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91439



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 History, 2015

91439 Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it

2.00 p.m. Friday 20 November 2015
Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Analyse, in depth, a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.	Comprehensively analyse a significant historical trend and the force(s) that influenced it.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 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.

Merit

TOTAL

05

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical trend that you have studied, using the essay task below.

A historical trend is a series of related events that illustrates significant changes and continuities over a period of time.

Write your chosen historical trend in the box below.

Your essay should be at least 800 words long.

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

ESSAY TASK

Analyse the different forces that have influenced a significant historical trend, and the extent to which the trend changed the lives of different groups of people.

Historical trend: The alienation of indigenous (Maori) land in the 19th century

PLANNING

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Different forces that influenced the historical trend:

Economic

1. Musket Wars early 1800 to mid 1800s
James Belich - "The musket wars occurred due to the inequities in the balance of power and ended when the balance was resumed"
2. NZ Company and land settlements eg Wairau Affray

Political

1. Treaty of Waitangi: Ngāi Tahu & misinterpretations
Keith ~~Snider~~ ^{Walker} "The Treaty was an act of deception"
2. Native Land Act 1862 / Land Settlements Act 1863
3. NZ wars 1860s - early 1870s - Pahiaka block
4. Kingitanga and Parihaka

Social

1. Introduction of Christianity ← Missionaries & war warriors
2. Change in demographics

Conclusion Quote: "Keith Sinclair" "The Maori were no longer members of their old society, nor members of Pahiaka society!"

Ways the trend **changed the lives of different groups** of people:

Musket wars - hundreds of Maori died and tribes separated.

NZ Company - Maori lost land whilst settlers gained eg Wairau

Treaty of Waitangi - accelerated land loss as British government controlled NZ.
- Individualised Maori land holdings and allowed confiscation of land

Kingitanga & Parihaka - sought to unite Maori and let them live without fear of British

Christianity - Maori found peace and forgiveness but simultaneously tribes were divided

Δ in demographics - Pahiaka outnumbered Maori and literature, music and art flourished

Begin your essay here:

Prior to the first contact with Europeans, Maori had continuously been living in Aotearoa / New Zealand for approximately eight hundred years. ~~New Zealand~~ In the early 1800s New Zealand was primarily a Maori land. Maori were organised in structured tribal groups with very traditional views and customs. Over twenty-three million hectares of land belonged to Maori who saw it as sacred rather than an object of ownership. The arrival of British settlers brought strangers to this Maori land with new and different customs. At the time Maori outnumbered Pakeha nine hundred to one, but ~~in~~ ^{over} the next one hundred years the Maori world was to change irrevocably. By the 1900s, Maori land ownership had reduced to less than ten percent of New Zealand and their population had drastically reduced. This loss of land was the result of economic, political and social forces and the impact on Maori and British society was significant.

A key economic force that influenced this loss of land was ~~the land~~ an event known as the Musket Wars from the early to mid-1800s. British traded various weapons with the Maori for precious items such as greenstone. One of these weapons was the musket, which quickly became a highly desired weapon by the Maori. The ~~musket~~ Maori were accustomed to traditional forms of hand to hand combat and the musket ~~ex~~ created a new form of warfare for the Maori. The ever increasing desire to obtain the musket quickly led to an arms race between Maori tribes and resulted in widespread warfare. As historian James Belich said, "The Musket Wars occurred due to inequalities in the balance of power and ended when the balance

was "usured". Thousands of Maori died, leaving tribes separated from Iwi and their traditional land. Some tribes gained land whilst others lost their ancestral homeland. This loss of indigenous land was accelerated by various land settlements that arose in the mid 1800s.

The establishment of the New Zealand Company in 1837 by Arthur Wakefield was a key economic force of this trend. The company's aim was to create land settlements whilst returning profits to investors. The Company promised British settlers the ideal life in New Zealand with land, a house and the promise of a better future. As such hundreds of settlers made the journey to New Zealand and arrived expecting the ownership of land. This however, was not the case and settlers did not immediately receive what they were promised. Some settlers grew impatient and purchased land directly from Maori, but without certainty of the right to sell. An example of this is the Wairau Affray on 17 June 1843 where a dispute occurred between Ngati Ngahiri Te Iwi and Wakefield over the ownership of the Wairau plains. Although Maori won the dispute, their chief Te Rauparaha was imprisoned in 1846 and the land was sold to the British. The New Zealand Company controlled thousands of acres of land in New Zealand and was increasingly demanded by British settlers. The Government's support of the land settlements encouraged the settlers who were willing to do anything to gain land. Maori were increasingly suppressed and continued to lose land that belonged to their ancestors. As well as these economic forces, there were key political forces that attributed to the loss of Maori land.

The signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6 1840,

was the most important political force that influenced the loss of land. The Treaty was written for the purpose of ^{control} protecting Maori from settlers eager to obtain land and ~~control~~. The Treaty was also written ~~to~~ for Britain to claim New Zealand as an English colony before the French did. Therefore, the Treaty was written ~~hastily~~ hastily and unfortunately, not correctly. ~~At~~ Misinterpretations in the text occurred, which meant that effectively, the Maori and British signed different ~~Treatys~~ Treaties. Words such as 'sovereignty' were incorrectly translated to 'kawanatanga' instead of the more appropriate 'tinorangatanga'. Therefore, the Maori and British had opposing views as to the sovereignty and governance of New Zealand. The tensions amongst British and Maori meant that some tribes such as Ngai Tahu did not even sign the Treaty. However, they were still forced to submit to British rule even though they never agreed in the first place. As historian Keith Walker said, "The Treaty was an ^{act} ~~act~~ of deception." Furthermore, the Treaty paved the way for British autonomy and for the passing of other legislative acts that only accelerated the loss of indigenous land.

A key act passed in 1862 was the Native Land Act that had the purpose of individualising Maori land holdings. As such, this made it possible for settlers to purchase land from individual Maori. This angered and confused the Maori as they had a different attitude to land. No ~~single~~ single Iwi member had ownership of land because it belonged to the tribe. Therefore, as some individuals sought to make profits from tribal land, Iwi were separated and left without their traditional kinship structures. The 1863 Land Settlements Act further accelerated the loss of land as it allowed the confiscation

of tribal land from ~~rebel~~ ^{'rebel'} Maori. This was done to gain land but also control Maori who were rebelling against the Government. Settlers gained land once again whilst Maori were left with almost no tribal land to live on.

The New Zealand Wars from the 1860s to mid/late 1870s in ~~the~~ Taranaki, were another key political force. Unlike the musket wars, the New Zealand Wars were fought between British and Maori over the ownership of land. A prime example of this ^{was} ~~the~~ the fighting over the Peka Peka block. The Maori chief, Te Teira, sold the Peka Peka block to the British however, Wiremu Kingi (the paramount chief) ^{opposed} ~~opposed~~ the sale. Fighting erupted when Governor Gore Brown attempted to ^{claim} ~~claim~~ the land. Maori were forced to build Pā (fortified villages) in ^{order} ~~order~~ to protect themselves and their land. However, British soon destroyed the Te Kohia Pā and the Maori fled. The New Zealand Wars resulted in thousands of deaths, most of which were Maori, but also British. War weariness blanketed the nation and Maori became increasingly desperate for peace. Movements such as ^{the} Kingitanga movement ^{were} ~~were~~ created to unite Maori under one Maori governance however, this was seen as a direct threat to ^{the} British government. The establishment of the Parihaka village was created with the purpose of providing Maori with a 'safe haven' of sorts. However Parihaka was placed on confiscated and highly desired land which the British eventually fought for the right to. The invasion of the ~~the~~ village left Maori with no home ~~or land~~ ~~to live on~~ and little land to live on. Maori confidence was at devastatingly low levels whilst Parihaka thrived. Settlers received more land and built the lives they dreamt about.

and acceptance

A key social force was the introduction of Christianity. Missionaries were sent to New Zealand in the early 1800s tasked with the duty to teach Maori about Christianity; a religion the Maori had no concept of. The war weariness remaining from the Musket Wars and the New Zealand Wars left Maori vulnerable and ~~susceptible~~ susceptible to new beliefs and values. Maori were ~~ever~~ eager for peace and forgiveness and found refuge in Christianity. As more Maori converted and accepted Christianity, tribal disputes occurred as Maori had their own beliefs, which were a vast contrast to Christianity. Tribes were separated even more and Iwi lost the traditions and beliefs ~~of~~ ^{of} their ~~ancesters~~ ^{ancesters}. Simultaneously, settlers became more confident as their own beliefs were travelling ~~to~~ the country and more Maori became 'civilised' in British opinion.

The large ~~influx~~ ^{influx} of ~~settlers~~ settlers changed the demographics of New Zealand. The Maori became ~~increasingly~~ increasingly outnumbered and eventually, the British became the majority in New Zealand. British ~~outnumbered~~ ^{outnumbered} Maori ~~was~~ ninety to one and gained complete governance of New Zealand. Maori were left in a country that ~~they~~ their ancestors lived in, yet were not able to live in peace. Simultaneously, the Maori culture dwindled whilst Pakeha culture, arts and music thrived. Settlers 'civilised' the country by establishing towns and naming ~~streets of~~ streets ^{after} influential British. The Government fully supported the settlers and as such increased their confidence. British schools were created where Pakeha literature thrived and Maori literature was ~~diminished~~ ^{diminished} rapidly, along with their inner confidence.

The 19th century changed New Zealand society in most ^{aspects} ~~aspects~~. By the 1900s, Maori were dispossessed of most of their tribal lands and marginalised ~~in~~ in all aspects of ~~society~~ ^{society}. The Maori economy was destroyed and any attempts made to assert a measure of ~~autonomy~~ autonomy were ~~repressed~~ repressed. ~~Maori lost~~ Legislative Acts continued what the wars began, which was the removal of desirable land from tribal ownership. Maori ~~lost~~ ^{were} ~~separated~~ separated from their tribe, ~~and~~ ^{with the fear that their race would become extinct} traditional lands and kinship structures. As historian Keith Sinclair said, "The Maori were no longer members of their ~~old~~ old society, ~~nor~~ ^{nor} ~~members~~ of Pakeha society." The loss of indigenous land was the result of ~~key~~ ^{key} economic, political and social forces that ~~transformed~~ transformed New Zealand from a Maori land to a Pakeha land in all sense. This transformation remains to be discussed in today's society, where the ownership of land is still disputed between Maori and Pakeha.

Annotation for MS script
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This response is a reasonably well-informed essay. It is quite detailed and knowledgeable about the differing ~~for~~ ^{historical} forces that impacted on the historical trend of the alienation of Maori land in 19th Century New Zealand.

There is a lack of coherence to the development of ~~the~~ an argument and the second half of the essay is not as strong as the first half. For these reasons, the Merit criteria are met but not the Excellence criteria. Consequently this script was awarded a low Merit grade.

MS