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Level 3 History 2021

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

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 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.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (▨). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Excellence

08

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical trend that you have studied, using the essay question below. Your essay should be concise and well argued.

Write your chosen historical trend in the box below.

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

ESSAY QUESTION

Evaluate the forces that led to a significant historical trend.

Historical trend: The establishment of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa

PLANNING

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:

There are many influential forces that shaped the trend of the establishment of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa. Migration, Legislation and Conflict are three of these forces that each shaped the trend in different ways, such as: politically, economically and socially. The effects of these forces impacted both settler and Māori sovereignty. A clear illustration of these forces can be seen in the Taranaki region, in the Waitara dispute. In 1859, Te Teira Mānuka, a low ranking chief of Te Āti Awa descent sells a block of land to Governor Gore Browne without the consent of Wiremu Te Rangitāke, a higher ranking Rangatira that had control of the block. Despite Te Rangitāke's disapproval, the Pekapeka block was sold to the Crown and surveyor pegs were placed around the area. As a form of peaceful protest, Te Rangitāke sent Kaumātua to remove the pegs. Gore Browne felt threatened by this and declared martial law on the area. By 1860, conflict had started and the first Taranaki war began. This illustration of the Waitara dispute clearly shows the impact of each of these forces and how they have shaped the trend of the establishment of British substantive sovereignty. There is no denying that these forces played a significant role in the shaping of the trend of the establishment of British substantive sovereignty, with many New Zealand historians agreeing with this.

Migration is an important force as it both established and accelerated the trend of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa. The migration of British settlers to Aotearoa was influential to the trend as it impacted both British and Māori society. From as early as 1825, large-scale companies, such as the New Zealand Company, began organising planned migration schemes as a way to profit off of the colonisation of New Zealand. At this time, many British were struggling with the nations rigid class system as it was very hard to succeed or escape the lower and middle class. Many lower-class citizens did not own land or have any form of personal wealth. Edward Wakefield Gibbons, owner of the NZC, advertised New Zealand as a paradise, 'Little England'. New Zealand was promised to settlers with the idea that land would be readily available for them to purchase and a plethora of work opportunities. This promise encouraged many to make the move, accelerating the trend. In 1840, Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed. The second article of Te Tiriti states that only Māori were able to sell land to the Crown. After 1840, the NZC did not contribute to assisted migration as much, but the settler population was still growing. Due to the rising numbers of the settler population, there was a demand for control and order. To combat this, the 1852 New Zealand Constitution Act came into play. This act established British-style government in Aotearoa, which was exclusive to men over the age of 21 who owned, rented or leased land. This further strengthened British sovereignty and undermined Māori, as many Māori were excluded from the voting process because of the Māori whakaaro of communal responsibility of land, rather than

the British understanding of ownership. By 1860, the settler population had officially surpassed that of Māori, with a population of 80,000. This huge and continuing rise in settler numbers confirmed the Crown's need for an established government which the constitutions act provided. We can see the effects of these rising settler numbers within Waitara, Taranaki. In Waitara, there was a small settler community which heavily relied on Māori for basic resources such as food and land. With their growing settler population and tensions surrounding land sales in the area, these important resources were becoming limited. Because of their lack of food and space, much of the community were starving and contracting illnesses. This example illustrates clearly how quickly migration was impacting the trend, based on the effects on the settler population. As the agreements in the Treaty slowed down overseas companies from making any profit off of selling Māori land, new forms of assisted migration emerged. In 1870, Julius Vogel proposed to the Crown an offer that would accelerate the colonisation of New Zealand by reaching more rural, untouched areas. Vogel implemented British infrastructure, such as railways and roads, into New Zealand society to "make the purchasing of Māori land easier". The Vogel scheme significantly accelerated the trend of substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa, as it was much more of the nation was easier to access and purchase by the Crown. These forms of infrastructure also provided more work opportunities for settlers in New Zealand, further accelerating the force of migration on the trend. Although migration is a very important force in the establishment and acceleration of the trend, without other forces like legislation and conflict, this would not have happened as quickly as it did.

The implementation of legislation has had an influential impact on the trend of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa, especially regarding Māori. Legislation has been used in New Zealand to significantly undermine Māori and Māori sovereignty politically, economically and through a loss of mana and culture. In 1830, New Zealand's first legal document was signed, He Whakaputanga o te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī. Around 100 Northern chiefs signed this treaty, which confirmed Māori were sovereign over the whenua. Five years after this in 1840, Te Tiriti o Waitangi was signed. This treaty formalised the relationship between Māori and the Crown. There are many debates surrounding Te Tiriti, as the English and Māori versions differ in translation when defining sovereignty. Famous New Zealand Historian Vincent O'Malley believes that the Crown's misunderstanding of the translation was purposeful with the "Crown upholding a very narrow version of the treaty". This significantly undermines Māori sovereignty and shapes the trend, as the effects of the Crown's narrow version of the treaty has paved way for many other significant pieces of legislation. The 1852 constitution act was an important piece of legislation that accelerated the trend of British substantive sovereignty. By creating a general assembly designed for and by British settlers, Māori were ultimately excluded from contributing politically to New Zealand society. This feeling of exclusion from Māori was heavily voiced, with the Kingitanga movement being established in

1858. The Kingitanga movement heavily mirrored the monarchy and created a sense of unity for Māori across the nation. Although Māori clearly stated that the movement was not made in opposition of the Crown, but rather a call for Māori rights, the Crown viewed the Kingitanga as a threat. In an effort to diffuse the Māori unity surrounding the Kingitanga and strengthen Māori respect for the Crown, Governor Gore Browne invited 200 Rangatira to attend the Kohimarama Conference. This was also an attempt from Gore Browne to distract Māori from the wars that were currently erupting in Taranaki, in fear that they would use the Kingitanga to aid them in their battles. Only 100 Rangatira actually attended the meeting, where they discussed and debated Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Māori felt that this conference was a fair attempt at including Māori, but found that they disagreed with much of the English translations and had a different understanding from Pākehā. Other legislation such as the 1863 New Zealand Land Act and the 1865 New Zealand Settlements Act significantly contributed to the acceleration of the trend, as they disrupted Māori ideas of land occupation and ownership - taking away sovereignty from Māori. The New Zealand land act is a direct example of this, as it became law for land to be held in up to 10 titles. This removes any form of Māori perspective on iwi ownership being a communal responsibility, "the notion of sovereignty, te tino rangatiratanga, was much more than just a detached legal principle". This quote from Māori Historian, Danny Keenan, shows that Māori sovereignty was severely impacted by legislation like the Land and Settlements Acts, as sovereignty held a lot of mana in Te Ao Māori. The use of legislation in Waitara can be seen in Governor Gore Browne's issue of Martial law on the area after he felt threatened by the removal of the surveyor pegs. This manipulation of the law allowed for Māori sovereignty to be legally undermined by the Crown, further accelerating the trend of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa.

Conflict as a result of legislation and rising settler populations was an important force in shaping the trend. Conflict was used by the Crown to dominate and maintain power over Māori, while asserting British sovereignty. The Waitara dispute is a direct illustration of how the Crown used conflict to assert their dominance and sovereignty. In 1859 after the unlawful sale of the Pekapeka block, Gore Browne sent surveyors to the area. Kaumātua of Te Āti Awa removed the surveying pegs as a form of peaceful protest. The sale of the block had already been previously denied by high-ranking Rangatira, Wiremu Te Rangitāke. Te Rangitāke's disapproval of the sale was denied by Gore Browne, as Te Rangitāke had not been in the Taranaki region for some time and was not viewed by Gore Browne as an influential character. Te Rangitāke had taken members of Te Āti Awa down the West Coast to Kāpiti and Wellington, where they lived for a number of years. Gore Browne's lack of understanding of Te Rangitāke's ahikāroa meant that he was not acknowledged and neither was his disapproval of the land sale. Ahikāroa plays an important part in Te Ao Māori, it means that despite not living on the whenua of your iwi, you are still rightfully connected and responsible for it. This lack of understanding from Gore Browne shows how Māori

sovereignty and mana were being undermined by the Crown, especially in Waitara. In 1860 war erupts in Waitara. At the same time, tensions were rising in the Waikato as the Crown felt threatened by the reign of the Kingitanga. By 1863, conflict had proceeded in the Waikato. Governor Grey deployed 17,000 British troops in the Waikato to fight, despite having knowledge of the Kingitanga's mere 2000 inter-iwi members. The result of the Waitara dispute allowed for the Crown to take Te Āti Awa whenua for settler communities and because of that assert British sovereignty. In the Waikato, British sovereignty was strengthened as the Kingitangi suffered a huge loss of people as well as mana. This consequence of conflict further shapes the trend as Māori sovereignty is heavily affected by it. O' Malley believes that "the Crown's desperation for sovereignty was the overarching cause of the wars. The defeat of Māori sovereignty meant large-scale land purchases would be easier to make". This quote shows that conflict was used as a tool by the British to uphold British sovereignty, which in turn would allow for an easier ability to obtain land. It also proves that land was another way for the British to obtain substantive sovereignty.

Each of these three forces have significantly impacted the shape of the trend of the establishment of British substantive sovereignty, with each force connecting to one another. Migration initially established the trend, with the help of companies like the New Zealand Company and further accelerated the trend through other assisted migration schemes like the Vogel Scheme. These assisted migration schemes not only brought settlers over, but implemented forms of British society into Aotearoa, through infrastructure and British-style government. Legislation accelerated the trend as it allowed for the Crown to legally obtain land and power over Māori much faster. The use of legislation allowed for conflict to be legalised. At the time of conflict, the force slows and changes the shape of the trend as neither the British or Māori had sovereignty. Post-conflict did accelerate the trend though, based on the dominance over one group. All three of these forces are connected and have contributed to one another in the shaping of the trend of the establishment of British substantive sovereignty.

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Excellence Exemplar 2021

Subject	L3 History	Standard	91439	Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	E8	<p>The establishment of British substantive sovereignty in Aotearoa</p> <p>The candidate used an excellent essay structure with consistent use of historical vocabulary. There was a clear interconnectedness between each force and how they interacted.</p> <p>The candidate thoughtfully selected relevant evidence to support their essay. This discernment of carefully-selected evidence strengthens candidates' arguments and is essential to achieve higher-level grades.</p> <p>The candidate also made effective use of relevant historiography. Although this is not necessarily required, it can also strengthen a historian's position.</p>			