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91439



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 3 History, 2017

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

9.30 a.m. Friday 24 November 2017
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.

Achievement

TOTAL

04

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Begin your essay here:

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British Colonialism is well known by many as a historical trend where the British established colonies on lands all around the world. It was particularly prevalent in Jamestown, Virginia, India, and Australia, and was influenced by forces such as economics, demographics and ideology. British Colonialism reflected change in the lives of many, including the settlers, indigenous peoples of the colonized lands, and those who were taken from their homes to aid in the expansion of the colonies who had very little to say on the entire matter.

In North America, one of the most well known sites of colonization, the establishment of the colony in Jamestown, Virginia, was influenced most largely by the economic force of mercantilism. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote about ~~a~~ world trade that "whoever controls the sea controls the trade, whoever controls the trade controls the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." Britain, during the 1600s, was economically very powerful - however, the country was lacking in natural resources. ~~It~~ It was believed that the more natural resources a country possessed, the greater their exports would be and thus their economy would grow strong; this being the main idea of mercantilism. The British had previously attempted to settle in North America, though the colony mysteriously disappeared ~~a few~~ within a few years. ~~In the early 1600s, when the~~ The colony was established in the early 1600s, and started out very roughly - its early migrants falling ill or refusing to work as they had expected more out of the land than they ~~ended~~ ended up

economic / social

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with, after migrating to seek freedoms of ~~etc.~~

It was later, ~~in when~~ the colony began expanding after the settlers discovered and set up a trade in tobacco. ~~that~~ The force influencing the expansion was different, however; it was an ideology known as "manifest destiny," ~~it~~ ^{and} was widely believed by settlers that ~~the~~ it was fated for the British colony to expand coast to coast in North America. This ~~created~~ was broadened by mass migration from Britain and further establishment of farms and building ~~to~~ of houses - all while ~~an~~ efforts to push back the indigenous Native Americans were taking place. ~~This influenced the trend by~~ At the same time, the Spanish and French were also making attempts at colonizing North America - however the latter's efforts were quashed by the fact that their ship technology was less advanced than what the British were using. This gave Britain the upper hand in this geopolitical spat ~~between themselves and their rivals in~~ ^{from} other regions of Europe, and allowed for them to colonize more ~~placed~~ places at a faster rate, thus ~~influencing~~ ^{further} the trend by force of rationalism and economic force of advanced ship technology.

In India, the force influencing the trend was economics. In the 1600s, India was seen as a powerhouse for wealth, social development and academic prowess; ~~and~~ an ideal in which Britain would grow to envy. There was also the appeal of the spice trade, and the fact that India ~~produced~~ contributed millions of dollars ~~to the~~ in GDP per year, that was extremely attractive to ~~the~~ British merchants and economists. Because of

this, the Queen chartered the establishment of the East India Company and sent them to India to gain a share in the spice trade - as well as trade in commodities ~~at~~ such as silk, cotton, indigo dye and ink. Through the Queen's charter, they were also given ~~the~~ military powers should they be required to use force at any time. This influenced the trend as it was ~~not common for~~ originally not an attempt at colonisation, though the EIC would eventually grow into a state power as opposed to its original purpose as a corporate entity. This led to the expansion of the EIC, into what would turn into total rule over India in the British Raj. ~~Originally~~ ^{Initially}, the India was led by the Mughal Empire, under a man named Akbar, though it was already weakening at the time in which the East India Company was gaining power. This was a massive influence on the trend, as ~~the~~ the population of India in comparison ~~to~~ the EIC was extremely overwhelming and thus should have not been possible for such a small company to gain such vast power over a country greater than the power of their own, and shows the advantage that the power of the Queen's charter ~~the~~ played a very large part in the methods in which the British found ways to climb their way into power.

In Australia, the force that influenced its establishment was ~~ideology~~ demographics and ideology of Terra nullius. In the late 1700s, ~~to early~~ Britain lost its American colonies after they declared independence as the United States of America. This resulted in British prisons overpopulating, and with their colonies in the America lost, there was nowhere to send them. When

Australia was proposed as a territory fit for colonization, it was seen as a Terra nullius - a land laying bare, completely unoccupied. ~~that led to~~ Because the prisons were bursting and ~~the~~ Australia having been known to Britain as Terra Nullius, they ~~then~~ decided the land be fit for housing a penal colony - where they would send their convicts to serve jail time so that their prison populations ~~not~~ would decrease back home in Britain. Like with India, it was not the intention of the settlers to grasp total control over initial the territory, ~~initially though it was~~ however it was during the expansion of the Australian colony that the intention became much more economically driven. After the convicts had finished serving their sentences, they were free to settle on unoccupied land and begin their lives anew - however, this was ~~slightly~~ hindered by the Blue Mountains that stood in their way. Expansion began at an almost exponential rate when a secure path was found over the mountains, ~~and~~ as ~~fast~~ the amount of land compared to before was extremely vast, ~~thus~~ and there was no lack of willing emigrants from Britain - though the penal colony remained; growing from an initial population of 170 to over 190,000 in the early 1800s.

The trend of British Colonialism had many ~~effects~~ positive effects for settlers. ~~as~~ In North America, ~~the men went~~ many settlers immigrated to escape unfortunate social or financial situations. ~~This~~ ~~can be~~ ~~attributed~~ attributed to the fact that North America was

Jamestown

portrayed as a cornucopia of natural resources. Though despite the amount of people making the trip to North America, it was ~~still~~ almost a failing colony until ~~the~~ tobacco farming ~~to~~ became prevalent. ~~The fate of the colony began~~ For merchants, or those who could afford the trip were promised "50 acres of land, and fifty more for each servant he ~~should~~ may bring," as recorded by historians Tindall and Shi. ~~That~~ Similarly, in Australia, the promise of acres upon acres of unsettled land was appealing to those living time in the penal colonies as well as emigrants from Britain. India did not see the same rapid expansion or land grab as observed in Jamestown or Australia - however, there were ~~for~~ several villages established where settlers working as part of the EIC would live. In the case ~~off~~ of all three countries / territories, financial gain and personal freedom were all found by settlers in the colonies.

However, the benefits enjoyed by the settlers came at the expense of the indigenous populations of the colonized lands - ~~the only~~ North America and Australia particularly. ~~Because~~ Because the expansion of land required for settlers to drive out indigenous peoples, there were many instances where ~~was~~ warfare would break out as a result of land disputes between tribes and settlers. This led to what can be considered genocide of the Native Americans and of ~~the~~ Aborigines. Native Americans were forced onto reservations of land too small for them to survive comfortably on, and riddled with diseases ~~that~~ spread from blankets given to them by the settlers. Aborigines were forced to assimilate into the culture of the settlers, and forcibly

married off & bred out so as to ~~we~~ erase their genealogy and heritage. ~~Both in~~ In the cases of both Native Americans and Australian Aborigines ~~that~~ resulted in death and in loss of ~~the~~ culture, ~~and~~ of which can still be felt today by Native American / Aboriginal descendants in present day. India did not experience the same killing and loss of culture that was felt in mass North America and Australia - though the ~~the~~ departure of the British had very negative impacts on India's economy as they had exploited the country's natural resources to the point where ~~India~~ it was difficult for India to continue without the EIC in place. In spite of that, there was a slight shift in culture as English became a widely used language nationwide and a portmanteau 'Anglo-Indian' culture arose ~~from~~ from the offspring of ~~Indian men who had~~ English men who had taken Indian wives, and thus having been exposed to the two different cultures ~~these~~ choose to take English names and practice Christianity.

Another change reflected in the lives of people as a result of British colonialism ~~was~~ was slavery ~~As~~ - particularly in North America. As many of the owners of the farms in Jamestown and, eventually the expanding colonies and settlements, ~~slaves were taken~~ people (men, women and children) were taken from their homes in Africa and shipped to North America to work as slaves on tobacco, and eventually, cotton farms. This continued for ^{hundreds of} many years - even after America declared its independence - until President Abraham Lincoln ratified their

liberation under the ~~the~~ law in 1865.

The effects and impacts of British colonialism were different for all involved, with different forces involved, but it is not an isolated incident in history; colonialism can be seen in land wars, in territorial disputes regarding the sky and sea; and in the worse-case scenario, events such as the holocaust where the interests of few became the interests of many, and ~~the number of~~ leading to the ugliest wars the world has ever fought. ~~the~~ The forces that influenced ~~it~~ colonisation may be different across its different faces and cases, but fundamentally, there is no manifestation of such trend in which all sides end up satisfied with the outcome.

Achieved Exemplar

Topic	Grade	Comment
British Colonialism	A4	Generalised analysis. Explanation of wide-ranging forces (mercantilism, nationalism, technology, economics, military power, demographics and ideology) in the contexts of America, India and Australia linked to the trend. Changes (settlers and indigenous peoples and slavery) examined and explained, but not evaluated. Relevant supporting evidence.