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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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Level 3 History, 2016

91439 Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it

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

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Analyse, in depth, a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Comprehensively analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 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

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical trend that you have studied, using the essay task below.

Write your chosen historical trend in the box below.

Your essay should be at least 800 words long.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY TASK

Analyse the important forces that impacted on a significant historical trend, and the extent to which change and continuity were reflected in people's lives.

Historical trend: _____

Begin your essay here:

The significant historical trend I will be analysing is the establishment of British substantive sovereignty over New Zealand between 1840 & 1900. Substantive sovereignty was a term coined by historian James Belich meaning authority not just in name but also in practice. The key driving forces behind the establishment of British substantive sovereignty in New Zealand were Migration, War, and the establishment of British institutions & laws. Migration was the fundamental force behind British substantive sovereignty. Migration put pressure on Maori to sell land which in some parts of NZ caused war & conflict. This conflict facilitated the passing of laws & legislation which ~~marginalised Maori~~ ^{weakened} Maori opposition & resistance thus forcing substantive sovereignty over New Zealand. In general Pakeha benefitted economically, socially & politically from British substantive sovereignty while Maori were marginalised economically, socially & politically. Though not all Maori suffered to the same degree.

Migration

The Migration of settlers from Britain helped to extend British religion, culture & institutions throughout New Zealand. The first organised migration to New Zealand was the NZ company (1840) run by Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The aim was to buy land cheaply of Maori & resell it for a profit to wealthy British land

owners. Ultimately the NZ company went bankrupt but not before 15,000 migrants had moved to New Zealand shores. The second mass migration to New Zealand was due to the south island gold rushes in the 1860's. 194,000 people emigrated to New Zealand though not all stayed after the gold dried up those left were hardworking & tough settlers. The third mass migration conducted was the 'Vogel scheme' orchestrated by Julius Vogel. In the 1860's/70's New Zealand was facing a recession, to bolster the economy Vogel borrowed 10 million pounds from the British govt to pay for workers to move to New Zealand to build roads, railways, harbours & other infrastructure. The influx of settlers marginalized Maori & pushed them aside by migrants keen for land. Maori were exposed to new diseases thanks to European migrants. This halved Maori population from 90,000 in 1840 to 45,000 by 1900. The decline in population further marginalized Maori as Pakeha were by the late 1850's a majority in New Zealand. The Pakeha Majority allowed them to force Maori out of land & pass laws to take land which favour the Pakeha 'majority' of people in New Zealand. Ranginui Walker states that "Acquisition of land was the main way nominal ideas of sovereignty granted by the Treaty of Waitangi transformed into substantive sovereignty." Walker essentially means that Pakeha could not control (have substantive sovereignty) without having owned most of the land in NZ. Thus without the force of Migration bringing settlers & getting people to want to live in NZ

there would be no way to control land in New Zealand & hence no reason for Br the British to invest resources i.e. troops & money to fight wars or, establish institutions & establish substantive sovereignty.

War

War was a significant force in the Establishment of British substantive sovereignty. Victory in war meant the British could take huge pieces of land in compensation from Maori rebels. This weakened opposition & resistance while also forcing sovereignty (British) over them. The New Zealand wars were formally known as the "land wars" however in 1980's historian James Belich challenged this name as he saw that the main cause of these wars was for sovereignty & land was a means to this end. The New Zealand wars were between 1843 & 1870 the two main causes of this was Maori rule & land (British need land to assert sov as shown above with Rangahaua).

The Taranaki war from 1860 march to march 1861 began when Te Ati Aua chief Wiremu Kingi turned away surveyors from a piece of land governor Browne had bought of rival chief Te taira. Te taira had a weaker claim to the land the Kingi however Browne overlooked this as he wanted to assert British sovereignty of Te at Aua. Browne desired a decisive & crushing victory to show the might of British sovereignty. Wiremu Kingi & his supporters fought back to defend their land which was

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the basis of their mana & power. Kingi got assistance from the King movement of Waikato who got involved to help protect the autonomous authority of Maori. There was no crushing defeat that Governor Browne had wanted as the war ended in a ceasefire. Even though it failed the British attempted to make an example of Taranaki Maori to any other iwi that thought about challenging British sovereignty.

The Waikato war (1863 July - 1864 April) began & was caused by what James Belich refers to as the British attempt "to cut the head off the snake" of Maori resistance, The King movement. Belich also states that the main cause for the Waikato wars was for the "failure of the British to establish sovereignty over Maori through victory in Taranaki". The King movement was a group of iwi who had banded together & elected a King (King Potatau) to represent all Maori (like the Queen represented all English). The King movement held power in Waikato & what is known today as King country. Governor Grey wanted to assert his & British authority over the King movement. While the King movement fought to defend their land & autonomous authority as they thought that they had not signed over sovereignty during the treaty of Waitangi. Governor Grey used a force of 18,000 imperial troops, civilian militia & pro government Maori to push back the King movement 2000 part time warriors. The government forces succeeded in marginalising the King movement (into only King country).

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This shows the trend of the establishment of substantive sovereignty. In 1845 hōne heke cut down a British flag pole 4 times denying British sovereignty. At the time the British could not capture or arrest him but by 1846 they managed to marginalize one of the biggest & strongest groups of the autonomous authority in NZ. This shows that over time sovereignty has slowly been asserted as the British can now properly defend their land & fight opponents which is a true sign ^{for} of having power & control in a country. Bolich also points out that if the wāhako used British imperial troops Establishment of British institutions and laws therefore must be about sovereignty since ~~the first~~ if it was just for land then how could the troops be used against Maori as they had rights as British subjects.

Establishment of British institutions & Laws

A

The first Major legislation/Law in New Zealand was the Treaty of Waitangi. British believed that this would give them a stronger foothold in New Zealand while Maori wanted the protection of trade & rights as British subjects. The British used the word "Kawanatanga" in the treaty which they thought meant sovereignty while the Maori perceived it as governorship. Hence Maori thought they would retain autonomous authority while being protected by the British. The treaty was signed 6th February 1840 with the word "Kawanatanga" still undefined. Later that year the British declared sovereignty over NZ while Maori still believed to have their own authority.

The first governmental system NZ had was a "gubatorial" system where a governor holds all power in the land. This was replaced/sided onto a British style parliament in 1852. This government favoured Pakeha & made laws to improve Pakeha lifestyle while depriving Maori of resources. In theory Maori could vote & have a say in government but to vote you had to be a land owning male & since Maori owned land communally they were ineligible to vote. Claudia Orange calls laws & legislation ^{NZ} the "most serious assault on the vitality of Maori life" an example of an attack on Maori through laws is the Native settlements act (1863) which enabled confiscation of "Maori rebels" land. The 4.73 million acres of land didn't just come from 'rebels' it came from neutral & sometimes pro-government Maori. Another clear example of laws being used to attack Maori & force substantive sovereignty upon them was the Native lands act which Judith Binney (historian) calls "the act of legislation itself was an act of war". The Native lands act brought in "land courts" to make ~~the~~ buying land of Maori easier. In the 1860's Maori increasingly reluctant to sell land while Pakeha still had high demand. The land courts would aim to put the deed to the land under only a few names. This was a "divide & buy" policy as only one of the "land owners" had to be willing to sell this much easier to convince one person than a whole iwi. The government also ruled in favour of land courts so ~~the~~ the sale could not be disputed even if the ^{real} owners were not the legal owners. By the end of the 1850's the majority of people in New

Zealand were Pakeha. This allowed the passing of laws such as the NZ Settlements Act 1863 & the Native Land Act 1865 which solely benefit Pakeha while marginalizing Maori. The reason these laws worked & stood was because Pakeha had the majority of the population of NZ & could also back up this with force. The establishment of institutions & laws helped to peacefully assert substantial sovereignty over NZ while also maintaining Maori to a point where they couldn't really oppose anymore. When losing sovereignty Maori banded together in pan tribal communities Change in peoples lives i.e. Kingitanga

Change & continuity in Pakeha

The establishment of substantive sovereignty over New Zealand between 1840 & 1900 changed in general the lifestyle for Pakeha for the better Economically, socially & politically.

By the 1900's Pakeha controlled 83% of land & hence all trade, production & most resources. While in 1840 Pakeha had relied on Maori for food, trade & land. Pakeha no longer had any reliance on Maori to survive in NZ. The building of Infrastructure such as roads, railways, cities, harbours helped to improve the quality of life for many Pakeha while Maori felt no effect from this.

Politically is likely the largest change for Pakeha. From the 1840's when settlers had no power, no government to the 1900 where the Pakeha established government rules most of New Zealand with no real Maori political opponents. This

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Political control positively influenced Pakeha lifestyle allowing them to 'buy' land more easily get start up loans for farms, have schools to send their children to all due to the political domination Pakeha had in the late 1800's allowing them to pour money into infrastructure to be used by Pakeha.

socially

Socially Pakeha migrants left Britain to get away from some wrongs of the old world. Aspects settlers didn't like of British culture settlers didn't like i.e. class systems were changed & became less rigid in NZ society. Historian William Oliver supports this by saying the extremes between rich & poor were not less distinct in 1800's NZ society.

Cult

A lot of British culture remained in Pakeha lives throughout the establishment of substantive sovereignty. The aim was for NZ to be a little Britain of the south. Pakeha retained the English language & religion as well as aspects of British government. The idea of sole ownership of possessions also from Britain became the social norm in NZ. Most continuity of Pakeha lives came from British ideas such as sports i.e. rugby or forms of government but arguably the one people most affected by Pakeha substantive sovereignty were the Maori.

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QUESTION
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Maori Change

In general the establishment of British substantive sovereignty resulted in the marginalisation of Maori. However this was affected by regional variance. The change in Maori lives was majoritally negative. Maori went from owning all NZ to only 17% by 1900 this caused Maori to lose ¹⁸⁴⁰ control of political power in NZ & lose control of trade which harmed Maori economies. The population of Maori decreased from 90,000 in 1840 to 45,000 by 1900 this was largely due to the introduction of disease, lack of sanitation & housing & healthcare for Maori. The majority of iwi's lost autonomous authority & any meaningful political power they had. The 4 seats given in British parliament are described as "tokenistic" by Ranginui Walker who further believes that 20 seats would have been adequate to represent Maori in the 1863 Maori representation act. Walker also states that the native schools act & not allowing Maori etc to speak at schools is a direct "attack on Maori culture". ~~Walker~~ ~~not every change was bad for Maori~~ Michael King also notes that Maori in close contact with Pakeha tended to fair worse than separatist iwi such as the King movement. Maori who were in contact with the Pakeha suffered from colonialism & demoralism. Having said this not all changes were bad for Maori. Maori aculturated many aspects of British culture such as tools, clothes, religion, equipment

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As a result of this a resurgence for Maori carving followed with new ~~and~~ metal tools. The combination of traditional Maori beliefs with Christianity led to a new religion called Ringatu. ~~Maori culture~~ With the arrival of British & the establishment of substantive sovereignty slavery & cannibalism, intertribal warfare were eliminated & intertribal warfare declined. Michael King says that with the decline of warfare the way to show mana between iwi's was to host great hui's (parties) to demonstrate power. Te reo also went from being a solely oral language to being able to be written. However since the Te reo was banned in schools & not used in parliament there was a loss of language especially in urban Maori. Ultimately the Maori lifestyle became more modernized but at the loss of most autonomous authority.

Some aspects remained the same in Maori life. iwi's like the Tuhoe or the King movement continued to hold to a relatively degree their own autonomy. Parts of Maori culture like mana stayed the same they were just expressed in different ways.



Topic	Grade	Comment
Substantive Sovereignty	E7	A well-written introduction complete with the trend defined and a sound piece of evaluation. Comprehensive analysis with detailed and persuasive supporting evidence of three forces (migration, war, British institutions and laws) linked to the trend. Changes (Pakeha economic/political/social benefits, Maori marginalisation) are outlined well. Relevant and skillful use of historiography. Some discussion of continuities, but no real conclusion.