

**Assessment Schedule – 2025****History: Demonstrate understanding of historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand (92026)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Demonstrate understanding of historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describing historical concepts within different contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand</li> <li>including relevant historical evidence in the description.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Explain historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>explaining historical concepts and their relevance within different contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand</li> <li>using historical evidence to support the explanation.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Examine historical concepts in contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>examining historical concepts and their relevance across different contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand</li> <li>using historical evidence to develop the explanation.</li> </ul>

**Evidence**

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Describes historical concepts using a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Includes some relevant evidence in the description.	Describes historical concepts using a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Includes relevant evidence in the description.	Explains historical concepts and their relevance within a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Uses relevant historical evidence to support the explanation.	Explains historical concepts and their relevance within a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Uses a range of relevant historical evidence to fully support the explanation.	Examines historical concepts and their relevance across a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Uses relevant historical evidence to fully develop the explanation.	Examines historical concepts and their relevance across a provided Aotearoa New Zealand context and a studied historical context.  Uses a range of relevant and well-considered historical evidence to fully develop the explanation.
<i>See Appendix for sample evidence.</i>					
<b>N2</b> = Attempts to describe historical concepts using different contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand, including limited or inaccurate evidence, or only describes one concept in context.					
<b>N1</b> = Attempts to describe historical concepts using different contexts of significance to Aotearoa New Zealand, but with no evidence.					
<b>N0</b> = No response; no relevant evidence.					

**Cut Scores**

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0–2	3–4	5–6	7–8

## Appendix – Sample Evidence

Task	Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
(a)	<p><b>How the context provided in the resource booklet demonstrates the historical concept of tūrangawaewae.</b></p> <p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>The name of the Tūrangawaewae Marae in the Waikato, literally meaning a “place to stand”, reflects the foundational importance of this concept to unify Māori, protecting land through the Māori Kingitanga movement, and acting as a marker of identity. Tūrangawaewae is referred to as a place where Māori have dignity before all people, which speaks especially to Māori who are now without land or without an active connection to their tūrangawaewae. Since the opening of Tūrangawaewae, this concept has been expanded, and now many iwi speak of their marae as their tūrangawaewae, a place to stand and belong.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Source A</u></p> <p>Tūrangawaewae is not only a term that denotes a people’s customary and spiritual connection to a place, but in a marae context, it also refers to who has authoritative and political status regarding that whenua. This was achieved by the building of Tūrangawaewae by Te Puea Hērangi and Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Sources B and C</u></p> <p>The marae has hosted world leaders (Nelson Mandela of South Africa) and monarchs (Queen Sālote of Tonga, Queen Elizabeth II), and has been a site for coronations and tangihanga (Kīngi Tūhetia). The concept of tūrangawaewae is strongly connected to marae, as places where the mana motuhake of tangata whenua groups are most strongly secured.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Source E</u></p> <p>Guardianship is also a key aspect to the historical concept of tūrangawaewae. This area remains deeply important today as indicated in the marae riverbank restoration project.</p>
(b)	<p><b>How the context provided in the resource booklet demonstrates the historical concept of effect.</b></p> <p><u>Source A</u></p> <p>The raising of funds led to widespread support, which resulted in 6,000 people attending the hui. In 1927, Te Puea and Te Pou o Mangatāwhiri toured the East Coast, where Apirana Ngata, MP for Eastern Māori, led Ngāti Porou in giving strong support to the building of Tūrangawaewae.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Source B</u></p> <p>One impact of Queen Salote’s visit in 1936 was that it prompted other dignitaries and world leaders to also visit Tūrangawaewae Marae, such as Queen Elizabeth II in 1974, and Nelson Mandela in 1995.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Source C</u></p> <p>An influence of the marae on the community has been the involvement of various groups in different events over the years, highlighting Māori leadership, such as at the tangi for Kīngi Tūhetia – 28 Army personnel from the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) supported the marae’s catering services, by helping to feed the thousands of mourners.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Source D</u></p> <p>In 2018, Māori in New Zealand regions indicated a strong or very strong connection to their ancestral marae as their tūrangawaewae. This is a legacy of Kīngi Tāwhiao (the second Māori king), who described Ngāruawāhia as his tūrangawaewae. In this sense, it helped to revive and maintain Māori traditions, language, and customs.</p>

	<p><u>Source E</u></p> <p>One long-term effect of the location of the marae has been the increased importance placed on restoring and revitalising the banks of the river that surround this area of the Waikato River. This will include native planting, building pathways, and a new ramp for waka users.</p>
(c)	<p><b>Identifies a historical context and how the studied historical context demonstrates the selected historical concept (tūrangawaewae OR effect).</b></p> <p><b>Context:</b> The 1977–1978 Takaparawhā / Bastion Point Protest.</p> <p><b>Effect</b></p> <p>Led by the Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei iwi, the 1977–1978 Takaparawhā / Bastion Point Protest, was a response to the government's plans to develop Māori land for luxury housing. The occupation lasted over 500 days before police and military forces forcibly removed protesters. There were a range of short-term and long-term effects of this protest and its legacy continues today.</p> <p><i>Short-term effects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced removal – on 25 May 1978, police and army personnel removed protesters and arrested more than 200 people.</li> <li>• Land confiscation continued – despite the protest, the land was not immediately returned; the government proceeded with its development plans.</li> <li>• Strengthened activism – the protest inspired further Māori activism, including the 1981 Springbok Tour protests.</li> </ul> <p><i>Long-term effects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return of land – the New Zealand government eventually returned Bastion Point to Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei in 1988, acknowledging past wrongs.</li> <li>• Waitangi Tribunal influence – the protest helped shape the Waitangi Tribunal's authority to investigate historical Treaty of Waitangi breaches.</li> <li>• Strengthened Māori land claims – it set a precedent for later successful Māori land claims and settlements.</li> <li>• Urban Māori identity growth – the occupation reinforced the presence of urban Māori rights and the importance of iwi connections to land.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legacy:</b></p> <p>The occupation remains a landmark moment in Aotearoa New Zealand's history, symbolising resistance, justice, and the ongoing struggle for Indigenous land rights. Annual commemorations ensure its legacy endures.</p>