

91436R



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 History 2024

91436 Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91436.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

INTRODUCTION: The 1905 ‘Originals’

The 1905 All Blacks, also known as the ‘Originals’, were the first New Zealand national rugby union team to tour outside Australasia. They toured the British Isles, France, and the United States of America during 1905–1906, playing 35 games, and winning 34. The team’s only loss of the tour was to Wales.

There was praise for the players’ sporting success and their demeanour off the field, and acknowledgement of what they had achieved in New Zealand’s name. British commentators saw the All Blacks’ success as evidence of the virile³ strength of the colonies, and the *Auckland Observer* noted: “Their tour and its splendid achievements have not only added to the prestige of New Zealand rugby ... but have also advertised the country in a way that a score of immigrant agents and half-a-dozen tourist departments could not have done”.

- ¹ Premier an earlier name for the position of Prime Minister
² picnic stopover
³ virile manly



The All Blacks’ ‘Originals’ on tour in the United Kingdom, 1905.

Source (adapted): The Original All Blacks. (2024, May 13). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Original_All_Blacks and Palenski, R. ‘Rugby union – 1905–06 tour’, *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/rugby-union/page-4>

Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Original_All_Blacks#/media/File:Original_allblacks.jpg

SOURCE A: A higher mental and physical scale

New Zealanders saw in the success of the 1905 team proof of the superior strength and dexterity of New Zealand men, and they associated these qualities with the open-air, pioneering conditions of the country. ... [The British newspaper], the *Daily Mail*, observing that “with every muscle taut, teeth clenched, and eyes aglow, they’re desperately hard men to stop”, went on to ask some questions, which reflected fears about urban decadence¹ in England: “Is the colonial born and bred on a higher mental and physical scale nowadays as compared with that at home? Has the decadence of the English athlete really set in?”



... The stars of the team were the backs who were praised for the “cleverness” of their passing. One attribute, which British commentators repeatedly used in explaining the All Blacks’ success, was what may be summed up in the word “versatility”. [Wellington’s] the *Evening Post*, in particular, used many flattering quotes out of foreign publications to back up this point: from the *Athletic News* that “the adaptability of the colonial is really their greatest value”; from the *Daily Mail*, which praised the men as “opportunists in the best sense of the word ... red tape is entirely absent from their methods”; and from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which claimed that the New Zealanders had done for rugby what the Australians did for cricket – “Cast iron rules have been thrown aside or modified to meet the circumstances”.

¹ decadence moral or cultural deterioration, especially after a peak

SOURCE B: Trained like prizefighters

It is necessary to first deal with what was the majority reaction of the British press and public – a belief that the New Zealanders’ superior physical attributes were due to training. That the All Blacks trained hard is undisputable. Billy Stead recalls training, “a vigorous course of physical drill” twice a day on the SS *Rimutaka*, leading *The Field* into describing them upon arrival as “trained like prizefighters”.

Commentators such as ‘ex county-captain’ see the average Englishmen as “a flabby specimen ... losing our historical grit”, but due to a lack of training, not physical deterioration.

Source (adapted): Weir, T. (2011). *Professionals, cheats and superior ‘muscular manhood’: British domestic responses to the 1905 New Zealand ‘All Blacks’ Rugby Union Tour*. pp. 19–20. https://www.academia.edu/9263244/Professionals_Cheats_And_Superior_Muscular_Manhood_British_Domestic_Responses_To_The_1905_New_Zealand_All_Blacks_Rugby_Union_Tour

SOURCE C: Great innovation of their game

The New Zealanders, in their isolation, had developed their own style. Specialisation in forward play led to the adoption of a two-three-two scrum, with one forward detached to act as a rover or winger.

Against Surrey, the fullback, G. A. Gillett, took his place as wing-forward. Gallaher, sitting in the grandstand, listening to the shouts of, “Look at that terrible man Gallaher! Off-side as usual!”, remarked, “I didn’t know I was so popular!”

Source (adapted): McLean, D. (1996). Gallaher, David. In *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3g1/gallaher-david>.

SOURCE D: Captain Dave Gallaher

... He was appointed as captain for the seven-month tour 'home' to Great Britain and Ireland.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Captain Dave Gallaher during the 1905 'Originals' Tour.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Gallaher's leadership by example, dominance on the pitch, and graciousness in infrequent defeat, was crucial to establishing rugby as New Zealand's national sport. His successful leadership of the All Blacks 'Originals' 1905–1906 tour, seen as embodying the spirit of fair play and muscular competition, alongside his subsequent military sacrifice, rapidly conferred a sanctified aura that contributed to New Zealand's national identity.

Source (adapted): O'Riordan, T. (October 2009). Gallaher, David (Dave). In *Dictionary of Irish Biography*. <https://www.dib.ie/biography/gallaher-david-dave-a3409>

Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dave_Gallaher

SOURCE E: The Empire's finest sons

It was the 1905 tour ... which created idols of the All Blacks and turned them into formal representatives of the nation's manhood. From the first game of the tour, the progress of the team was followed with interest here. The result was telegraphed to the office of Premier Richard Seddon, and he then transmitted it to the *Evening Post*, where the score was displayed in a window on the Sunday afternoon. On that first day, several hundred people were present to await the score. For the match against Wales, public interest was intense, and new methods were devised for communicating the result. The telegraph office was opened half-an-hour earlier at 9.00 a.m., instead of 9.30 a.m. In Dunedin, an enthusiast sent the team a cable, "New Zealand expects every man this day will do his duty".

There was more to the enthusiasm than this. In response to Seddon's telegram after the English match, the manager, Mr Dixon had commented:

"Rugby is the New Zealand national game, every boy in the colony plays it, and this team, chosen by almost national assent, is the result of much care and thought. It represents the virility of the colony."

Source (adapted): Phillips, J. (1987). *A Man's Country? The image of the Pākehā male – A history*. Penguin Books. pp. 112–114.

SOURCE F: Eight old men

On Saturday 20 August 1955, just before kick off in the first test between New Zealand and Australia in Wellington, eight old men, bundled up against the southerly ... were led out onto the ground by a New Zealand Rugby Union official.



And as happy as the crowd were about the result, they were delighted to have laid eyes on those legends of the game, the 'Originals', or at least the eight of the 12 surviving players who had been willing and able to take up the NZRFU's (New Zealand Rugby Football Union) invitation ... To see the 'Originals' living and breathing, was to see history itself brought to life, and put on parade. Later generations would get the same feeling looking upon Gallipoli veterans at Anzac Day celebrations: there was the same sense of continuity with an illustrious past, the same reaffirmation of allegiances to our founding traditions.



Members of the 1905 All Black rugby union football team gather at Athletic Park, Wellington, 1955.

Source (adapted): McCrystal, J. (2005) *The Originals: 1905 All Black Rugby Odyssey*. Random House. pp. 8–9.

Image: Unidentified Evening Post staff photographer. (1955). [Photograph of members of the 1905 All Black rugby union football team gather at Athletic Park, Wellington.] The Evening Post. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/23148540>

SOURCE G1: Huntley & Palmers Biscuits advertisement

Image: Hibbs, S. (2018, November 8). With the New Zealand footballers. *The Hocken Blog*. <https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/thehockenblog/with-the-new-zealand-footballers/>

SOURCE G2: The moa and the lion

New Zealander Trevor Lloyd drew this cartoon at the end of the 1905 All Black tour.

Image: Lloyd, T. (1905). The Moa and the lion [cartoon]. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <https://teara.govt.nz/en/ephemera/41201/new-zealand-cartoon-about-1905-all-black-team>

SOURCE G3: The return of the famous All Blacks

The above picture, which was specially drawn for the *Auckland Weekly News* in 1906, conveys some idea of the widespread enthusiasm attending the return of the famous All Blacks. The use of the silver fern motif and the team name, “All Blacks”, were first adopted during this famous tour.

Note: The man on the right lifting Gallaher is the then New Zealand Premier, Richard Seddon.

Image: Hibbs, S. (2018, November 8). With the New Zealand footballers. *The Hocken Blog*. <https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/thehockenblog/with-the-new-zealand-footballers/>

SOURCE H: Dave Gallaher's 'Originals' jersey sold at auction, 2015

A 110-year-old rugby jersey worn by legendary All Black captain Dave Gallaher has fetched an astounding GBP180,000 (NZD411,826) at auction in Wales overnight.



He was honoured in 2011 when a bronze statue of him was unveiled outside Eden Park.



The statue of Dave Gallaher outside Eden Park Rugby Stadium.

Source (adapted): Theunissen, M. (2015, October 10). Dave Gallaher's 'Originals' All Blacks jersey fetches \$411,826 at auction in Cardiff. *New Zealand Herald*. <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/sport/dave-gallahers-originals-all-blacks-jersey-fetches-411826-at-auction-in-cardiff/R6LYQEN5AOELWPIQLUU755IK5Q/>

Image: Dixon, J. (2015). [Photograph of the statue of Dave Gallaher outside Eden Park Rugby Stadium]. *New Zealand Herald*. <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/sport/dave-gallahers-originals-all-blacks-jersey-fetches-411826-at-auction-in-cardiff/R6LYQEN5AOELWPIQLUU755IK5Q/>

SOURCE I: Rural myth and urban actuality

Throughout the nineteenth century, New Zealanders were strongly inclined to glorify a distinct, rural ideal as counterpoint to the perceived ills of the city.

George Dixon, manager of the 1905 All Blacks, was in no doubt as to the importance of the countryside in shaping his team:

“New Zealand is essentially a country whose people are fond of recreation, the conditions of life lending themselves to indulgence in outdoor exercise, but no branch of sport is followed with so much enthusiasm for its own sake as rugby. ... [E]very back-blocks township, no matter how remote from the centres of civilisation, can boast of its senior and junior team, and prides itself on the degree of prowess achieved in rivalry with the rugby players of adjacent back-blocks townships.”

Source (adapted): Ryan, G. (2001). Rural myth and urban actuality: The anatomy of All Black and New Zealand Rugby 1884–1938. *The New Zealand Journal of History*, 35(2), 47–48. https://www.nzjh.auckland.ac.nz/docs/2001/NZJH_35_1_03.pdf

SOURCE J: Comparison of the All Blacks 1901–1914 with 1906 New Zealand Census classification of occupational types for the European male population

Occupation	20–25 years (%)	25–45 years (%)	All Blacks (%)
Professional			
Domestic			
Commercial			
Transport & Comm.			
Industrial			
Farming			
Indefinite			
Dependant			

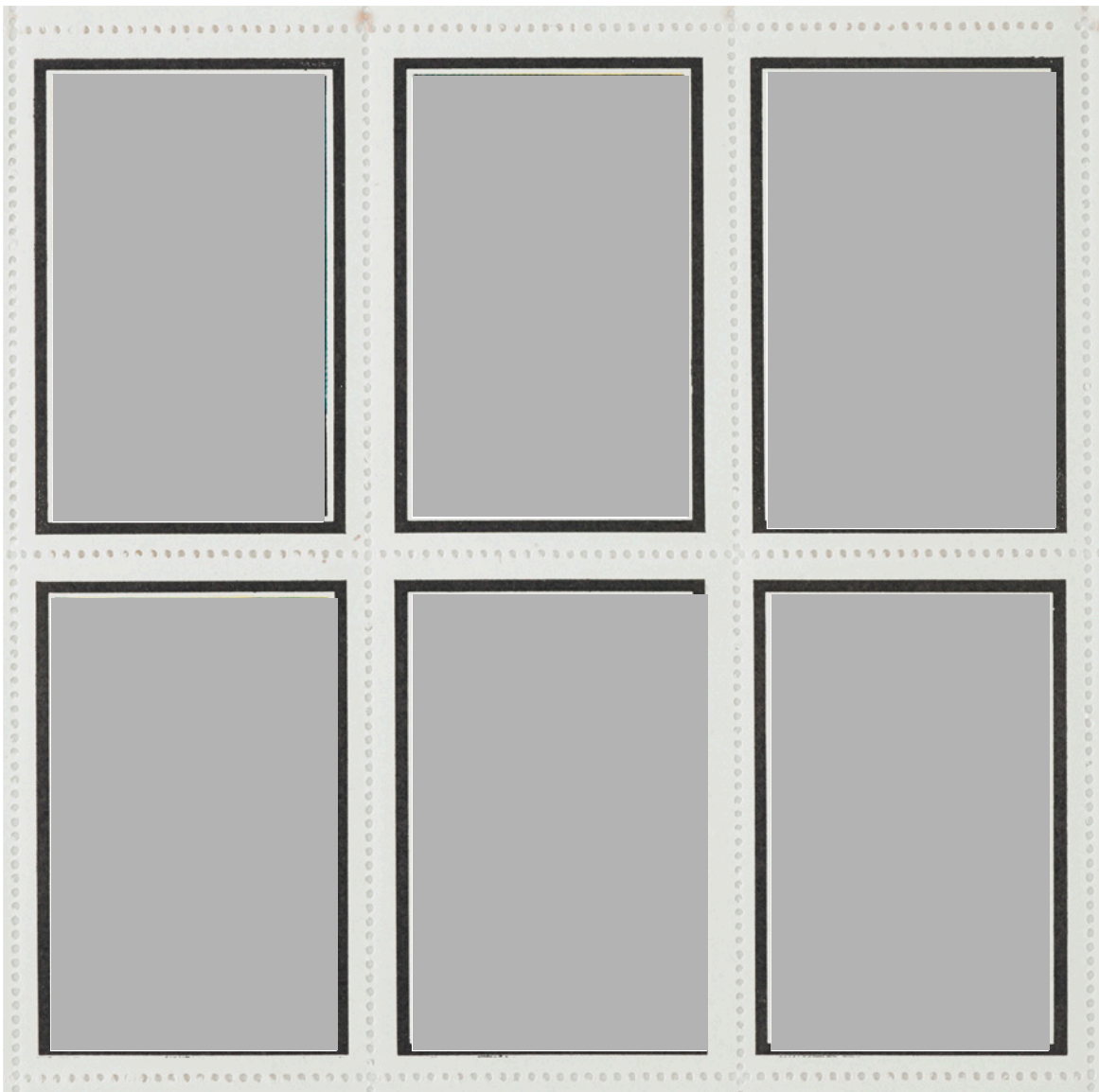
Source (adapted): Ryan, G. (2001). Rural myth and urban actuality: The anatomy of All Black and New Zealand Rugby 1884–1938. *The New Zealand Journal of History*, 35(2), 58. https://www.nzjh.auckland.ac.nz/docs/2001/NZJH_35_1_03.pdf

SOURCE K: The problem of the slum

The slum is practically non-existent in New Zealand. Some of the sensational statements that have been made recently to the contrary cannot be proved. But that the seed of the thing is here cannot be denied either. ...

If it is possible to uproot the evil, if it is possible to prevent the development of slums, if we can make and keep our cities free from such deadly plague spots, it must be done now, before vested interests have to be fought, and before the infection spreads.

Source (adapted): Davis, N. A. (1908, March 25). The problem of the slum. *Auckland Star*, XXXIX(73), 6. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/AS19080325.2.51>

SOURCE L: New Zealand tourism images, 1937

Source: Sheet of cinderellas [souvenir stamps], New Zealand tourism, 1937, New Zealand, by Department of Tourist and Health Resorts. Purchased 1997. Te Papa (PH001236), <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/1441805>