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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.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**10**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the sources in Resource Booklet 914.  
in this booklet.

### 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.

Q12

One possible cause is the perspectives held by many people, thinking New Zealand is the new 'Britain of the South Seas', and that Europeans were more superior than the others with the British being the superior of the Europeans. Such perspectives would only encourage and teach bigotry amongst the people in New Zealand.

This caused people to rally together and form groups who opposed the migration of Chinese and Croatian people willing to work for money.

Groups such as the Anti-Chinese Association, Anti-Chinese League, Anti-Asiatic League and the White New Zealand League, who all opposed Chinese immigration.

Another possible cause of racial discrimination against the Croats specifically was the resentment from the locals against the Dalmatians messing up their Gum (Kauri) industry. The large number of Croats wanting to work up North in the Kauri Gum industry resulted in over-production, meaning the value of Kauri Gum fell. This would result in a failing economy in New Zealand. Locals were also upset with how

The Croakian workers were working hard, earning a lot of money and sending it back home, without getting taxed. Also upset that the Croakians weren't sustainable in planting new Kauri gum trees to replace the trees they had worked on. Ultimately, this all would have angered locals and rally against the immigration of Croakians. The Government also introduced the Kauri Gum Industry Act 1898. This meant Croakians (labelled 'Others') were prohibited from digging on the Kauri Gum reserves.

Another cause is the tax or poll tax imposed by the Government against the Chinese upon entering the border. This was introduced in 1881 as the Chinese Immigrants Act 1881, which was £10 (equivalent to \$1650 today). This was later raised to £100 (equivalent to \$16,400). The tax only encouraged racial discrimination as they had to pay their way inside New Zealand whereas as Anglo-Saxons were not.

Overall, the main factor that attributed to the racial discrimination of Chinese and Croakian workers in New Zealand, was the perspectives held by many New Zealanders that the country should be the new 'Britain' and Anglo-Saxons was the perfect race.

## 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.

There is a stark contrast when we compare how the Chinese and Croatian immigrants were viewed back then (100 years ago) to now. These migrants are now welcomed by the New Zealand community as opposed to when they first arrived.

This is evident when we see the act created by the Government, abolished. For example, the Chinese Immigrants Act of 1881 was repealed in 1944. The New Zealand Government officially apologised to the Chinese community in 2002 for the suffering caused by the 'Poll Tax'.

It is also evident when we see an influx of Asian (Chinese) immigrants migrating to New Zealand with Asians making up 25% of the population in Auckland today, suggesting they feel a lot more welcome.

We see the Lantern Festival, a very popular festival in Auckland celebrating the Chinese New Year. This festival has become synonymous with the Pascha Festival as being the biggest festivals of their kind. In recent years 200,000 people visited the festival, resulting in the chairman of the Auckland Chinese Community, Arthur Loo, to move the event to the bigger venue of Auckland Domain. The Croats in New Zealand have made a name for themselves in the country, producing household

wine industries. Popular wine names such as Sabieh, Nobilo, Hironch and Delegats are all famous in not only New Zealand, but worldwide. ~~The~~ ~~suggesting~~ ~~the~~ Croahans also make up the famous names in the fishing industry, names such as Siminouch, Talyanach and Yela. These Croahans are New Zealand citizens and are a huge contribution to the New Zealand economy. Former Prime Minister Helen Clark held an event celebrating 180 years of Kior - Croahan culture in New Zealand. Over 100,000 New Zealanders have Croahan heritage today, as many of the Croahan women intermarried with the Maori Community.

Overall, the reality is, New Zealand has become a lot more tolerable ~~with~~ ~~with~~ with migrants wanting to come here <sup>during the 19th century</sup>. You wouldn't have seen festivals or celebrations, for there were huge communities as perspectives have changed.

No more thinking Anglo-Saxons is the superior race leading to New Zealand being amongst the most cultural diverse country in the world.

### 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: a newspaper article in *The Otago Daily Times*,  
Issue 8177, 8 May 1888, Page 2.

This newspaper article is a primary source and is reliable as it outlined a meeting held by the Dunedin Mayor, who was against the immigration of Chinese people coming to work here. The article clearly shows his attitude against the Chinese and quotes word for word. He expresses that there are too many Chinese people already in New Zealand and dislikes the fact that many of 'our own artisans' are leaving the colony. This article only shows the bias of the Mayor as he is British. Although we cannot see a photograph, the author of the article clearly describes the significant number of people who attended the meeting, or 'mass meeting'. He states 'The theatre was crowded in every part'. Also states the cheers and applause for the motion held by the Dunedin Mayor.

Source F: a cartoon depicted on *The Otago Daily Times*,  
5 May 1993, N-P969-3 Alexander Turnbull  
Library, Wellington New Zealand.

This cartoon shows 3 ~~people~~ couples, A Chinese couple

European couple and a Maori couple, all on an escalator. The cartoonist was clearly showing the racial imbalance and the bigotry of the European man. He says 'Shouldn't be allowed... if people come to someone else's country, they should learn the language and respect the culture!'. He says this to the Chinese couple in front of them conversing in their own language. Following them is a Maori couple who hear the comments. They say 'Har har!'. Probably expressing the hypocrisy of the man as the Europeans came to their country and didn't want to learn the language or respect the Maori culture.

Overall, both sources outlined the discrimination and opposing of migrants wanting to come to New Zealand.

**Achieved Exemplar 2016**

<b>Subject:</b>		<b>History</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91436</b>	<b>Total score:</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>				
1	A4	Causes and effects are described, but not in depth. The Poll Tax is misinterpreted. Response is largely drawn from the sources, but as narrative, not as evidence. For a M, this response would need to be more explicit about causes and effects, and offer a better constructed narrative supported by evidence from the sources.				
2	N2	This is very close to an A3 but the response never really addresses the way migrants were viewed in the past. Some evidence / examples are provided for the way migrants are viewed in the present. A clear A3 would accurately describe the situation in the past and present and an A4 would use some evidence in support of that description. To get to M, some explicit contrast between the two periods would likely be required.				
3	A4	Has interpreted the sources correctly, identifying Source F as commenting on the hypocritical nature of the comments made by the characters. But there is only implicit comment on the usefulness and reliability of the sources, and the response does not go beyond describing the content of the sources. To get to M the response would need to offer some more specific analysis of some facet of usefulness and reliability of both sources.				