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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.

Excellence

TOTAL

08

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Begin your essay here:

There were many forces that contributed to the acquisition of substantive sovereignty in New Zealand and each force had a unique effect on how it was acquired. Mass migration from Britain allowed there to be a significant number of settlers in New Zealand which in turn allowed other forces such as legislative influence and war to ^{help Britain} exert influence over New Zealand and establish substantive sovereignty. Many historians have debated the means and motives for gaining substantive sovereignty over the 177 years and as a result there is much historiography of the event.

¹³ Migration The most significant force in the establishment of ~~the~~ substantive sovereignty in New Zealand for a plethora of reasons however two of the most consequential are having the population majority and having a ^{majority} number of land owners. Britain's rigid social structure and expensive land was resented by many of the middle & working class Britains, and New Zealand was seen as a place for a fresh start and cheap land. New Zealand was set up to be a democracy and the 1852 constitution was written to represent the majority despite Maori still having the ~~majority of the population~~ ^{it} at the time. This would soon change as the settler population increased exponentially. In 1840, the settler population was just 2000 and by 1860 it had increased to 80,000, by 1881 the settler population was 470,000. British and European populations had surpassed that of Maori in New Zealand by 1857 and this paired with New Zealand's democratic system was a key force in the establishment of substantive sovereignty. While early historians such as Sinclair believe the migration was caused by settlers' ^{misfortunate} having humanitarian motives this is strongly argued by historians such as Miller and Turnbull who believe settlers were spurred on by self interest and ^{against} the affordable land. ~~This is seen~~ Miller and Turnbull's claims are supported by the vast quantities at which land was purchased by the huge settler population. Ranginui Walker believed that the acquisition of land by the settlers was important to

gaining substantive sovereignty saying "land was a means by which nominal sovereignty under the treaty could be converted into substantive sovereignty." Re Walkers quote is meant to be demonstrate that if you have the majority of the population and a majority of the land, you have a majority of power and influence. This was key in New Zealand and migration remains the most important force in establishing substantive sovereignty for the British due to the economic and social power it entailed under New Zealand's democratic system.

The early years of colonization was littered with conflict and war was a substantial force in gaining substantive sovereignty. War was such a force due to its ability to quash rebellions, confiscate land, legitimize claims to sovereignty and also to demonstrate power. One of the most significant "rebellions" was that of the Kingitanga movement in the Waikato that brought many tribes in the region under one centralized government. This was a direct threat to British sovereignty as they were as close to a legitimate, ^{thing} ~~representative~~ form of government that had challenged Britains governance. The government lead by Governor Grey had labelled them as 'rebels' and despite the Kingitanga movement having the combined force of many tribes, their 2000 part time Kingite warriors ^{were} ~~was~~ completely defeated by the 17000 soldiers ~~force~~ Grey had at his disposal. Many ^{historians} ~~people~~ have varying opinions about Grey's motives for declaring war with earlier historians believing that Grey was attempting to obtain universal law and order, revisionist historians believing that it was an attempt to grab the 470'000ha of land ~~the~~ Grey confiscated in the Waikato Basin and post-revisionist historians believing it was a mix of public pressure and an attempt to establish substantive sovereignty. Post-revisionist historian Brian Manning said "the conflicts of the 1860's were fought about ^{because after} 20 years of fear and mistrust, a small anxious white community wanted to force the issue over who would lead and who would live under the terms ~~surrender~~." The idea that land was merely a small facet ^{or} ~~in~~ a far greater want for ~~the~~ sovereignty was the reason post-revisionist historians

Want the conflicts to be known as the 'New Zealand wars' as opposed to the 'Land wars'. War was an important force in gaining substantive sovereignty as it established ^{the settlers population} Britain as the most powerful ~~state~~ and ^{war also} legitimized Grey's claim to leadership over the whole of New Zealand. The confiscation of land in the Waikato Basin not only weakened the tribes in the region but also helped spread the influence regions over which the British had substantive sovereignty not just nominal sovereignty, in the case of the Waikato wars. This was made possible through rapid migration by British settlers who provided the force and the motive for asserting authority.

Legislative and political influences were a major force in gaining substantive sovereignty as ~~the~~ policy could be implemented that strengthened the Pakeha position in New Zealand and mitigated that of Maori. The bed rock of the country was the 1852 constitution and it was written by predominantly white people with very little ^{Maori} consultation. This only worsened as the population became increasingly white and Maori began to be forced to acknowledge British authority or live in seclusion in their tribes. The New Zealand land act of 1863 forcibly changed the dynamic of Maori's communal land ownerships by legislating land to be held in up to 10 titles and the New Zealand settlements act of 1865 saw 1,200,000ha or 4.4% of New Zealand's land mass confiscated by the Government to punish "those in an open rebellion against Her Majesty's authority." While Grey justified the former act by saying that it was "to keep ensure permanent protection and security", revisionist historian Henry Sewell believes the acts were to "bring the great bulk of lands within the Northern Island ~~was~~ within the reach of colonization." The Maori people had very little say in the policy that would have significant and adverse ~~on~~ affects on their lives. These policies once again stretched the ~~influence~~ area over which the British had substantive sovereignty but through political and legislative decision making. The Maori people were allocated some ~~representation~~ representation through the 'Maori representation Act' however it was only 4 seats.

in government, well short of the 15 seats that would have adequately represented the population mix. Ranginui Walker argued that the act was tokenistic and did very little to lessen the plight of Maori in New Zealand. The lack of Maori representation in New Zealand politics of the 19th century meant there were minimal legal challenges to Britain's^{British representatives} sovereignty. As a result, the settlers became and remained the most dominant political force in New Zealand and policy only solidified their substantive sovereignty. ~~in New Zealand~~. Political and legal factors were such a significant force due in part to the migration that allowed Pakeha to have an overwhelming population majority.

Then the issues of migration, war and politics allowed substantive sovereignty to be installed in New Zealand and they all have had effects on New Zealand in different ways. Gaining substantive sovereignty had numerous ways in which it changed Maori and Pakeha like alike in New Zealand. Society, politics and economics all ~~they~~ were affected by the acquisition and solidification of ~~some~~ British sovereignty in New Zealand.

Society went through great change following substantive sovereignty in New Zealand as the settler population began to mould New Zealand into a utopia. The push factors that brought the British from their mother land to New Zealand would become the opposite of what New Zealand stood for. The rigid social structure of 19th century Britain would be the motives behind New Zealand to become a meritocracy where anyone could succeed ~~to~~ no matter family background or occupation. This was a change for Pakeha and Maori alike as the Pakeha could have more social flexibility and the inter-dependant dynamic of tribes ~~would be~~ meant the new system of personal responsibility and social standings. ~~Hardship~~ was foreign to many Maori. New Zealand became the "little Britain" of the Pacific" and as the British culture flourished in New Zealand, the Maori culture began to

be neglected. A government-issued report on New Zealand history concluded "assimilation was the dominant policy and the accompanying practices of marshallism and mass culturalism was seen as appropriate and right for New Zealand." The main language of New Zealand became English and slowly many Maori people have lost connection with their language. While many historians now see the loss of "the Maori culture, post-Revisionist historian David Keenan accounts how the Pakeha viewed it at the time saying substantive sovereignty offered Maori "a complete new set of circumstances - a revolution itself - that must of necessity displace ~~but~~ barbarism and bring civilization." The culture and society in New Zealand meant life eased for the Pakeha and they continued to participate and dictate social norms however many Maori of the time got a culture shock and could not function in a vastly changed New Zealand. New Zealand was considered as "the land of milk and honey" however it was not the case for many of the indigenous people. All of the changes that were made were a direct consequence of the British gaining substantive sovereignty and being ~~there~~ the main group in power.

~~There~~ Politics changed greatly following the establishment of substantive sovereignty as the government could begin to focus on governing as opposed to gaining authority. Following the abolition of provincial governments in 1876, the government took the shape of a two tiered system with the House of Representatives and the legislative council making up the government. With the government now centralized, policies could be put in place ~~on a far more consistent~~ in a way that means New Zealand's natural features and man power were utilized effectively. A significant example of this is the Department of Agriculture in 1891. ~~The significant~~ A department like this would never have been able to function prior to the acquisition of substantive sovereignty however following it, the department set up one of the most crucial economic sectors New Zealand has. The department of Agriculture offered ^{land} subsidies and trainings for those looking to go into

the agriculture sector. This was important as it served as a means of food supply and also for trade within New Zealand boosting the local economies of many regions. ^{Disregard} [To many Pakeha this changed how they interacted with Maori as the ~~mutual~~ mutual reliance they once shared was gone. Early settlers relied on Maori to provide food and in return Maori got muskets, blankets and shells like literacy and the use of advance tools.] ^{Disregard} The government centralizing and being able to dictate the economy on a great scale was a significant change for Maori would had previously lived in small tribes that had a hunter-gatherer dynamic. The government helped ~~Pakeha~~ settlers the majority of the time and Maori did not often reap the benefits of government intervention. This inability to profit from the centralized government meant Maori often returned to their conventional way of living. Nearly 90-98% of Maori still lived in tribes as late as the 1900's and historian King believed "there was 2 New Zealand's" one which had ~~township~~ a Pakeha one which consisted of modern townships with and satellite farms with access to amenities and the other, a ~~the~~ rural Maori one which acknowledged the sovereignty of New Zealand but interacted very little with government. Because of this there is an argument that politically ^{in Maori like} substantive sovereignty ~~had~~ was the conduit for very little change, however they had been stripped of land and much *honga* thus the trade that ~~was~~ with Pakeha that was nullified by government intervention would have been very important. The political system greatly benefited the settlers (due in part to the origins of the welfare state) and as a result it increased the divide between Maori and Pakeha.

The economy greatly changed as a result of substantive sovereignty and both Maori and Pakeha were affected. In the early days of Maori settler relations there was a huge amount of inter-dependence as Maori produced the majority of food and would trade with settlers. Settlers would provide

muskets, blankets & skills like literacy and the use of advanced tools. This interdependence was important as it created a symbiotic relationship where both parties benefited from the other. Following the establishment of substantive sovereignty, Pakeha became more economically independent due in part to the "landed gentry" that meant there was enough land owners and workers to supply create and supply needs. Brian Manning demonstrates how migration assisted the economy saying "the exponentially growing settler population and the ~~corresponding~~ desire for land, combined with the colonial governments determination to assert authority meant that Maori could no longer participate in the economy rather than lead it." The economic changes brought about by the establishment of substantive sovereignty benefited the Pakeha, as the "vertical slice of society" that arrived in New Zealand began to experience the consequences of our meritocracy and began to climb socially through hard work and economic prosperity. Maori however suffered as they could not compete with the production that was enabled by the settlers more advanced technology and strategies and as a result were economically isolated. Early historians viewed the Maori inability to continue to ~~control~~ run the ~~own~~ economy as it being a result of a lack of their adoption and evolution however later historians like A. H. M. Miller believe that political and social factors severely limited the impact that Maori could have on the economy.

In conclusion, the effects of substantive sovereignty has been manifested in a number of different ways. Most significantly the social, economic and political effects have had the biggest impact on Maori and Pakeha. The changes have not always been for the better and this has happened due in part to Britain having substantive sovereignty and an incentive to help their ~~expatriates~~ ex-patriates. Historian Belich believed it would have been impossible to treat 'all subjects' the same and there were many differences between how substantive sovereignty and British rule affected the Maori and Pakeha differently.

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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James Belich described this mass migration of British as "swamping" the Maori population and in turn their influence in the New Zealand democracy //

Excellence Exemplar

Topic	Grade	Comment
Substantive Sovereignty In NZ	E8	Convincing, succinct and comprehensive analysis of forces (migration coupled with NZ's democratic system, war, political legislative policy) evaluating the influence on the trend using historiography. The changes to the lives of Māori and Pākehā – socially, politically and economically – are evaluated and explained with sustained insight. There is a use of consistently comprehensive and persuasive supporting evidence that is well focused on supporting the argument.