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91436



914360



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 History, 2016

91436 Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

9.30 a.m. Friday 18 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Analyse, in depth, evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively analyse evidence relating to an historical event 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 91436R 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 2–11 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

15

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the sources in Resource Booklet 91436R before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

QUESTION ONE: CAUSE AND EFFECT

Refer to the **Introduction**, and **Sources A** and **B** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important historical relationship is cause and effect.

Analyse and explain possible causes and effects of racial discrimination against Chinese and Dalmatian (Croatian) migrants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

There were a few causes and effects of the racial discrimination against Chinese & Dalmatian migrants in the late 19th & early 20th centuries in New Zealand.

One possible cause of this discrimination is the prejudice that was held against Chinese and Dalmatian migrants. This prejudice arose because of the Chinese and Dalmatian migrants' great work ethic and perhaps ~~even~~ envy from New Zealanders or British migrants who lived in New Zealand. The Chinese migrants were working in Otago as replacements for the European miners who left to work on the West Coast. They were seen as hard workers and eventually there was almost 5000 of them working in Otago. With high numbers of hard workers, one would expect work to eventually become harder to find on the ~~gold~~ gold fields, and prejudice arose. ~~As source A states, "Chinese were seen as hard-working"~~

This prejudice ~~meant that~~ came about because New Zealanders would have felt that these Chinese immigrants were going to take their NZers & jobs. As the introduction states, ~~"employment"~~ "Prejudice grew & was shaped into discriminatory practices which sent these migrants a clear message: they were not wanted in New Zealand & their presence would not be tolerated." This shows the intolerance New Zealanders had for the Chinese ~~to migrants~~ who only wanted to "support their families left behind in their homeland" (Introduction)

A second possible cause of the ^{racial} discrimination against Chinese & Dalmatian migrants is the overproduction of gum which meant its price fell. In 1885 a small group of Dalmatian/Croatian ~~and~~ immigrants arrived on Northland Kauri gum fields wanting work. Eventually, ~~over~~ over years, more immigrants arrived and were working on the fields. The large number of workers resulted in the over-production of Kauri gum and it caused its price to fall. This made a lot of locals very unhappy. As source B states, "resentment grew over this peaceful invasion by foreigners" this suggests that the ~~the~~ immigrants came to work peacefully, but the locals saw it as an invasion by foreigners as opposed to people working. * Source B also (extra paper)

QUESTION TWO: PAST AND PRESENT

Refer to **Sources C** and **D** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important consideration for a historian is the relationship between the past and the present.

Analyse and explain the ways in which Chinese and Dalmatian migrants have been viewed by New Zealanders at different times.

At present, New Zealand has a good relationship with the Chinese and Dalmatian / Croatian migrants and views them as a contributor to how New Zealand is so diverse and successful today. But it wasn't always like this. Over New Zealand's history, Chinese and Dalmatian / Croatians ~~migrants~~ weren't treated well. Throughout the nineteenth century, Chinese and Dalmatian migrants who sought work in New Zealand faced heavy discrimination, and this followed through to the ~~late~~ 20th century.

In the 1860s, the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce wanted to replace European miners who had left to work elsewhere. Chinese were seen as hard workers and were employed working on goldfields. By 1881 there were 4995 Chinese men and 9 Chinese women migrants. Source A says "raising fears that white women were at risk from Chinese men" this shows us that with the small number of Chinese women migrants, NZers ~~were~~ were worried about Chinese men being interested in NZ women. While Chinese migrants were liked, this worried NZers. By 1881 a Chinese Immigration Act was in place

which brought a poll tax for Chinese to pay when seeking entry to NZ, and a ratio of Chinese men on ships to cargo. By 1881, tensions between NZ and Chinese migrants were high and this immigration act was introduced as a result.

Over a period from 1885 to the 1900s, Dalmatian workers were coming to NZ to work on the Northland Kauri gum fields. By the 1900s there was around 5000 Dalmatians working on the gum fields and the locals were getting annoyed by this. The locals felt that the Dalmatian workers were exploiting the gum, getting money, sending it home then going home themselves. This brought the

Source 1898 Kauri Gum Industry Act which, as stated in

B "set aside over 200 200,000 acres of the richest Crownlands as Kauri Gum Reserve." Basically this means that New British, Maori and naturalised New Zealanders could dig here, but Dalmatians, called aliens, couldn't.

In ~~1905~~, 1905, the intolerance for Chinese migrants got to a point where Lionel Terry randomly killed Joe Kum Yung. Lionel escaped mental hospitals and was assisted by the public, which shows the level of intolerance for Chinese migrants.

In 1907 all new Chinese arrivals had to sit an English reading test and from 1926

(extra paper)

QUESTION THREE: RELIABILITY AND/OR USEFULNESS OF EVIDENCE

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Refer to **Sources E** and **F** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important consideration for a historian is the reliability and/or the usefulness of historical sources.

Analyse and explain how reliable and/or useful these sources would be to a historian studying the significance of racial discrimination against Chinese migrants in New Zealand over the last 150 years.

Source E describes a mass meeting of New Zealanders which was "crowded in every part". While the theatre may have been crowded, this wouldn't be very reliable to an historian, as there is no specific number of people. The saying that the theatre was crowded could be exaggerated and an historian shouldn't use information like that. This article from the Otago Daily Times is basically just quoting the mayor and other official representatives. What the mayor is saying is strongly opinion based and so may be useful to an historian who wants to get an idea of perspectives. He says "we have quite a significant number of Chinese here already"; ~~this could~~ "It appears to me that we are going to get them [NZers who are leaving] replaced by a lot of Chinamen", this could be useful information. From Source G, to an historian who needs the perspectives of people at the time this was happening. But that is the only way Source E could

be useful.

Source F is a cartoon drawing which could also be helpful to an historian looking at opinions / perspectives. Neither Source E or F could be useful or reliable to an historian in a factual way, as neither source has any factual ~~evidence~~ evidence i.e. statistics, dates etc.

Sources A, B and C2 could be useful to an historian in a factual ~~and~~ and opinion way, as it has stats, dates and names and shows opinions through a way that contains no bias. This is very important for an historian to watch out for.

Sources C1 & D2 are primary sources because they are photographs and are extremely reliable sources because they came straight from the time / event.
~~that~~

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
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Q 1

states, "locals argued that the Dalmatians worked hard, sent all their earnings out of the country, paid no tax and then left for home a few years ~~later~~ later, and NZ had no return for all the Kanri gum they had exploited". This shows the resentment that New Zealanders felt for the ~~of~~ Dalmatian ~~immigrants~~ and is one possible cause of the racial discrimination the Chinese & Dalmatian experienced.

effects
One of the possible ~~consequences~~ of this racial discrimination of Chinese & Dalmatian migrants is the imposing of entry taxes on Chinese immigrants. The Chinese Immigrants Act of 1881 introduced a poll tax of around £10 ~~to~~ for which Chinese ~~to~~ ~~immigrants~~ migrants had to pay to get entry into New Zealand. ~~There~~ Along with this tax, ships were restricted to 1 Chinese passenger per every 10 ~~from~~ tons of cargo they carried. ~~As source A states,~~ "Things eventually got worse for Chinese migrants, as source A states, ~~"This ratio was"~~ "one passenger per 200 tons of cargo, and the poll was

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raised to £100." This shows that intolerance of Chinese migrants was growing and that these taxes were in place as a possible deterrent to Chinese migrants. A second possible ~~consequence~~^{effect} of the racial discrimination towards Chinese migrants was the murder of Joe Kum Yung.

Racial discrimination towards Chinese migrants was rising and locals/New Zealanders weren't treating the Chinese well as a result of this prejudice.

The As so the Introduction Source states,

"such intolerance reached a dramatic and tragic moment ... with the random killing of Joe Kum Yung" this tells us about the discrimination reaching drastic levels which resulted in the death of a Chinese man. The

man who killed Joe Kum Yung escaped from numerous mental hospitals and was helped by the public while doing so. So Introduction Source states,

"It is this willingness to assist Terry [the murderer] that allows us to appreciate

how widespread was the fear of racial difference" This shows how far gone society was in the belief that the Chinese migrants

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were bad people and that they wanted to do harm to NZ society.

Q 2 Permanent residency for Chinese was denied. After 1936, Chinese were finally eligible for the old-age pension.

In 1944 the legislation for poll tax was repealed and in 2002 the NZ government officially apologised to Chinese community.

Now, by 2016 the relationship between Chinese & Dalmatian / Croations is at its best.

The Chinese lantern festival had to move locations in Auckland to somewhere that allows for more people. Source C2 states, "about

200,000 people attend the festival, which has become the city's biggest and most popular cultural event"

This shows that NZ has taken on board some of China's traditions and culture and it shows that the people who live in New Zealand want this Chinese culture too. This is hugely different to how it was

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in the 19th & 20th centuries, however the Chinese, Dalmatian/Croatian & New Zealand have come far, with ~~over~~ A Source D2 tells us "Over 100,000 New Zealanders have Croatian heritage" which suggests that Croatian culture is still apart of New Zealand and its history.

Merit Exemplar 2016

Subject:		History	Standard:	91436	Total score:	15
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M6	Two causes and two effects are explained in depth, and supported by evidence. The response uses specific examples from either the Chinese or Dalmatian migrant experience to illustrate a general point. For E, this response could provide an argument that better defined the causes and effects, or provide contrasts between the Chinese and Dalmatians.				
2	M5	Opens with a clear argument. Identifies possible reasons for racial discrimination, situation in the past is well established but the response does not reference Source C1 or D1. Comments about the present describe the situation, there is some direct contrast but no specific evidence or examples are given. For M6 or higher, the response would need to comment on the situation illustrated in the photographic sources and contrast this directly with the situation as described in the text sources. This response reaches M5 as it does provide some contrast between the past and the present – A3/A4 responses generally described the past and then described the present and offered no comparison between the two periods.				
3	A4	Establishes that Source E is useful because it provides a good illustration of the point of view held by the mayor, and uses evidence from the sources to support this point. Little else in this response is particularly valid – there is some confusion over usefulness and reliability and the general comments on the other sources add little. Because this source has not made valid comments about F, it could not reach M. Responses that did get to M usually accurately identified the cartoon as being an ironic or satirical response by the cartoonist to present day racial prejudice towards Chinese immigrants.				