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91438



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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 Merit

TOTAL

05

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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: _____

PLANNING

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

Pwanda

Begin your essay here:

The Rwandan Genocide in 1994 is a historical event that involved a mass slaughter of Tutsi and moderate Hutu citizens by the Hutu militia. This event started on the 7th of April 1994 and carried on until the 15th of July 1994. 800,000 people were killed. ~~///~~ The causes of this event is European colonialism and the death of Rwandan president Habyarimana. The consequences are the Great Lake refugee crisis and seeking justice in Rwanda. This essay will discuss whether the causes are always clear but consequences are not.

~~///~~ An important cause of the Rwandan Genocide in 1994 is colonialism. From 1885-1919, the Imperial German Empire seized Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. German officials and colonists believed that the Tutsi were racially superior to the Hutu and Twa. In 1916, ~~///~~ ^{the} British and Belgians occupied the lands, with ~~///~~ the British owning most of it and ~~///~~ entrusting Belgium with some areas. In 1945-1961, the Belgians carried on the Germans efforts of keeping the Tutsi racially superior and reinforcing this idea by putting the Tutsi in charge of the government system. In 1933, racial identity cards were introduced by the Belgium, splitting up the country into 3 main groups: Tutsi, Hutu, and Twa. 85% of Rwanda were Hutu, and they classified Tutsi by long nose, lighter eye colour than Hutu, and having more than 10 cows. Tutsi people were offered better jobs, education, and places in government which caused tension between the two main ethnic groups. Hutu people were land farmers or laborers undergoing hard physical work whereas Tutsi people had cattle and supervised Hutu workers harshly. In ~~///~~ late 1960's the ~~///~~ Rwandan government changed from ~~///~~ a Tutsi monarchy to a new "all-inclusive" Hutu led government. This caused 336,000 Tutsi people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, and 200,000 Tutsi people killed. A group from the Tutsi people seeking refuge, gathered together and formed a group called

the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) under the leadership of Paul Kagame. Colonialism is an important cause to the event ~~as~~ European colonialism created racial division and tension throughout the country. *

Another significant cause to the genocide in 1994 is the death of Habyarimana. On the 6th of April 1994, Rwandan president Habyarimana met up with the president of Burundi Ntaryamira ^{in Tanzania} to discuss about the peace agreement between Tutsi and Hutu citizens. As the plane was landing at Kigali (Capital of Rwanda) airport, two missiles were shot at the plane. This killed the two presidents, and everyone else on board. The plane crash landed nearby the presidential ~~at~~ residence, and when news of the death of the president spread a couple hours later, ~~the~~ the mass killing of Tutsi and moderate Hutu ~~started~~ by ethnic Hutu extremists began. Theories say that it could've been the RPF or Hutu government followers who opposed to negotiate with the RPF that were behind the killing of the president. With this cause, I disagree to the statement "causes are always clear but consequences are not" as this trigger cause to the genocide ~~does not show a clear reasoning to why the Hutu extremists started to a mass murder a whole ethnic group and members of their own ethnic group.~~ As the identification of who killed the president is unclear, I cannot agree to the quote saying that "causes are always clear". The death of president Habyarimana is a significant cause ^{that led to the Rwandan Genocide in 1994.} ~~that led to the Rwandan Genocide in 1994.~~

* I agree with the quote "causes are always clear but consequences are not" as European Colonialism is a clear reason to why there is racial division and ethnic tension in Rwanda.

The most significant cause to the Rwandan Genocide in 1994 is European Colonialism. If the Germans ~~and~~ and Belgians did not introduce racial division in Rwandan citizens, then there would've been no ethnic tension between the two groups, no one

would've killed the president, and no genocide happening. Although the death of president Habyarimana is the trigger cause to the event, there still ~~that~~ would be ethnic tension, and ^{most likely} ~~still~~ still would've been a genocide happening even if the plane was not shot down.

A significant consequence to the event is the Great Lake refugee crisis. More than 500,000 Rwandans fled to neighbouring countries to seek refuge. The UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) describes that this was "the largest and fastest refugee exodus in modern times". Many of the Rwandans fleeing and seeking refuge were Hutu ethnics running away from the RPF who had gained control of Rwanda by the end of the genocide. Although the refugee camps were provided by the UNHCR, they were run by the army and members of the Hutu government. This resulted in unfair treatment of the refugees. Political ~~the~~ power was used to gain power over food supplies, and withholding aid from enemies. They said they had more refugees than they actually had to get more resources so they could sell them and make money. Ex Rwanda Defense Force soldiers were given preferential treatment, and anyone who disagreed with the system or tried to go back to Rwanda were murdered. 40% of refugees ate less than 2000 calories, whereas 23% ate more than 10,000 calories per person. By the end of August 1994, 140,000 refugees returned back to Rwanda mostly on their own. Over 2 million Rwandan civilians sought refuge in 35 different refugee camps in the neighbouring countries. With this consequence, I agree with the statement "causes are always clear but consequences are not" as there is clear statistics and data of the aftermath of the genocide. The Great Lake refugee crisis is an important consequence of the Rwandan genocide in ~~1994~~ 1994.

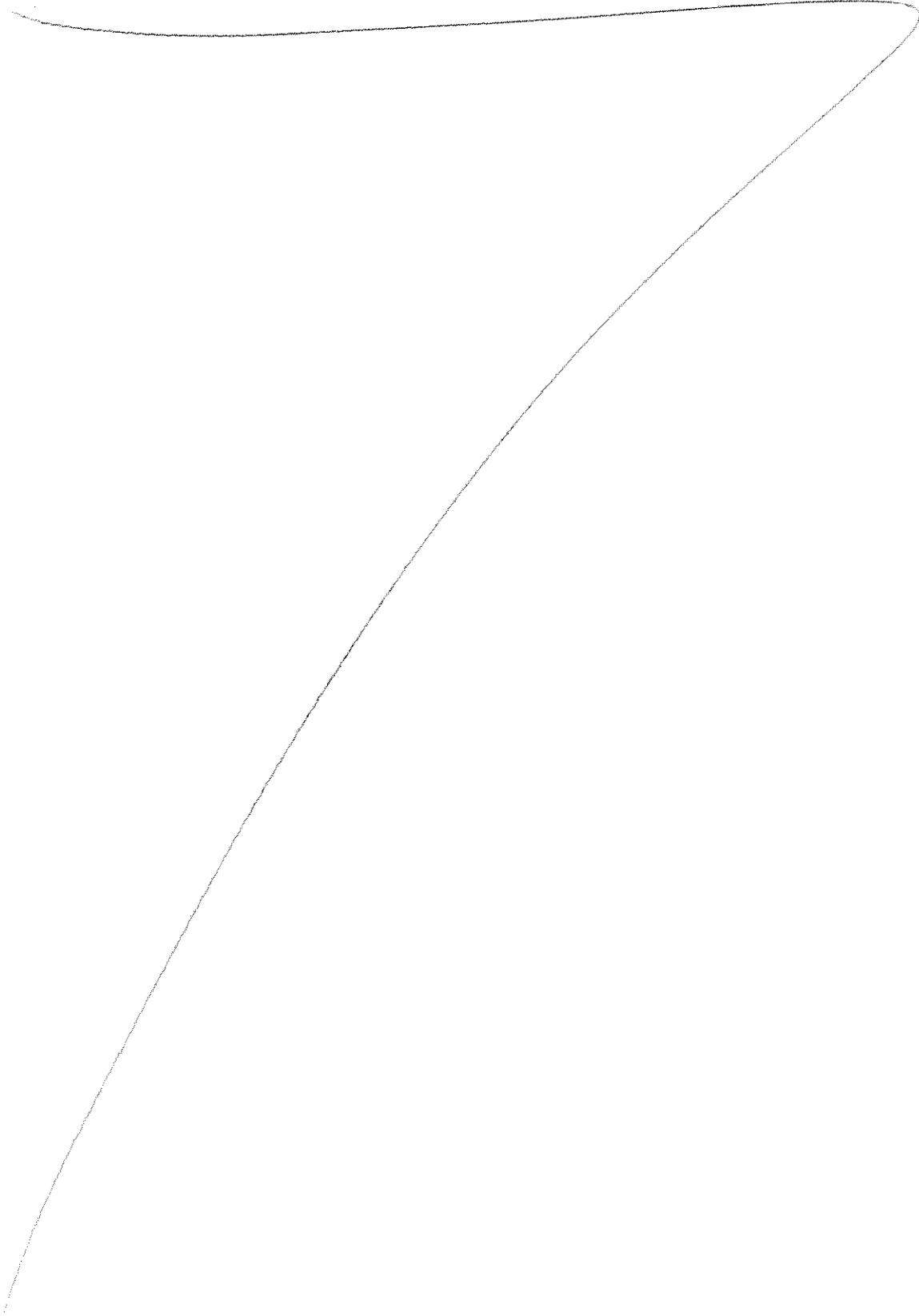
Another important consequence of the genocide is seeking justice in Rwanda. Rwanda today, is the most advanced country in Africa, ~~with~~ with Paul Kagame (leader of RPF) as president since 2000. After 2 years since the genocide occurred, the RPF put

anyone related or that took part in the genocide in jail. The rate at which they were arresting perpetrators was ~~over~~ overwhelming for the prisons across Rwanda. The 19 prisons around the country were made to hold 18,000 prisoners but during the peak in 1998, there were more than 100,000 prisoners. Amnesty International called this "inhuman, unfair, and degrading treatment". 506 out of the 750 judges were either killed or left Rwanda after the genocide, and there were only 50 lawyers left in Rwanda. This caused the courts to run very slowly with 130,000 suspects. In 2001, 'Organic Law 40/2000' was made to help run the courts and reduce pressure on the judges, prosecutors, and lawyers. The judges were publicly chosen and were 'trained'. This system was controversial with the public saying that they were puppets of the RPF. In June 2012, the Gacaca court system officially closed after hearing so much criticism, with about over 1 million cases trialled. The quote "causes are always clear but consequences are not" is ~~not~~ agreeable as I think the consequences of the genocide are quite clear. Paul Kagame's intentions to put perpetrators in jail is very clear. The ~~consequence~~ consequence, seeking justice in Rwanda is a significant consequence to the Rwandan Genocide in 1994 as this was how the RPF led government put Rwanda to how it is today.

The most significant consequence of this event is the Great Lake refugee crisis. The genocide resulted in hundreds and thousands of people to move out and seek refuge with refugee camps overloaded with the number of refugees they had. This consequence will not be forgotten by the individuals and Rwanda.

In conclusion, the Rwandan Genocide in 1994 is a historical event that consisted of a 100 day mass murder of Tutsi and moderate Hutu by the ethnic Hutu extremists. The important causes, European colonialism and the death of president Habyarimana, and the significant consequences, the Great Lake refugee crisis and seeking justice in Rwanda prove my statement that I do not agree with the quote "causes are always clear but consequences are not" as the reason to why the genocide went as clear to the

consequences of the event. //



Merit Exemplar 2020

Subject	L3 History		Standard	91438	Total score	05
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M5	<p>Rwandan Genocide (1994)</p> <p>The candidate provides a concise answer that directly answers the question and meets the key achievement criteria requirements.</p> <p>The event is well defined with a concise account provided in the introduction. The candidate identifies two causes and consequences and signifies they will address the quote through the essay.</p> <p>Important relevant causation has been chosen (European colonialism causing ethnic tension and the death of President Habyarimana as a trigger cause). These are analysed with specific detail and supporting evidence, and there is sufficient explanation of how the causal factors link to the event.</p> <p>Each cause is assessed against the quote on its individual merits, although this is done fairly simply and is unconvincing.</p> <p>A separate paragraph evaluates the two causes relative to each other to help the candidate achieve a Merit grade.</p> <p>Two relevant direct consequences are identified: the Great Lakes refugee crisis and seeking justice. The former consequence includes some well-considered evidence to support the argument that the consequence is significant. However, the second consequence is not analysed to the same convincing level.</p> <p>Each consequence is assessed against the quote on its individual merits. However, this is very simplistic, as is the separate paragraph evaluating the two consequences relative to each other.</p> <p>Overall, this is a well-structured, well-signposted, concise response that demonstrates a sound understanding of how the important causes led to the Rwandan Genocide; shows a valid understanding of two key direct significant consequences of the genocide; incorporates well-considered, accurate evidence to support arguments (although this is uneven); shows clear but simplistic prioritisation; attempts to analyse the statement for each cause and consequence on its individual merits.</p>				