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91439



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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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## Level 3 History, 2016

### 91439 Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it

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

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Analyse, in depth, a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Comprehensively analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.

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**

**5**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

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

Write your chosen historical trend 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 important forces that impacted on a significant historical trend, and the extent to which change and continuity were reflected in people's lives.**

**Historical trend:** \_\_\_\_\_

Begin your essay here:

The historical trend of the British migrating to New Zealand in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is influenced by key push and pull forces. These include social, political and economical forces. Continuity and change were reflected in the lives of the Pakeha and Maori during this time period. Especially Maori during the time period of when Maori marginalisation occurred.

Socio-economic conditions is the most significant push force that helped lead to British migrating in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Labourers & some of the lower class were suffering, earning 9-10 shillings a week when the average family expenditure requirements were 13 shillings and 9 pennies to survive. Events such as the Agricultural Depression (1850-1860) and the Hungry Forties (1840-1850) put even more pressure on the lower classes. House conditions became cramped, disease spread, crime rates increased, all because the labourers were suffocating under the pressure. Food sources became limited, meaning prices went up, this led to starvation levels rising & unemployment rates increasing. The socio-economic conditions in Britain revolved around a strict political system which lead to political disenfranchisement.

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This mean that most of the ~~wealthy~~ people in high up positions in the government were wealthy. Therefore they passed laws such as the Corn law (1815) and the game law (1816) in favor of them. Laws like these helped keep the wealthy rich and the lower middle class suffering. The Corn law in 1815 banned the import of cheap corn, this hindered farmers and food prices therefore adding to the pressure of the labourers & lower class. The Game law in 1816 meant that it was illegal to hunt small animals such as rabbits, then it led to no hunting at all with food prices so high, this became a huge issue. Families relied on hunting to feed themselves. The law also included the fact that police could enter their home without a search warrant to make sure they were obeying the law. Starvation rates increased, peoples homes were being invaded, there was no hope for land ownership for the lower end of society. People needed a change, they sought for opportunity and a better life. The conditions were so bad that it was the most significant push force. To get & get people out of Britain & provide them with a better life & opportunity in NZ.

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② Migration Schemes is the most significant

pull force that pulled people to New Zealand. In 1960-1970 the New Zealand Government & the provincial government decided on a migration scheme that would attract people to NZ. The government decided on subsidised fares, this meant that they would pay the travel costs of those who met their specific requirements. They were looking for the "right sort" this included young women & men, labourers, skilled men, farmers etc. Historian James Belich convincingly argues that New Zealand used "bait" such as propaganda: telling people about the opportunities in NZ, land ownership & the promise of social mobility to lure people to NZ. While James Belich makes a fair point another historian Miles Fairborn agrees with Belich but also argues that New Zealand's "natural abundance" such as the climate, soil and land was the 'real' attraction to the migrants. In 1874 43,969 migrants arrived in New Zealand, 31,747 of those being 'assisted migrants' from the NZ's govt subsidised fares. There was a huge call out (through propaganda) for 'young single mobile men' to come work at the huge Otago Gold mine in 1860. This Gold Rush attracted ~~hundreds~~ thousands of men to the mine as they all thought the mine would make them rich overnight.

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This was the most significant pull force for the British because New Zealand itself and subsidised fares created opportunities and a change for those who were suffering in Britain.

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- ③ British migrating to New Zealand in the 19<sup>th</sup> century created a huge impact of change to people's lives. Firstly New Zealand became a younger generation, with the average male being 15-25 yrs and female 0-14 years. Because migration schemes targeted the "right sort" a lot of younger people migrated in hope for a better life, making New Zealand's population as a whole, a younger generation. Specifically talking about Pakeha & the British, in 1964 there was a huge gender imbalance in the South Island; Otago due to the Gold Rush in 1860 that called upon young, single, mobile men. The gender imbalance was so unequal that there were only 18 females to every 100 males. Historian Miles Fairborn argues that men in Otago became "atomised" and "lacked the social glue" that females provided. He believed that men became lonely which led to violence. While Fairborn's theory is reasonable, & historian Jack Phillips argues more convincingly the idea of "mateship".

because there was a lack of females, it brought the male community closer together. For instance males went to the pub often & bonded over beer and sport bringing the community closer together forming "mate-ships" with each other. Historian James Belich also helps in proving this theory by pointing out the fact that "there weren't that many gun fights for a community that had and were surrounded by a lot of guns". Because of the imbalance 8000 women were recruited to Otago, this was an ~~obvious~~ obvious change to their lives. Historian Eric Olsen made ~~a~~ statement about how "Women only recruited to get away from the gender inequality in Britain and how they only wanted to ~~recruit~~ recruit because their chances of getting married were a lot higher in NZ." He ~~makes~~ <sup>makes</sup> a valid point here, but historian Charlotte MacDonald argues more convincingly that "Like men, women came to get ahead. They came to leave the struggles & hardships of England". Another important change that was reflected in people's lives today is the change in ethnicity. In 1880 at least 90% of the population was British, Scottish or Irish with some Germans in Nelson and some French in Akaroa. This was a huge change compared to when

As many got married

the Maori dominated most of the population in the early 1840s.

④ Maori marginalisation as James Belich states the Maori were "swamped". Originally the Maori thought the British migrants were a positive change for the environment and community. Maori were supplying the towns and people with food and supplies in exchange for things that they had never had before. Originally the migrants were a positive impact because Maori were benefitting from them being here. Little did they know that the Crown was planning on turning New Zealand into a "better Britain". In 1963 the Native Land Act was introduced, this meant that community ownership of land changed to private ownership. Maori "were not pleased by this and many sought help from the Treaty of Waitangi. One Maori parliament leader stated "I believe this will be the downfall of the native race" and it was. The crown then purchased 7.5 million acres of land out of the 29.6 million in the North Island, purchasing more every year. Maori were being surrounded by a "sea of Britishness" they were being slowly driven out of their homes and not long later their land. In 1900 New Zealand had a population of 750,000, & only

45,000 of those people were Maori. This is an enormous change compared to when the Maori dominated NZ in the early 1840s. As the Maori were slowly being forced out, the Pakeha began to adopt the British values and culture. New Zealand had the British political system, Education, Justice system etc. NZ was slowly becoming the "better Britain". Tariana Tuia, a Maori political leader, once stated that "Maori institutions such as education, healthcare and crime can all be linked back to the colonisation expense". This shows how continuity is reflected in people's lives as today Maori are still affected by the experience that their ancestors, community and culture had to go through. Because Maori were "swamped" by the British, it led to a lot of them dying & being wiped out, which still reflects on the lives of Maori today as the Maori population continues to fall, not be as strong as the Pakeha race.

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Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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4.5) Waikato & Auckland were having to deal with the Waikato wars.

The New Zealand historical trend of the British migrating to New Zealand in the 19th century is influenced by a key push force of the socio-economic conditions and a key pull force: which was migration schemes. The migrating migration impacted a lot of people's lives, creating a change of New Zealand's gender, age and ethnicity as a whole, also impacting Pakeha's lives. Most importantly, the change of Maori's lives through the impact of Maori marginalisation. The continuity is still reflected in people's lives today. Even though this happened in the 19th century, the continuity is still reflected in people's lives today.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

paragraph 1: The Golden Ages of Agriculture (1860-1870) meant the land the wealthy owned produced more crop, labourers worked harder.. and although the wealthy was getting more rich, labourers wages did not change.

paragraph 4.5: New Zealand has still adopted some of the british ways today.

## AS 91439 Exemplar Scripts

Topic	Grade	Comment
Colonisation of NZ	<b>M5</b>	Analysis in depth. Attempts prioritisation of forces (socio-economic and political conditions in Britain, prospect of starvation, political dis-enfranchisement, no hope of land ownership, migration schemes and propaganda about opportunities). Changes prioritized to some extent (demographic changes, marginalization of Maori). Detailed supporting evidence, historiography and a reference to continuity. Lacks genuine evaluation and persuasiveness.