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translation of this cover

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91231MR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 2, 2021

91231M Te mātai i ngā puna o tētahi tūāhuatanga o mua e
tāpua ana ki ngā tāngata i Aotearoa

Ngā whiwhinga: E whā

TE PUKAPUKA RAUEMI

Tirohia tēnei puka hei whakaoti i ngā tūmahi mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91231M.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–23 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

E ĀHEI ANA TŌ PUPURI KI TĒNEI PUKAPUKA HEI TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.

TE WHAKATAKINGA: Te Rā PMT, kua 'hanga heneti' hei moni

He rite te pūnaha moni tōmua a Aotearoa ki ā Ingarangi moni: ki te pauna, ki te hereni me te kapa. Ehara i te pūnaha māmā hei whakahaere. Nō mua rā anō, nō te tau 1908, i tīmata ai ngā tono kia hurihia, heoi, i pānuitia ōkawatia te whakatau kia hurihia ngā moni i Aotearoa ki te pūnaha moni tekau i te tau 1963. Ko te rā e hurihia ai, ko te 10 o Hūrae, 1967. I whakanaoa ngā kapa whakamutunga a Aotearoa i te tau 1964.

Whakahirahira ana te whakarite i te marea. I te pouaka whakaata, nā 'Mita Tāra,' i ara ake rā i ngā ruri manahau me ngā pānui rarata, i whakamārama te hurihanga, ka whakaū i te mōhio o te katoa ki te rā. I ngā kura, i whakawhiwhia tētahi 'Tohu Tauira ā-Tāra' ki ngā tamariki i eke rā i tētahi whakamātautau māmā e pā ana ki te pūnaha moni tekau.

Te Rā Pūnaha Moni Tekau, 10 o Hūrae, 1967

Katoa ngā pēke i kati i te 3.00 i te ahiahi o Wenerei, te 5 o Hūrae ki te 10.00 i te ata o Mane, te 10 o Hūrae, 1967, ki te whakarite mō te hurihanga. I mahi ngā kaimahi i a Tāite me Paraire ki te huri i ngā nama katoa i ā rātou puka katoa ki te pūnaha moni tekau. Mai i te 10 o Hūrae, me mātua tuhi te tāra me te heneti ki ia rau whakauru moni, ki ia haki, ki ia rau tango moni hoki.

He pānui nā te toa o BNZ (kua whakamāoritia) e whakamōhio ana i tōna katinga mō te hurihanga ki te PMT – 1967.

He aha te take me huri?

- Ka māmā ake ngā tātaitanga, kāore hoki e pērā rawa te nui o ngā hapa – 12 ngā kapa i te hereni kotahi, e 20 ngā hereni i te pauna kotahi.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- Kua oti kē tā Ahitereiria pērā.

INTRODUCTION: DC day, money making ‘cents’

New Zealand’s early money system was the same as England’s pounds, shillings, and pence. It was not an easy system to work with. With calls for change going back as early as 1908, the decision to convert New Zealand to decimal currency was officially announced in 1963. The date of changeover would be 10 July 1967.

It was important to prepare the public. On television, ‘Mr Dollar,’ who featured in catchy jingles and friendly advertisements, explained the changeover and ensured everyone was aware of the date. In schools, a ‘Dollar Scholar Certificate’ was awarded to children who could pass a simple decimal currency test.

Decimal Currency Day, 10 July 1967

All banks were closed from 3.00 p.m. Wednesday, 5 July until 10.00 a.m. Monday, 10 July 1967, to prepare for the changeover. Staff worked on Thursday and Friday to convert all figures in all records to decimal currency. From 10 July, every bank deposit slip, cheque, and withdrawal form had to be expressed in dollars and cents.

BNZ store notice advising of closure for DC changeover – 1967.

Why change?

- Calculations would be simpler and errors less likely – there were 12 pennies to 1 shilling and 20 shillings to 1 pound.
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- Australia had done it previously.

TE PUNA A(i): Te tekau o Hūrae, i tēnei tau (2017)

I huri a Aotearoa i ngā pauna, i ngā hereni me ngā kapa ki ngā tāra me ngā heneti, e rima tekau tau ki muri, i te 10 o Hūrae, 1967. E rite ana te maumaharatia o te wā rā, i ngā whakatairanga ā-motu i rere rā i te taha o te tūāhua, ki te maumaharatia o te whai a Aotearoa i te pūnaha moni tekau. I te uho o te kaupapa whakatairanga rā, ko Mita Tāra, ko te kiriwaituhi manahau hei kiripuaki mō te pūnaha moni tekau.

Tūtaki mai ki a Mita Tāra

Arā ōna tāngata me ngā pokapū i whai wāhi mai ki te hanganga o Mita Tāra. I te tau 1965, i pūrongotia e te Tari Whakatairanga o te Kāwanatanga, “kua kitea i Awherika ki te Tonga me Ahitereiria te uara o tētahi kiriwaituhi hei āwhina i te whakatairanga – e whakamahia ana i ngā mātārere, i ngā whakatairanga, i ngā kawerongo, i ngā aha, i ngā aha. Me ringa raka, me āhua mātanga tonu hoki te kiripuaki, ka mutu, me rarata, me āwhina.”

E rima tekau tau i muri mai, he kaupapa hanganoa te pūnaha moni tekau ki a tātou, engari i waenga i te tau 1966 me te 1967, nā te kaupapa whakamōhiohia a Mita Tāra i whakaako ngā tāngata i Aotearoa ki te tuhi i ngā tohu o te pūnaha moni hou (te \$ me te c); ki te ara e huri ai ngā pauna, ngā hereni me ngā kapa hei tāra, hei heneti hoki; ki te ara e taea ai te kōrero te moni hou i *Dollars & cents and your business*, i tētahi whakaputanga ōkawa nā te Poari o te Pūnaha Moni Tekau i te tau 1966. E whakahautia ana “e pai noa iho ana te whakamahinga o tōna taumata o te whakarāpopototanga. E pai ana te kīia o te \$2.10, ‘e rua tāra, tekau’, he whai tikanga nō te waiho i te kupu ‘me’ me te kupu ‘heneti’. Ka tupu pea te rangirua ki te kaha rawa te whakamahia o ngā whakarāpopototanga. Kāore te ‘rua tekau’ e mārāma pai ana”.

Te Rā PMT

I te 10 o Hūrae, i tae a Aotearoa ki te tihi o Mita Tāra. I roto ia i te nuinga o ngā nūpepa o ia rā, ā, i kitea ia i te nuinga o ngā whārangi, e whakatau ana i ngā mauri o te motu, ka māmā noa iho te hurihanga ki te pūnaha moni tekau. I te wiki i mua atu, i aro nui tētahi wāhanga nui o te puka maheni, o *New Zealand Woman’s Weekly* ki te pūnaha moni tekau: he reta nā te Minita o te Tahua, nā Minita Robert Muldoon (“Ki a koutou ... ki ngā wāhine ka riro mā koutou e tiaki ngā moni”); he tuhinga, e rua whārangi nei te roa, e whakamārama ana i ngā taipitopito o te hurihanga; he kōwhiringa kai anō hoki ka taea te whakarite i te tāra kotahi: “Hurihia te whakarite tina hei akoranga whai take e pā ana ki te tataui i te pūnaha tekau”.

SOURCE A(i): Tenth of July, this year (2017)

New Zealand changed from pounds, shillings, and pence to dollars and cents fifty years ago, on 10 July 1967. The occasion is remembered as much for the nationwide advertising campaign that accompanied it as it is for New Zealand's adoption of decimal currency. At the centre of that campaign was Mr Dollar, decimal currency's jovial cartoon mascot.

Meet Mr Dollar

A number of people and agencies were involved in the creation of Mr Dollar. In 1965, the Government Publicity Department reported that, "experience in South Africa and Australia has proved the value of a cartoon character to assist in publicity – with uses in pamphlets, advertising, newsletters, and so on. The character needs to be versatile and reasonably sophisticated, as well as friendly and helpful".



Fifty years later, we take the decimal system for granted, but between 1966 and 1967, Mr Dollar's education campaign taught New Zealanders how to write the symbols of the new currency (\$ and c); how pounds, shillings, and pence would be converted to dollars and cents; and how to talk about the new money in *Dollars & cents and your business*, an official publication of the Decimal Currency Board in 1966. It advised that "a certain amount of abbreviation can be used. \$2.10 may be expressed as 'two dollars, ten', it being customary to omit the words 'and' and 'cents'. Confusion could be caused if abbreviations go too far. 'Two ten' is not sufficiently clear".

DC Day

On 10 July, New Zealand reached peak Mr Dollar. Not only was he in most daily newspapers; he was on most pages, reassuring the nation that the change to decimal currency would be straightforward. The previous week, the *New Zealand Woman's Weekly* devoted a large part of its magazine to decimal currency: there was a letter from Finance Minister Robert Muldoon ("To you ... women who handle the money"); a two-page article detailing the changeover; and a selection of meals that could be created for one dollar: "Turn dinner planning into a useful lesson in tallying your decimals".

Source (adapted): Benbow, H. (2017, July 10). Tenth of July, this year. *National Library of New Zealand*. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

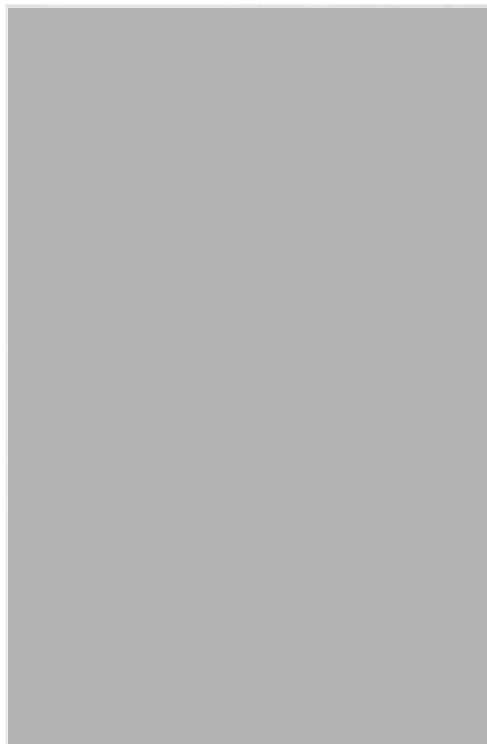
TE PUNA A(ii): Te Pūnaha Moni Tekau me KOE: tūtaki mai ki a Mita Tāra!



Te Pūnaha Moni Tekau me KOE: tūtaki mai ki a Mita Tāra! (Kua whakamāoritia)

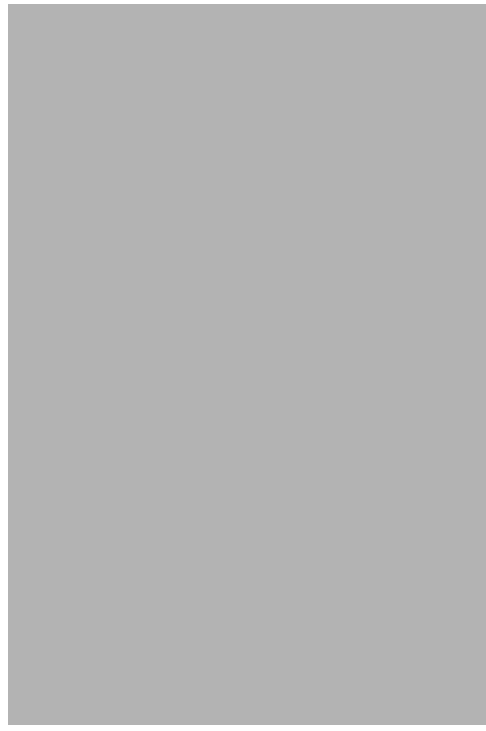
Te mātāpuna: New Zealand Decimal Currency Board (1967), *Decimal Currency and YOU: meet Mr Dollar!* Te Rua Mahara o te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa, R21908413 i tā Benbow, H. (2017, Hūrae 10). Tenth of July, this year. *National Library of New Zealand*. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

TE PUNA A(iii): Ko Mita Tāra Māori



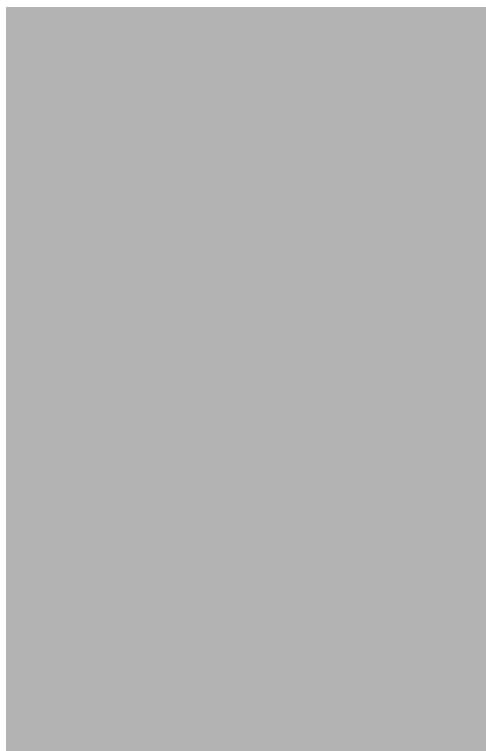
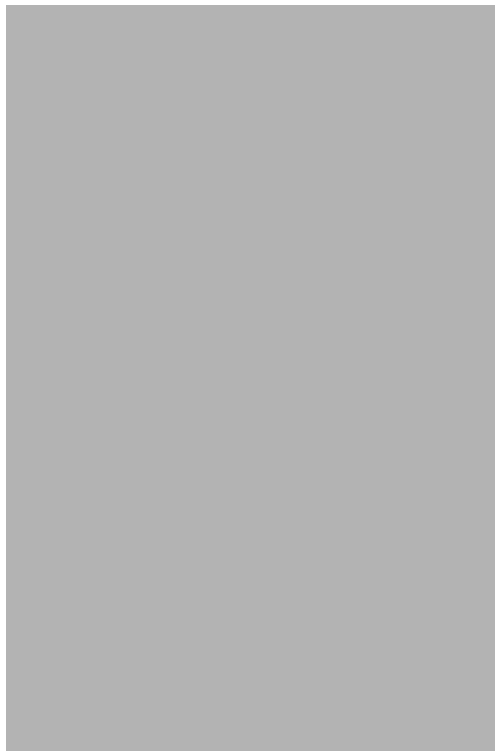
I whakairotia hoki i Aotearoa tētahi 'Mita Tāra' Māori, hei whakawhāiti i te aronga ki ngā Māori e pakeke ake ana, ko te reo Māori tō rātou reo ūkaipō. Nui ake ana i te 25,000 ngā kape o te puka nei i tuari haerehia e ngā tari ā-rohe o te Tari mō ngā Take Māori. Ko te whakapākehātanga o te uhi e pēnei ana, 'Dollars and cents / New money for New Zealand / It will come into force on 10 July 1967'.

Te mātāpuna: Pollock, K. (2012, Hune 20). Coins and banknotes – Decimal currency, 1960s to 2000s. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/36399/maori-mr-dollar> and Benbow, H. (2017, July 10). Tenth of July, this year. *National Library of New Zealand*. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

SOURCE A(ii): Decimal Currency and YOU: meet Mr Dollar!

Decimal Currency and
YOU: meet Mr Dollar!

Source: New Zealand Decimal Currency Board (1967), *Decimal Currency and YOU: meet Mr Dollar!* Archives New Zealand, R21908413 from Benbow, H. (2017, July 10). Tenth of July, this year. *National Library of New Zealand*. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

SOURCE A(iii): Māori Mr Dollar

In New Zealand, a Māori 'Mr Dollar' was also designed, to target older Māori whose first language was Māori. Over 25,000 copies of this booklet were distributed through the district offices of the Department of Māori Affairs. Translated into English, the cover reads, 'Dollars and cents / New money for New Zealand / It will come into force on 10 July 1967'.

Source: Pollock, K. (2012, June 20). Coins and banknotes – Decimal currency, 1960s to 2000s. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/36399/maori-mr-dollar> and Benbow, H. (2017, July 10). Tenth of July, this year. *National Library of New Zealand*. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

TE PUNA B(i): Te Pānui a te Poari o te Pūnaha Moni Tekau, 1967



Te hurihanga ki te pūnaha moni tekau (kua whakamāoritia).

Te mātāpuna: Auckland Philatelic Society, Inc. Aotearoa (2017). *Nipex 2017*. Auckland Philatelic Society. <http://www.aps.gen.nz/nipex2017.php>

SOURCE B(i): Decimal Currency Board Advertisement, 1967



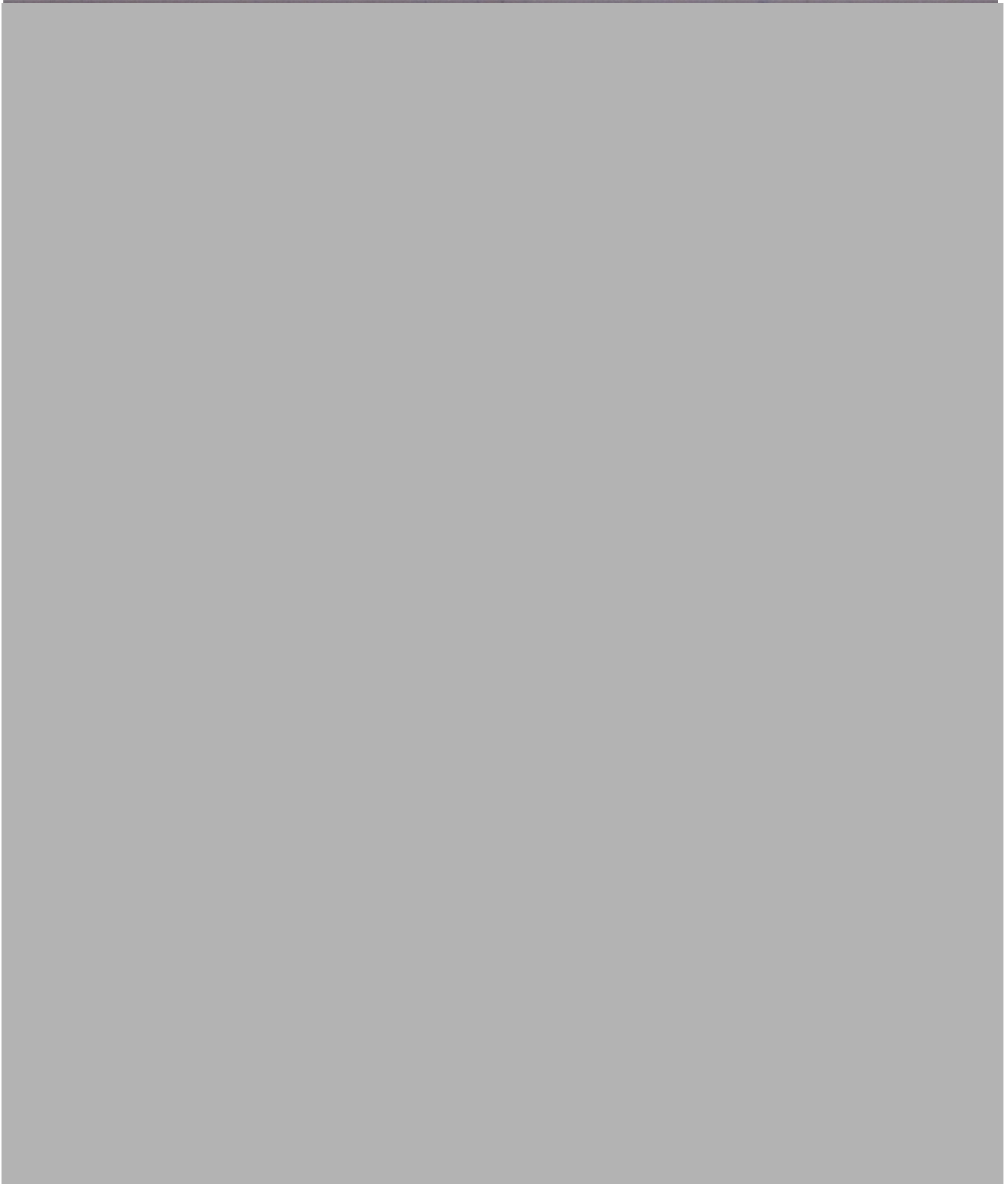
Changeover to decimal currency.

Source: Auckland Philatelic Society, Inc. New Zealand (2017). *Nipex 2017*. Auckland Philatelic Society. <http://www.aps.gen.nz/nipex2017.php>

TE PUNA B(ii): He tīwhiri mā ngā kaihoko i raro i te pūnaha tekau

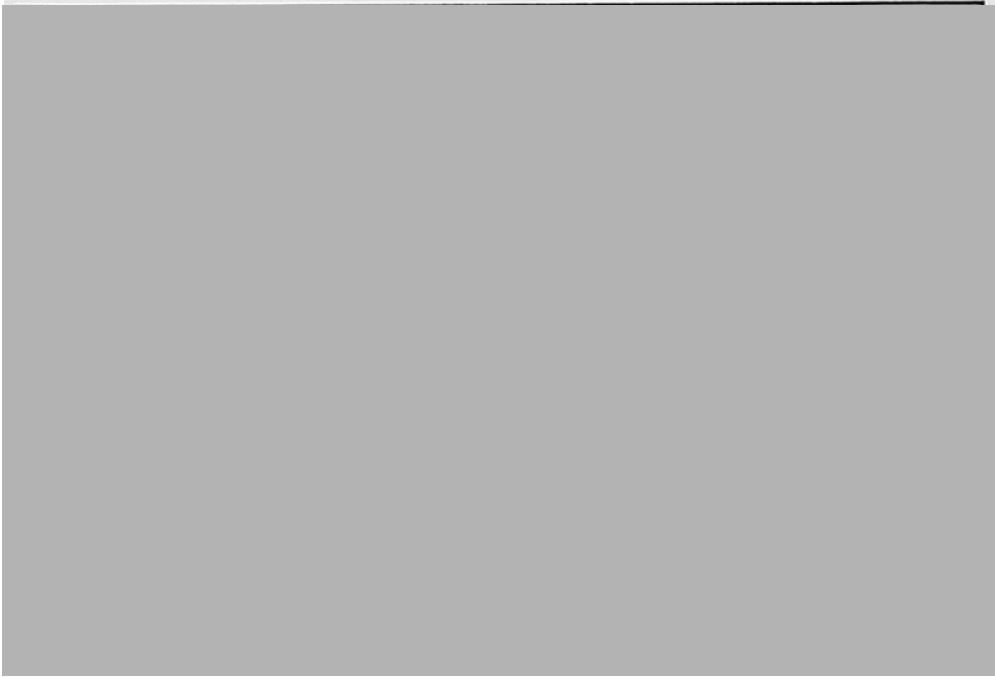
I whakatūria tētahi Poari mō te Pūnaha Moni Tekau hei āwhina i te hurihanga ki te pūnaha moni tekau. He mea tautoko e te Poari tēnei tī-tāora, i āwhina rā i ngā wāhine tiaki i te kāinga, ki te huri i te utu o ngā rawa i ngākaunuitia ai e rātou (he poraka, he rehu makawe, he komoringa ...) i a rātou e whakamaroke rīhi ana.

Te mātāpuna: Kāore i te mōhiotia te kaiwhakairo (1967). *Tea Towel, 'New Zealand Dollars and Cents.'* He koha nā Claire Regnault, 2012. Te Papa (GH017595), <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/1297162>

SOURCE B(ii): Helpful hints for decimal shoppers

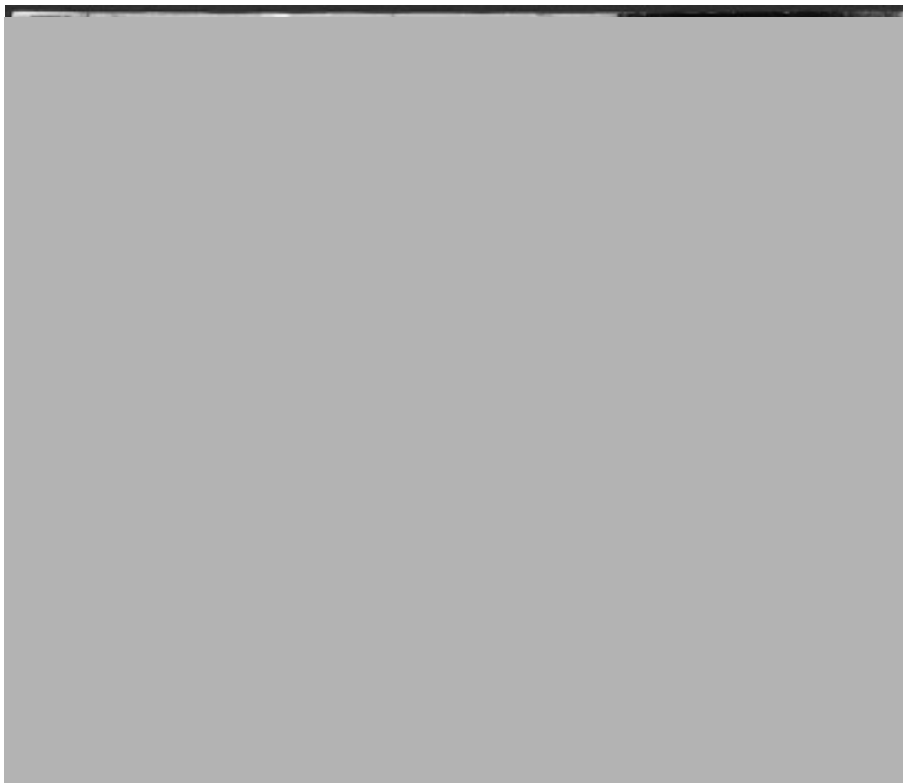
A Decimal Currency Board was set up to help with the transition to decimal currency. This tea towel, endorsed by the Board, helped housewives to convert the cost of products they were most interested in (cardigans, hairspray, and gloves ...) while they dried the dishes.

Source: Unknown designer (1967). *Tea Towel, 'New Zealand Dollars and Cents'*. Gift of Claire Regnault, 2012. Te Papa (GH017595), <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/1297162>

TE PUNA C(i): He takinga kōrero i te Rā o te Pūnaha Tekau

He takinga kōrero mō te kaupapa nui ā-motu i te rā nei.

Te mātāpuna: Lodge, N. (1967, Hūrae 10). *Commentary on today's big national fixture* [He pakiwaituhi]. Evening Post. Tohutoro: B-133-477. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

TE PUNA C(ii): Ka tahuna e te Kaikaute Matua o Te Pūtea Matua ngā moni tawhito

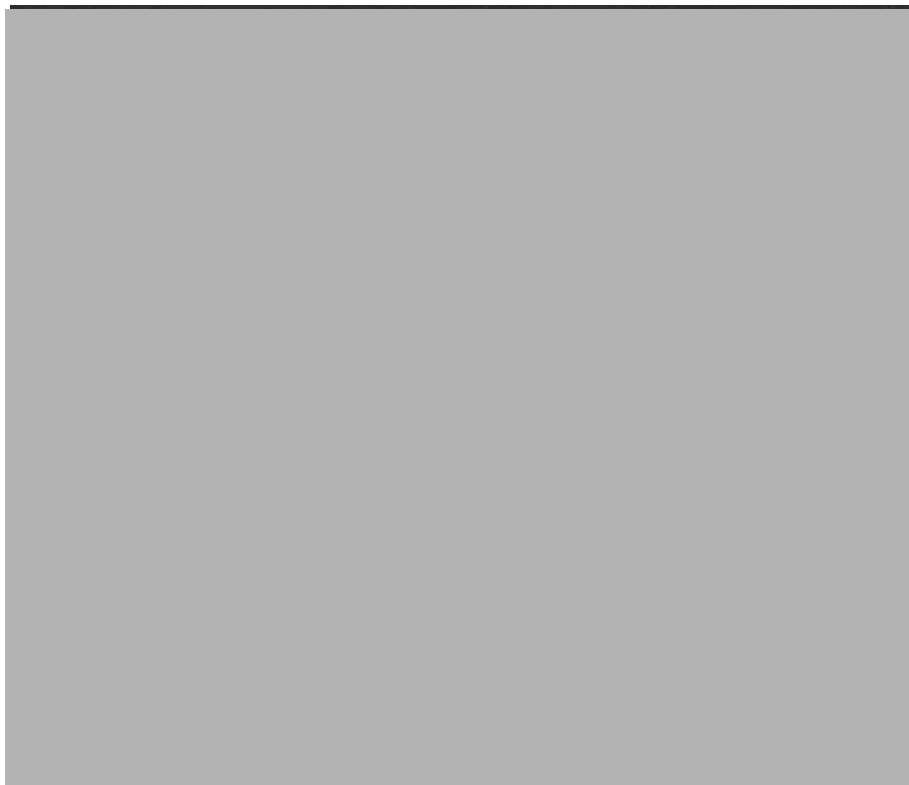
Ka whāngai a Mita E. D. Vallenge o Te Pūtea Matua i te ahi ki ngā pauna tārena kua uara-kore.

Te mātāpuna: nā te kaiwhakaahua o te Evening Post (1968, Hūrae 19). *Sterling banknotes being destroyed, Wellington, New Zealand* [He whakaahua]. Dominion Post: Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post and Dominion newspapers. Tohutoro: EP-Economy-Currency-02. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/23009207>

SOURCE C(i): Commentary on Decimal Day

Commentary on today's big national fixture.

Source: Lodge, N. (1967, July 10). *Commentary on today's big national fixture* [Cartoon]. Evening Post. Ref: B-133-477. <https://natlib.govt.nz/blog/posts/tenth-of-july-this-year>

SOURCE C(ii): Reserve Bank Chief Accountant destroys old money

Mr E. D. Vallenge of the Reserve Bank feeds the furnace with redundant pounds sterling banknotes.

Source: Evening Post staff photographer (1968, July 19). *Sterling banknotes being destroyed, Wellington, New Zealand* [Photograph]. Dominion Post: Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post and Dominion newspapers. Ref: EP-Economy-Currency-02. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/23009207>

TE PUNA D: Te ātete i te pūnaha: Te āhua o te putanga o tētahi motu i runga i te mana motuhake i muri i te 50 tau o te pūnaha moni tekau

“Kei maringi he roimata hei a Hūrae o te tau e tū mai nei, nā te pauna me te kapa whakapōrearea noa iho nei,” tā te waiata mō te pūnaha moni tekau i pāhotia rā i ngā pouaka whakaata i te puku o ngā tau 1960.

Tae atu ki tērā wā, kua kitea te Kuīni i ngā moni-pepa katoa a Aotearoa, whāia, ka whāiti te Kuīni ki te rau \$20 anake, nā reira i amuamu ai ētahi wāhanga o te marea i matakū rā kei whakarērea katoatia ia. Hei tā te kaimātai kōrero o mua, hei tā Noel Cox, kāore Te Pūtea Matua i te tuku i tētahi whakapuakanga tōrangapū e huri tuarā ana ki te kuīni. Heoi, he whakaata noa tāna i ngā waiaro o te hapori whānui, i tana whakaaro āhua arokore nei ki te Kuīni, hei tā Cox.

SOURCE D: Bucking the system: How 50 years of decimal currency shows the emergence of an independent nation

“Don’t shed a tear in July next year, for cumbersome pounds and pence,” the decimal currency song trilled out of TV sets in the mid-1960s.



Having previously been on all New Zealand banknotes, the Queen was suddenly relegated to the \$20 note only, prompting a bit of an outcry from some sections of the public who feared she might soon be left off entirely. Historian Noel Cox says the Reserve Bank was not making an anti-monarchy political statement. If anything, he said, its rather casual approach to the Queen reflected the attitudes of society.

TE PUNA E(i): He tohu whakaata i te hapori whānui: ngā tauira moni-pepa o te pūnaha moni tekau a Te Pūtea Matua 1967–2017

Whakairotia ai ngā moni-pepa ki ngā āhua e hāngai ana ki te hapori ... e tohu ana i te tuakiri ā-motu o te motu nāna nei ērā moni i whakaputa.



Ahakoia he huringa tāpua te pūnaha tekau i te hītori ā-moni o Aotearoa, i whai ngā tauira moni-pepa i te ariā ōrite ki ērā o te Huinga 2 [i mua i te huringa ki te pūnaha tekau]. Ko te pūtake anō o tēnei, he mea āta whakarite ērā kia hāngai ki ngā kare ā-roto o te wā me te kiriāhua; ā, kāore tā Aotearoa titiro ki a ia anō i tino whanake i ngā tau i waenga i te 1937–40 me ngā tau 1964–67.

SOURCE E(i): A litmus test for society: Reserve Bank decimal note designs 1967–2017

Banknotes are always designed with imagery relevant to the society ... symbolising the national identity of the issuing country.



Although decimalisation was a watershed in New Zealand's currency history, the note designs carried strong consistency at the conceptual level with those of Series 2 [pre-decimalisation]. This was because, once again, they were carefully developed to engage with prevailing mood and self-image; and New Zealand's self-perception had not moved particularly far in the years between 1937–40 and 1964–67.

Source (adapted): Reserve Bank of New Zealand (2017, July). *A Litmus Test for Society: Reserve bank decimal note designs 1967–2017*. Reserve Bank of New Zealand Bulletin. <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/-/media/ReserveBank/Files/Publications/Bulletins/2017/2017Jul80-05.pdf>

TE PUNA E(ii): Tētahi kōwhiringa o ngā taurira moni-pepa a Aotearoa 1940–ā mōhoā



Te Huinga 2: 1940–1967

SOURCE E(ii): Selection of New Zealand banknote designs 1940–Present



Series 2: 1940–1967

**TE PUNA E(ii): Tētahi kōwhiringa o ngā taurira moni-pepa a Aotearoa 1940– ā mōhoā
(e rere tonu ana)**



Te Huinga 3: 1967–1981

SOURCE E(ii): Selection of New Zealand banknote designs 1940–Present (continued)



Series 3: 1967–1981

**TE PUNA E(ii): Tētahi kōwhiringa o ngā tauira moni-pepa o Aotearoa 1940– ā mohoa
(e rere tonu ana)**



Te Huinga 6: 1999–ā mohoa

Te mātāpuna: Te Pūtea Matua o Aotearoa. *The history of banknotes in New Zealand*. <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/notes-and-coins/notes/the-history-of-banknotes-in-new-zealand>

SOURCE E(ii): Selection of New Zealand banknote designs 1940–Present (continued)**Series 6:** 1999–present

Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand. *The history of banknotes in New Zealand*. <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/notes-and-coins/notes/the-history-of-banknotes-in-new-zealand>

English translation of the wording on the front cover

91231MR

Level 2 History 2021

91231M Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders

Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91231M.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–23 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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