Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard

History Level 1

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91002

Demonstrate understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. These will assist teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualification Authority

To support internal assessment from 2014

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Grade Boundary: Low Excellence

1. For Excellence, the student needs to demonstrate comprehensive understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

This involves including a depth and breadth of understanding using extensive supporting evidence, to show links between the event, the people concerned and its significance to New Zealanders.

In this student’s evidence about the Maori Land Hikoi of 1975, some comprehensive understanding is demonstrated in comments, such as why the wider Maori community became involved (3) and how and when the prime minister took action against the tent embassy (6).

Breadth of understanding is demonstrated in the wide range of matters that are considered (e.g. the social background to the march, the nature of the march, and the description of a good range of ways in which the march was significant to New Zealanders).

Extensive supporting evidence is provided regarding the march details (4) and the use of specific numbers (5) (7) (8).

To reach Excellence more securely, the student could ensure that:

- the relevance of some evidence is better explained (1) (2), or omitted if it is not relevant
- the story of the hikoi is covered in a more complete way. For example, the expansion of the land issues which brought about the hikoi would demonstrate more depth and breadth of understanding of the event overall (3).
1975 Land March

The 1970s for New Zealand was a time when several major protests was carried out. The 1975 land march and the occupation of Bastion Point drew awareness to Maori land loss. The population was around 3 million and did not increase much as the contraceptive pill was becoming more common and the younger generation were not as keen to start families early. The Land March was a significant protest movement for New Zealanders, especially for Maoris in the 1970s. Labour Party leader and Prime Minister Norman Kirk replaced the assimilation policy of the National Party with multi-culturalism. In 1975, Whina Cooper led a group around 5000 Maori and Pakeha protesters and walked a length around 640 km from the far north of the North Island to Wellington to protest against Maori land loss.

After six months of extensive planning, on 14th September 1975, 80-year-old Whina Cooper led around 50 Marchers, leaving Te Hapua on their journey to Wellington. The march was to cover 700 miles in 30 days and marchers would stop overnight at 25 different maraes. Whina Cooper was a respected Maori elder and people saw her as an extraordinary leader, there were marchers of all ages who were willing to participate. Most marchers, including Cooper, travelled by car while a group of around 50 members walked the whole way. There were buses to take the old and injured but the group kept together which made them closer. The march also brought more Maoris together as they share the same struggles and had something in common to fight for. The land march was also an opportunity for Maori to engage in their traditions such as the haka and singing tradition songs. There was strict discipline and etiquette; alcohol was also banned. The physical hardships of marchers were seen as the emotional and spiritual hardships Maori had to go through. Before they started marching every morning Whina Cooper would brief everyone about the purpose and significance of the march. They marched through the cities chanting "Not one more acre of Maori land while carrying flags and banners." More and more marchers joined the Hikoi as it passed through their home towns. Matakitae got support on their march from not only other Maoris but also from Pakeha, locals, (both Maori and Pakeha) would join the march for moral support, it slowly became bigger and stronger. The protest quickly gained a lot of interest from the media. On 23rd September 1975, the marchers came to Auckland. By the time the 5000 marchers finally arrived in Wellington, around 600,000 people, including 200 Maori elders have signed the memorial of rights. This was presented to Prime Minister Bill Rowling who addressed the marchers with National leader Robert Muldoon when they reached Parliament and agreed that they would consider the petition.

After the marchers arrived in Parliament, around 50 marchers refused to leave at the end of march, they made a tent embassy, on parliament grounds and would not leave until their demands were met. This action made other marchers and Whina Cooper outraged. Whina Cooper wanted Matakitae to wait patiently and peacefully for a response to the petition and was worried that a split would reduce the chances of achieving the campaign's demands. In November 1975, the National Party won the election while the tent embassy was still resisting. On Christmas Eve, while most people were on holiday, Robert Muldoon who was now Prime Minister had the protestors arrested. He claimed that he had Cooper's support. This caused the movement to split, some supported Whina Cooper while others debated that she "sold out" the tent embassy. The split led to the government thinking that the protest was not passionate enough and did not feel the pressure to act upon Matakitae's demands.

However, the land march also had a positive outcome. According to Michael King it was the first time that the media really showed Maori as individuals. Over the long run, the protest did have an effect. It contributed to the establishment of the Treaty of Waitangi Tribunal under the Treaty of Waitangi Act; the Treaty was investigated to attempt to put right to injustice of Maori and Pakeha. In 1997 the Government apologised to the Ngai Tahu tribe in the South Island unfairly, the government paid them a compensation of also $170 million and gave them 930 hectares of land including parts of the West Coast greenstone source, and in 1996
the government test ran a special Maori television channel and in 2004 the nationwide Maori Television Channel was launched.

The Land March in 1975 was significant to New Zealand because it reflected that our country cared about our spiritual values. The protest contributed to the cause of other movements such as the occupation of Bastion Point in 1978. The event was a contrast to the war generation that was conservative. During the war generation people would not even consider protesting and it was seen as wrong if someone wanted change. After the 1950s the younger generation all over the world began fighting for justice for all kinds of issues and around 45% of the Maori population was under 15 years old. The Land March showed that Maori were finally able to stand up for themselves, it gave Maori a voice and made the public become aware of the injustice of their land loss and how it has affected them. This also showed that the Maori culture must be preserved as it has also helped shape New Zealand identity and society. Many people all over the globe were fighting for peace and equality, the land march reflected the trend of fighting for justice, equality and peace between two races. There was finally a chance for people to take action and do something about the social problems.
Grade Boundary: High Merit

2. For Merit, the student needs to demonstrate in-depth understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

   This involves including a thorough understanding and use of important supporting evidence.

   In this student’s evidence about the 1981 Springbok tour of New Zealand, in-depth understanding is demonstrated through an account that includes the main issues that need to be discussed, e.g. the background behind apartheid, divided national views about playing rugby against South Africa and an overview of what happened in New Zealand when the tour took place.

   The description is well-written and logical. The student’s use of broad supporting evidence becomes important supporting evidence in several places (2) (4) (6).

   To reach Excellence the student could have provided:

   - more detail about apartheid in practice (1), since that was the root cause of the whole protest
   - more comprehensive supporting evidence in the description of what happened around the country during the tour (3)
   - further discussion of the government’s role, including the Gleneagles Agreement, and the involvement and roles of HART, CARE, NAAC (5).
1981 Springbok Tour

Introduction

New Zealand in the 1980s
The 1980s was a time of many international developments. This era was significant to New Zealand gaining its own independence and freedom of speech rather than conforming to the motherland that is Britain. An example of a protest in 1980s New Zealand that shook the nation was the Anti-springbok tour protests, which began in 1981. The Springbok Protests were the first protests in New Zealand where New Zealand was totally divided into two groups. In fact, New Zealand was dangerously close to civil war, a terrifying prospect for any country. The springbok protest was about issues with the South African Rugby Team playing rugby with the New Zealand Rugby team the All Blacks due to apartheid in South Africa at the time. Apartheid is the segregation of races, in this case the separation of the blacks and whites in South America due to the belief that blacks were inferior to the whites. One group in New Zealand believed that if the New Zealand rugby team became involved with the South African rugby team, it would show to South Africa and indeed the rest of the world that New Zealand had no issue with Apartheid. However, another group in New Zealand believed that supporting sport between countries had no political meaning and did not show that New Zealand accepted the Apartheid in South Africa.

South African Apartheid
The South African Apartheid that had been in policy in South Africa was a cause of the protests against the Springbok tour in New Zealand in the 1980s. This Apartheid segregated races into whites and blacks. An example of when this South African racism was translated into sport was in 1921 when the Springboks defeated the New Zealand Maori XV in Napier. A South African journalist reported on back to South Africa that it was "Bad enough having to play officially designated New Zealand natives, but watching thousands of Europeans frantically cheering on bands of coloured men to defeat members of our own race was too much for the Springboks who were frankly disgusted." 1928 New Zealand toured South Africa. Segregation meant that key players like George Nepia, a Maori man, were left behind. Later in 1960 before the All blacks went on tour to South Africa, a petition was established called 'no Maori no tour.' 150,000 people signed however the tour went ahead regardless. This apartheid created issues with the South African rugby team playing in New Zealand and therefore was one of the causes of the Anti-Springbok tour protests.

Rivalry
New Zealand has always been divided over whether or not the All Blacks should play against the South African rugby team due to the racial segregation in South Africa clashing with the amount of Maori players in the New Zealand team. However, the Springboks are very strong rugby players and have always been great competition for the All Blacks allowing New Zealand to mostly overlook the South African Apartheid as an issue in sport. The two teams were just as good as each other and supporters on both sides were on the edge of their seats whenever these skilled teams played. This rivalry is what motivated the New Zealand government into allowing the Springboks to play the All Blacks and therefore was another cause to the anti-tour springbok protests.

Course of the Anti-Springbok tour protests
1981 when Springbok's were invited to play rugby in New Zealand, a great civil dispute erupted in New Zealand due to two split views of New Zealanders who saw no issue with New Zealand interfering with South Africa and others who believed New Zealand involving themselves with South Africa showed New Zealand 'support' towards the Apartheid and the political dramas in South Africa. Thus, due to these disagreements, a protest movement was born. The anti-springbok tour lasted for 56 days in July, August and September and was one of the largest civil disputes New Zealand has seen. The first protests occurred in
Gisborne where people broke down fences and other protests took place all around New Zealand in places like Christchurch and Wellington. There were large street protests and street fights between New Zealand rugby protestors and supporters. Methods of protests that the anti-springbok tour movement used included petitions, marches, non-violent and violent invasions, assemblies and vandalism.

At least 200 anti-springbok tour protests erupted in New Zealand that were serious enough for police confrontation. Protestors showed up to every match during the Springbok tour however it was the three test matches in particular where antis and pros of the springbok tour really clashed head to head. Police controlled all outbreaks by using batons and about 1500 people were arrested. Police batons injured many people and in many protests people wore helmets to protect themselves against the violence. An example of when the 'peaceful' protests turned ugly was during the Hamilton match on the 25th July 1981. As the several hundred protestors advanced around the stadium, angry rugby supporters hurled beer cans and stones into the crowd, angry that the protestors wanted to ruin the rugby game that they had paid to see.

The anti-springbok tour was lead by HART (Halt All Racist Tours) and organized by John Minto the national organizer of HART who became the public face for the protests. The general public and supporters of the tour saw these people as 'stirrers' and 'trouble makers.' Other organizations supported the protests like CARE (Citizens Association for Racial Equality) and NAAC (National Anti-Apartheid Council.) This was the course of the anti-springbok tour.

Significance of the Anti-Springbok tour protests

Protests at the games saw some of the worst violence New Zealand has ever seen. Anti-Springbok tour protesters broke down fences during the Gisborne matches, rugby supporters hurled rocks and beer cans at protesting crowds, police used batons to control sprawls during the first test in Christchurch, a policeman after seeing the violence said that it was just “sheer luck that no one was killed that day.” New Zealand had never seen such violence nor had it ever come as close to civil war. This was significant to New Zealand as such violence taught the country the power of peaceful protests as the prospect of how close New Zealand had been to civil war was terrifying and a future that no one wanted for New Zealand.
Grade Boundary: Low Merit

3. For Merit, the student needs to demonstrate in-depth understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

This involves including a thorough understanding and use of important supporting evidence.

In this student’s evidence about the Maori Land Hikoi of 1975, in-depth understanding of long-term issues affecting Maori is demonstrated in the first section (1). The use of relevant details shows in-depth understanding of the people involved, legislation and politics.

Some understanding of the immediate background (2) to the Maori Land Hikoi of 1975 and the event itself is included (3).

To reach Merit more securely, more in-depth understanding needs to be demonstrated, for example, through discussion of the immediate background to the event and what happened during it. This discussion could include:

- why Whina Cooper became leader
- who joined the hikoi, from where and why
- how the march proceeded
- how the petition was received
- the split in the movement by the tent embassy
- how the hikoi made a difference to Maori long-term.

More in-depth evidence, that directly identifies the significance of the event to New Zealanders, would also help to move the evidence towards Excellence.
Maori Land Hikoi 1975

Causes

Maori Land Loss

In 1840 Maori owned almost 66,400,000 acres of land in New Zealand. By 1975 only 3 million acres of land remained in Maori hands and many of those who owned shares in the land found that it wasn't big enough to provide a living.

Maori sold land to the settlers in the 60 years after the Treaty of Waitangi. However more Maori land was taken through a series of laws passed by the Pakeha government.

In 1841 the government set up the Land Claims Commission - they decided that all land sales before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi were unfair. The Commission took a portion of land from large sales regardless of whether they were fair or not and sold them to Pakeha. In 1844 the South Island tribe, Ngai Tahu, sold 34.5 million acres of their land to the government.

Economic Issues

Most Maori lived in very rural areas and on what little land they did own Maori often worked temporarily or as casual labour on Pakeha land. Most of the land Maori had was shared amongst members of a tribe so individual's shares were too small to provide a living and often ended up being leased to Pakeha. Due to their land being unsubstantial enough to provide a living, Maori were forced to find work elsewhere; these jobs usually consisted of unskilled labour. As a result of this Maori were often limited to shack-like houses without proper sanitation and large families being crowded together. Maori were isolated from Pakeha and often still lived tribally. Some Maori such as Maui Pomare, Peter Buck, Apirana Ngata, Whina Cooper and Princess Te Puea led campaigns to encourage Maori to develop their land in hope of improving their economic situation. However by 1975 conditions for Maori had only slightly improved. New industries emerged but required a highly skilled workforce and as most Maori were only qualified for unskilled or at the most semi-skilled work, Maori unemployment rates started to soar.

Political Issues

In the 1830s and 1840s Maori held four seats in parliament and worked in alliance with labour to pass legislation that improved the social and economic conditions for Maori, this included laws to decrease poverty, equalizing Maori unemployment benefits and opportunities for housing finance. However the National Party was in power for most of the years from 1939-1984 and they didn't make the improvements the Labour party believed necessary to make Maori a priority.

The formation of Te Roopu O te Matakite

Whina Cooper established an organisation named ‘Te Roopu O te Matakite’ that commonly became known as ‘Matakite’. The aim of the group was to stop the sale of any more Maori land. Whina Cooper, along with many others, feared that if land sales continued Maori would lose their cultural identity.

Matakite took six months to plan a march that would capture the attention of the whole country. The march was set to begin in Te Hapua in the far north and end at parliament. The marchers carried a Memorial of Rights that was signed by recognised tribal rangatira
(hereditary Maori leaders) as well as a petition that could be signed by both Maori and pakeha. The march covered over 1000 kilometres in 30 days. Only a small group of about 50 covered the entire distance by foot whilst others including Whina Cooper travelled by vehicle and the vast majority joining the march as it passed through their districts. The marchers stopped overnight at 25 different marae with a strict no alcohol consumption rule. Every morning Whina Cooper addressed the group emphasizing the tapu (sacred) nature of the march. With the catch cry of 'not one more acre of Maori land', the hikoi quickly grew in strength. Every tribe in New Zealand was represented as over 200 kaumatua (elders) or rangatira signed the Memorial of Rights and over 60,000 Maori and pakeha signed the petitions.

One of the most memorable moments during the march was on 23rd September; media interest had gained momentum as thousands of marchers crossed the Auckland Harbour Bridge on their way to Wellington.

On Monday 13th October Whina Cooper again led the group of 5000 with the Memorial of Rights and the petition in hand through the streets of Wellington to parliament where they were addressed by the Labour Prime Minister Bill Rowling and National leader Robert Muldoon who agreed their petition would be taken into account.

This march was very significant for Maori. It joined Maori from many different tribes to march together for an issue that they all had in common: land. It encouraged them to keep fighting for their own tribe problems as well.
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This involves describing an historical event or place, and communicating, in their own words, the findings that result from an investigation, using supporting evidence.

In this student’s evidence about the 1985 bombing of the *Rainbow Warrior*, understanding of the historical event is demonstrated by addressing the event’s background, course and consequences in a logical approach, and there is consistent use of accurate supporting evidence (1).

Throughout the student’s evidence, the names (of those involved), dates, place names and other such supporting evidence are provided. The student’s own words are used, and this is evident throughout in the style of expression (2). The most important parts of the story of what happened, and its consequences, are included.

To reach Merit, the student could provide greater depth of description (1). For example, in the first paragraph, the student could establish links between the use of nuclear weapons in Japan and *Rainbow Warrior’s* protests. In the last paragraph, deteriorating relations, the nature of the French government’s shame and the role of the United Nations could all be described.
Introduction

The bombing of the Rainbow Warrior was a huge event in New Zealand that occurred on 10 July 1985. The bombing of the Rainbow Warrior was caused by nuclear testing in the Pacific, New Zealand opposing to nuclear testing in the Pacific, New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy and the anti-nuclear protests of Greenpeace. These events caused the French to bomb the Rainbow Warrior in 1985. There were consequences that were affected by the bombing; the relationship between France and New Zealand was deteriorated as two French agents involved in the bombing were found and arrested in New Zealand. Before the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, New Zealand had established an anti-nuclear policy, this was carried on in New Zealand legal legislation until today.

The beginning of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior was when America bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945 using atomic bombs for the first time. This was important because this was the start of the nuclear warfare and the nuclear era.

In 1972, the new Prime Minister Rob Muldoon showed that he did not like the idea of nuclear weapons. He told American ships that they can visit New Zealand but the people of New Zealand raised their voices to show their anti-nuclear thinking which then became more and more stable in 1981. In 1984, the Labour party, led by David Lange, adopted the nuclear-free policy during the election campaign; that year, the Labour party won the election showing New Zealand people supported anti-nuclear. In 1985, the Labour Party banned nuclear powered and nuclear weaponed ships on New Zealand ports therefore the Labour Party clashed with America. In 1985, America wanted to test New Zealand's new policy and their new government by requesting a visit of their USS Buchanan. It was a guided missile destroyer which hoped that it would slip through the political radar in New Zealand. David Lange hoped that America would send something less dangerous. On 4 February 1985 the New Zealand government said no to having Buchanan visiting New Zealand. This caused tension in the relationship between New Zealand and America. America downgraded New Zealand political and diplomatic contacts within in a few days.

Greenpeace is an international, environmental organisation that is well known for campaigns for stopping nuclear testing, whaling and other environmental issues around the globe. Greenpeace was also involved with the protest about stopping French nuclear testing in the Pacific. Greenpeace is an organisation founded in Canada in 1971. The Rainbow Warrior was a flagship that Greenpeace owned. This organisation is usually associated with peace protest such as stopping whaling and anti-nuclear protesting and this caused the French Government to bomb the Rainbow Warrior. In 1985 the Rainbow Warrior was in New Zealand on its way to protest against French nuclear bomb testing at Mururoa Atoll. France decided to stop the ship from doing this.

Course

The bombing of the Rainbow Warrior is an event that occurred in 1985 which that had many consequences. In 1985, French agents, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur, assisted French saboteurs to plant 2 limpet bombs on the hull of the Rainbow Warrior which was tied up at Auckland's Marsden Wharf. At 11.38 p.m., 10 July 1985 the bombs exploded, sinking the ship at its moorings. This also caused a Portuguese-born photographer, Fernando Pereria, to drown.

Consequences

There were consequences from the Rainbow Warrior, the two French agents, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur, were arrested on 24 July and received legal actions in New Zealand that they will receive up to 10 years in New Zealand prison as they were both guilty of
manslaughter. David Lange, 32nd Prime Minster of New Zealand, talked to France about the two French Agents that sank the Rainbow Warrior and that it was New Zealand's role to prosecute and imprison the agents. France threatened about trading and exportation relations with New Zealand to New Caledonia. New Zealand was frightened about the economic issues. New Zealand is a small country that has small and has an economy dependent on exports and imports but because France threatened New Zealand trade and exports with France, New Zealand was afraid. Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur had been sentenced to 10 years in prison in New Zealand but in a later deal with David Lange they were allowed to serve the next three years at Frances Hao Atoll instead and then be released. France also paid New Zealand $13 million and apologised. However, after only two years at Hao Atoll both agents were back in France and free. Alain Mafart was released and returned to France in 1987 due to his illness and Dominique Prieur was released in May 1988 as she was pregnant. They were both honoured and promoted as they returned home.

The relationship between New Zealand and France deteriorated after the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior as a consequence of the event of bombing. This event caused shame for the French government. In 1986, both countries allowed themselves to settle this through the United Nations. It all left France with a bad reputation around the world.
Grade Boundary: Low Achieved

5. For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders. This involves describing an historical event or place, and communicating, in their own words, the findings that result from an investigation, using supporting evidence.

In this student’s evidence about the 1985 bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, understanding of issues is demonstrated in the well-summarised first section about the causes of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior (1). Various long-term and shorter-term world events, and New Zealand’s role in these, are successfully described (2) (3) (4) (5).

To reach Achieved more securely, the student could provide more description and greater depth of supporting evidence in the ‘Course’ and ‘Consequences of the Rainbow Warrior’ sections, so that there is a more balanced coverage of the event.

For example, there could be discussion of:

- the means by which French agents were able to attach limpet mines to the ship
- details on how the two French agents came to be arrested.
Event: The bombing of the Rainbow Warrior

Causes of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior
There were many causes of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior in 1985. In August 1945 the US used the atomic bomb for the first time against Japan by bombing the cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. This caused the war to end, however after the war Britain, France and the Soviet Union started up their own nuclear programmes in order to defend themselves if they were ever attacked. The Cold War between America and the Soviet Union led to an arms race in the 1970s and 1980s.

New Zealand was not against nuclear testing until the late 1950s. New Zealand Prime Minister in 1972, Norman Kirk requested the French to stop testing and this led to New Zealand taking France to the World Court at The Hague in 1973. France didn't even show up, therefore New Zealand won and France had to stop testing. However the French ignored this and kept testing. Instead France started doing underground testing instead.

In 1972 Rob Muldoon had allowed US ships to visit New Zealand despite previously expressing that he was against nuclear weapons. On the 4th of February 1985 the New Zealand government did not allow an American naval ship (that was not said whether it was nuclear powered or armed) to dock in New Zealand. As a result of this New Zealand and America's relationship deteriorated.

All of these causes led up to the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior. Tension between New Zealand and France was growing as New Zealand became more involved in anti-nuclear protests while France became more involved in nuclear tests. Therefore when Greenpeace ship the Rainbow Warrior, which had also been heavily involved in anti-nuclear protests against the French, was docked in New Zealand an opportunity for the French to attempt to prevent protests against their nuclear tests arose.

Course
On the 10th of July 1985 just before midnight French agents, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur positioned two limpet mines on the hull of the Rainbow Warrior. When these mines exploded a hole, 1.82m x 2.43m was created making the ship useless. Portuguese-born photographer and crew member Fernando Pereria was killed in the blast. Two years later the ship was taken to Matauri Bay, close to the Cavilli Islands, to be sunk and become a dive site.

Consequences of the Rainbow Warrior
As a result of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, numerous consequences were formed. On the 24th of July the French agents Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart were arrested. They both pleaded guilty to murder although being charged with murder. In New Zealand they were sentenced to 10 years in prison. France made threats to cut New Zealand’s trade and exports to New Caledonia causing Lange to allow the French agents to serve their prison terms for only three years in Hao Atoll in French Polynesia.

France who was supposed to be allies with New Zealand bombed the ship on New Zealand territory, which created anger and resulted in the poor relationship between New Zealand and France. New Zealand’s exports to France were boycotted following France threatening New Zealand’s use of the European Economic Community market for dairy exports.
Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved

6. For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

This involves describing an historical event or place, and communicating, in their own words, the findings that result from an investigation, using supporting evidence.

In this student’s evidence about the 1981 Springbok tour of New Zealand, the demonstration of understanding and the supporting evidence provided is mostly accurate, but very brief. Relevant aspects of the tour and its background are raised, for example there is reference to apartheid (1), past rugby tours (2), the Gleneagles Agreement and the circumstances in which the decision was made that the tour would proceed (3), and the protests that occurred (4).

To reach Achieved, the student would need to demonstrate greater understanding by providing more discussion of the matters raised, and support the discussion with greater depth of evidence. For example, for the Hamilton game (5), greater depth of evidence might include:

- description of the circumstances by which the protesters invaded the ground
- the actions the protesters, the police and the rugby crowd took while the protesters were on the ground
- more detailed reasons why the game had to be cancelled.
The Anti-Springbok Tour: Factors that Led To The Event

Apartheid in South Africa

The system of Apartheid, which is Afrikaans for 'apartness', was legally introduced in 1948, after the National Party was voted in. They ruled South Africa until 1994.

New Zealanders against playing rugby with the Springboks

Many New Zealanders have been confused about whether or not we should play opposite the Springbok, because of the policy of apartheid. Also, the All Blacks have always had a strong set of Maori players. A tour was planned in 1967, with people making a petition that stated 'No Maoris – No Tour.' Prime Minister Robert Muldoon signed an 'Anti-Sport with South Africa' Commonwealth contract in 1970, but then went ahead to plan the tour of 1981.

Support for the Tour in 1981

The All Black has always made New Zealand a proud country, with their strong team winning many games through the years. To many, New Zealand was the national sport of New Zealand, and saw no problem in the tour, as it was sport, not politics they were doing. When South Africa was invited in 1981 by the NZRU, Prime Minister Muldoon tried to persuade the Rugby Union to call it off, however did nothing else, causing it to go ahead. This was a bad situation for Muldoon to be in as, in 1975, he had signed an agreement stating New Zealand would not have any sporting contact with South Africa.

The Event

The Springboks arrived in New Zealand on the 19th of July 1981. This caused New Zealand's society to be plagued with civil unrest for the months of July, August and September, a total of 56 days. This disruption was the largest civil disruption in 30 years since the waterfront dispute.

On the 25th of July, the game was to be held in Hamilton. However, the game, which was to see the Springbok go up against Waikato, was cancelled due to the protests. The grounds were invaded by over a hundred anti-tour protesters, and gossip was spread that a light aircraft, which would be ideal for dropping things on the pitch, had been stolen from Taupo.

The first test match was held in Christchurch on the 15th of August. It was a victory for the All Blacks, winning 14-9. The day was one of massive protest around the nation and, according to many, police were lucky no-one was killed.

The second test taking place around two weeks later, on the 29th of August, was another victory for the Springboks, in capital city, Wellington.

At the final test in Auckland a private plane dropped flour bombs on the field during the game. It was a very dangerous thing.

For 56 days New Zealand was a disaster area.