

91003



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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.

Merit

TOTAL

18

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INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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.

6 o'clock closing was when pubs around New Zealand would shut down at 6 o'clock. This meant that no one could go out for a drink after 6 o'clock at night. It was introduced in New Zealand as a wartime measure in 1917, as can be found in Source B. The pubs closing at 6 o'clock encouraged men to drink as much as they could, particularly beer in the shortest amount of time, which caused a culture of binge drinking, also found in Source B. However at first people thought that closing as early as 6 o'clock would make people drink less and spend more time with their family, encouraging men to go home to their family for dinner, found in Source H.

MB

QUESTION TWO

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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.

One reason why people did not want pubs to stay open later than 6 o'clock was that they wanted families home together, creating a happier home life, as can be seen in Source C. Many people ~~had~~ believed that they would hardly ever see their husbands if the pubs were open past 6, which would affect them and their families bond (Source G). One person, Sir Henry Kelleher says "They might have got drunk, but at least they went home" which can be found in Source G. This shows that people ~~believed~~ didn't think about the state they were getting in, just about going home to their families. Another reason why people didn't want pubs to stay open than 6 o'clock was that pub owners didn't want to be paying staff overtime for being open later. Many people

believed that working later would be cutting into a workers leisure hours, and that they should not be spent in the pub, as can be seen in Source H. Staff were paid quite well and so the owners ~~and the staff~~ wanted to keep the workers hours nice and short.

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.

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Change began to happen in the 1960's. There was a growing restaurant industry and people wanted to enjoy alcohol with their food after 6 o'clock. Also incoming tourists were increasing and having a 6 o'clock closing just wasn't working out (this information from Source B). Also men were being influenced to binge drink as much as possible before 6 o'clock would cause unhealthy habits and them not coming home in a good state. Many new restaurants came to New Zealand in the 1960's, which caused pubs to upgrade. Social life began to change and 6 o'clock closing wasn't rational. (Source H) and that is why when the national referendum was held in 1967, the people voted to have a 10 o'clock closing. This was introduced on the 9th October (Source B).

Annotated Exemplar Template

Merit exemplar 2016

Subject:	History	Standard:	91003	Total score:	18
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	M6	The candidate's response clearly meets the requirements for Merit at level one. The candidate has demonstrated an understanding of the question and has utilised some relevant evidence in support of their description. Evidence has been selected that generally encompasses the key aspects of the question, however, there is some variation in the use of source material. The question is answered in a concise and logically sequenced manner in some depth.			
2	M6	The candidate has accurately identified two different reasons why people did not want pubs to extend their opening hours. The response has some variation with regard to the use of source material in support of each part of this question, although some relevant material has been used to support the candidate's description. The question has been answered in a logical and concise manner, however, the level of detail is not consistent throughout.			
3	M6	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. Key ideas have been supported with relevant material from the sources document. The candidate has identified some of the key historical events that acted as precursors to the change in public opinion and has described these causes with some depth.			