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91003MR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 1, 2012

**91003M Te whakamārama i ngā mātāpuna mō tētahi  
tūāhua o mua e tāpua ana ki te iwi o Aotearoa**

2.00 i te ahiahi Rāpare 15 Whiringa-ā-rangi 2012  
Whiwhinga: Whā

**PUKAPUKA RAUEMI**

Tirohia tēnei pukapuka hei whakautu i ngā pātai mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91003M.

Tirohia mehemea kei roto nei ngā whārangi 2–19 e raupapa tika ana, ā, kāore hoki he whārangi wātea.

**KA TAEA TĒNEI PUKAPUKA TE PUPURI HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.**

## TE KORE MAHI I TE PAHEKETANGA NUI

### KUPU WHAKATAKI

He nui te papātanga o te Paheketanga Nui o te tekau tau atu i 1930 ki te porihanga katoa o Aotearoa, me te kawē mai i te kore mahi tino whānui tonu, ka whāia mai e ngā panoni nunui taha pāpori, taha ōhanga anō.

Kua kaha whakauaua anō tō Aotearoa ōhanga rā ngā tau tekau mai i 1920 i te hekenga o ngā utu ahuhenua i te mutunga o te Pakanga Tuatahi o te Ao, heoi nō te papahorotanga o te māketē hokohoko pūtea o Niu Iaka (Wall Street) i te tau 1929 i puta mai ai ngā taumata mūhoretanga hōu. Horo tonu te hōrapa o ngā pānga taha ohaoha, pāpori hoki o te papahorotanga māketē hokohoko pūtea huri noa i te ao Pākehā, hohoro hoki te pā ki Piritene, tō Aotearoa hoa hokohoko matua.

He nui tonu te mamae ki a Aotearoa, ko tōna tūāpapa hoki ko te māketē o Piritene. Rere iho tonu ngā moni i hua i ngā hokonga ki tāwāhi, ā, i urupare ngā kaiahuwhenua mā te poronga pūtea. Pōkarekare ana tōna pā ki te ōhanga o Aotearoa whānui i te heke o te tononga rawa, tononga ratonga. I mua tonu o ngā kaiahuwhenua ko te mōrearea nama, i nui hoki te hunga kāore i taea te utu ā rātou mōketē, nā ko te mutunga i “mahue te whenua” i ētahi.

I ngā rā o te mua o te Whenua Toko-i-te-Ora\*, ko ngā kaupapa mahi whakamāmā anake te tautoko a te Kāwanatanga, ahakoa i tae rawa te hunga kore mahi ki te 15 %. Nā te Poari Kore Mahi ēnei kaupapa i whakahaere kia āta whakarite “kāhore he utu ki te kāhore he mahi”. I āta whakaratotia te mahi i wātea, kāore hoki i whai take i ētahi wā, otirā i ngā wāhi mamao, torehape anō i wehea atu ai ngā tāne mārena i ō rātou whānau.

Torutoru noa ngā tāngata o Aotearoa i whai moni tonu, whiwhi painga ana i ngā utu iti, otirā i taea tonutia e rātou te hoko rawa hāneanea me te ora i te “oranga tino pai”. Heoi anō, i mahi ētahi tāngata “whai rawa” o Aotearoa, ki te āwhina i te hunga rawakore rā ngā komiti āwhina tangata. I kohikohi, i toha anō rātou i te moni, te kai, me te kākahu, i whakahaere anō i ngā tūāhua kohimoni.

Nā te iti o te āwhina kāwanatanga e wātea ana, i nui ake te hunga rawakore i tā ngā rōpū ā-hapori, rōpū āwhina tangata hoki i āhei te āwhina. Ka ara ake ko ngā whakahārangi i Ōtepoti, i Tāmaki Makaurau, i Te Whanganui-a-Tara anō hoki i te tau 1932. Ko te urupare a te Kāwanatanga ki tēnei ko te whakamana i ētahi ture pakari ake mō te ‘haumarutanga o te iwi whānui’, ko te tuku i ngā tāngata kore mahi ki ngā puninga mahi tino mamao, ko te whakakita ake anō i ngā ture whakamāmā. I te tau 1935, ka pōtitia e te nuinga tāngata o Aotearoa – Māori me Pākehā, ā-tāone, ā-tuawhenua hoki – mō te Rōpū Reipa i arahina e Michael Joseph Savage, mā te pōti i te kāwanatanga i torotoro i ētahi rongoa hōu ki ngā raru ōhanga, pāpori hoki i kite wheakotia e rātou.

\* he whenua ka tangohia e te kāwanatanga te kawenga mō te oranga o te iwi i ngā wāhi pērā i te atawhai hauora, te mātauranga, me te whiwhi mahi.

# UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

## INTRODUCTION

The Great Depression of the 1930s had a significant impact on the whole of New Zealand society, bringing mass unemployment, which was followed by major social and economic changes.

New Zealand's economy had struggled throughout the 1920s as agricultural prices fell at the end of the First World War, but new levels of hardship hit when the New York (Wall Street) stock market crashed in 1929. The economic and social effects of this stock market collapse spread rapidly around the Western world, quickly impacting Britain, which was New Zealand's major trading partner.

New Zealand suffered because it depended almost entirely on the British market. Earnings from exports plummeted and farmers reacted to this by cutting their spending. This had a ripple effect through the rest of the New Zealand economy as the demand for goods and services fell. Farmers also faced a debt crisis because many were unable to meet mortgage payments, which resulted in some of them "walking off the land".

In the days before the Welfare State\*, work relief schemes were the only government support, even when reported unemployment hit 15 %. These schemes were controlled by an Unemployment Board to make sure there was "no pay without work". The available work was rationed, and was sometimes meaningless and often in isolated, rugged areas that separated married men from their families.

A few New Zealanders remained wealthy, some even benefitting from reduced prices, and they were able to still buy luxury goods and live the "high life". Some of the "better-off" New Zealanders, however, worked to help the poor through charitable committees. They collected and distributed money, food, and clothes and organised fundraising events.

With little government assistance available, the numbers of people in need were greater than what community-self-help and charitable organisations were able to assist. This led to riots in Dunedin, Auckland, and Wellington in 1932. The government's response to this was to pass tougher 'public safety' laws, send unemployed men to remote labour camps, and tighten the relief rules even further. In 1935, the majority of New Zealanders – Māori and Pakeha, urban and rural – voted for the Michael Joseph Savage-led Labour Party, electing a government that offered new solutions to the economic and social problems that they were experiencing.

\* a country where the government assumes responsibility for the welfare of the people in areas such as health care, education, and employment.

**MĀTĀPUNA A****Te Paheketanga Nui o te tekau tau atu i 1930**

Mō Aotearoa, pērā me te nuinga o te ao Pākehā, ko te Paheketanga Nui o te tekau tau atu i 1930 ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... mai o te rautau tekau mā iwa; ko te ononga rākau paina anō i te puku o te Ika, i ara ake ai te tupu matomato o ngā hua rākau i ngā tau 20 i muri ake.

Mātāpuna (he mea urutau): 'The Depression of the Thirties', *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*, ko A. H McLintock te ētita, i whakaputaina tuatahitia i te tau 1966, Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, i whakahōuhia 22 Paengawhāwhā 2009, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/1966/history-economic/7>

**SOURCE A****The Great Depression of the thirties**

For New Zealand, as for most of the Western world, the Great Depression of the early 1930s ...

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... which was to lead to a thriving development of forest products 20 years later.

Source (adapted): 'The Depression of the Thirties', *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand*, edited by A. H. McLintock, originally published in 1966, Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 22 April 2009, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/1966/history-economic/7>

## MĀTĀPUNA B

Whakatau tata o te kore mahi i te tau 1933			
Te matawaka me te ira tangata	Nuinga kore mahi	Rāngai mahi	Pāpātanga kore mahi
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.</i></p>			
<p>Mātāpuna ripanga (he mea urutau): K Rankin (Economics Department, University of Auckland), <i>Unemployment in New Zealand at the Peak of the Great Depression</i>, pepa mō te 1994 Conference of Economic History Association of Australia and New Zealand, he mea tiro, 14 Poutūterangi 2012 <a href="http://keithrankin.co.nz/NZunem1933/">http://keithrankin.co.nz/NZunem1933/</a></p>			

## MĀTĀPUNA C

Te Iwi Māori me te toko i te ora
<p>I te wā o te Paheketanga, he kore mahi te 40% o te rāngai mahi Māori, ko te pāpātanga kore mahi Pākehā kē ko te 12% noa iho. Hei tā Tipene O'Regan (Ngāi Tahu):</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.</i></p>
<p>ki te nuuinga tahua Pākehā, me noho te Māori ānō he Pākehā.</p> <p>* he mea mātau noa, whakapae rānei hāunga te āta kōrero.</p> <p>Mātāpuna: L Mitchell, Haratua 2009, <i>Māori and Welfare: Te Oranga o te Iwi Māori: A Study of Māori Economic and Social Progress</i>, Working Paper 5, New Zealand Business Roundtable, wh 11–12, he mea tiro i Poutūterangi 2012, &lt; <a href="http://www.nzbr.org.nz/site/nzbr/files/publications/maori%20and%20welfare%20by%20lm%20final.pdf">http://www.nzbr.org.nz/site/nzbr/files/publications/maori%20and%20welfare%20by%20lm%20final.pdf</a>&gt;</p>

**SOURCE B**

Estimated unemployment in 1933			
Ethnicity and gender	Number unemployed	Labour force	Rate of unemployment
<p><i>For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.</i></p>			

Source of table (adapted): K Rankin (Economics Department, University of Auckland), *Unemployment in New Zealand at the Peak of the Great Depression*, paper for the 1994 Conference of Economic History Association of Australia and New Zealand, viewed 14 March 2012, <http://keithrankin.co.nz/NZunem1933/>

**SOURCE C**

Māori and welfare
<p>During the Depression, 40% of the male Māori workforce was unemployed whereas the Pākehā unemployment rate was only 12%. According to Tipene O'Regan (Ngāi Tahu):</p>
<p><i>For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.</i></p>
<p>a European level of benefit, Māori had to live like Europeans.</p> <p>* understood or implied without being stated.</p> <p>Source: L Mitchell, May 2009, <i>Māori and Welfare: Te Oranga o te Iwi Māori: A Study of Māori Economic and Social Progress</i>, Working Paper 5, New Zealand Business Roundtable, pp 11–12, viewed 34 March 2012, &lt; <a href="http://www.nzbr.org.nz/site/nzbr/files/publications/maori%20and%20welfare%20by%20lm%20final.pdf">http://www.nzbr.org.nz/site/nzbr/files/publications/maori%20and%20welfare%20by%20lm%20final.pdf</a>&gt;</p>

## MĀTĀPUNA D

### Te whakamoamoā ā-whare

I mahara mātou katoa ki te tikanga tiaki whare whakamoamoā a ō mātou whaea ... kāore i ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... He mea hanga ngā tōkena i te wūru horomata i waitau i ngā matimati me ngā rekereke, nā reira i nui noa atu ngā korenga.

### He māpuna ngā pēke huka, pēke parāoa

Mēnā i taea e te pūtea, i hoko huka ngā whānau ki ngā nuinga rahi tonu – he pēke ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... kahu tamariki kia āraia ai te hikahikatanga a te muka taratara o te pēke huka.

Mātāpuna o ngā tangonga (he mea urutau): *Growing up in New Zealand 1925–1950: Part 1 - Household Economies And Food*, Paengawhāwhā 2000, NZine, he mea tiro i te 21 Poutūterangi 2003, <[http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50\\_part1.html](http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50_part1.html)>



**SOURCE D****Household economies**

We all remembered our mothers' economical housekeeping ... nothing

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We used a wooden shape with a metal clip round to hold the sock in place." Socks were made of pure wool which wore out at the toes and heels, so holes occurred very often.

**Sugar and flour bags highly valued**

If the budget allowed, families bought sugar in large quantities – a 32 kg ...

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... stitched together for sheets or used to line children's trousers to prevent chafing by the coarse worsted fabric of the sugar bag.

Source of extracts (adapted): *Growing up in New Zealand 1925–1950: Part 1 - Household Economies And Food*, April 2000, NZine, viewed 21 March 2003, <[http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50\\_part1.html](http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50_part1.html)>

## MĀTĀPUNA E

He whakaeminga i tētahi kīhini hupa o Te Whanganui-a-Tara, 1932 pea (Te Whare Pukapuka o Alexander Turnbull).

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

Mātāpuna: The Evening Post, *Soup Kitchen*, 1932 pea, whakaahua, Te Whare Pukapuka o Alexander Turnbull, Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa, Te Whanganui-a-Tara, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=37622&l=en>

## MĀTĀPUNA F

Ētahi tāne, taitama anō nō te puni whakamārie o Penrose i Tāmaki Makaurau, e hanga taiapa ana i te wā o te Paheketanga Nui.

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

Mātāpuna: The Evening Post, *Unemployment relief work during the Depression*, nō te tekau tau atu i 1930, whakaahua, Te Whare Pukapuka o Alexander Turnbull, Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa, Te Whanganui-a-Tara, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=19412&l=en>

**SOURCE E**

A gathering at a Wellington soup kitchen, c. 1932 (Alexander Turnbull Library).

*For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.*

Source: The Evening Post, *Soup Kitchen*, c. 1932, photograph, Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=37622&l=en>

**SOURCE F**

Unemployed men and boys from the Penrose relief camp in Auckland, constructing a fence during the Great Depression.

*For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.*

Source: The Evening Post, *Unemployment relief work during the Depression*, 1930s, photograph, Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=19412&l=en>

**MĀTĀPUNA G**

E tō ana he kaimahi i tētahi rakaraka mekameka hei takapapa i te whenua mō ngā pārekereke paparahi i Pito-one, 1932. Ko te tikanga nā te hōiho i mahi tēnei momo mahi.

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

Mātāpuna: J V Garvitch, *Relief workers pulling a chain harrow at Petone, 1932, 1932*, whakaahua, Te Whare Pukapuka o Alexander Turnbull, Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa, Te Whanganui-a-Tara, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=7211&l=en>

**SOURCE G**

Workers pulling a chain harrow to even the land for fine, level seed-beds in Petone, 1932. This sort of work was usually done by horses.

*For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.*

Source: J V Garvitch, *Relief workers pulling a chain harrow at Petone, 1932*, 1932, photograph, Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington, <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=7211&l=en>

## MĀTĀPUNA H

### **Te papātanga o te Paheketanga Nui**

Nā te Paheketanga kāore ngā tamariki tokomaha i whiwhi ki te mātauranga i tua i te wehenga atu i te kura. I uruhina rātou kia wehe i te kura me te haere ki te mahi, ahakoa te iti o te utu, hei āwhina kia ora ai te whānau.

Ko te nuinga o ngā tāne i whai mahi tonu i poroa ā rātou utu ā-tau, utu ā-haora rānei. He maha anō ngā umanga i whakauaua kia haere tonu, i uruhina rānei ki te kati. He maha ngā kaipāmu kāore i āhei ki te utu ā rātou mōkete i mahue i a rātou ā rātou pāmu. Ko ngā taitamariki e mutu ana tā rātou whakangungutanga, tauratanga rānei, ka toru marama noa pea ā rātou mahi i te tau. Ka ngaro i te maha anō tā rātou mahi, i mahi hoki ngā tāne mō te iti noa iho i ngā kaupapa mō te hunga kore mahi.

### **Te mahi whakamāmā mō ngā tāne mārena**

I whiwhi mahi noa ngā tāne mārena tata ki ō rātou kāinga, heoi nō te kino haeretanga o te Paheketanga, ka rāhuitia nuitia ngā rā mahi whakamāmā, ā, ka whakaurua he wiki tū-iho i te mutunga o te whā wiki o te mahi me te tukunga iho ka harahara anō ngā utu tūmatarau ...

I hua i ngā mahi whakamāmā ētahi huanga ahurei tino pai. I hangā e ētahi kaihangā kōhatu kore mahi te *Sign of the Takahe*, te whare kai he whare kīngi pea te āhua, i hoahoatia i te tīmatanga hei whare āhuru mō ngā kaihihiko, i Te Iringa-o-Kahukura (Cashmere Hills). Ka kitea i ngā tāhuhu kauri nui whakahara o te tuanui he taunakitanga o ngā whakamoamoā o taua wā, he mea tohu mai i tētahi arawhata o mua atu i runga i te Hurunui, otirā ngā kōhatu i kerī i roto i ngā tāmōre toka i ngā puke i runga. I whakamahia ētahi wāhi pouaka takai hei whakamahi mā ngā tāngata kore mahi whai pūkenga toi kia whakareihia ki ngā moko ā-rōpū hei hanga i ngā tukutuku nui whakahara.

### **Te mahi whakamāmā mō ngā tāne takakau**

I tukua ngā tāne takakau ki ngā puni i ngā wāhi taratahi, ka noho tikanga noa ai i ngā āhuetanga tino uaua. Kāore he papa o ō rātou wharau, he maha tonu i tū i ngā wāhi i nui ai te marangai, ā, ka poharu katoa te puni. Kāhore noa iho hoki ngā whakaurunga horoi, horoi kākahu rānei mō ngā kākahu kī tonu i te paruparu. He hanga huarahi te mahi whakamāmā, he kerī awanga hoki, engari kāore he mīhini taumaha, he hāpara noa me te huripara. I utua tikanga harangotetia ngā tāngata, ā, nā te kore waia o te nuinga ki te mahi ā-ringa uaua pēnei i tino iti anō te moni i whiwhi i a rātou, he rima hereni rawa te iti i te wiki i ētahi wā.

Ko te huarahi atu i Te Ānau ki Piopiotahi tētahi o ngā kaupapa i mahi ai ngā tāngata i ngā puni. I tīmata te mahi i Te Ānau i te tau 1929, nā te 200 tāngata hoki te huarahi i hanga tae rawa ki te teihana o Te Anau Downs. Tae ki te tau 1934, kua tae te huarahi ki Te Paehua, he 85 km rawa. Otiia nā te kino o ngā takurua i taua takiwā kātahi pea i tata tārūrū ai te mahi me te noho i ngā āhuetanga kua whakaratohia.

**SOURCE H****Impact of the Great Depression**

The Depression deprived many children of any education beyond the school leaving age. They were forced to leave school and take any work, at however small a wage, to help the family to survive.

Most men who kept their jobs had cuts in salaries or wages. Many businesses struggled to survive or were forced to close. Many farmers unable to keep up their mortgage payments walked off their farms. Young people finishing their training or an apprenticeship might get only three months' work in a year. Many people lost their jobs, and men had to work for a pittance on schemes for the unemployed.

**Relief work for married men**

Married men were usually given relief work near to their homes, but as the Depression grew more and more serious, even the relief days were rationed and a stand-down week was introduced after four weeks' work so that the meagre payments decreased still further ...

Some unique good results came from relief work. Skilled stone masons who were unemployed built the *Sign of the Takahe*, the castle-like restaurant, originally designed as a walkers' rest house, on the Cashmere Hills. Evidence of the economies needed in those years is found in the huge kauri beams in the ceiling, salvaged from an earlier bridge over the Hurunui, and the stone quarried from rocky outcrops on the hills above. Pieces of packing cases were used for unemployed men with artistic skills to decorate with coats of arms to form the magnificent friezes.

**Relief work for single men**

Single unemployed men were sent to camps in isolated areas and usually lived in primitive conditions. Their huts had no floors and were often in areas where there was heavy rain and the camp became a sea of mud. There were usually no bathing facilities or laundry areas for mud-encrusted clothes. The relief work was on road construction or drainage works, but there was no heavy machinery, just shovels and wheelbarrows. The men were paid on a piece work system, and as most of them were unused to heavy manual work they often earned very little, sometimes as little as five shillings a week.

The road from Te Anau to Milford was one of the projects on which the men in the camps were employed. Work began at Te Anau in 1929, and 200 men built the road as far as Te Anau Downs Station. By 1934, the road reached The Divide, a total of 85 kms. The severe winters in this area must have made working and living in the conditions provided for the relief workers almost intolerable.

## MĀTĀPUNA H tonu

### **Te āhuatanga mō ngā wāhine mārena**

Nā te kore mahi, torutoru noa ngā wāhine i āhei ki te āwhina mā te haere ki te mahi, hāunga ia te mahi tiaki whare pea mō te hunga whai rawa. I noho te nuinga i te kāinga, ā, ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... i te māra. I whai tonu rātou kia koa tonu me te whakarite hākinakina koreutu mā ngā tamariki.

### **Kāhore te utu whakamāmā mō ngā wāhine kore mahi**

Mō ngā takakau wāhine me ngā wāhine kāhore te tāne hei toko i a rātou ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... mai ia me te tino maremare. He auau tonu te hīkoi haere a te tama nā te ara tereina ki te kohi waro.”

Mātāpuna o ngā tangonga kōrero: *Growing up in New Zealand 1925–1950: Part 11 – Impact and Memories of the 1930s Depression*, Huitanguru 2001, NZine, he mea tiro 22 Poutūterangi, 2003, <[http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50\\_](http://www.nzine.co.nz/features/guinz25-50_)



**SOURCE H continued****The situation for married women**

Few married women could help by going out to work as there were no jobs, ...

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... and organise inexpensive fun for the children.

**No relief for unemployed women**

For single women or mothers with no husband to support them, there was ...

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... ate her breakfast and caught the tram to the foot of the zig-zag and struggled up to save a penny on her tram fare. She arrived full of coughs. Her son would walk regularly along the railway line to pick up coal.”

## MĀTĀPUNA I

### Ngā Maharatanga ki te Paheketanga Nui

I te noho mātou ki Bell Hill i te wā o te Paheketanga. I whai mahi tāku tāne i te mira – horekau ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... te haere ki Tuawera. He tata tonu mai, engari me utu pene koe kia eke ki te aratai ki te hī, ā, kāore i taea tērā e rātou te utu.

Mātāpuna: Tony Simpson, *The Sugar-bag years* (Te Waihenga, Aotearoa: Alister Taylor Publishing, 1976), wh 34.

## MĀTĀPUNA J

### Ngā Maharatanga ki te Paheketanga Nui

I ngā rā katoa i inoi mātou i te kura mō te hunga koremahi, he kupu rite ināianei ki te ...

*He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu.  
Aata tirohia ki ngā kupu kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.*

... ēnei koha me te tino whakamihi. I taea māmātia noa ai tēnei e ia pērā i tāna tino kanga māmā noa i te Pirimia o te wā o te Kāwanatanga Kotahitanga e rahu ana.

\*tipiwhenua    ngā kaimahi rangitahi koremahi i hāereere mā raro e kimi mahi ana, e tari ana a rātou taputapu he mea takai ki te tueke.

Mātāpuna: Ruth Park, *A Fence Around the Cuckoo* (Ahitereiria: Penguin Books Australia, 1992), wh 69–70.

**SOURCE I****Memories of the Great Depression**

We were living in Bell Hill during the Depression. My husband had a job in the mill – he was ...

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... to eat. They wouldn't go to Sumner much. It was nearer, but you had to pay a penny to get on the pier to fish and they couldn't afford that.

Source: Tony Simpson, *The Sugar-bag years* (Martinborough, New Zealand: Alister Taylor Publishing, 1976), p 34.

**SOURCE J****Memories of the Great Depression**

Every day we said prayers at school for the unemployed, a term now synonymous with poor ...

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... could do this as readily as she could think up the most bloodthirsty fate for the then-Prime Minister of the failing Coalition Government.

\*swaggies unemployed temporary workers who travelled by foot looking for work, carrying their possessions rolled up into a swag.

Source: Ruth Park, *A Fence Around the Cuckoo* (Australia: Penguin Books Australia, 1992), pp 69–70.

*English translation of the wording on the front cover*

## **Level 1 History, 2012**

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

2.00 pm Thursday 15 November 2012  
Credits: Four

#### **RESOURCE BOOKLET**

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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