

91234



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Level 2 History 2020

91234 Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 25 November 2020
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Examine, in depth, how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Comprehensively examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.

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 write ONE essay in 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 2–11 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.

High Achievement

TOTAL

04

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that has affected New Zealand society, using the essay question below.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use detailed supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a concise paragraph describing the historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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

ESSAY QUESTION

Examine how the social, political, and/or economic impacts of a significant historical event affected New Zealanders over time.

Historical event: _____

PLANNING

You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 4–5 pages. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your essay.

Begin your essay here:

On the 5th of August 1914, Britain and ~~it~~ by extension, its Empire, declared war on Germany. As a member of the British Empire, New Zealand was impacted by the First World War economically, socially, and politically/culturally. ↙

~~The impact~~ A social impact of the war on New Zealand was the amount of casualties. In 1914, New Zealand had a population of 1 million, and 103,000 (roughly 10% of the population) left to serve Britain in the war overseas. This resulted in 18,000 deaths and ^{a further} 50,000 non-fatal casualties. New Zealand had the highest casualty rate per capita (58%) which was second only to Serbia - however Serbia was a place of warfare and would have had many civilian casualties, whereas New Zealand was too far away for ^{any} battles to occur on its land. The emotional impact could ^{start to} be seen ~~by~~ in early 1917, when New Zealanders began protesting that the military commitment they had to Britain was too much, and too many people were dying. ^{Over} 500 civic war ^(New Zealand) memorials were built to honour the ~~soldiers~~ that fought, and less than half of them were commissioned by the government - many small villages ~~payed~~ to have memorials erected in their towns (such as the Cambridge district war memorial) which showed how widespread and how deeply important the social impact was to people. New Zealand war historian Chris Pugsley claimed that "No one was left untouched." The 18,000 deaths meant that many people were left grieving loved ones and friends, and the protesting around military commitment shows that people ~~therefore~~ were finding

it difficult to deal with the losses. The casualties also meant that the government ~~the~~ had to spend more money training new recruits to send overseas to fight.

An economic impact were the financial implications caused by the war. The government ~~the~~ spent \$9 billion on the war effort - not just training new soldiers but also investing in military weapons, ~~and~~ keeping taxpayer services going (such as healthcare), and providing pensions to those who became disabled in the war. Because of the amount of financial strain on the government, they froze wages, and because the war interrupted importation processes, the cost of living began to rise due to a large demand for a shrinking supply of products. This caused industrial disputes in the mines and the docks, because people were slowly descending into poverty. The standard of living decreased due people's inability to afford items - within a 6 year time frame around the war, the price of groceries such as milk, eggs, and honey ~~the~~ doubled, and the price of kerosene tripled, rising from \$51 in 1912 to \$149 in 1920. The ~~the~~ lasting effects of the war including ~~an~~ 35% increase in unemployment, and an economic depression in the 1930s. However New Zealand was able to recoup its economy because of a trade deal. In early 1915, Britain guaranteed it would buy all the frozen meat New Zealand could supply for the duration of the war, and after this scheme was extended to wool and dairy products, New Zealand earned close to £55 million. The debt created by the war effort resulted in a dip in the economy due to the rising cost of living and frozen wages, but Britain's trade deal helped counter that. However, the trade

deal created a new ^{level} ~~level~~ of dependence on Britain, which obstructed the development of New Zealand's national identity. \leftarrow

A political ~~new~~ impact of the war on New Zealand was ~~how~~ how it paved the way for New Zealand's national identity. In 1914, 20% of New Zealand's population had been born in Britain, ~~to~~ 80% of New Zealand's exports went there, and almost 100% of New Zealand's imports came from Britain. Britain was at the heart of New Zealand demographically, economically, and also culturally. - ~~New Zeal~~ Pakeha culture in New Zealand was founded by the British colonisers that settled in the country in the ~~early~~ ^{mid-} 19th century. ~~There~~ A new government policy introduced new trading partners (such as the United States) after the war, which meant New Zealand's ~~dependence~~ dependence became spread across several different places, and New Zealand were not solely reliant on Britain for trade, which caused a degree of separation. The establishment of the ANZAC (Australia New Zealand Arm Corps) division and the development of the nickname "Kiwis" for New Zealand soldiers during the war also separated them from Britain and helped New Zealand's international status extend beyond just being a colony of Britain. These factors boosted cultural sovereignty throughout the country, ~~which was~~ and helped unify the population. Developing a distinctly New Zealand culture and national identity promoted the political idea of becoming ^{autonomous} ~~independent~~ from Britain. In 1937, New Zealand was recognised independent from the British Empire, which was a political change caused by cultural impacts. /

The First World War was important due to the way it affected the population socially, financially, politically and culturally, and it shaped New Zealand into the country it is today by causing lasting changes that ~~developed~~ developed into today's society.

A4

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Achievement Exemplar 2020

Subject	L2 History	Standard	91234	Total score	04
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	A4	<p>The candidate identifies a relevant event and follows a conventional essay format, however does not clearly respond to the essay question. Discussion related to the impacts over time is inferred and limited.</p> <p>The candidate does identify, with historical evidence, the impacts on New Zealand at the time. The explanation does have some limitations though and the candidate needs to show greater depth in their examination of one of the impacts, in particular the effect on New Zealand society over time, to achieve a higher grade.</p>			