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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 History 2023

### 91233 Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Examine, in depth, causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively examine 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 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (DO NOT WRITE). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

**High Achievement**

**TOTAL 04**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event, 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.

**ESSAY QUESTION**

How did TWO significant causes shape your chosen historical event?

Historical event: The Gallipoli Campaign

## PLANNING

Intro: 2 significant causes = ① long-term  
 WWI + Alliance system, ② = short-term <sup>→ Essay Q.</sup>  
 strategic actions behind campaign. ~~are~~ →

Event: what happened in the campaign

cause ①: The start of WWI, alliance system,  
 Ottoman POV, allies and their purpose,  
 Archduke's assassination, Turkey joined as  
 they needed to secure their power & legacy as  
 their influence ~~was~~ <sup>in</sup> Europe was dying. → Austria-  
 Hungary + Germany = Cp = promise to protect against Russia.

cause ② = strategies made by politicians,  
 main strat was easy, simple & straight  
 forward, capturing of Dard Strait → capture  
 Ottoman capital = kicking Ottoman Empire out  
 of the war, capturing Dard Strait meant  
 access to Black Sea making it easy for  
 the allies to link with Russia. Because of  
 Turkish mines, Allies were set back meaning  
 that they needed a new and more  
 successful strategy ↓ → Winston Churchill = main  
 utilizing Britain's + other strategizer  
 naval army. Politicians.

Conclusion:

why ~~each~~ one is more influential than  
 the other.

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:

The Gallipoli Campaign began on the 19<sup>th</sup> of February and ran till the 9<sup>th</sup> of January 1916. During this campaign we saw 2 main causes that led to the ultimate failure of both the Campaign & the Allies. The 1<sup>st</sup> cause being World War I & the Alliance system, this can be seen as a long-term cause for the event. Whereas the short-term and arguably the more influential cause ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> the strategic military actions made by politicians and Winston Churchill the main strategist. Both of these causes shaped this historical event ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> without ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> World War I the Campaign itself would not have been conceived, and with out military ~~strategies~~ strategies made by people such as Winston Churchill we would not have gotten the <sup>same</sup> end results we have today.

Before we further evaluate the causes of this event we must understand what actually happend during it. ~~On~~ <sup>In</sup> October 1914 Turkey made the decesion to join Germany's side as firstly Turkey had suffered previous losses and now ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> at risk of being invaded, Germany offered Turkey money & control of future Russian-territoires. In ~~1915~~ <sup>1915</sup> New Zealand



Britain & France including both their colonies (Australia & New Zealand) joined the war as the Allies. From an Ottoman Point of View they joined the Central powers out of desperation and need. Turkey was seen as a weak country, their power & legacy was dying along with their influence on Europe. That is why joining the Central powers seemed like the correct decision. Looking into the influence of this cause we can say that it was crucial in ways such as actually conceiving the campaign however not so much in shaping its outcomes.

Historians can argue that the Strategic Military actions taken for the campaign were much more influential and vital as they fully shaped the event & its outcomes. ~~the~~ The plan to capture the Ottoman Capital was straight-forward & simple. Once Dardanelles ~~strait~~<sup>strait</sup> was captured the next step would be capturing Constantinople (now Istanbul) and then eventually kicking the Ottoman Empire out of the war. This strategy seemed easy enough however because of politicians involved & Winston's Churchill's (main strategizer) lacked knowledge on the area this plan was a failure. Their ignorant decisions led to the campaign's failure and 130,000+ deaths of the soldiers involved at the Gallipoli peninsula. [If they had

looked into other strategies such as utilizing Britain's naval army they could have still achieved success without causing the mess they did.

That is why from an influential stand point ~~that~~ <sup>strategic</sup> military actions taken were crucial and heavily influenced and shaped this historical event.] → conclusion.

compared to World War I and the Alliance of Britain, France and others.





## Achievement

**Subject:** History

**Standard:** 91233

**Total score:** 04

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
1	A4	While the candidate examined two causes of the 1915 Gallipoli Campaign, with some detailed supporting evidence – the first being the alliance system and the second being strategic considerations –neither demonstrated sufficient depth of understanding to gain a higher grade. For example, while the explanation of the strategic considerations for the second cause included mention of the use of the Royal Navy, it did not explain that this was the first course of action tried before the ANZAC landing.