

91003R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Level 1 History, 2016

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

2.00 p.m. Friday 18 November 2016
Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–9 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

INTRODUCTION

A referendum is when people are asked to vote on a particular issue. Holding referendums gives New Zealand citizens the opportunity to express their views directly on an issue, when the government is considering a change to the law.

New Zealand citizens have voted in referendums on such matters as alcohol prohibition, the closing time for pubs, the type of voting system, and more recently changing the flag.

The sale of alcohol was never banned in New Zealand, but for 50 years the question of when pubs should close was an important matter of public debate concerning morality, family dynamics, and economic concerns.

In 1949 and 1967 referendums were held in which the public could decide on whether pubs should continue to close at 6 o'clock at night, or extend their opening hours until later.

SOURCE A

September 1967 – Six o'clock closing ends

Six o'clock pub closing was introduced in 1917 as both a wartime measure and a palliative¹ to the powerful temperance movements².

Few mourn the swill, although poet and writer Bill Manhire, in his essay "Under the influence", remembers "a kind of wonderful uproar, a thundering, male exuberance".

¹ *Palliative* reducing the symptoms of a problem, without dealing with the underlying causes.

² *Temperance movement* the anti-alcohol movement.

³ *Prohibition* a total ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol.

SOURCE B**The end of the 'six o'clock swill'
9 October 1967**

Six p.m. closing for pubs was introduced as a 'temporary' wartime measure in December 1917.

While early closing was promoted as a way to ensure that men got home to their families at a respectable hour, critics questioned the state they were in when they arrived.

'The end of the 'six o'clock swill'', URL: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/the-end-of-the-six-oclock-swill>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Sep-2015

SOURCE C

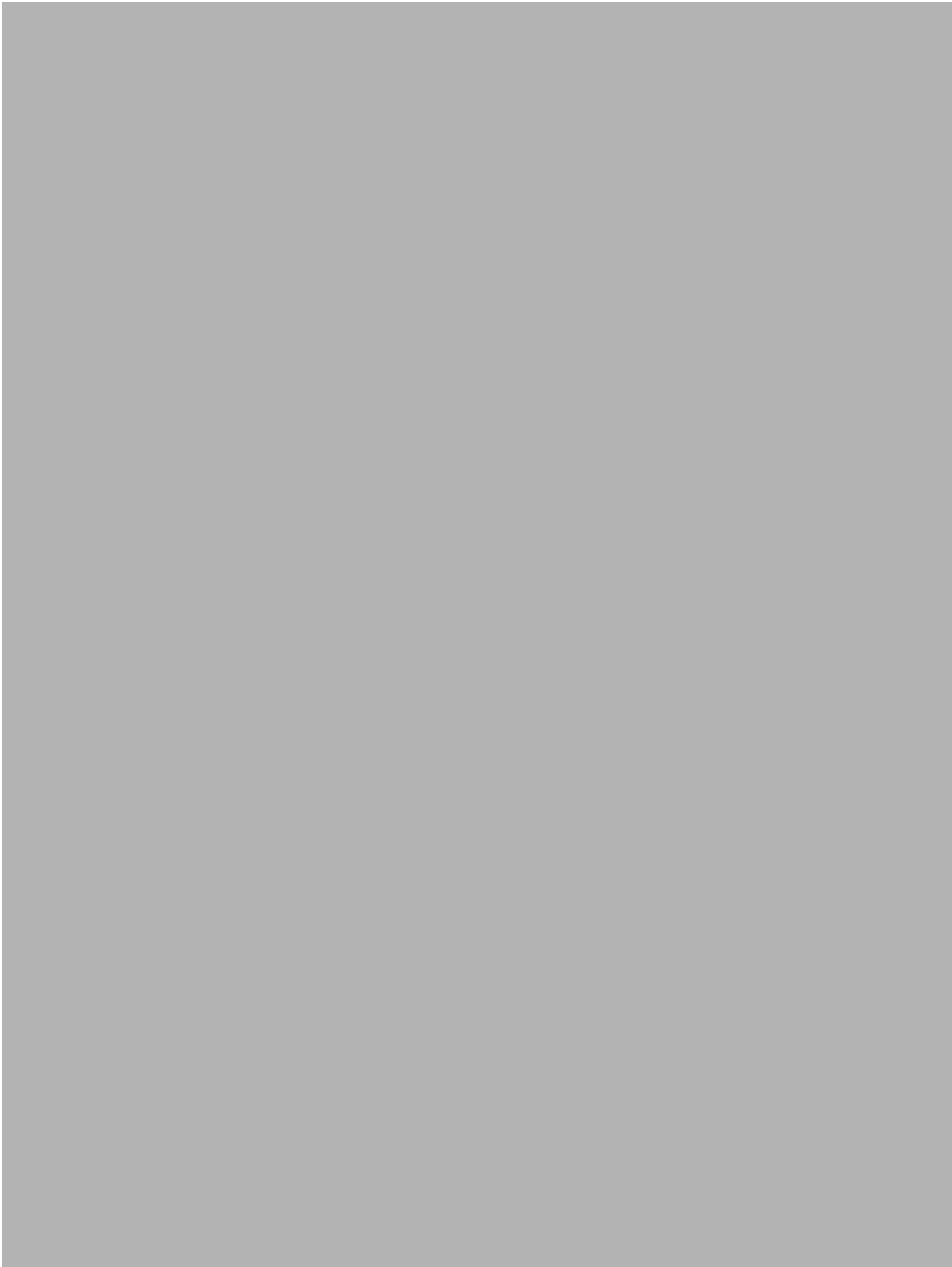
Vote 6 o'clock closing! It means fewer bad debts, more money for family comforts, happier home life, c.1948.
Ref: Eph-C-ALCOHOL-Hours-1948-03. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22558587>

SOURCE D



* *Boon* A benefit, or bonus.

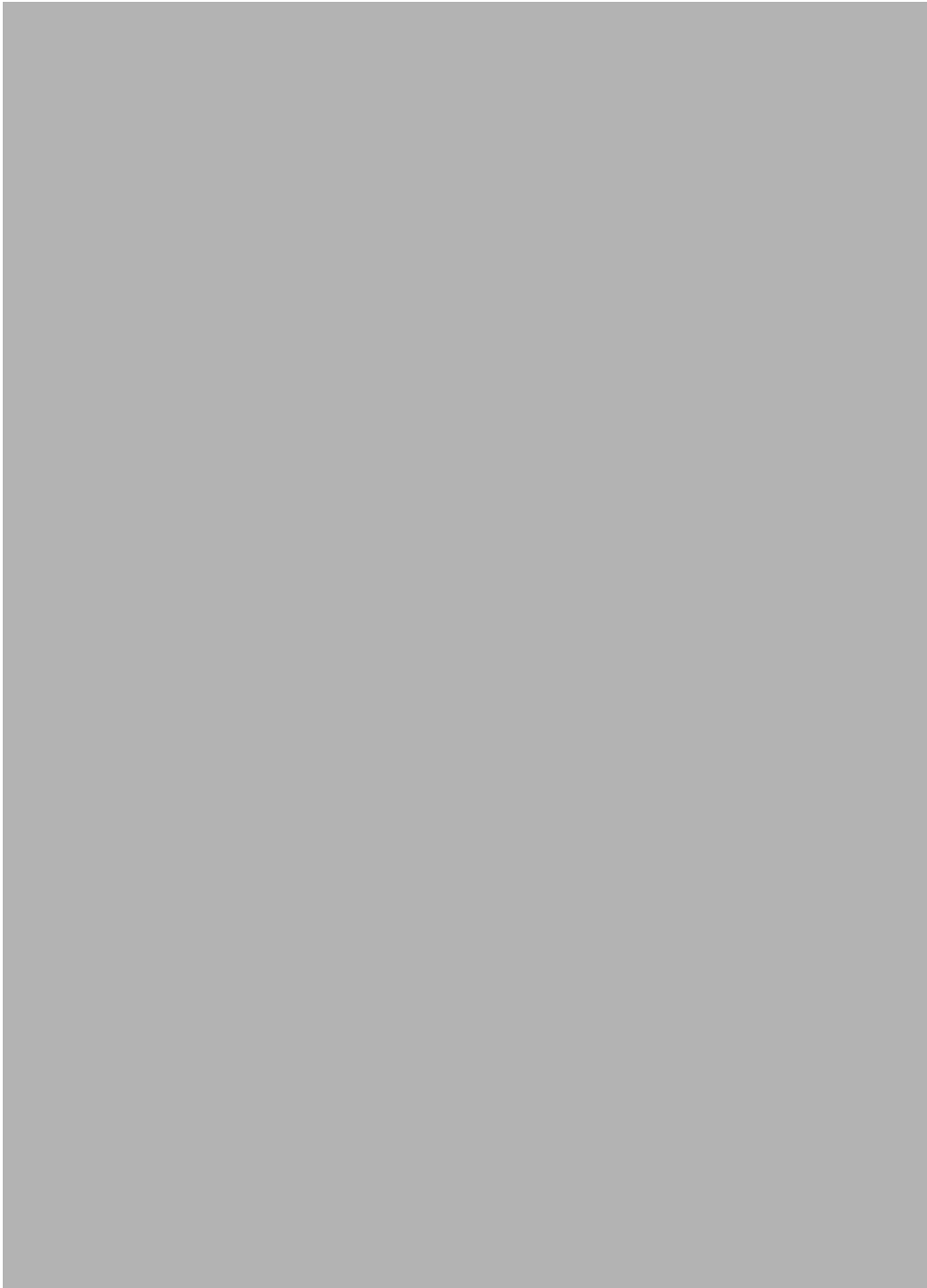
New Zealand Alliance for the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, New Zealand Alliance: 'Yes! 6 o'clock closing is the safest. Six o'clock has proved a boon', 1948. [Ephemera concerning the hours of sale of liquor and the opening hours of bottle stores and bars, in New Zealand 1900s-]. Ref: Eph-A-ALCOHOL-Hours-1948-01. Alexander Turnbull Library, <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23246700>

SOURCE E

In the 1960s New Zealanders developed a taste for wine. This was partly an effect of foreign travel to wine-drinking societies and partly a response to greater availability of wine. Wine and cheese evenings such as this were one way new habits of wine drinking became established. Sometimes they were purely social occasions, but others were organised to educate New Zealanders about the range of wines being produced.

Image: Eric Southern, *New Zealand wine and cheese guide* (Wellington: Seven Seas, c.1969), p. 18, Auckland City Libraries – Tāmaki Pātaka Kōrero, Sir George Grey Special Collections.

Text: Jock Phillips. 'Alcohol – The drink revolution, 1960 onwards', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 7-Sep-15 <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/40688/wine-and-cheese-evening>

SOURCE F

Nevile Sidney Lodge, "Oh, no you don't! No more knocking-off at four o'clock on Saturdays to go to the pub – you're going to enjoy the advantages of 10 o'clock closing by gardening until we have tea and then we'll both go", *Evening Post*, 1967. Ref: B-137-321. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23160931>

SOURCE G

Message in a bottle

By Tim Watkin

Alcohol has long been a constant in life, competing with death and taxes for certainty.

As it has been a marker in our private lives, so it has been a marker in the life of New Zealand.

By 1967 the baby-boomers were voting – a new generation, dominated by middle-class city-dwellers, who had been on an OE, seen the European model of moderation and wine with food, and had a new, liberal attitude to drink ...

* *Microcosm* a miniature version of something, literally a 'little world'.

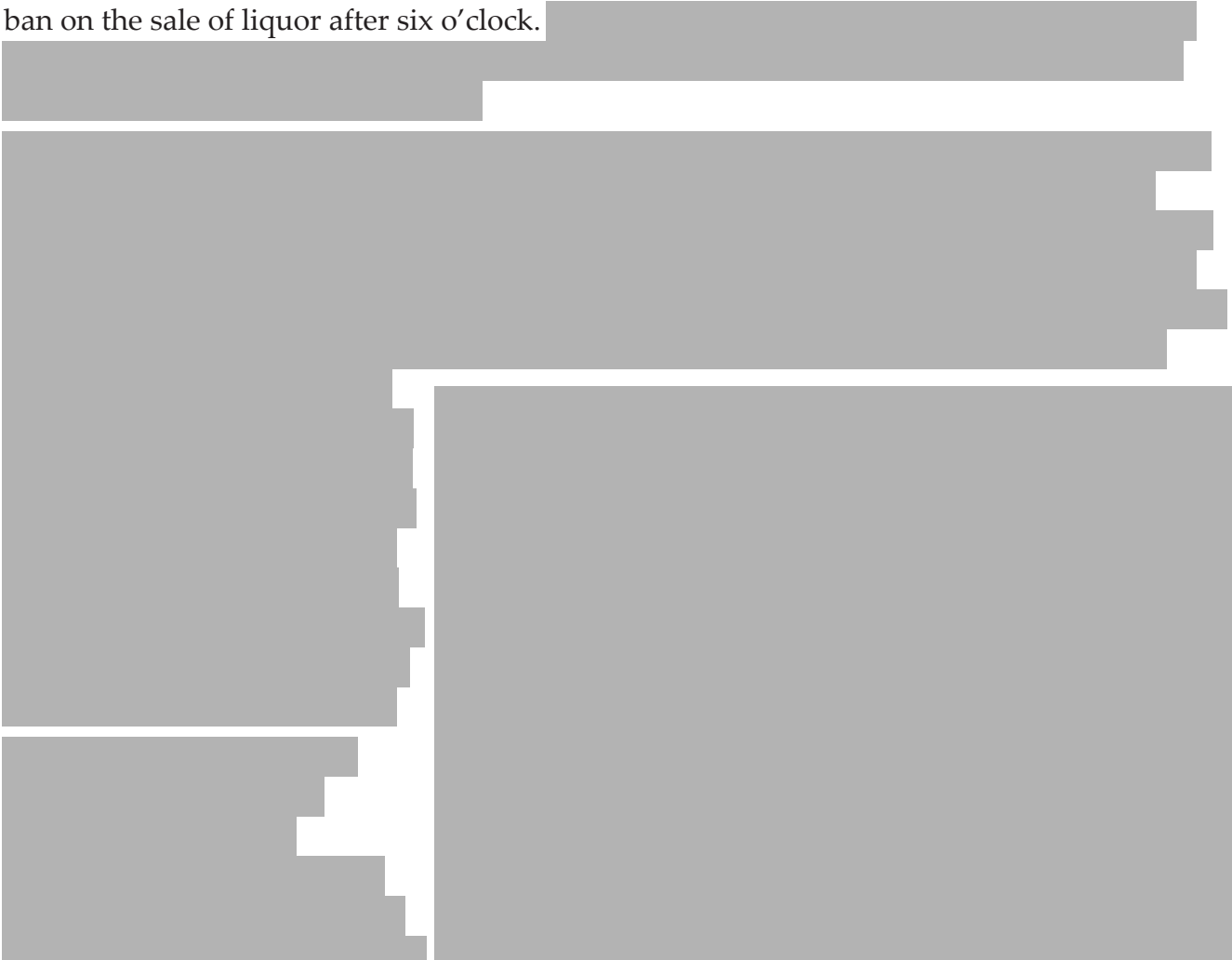
(Adapted) *New Zealand Herald*, 16 December 2003, http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=3539213

SOURCE H

The 'Six o'clock Swill'

Guest Blogger: Stephanie Gibson, Curator Contemporary Life & Culture, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

In October 1917 New Zealand became the only country in the world to impose a nation-wide ban on the sale of liquor after six o'clock.



A crowd drinking at Porirua Tavern is captured on the last day of 6 o'clock closing in October 1967. Photograph by an *Evening Post* staff photographer. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington (PADL-000185)

From the mid-1960s there was an explosion of new restaurants in New Zealand's larger cities, and in turn pubs began to upgrade their facilities. Floors were carpeted, seats provided, and décor improved.

<https://thirstyboys.wordpress.com/2014/08/04/beer-histories-the-six-oclock-swill/>

