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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 1 History RAS 2023

**92026 Demonstrate understanding of
historical concepts in contexts of
significance to Aotearoa New Zealand**

EXEMPLAR

Merit

TOTAL 05

Page 1 Pilot Assessment

Make sure you have Resource Booklet 92026R.

INSTRUCTIONS

Resource Booklet 92026R contains the resources you have studied in class. Use these resources as supporting evidence in your answers.

QUESTION

(a) Select ONE historical concept from those provided below.

- Tūrangawaewae Effect

How does the context provided in the resource booklet demonstrate your selected historical concept?

Support your answer with historical evidence from the sources provided.

B *I* U |   |  

The whaingaroa Raglan golf course protest was a protest that occurred during the 1970's. During World War Two The Department Of Civil Aviation and the Raglan Country Council used the Public Works Act to take 88 acres of land and turn it into a air strip for the war effort during World War Two. After the war instead of giving the land back to its rightful owners the Department Of Civil Aviation and the Raglan Country Council decided to give the land to the government. The Government thought it would be an amazing idea to turn this sacred land into a golf course. The Maori protested against this which led to 17 Maori people being arrested on the 9th hold of the course. The whaingaroa raglan golf course protest shows the historical contest of Turangawaewae.

Before 1941 the Maori had lived on this land with no problems and they had named the land and the area around it "Te Kopua." This land was the turangawaewae of the tuinui people of whaingaroa. they had built a meeting house there for king Te Rata who had risen to the throne in 1912. The old settlers who came in on the first ships and the Maori got on really well. This land was special to them as everyone who had stepped on it before knew its worth and knew what it meant to the Maori people and they respected that but when the Department Of Civil Aviation gave the land to the government this felt like a knife in the heart to the Maori who lived their as that meant that they no longer owned the land they had been on for generations. The government changed this land from a sacred place for the Maori to a sacred place for grandpa's who have nothing better to do A.K.A a golf course. The Maori were outraged and protested against this decision as they wanted to make their voices heard but on the 9th hole of the golf course where they were protesting to get their land back 17 Maori were arrested and taken away. In the end the land was given back to the Maori so there efforts to gain their turangawaewae back were not hopeless and they now celebrate this event with a reenactment of the 17 Maori people being arrested on this land every year at noon. This shows the historical concept of Turangawaewae as the Maori took their stand on their turangawaewae and did not let their sacred place get stolen from them by the government.

In conclusion the whaingaroa Raglan golf course protest shows the historical concept of turangawaewae by showing how much the Maori care about their sacred land and the lengths they will go to so they can protect this land. The Maori fought for their land and took their stand and they ended up on top and they got their land back in the end.

(b) Identify a historical context you have studied below.

Historical context: The 1975 Maori Land March Led By Dame Whina Cooper

Select ONE historical concept from those provided below.

Mana Whakapapa Cause

How does the historical context you have identified demonstrate your selected historical concept?

In your answer, you should consider how the historical concept is demonstrated in the wider historical context.

B *I* U | |

The 1975 Land March was a peaceful protest against the loss of Maori land. The land march started out with fifty people but when the march reached parliament in Wellington the march had around five thousand members. Dame Whina Cooper a Maori women at the age of 79 was known as the leader of the march and she empowered the marches with her speeches at night when they arrived at various mare across their journey. The 1975 Land March led by Dame Whina Cooper shows the historical concept of Mana.

The leader of the march Dame Whina Cooper fits the definition of Mana perfectly. The definition of Mana is "The power, authority and respect associated with a person, group, or object." Dame Whina Cooper always wanted her voice to be heard. When she was younger she would give speeches at the mare even though a women giving a speech was shunned upon but she did it anyway because she was a women of action. Even though she was a women of action she did not want to be violent as instead of going to parliament and rioting she instead hosted a Hiko and got a petition then marched to parliament to hand it to the prime minister. The petition got sixty thousand signatures from citizens of the towns they went through and Dame Whina Cooper handed it to parliament in person. This shows how strong and how much power just one person holds in their actions.

The marchers started to march on September 14th 1975 and they finally finished their one thousand kilometre journey on October 13th 1975. The march only started out with fifty members but as they went from town to town chanting "Not one more acre" referring to the loss of Maori land. The people and the media loved it and the hiko grew in strength with every town and city they went through. When they got to parliament they were five thousand members strong and you could feel the Mana emanating from the crowd as they stood outside parliament chanting. Everyone in the group had one goal and that was to stop Maori land loss and when Dame Whina Cooper handed in the petition they got news that parliament would consider the decision. This was amazing news for the protesters as their voices had been heard and their opinions had finally been respected. Fifty of the protester set up a tent embassy outside of parliament and said they would not leave until the decision was made to stop Maori land loss. Later on prime minister Muldon arrested all fifty of the protesters and apparently he had Dame Whina Cooper's support on this decision. This spilt up the protesters as half agreed with Dame Whina Cooper while the other half disagreed with her decision and this is what ended the protest in shambles. This shows us the amount of power one group can have when they have the correct motivation.

Even though the land march ended in a bad way doesn't mean all bad came out of it. This was the first time that the Maori's voices were heard and respected in a while. The land march made way for more Maori protests to occur against the loss of Maori land. One of these protests would be Bastion Point. So even if the Hiko was a bust it made way so more voices could be heard over the years.

In conclusion the Maori land march was a staple in Maori History as it was the first time in a while that the Maori's voices were respected and heard. This protest showed what it really meant to have mana as they endured a one thousand kilometre march and they only grew stronger along the way. The hiko also made way for more Maori protest such as the protest at Bastion Point to take place.



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Merit

Subject: History

Standard: 92026

Total score: 05

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
(a)	M5	The candidate showed the tūrangawaewae of the context (the Whāingaroa Raglan Golf Course Protest) and clearly identified the sources used.
(b)		To gain a higher grade, the candidate needed to expand on how Dame Whina Cooper showed mana during the 1975 Land March.