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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 1 History 2025

### 92026 Demonstrate understanding of historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand.	Explain historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand.	Examine historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand.

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 question in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 92026R 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 05

## Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 92026R.

### QUESTION

(a) How does the context provided in the resource booklet demonstrate the historical concept of **tūrangawaewae**?

Support your answer with historical evidence from the sources provided.

B I U

The Tūrangawaewae marae is the concept of Tūrangawaewae as a place to stand. In source one, the author A Parsonson talks about how a community was brought together under Te Puea's leadership. This represents the concept of tūrangawaewae by showing us how the marae brought everyone together under Te Puea's leadership. This shows the concept of standing on your own two feet and bringing everyone together through your identity and leadership. In source C, they talk about how 28 army personnel have been supporting the marae's catering. This shows tūrangawaewae by having these personnel out there supporting the mourners. These personnel took charge and stood on their own two feet, ensuring everyone was fed and felt welcomed. Having the personal step up and help while everyone else mourned the loss of the late Kīngi Tūheitia showed they were showing respect to his identity and stepping up when necessary, making boil up, pāua, and fish to feed the people around them.

Using source D, you're able to see how many Maori consider their ancestral marae as taurangawaewae. This shows the effect on people's identity, showing how the effect of tūrangawaewae not just on them but also their ancestors, the great effect on this marae being in people's ancestry, shows how much this marae had an impact on people, and the ones who follow their ancestors to the marae will also feel the impact it had on their ancestors years ago. In source E, you're able to understand the greater growth of tūrangawaewae, from the community ensuring the marae would last for years and not be flooded, by the erosion on the river, which keeps tradition and ancestry alive from the great place.

To conclude, Tūrangawaewae, a place to stand, has a large effect on everybody who comes and everybody who has stayed through generations. The concept is shown through identity, story and statistics. It ensures everybody knows their place a identity, whether they're part of the marae or not.

(b) How does the context provided in the resource booklet demonstrate the historical concept of **effect**?

Support your answer with historical evidence from the sources provided.

B I U

The effect on the Tūrangawaewae marae is huge and demonstrated throughout the source booklet. In source b, they talk about the dignitaries who have visited Tūrangawaewae marae. This shows that the marae does not just affect its people but the greater world. A major example of this is when they talk about the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall who visited the marae, and received a traditional Māori welcome, which would have affected them by immersing them in the Māori culture, which they had travelled so far for. In source C, the effect of the honour that guides the late kīngi Tūheitia to his final journey is honoured by the New Zealand Defence Force, and affects one officer in particular. NZDF liaison officer Commander Tuijo Thompson showed how supporting the marae affected him in many ways, one was how significant it became to him as an officer.

In source E, the tūrangawaewae riverbank restoration is talked about, which is a major project, funded by the Waikato River Authority and other sources, and shows effects in multiple ways. This affects the land around the marae, for example, in the article, they talk about how this has significantly improved the river, which would have affected the land around it, helping erosion of the river banks. This would have also had a major effect on the physical access to the river, which would have supported the people around. Giving people better access to the river would have positively affected them by giving them an easier way to see the river from the marae. The collaboration between the different parties would have a majorly effect on the overall funding of this project and would have affected the large corporations working together, which would have encouraged people to meet each other and support each other while working together.

To conclude, the booklet demonstrates the concept of effect by showing it in multiple different ways through people, service and improvement.

(c) Identify a historical context of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand you have studied.

Historical context: 1975 Maori land march

Select ONE historical concept from those provided below.

Tūrangawaewae  Effect

How does your studied historical context demonstrate your selected historical concept?

Support your answer with historical evidence from your studied historical context.

B I U ↶ ↷ ?

The 1975 land march was a landmark protest led by Dame Whina Cooper to stop the alienation of Māori land throughout New Zealand. The marchers started with just 50 people in Te Hapūa and ended with over 5000 marchers at Parliament in Wellington. They travelled over 1000 km down the North Island of New Zealand in just a month, sleeping on marae grounds and bringing a petition which gathered over 60,000 signatures. Their purpose for the march was summed up in Whina Cooper's slogan 'not one acre more.' This slogan symbolised the effect of how much land had actually been taken over the years and how they weren't letting any more go.

The immediate effect this march had was huge; the march brought national attention to the widespread land alienation. Bringing nationwide attention to this land alienation helped the crisis of Maori land alienation come into the public eye, which caused it to gather more attention, which brought on more support to the people trying to get their ancestral land back. To Māori land is more than just an asset, to the Māori culture it's a living thing, something that provides food and shelter, but to some Māori it's even more than that, it's a spiritual ancestor a living thing providing for them a nourishing them. The overall support Māori got was what helped them view how pakeha saw the land it as more than just an economic asset. Another short-term effect was it united Māori around the country, This march brought Maori together as i had explained in my earlier paragraph, starting the march with only 50 people and finishing with over 5000, having this march bring people together, showed how when one steps up other follow which would have majorly effect the people around the marchers who supported them and pushed them all the way to wellington.

The long-term effects of the 1975 land march were the creation of the Waitangi Tribunal. The Waitangi Tribunal was created to investigate breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi. The creation of this tribunal helped the Māori feel more appreciated and happy knowing there was a set process for investigating treaty breaches. Another long-term effect of the land march was the wider support of Māori throughout New Zealand. People started understanding how Maori should be treated right and how their culture should be more accepted and appreciated throughout the country. This is shown when the Maori language was accepted and is now used as an official language of the country of New Zealand, which shows how much of an effect there really is from the land march.

To conclude, the effect of the Māori land march on New Zealand is shown in multiple long-term and short-term effects, through recognition, attention and and acceptance.

## Merit

**Subject:** History

**Standard:** 92026

**Total score:** 5

Grade score	Marker commentary
M5	The candidate used a range of evidence to explain how the source material supplied demonstrated the concepts, rather than simply restating the sources. In part (c), their studied historical context: 1975 Māori Land March, was well defined enough to successfully link to the concept of effect.