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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 1 History 2025

92027 Demonstrate understanding of perspectives on a historical context

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of perspectives on a historical context.	Explain perspectives on a historical context.	Examine perspectives on a historical context.

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.

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 2–7 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 06

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INSTRUCTIONS

Use ONE historical context you have studied to answer the question.

In your answers, you should (where appropriate):

- consider the beliefs, motivations, and experiences that may have shaped perspectives on your historical context
- address perspectives from BOTH the immediate and wider historical context
- include historical evidence.

QUESTION

Historical context: The Invasion of Waikato

(a) Identify an individual or group from your chosen historical context. What was their **perspective**?

Individual or group:

B I U

British Government

Perspective:

B I U

The British viewed the Invasion of Waikato as a justified attack. Their beliefs about the Kingitanga and desire for the economic growth vividly shaped their perspective on the Invasion.

One belief that fueled their perspective was their belief that the Kingitanga was a threat to the crown. When the kingitanga was created for the unity of Maori the British looked at this as a threat to their government and power because they saw the Queen as they only monarch fit for rule. Kingi Tahiao had warned Grey that if he crossed the Mangatawhiri stream war will break out and on July 13 1863, Governor grey ordered his troops to cross the river. This clearly influenced how British saw the Kingitanga as a threat to their sovereign because the Maori desire for a single monarch to rule over their tribes. There for they saw the Invasion as a justified response to Maori "rebellion"

The British also looked at the Invasion as a way to expand the colonial government. After the conflict, british soldiers looted and ransacked the villages of Rangiaowhia and Ngaruawahia, and later confiscating 1.2 million acres of land from Waikato-Tainui. This demonstrates the British perspective of the Invasion being a justified attack: to legalise land grabbing and an opportunity for a large economic growth.

Land hunger and a chance for expading the british colony is what drove the wider New Zealand wars.

(b) How did at least ONE **action** taken by the individual or group in (a) demonstrate their perspective?

B I U

One major action that the British took was the Invasion of Waikato itself.

The Invasion of Waikato vividly depicts how their belief of the Kingitanga being a rebellion and the desire for a larger economy is what shaped their perspective. The British invasion from 1863-1864, clearly showed their insecurity about another Monarch other than the Queen of Great Britain. After the invasion, 1.2 million acres of land had been confiscated leading to displacement and loss of mana for Waikato iwi. This clearly shows that the Invasion of Waikato wasn't just about economic growth, but to strip the rights of Maori who desire independence. This action is what demonstrated the perspective of the British perspective but is also an idea that is widely common throughout the wider New Zealand wars.

(c) Identify a different individual or group from your chosen historical context. What was their **perspective** and how does it differ from the perspective identified in (a)?

Individual or group:

B I U

Waikato-Maori and the Kingitanga.

Perspective:

B I U

Waikato-Maori saw the Invasion of Waikato as an unjustified attack. The idea of a Maori monarch to unify tribes and their right to independence is what shaped their perspective.

A belief that shaped their perspective of the Invasion was the idea of a Maori monarch to unite all tribes across Aotearoa. The Kingitanga was made to unify all tribes across New Zealand. The idea of a Maori monarch became more widely discussed and in 1858 these discussions came into action with Kingi Potatau Te Wherowhero crowned as the first Maori king. When the British invaded in July of 1863 they challenged the idea of a Maori king to rule all tribes which didn't sit right with the British and Maori felt betrayed because the Kingitanga was in PARTNERSHIP one of the three P's in the Treaty of Waitangi.

Another belief which shaped their perspective of the invasion was their right to independence and self-governance. The kingitanga was also created for independence (without the reliance of another country). When British troops crossed the Mangatawhiri in 1863, they went against the people's God-given right of self independence.

Through this the Maori saw the Invasion as an unjustified attack on their authority and sovereignty. The British perspective was influenced by land hunger and expansion of government, however the Maori perspective was influenced by unity and authority. The British wanted all authority and rule over New Zealand, but Maori wanted to share their authority and sovereignty.

These differences in opinion is one of the main causes behind the wider context of New Zealand wars.

(d) How did at least ONE **action** taken by the individual or group in (c) demonstrate their perspective and how does it differ from the action(s) identified in (b)?

B I U

One action taken by Maori was the defence of the Waikato region from Invasion.

The defensive paa made by the Waikato defenders clearly demonstrated their perspective on the Invasion. When the British invaded in July 13 1863, Waikato iwi created defensive paa like Rangiriri, Rangiaowhia and Oraukau which slowed the advance of the British army into Waikato territory. Although the defenders were severely outnumbered, Rewi Maniapoto famously declared "Ka whawhai tonu matou, Ake! Ake! Ake!". Maniapoto's leadership clearly symbolised the authority of the iwi when unified which was a heavy influence on the Waikato-Maori's perspective.

This gives insight on how the British would rather use military strategies to make than to come in partner which is a recurring them in the context of New Zealand wars.

Merit

Subject: History

Standard: 92027

Total score: 6

Grade score	Marker commentary
M6	The candidate explained the perspectives and actions of both groups in their chosen historical context: the Invasion of Waikato. The points of difference between the perspectives of the British Government and Waikato Māori were clearly explained.