

91003



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
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## 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

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Interpret in depth sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91003R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**21**

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the resources in Resource Booklet 91003R before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

### QUESTION ONE

In your own words, describe what 6 o'clock closing was, and why it was first introduced in New Zealand.

Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your ideas.

Six o'clock ~~closing~~<sup>closing</sup> was an initially temporary measure that involved all pubs and bars 'closing' in New Zealand at 6 o'clock and it became illegal to sell alcohol past the 15 minutes after six which was called 'supping-up' time (source B). This measure was introduced in New Zealand in December 1971 (Source B) as a 'wartime measure'. Six o'clock closing was introduced in ~~the~~<sup>order to</sup> ~~the~~ ~~topes~~ prevent ~~the~~ soldiers stationed in New Zealand camps from travelling into main towns such as Auckland and Wellington, drinking too much and then 'causing mayhem' through town (source G). Additionally, six o'clock closing was introduced by the New Zealand government to appease temperance activists who protested heavily that alcohol was a bad influence on the New Zealand society.\* It was believed that with a six o'clock closing in place, husbands would have to leave bars and pubs and come home to their families which was desired during the uncertainty of war time as it was believed to mean 'fewer bad debts, more money for family comforts and happier home life' (Source C). This view was so popular, and for a period of time the six o'clock closing had seem to have worked, it became ~~a~~ permanent in 1978.

\* This viewpoint had ~~also~~<sup>temperance</sup> developed since the 1880s and ~~back~~<sup>due to this in 1915 and 1916, almost 16,000 New Zealanders</sup> petitioned for six o'clock closing.

## QUESTION TWO

In the 1949 referendum, the public voted to continue 6 o'clock closing.

In your own words, describe TWO different reasons why people **did not** want pubs to stay open later than 6 o'clock.

Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your ideas.

Two differing opinions who both held the opinion that six o'clock closing should be maintained was pub owners and married couples. Pub owners ~~were~~ <sup>did not</sup> want pubs to stay open later than 6 o'clock as this closing time was profitable and good for business. The earlier closing times created a heavy drinking culture in New Zealand called the 'Six o'clock Swill' (Source A) which saw New Zealand citizens, mostly men, rushing to bars immediately after work and consuming as much alcohol, usually beer, that they could in the hour that they had before bars closed. This, ~~then~~ along with the fact that there were not many pubs open due to licence restrictions (Source A) meant that pubs and bars were more often than not crowded with people which can be seen by the fact that 'pubs had little furniture in order to sit more <sup>drinkers</sup> ~~people~~ in.' (Source A) Because of their large amounts of customers in such a short period of time, pub owners received large revenues throughout ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> one hour they received the most business. Additionally, because their were shorter drinking hours, pub owners ~~had~~ <sup>didn't</sup> have to pay their staff for longer hours and would <sup>didn't have to cover a large of operating costs</sup> therefore gain a larger profit. ~~It~~ because of the benefits that came with ~~an~~ crowded pubs and a shorter running time that ~~the~~ pub owners did not want pubs to stay open later than six o'clock and instead 'decisively endorsed' the referendum (Source B).

Another group of people that were in favor of maintaining the six o'clock closing were married couples. During the 1910s to the 1940s, wives were preferred the six o'clock closing method as they felt this was better for their families and home life. 'Many women feared they would never see their husbands if the pubs stayed open' (Source G). With six o'clock closing, men were unable to stay for longer periods of time at bars and instead had to come home to their families and wives. This was widely considered a good thing as the six o'clock closing was regarded to bring 'fewer bad debts, more money and happier home life' (Source C) and as this was something that all couples wanted. On the other side of married couples were the husbands who also felt that the six o'clock closing was the best thing as it kept them at home with their families and stopped them from staying away from home for too long. Men such as Gordon McLaucllan's father voted in favour of six o'clock closings as they didn't 'trust' themselves to make it home to their families and wives if the drinking hours were longer (Source G). Couples were in favour of the six o'clock closing as it helped them to maintain better home life. It is for these reasons that married couples did not want pubs to be open later than six o'clock.

## QUESTION THREE

An important concept in History is change. In your own words, describe the factor(s) that caused people's opinions about 6 o'clock closing to change by the time of the second referendum in 1967.

Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your ideas.

By the time of the second referendum in 1967 when the majority (69%) <sup>Source B,</sup> of New Zealanders voters voted that drinking hours reverted back to 10pm, the peoples opinions concerning 6 o'clock closing had changed due to the increase of foreign influence in New Zealand. <sup>leading them to believe that six o'clock closing was ineffective and outdated.</sup> During the 1960s ~~for~~ there was an increase in the amount of New Zealanders travelling abroad, new migrant groups were arriving, and the number of tourists within New Zealand increased (Source H). This meant that New Zealanders, especially, the young adults born ~~in~~ around this time, the 'new generation' (Source G) were being ~~introduced~~ introduced to foreign concepts that influenced the way they saw the drinking culture in New Zealand. An example of this is the introduction of wine tasting to New Zealand in the 1960s. (Source E) Wine ~~to~~ quickly became seen, ~~not as~~ <sup>as</sup> a social beverage, <sup>just</sup> where people could meet with their friends and have a good time. Because of this view, people started to see, alcohol in a different way and began to change their opinions from the belief that alcohol consumption should be something done quickly and in a rush, to the belief that it could be used as a more respectable social form of entertainment. Additionally, with the influence of foreign places such as Europe, who held

a more refined drinking culture, people began to believe that the drinking culture in New Zealand the 'binge-drinking' caused by the 'Six o'clock Swill' was a negative influence on society. Prompted by the fact that they only had a small amount of time to drink, people drank alot in a small amount of time and usually became intoxicated.

~~However~~ <sup>therefore</sup> as opinions changed this practice <sup>of six o'clock closing</sup> became to be seen as 'neither equitable, enforceable, nor in the public interest.' <sup>Licensing Control Commission</sup> People were now more educated about drinking culture and could see that the six o'clock closing practice had become outdated and 'promoted poor drinking practices'. Therefore, it is because of the increasing influence of foreign practices and culture on New Zealand society that changed peoples opinion on the six o'clock closing method, prompting the majority of the country to vote against it in the 1967 referendum in favour of longer drinking hours. //

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION  
NUMBER

1) (Source B). The six o'clock closing was maintained in New Zealand for 50 further years, surviving a referendum in 1949, but <sup>was</sup> being voted against in 1967 with 64% of voters favouring an abolishment of six o'clock closing, allowing drinking hours to lengthen and return to 10 o'clock closing. (Source B).

# Annotated Exemplar Template

## Excellence exemplar 2016

Subject:	History	Standard:	91003	Total score:	21
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	E7	The candidate's response clearly meets the requirements for Excellence at level one. The candidate has demonstrated an underlying understanding of the question and has extensive and relevant evidence in support of their description. Evidence has been selected that specifically focuses on the key aspects of the question with little irrelevant material. The question is answered in a concise and logically sequenced manner.			
2	E7	The candidate has accurately identified two different reasons why people did not want pubs to extend their opening hours. In both instances accurate and relevant material is used to support the candidate's description. The question has been answered in a logical and concise manner with a comprehensive level of detail.			
3	E7	The candidate has accurately and in their own words described the factors that caused a change in public opinion at the time of the second referendum in 1967. Ideas are accurately supported with relevant material from the sources document. The candidate has identified key historical events that acted as precursors to the change in public opinion and has described these causes in comprehensive detail.			