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91231



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 History 2023

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

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Examine, in depth, sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.

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

**You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91231R from the centre of this booklet.

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.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (DO NOT WRITE). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

Low Excellence

TOTAL 21

## Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 91231R.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Read the **Introduction** in the resource booklet before analysing **Sources A–J**. The introduction will provide a context for your examination of the sources.

In your answers, you should (where appropriate):

- go beyond the immediately obvious information in the sources, in order to draw conclusions
- note relevant question(s) that the sources might raise in a historian's mind, that may be investigated further
- consider who created the source, and for what purpose.

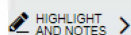
### QUESTION ONE

What were the reasons behind the government introducing New Zealand Standard Time (NZST) in 1868?

Use evidence from at least **TWO** of **Sources A–E** to support your answer.

**B** *I* U | ☰ ▾ | ☰ ▾ | ↶ ↷

Sources A-E show numerous reasons as to why the government introduced New Zealand Standard Time in 1868. Source A from New Zealand History states that the decision to discard local times and introduce NZST was a decision which was "a triumph for convenience and economic rationality over tradition and local identity" This immediately gives some insight behind the motivation of the decision to introduce NZST. It makes sense that one time for all of New Zealand would be much more convenient and productive for the nation's economy. Source A also mentions how "The Post-Master 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. With a time difference of 34 minutes between Invercargill and Napier, many an urgent message was not received until the following day." This gives more information reasons why the government introduced NZST. It was extremely inconvenient for New Zealand to have many different local times which were sometimes even 34 minutes apart. A big reason as to why this was negative for New Zealand was because of the wide use of post and telegraph offices which closed according to local time. Even small differences in time would have been very problematic, for post and telegraph, as some urgent messages would not be received until the next day, as the source explains. Source B also explains how in order for the telegraph network which was being developed to be efficient, "the telegraph operators had to observe the same time at all places on the network." This gives another reason as to why the government introduced NZST. In source C, it is explained how provincial times resulted in many inaccuracies in time, as explained by "Only the handful of telegraph offices that had access to clocks regulated by an observatory were confident they had the correct time." This shows another reason as to why NZST was introduced, as it is absolutely crucial to have the right time and provincial clocks seemed to have it incorrect frequently, therefore this needed to change. It is also explained how in February 1866 in Hokitika, "Frustration resulted when the postmaster at the local telegraph office did not keep the opening and closing hours as he was expected to maintain." Incidents like this can be incredibly problematic and result in a decrease in things such as economic productivity, so it is understandable that the government felt as though they had to step in and change this. Finally, source D is adapted from a parliamentary debate in 1868 where the issue of local times is discussed. It is explained how "On a late occasion, when some election took place for members for road boards, one party was rather sharper than the other, and in two cases adopted Wellington mean time; the other party arrived at Otago mean time, and they found the elections were over." Overall, these sources show that the main reasons the government introduced NZST was because of the fact that frustration had been caused by small time differences between areas which made big differences, times with some provincial clocks not being correct and the need for all of New Zealand to have one standard time in order for the new telegraph network to be efficient. All of these sources are trustworthy and give sufficient information on why the government introduced NZST.



## Page 2

### QUESTION TWO

It is important for historians to understand people's interpretations of events by examining different perspectives.

What are two perspectives from the debate around standardising time in New Zealand in 1868?

Use evidence from at least TWO of **Sources A–E** to support your answer.

**B** *I* U | ☰ ▾ :☰ ▾ | ↶ ↷

From these sources, we can see that the main two perspectives surrounding the debate around standardising time in New Zealand were that it was an essential and positive change to make and that it was nothing more than government tyranny. In source A, perspectives are described as it explains that John Hall had been more 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." This shows that there was a large amount of disdain towards the provincial times due to the confusion they caused and that many would likely support NZST. However, in source A it also mentions how "Hall could not force the self-governing provincial councils to adopt Wellington time" This shows that there was likely some resistance to NZST as Hall was unable to force councils to adopt NZST. In source C, further opposition to NZST is described by explaining that "In February 1868, one business in Napier attempted to disassociate itself from Wellington time." This shows more of the perspectives against NZST as many wanted to keep provincial times. More of this perspective is also shown when "A local watchmaker and clock maker, Mr Brewer, erected a public clock outside his shop that was most likely set to Napier mean time." This shows that many ordinary people were not in support of NZST and likely viewed it as an action of government tyranny. It also states how "Hall's decision divided some communities and united others" and "Communities known to be in favour were: Canterbury, Hokitika, Invercargill, Lawrence, Nelson and Oamaru. And against: Otago." This further shows how there are two different perspectives on this issue. Many different parts of New Zealand were in support of NZST, but Otago, with a large population, was not. This shows how there was a significant divide between New Zealanders on this issue due to different perspectives. In source E, there is a large amount of information which fully explains Otago's stance against NZST. "The paper argued that 'in the absence of sufficient explanation for the imposition of Wellington time, the decision had to be regarded as 'a fresh instance of the tyrannical caprice, which actuates our rulers at Wellington.' The decision 'would lead to an infinite variety of confusion and inconvenience.'" This displays how Otago believes that the implementation of NZST is government tyranny and that it would lead to inconvenience. However, this perspective may be subject to bias, as it is written by the Otago Daily Times. It was stated that Otago was against NZST, so it makes sense that the Otago Daily Times would write about how it would be confusing and ineffective. This perspective of government tyranny may not be held by most Otago residents at the time, but by the Otago Daily Times writing about how they are against it, it makes it seem like most of Otago is against it. Overall, from these sources we can see that the two main perspectives held by New Zealanders were that NZST would be beneficial or that it was nothing more than government tyranny that would cause confusion.

## Page 3

### QUESTION THREE

How were New Zealanders' attitudes and responses to daylight saving time similar and / or different to those when NZST was introduced in 1868?

Use evidence from at least TWO of **Sources F–J** to support your answer.

New Zealanders' attitudes and responses to daylight saving time are both similar and different to those when NZST was introduced in 1868, showing the theme of continuity and change. Source F shows the first difference between the attitudes and responses. It is mentioned how daylight savings was extended in 1941 due to wartime emergency. This is different to the introduction of NZST, as NZST was introduced not out of a state of emergency, but instead for numerous reasons such as making the telegraph line efficient and avoiding confusion caused by small time differences. The extension to daylight's savings was done out of a state of emergency. This shows difference because it is likely that more New Zealanders were able to understand and accept the extension due to the fact that the war was occurring and this impacted everyone, whereas things such as the telegraph line did not impact everyone. However, continuity is also displayed since it is mentioned in source G that "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." This shows continuity, since there were indeed many communities who opposed the idea of daylight savings and rejected it. This is similar to how places such as Otago responded to NZST, by simply rejecting it initially. It shows that this is similar to the introduction of NZST because it is once again an issue that causes somewhat of a divide between New Zealanders. More change is also shown in source H, as it explains that "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." This is different from the response to the introduction of NZST because for daylight savings it is clear to see that different groups of people are against it such as dairy farmers and mothers. This is different to the introduction of NZST, because for this there were not really any particular groups of people or industries that were against it, it was just people who simply disagreed with the implementation of NZST and thought it was government tyranny or confusing. The political cartoon in source I shows how it is similar, as it further conveys how both of these issues were complicated for politicians to deal with since there were a range of different perspectives. For both the introduction of NZST and extending daylight savings, politicians wanted to keep everyone happy by making alterations to the time, but there were always people who will be against this. Finally, source J is survey data published by the New Zealand Government on attitudes towards both the extension of daylight savings and daylight savings themselves. This data is mostly reliable as it is from a reputable source. The data shows how 82% of New Zealanders approved of the extension to daylight savings. This is fairly similar to the attitudes for NZST, as overall while there was significant opposition to it, the majority of New Zealanders seemed to support it. It also shows how the attitudes are different, as it once again displays the idea that different groups have certain perspectives about daylight savings rather than just people across different industries. The data shows that while the majority of dairy farmers now agree with the extension to daylight savings, 41% still disapprove, which is a much higher percentage than the whole of the New Zealand population. This shows that there is still significant opposition to daylight savings within this group even though the survey was conducted fairly recently in 2008. Overall, these sources show that the attitudes and responses of New Zealanders to daylight savings has had differences and similarities to the response to NZST.

## Excellence

**Subject:** History

**Standard:** 91231

**Total score:** 21

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
1	E7	<p>The candidate showed a perceptive understanding of the reasons behind the New Zealand government's introduction of New Zealand Standard Time in 1868.</p> <p>The response provided a comprehensive examination of the source material, although some of the analysis was only implied.</p> <p>The response was framed in the candidate's own words and drew conclusions that went beyond the obvious. This was evident in the candidate's commentary on the "efficiency of the telegraph network" and on the change being "convenient and productive for the nation's economy".</p>
2	E7	<p>The candidate clearly examined two perspectives around the contemporary debate on the introduction of New Zealand Standard Time in 1868. The response was perceptive and comprehensively examined material from at least two of the sources. This examination of perspective included commentary on multiple groups, individuals, and geographic areas, both for and against the introduction of standard time.</p> <p>The response was framed in the candidate's own words, while drawing on the source material for supporting evidence.</p> <p>The candidate was also aware of and commented upon the limitations of the source material, evident in their discussion regarding the potential "bias of the Otago Daily Times".</p>

3	E7	<p>The candidate clearly addressed the question, examining material from at least two of the sources, demonstrating a perceptive understanding of how the attitudes and responses to the introduction of New Zealand Standard Time were similar to, or different from, the introduction of New Zealand Daylight Saving Time.</p> <p>The response was framed in the candidate's own words and drew on the source material provided for supporting evidence.</p> <p>The candidate showed an awareness of the limitations of the evidence and provided a conclusion that demonstrated some insight, thereby addressing the question in full. This was demonstrated in their discussion starting with the idea that "daylight saving was done out of a state of emergency" and that "more New Zealanders were able to understand and accept the extension due to the fact that the war was occurring and this impacted everyone". This response being phrased in terms of "continuity and change" clearly demonstrated a mastery of these historical concepts.</p> <p>This response also demonstrated developed literacy skills, was well written, had a good structure, and addressed the question logically.</p>
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