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91438



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 3 History 2020

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Thursday 19 November 2020
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 any 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.

Low Excellence

TOTAL

07

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that you have studied.
Your essay should be concise and well argued.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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



v.

what is a consequence

they happen, with contribution, but

ESSAY QUESTION

Causes are always clear but consequences are not.

Analyse the important causes and consequences of a significant historical event you have studied. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement above that causes are clearer than consequences?

Historical event: The Takapūneke Massacre of 1830

C.P.V. ✓	mana utu → meriam Webster essential etc
Tracked ✓ Pop	Kai Tahu monopāhū Stewart tuāmanu musket hāle pāu tāwha "into the colonial era"
K.H. ✓ Pop	stom Consequence satisfaction received for injuries
Taka ✓	T.M.H. untouched
Kai Tahu	Pop Language change knives TOU Changed maori practices changed dynamic of mi āhurea
TOU	British horror injury Repercussions Black hole remains unclear
Physical. Pro.	Greens Point Oranui Green Vic B-to Rubbish St waiting - Pene (keep short) injust to injury

PLANNING

	Clear	Not clear
Customary principles * M U	→ tradition → traced back to prior events → K + K	
Trade KSM	→ Kai Tahu need sugar → Stewart helped frozen → market changed about	
Kai Huangā	→ countable number → quantifiable difference in KT forces	if it caused the fight.
Kai Tahu PLOT	Loss of lives Orang + Kaibona	✓ subjective answer for things like language if impacted on treaty deal.
* * T.O.W BRB	→ pointed out hole → sent people over	TOU wasn't direct consequence but future don't know (10 yrs)
Physical commemoration A. Orakare news point * most imp as drove outcome of trade. blown out of proportion by trade. KH weakened free stance but did not overtly cause * * * inevitably significant constitutional document shaped NZ society. Came about bc of this event	→ no commemorative for long time	Fishing time. Has moved → if it has been purposefully ignored → British not wants to or Mao: not wants to

THESIS "Causes are always clear, but consequences vary in clarity"

↳ ie consequences partially clear - partially subjective because outcome constantly evolving in other factors

"South Islands, Wataangi"

blown out of proportion

it is doubtful

"his victories were attributed to his possession of markets rather than his military genius"

- Stephen Owens

You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 5–6 pages. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your essay.

Begin your essay here:

The 1830 Takapūneke Massacre was a ~~war~~ ^{battle} ^{between Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Toa} ^{for iwi} founded on Māori principles but blown out of proportion by European influence and intervention. This alongside internal iwi conflict engendered the devastation that occurred at Takapūneke ^(begin Atkanou) when 600 Ngāi Tahu people were ~~slaughtered~~ ^{by Ngāti Toa}. The horrors of this event had ~~grave~~ ^{near-irreversible} consequences for Ngāi Tahu but most significantly acted as a ^{major} catalyst for the Treaty of Waitangi. The lack of commemoration of this event remains a significant failure of New Zealand society to recognise our bicultural history ~~and~~ - albeit the reason for this is unclear. For the Takapūneke Massacre causes are generally apparent and ~~undesputed~~ ^{ambiguous} but the consequences remain more ~~unclear~~ ^{extent that the massacre} in relation to them ~~directly~~ ^{influenced} their outcomes.

The customary principles of utu and mana were clear causes of the Takapūneke massacre as the event was yet another chapter in ongoing inter-tribal warfare, between Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Toa. Utu and mana were means of order and dispute in pre-European Māori society. Mana is roughly translated as "status" or "authority" and Māori would seek to increase their mana through their actions or the acts of others. Utu was the essential ethic in Māori society which acted to restore social balance and is defined by the Merriam Webster dictionary as "satisfaction ^{for injuries} received."

For the Ngāi Tahu and Ngāti Toa battles which encompass Takapūneke utu was continually pursued by both iwi and hence was an incredibly clear cause of the event. *

In 1829 Ngāti Toa rangatira (chiefs) visited a Ngāi Tahu pā in Kaiapoi called Ōmihī. ~~When~~ Four rangatira were killed in their sleep including the notable Te Pehi Kūpe.

One rangatira, Te Rauparaha, escaped. Te Rauparaha had an immense desire for utu following this attack in order to restore the mana of his iwi and the mana of his uncle (Te Pehi).

(*P) Prior to Takapūneke were two battles, The first one was at Kairakoua in 1827. At this battle a Ngāi Tahu elder named Renewaka threatened to slit ^{Ngāti Toa} Te Rauparaha's belly open with a niho mānuka (baracuda's tooth) if he returned to the South Island. This was a grave insult to Te Rauparaha's mana which drove his desire for utu.]

These two prior battles were clear causal events of Takapūneke as the two tribes continuously fought to restore social order for the insults received. It is undeniable that mana and utu were leading ~~causes~~ ^{causes} motives for the Ngāti Toa attack, as they can be traced to prior events.

The role of trade was a clear cause of the Takapūneke on three accounts; firstly for Ngāi Tahu's strength in trade, secondly for the role of Captain Stewart, and thirdly for the introduction of muskets. For 150 years prior to the Takapūneke Massacre Ngāi Tahu had accumulated wealth through trade as they had monopolistic control of pō-namu routes and mahinga kai (food gathering) sites. Te Rauparaha grew

jealous of Ngāi Tahu's strength. ~~and~~ This alongside his desire to dominate poranau trade incentivised his attack on Takapūneke, which had been established as a trading kāinga (village). This desire of Te Raukawa is one of the more disputed causes of Takapūneke by historians as it was unclear as to how much of a factor it was. ^{Ngāi Tahu's} Accustomisation to trading briggs as a result of trade lured Ngāi Tahu into a false sense of security, when Ngāti Toa arrived at Takapūneke. A "trojan horse" situation was replicated by Ngāti Toa as they convinced Captain John Stewart to transport them ^{in his brig, the Elizabeth} to Takapūneke in exchange for 50 tonnes of valuable flax fibre. This meant that Ngāi Tahu was subject to a surprise attack unlike what would have previously occurred - a fleet of traditional waka arriving. Stewart's motives were clearly economic but his hand in ^{enabling} ~~causing~~ the massacre was also clear. The surprised attack ^{enabled} ~~caused~~ by European influence blew the ^{event out} ~~proportions~~ of the ~~event~~ proposition. Finally the trading of muskets was an incredibly significant cause as it skewed the fighting ability of Ngāti Toa drastically. The Takapūneke massacre is a part of the New Zealand Musket Wars which occurred from 1800-1840, as a result of trade with European settlers. Muskets altered the dynamic of inter-tribe conflict dramatically. ~~as it meant battle could be~~ when Ngāti Toa arrived at Takapūneke Ngāi Tahu did not yet have possession of muskets which meant they were defenseless against the ^{from long range muskets} attackers with their traditional close contact taiaha and pāte weapons. The role of trade played a clear part in changing the dynamic of the battle from ~~an~~ simply a battle to a massacre and hence

it is a clear indisputable cause, which ~~affected~~ ^{increased} the magnitude of the outcome.

An influencing factor in Ngāi Tahu's devastating loss at Takapūneke is the Kai Huarua feud. The feud occurred for the ten years prior to Takapūneke and saw intense internal fighting and division amongst Ngāi Tahu. Kai Huarua means "to eat a relative" and this name was given to the feud because of the kai tangata (people eating) feasts that occurred, as relatives ate each other. At the end of this feud the population of the district had been almost annihilated and there was intense disorganisation and division in the iwi. The feud ended just prior to Takapūneke as the iwi saw the need to reunify to fight against Ngāti Toa. The loss of population and disconnection in the iwi meant Ngāi Tahu were in a weak fighting position when Ngāti Toa arrived. Although this feud influenced Ngāi Tahu's ability to fight at Takapūneke it is less clear as to whether it can be called a cause of the battle since it didn't incite Ngāti Toa's actions. Hence ^{the} causes of Takapūneke are generally clear but not always perfectly.

The most important cause of the Takapūneke massacre is the customary principles that were at play. Utu ~~were~~ drove Ngāti Toa's actions, and was simply heightened by trade. The battle would have occurred in absence of the trading influence. The Kai Huarua feud ~~was~~ ^{also} founded on utu as the feuding began once rangatira Te Mairiwhiri claimed utu on his family members for retaliating against a family member. And also because utu was the essential ethic that

the fighting was based upon, it is the most significant cause, and also the clearest.

The ~~Takapūneke Massacre~~ ^{in Takapūneke} occurred in November of 1830. Ngāti Toa arrived on the Elizabeth and under the disguise of a trading vessel welcomed the rangatira Te Maiharanui ^{of Ngāi Tahu} and his family aboard. Te Maiharanui and his family were held captive. That morning at around two am 170 Ngāti Toa warriors attacked the unfortified and undefended Kainga killing 600 people and destroying the village. Ngāti Toa returned to Kāpiti Island with 50 baskets of human flesh aboard to feast upon.

Consequences become unclear with the impact Takapūneke had on Ngāi Tahu, particularly in the longer term. Without dispute Ngāi Tahu ^(as the population dropped from 5000 to 500 people) suffered a great loss of life in this massacre. What is more disputable however is the legacy this had for Ngāi Tahu, largely owing to the fact that other factors shaped this following the battle. Two main areas of contention are the ~~the impact~~ loss of Ngāi Tahu character and their sway in matters such as the Treaty of Waitangi. Ngāi Tahu spoke a unique southern dialect which replaced the "ng" sound with a "k", so Ngāi Tahu is actually Kai Tahu. ~~As~~ In modern history the dialect has been near eliminated and it lacks prominence in ~~official documents~~ ^{important} such as the māori bible and dictionary. But ~~this near~~ ^{whether} extinction of the dialect is ~~whether~~ due to the loss of lives at the battle is unclear. Some Ngāi Tahu rangatira argue ^{rather than} it has been systematically erased through education systems which

favour the northern dialect. And so because there are other major contributing factors to the loss of language (and hence character) it is unclear whether this consequence is objectively clear or is rather subjective. Secondly, there is question as to whether the loss of population as a result of Takapūneke impacted on Ngāi Tahu's prominence in Māori politics. Takapūneke significantly diminished the mana of Ngāi Tahu and this might have impacted their ability to present to the crown as a key stakeholder when negotiating the Treaty of Waitangi. ~~It~~ It is unclear however if Ngāi Tahu had more mana ^{that they would have received} ^{considering the lack of open negotiation that ensued} a different Treaty outcome? Since Takapūneke had an effect on Ngāi Tahu which is ^{difficult to quantify} ^{the magnitude of} considering other external factors the ^{consequences} is unclear and near impossible to quantify. //

Takapūneke acted as a catalyst for the Treaty of Waitangi; albeit it is unclear if it caused it. Captain Stewart who captained the Elizabeth was the first European to intervene in an inter-tribe conflict and when the British Government heard of his actions they were horrified. Governor Ralph Darling of New South Wales put Stewart on trial as an accomplice to murder but since Ngāi Tahu were not ~~in~~ Christian they were deemed 'heathens' and denied the right to testify, letting Stewart get off unchanged. These events highlighted that New Zealand was a judicial 'black hole'. This alongside the general lawlessness in New Zealand caused the Crown to send ~~the~~ ~~MAN~~

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

missionaries and James Busby (who later co-authored the Treaty) to New Zealand. While it is clear that Takapineke caused concern and acted as a catalyst for action, it is unclear as to how influential this was compared to the general lawlessness. Ten years later the Treaty of Waitangi was drafted and signed. Takapineke ~~may have~~ ^{undeniably} catalysed British involvement ^(in New Zealand) which prior to the attack was neither "desirable or inevitable" as described by historian specialising in the Miskett Wars Ron Crosby, but it did not 'cause' the Treaty as per say and hence it is debatable ~~whether~~ ^(strictly speaking) the Treaty is actually a consequence. Modern repercussions of Takapineke remain apparent as there is dispute over the tribal line ^{of ownership} between Ngati Toa and Ngai Tahu which now falls in the Marlborough Sounds. This is disputed as the Takapineke battle altered the rangatiratanga (sovereignty) which the iwi had over the land. This has significant weighty as 100km of coastline is disputed in the matter which will determine approximately \$150 million worth of fishing rights. Since the consequences (the tribal line) remain disputed over a hundred years later they are undoubtedly unclear. Overall the Treaty of Waitangi was influenced by numerous factors ^{other} ^{than} Takapineke so it is unclear as to ~~if~~ ^{of the Treaty or simply of involvement} ^{British} Takapineke was a cause ^{since it occurred much later} ~~than~~ ~~the effects of the battle had faded.~~

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The most significant consequence of the Takapinehe massacre is undeniably the Treaty of Waitangi, as it is the single most important document in New Zealand and bicultural relationship which shapes our way of life. Even if it is unclear to what extent Takapinehe influenced the Treaty, it undeniably contributed to the catalytic action preceding it.

bay
 Takapinehe has been described by many such as ^{historian} Matthew Oliver as "the other Waitangi" due to its contribution to our bicultural society. The causes which engendered the event are undisputable as there are objective truths ~~about~~ ^{and hence it is easy to see how those caused} about them which remain sealed as a past event. The consequences however ^{Takapinehe} vary in clarity, not because they weren't connected to Takapinehe, but rather there is a less direct link ^{***} between them and the event compared to causes. This indirect relationship of consequences to events is universal as consequences occur following the event and because of this are influenced by other factors, such as British involvement also being caused by lawlessness. Despite the ambiguity of consequences they remain significant to New Zealand's bicultural society and this event should be more widespread as it holds great importance to our complex history.

*** whilst some aspects of the consequences such as victim count are clear other aspects such as language loss are unclear as the extent to which ~~Takapinehe~~ they occurred as a result of Takapinehe is indeterminate.

direct

Excellence Exemplar 2020

Subject	L3 History		Standard	91438	Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E7	<p>The Takapūneke Massacre</p> <p>The candidate provides a detailed plan that unpacks the quote.</p> <p>The candidate sets out a suitable significant event with a clear, specific time frame that allows for the scope of analysis required at Level 3.</p> <p>In the introduction, the candidate establishes the significance of this massacre and addresses the quote in the introduction. They also outline their position “... causes are generally apparent, but the consequences remain more ambiguous”. They sustain this position throughout their response.</p> <p>Three important causes are chosen, each with well-chosen, specific evidence. All are convincingly argued, with a separate paragraph provided on page 7 evaluating the importance of three causal factors relative to each other. This helps the candidate correctly answer a key part of the question, i.e. analysing the important causes.</p> <p>Three consequences are discussed with well-chosen specific evidence – arguably the third consequence could have been omitted to create a tighter answer that was more concise. The candidate draws direct links to the consequences, although they are arguing these are ambiguous in nature.</p> <p>A separate paragraph evaluating the importance of three consequences relative to each other is discussed on page 12, although it has not been developed to the same level as the causation one. This helps the candidate to correctly answer another key part of the question, i.e. analysing the important consequences.</p> <p>Overall, the student has engaged with the question with confidence, sustaining their position on the quote, although the response begins to lose its way at the conclusion.</p> <p>Historiography has been used judiciously.</p>				