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91231



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 History 2025

### 91231 Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Examine, in depth, sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders.

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 the questions in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91231R 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 2–8 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.**

Merit

TOTAL 16

## Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 91231R.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Read the **Introduction** in the resource booklet before analysing **Sources A–G**. The introduction will provide a context for your examination of the sources.

In your answers, you should (where appropriate):

- go beyond the immediately obvious information in the sources, in order to draw conclusions
- note relevant question(s) that the sources might raise in a historian's mind, that may be investigated further
- consider who created the source, and for what purpose.

### QUESTION ONE

Why was the Kingitanga or Māori King movement established?

Use evidence from the **Introduction** and at least **TWO** of **Sources A–C** to support your answer.

B I U     

The Kingitanga was established in the 1800's, which had several purposes. The introduction states that the Kingitanga movement "aims to unify Maori on non-tribal grounds". What this source is saying is that the Maori collectively didn't have sovereignty; they had multiple tribes with different rulings for each of them. The Kingitanga's express aim, according to Keane, B. (2012, June 20) was to establish a larger representation of Maori's decisions. Source A includes the problems that the Maori currently have, like how the European colonisers "deal with individual Maori or groups that did not represent the majority interests". What the 'Maori King movement' (source A) website is conveying is that the Maori were being robbed of their land because of unfair or anti-democratic deals that do not represent the entirety of the Maori population. Source A also states "many became concerned that their land, and race, would soon be overturned." By establishing a Kingitanga movement or a monarchy, it would help with land negotiations, race and power with the British colonisers, therefore representing the thoughts better collectively between tribes. Source B titled 'Origins of the Kingitanga' published by Papa, R. and Meredith, P. (2012, June 20) states that "Maori were faced with increasing numbers of British settlers, political marginalisation, and growing demand from the crown to purchase their lands. Maori were divided." This is a pivotal strand of text that helps us understand that Maori were slowly being overtaken, dismantled, and suppressed. The Kingitanga movement was established to break the imposing division that the colonisers set upon them and bring unity between the iwi (tribes). It was a way of fighting back against the British and a way to eliminate how the British were taking advantage of landowners. Source B also states that the Kingitanga monarch "could bring an end to intertribal conflict, keep Maori land in Maori hands, and provide a separate governing body for Maori." This shows us that the Maori Kingitanga wasn't just established to fight against the British it was also to bring unity to all tribes and resolve inter-Maori conflicts, it was in the Maori peoples best interest. Source C is an image from the Waikato Tainui and has clear, informative text evidence to answer this question, stating that the Kingitanga's "primary goals were to cease the sale of land to Paakehaa, stop intertribal warfare, and provide a springboard for the preservation of Maori culture in the face of Paakehaa colonisation". This helps us answer the question bluntly as to why the Kingitanga was established, but to draw a further conclusion to this image, it has past Maori chiefs from different iwi depicted across the stars with indigenous Maori patterns surrounding them. Stars are important to Maori culture, and the Maori chiefs from different tribes being connected is displaying the unity and the need for a Maori crown to stop Maori division and come together as one to defend their land. With sources: Introduction and B, they may have bias because they are written by individuals with no clear bias control. Some limitations for these sources might be that they are short in scripture and often repeat the same facts.

## QUESTION TWO

How did perspectives on the Kīngitanga or Māori King movement change or continue over time?

Use evidence from at least TWO of **Sources D–G** to support your answer.

B I U ☰ ▼ ☰ ▼ ↶ ↷ ?

An article written in 1893 titled 'Our only monarch' shows the hatred and alienation of the Māori king, who is called "a thorn in the side of the Government of New Zealand". What Source D is saying is that the British/New Zealand government is bothered by the Kingitanga objections to land acquisition and is depicting him to be a trouble to them. Their perspective on him is that he is essentially stepping in the way of democracy by voicing the Maori's opinions. Source A also says "the old 'king'"; the brackets around the king seem to be demonstrating sarcasm and mocking the idea of Maori having a king like the British have a queen. To continue the quote, "the old 'king' is a somewhat similar position to the proverbial unfortunate between the devil and the deep sea." This helps us understand the alienation of the Maori king from the British back in time around the 1890s. They also quote an extract from him speaking in a big native meeting at Maungakawa, near Cambridge: "The Governor, the Government, and all the Government officers must leave New Zealand. The island is mine!" What the article is trying to do is to make him out to be a authoritarian and make him seem like he is after a totalitarian style of leadership for New Zealand. To sum up, people's views from back in the 1800s of the Kingitanga were not great, because the media provided them with articles that pushed hatred onto him and the Maori people. Next, we see how the perspectives shifted over time, fast-forwarded to the 2000s. Tahana, J from Source E states that the Kingitanga holds "mana and influence more than 160 years after it was first founded" This perspective shows how, through time, the opinions of the Kingitanga have changed, and now it's seen as an important mana-enhancing institution that upholds the values of its people. This is also seen through Source F published on (2024, September 5), where it shows that people cared about the Maori king; people went "to pay tribute to Kingi Tuheitia and usher in his successor". They are promoting the success of the Maori monarch and how respects were paid to his funeral, which demonstrates how perspectives on the Maori Kingitanga have changed from alienation to praising them for their work. Source G also backs this up, stating when the crowd of 10,000 attended the hui, "their attendance in such force was especially significant. It suggests a growing sense of purpose in Maoridom. A moment of Kotahitanga." It shows the unity they have developed over time and how the perspective of Maori selflessness was portrayed in the 1800's is now it has been totally erased and now the perspective is Maori are collectively unified across all tribes and have a solid leadership foundation (kingitanga). All of these sources would potentially have bias because they are written independently. Source F was written by Bluck, C., who attended the coronation, so would potentially have bias as to how the perspective of Maori has changed over time because she's only seeing the perspective from the people who are there to support the Kingitanga.

## QUESTION THREE

Examine the usefulness for historians of **Sources A and B**. Consider historical concepts, such as intent, motivation, and / or reliability, to support your answer.

B I U ☰ ▼ ☰ ▼ ↶ ↷ ?

Source A shows the intent of the British colonisers through this extract of a passage here: "Deals with individual Maori or groups that do not represent the Maori majority." For a historian, this helps us find the true intent of the British through having an insight into how they do their land deals with unrepresented Maori. This also helps us understand the motivation behind the colonisers, too, because it shows how the underhanded deals are an act of selfishness and control sparked by their monarch. Source A also provides a lot of evidence; "(culminating in the 1843 wairua affray), which can help historians understand timeframes and places, which further helps understanding of intent. Source B shows the intent of the Maori Kingitangas through a direct extract: "Maori were faced with increasing numbers of British settlers, political marginalisation, and growing demand from the crown to purchase their lands. Maori were divided". This helps us show the historical motivation for the Kingitanga movement by indicating that the Maori were facing marginalisation and suppression, which threatened their existence. This source helps us historians understand this by giving clear reasons for the Maori to establish a collective representation of their views. Source B also provides historians with the intent of the Maori Kingitanga: " and end to intertribal conflict, keep Maori land in Maori hands, and provide a separate governing body for Maori." This helps the historian understand the true intent/purpose of the Maori Kingitanga and establishes an understanding of this event. From a historian's point of view, the reliability of both these sources can be questioned because Source A is a Wikipedia page that anyone can edit, which therefore questions the reliability of the source and its truthfulness. Also, Source A only talks from one point of view, which can suggest that there is editorial bias occurring. Source B, on the other hand, seems mostly reliable apart from the fact that it was written by two individuals who could also have editorial bias in favour of representing the Maori point of view.

## Merit

**Subject:** History

**Standard:** 91231

**Total score:** 16

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	M6	The candidate demonstrated a clear and developed understanding of the causes of the development of the Kīngitanga movement. The detailed response used relevant supporting material from the sources supplied and was primarily in the candidate's own words, with a concise, appropriate structure.
Two	M6	The candidate examined the source material supplied in depth, demonstrating a detailed understanding of the perspectives linked to the Kīngitanga movement, and how these have changed over time. The response was largely in the candidate's own words but supported with direct quotes where necessary.
Three	A4	The candidate examined the usefulness to the historian of the source material supplied and supported their response with it, although the application was not always relevant. They focused on only the surface features related to usefulness and did not pay equal attention to reliability. The candidate's application of intent and motivation when considering a source was also limited.