing women to retain property that was hers during the divorce.

The Dunedin Tailoress's Union (DTU) was set up in 1889. Harriet Morison was a member

by citizens who wanted better working

of the WCTU, but also believed the the economic position of women needed to be improved. She became president of the DTU from 1891-1896. The DTU sought for better working conditions and increased pay as 'sweated labour' had just been introduced. They wanted factories to have a ventilation system, shorter working hours and longer lunch breaks. In 1892 a petition was sent around all shops and factories, which gained 2479 signatures. This led to the Sweating Commission Act to be formed. ~~(So)~~ The DTU believed that working women in factories being paid and domestic working women such as wives and housekeepers who are unpaid, both deserve the equal rights to vote. This is because they both make significant contributions to society and deserve better working conditions. Their sex should not determine the conditions they work in or the pay they received. Especially when they are working just as hard, with longer hours than men

Men played a significant role in allowing women to gain suffrage, especially those in ~~the~~ Parliament. Premiers John Balmain and Richard Seddon warned people that ~~women~~ ~~should~~ we should not change the 'natural gender roles' of women and men in society

as it could result in 'terrible consequences.' They were concerned that women would vote more conservatively than men and vote for prohibition. Sir John Hall and Robert Stout were MP's in Parliament who were for women gaining suffrage as they appreciated the work and role of women in society. This helped women gain the vote as they were able to influence many other MP's allowing women to get the vote. Historian Eric Olsen believes that New Zealand wanted to rid the thought that we were a 'settled' society, ~~that~~ we wanted to be known as the 'Social Laboratory of the World' which is why Parliament ~~at~~ granted suffrage.

The most significant outcome of the Women's Suffrage Campaign was the granting of suffrage in 1893. ~~It was on the~~ Lord Alington sent out the electoral bill on 19 September 1893 which allowed women the right to vote. On polling day, 90290 women cast their vote. This was an 82% turnout of women, compared to only 70% men. This was a very exciting day for the women of New Zealand as they had made history. New Zealand was now the first self governing country that allowed women in Parliament, giving a political impact on society. Elizabeth

Yates was elected on the 29th of November as the Mayor of Onehunga. These achievements of women had a short-term affect on New Zealand as so much political change occurred in the first 10 years ~~of~~ after women were granted suffrage. It also had a long term affect as it was another 40 years before the first woman was elected a seat in Parliament. Even today the ratio between men and women is still a significant difference and it will probably be a long time before women ~~women~~ they are politically equal.

After women were granted suffrage in 1893, groups still continued to form and fight to further increase the social position of women in society. It was a short term affect as after a few years the groups gained many more equal rights and then they did not fight as much. The National Council of Women was emerged from the WCTU by women who wanted to have things such as equal divorce rights. As a result, The Women's Property Act was brought to New Zealand, allowing women to have rights over property during a divorce, and the ability to (g) file for ~~the~~ a divorce for any reason she saw fit. The Women's protection society was set up in 1894.

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

This was there to help women who were in violent relationships and needed support. It also help ~~set~~ ^{redeem the} ~~Contagious Disease~~ ^{as} Contagious Disease Act in 1894, which meant any women suspected to be a prostitute ~~would~~ ^{could} not have to be tested against her will. The WCTU set up ~~a~~ the White Ribbon Newspaper in 1894. It allowed for the community to be updated in protest or campaigns groups were participating in. It also meant groups were able to co-operate together.

Unions, such as the DTU, continued to fight for a better economic position for women in the workforce. They still wanted better working conditions, hours and pay. They wanted equality with men in the workforce. In 1894, the Factory shop Act and shop and Shop Assistant Act was set up which improved the economic world for women significant. The Sweating Commission Act meant that it was illegal to have anyone working in unventilated factories. A minimum wage was also enforced. This was a short term affect of the, granting of suffrage as women ~~did not~~ ^{still} do not have equal pay in the workforce. There

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

ASSESSOR'S
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QUESTION
NUMBER

is still a 12% difference between men and women for the same job? Women are also seen as the glass house affect where there is only so high they can go before they are not allowed a job no matter what their ability is. /

The effects that the women's suffrage campaign has had on New Zealand is long term. We were the first country in the world to grant suffrage making us the first self governing country to allow women into parliament. We were the social laboratory of the world. However, we have this image that because of this we will always be a leading country. It took Britain until 1918 until women were granted suffrage. This made us have a very rapid increase of change within our country, but we have continued to carry on the fight. Women are still locked down on by men. ~~with~~ Women still do not have equal pay and women still do not have equality in parliament. We accomplished an amazing achievement and created history as a country but we still have a while to go before there is equality between men and women in society.

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

New Zealand's significant historical event that affected society was the women's suffrage campaign between 1860-1893.

Individuals and groups fought for years before women got the vote. Kate Sheppard and the WCTU, The Manys, Harriet Monson and the OTU and men in society ~~were~~ were the most significant people involved in changing history forever by allowing women the chance to vote & suffrage being granted in 1893 was a significant political outcome which led to further social and economic change in both short and long term. New Zealand will always be affected by this as we are known as the social laboratory of the world and it will continue to affect society.

M6



Grade	Explanation
M6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate responds to the essay task, incorporating the language of the task, with reference to short and long-term effects• Examines the background and event with extensive coverage• Reflects content knowledge, making direct links to social, political and economic impacts• Supports their ideas with relevant evidence. In parts, use of evidence could be enhanced by more detail• Uses historiography. However, this would be more beneficial when examining the effects on New Zealanders in the second part of the discussion• Writes in a logical manner and organized manner.

