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91438



914380



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 History, 2016

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

9.30 a.m. Friday 18 November 2016
Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Analyse, in depth, the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.

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

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 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

6

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that you have studied, using the essay task below.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Your essay should be at least 800 words long.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY TASK

Analyse the extent to which particular factors caused a significant historical event, and the different ways this event changed people's lives over an extended period of time.

causes -

who? crowd.

long term consequence.

Consequences of these people.

Historical event: The Treaty of Waitangi

PLANNING

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Particular factors that caused the event:

- contact between
- Increase in ~~British~~ Pakeha & Maori
 - 1642 - Able Tasman
 - ~~1765~~ 1765/1781 - James Cook - first reluctant, however realized it was crucial.
 - Lands needed / often unresolved purchases of land.
 - Economical ties secured / Annexing NZ
 - British dominance legally.
 - Discouraged other nations

- Human Lawlessness of Europeans - conflict in 19th century.
 - 1709 early settlers.
 - Different expectations
 - Boyd massacre / Captain's mistreatment of local chief Te Ara
 - "Hell hole of the Pacific"
 - Musket wars in 1810's - 1830's. (prompted by retaliation of Europeans) (Acquisition of Muskets)
 - Humanitarian observers = thought Europeans involved / arguments that it would've happened anyway.
- Humanitarian concerns.
 - 1814 Samuel Marsden alongside other missionaries.
 - CMS of Anglican Church. (developed in 19th century)
 - First goal was to abolish slavery, however concerns were heightened for the mistreatment of Aborigines.
 - "Native" and civilised people taking care of "uncivilised and Savage" nations.
- 1837 House of Commons was appointed to review and investigate reports. Concluded that
 - 1) Crown was to take control of all land sales.
 - 2) Certain disorderly behaviour, regulate sale of alcohol.
 - 3) Appoint someone to protect

Marron Pui
Fresne
early
explorers
encour
sale
"Savage"
change in
tribal
territor

Different ways this event changed people's lives over an extended period of time:

- Parliamentary System
 - Increase of British control.
 - 1840 = 2,000 Pakeha, 10,000 Maori
 - 1901 = 770,000 population, 95% European.
 - 1939 = Maori owned 5% land
 - Nopera: "The shadow of the land belongs to the Queen, however, the substance of the land stays with Maori."
 - Crown had legal documents to purchase New Zealand's resources.
 - The ideas of the Treaty for both races did not allocate. "Clausula A"
 - "generously" shook the Maori after they lost sovereignty.
 - Northern Wars
 - Ngā Puhi disarmed, (land purchases, decline in deep sea whaling, shift of capital)
 - Hwe Hake cut flag pole in Korororeka, Kawhiti engaged in war. 1845.
 - Kawhiti defeated small contingent of troops.
 - defeated troops enlisted by Governor Fitzroy.
 - George Grey took place. troops were demonstrated as long as needed. Maori / parttime / other tribal duties

Aboriginals
(Aborigine
Protection
Society)
Aborigines
protection
Society
Clausula A
(Korororeka)
Structure

- Kingitanga
 - Maori chiefs disrespectful, Maori women debauched, losing influence over their own affairs.
 - 1858 Potatau te Wherowhero.
 - 1858: European population exceeded for first time.
 - Goal: Not to oppose the Crown, but rule over their lands under their nana Maori
 - "it was not a declaration of independence, nor did it add any territory to the Maori Sphere. It merely sought to write pre-existing politics."
 - "from a level where the Europeans disliked but accepted, to a level to many of whom was unacceptable."

never

used in office

Begin your essay here:

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The Treaty of Waitangi was signed ~~at~~ on the 6th of February, 1840 due to particular factors, such as ~~the~~ ~~the~~ humanitarian concerns, increase of contact between Pakeha and Maori, and the lawlessness of the Europeans. The Treaty is a ~~sig~~ ^{prominent} ~~part~~ of significance in New Zealand history, as this event changed people's lives over an extended period of time, such as the Kaitiaki (Maori King movement), increase of British control and the Northern Wars.

The ~~traces~~ increase of contact between Maori and Pakeha was a significant ~~and prominent~~ ^{factor} of which led to the signing of the Treaty. ~~Following~~ ^{was followed} by Able Tasman's visit of New Zealand in 1642, ~~and~~ James Cook's visits of New Zealand in 1765 and 1789. ^{This} ~~was~~ prominent ^{as} the increase of contact between the two races, ~~as the contact~~ ^{formed} ~~commenced~~ ^{only} commenced after James Cook's ^{visits}. When Pakeha arrived, Maori were instantly interested in trade with the Pakeha - a relationship that was beneficial to both races. It was not long before ^{the} purchases of land took place, and often these purchases were "suspicious" and unresolved. At the time, Britain ~~had~~ ^{and unemployed} was over-populated ~~and a large number of people~~ were also unemployed. The settlers immigrating

to New Zealand was a solution to the over-population, and realised New Zealand land was of great value to them. At first reluctant to act, the Crown ~~realised~~ realised the importance ~~of~~ and ~~how~~ how crucial it was for them to secure legal ^{also needed to} economic ties with ~~New Zealand~~. The British ~~needed to~~ secure dominance over ~~New Zealand~~ resources legally, ~~and~~ It was also worrying for the British government of the French's plan to annex New Zealand ~~and the~~ British monopoly of New Zealand ~~was being~~ ^{became} threatened, therefore the Crown agreed to the signing of the Treaty. ~~Due to the increase of contact between the two races,~~ ^{Due to the increase of contact between the two races,} ~~the British government decided to sign the Treaty of Waitangi, which gave the British legal dominance over New Zealand resources.~~

~~The Treaty of Waitangi, which gave the British legal dominance over New Zealand resources.~~ ^{and also to claim} ^{the treaty of Waitangi needs to be signed}
 1. legal documented dominance of over resources, This was a significant factor which ~~led to~~ ^{acted as} the ~~Treaty of Waitangi~~ a catalyst to the signing.

The Lawlessness of the Europeans was also a prominent factor ^{of why} in ~~which~~ the Treaty was made. Early settlers in 1710's ~~in~~ ^{would} in New Zealand ~~were~~ often be involved in prostitution, alcoholism and ^{within N.Z.} conflict. The different expectations between the two races ~~led to~~ ^{resulted in} conflict. ~~The~~ ^{The} European Eurocentric perception of ~~New Zealand being~~ ^{and a chaotic society} Maori being "savage" ^{was} also persuaded and prompted

by early ~~the~~ explorers, such as Able Tasman, James Cook and Marion du Fresne. The explorers encountered conflict upon arrivals ^{the majority of their} ~~at New Zealand~~, and it was not long before New Zealand was infamously known as the "hell hole of the Pacific."

Conflict ~~continued~~ culminated in the nineteenth century, the Boyd massacre one of which being the most prominent. ~~The~~ This incident in 1809 prompted the Eurocentric perception of New Zealand as Maori had retaliated for the Captain's mistreatment of a local chief, Te Ara. The Europeans also retaliated back, resulting in thousands of deaths.

~~of the~~ Lawlessness of the Europeans were also seen ^{through} ~~in~~ the massacre in Te Rauparaha, ~~and~~ under John Stewart's influence. The Crown was not only being pressured by missionaries to accept the effects Pakeha had on Maori, but ^{also were required} ~~needed~~ to keep ~~the~~ the British people safe. ~~Prompt~~ Prompted by these retaliations, the Maori ~~begin~~ engaged in war ^{between tribes.} ~~and~~ ~~tribes~~ ~~also~~ ~~begin~~.

The acquisition of muskets allowed them to raid ~~tribes~~ and enslave tribes who did not yet possess European weapons. This led to the musket wars ~~from~~ from 1810's to 1830's and consequently altered the tribal ~~territories~~ ^{territories}. Humanitarian observers ^{of the era} ~~at the time~~ announced that this was the detrimental ~~of~~ effect of Pakeha on Maori, however it is being argued today that this

alteration in tribal territory was ~~was~~ bound to happen, ~~but~~ but muskets acted as a catalyst ^{to a faster} as the Maori had ~~the~~ acquired European weapons. The Lawlessness of Europeans ~~was~~ ^{was} a prominent factor ~~that~~ in the signing of a treaty, as the Crown ~~was~~ ^{was} pressured to accept some of the ~~responsibility~~ responsibility caused by ~~the~~ Pakeha, and also needed a legal document to protect ~~the~~ ^{the} Europeans in New Zealand.

Humanitarian concerns ~~of~~ were also a large factor in signing the Treaty. In 1814, alongside Samuel Marsden, missionaries first arrived in New Zealand. Their goal was to "save" the Maori people, first by civilisation and then conversion. The CMS (Church Missionary Society) of the Anglican Church ~~was~~ had rapidly developed in the nineteenth century. ~~and~~ ~~at~~ Respected, well-educated members of the CMS were pressuring the ~~the~~ Crown to acknowledge responsibility of the detrimental effects Pakeha arrival had on Maori. Their views were unable to be ignored, as the CMS ~~had~~ ^{held} great influence at the time. The intentions of the CMS were to abolish slavery, however slowly became concerned ~~at~~ ^{about} the mistreatment of Aborigines. Samuel Marsden and other missionaries ~~continued~~ continued to send reports on the effect Pakeha had on Maori ~~in~~ in the 1820's.

In 1837, a committee of the House of Commons ~~was~~ was appointed to investigate ~~the~~ these reports. It was concluded that the sales of land should be controlled by the ~~Government~~ Crown, ~~the~~ regulation on the sales of alcohol needed to be made and a protector for the Aborigines needed to be appointed. The Aborigines Protection Society soon took place and helped to reduce mistreatment and disorder in New Zealand. The Crown thought that they as "native" ~~people~~ and civilised people needed to take on the role of ~~civilised~~ ^(saving) the "savage" and "uncivilised" nations. Due to humanitarian concerns and the pressure from missionaries, the Crown had decided that the Treaty of Waitangi would ~~definitely~~ reduce the ~~disorder~~ disorder in New Zealand.

Due to all these factors, the Treaty was ~~initially~~ ^{over} signed by 500 Maori Chiefs, ~~however~~ however this ^{changed} people's lives consequently over an extended period of time //.

The ~~lower~~ increase of British control was a significant effect on ~~the~~ Pakeha and Maori. After the Treaty, ~~the~~ the Crown ~~was~~ had thought they had secured legal dominance over New Zealand and New Zealand's resources. In 1840, there were 2,000 Europeans and

10,000 Maori. By 1901, the population of New Zealand grew to an approximation of 770,000 and 95% of the population was European. This great increase of ~~the~~ ^{European} population inevitably led to British dominance in ~~the~~ ~~land~~ resources and culture. ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~. ~~The~~ Crown were in need of ~~land~~ ^{land} and it was not long before ~~the~~ Pakeha were aggressively 'purchasing' land from Maori. Conflict often ~~arose~~ ^{arose}, as the ideas ~~and~~ ~~of~~ and understandings of the treaty did not collate between the two races. The Crown believed ~~that~~ that only 'natively-used' land were ~~the~~ available for ~~purchase~~ ^{purchase} and all unoccupied 'wasteland' were available for use; however, the Maori ~~believe~~ believed that 'wasteland' were also available for purchase and needed to be traded ~~to~~ ^{or} bought. By ~~the~~ 1939, Maori only owned 5% of land. ~~The~~ Chief Nopera at the signing of the treaty said "The shadow of the land belongs to the Queen, however the substance stays with us." This displays the misunderstandings caused by the ~~the~~ Treaty, however the Maori were unable to ~~ebb~~ ^{ebb} ~~the~~ the flow of settlers. Dominance in population and also land allowed the increase of British control, as they now had legal documents ~~to~~ to allow dominance ~~of~~ over resources. This changed many settlers' lives as they were able to escape

poverty and over population through immigration, however ~~the majority of~~ ^{the majority of} Maori ~~lands~~ ^{land} were aggressively taken from Maori, ~~not~~ affecting their lives for ~~a~~ a period of time. The British control over New Zealand also consequently colonised Maori, ~~not~~ also affecting the majority of the population in New Zealand, even till now.

The Northern Wars were also a prominent ~~of~~ ~~the~~ consequence of the Treaty. Like many other chiefs, Nga Pahi was disgruntled about ^{Historian Claudia Orange mentions the "Maori were seriously} ~~the~~ many factors. ^{shook after they lost all fr. sover?} The aggressive land purchases, ~~settlers~~ Pakeha settling in 'wasteland', the decline of deep-sea whaling ~~not~~ also affected the regional economy and the shift in capital from Kororareka to Auckland. The shift in capital meant the ~~loss~~ ^{losing} of mana to Waitate and ~~it~~ prompted ~~in~~ the Northern Wars. Kawhiti attacked Kororareka in 1840 and defeated a small contingent of British troops, ~~manipulate~~ and ~~for~~ peace quickly escalated to fear for ~~the~~ the town. ~~the~~ In the same ~~period~~ period, Hone Heke cut down the flag staff holding the British flag ^{in order} ~~to~~ to represent his disgruntlement and hurt the British pride. ~~The~~ The staff was erected again, however this was repeated ^{more} three times until Governor Fitzroy enlisted troops to attack the

② Historian Claudia Orange mentions the "Maori were seriously shook after they lost all their sovereignty."

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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~~retaliate~~ opposing tribes. The Maori retaliated and defeated the enlisted troops once again. Fitzroy was replaced by Sir George Grey and he enlisted extensive and extreme ~~armies~~ ^{armies} to attack these ~~tribes~~ tribes. Grey also demonstrated these ~~to~~ ^{armies} for as long as he needed, marking European dominance in power. The Maori armies however, ~~were~~ ^{were} only ~~part~~ ^{part}-time and were unable to continuously stand on battlegrounds, as they had other ~~tribal~~ ^{tribal} duties. This ~~affected the tribes and~~ ~~also~~ marked the significance in power for the Europeans. This therefore also allowed colonisation of Maori through fear and affected many ~~people~~ ^{tribes} through a period of time.

The Kaitiaki, Maori King Movement, was also an ~~important~~ ~~and~~ consequence affecting many ~~Maori~~ Maori, after the signing of the Treaty. ~~When~~ When the ~~ideas~~ of Europeans and Maori ideas of the Treaty did not collate, the expectations ~~between~~ ^{but a} difference ~~between~~ between the two races continued. Maori chiefs were disrespected, Maori women debauched, alcohol trade were often ~~disast~~ catastrophic. Maori lands were being ~~taken~~ ^{'purchased'} ~~away~~ ^{forcibly} and ~~A~~ ^{they} realised they ~~were~~ were losing influence ~~and~~ over their own affairs. In 1858, the

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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European population ~~of 59,000~~ reached 59,000 and exceeded the Maori population for the first time by ~~2,000~~. ~~The Maori population~~ ^{was sparked,} the Maori King Movement, which became known as the Kīngitanga. In 1858, Potatau te Wheroiwhero was appointed to rule as the Kīngitanga. ~~The~~ ^{the} goal was not to oppose ~~Maori~~ ^{Europeans} ~~but~~ or the Crown, but to stand on equal grounds ~~and~~ with the Pakeha and rule their lands under their mana. ~~Historian~~ ^{Historian} James Belich mentions "It was not a declaration of independence, nor did it add any territory to the Maori sphere. It merely sought to unite pre-existing polities." However, he also mentions the mark of significance Kīngitanga had as it "raised profile ~~from~~ ^{but accepted it} from a level where the Europeans disliked ~~it~~ to a level where to some, it was completely unacceptable." The Kīngitanga acknowledged and promoted the Maori people's rights and protected ~~the~~ ^{the} aborigines. It ~~had~~ ^{was a} significant consequence as it ~~resulted in~~ ^{effected} the Maori's lives and the Maori King Movement ~~continues~~ continues to protect the Maori today.

In conclusion, ^{factors} ~~factors~~ such as ~~the~~ Humanitarian concerns, lawlessness of Europeans and

Increase in ~~British~~ ^{Pakeha and Maori} contact allowed the causation of a significant historical event, ^{the signing of the} Treaty of Waitangi. However, ~~the~~ inevitable consequences followed as the event changed many people's lives through the ~~the~~ increase of British control ~~the~~ the Northern Wars and the Kaitiaki over an extended period of time, some of which continue to affect New Zealand today.

91438 Annotated Exemplar 2016

High Merit – 06

This response is typical of many solid Merit level scripts. An argument is signaled in the introduction of this essay, and [largely] sustained throughout the whole of the essay.

A wide range of detailed evidence is provided, and a relatively detailed solid argument is advanced. Topic sentences throughout the essay are used to signal argument and this is sustained throughout the response.

A wide range of both short and longer-term causal factors are addressed in this essay. The first half of the response is markedly stronger than the second half. The essay then becomes somewhat limited, in that the consequences of the historical event: the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, are essentially restricted to events around the Kingitanga of the 1850s, with only a limited reference to 20th Century consequences. Overall, an in-depth analysis, hence 06 is the most appropriate grade.