

## Assessment Schedule – 2015

### History: Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders (91436)

#### Evidence

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<i>Analyse</i> involves using historical skills to interpret evidence in order to demonstrate an <b>understanding</b> of historical concepts.	<i>Analyse in depth</i> involves using historical skills to interpret evidence in order to demonstrate a <b>thorough</b> understanding of historical concepts.	<i>Comprehensively analyse</i> involves using historical skills to interpret evidence in order to demonstrate an <b>insightful</b> understanding of historical concepts. <i>Insightful</i> includes ‘reading between the lines’ to draw conclusions that go beyond the immediately obvious, and demonstrating a high degree of engagement with the evidence.

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<b>ONE</b> <b>Cause and effect</b>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to analyse the evidence in order to explain ONE cause and ONE effect. Candidates must demonstrate that they are able to interpret the evidence in order to demonstrate an understanding of cause and effect.</p> <p>Responses may be limited and/or be a generalisation created from a superficial examination of the sources.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Uncle Scrim was seen as the voice of the people during the tough times and “offered comfort and hope to the tens of thousands of people who were impoverished and out of work”. His voice had such an impact that that before the 1935 election his broadcast was jammed because the Government feared that Colin would encourage people to support the Labour Party.</i></li> <li>• <i>The cause of Uncle Scrim’s actions on the radio most likely stemmed from his goal to make something of his life. The Government feared he would influence his vast audience to vote for Labour.</i></li> <li>• <i>It’s clear that Colin was an immensely popular broadcaster in NZ during this time period. It is claimed that Colin singlehandedly swung the vote for Labour, due to his radio programme being jammed.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to evaluate the evidence in order to explain in depth TWO or more causes and TWO or more effects.</p> <p>Evidence from the sources is used to support generalisations. Candidates must demonstrate that they are able to analyse and explain possible causes and effects of a historical event with specific and detailed evidence.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>It is likely that the Methodist Church helped form Scrim into the man he became. He became involved with radio at a time in history when people “lived by listening to radio, it was extremely important”. This is one of the causes of Scrim’s actions and involvement in radio in the 1930s. His “Friendly Road” sessions on 1ZB made him one of the most popular men in the country. In the time of the depression he brought hope and comfort to many”.</i></li> <li>• <i>As a direct result of Labour’s win at the 1935 election and Scrim’s “years of agitation” Commercial Broadcasting was established in NZ. Scrim became the Head of the Commercial Broadcasting system in 1936.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to evaluate with discernment the evidence in order to explain in depth TWO or more causes and TWO or more effects.</p> <p>Appropriate and relevant evidence from the specified sources is used to support generalisations. Candidates must demonstrate that they are able to analyse and explain possible causes and effects of a historical event with specific and detailed evidence showing insight into causal relationships.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>While some say that jamming contributed to Labour’s success, others such as King and Bassett argue that most voters had already made up their minds.</i></li> <li>• <i>Another effect of Scrim’s actions was the growth of radio as a medium. His success on ‘B Radio’ caused an increase in popularity and “the beginning of stars”. This would lead to radio being reorganised into the National Broadcasting Service. Hamish Keith argued that “he transformed the range and sound of broadcasting”.</i></li> <li>• <i>A direct effect of Scrim’s popularity was the perception of him as a threat by multiple governments. The coalition jammed his broadcast and later Peter Fraser would force him off the air. Even his “saintly hero Michael Joseph Savage... censored and monitored him”.</i></li> </ul>

<p><b>TWO Perspectives</b></p>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to interpret the evidence in order to explain two perspectives.</p> <p>Responses may be limited and/or lacking depth of evidence from the specific sources.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Williams sees that during the start of his radio career, Scrim showed great promise but due to his "domineering personality", it came to an abrupt halt.</i></li> <li>• <i>The political enemies view Scrim as a threat as in the paragraph it states that he as attacked the Government and has a grudge against the Prime Minister.</i></li> <li>• <i>Source E shows Scrim holding a book labelled 7&amp;1/2%. This shows the perspective of Scrim as someone who is in radio to earn a large amount of money.</i></li> <li>• <i>G is a pamphlet written by Scrim's political enemies. Scrim is viewed as a traitor according to the pamphlet "made such bitter and unfounded attacks upon the PM".</i></li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to evaluate the evidence in order to explain in depth differing perspectives.</p> <p>Responses must include specific reference to the sources indicated in the question.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>'Scrim – the Man behind the Mike' states that he was a "striking pioneer of radio" which is a much more positive judgement. It does also state that "there was a megalomania, verging on the lunatic at times" and that his radio career was ended because of his "domineering personality".</i></li> <li>• <i>Source E is an illustration of Scrim at a mike and holding a book with 7&amp;1/2% which indicates his earnings, this is pointing out how much he is earning during the hard times for everyone else.</i></li> <li>• <i>His political enemies saw him as having a "personal grudge" against Peter Fraser. Previously Scrim had supported the Labour Party, but they now held a negative view of him as he contested the election against Fraser. They resent the "bitter and unfounded attacks" and now see him as aggressive opposition instead of a friend.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrates an ability to evaluate with discernment the evidence in order to explain in depth differing perspectives</p> <p>Responses must include specific and detailed reference to the sources indicated in the question.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The view of Gordon Coates who allegedly ordered the jamming of Scrim's station was clear at the time; the first of Scrim's active opponents who viewed him as a threat, but not the last.</i></li> <li>• <i>Renwick's analysis demonstrates the difference between accounts of the same historical event, and while he states that Scrim was very popular and "his call to action on various political issues could fill the city's biggest halls" he himself believes "he suffered more than just an average media ego".</i></li> <li>• <i>Source G is political propaganda and it is intended to influence the public. The source is attempting to destroy Scrim's image and make him appear evil by saying Scrim intends to "defeat the leader of the Labour Party and thus deal a blow to the cause of humanity" This goal is further emphasised by even more hyperbolic phrases such as "...the Government he now attacks...". This gives insight into how Scrim's opponents viewed him and how they fiercely sought to destroy his image.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>THREE Reliability and / or usefulness</b></p>	<p>Assesses the evidence and explains issues of reliability and / or usefulness of one or more of Sources H, I, and J.</p> <p>Responses may be limited and / or lacking depth of evidence from specific sources.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Source H is fairly useful as the man who wrote this was Scrim's son. It's useful because it has some insight into his father's life as he would have been close to him, however I am unsure about the reliability as he is likely to very biased, possibly altering the truth to put his father in a positive light.</i></li> <li>• <i>Source I is useful because it tells about Scrim going into the airforce and the conflict between Fraser and Scrim and how they despise each other.</i></li> <li>• <i>Source J is useful because it provides a demonstration of the popularity of Colin during the 1930s.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Evaluates the evidence and explains issues of reliability and / or usefulness of TWO of Sources H, I, and J.</p> <p>Responses must include specific reference to the sources indicated in the question.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The constant use of emotive language limits the credibility of Source H "In 1944 a PM sought to have my father killed because he was the most loved man NZ".</i></li> <li>• <i>Source I gives a useful, if biased and possibly unreliable account of the relationship between Scrim and Fraser "there weren't any more favours from or for the Labour Party" and details how Fraser sought to get Scrim called into the army "he had jacked up all the doctors because he was Minister of Health as well".</i></li> <li>• <i>Source J is useful to an historian as it demonstrates that Scrim was so popular that his name and face</i></li> </ul>	<p>Evaluates the evidence with discernment and explains issues of reliability and / or usefulness of TWO of Sources H, I, and J.</p> <p>Responses must include detailed and specific reference to the sources indicated in the question.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>It can be recognised that Source H is a very personal view of Scrim, understandable from his son, that doesn't reflect the hostile attitudes presented in sources E,F and G. He continues to present his father as a victim...</i></li> <li>• <i>Source J is useful because it promotes Scrim as "Uncle Scrim", bringing him closer to the general population. This puts him on a personal level with them and reflects the way that Scrim wanted to be portrayed in the media, and perhaps how he was perceived by everyday people.</i></li> <li>• <i>Both H and I are oral history accounts and must be</i></li> </ul>

		<p><i>could be used to advertise a film. The film was reviewed by the NZ Herald who described it as "high standard of entertainment". The poster shows how popular Scrim's film was: it had four sessions a day in the New Plymouth Opera House.</i></p>	<p><i>considered in this light. A historian would have to be cautious when using these sources and would have to consult widely. In this case it would be interesting to compare H and I with the records of communication between Fraser and Isett at the time. Fraser's biography by Bassett and King could offer a valuable contrast to the recollections of Scrim.</i></p>
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**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

**N1** = Some relevance to the question or sources, but extremely limited.

**N2** = Relevant to the question and sources, but may not have interpreted sources correctly, or cannot explain the historical concepts, may not have cause AND effect, or TWO perspectives, or has not explained a relevant issue related to reliability or usefulness.

### Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 8	9 – 12	13 – 18	19 – 24