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91005



910050



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Level 1 History 2020

91005 Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 24 November 2020
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event.	Describe in depth the causes and consequences of an historical event.	Comprehensively describe the causes and consequences of an historical event.

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 write ONE essay 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 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Low Excellence

TOTAL

07

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE historical event you have studied, using the essay question below.

Your chosen event should be:

- a specific historical event in time, or
- a historical movement or development.

Your essay should include a brief description of your chosen historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY QUESTION

Describe the **main** causes that led to your chosen historical event.

Describe how people's lives were impacted in the short and long term as a consequence of your chosen historical event.

Historical event: The Italian Invasion of Abyssinia

PLANNING

Introduction

introduce event — invasion
 — date
 Brief explanation of event + reasoning
 main causes — great depression
 — the weakness of the league

P1 - The Great Depression

intro as cause
 lead up to the great depression
 what was the great depression
 effects on Italy
 Mussolini's motives to invade — fascist
 — Scramble for Africa

P2 - The weakness of the league

intro as cause
 what was the league
 Manchurian crises — response
 how led to invasion

P3 - Event Paragraph

Invasion — Date — via Italian colonies
 how they invaded — resources down Suez canal
 leader of the invasion — Emilio de Bono
 End of the invasion

P4 - Short term effects on people

How Abyssinia was changed by the crises
 deaths + people wounded
 those effects
 changes Mussolini made to ~~Italy~~ Abyssinia
 — leadership
 — loss of culture

P5 - long term consequences

cause of WW2
 invasion → Fall of the league
 No opposition for Hitler
 bad WW2

Conclusion

Recap Event
 Causes
 Consequences

You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 3–4 pages, selecting only the **main** causes and consequences relevant to your chosen event. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your essay.

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Begin your essay here:

One of the main events leading up to the second world war was the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Italy's fascist dictator, Mussolini ordered an invasion which took place on the 3rd of October 1935. This was a major part of the lead up to Italy joining the axis powers and the beginning of WWII. The main causes of the Abyssinian invasion were The Great Depression and the previous weakness of the league of nations. The ~~major~~ ^{main} short-term effect on people were the immediate effects ~~of~~ on Abyssinians. The main long-term effect on people was the resulting war and the fall of the league of nations.

One of the main causes of the Abyssinian invasion was The Great Depression. After WWI, the world was ^{economically} devastated, and ^{many} countries ~~economies~~ were struggling. To ~~cope~~ cope with this recession there was a major increase in global trade to stimulate ~~the~~ economies. In addition, many countries, including Italy, were facing war debts and were borrowing money of countries like the United States. In the US, ^{the 1920s were a} ~~it was a~~ time of great extravagance and wealth. Many people had excess money and invested in stocks. This led to the wall street crash in 1929, beginning the Great Depression. The US had been lending so much money to other countries that ^{the world was} ~~the world was~~ thrust into a recession. The Great Depression caused mass unemployment and poverty. In Italy, things were no different. Benito Mussolini, Italy's dictator was elected in 1922. He was determined to improve Italy's primary services and borrowed billions to afford these projects. Italy's ^{national} debt went up from 90 to 150 billion during this time. They were in an awful situation and the great depression made everything worse. Italy's

primary export was agriculture, which accounted for 40% of their total GDP. When trade decreased Italy was wasting money growing all this excess food. In the early 1930s, Italy had the lowest standard of living out of all European countries. Mussolini had little grasp of economics, stated by the Time magazine in 1937. He was a fascist dictator and his first instincts were to find a militaristic solution to Italy's economic problems. Invading another country was the logical choice for him. In the scramble for Africa, starting in 1890, Italy was late and had less desirable colonies, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Abyssinia was bordering both of these countries. In 1896, Italy had previously tried to invade Abyssinia but were repelled at the battle of Adowa. 5,000 Italians died in the crises, making it a great national shame for Italy. Abyssinia was the best choice for his invasion and would provide Italy with resources and labour. Therefore, the Great Depression was a cause for the Abyssinian invasion because it provided Italy with the incentives to ~~attack~~ ^{invade} Abyssinia.

Another ~~The second~~ main cause of the Abyssinian invasion was the previous weakness of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was an international organisation set up in ~~1914~~ 1919 to ensure global peace and safety. Most major powers in the world were involved, excluding Germany, America and the USSR. The organisation had significant power and could prevent a possible invasion. Then, Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. Mussolini thought that this would provide him with a good example of how the League would respond to an invasion. The League was very slow in their response to the Manchurian invasion. They sent a delegate, Lord Lytton, to investigate the crises and determine who was at

fault for the invasion. This delagation took almost a year, in which time Japan had taken control of Manchuria. Lord Lytton's report proclaimed Japan guilty. The league asked Japan to leave Manchuria, but they did not. When the league mounted pressure, Japan left the league and received no further ^{repercussions} ~~punishment~~ for their actions. Mussolini realised that the league did not have the resolve to deal with ~~a situation like~~ an invasion, and ~~it~~ They were unlikely to come down harshly for his own invasion. There was now no ^{in this way} main power and Italy was clear to invade Abyssinia. Therefore, the previous weakness of the league of nations was a cause of the invasion because it cleared the way for the invasion to go ahead unopposed.

On the 3rd of October 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. Nearby Italian colonies, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, were used as entry points and invasion pathways. Resources and troops were shipped to these colonies via the Suez canal. The invasion was led by Italian general, Emilio de Bono. During the invasion, Italy made full use of their advanced weaponry. They also used chemical weapons, something that was outlawed ~~at~~ with the Geneva Protocol of 1925. The invasion ended in May 1936, with Italy successfully colonizing Abyssinia.

The main short-term consequence on people was the immediate effects on Abyssinia. Abyssinia was a small country, and had a very small military. Emperor Haile Selassie I coped with this lack of resources by putting civilians on the front line as soldiers. This move resulted in many Abyssinian casualties. 760,300 Abyssinians were killed. That was around

8% of Abyssinia's total population. 500,000 additional people were wounded. These deaths were extremely detrimental. There was the initial negative effects of losing lives, but there were also secondary effects on people. Many families lost their supporters and were unable to provide for themselves afterwards. The nature of the deaths would have been a struggle to deal with for their family members and friends. Moreover, Italy changed many things in Abyssinia that affected the people. Firstly, they manipulated the political system, resulting in the lack of a voice for the Abyssinian people. They also changed the infrastructure, which would have resulted in a lack of culture in Abyssinia. These changes affected the Abyssinian people's lives negatively and changed things in Abyssinia. The main short-term consequence of the Abyssinian invasion was the negative effects on the Abyssinian people.

on the people

The main long-term consequence of the Abyssinian invasion was WWII. This was because of the failure of the League of Nations, which caused a lack in international security. When the invasion began, Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to the League to stop Italy. In the binding document of the League, Article Eleven promised territorial integrity to all members. The League did nothing about this request and let the invasion continue, for fear of offending Italy. This showed the world that the League was not powerful and wouldn't intervene. In addition to this, the British and French delegates collaborated to befriend Italy. They drew up the Hoare-Laval pact, something that would divide up ~~Italy~~ Abyssinia and give some of it to Italy. When news of this plan broke out, it

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caused international outrage. the league lost all conviction and stopped running. This lack of a unified power allowed Hitler to re-occupy the Rhineland in 1936 and eventually invade Poland, causing WWII. WWII had serious negative effects on people world wide, including the many casualties. The Italian Invasion of Abyssinia prompted a chain of events that resulted in WWII and negative harms to people. It was the main long-term consequence of the invasion.

The Italian Invasion of Abyssinia was a major event leading up to WWII. It occurred on the 3rd of October 1935 and had serious effects in Abyssinia and world wide. The main causes of the invasion were the Great Depression and the previous weakness of the League of Nations. The main short-term consequence of the invasion was the immediate effects on the Abyssinian people. The main long-term consequence was the effects that WWII had on people.

E7

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Excellence Exemplar 2020

Subject	L1 History	Standard	91005	Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	E7	<p>The Italian invasion of Abyssinia</p> <p>The candidate describes the main causes and the impacts of their chosen event comprehensively.</p> <p>The introduction is brief but adequate and outlines the causes and impacts that are going to be described in the main body of the essay.</p> <p>Each main body paragraph begins with a clear topic sentence that uses the key words from the question, e.g. 'cause' or 'consequence / impact'. Dealing with these aspects in an organised way helps focus the essay.</p> <p>Each cause or consequence is dealt with in a comprehensive manner. The candidate provides clear explanations using numbers, dates, places, and the names of the participants. The actions involved are comprehensively described and their importance to the event is emphasised. The essay always links the cause or consequence to the event at the end of the paragraph. A very good example of this is in the first main body paragraph that describes the Great Depression as a cause of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. The background and issues surrounding the Great Depression are well covered. The way the depression impacted on Italy, why Abyssinia was a suitable country to take over, and how it could alleviate Italy's economic problems are comprehensively explained. They are then linked back to the question in the final two sentences. Further examples of linking the descriptions and explanations to the question can be found in the final sentences of each of the other main body paragraphs.</p> <p>The event itself is only briefly described, and this is all that is necessary at any level. It is more important to describe the causes and impacts of the event comprehensively. 'Short-term' and 'long-term' are relative concepts, and a long-term impact could occur anywhere from a few months to years after the event, but it must be directly related to the event itself.</p> <p>The essay deals with the causes more comprehensively than the impacts. An essay where both causes and impacts are covered comprehensively is required to achieve an E8 grade.</p>			