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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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.

Achievement

TOTAL

3

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

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:

Paschen daele

PLANNING

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Description of the historical event that affected New Zealanders

Passchendaele was a series of conflicts during WWI
base in Belgium in the Flanders fields surrounding the
village of Ypres.

25th April 1915, 15th December 2000 Dead

Vice Admiral sir Reginald Bacon

Newshove Boys / Poppie flower / School curriculum

Douglas Haig / Pilcham Ridge / Geluveld Passchendaele / Messines /

Gravenstafel spur / Bellvue spur. 12 October

Short-term effect(s) on New Zealanders
(social, political, economic, strategic/military)

Examination / Evidence

Long-term effect(s) on New Zealanders
(social, political, economic, strategic/military)

Examination / Evidence

Begin your essay here:

The name & reputation of Passchendaele has carved its gory nature into the history of New Zealand grievance and sacrifice. This essay will explain the conflict ~~is~~ as well as its short-term & long-term effects on New Zealand troops & New Zealand as a whole.

At the time that the first world war broke out, New Zealand contained a massive loyalty to Britain. Although no longer a British dominion, the small Australasian country was still very much British. Because of this inbred allegiance it was only natural to jump in support of our historic blood brothers. This was ~~is~~ the main reason for the New Zealand troops while they travelled to fight another man's war but there were other equally important factors. Wartime propaganda caused a flurry of war romanticism to rise; the idea of overseas conflicts were associated with loyalty, brotherhood & glory. Because of this, many troops went with glory in mind & hand.

Leading up to the atrocity which was Passchendaele, New Zealand troops were put through hell in two major WWI conflicts. From the 25th April to the 16th of December 1915, Almost 2000 New Zealand troops were killed & injured along the Ottoman Coastline called Gallipoli; this was only worsened by the gruesome Somme. The Somme was a main benefactor for the Allied win of WWI and ~~was~~ is still known for its atrocious

war tactics. The pressure created on the Germans throughout the Somme conflict was used by Douglas Haig to improve German attacks throughout Passchendaele.

Douglas Haig was the commander for the British expeditionary forces & has become famous for his heavy involvement in the Passchendaele offensive. During the time of the conflict, large amounts of German U-boats were deployed to stifle Allied movement up the coastline. The British figured that in order to make the move up to Gravenstafel & then Bellvue they would first have to dispose of the German naval threat. Going against Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon's plan for a seaborne attack, Haig suggested that an attack on Pilcherm Ridge & then a move & occupation of Gravelled would mean easy access to German Navy services. These were Douglas Haig's intentions.

During this the British forces travelled to ~~the~~ the town of Messines where the Creeping Barrage tactic ensured a fast & successful win & occupation of the village. The Allied forces then travel to Gravenstafel spur, the first large battle of the conflict; the New Zealand forces involved covered Australian troops whilst they bombarded Broodsiende ridge. Gravenstafel is described as being the second most deadly conflict of the Passchendaele campaign, only behind Bellvue.

finally was Bellvue spur; the conflict which was meant to commence at the 12th of October was attacked by

massive amounts of wind, rain & mud. The mud was claimed to have been Germany's biggest ally & the Allies' most treacherous enemy. Passchendaele marks the screams & gasty murder of innocent New Zealand men, killed by the vicious opponent they faced on the ~~sp~~ slippery duck boards they walked upon; 400 NZ men were killed & left to rot in cess on the fields of Flanders & Gravenstafel and up to 2000 New Zealanders were killed over the two main conflicts.

These men faced massive physical & mental pressures during Passchendaele; the constant pelting of rain bullets soaked their meek intrenched sleeping quarters and if the trench rats didn't get to them first the German guns would. Constant bombardment made sure that only the smallest amount of sleep could be had so not only were these men in life threatening danger, but they were also freezing, tired and wet. These direct effects ~~had~~ ^{created} huge long-term issues as well; men returning from war often suffered from post traumatic stress disorder meaning the rest of their life would be plagued by these past horrifying experiences.

~~New Zealand military was adva~~
Not only were the men in the fight affected; the families back in New Zealand also had massive trauma push against them. If every man fighting

in Passchendaele has 5 or 6 close friends & family back home; if one was killed in war the pain was felt in a huge national way. Every New Zealander back home was affected by Passchendaele and the losses felt are still easily apparent today. <

The Red Poppy on ANZAC day is worn to signify the lost men of Passchendaele while countless literary odes have been made to honour the men. Wilfred Owen became extremely well respected for this war poetry explaining the horrifying reality of war while many New Zealand artists, poets and songwriters followed suit. Even modern highschool curriculum includes histories from the Western Front & Passchendaele. Many schools nationwide contain awards that families of the deceased erected to ~~commemorate~~ commemorate their son or father. Schools such as New Plymouth Boys High School in Taranaki have lucious memorial gates so school boys realise the sacrifices made to allow them a peaceful lifestyle. <

In one extreme case a family New Zealand family, the ~~New~~ Newlows lost three of their boys all within eight days in Passchendaele. One in Gravenstafel Spur & the other two at Bellevue. This shows exactly the massive losses taken throughout New Zealand and the huge toll it took. If you didn't personally know someone who died or returned damaged, someone around you did. WWI and Passchendaele was a time of pain, hardship and suffering. <

However, all is not bad. One positive thing that did occur directly from the losses of Passchendaele was the sense of international identity it causes for New Zealand. The overall losses brought the broken men, women, boys & girls together and a strengthened unity was formed. New Zealand reacted to a time of grievance with strength, humility and unity.

In review, the Passchendaele conflict can be looked back on with ~~horror~~ horror and pain; so many innocent New Zealand lives were lost. All we can find comfort in now is the unity formed within New Zealand ~~by~~ caused by this loss & the bravery of our fallen soldiers who sacrificed their lives valiantly.

AS
A3

Grade	Explanation
A3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the event and background. Heavy focus on background • Describes some relevant ideas. But, evidence is limited and requires further depth • Attempts to link content knowledge to the essay task. Reference to long-term issues • Writes in an essay structure.

