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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 Social Studies 2024

### 91279 Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.

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 attempt ALL parts of the task in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91279R from the centre of 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.

Do not write in the margins (// // //). 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.**

Low Excellence

TOTAL 07



## Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 91279R.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Read the information in the resource booklet about the **role of the British monarchy in Aotearoa New Zealand**, and use it to respond to the task below.

Use **relevant social studies concepts** and **specific evidence / examples** from the resources to support your response.

Space for planning is provided below.

### PLANNING

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### TASK: CONFLICT ARISING FROM DIFFERENT CULTURAL BELIEFS AND IDEAS

Remember: Use **relevant social studies concepts** and **specific evidence / examples** from the resources in your responses.

- (a) Describe the nature and cause of the conflict surrounding the role of the British monarchy in Aotearoa New Zealand.

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A recent conflict in New Zealand is the debate whether or not New Zealand should continue to have a British Monarch (currently King Charles III, Resource A), or move to become a republic. This issue links to the social studies concept of change, as the conflict is founded in the arguments for whether or not New Zealand should *change* the current system of government from a constitutional monarchy to a republic.

On one side of the conflict there is those who believe that New Zealand should change to become a republic. This side of the conflicts perspective is that New Zealand should become a republic as they believe that the monarchy does not represent New Zealand, whether it be because the monarchs are not living in New Zealand, have been allowed their power due to their familys stature, or because the British monarchy simply does not represent the diversity of Aotearoa. Those in favour of moving New Zealand to become a republic also believe that it will more greatly define New Zealand as it's own nation, highlighting New Zealands successes and independence on an international scale. Where in a poll done in 2023 by Lord Ashcroft polls showed that just under a third of over-65s said that they would vote in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic, two-thirds of under-24s said that they would vote in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic, leaving a full 34% of New Zealanders likely to vote for the country to become a republic, and a further 44% voting to maintain the monarchy (Resource A).

On the other side of this conflict there is those who support keeping the British Monarch in power, as their perspective is that changing to a republic will cost a lot of money, will lose New Zealand the favour of other countries that New Zealand has the same head of state as, and will ultimately draw attention away from more pressing issues (such as the cost-of-living crisis). Many believe that as New Zealand has held up under the British rule for so long, there is no need to change the current governmental structure. The same 2023 poll done by Lord Ashcroft Polls showed that 75% of those polled believed that New Zealand had more prevalent issues to focus on than whether or not New Zealand should become a republic (Resource A). Some of the reasons why many people believe that the New Zealand governmental structure should remain as a contitutional monarchy is because there could be high costs to changing national currency, the monarchy allows New Zealand to grow closer relations with other countries that share the same head of state, and that as the monarch is politically neutral they represent all Kiwis (Resource A). These reasonings have contributed to this conflict as they lead many people to be against changing New Zealand to become a republic.

(b) Describe TWO of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict and their points of view, values, and perspectives.

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One of the main groups campaigning for New Zealand to be changed to a republic is the Te Pati Maori. Te Pati Maori is a New Zealand political party who have launched a petition urging the New Zealand parliament to focus Aotearoa's constitution on Te Tiriti o Waitangi (New Zealand constitution is not currently founded on one defining document, rather a combination of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Bill of Rights Act and the Electoral Act (Resource A)) and to 'remove the British royal family' as the head of state (Resource B). Te Pati Maori's point of view is a social point of view as their primary reason that they wish to change New Zealand's governmental structure to become a republic rather than a constitutional monarchy is because they believe that it would ultimately benefit New Zealand's citizens. Their perspective on the issue of the British Monarchy's position in New Zealand is that they believe changing to become a republic would, in the words of the Te Pati Maori's petition page, "dismantle this system so we can rebuild one that works for everybody" (Resource B). The Te Pati Maori's perspective on this issue can be linked to the social studies concept of change as they are petitioning and campaigning for changes to the New Zealand governmental structure - the removal of the British Monarchy. The Te Pati Maori's perspective on changing New Zealand to a republic shows that they share a liberal ideology, (the liberal ideology is focused on change) as the Te Pati Maori wish to change the current state of New Zealand government to a republic instead of maintaining it as a constitutional monarchy. Their liberal ideology is demonstrated in their support of moving New Zealand to become a republic instead of a constitutional monarchy, as this would be a large change to New Zealand government structure, and would liberalise New Zealand government. The Te Pati Maori value independence, and this value is shown by one of their other quotes, "the only way this nation can work is when Maori assert our rights to self-management, self-determination, and self-governance over all our domains" (Resource B). This quote demonstrates their valuation of independence as it demonstrates how they feel the Maori should be able to manage themselves and their domain, independent of the rule of the British Monarch. Valuing independence leads Te Pati Maori to be in favour of moving New Zealand to become a republic as that would mean New Zealand would be able to elect or nominate its own head of state, rather than being ruled by a monarch, allowing New Zealand independency from Britain.

On the other side of this conflict is Monarchy New Zealand, who are a group of 'strong supporters of the Crown' (Resource B) that are firmly against New Zealand moving to become a republic. The perspective of Monarchy New Zealand is that the current governmental system is "wonderful" and should not move to be changed. Monarchy New Zealand's perspective links to the conservative ideology (an ideology focused on maintaining/conserving - keeping things the same) as they do not wish to change the structure of New Zealand's constitution, and to conserve the British Monarchy's position in New Zealand. Monarchy New Zealand hold a political point of view as they are focused on the structure of New Zealand government, and maintaining their support for the current New Zealand structure as a constitutional monarchy. This political point of view has been demonstrated as in 2021 the Chairman for Monarchy New Zealand, Sean Palmer, stated that in relation to the current structure of New Zealand government, "it's not that it ain't broke, it's that it works better than any system of government that's ever been tested anywhere" (Resource B). Monarchy New Zealand believe that the British Monarchy is beneficial to New Zealand and has worked well over the years, therefore should not be changed. The Monarchy New Zealand group can be linked to the social studies concept of power, as they believe that the Monarchy's powers within New Zealand's constitution should not be altered, and that the British Monarchy maintaining power has been, and will continue to be beneficial for New Zealanders. Monarchy New Zealand can be seen demonstrating their value of tradition, as they can be shown protecting the traditional governmental structure of New Zealand - the constitutional monarchy. As Monarchy New Zealand value tradition they do not wish to change what has been done for centuries, and they furthermore believe that the traditional government system in New Zealand "works better than any system of government that's ever been tested anywhere" (Resource B), leading to them being opposed to changing New Zealand to a republic.



(c) Explain how BOTH social forces in Resources C and D have contributed to the conflict.

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A social force is a force developed by society which has had an impact on the way that people think, feel, or behave towards certain issues - such as the conflict as to whether or not New Zealand should move to become a monarchy.

The first social force that has had an impact on the state the British Monarchy in New Zealand is the social force of tradition, and New Zealand's traditional links to the British monarchy. Tradition has had a very long term-impact on this issue, as it is largely the reason that New Zealand currently is structured as a constitutional monarchy. New Zealand's traditional links with the British Monarchy has meant that for many decades, New Zealand has been able to unite itself with 14 other countries that all share the same head of state (the British Monarch), has been able to share in the 'least expensive political system available to the New Zealand taxpayers' (Resource C), and has been able to be lead by the Monarch (currently King Charles III) who is able to be a completely apolitical head of state. The traditional ties between New Zealand and the Monarchy have enabled a sense of trust and allyship to be built over the years, allowing New Zealanders a more positive opinion of the British. As recieved by the results of a 2023 poll done by Lord Ashcroft Polls, most New Zealanders said that sharing a monarch with Britain made them feel warmer towards the country, proving that New Zealand's current monarch affords New Zealand better relationships on a global scale. As this tradition of being lead by the British Monarch has been held for so long, many New Zealanders have built their own sense of trust in this governmental system and been afforded the chance to appreciate what the Monarchy has done for New Zealand over the years, leading to many being unwilling to support a change for New Zealand to sever its ties to the British monarchy, and instead become a republic. The long-standing impact of tradition on New Zealand's government means that many people do not wish to change New Zealand's government system as they have been able to see the impact that the current governmental system has had on New Zealand, whereas any move to break this tradition would be highly unprecedented and could lead to unforeseen consequences. Tradition allows people to build a sense of trust and familiarity in their governmental system, which means that many become opposed to altering this system - especially a change as drastic as changing New Zealand to a republic. Many believe that New Zealand's governmental structure has been successful over the years, therefore should not be changed. As stated by Winston Peters the current Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, "it makes us a part of living history no President or Prime Minister can ever match". This quote represents an attitude that is held by many New Zealanders, with many people believing that as the constitutional monarchy has continued to work until now, it should continue to work into the future, therefore removing any real need for changes to be made. This contributes to the conflict as many people hold this belief and therefore are opposed to making any changes to the New Zealand governmental structure. Tradition allows people to become comfortable in their ways, and traditional relationships with the British monarchy have allowed New Zealanders the ability to become comfortable in their governmental structure. As New Zealand has had a British monarch as the head of state for centuries, it becomes difficult for many people to conceive of what could happen if New Zealand instead had a New Zealander as the head of state. As this uncertainty from lack of tradition rises, many people become more opposed to New Zealand becoming a republic, further contributing to this conflict growing.

The second social force that has had an impact on the conflict of the British Monarchy in Aotearoa is the social force of a sense of national identity. This social force contributes to the conflict as many people long for a sense of national identity and independency - seperate from the constitutional governance of the British Monarchy. The social force of a national sense of identity has lead many people to be in favour of moving New Zealand to become a republic, as this social force promotes ideas of independence which can be gained by New Zealand's move to become a republic. Many people believe that as the monarchy do not share in the national identity as the royal family are British, therefore are not a representative of the New Zealand population and rather a representative of Great Britain. This leads to many becoming opposed to maintaining the current constitutional monarchy, rather in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic with a New Zealand head of state rather than a British one. A sense of national identity also has a profound impact on this conflict as it leads people to become in favour of differentiating New Zealand from Britain, as many believe that the current constitutional system leads to New Zealand's identity being lost, and lines being blurred between New Zealand and Australia, or New Zealand and Britain. As more people wish for a sense of national identity and independency, it becomes more important for them to distinguish New Zealand as it's own, mature country with it's own values and beliefs seperate from it's foreign counterparts. Moving New Zealand to become a republic would increase the nations ability to form a better sense of identity as New Zealand becomes able to appoint a New Zealand head of state and highlight the countries independent successes (e.g. high performing sporting teams, business and agricultural success, etc) proving New Zealand to be an independent nation with a more defined sense of self. As more people begin to seek New Zealand's sense of identity, more people will become in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic. This leads to this conflict being furthered as a larger number of people will become in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic. This social force has contributed to the conflict as it promotes ideas of independence and the benefits that independence in the form of a republic could bring, such as the ability for New Zealand to define itself as it's own country. As stated by Andrew Butler, a member of the King's Council, "We stand on our own two feet in the world today, with out own identity, our own foreign policy. Our constitutional arrangements should represent that we are Kiwi, not British". This quote represents an attitude towards this conflict that an increasing number of people seem to share, which is the belief that New Zealand is it's own, mature country that should be able to have it's independence reflected in it's governmental structure.

- (d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of these social forces on the conflict, and the social force *most* likely to resolve it.

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The social force of tradition - more specifically New Zealand's traditional ties to the British government - has had a very long term impact on the conflict of the British Monarchy's standing within New Zealand. This is because for every year that this tradition is upheld, the tradition grows stronger and more long-standing, therefore reinforcing the belief that New Zealand should continue to be a constitutional monarchy. Tradition allows people to form a familial attachment with things, and for the structure of New Zealand government, the century's old position of the monarchy in New Zealand government has allowed New Zealand's population to watch the impacts of the British Monarchy on New Zealand and to become more staunch in their approval of the system. For example, as many people see that the Monarchy allows Aotearoa to have strengthened relationships with other countries (as New Zealand shares a head of state with 14 other countries), New Zealanders will form positive associations with the British Monarchy, and these positive associations are likely to build over the years as more trust is developed. Tradition has also meant that any changes to New Zealand government are to be unprecedented, which can create a sense of uncertainty for those debating whether or not New Zealand should become a republic. As New Zealand's ties to the British Government have lasted for so long, it is certain that any changes to this relationship could have unforeseen impacts. Many people have grown comfortable in the current New Zealand governmental structure, and are therefore cautious of any changes that can be made. This leads to many people becoming unwilling to move New Zealand towards being a republic, as the impacts that this could have are not certain and has the potential to damage what has already been nurtured by the Monarchy - e.g. New Zealand's relations to other countries. The social force of Tradition has also had a much larger impact on the conflict of the British Monarchy's position within the New Zealand government. This is shown by the amount of people that vote against changing New Zealand to a democracy, where in a 2023 poll done by Lord Ashcroft 44% stated that they would vote to keep the monarchy (Resource A). This is a real example of the social force of traditions impact on the New Zealand population's feelings and actions towards this conflict, as it has led more people to continue putting their trust in what has been known (tradition) and unlikely to vote for any changes to this traditional government structure to be made.

However, while the social force of tradition has previously had the most long-term impact on the British Monarchy's position in New Zealand constitution, the social force of a national sense of identity is most likely to resolve this conflict. This is because a national sense of identity is becoming increasingly more prevalent in today's society, with more and more people seeking out the chance to differentiate their country from those surrounding (Resource D). New Zealand is a very small country, and under the rule of the British Monarchy it becomes increasingly difficult for New Zealand to prove New Zealand's maturity and independence on a national scale. The growing need for New Zealanders to have a sense of national identity has been proven over the previous years by popular events and discussions such as the debate to change New Zealand's flag, removing the Union Jack in favour of something more distinctive of New Zealand culture. This shows that more New Zealanders are seeking out the ability to have a more distinct national identity, as the debate to change the flag would not have even been tolerated in previous years, let alone popularised to the point of reaching international news. The large scale debate of changing the flag issue highlights the restlessness that is forming within New Zealand populations, and the increasing will for New Zealanders to have their own sense of national identity - separate from the identity of Britain. The social force of a national sense of identity in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic, as moving New Zealand to become a republic would not only mean a New Zealand head of state, but would grant New Zealand government the ability to remove itself from the shadow of Great Britain and rather form an independent, more distinctive policies and culture that better represent New Zealand as its own country. While tradition has had the largest impact on the British Monarchy so far, it is unlikely that this tradition will continue to be held in such high regard. This can be seen in the split between how under-24 year olds and over-65-year-olds would vote on the issue of the British Monarchy in New Zealand, where it can be seen that a growing number of youths would vote in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic (Resource A). As the longing for a national sense of identity is nurtured over the years, with more and more New Zealanders becoming restless in their current identity, it is likely that this need for a sense of identity will be more fostered in those who have not experienced the tradition to its full extent. For younger generations that witnessed New Zealand's long-standing relationship with Britain over the years, it is unlikely that they will prioritise tradition over their growing need for national identity. This will therefore lead younger generations to become in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic, as seen by the two-thirds of under-24 year olds that stated they would vote for New Zealand to become a republic (Resource A). As more of these younger generations age up, and older generations age out, it is likely that there will be a more overwhelming consensus in favour of moving New Zealand to become a republic, as a direct result of individuals longing to have a more stable sense of national identity. The social force of a national sense of identity will also bring a much larger impact on this issue as New Zealand makes moves to resolve its issues with its colonial beginnings, which lead to Maori becoming a minority group and being mistreated in New Zealand society for many years. While New Zealand is still on the path to resolving these injustices, it becomes even more important to highlight the indigenous groups within New Zealand. As stated by King's Council member Andrew Butler, "The monarchy is a visible reminder of our colonial beginnings. It is time for us to move on from those beginnings" (Resource D). Continuing to operate New Zealand government under as a constitutional monarchy, without distinguishing New Zealand as its own country, it not only becomes more difficult for New Zealanders to grow in its independence, but also more difficult to acknowledge indigenous Maori culture within New Zealand as an integral part of the country's identity. This leads on to the social force of a national sense of identity, because on the journey to resolving discrimination within New Zealand society it will become more important for New Zealanders to acknowledge the country's cultural roots, further moving people to wish to separate themselves from the British monarchy and appoint a New Zealand head of state. This can be linked to the social studies concept of social justice, as many people (such as King's Council member Andrew Butler) believe that changing New Zealand to a democracy will continue to promote social justice within New Zealand, as it would allow for New Zealand to grow and reconcile with the past as an independent country, promoting social justice within the country.

The social force of having a sense of national identity, while it has only more recently begun to make an impact in New Zealand, will continue to grow and ultimately seek to resolve this issue in favour of New Zealand becoming a republic. This is because as New Zealand moves to grow and mature as a country, the underlying need for a sense of national identity will continue to grow, leading more people to prioritise the independence that could be found as a republic. As more and more younger generations are born into this restlessness the need for the country to mature independently will be more highly stressed throughout the years, leading to people more highly regarding the social force of a need for national identity than the social force of traditional ties. Traditions can only last so long until they are outdated, and as New Zealand continues to grow it is likely that the traditional position of British Monarchy within Aotearoa New Zealand will become less important in comparison to the growing need to separate New Zealand as a republic.

## Excellence

**Subject:** Social Studies

**Standard:** 91279

**Total score:** 07

Grade score	Marker commentary
E7	<p>The candidate considered how the social forces have contributed to the conflict and the relative effects when discussing the long-term/future effects of the social forces.</p> <p>The candidate identified the social force most likely to resolve the conflict and supported their assertion with reasoning.</p>