

91003R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Level 1 History, 2011

91003 Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

2.00 pm Friday 18 November 2011
Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91003.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

INTRODUCTION

Conscription in World War I, 1914 – 1918

'Conscription' means to force men to register for military or naval service ...

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- The Military Services Act, 1916 – introduced a conscription system, based on a monthly ballot, to run alongside voluntary enlistments.

Sources (adapted):

Paul Baker, *King and Country Call: New Zealanders, Conscription and the Great War* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1988), pp 11 – 12.

Elsie Locke, *Peace People: A History of Peace Activities in New Zealand* (Christchurch: Hazard Press, 1992), pp 35 – 42.

SOURCE A

New Zealand's pre-war planning was organised around fielding a two-brigade force ...

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... "There were concerns in New Zealand that the men might not be available."

Source (adapted): Matthew Wright, *Shattered Glory: The New Zealand Experience at Gallipoli and the Western Front* (Auckland: Penguin Books, 2010), p 168.

SOURCE B

New Zealand Expeditionary Force: Cumulative numbers of men sent and casualties		
By the end of	Men sent	Running total of casualties (killed or wounded)
Sep 1914	1 510	
Dec 1914	12 060	

Source (adapted): Paul Baker, *King and Country Call: New Zealanders, Conscriptioin and the Great War*, (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1988), Appendix 5, p 245.

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SOURCE C

The volunteer system came to an end with the National Register of December 1915 ...

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... It was given further support by a bill for the conscription of single men, which was passed by the British parliament on 5 January 1916.

Source (adapted): David Grant, *Field Punishment No.1: Archibald Baxter, Mark Briggs and New Zealand's Anti-militarist Tradition* (Wellington: Steele Roberts, 2008), p 21.

SOURCE D

Source: Alexander Turnbull Library, Reference: eph-d-war-wi-1915-01.

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SOURCE E**CONSCRIPTION****Women's group protests to the Prime Minister**

Strong opposition to compulsory military service was voiced by a large group ...

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**Prime Minister, Rt
Hon. William Massey
(1856 – 1925) circa
1920.**

... He had received a lot of correspondence from the men at the front, and in every case they referred to the men who had not volunteered.

Source (image): upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/34/William_Ferguson_Massey_1919.jpg

Source (text, adapted): *Evening Post*, Wellington, 10 June 1916, from Papers Past <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

SOURCE F**Iwi divided over war service**

Many iwi were happy to participate in the war. The Arawa were particularly enthusiastic ...

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... They put up a passive resistance, declaring that, while they were willing to defend New Zealand from attack, they did not wish to serve outside the country.

Source (adapted): James Cowan, *The Māoris in the Great War: A History of The New Zealand Native Contingent and Pioneer Battalion: Gallipoli, 1915, France and Flanders, 1916–1918* (Auckland: Naval and Military Press, 1926), www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/name-111502.html

1. Kingites – followers of the Māori King
2. Refers to the Pioneer Battalion, the forerunner of the 28th Māori Battalion of World War II.

SOURCE G

Tainui–Waikato leader Te Kirihaehae
Te Paea Herangi, circa 1938.

Conscription was imposed on Māori only from Tainui–
Waikato from June 1917 ...

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... and the rift it caused was probably only restored with the Tainui Treaty settlement in 1995.

Sources: (image) www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/te-paea-herangi
(text, adapted) www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/māori-in-first-world-war/resistence-to-conscription

SOURCE H**'The spirit of his fathers'**

Source: Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand Reference A-312-1-088

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This work by William Blomfield, entitled 'The spirit of his fathers', appeared in the Christmas 1915 issue ...

... Tū-mata-uenga, to encourage Māori participation in the war.

Source: www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/conscription-propaganda-poster-for-māori

SOURCE I

Sir Joseph Ward¹ was indiscreetly frank ...

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... by the men for the purposes of the National Register were the cards taken from the boxes in the Census office. At all subsequent ballots the National Register cards were similarly used.

Source (adapted): H. E. Holland³, *Armageddon or Calvary: The Conscientious Objectors of New Zealand and "The Process of Their Conversion"* (Wellington: The Māoriland Worker Printing and Publishing Company, 1919), pp 8–9, www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-WH1Arma-t1-body-d2.html

1. Sir Joseph Ward: Merchant and Government minister. In 1916 a former PM, leader of the Liberal Party and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the wartime National Government (a coalition of Reform and Liberal MPs from 1915–1919).
2. Sir James Allen: Minister of Defence, 1912–1919.
3. H. E. (Harry) Holland: Trade unionist, journalist, socialist. From 1919, Member of Parliament for the New Zealand Labour Party he helped form in 1916.

SOURCE J

Organised labour's opposition to conscription was what the Government feared most ...

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... Unskilled and semi-skilled workers provided the most defaulters, but they also provided the most volunteers for the war, and the latter greatly exceeded the former.

Source (adapted): James Belich, *Paradise Reforged: A history of the New Zealanders from the 1880s to the Year 2000* (Auckland: Allen Lane, 2001), pp 101 – 102.

