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91436



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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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.

Excellence

TOTAL

22

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the sources in Resource Booklet 9143 in this booklet.

GP3

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QUESTION ONE: CAUSE AND EFFECT

Refer to the **Introduction**, and **Sources A** and **B** in question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet.

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.

The underlying cause of racial discrimination against Chinese and Dalmatian migrants in New Zealand was the sudden and huge influx of them arriving in the 1860s (Chinese) & 1890s (Croats) looking for employment. These immigrants came to New Zealand in the hope of finding employment so they could make money to send back to their families at home. This caused an issue because the New Zealand society back in the 1860s was determined to "reflect the values of its mother country" and have people that were "Anglo-Saxon, secure in the knowledge that Europeans were superior to non-Europeans." This set up a base and a certain type of thinking amongst New Zealand-Europeans that they were ~~to~~ superior to the Chinese & Dalmatian immigrants arriving, which ~~to~~ sparked the racial discrimination. Because the New-Zealand Europeans had this way of thinking, it meant that they saw a lot of wrong in what the new immigrants were doing. The Chinese men came to New Zealand after gold was discovered, in the hope that they would make fortunes and then return home. The Dalmatians came and worked in the gum fields, "sent off all of their earnings out of the country, paid no tax and then left for home a few years later." This is another cause as to why there was

racial discrimination towards them, because New Zealanders were angry that their jobs and opportunities for income were being taken by immigrants who didn't ~~have~~ pay tax and sent all of their money home. This was particularly frustrating for New Zealand European gum farmers as they worked individually, whereas the Dalmatians "worked together in teams and 'like locust' systematically dug over whole areas" leaving them wiped clean. All of the money made from this was sent back to their own country which meant that New Zealand had no return for all the kauri gum they had exploited and this is arguably one of the main causes of the racial discrimination against the immigrants. The fact that New Zealand-Europeans already felt self-entitled and better than the immigrants combined with the fact that the immigrants were 'stealing' their potential jobs and money are quite obviously the two most significant causes for the racial discrimination in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. But, another minor cause, especially relating to the Chinese men was that New Zealand Europeans feared that "white women were at risk from Chinese men." This was because there was only nine Chinese women to 4995 Chinese men in New Zealand in the late 1860s and the New Zealand Europeans seemed to believe that that might mean the Chinese men would ~~take~~ go after the white women. This would have caused significant uproar, especially in the 1860s, because in that time women were more seen as property rather than actual people with rights. Although, this cause is not as significant as the others when it comes to relating to racial discrimination. Cont at back →

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.

The is a clear contrast between the past and present sources. In ~~the photo~~ source D1 you can see Dalmatian workers sorting and bagging gum in the 1910-1930s. In the photo there is at least 6-7 of them working in a small area which makes sense as in source B it says that "Dalmatians worked together in teams... and 'like locusts' systematically dug over whole areas, stripping them of all of their gum and then moving on." The workers in the photo look rather glum but they also look like they have done a lot of work as there are many large piles of dirt all around them. Source B states they were hard workers so backs that statement up. New Zealand Europeans did not recognise their hard work as a good thing though and many farmers found them an issue because they were taking away their income and money. In source C1 Chinese miners are in front of a stone cottage in Central Otago in the 1860s. They also are surrounded by lots of rocks and rubble, suggesting they had been digging up a lot. But, they are pictured sitting which suggests that the taker of the photo may have wanted to portray them as lazy and useless. If this is the case the photographer was likely New-Zealand European. The Chinese workers look very sad, likely

because of the discrimination they are facing and there is only 2 of them in the photo - suggesting it was taken at a time that New Zealanders were making entry hard for Chinese men. This is a huge contrast to sources C2 and D2 which show a modern day ~~for~~ New Zealand society that celebrates Chinese and Croatian culture. Sources C2 and D2 show a much more accepting New Zealand society compared to the one of the 1800s. This is shown through the fact that each year New Zealand celebrates the Chinese New Year by hosting a lantern festival in Auckland that has attracted so many people that it needs to be moved to a bigger space. In contrast in May 1888 a mass meeting in Dunedin attracted so many people but that was in the hope to ban Chinese immigration so this shows that New Zealand has come a long way since the days of racial discrimination. Source D2 ~~discusses~~ ^{discusses} the 150th celebration of Croatian settlement in NZ. Prime Minister Helen Clark spoke fondly of the ~~the~~ Croatian community saying that "this community has been fundamental in the development of the multi-million dollar New Zealand society" which is a very different point of view to those from the 1890s who believed that the Croatians gum digging was stealing from NZ economy. ~~Helen~~ ^{Clark} acknowledges the discrimination faced by the Croatians but then goes on to say that over 100,000 New Zealanders today have Croatian heritage. Another thing that shows that modern society is much more accepting of the Croatian and Chinese cultures is that many government leaders have Croatian or Chinese heritage.

QUESTION THREE: RELIABILITY AND/OR USEFULNESS OF EVIDENCE

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 I think would be extremely useful in analysing the significance of racial discrimination back in the 1880s but it only gives information for that period of time so wouldn't be useful to get information on the significance of racial discrimination for the modern day. The source is very reliable because although it has been published by someone else it is ~~basically~~ basically a primary source as it is quotes from actual people speaking at the time of the meeting in 1888. This would be useful to the historian because that means the opinions and ideas are coming from people who were alive at that time when racial discrimination was big. It is useful because the quotes state how the New Zealand-~~for~~ Europeans feel there is "a sufficient number of Chinese here already" and that "the government should be forced to legislate with reference to this matter." It states that the theatre that the meeting was held in was "~~crowded~~" "crowded in every part" which is useful because it shows that many people had the same belief that the Chinese immigration needed to be stopped. Many part leaders were also named which is useful because it tells the historian

that it wasn't just civilians who had this view, it was also members of Government such as Mayor Dawson of Dunedin. The information is reliable because it is just an account of what happened and the author shows no bias by making specific statements and using mainly quotes. Although the actual primary quotes show lots of opinion and bias by saying statements such as "The habits, tastes, and morals of the Chinese were not such to commend them to a British Community as desirable colonists when they came in great numbers." This does not impact the reliability of the article and improves the usefulness as it shows the opinions of people in the 1880s on Chinese immigration to New Zealand. The article was also published in the Otago Daily Times making it more reliable as it is a newspaper article subject to no bias and only statement of facts.

Source F is a cartoon published also in the Otago Daily Times in 1993. If a historian was looking to study the significance of racial discrimination against Chinese immigrants in New Zealand as a whole then these two sources would limit them as they only contain opinions of those living in Otago and give no insight as to what people in the North were feeling. ~~It~~

This cartoon is more modern than Source E but does not show the historians the ~~opinion of people over that~~ significance of racial discrimination over the last 20 years. The cartoon only shows the artist's, Garrick Tremains opinion. He is using irony to

- range

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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The first effect of the widespread racial discrimination was the formation of anti-immigrant groups such as the Anti-Chinese Association, the Anti-Chinese League, ~~and~~ the Anti-Asiatic League, the white New Zealand League and the Gumdiggers Union. In source A ~~it~~ it clearly states that the first 4 leagues mentioned ~~have~~ to emerged to oppose Chinese immigrants and in source B it states that the Gum Diggers ~~league~~ Union formed to lobby for the Government to check the Croatian arrival. Although the Chinese and Croatians arrived in New Zealand at separate times and worked in separate industries, the discrimination each group faced is remarkably similar to the other. The second most drastic and most significant effect of the racial discrimination was the poll taxes imposed on Chinese and the Government Acts against both the Chinese and the Croatians. In 1881 the Chinese Immigrants Act imposed an entry poll tax of £10 and ships arriving in NZ were restricted to one ~~per~~ Chinese passenger per 10 tons of cargo. As can be seen in source A, these taxes and restrictions rose higher and higher as more Chinese arrived until in 1896 the poll tax was raised to £100. ~~that~~ From 1907 all new Chinese arrivals were required to sit an English reading test and residency was denied from 1906 for Chinese. In 1898 the Kauri Gum Industry

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Act set aside 200,000 acres of land as a Gum reserve exclusive to only New Zealand European, Maori & British farmers, therefore prohibiting Croations from digging on the reserves. This is the most significant effect of the racial discrimination because it put a lot of immigrants out of jobs and also made it very difficult for them to enter the country. Finally, the 3rd effect that is most significant to the modern New Zealander today is that our leaders and society of the 21st century had to apologise for our ancestor past actions. As can be seen in source P2 New Zealanders now celebrate Kiwi-Croatian culture and in the 150 year festival Helen Clark formally recognised the struggles of the early Dalmatian settlers. In source A it states that in 2002 the NZ government officially apologised to the Chinese community for the suffering caused by the poll tax. This is the most significant long term effect of the racial discrimination because it means our leaders today are cleaning up past leaders mistakes but this effect is not as significant as the dramatic poll taxes imposed short-term.

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Q2 In D2 Clark states that members of parliament such as Hon Shane Jones and Hon Clem Simich have Croatian Heritage. In source C2 it can be seen that there have even been ~~positioned~~ positions made to accommodate for Chinese culture. For example it states that Arthur Loo is the Chinese Community leader and Raymond Huo is the NZ Chinese Language Week Trust co-chairman. By having Croatian & Chinese people in positions of power it shows that New Zealand today is much more accepting of these cultures as it entrusts them to care for and make decisions about our country, compared to the 1800's when they wanted them out of our country.

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Q3. show that racist NZ-Europeans who believe that Chinese should learn the language and respect our culture are very hypocritical. This is shown by 2 Chinese people conversing in their home language and a 'white' male saying "if people come to someone else's country they should learn the language and respect the culture" this is followed by 2 obviously ~~Maori~~ Maori people saying "hear, hear". It is easy to identify them as Maori as the artist has ~~the~~ drawn Greenstone around the woman's neck. This is showing irony because British immigrants came to NZ and did not respect Maori culture ~~or~~ and did not try to learn their language which means the man in the cartoon is being very hypocritical. This shows the artist in the cartoon ~~to~~ thinks that NZ-Europeans should be more accepting of Chinese immigrants due to his portrayal of hypocrisy. Although this shows historian's one person's opinion about 100 years on from Source E, it contains bias as it makes out that majority of white people in NZ believe that they have more right to be heard than the Chinese ~~so~~ so it is not that reliable as it is only one man's opinion. The source is somewhat useful but not as useful as Source E as it doesn't have as much detail or opinion and is only a cartoon with one sentence.

Annotated Exemplar Template

Excellence Exemplar 2016

Subject:	History	Standard:	91436	Total score:	22
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	E7	An argument is made that there were underlying causes to racial discrimination as well as other minor causes. Similarly with the effects of racial discrimination both the initial and the most significant effects are well explained. The argument is well substantiated. Candidate has also acknowledged more recent events and their connection to the past – which means that they candidate has also gone beyond the specified sources. To get E8, this response might have discussed more explicitly some of the differences in racial discrimination causes and effects between Chinese and Dalmatian migrants			
2	E8	The past and the present are well analysed. The response cross references with other sources. Explicit contrasts made between public events in 2016 and those of 1888. Helen Clark's comments from 2008 are contrasted with those of 1890s. The key point that Chinese and Croatians are now in positions of power which is very different from in the past is made. Very good answer.			
3	E7	The context and nature of Source E is well interpreted, noting the political significance of the named speakers. Differentiates between the bias in the speeches and the more neutral description of the event. Source F is identified as ironical. F is less well analysed than E, and while the comparison at the end is brief, it does show some effort to think about both sources in context.			