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91436



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 History 2023

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

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.

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

INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the sources in the resource booklet before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

QUESTION ONE: Cause and effect

What factors caused the New Zealand Police to start recruiting women into the force in 1941? Use evidence from the Introduction and Sources A–C to support your argument.

There are various of factors and causes of the New Zealand Police to start recruiting women into the force circa 1941. One^{Political and social} cause was the war-time measures, an era where there were pressures on the work force due to the Second World War. It was June 1941 when the first ten women from New Zealand were recruited. This is a political cause as the judgment of police force were focused on rallying the countries military and fire power strength from the pressures of the war, it is arguably social as the public would have put a stress on the government from their worries and panics ultimately leading the government to allow the appointment of women in the police force. In source 'B', President of the Christchurch branch of the Howard League, Mr R. M. Laing believed "The movement... This was first thought to be a war-time measure, but today women police were in almost every civilised country. The wartime measure "Women Police", a movement established by Miss Damar Dawson, had a voluntary body of women assist Belgium refugees, what at first was a wartime measure, the feats and achievements of "The Women's Police Service" had gained the attention of the Howard League and became predominant evidence to the government and public during a time with war pressure, showing they could do the job causing the recruiting of

women into the force which came just over a decade after the establishment of "the Women's Police Service".

~~In 1914~~

In Mr R. M. Laing's quote, he said "today women are ~~in~~ almost in every civilised country". This brings us to our second political cause, the reputation of New Zealand. As many countries began the recruitment of women into the work force, New Zealand would also be feeling the pressure to follow suit as it would ruin their reputation otherwise, arguably making it an economical cause as New Zealand's trade relations would be ruined from their reputation. There had been acknowledgement that "called upon to discharge duties for which women are better suited than men." In Source A, it continues that the similar duties ^{in America} ~~for duties~~ that women are being suited in continues in "Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Russia and Germany". As many countries began to follow suit, strong countries at that, New Zealand would then have to follow suit. During this pressing appointment, "The women's organisation in New Zealand are following in the steps of similar bodies where the agitation had been successful," making it the slightly stronger cause.

The wartime-pressure measures and the pressures of keeping New Zealand's work together as a short-term political cause ~~effect~~ that gave evidence and pressure on the New Zealand government to recruit women. Janet Fraser, an active campaigner for policewomen was married to the minister in charge of police convinced, along side research and acted as a trigger cause which resulted in the approval of women being appointed.

QUESTION TWO: Continuity and change

→ make a judgment

To what extent is the historical concept of continuity and change demonstrated in Sources D-I?

The extent of change demonstrated is far more obvious, detailed and talked about than continuity. There are a variety of examples in Sources D - I of change within workforce. Marie Storey recounts her years of policing as an 18 year old circa 1940s. She explains "Back then, roles for women weren't the same as they are today." She was put on a case of park patrols in Wellington where she came across complaints ~~of~~ from women of male molestation. She had to do the job on her own, as her male assigned detective was nowhere to be seen. She described ~~it as~~ ^{her uniform} as "skirt, blouse, hat, gloves, and a hand bag - appropriate attire of women in a day." In source D this shows a large extent of change already. The uniform during the 1940s has changed entirely. Not only are policewomen expected to wear uniform appropriate, in source 'G', Zeena Ali was "the first in New Zealand to don a Police-issued hijab as part of her uniform" supporting her muslim community. An other change is the accompaniment of ~~men~~ ^{male} officers being required for female officers. The day Marie Storey went on patrol she said there was a male detective on job with her, in source 'E' Gladys O'Brien said "when ~~they~~ ^a they did get to go on a case, all women were accompanied by ^a male officer." This has been reconsidered and changed in modern society as women have been deemed fit and acknowledgement of their ability to independently work with or without policemen. Sandra Manderson is a prime example as

her resume reads extraordinarily impressive today. In source 'E', the first small extent of continuity is shown. One thing that stays over time from the police for back then and today is the transferable skills made along the way. Manderson says she "Still found time to implement her skills as a judo national champion to chase down criminals while off duty." This shows the continuity and the skills women learn from the police force such as Team work skills, physical strength, decision making, etc, can still be made today and transferred. Later in the source, Manderson recalls being mistaken as a tea girl from a senior officer. We see the continuation and persistence of sexist attitudes towards women in the ^{Police force} ~~work field~~, especially in source 'H' where ^{Constable} ~~constable~~ Jasse Raukawa recalls "Sexist comments mostly came from intoxicated women, ... men being more positive with her... be ^{the} ~~the~~ alpha male". This attitude of sexism as persisted for a long time as women being expected to wear skirts in the 1940s as uniform, the accompanying of policemen and now sexist attitudes from the public ^{nuanced} which shows continuity, however, Constable Raukawa explains that "if she was born a generation earlier, she may have been immediately ruled out from joining the police." This shows the change in what roles and cases women can take, from doing park patrols at night to ~~to~~ now being able to become a constable. There are both shows of change and continuity in demonstrated in sources D-I however the extent of change shown is far stronger and obvious than continuity.

QUESTION THREE: Past and present

What similarities and differences exist between the messaging in police recruitment advertisements from 1961 and 1970 (Source J) and 2016 (Source K)?

Past Present
You may use any other sources to support your argument.

There are a variety of similarities and differences that exist between the portrayal of messages in police recruitment advertisements from the past and the present. One predominant difference in the advertisements from the past and the present is the photos used to encourage people to join the police force. In sources J1 and J2, there are many images depicting men. These advertisements were made around 1960s - 1970s.

Advertisements of the past depicted men in uniform, studiously studying and playing rugby, all though it was made in a time where women had been approved to be recruited into the police force, in 1938 as stated in the introduction by the minister ^{in charge} of police. The images and vocabulary is predominantly aimed towards an audience of men. In advertisements that have been made today circa 2016, there are 3 different examples of advertisements that depict women - Another difference is the reasons they list on the job of the different types of people they desire for the job. In sources of J, they appeal to people who are intelligent, men, young and physical and would like a high salary. They also promote fast promotion aspects which again appeals to people who would like to make money. This is different to the advertisements made

in the present as the advertisements appeal and desire people who genuinely care for others, people who want to make a difference in the community.

This shows how advertisements made today are generalised to the whole of New Zealand where as advertisements made in the past specifically towards intelligent and fit men. Advertisements today are generalised to everyone, going as far to translate in Te Reo Maori to cater to the indigenous culture of New Zealand, which advertisements from the past did not do.

One similarity in between both advertisements from the past and present is ~~the~~ for their search of people with integrity. One major skill and trait police officers should have is integrity, and the search for this stays the same. Both advertisements appeal to people who would help the community and be proud of the "honourable" job.

There are many differences and similarities that exist within advertisements made within the past and present, however there are many more differences over the past 4 - 5 decades, the advertisements today being more inclusive and genuine.

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QUESTION
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[illegible]

Excellence

Subject: History

Standard: 91436

Total score: 21

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
1	E7	The candidate identified various factors that caused the recruitment of women into the New Zealand police force, and categorised them as social and political, as well as short term and trigger factors. Most of the evidence used is relevant, although a more careful selection of quotations from the sources would have improved this response. The response also uses evidence from multiple sources to support each of the ideas, indicating a strong understanding of the ideas contained in the sources.
2	E7	The candidate identified a variety of examples of both continuity and change across the sources and supported the generalisations with evidence. A strength of this response is the argument it makes – that there is more change than continuity evident, although this argument would have needed to be further developed to gain a higher grade.
3	E7	<p>The candidate explained both the similarities and differences in the recruitment advertisements between the past and the present, supporting these with well-selected evidence, although this is more evident in the first part of the response than the second.</p> <p>Stronger evidence referring to other sources, such as Source G, where Zeena Ali joined the police to “help her community” (and which this response has identified as a similarity between the past and the present), would have helped to gain a higher grade.</p>