

Assessment Schedule – 2013

Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas (91279)

Evidence Statement

| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Candidate uses Social Studies concepts and specific evidence to:</p> <p>(a) Identify and describe the nature and causes of a conflict.</p> <p>Example of specific evidence: The conflict in cultural beliefs – White Supremacists, and the idea of New Zealand being a multicultural society.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Individuals/groups in the conflict could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand White Supremacists’ groups • The New Zealand Human Rights Commission • the media • the New Zealand public • various interest groups representing a range of ethnicities in New Zealand • Ministers of the New Zealand government • UNESCO <p>Examples of concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power/control • justice • equality • legality • human rights • customs • culture • social hierarchy. <p>The candidate describes the nature and cause of</p> | <p>(c)</p> <p>The candidate identifies and explains TWO social forces contributing to the conflict.</p> <p>Examples of social forces could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government • racism • multiculturalism • mono-culturalism • ideology • cultural interaction • economics • traditions • media. <p>Examples of specific evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of social forces that impact on the conflict of ideas around New Zealand ethnic and cultural diversity are the New Zealand Government and the media. • The New Zealand Government is bound by the treaties and agreements that it has signed, within New Zealand – and internationally – to be consistent in its equitable dealings with issues around race and ethnicity. It is also bound by the same agreements (UNDHR) to support the idea of freedom of speech. • In some ways the government, through its various agencies such as the New Zealand Police force and the New Zealand Justice system, is protecting | <p>(d)</p> <p>The candidate evaluates the relative effects of the TWO social forces on the conflict.</p> <p>Detailed supporting evidence of social forces considered below are government and media, ideology, economics, and cultural interaction.</p> <p>Examples of specific evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relative effect of the two social forces (government and media) is intertwined. • The media rely on the actions that people and/or organisations in society take to feed their storyline. The government is frequently a source of these actions, eg the introduction of race-related and/or immigration-related policy. The media may have been the source of some of the impetus to develop policy (along with many other groups in society), but its unique place in society allows the media to both encourage and critique at the same time. To conclude that one is more influential than the other would be dependent on whether the commentary was taking the long-term view, or a shorter-term view – and whether it was focused on a specific issue, or a group of issues. |

conflict(s), including the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals/groups involved in the conflict.

Responses should incorporate specific evidence to support ideas, such as:

- the conflict, which we studied, focused on the differing opinions about the shape and form of New Zealand’s ethnic diversity
- the cause of the conflict is a difference of opinion, and the willingness of people at extreme ends of the opinion continuum to seek public support for their views. Contributing factors are the value that society has put on the ideas of ethnicity, freedom of speech, and the right to protest
- the point of view on New Zealand’s racial makeup that generates a lot of attention from the media is that held by groups such as “The Right Wing Resistance”, a group which is modelled on other similar organisations in Sweden, Great Britain, and the USA. Their point of view is that society should follow one tradition. One group should dominate, and other groups should either not be allowed into the country – or once in, should adopt the culture and traditions of the dominant group
- in direct opposition to this opinion are those people who represent the idea that society is best served by integrating many cultures and traditions into its fabric. This creates a diverse society that can see the world through many lenses. The former New Zealand Race Relations Commissioner Joris de Bres is one such government appointed official, who actively pursued the development of this idea through his work in the Race Relations Commission.

the people who are in fact threatening the fabric of race relations in New Zealand – and therefore threatening the basis of its existence.

- The media as a social force have been instrumental in bringing the views of the extreme groups to the attention of the public. Racism is news in New Zealand, because of its threat to some of our core social values. The media see this issue as news-worthy, because it will generate debate and a following for the next developments. In recent years, the print media and television media have merged into an integrated system on the Web. Thus not only can the media provide visual evidence, written and oral commentary, but also can link the consumers of the media outlet to the home websites that give more detailed information about the conflicting groups in question.

| N1 | N2 | A3 | A4 | M5 | M6 | E7 | E8 |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Correctly identifies a situation conflict(s). <i>OR</i> Correctly identifies the individuals / groups and their involvement in the conflict(s).</p> | <p>Correctly identifies a situation conflict(s). <i>AND</i> Correctly identifies the individuals / groups and their involvement in the conflict(s).</p> | <p>Uses Social Studies concepts and specific evidence to describe TWO of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and / or causes of the conflict(s) • the individuals / groups involved in the conflict(s) • the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict(s). | <p>Uses Social Studies concepts and detailed specific evidence to describe ALL of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and / or causes of the conflict(s) • the individuals / groups involved in the conflict(s) • the points of view, values, and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved in the conflict(s). | <p>Explains the contribution of ONE social force on the developing conflict(s).</p> | <p>Explains the contribution of TWO social forces on the developing conflict(s).</p> | <p>Evaluates the relative effect of ONE social force on the conflict(s).</p> | <p>Evaluates the relative effect of TWO social forces on the conflict(s).</p> |

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.