

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

3

91436



914360



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

### 91436 Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

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

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Analyse, in depth, evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively analyse evidence relating to an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.

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 attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91436R from the centre of 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 2–11 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.**

Excellence

TOTAL

24

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the sources in Resource Booklet 91436R before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

ASSE  
USE

## QUESTION ONE: CAUSE AND EFFECT

Refer to the **Introduction**, and **Sources A, B, C, and D** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important historical relationship is cause and effect.

Analyse and explain possible causes and effects of Colin Scrimgeour's actions and involvement with radio in the 1930s.

The analysis of the relationship between cause & effect surrounding a historical event is indubitably imperative in order to comprehensively understand the event in its entirety & recognise its possible influence on society today. The introduction, Sources A, B, C and D cover the matter of broadcaster Colin Scrimgeour's involvement with NZ radio in the 1930s. His involvement can be seen to be controversial and highlight propaganda policies in NZ at the time.

Firstly, Scrimgeour's rise to success or the ability for him to be heard on a national platform was through the social and arguably economic context <sup>in NZ</sup> at the time. This is made evident through the introduction "His Sunday evening broadcasts offered ~~hope~~ <sup>comfort</sup> and ~~comfort~~ <sup>hope</sup> to tens of thousands of people who were in poverty and out of work. He encouraged them to believe that good times could come again." It can be recognised that during this historically notorious time of global depression and the state in which it both socially and economically positioned the nation, perhaps Scrimgeour serving as a voice of hope for the masses ushered his popular position in NZ and put him on a platform. The extent to which Scrimgeour's personality was popularised is through Source A's discussion of the power of the radio "It's probably

hard for those who have always known television to realise just how important radio was when Scrimageour hit the airwaves and became a household name. 92 year old Phillida Drive notes in source A, and continues "We lived by listening to radio, it was extremely important." In order for one to fully recognise just how influential radio was, it is again important to recognise the historical context at the time. During Scrimageour's years active on the radio, radio was in fact a key communication tool utilised by the nation to report ~~the~~ growing animosity and times of turmoil for many in the years leading up to World War 2 and reporting the devastating consequences that still continued to appear from the previous Global conflict of WW1. Perhaps this is how Scrimageour as a radio personality <sup>garnered</sup> ~~gained~~ such attention as it was the key way to immediately communicate to the masses in times of turmoil. It was in fact, Scrimageour's platform succeeded by these given contexts that allowed him to voice his own political opinions who was "sympathetic to ~~the~~ Labour's economic policies and its attitude." The introduction states. As a public figure influencing his own political values to the nation "Uncle Scrim". On Sunday 24 November, 1935 "Uncle Scrim"... was drowned out by high frequency jamming equipment just as he was about to urge his listeners to vote for Labour. Source B reads. It was this action that immediately resulted in political obscurity for the NZ Government, when the 1935 election drew near. The silencing of Scrimageour's voice led to many ~~comp~~ questioning the Government's ~~denial~~ intention surrounding political propaganda. Source C epitomises this very effect by raising the question after the Govt denied active involvement in the jamming "it seems a very high-handed action on the part of post office officials to bring an oscilator up to Auckland & then use such instrument for the jamming of a station without Ministerial instruction?" This was the question that surrounded this controversy and ultimately made Scrimageour an emblem of political obscurity.

## QUESTION TWO: PERSPECTIVES

Refer to **Sources E, F, and G** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important consideration for a historian studying the past is the difference between accounts of the same historical event.

Analyse and explain the ways in which Colin Scrimgeour has been viewed by differing groups of people at differing periods of time.

~~Images of power and effect~~ Source E is a illustration by William Bloomfield in 1936 that depicts Colin Scrimgeour holding a book with the figure  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The meaning of this illustration can be supported through the content in Source D that notes Scrimgeour "earned a salary of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the advertising revenue ... Eventually Scrimgeour's salary was tied to a similar amount when complaints were made in Parliament that his annual income could reach £8000". Perhaps what can therefore be depicted from this illustration is that Bloomfield saw Scrimgeour as greedy - as seen by him menacingly holding up his salary figure - that was subject to controversy. The illustration title "The Stranger of 12B" in conjunction with Scrimgeour speaking into the microphone titled "12B" indicates that, at the time of his implementation of the broadcasting service after the jamming incident was perhaps influenced by what to communicate to his mass audience through the large salary he was earning, thus his views were perhaps insincere or biased by authorities paying him to advocate political ideas. It can be recognised that this illustration made by Bloomfield in 1936 reflected the lingering uncertainty surrounding the voice of political views after the jamming incident before the 1935 elections. Perhaps many questioned Scrimgeour's sincerity after the controversy, and the high salary he was earning now

in his position, perhaps made some way of his intentions. This could be useful for an historian, as this attitude towards Scrimageaur after the controversy highlighted the wary attitudes of political propaganda that the incident embodied.

Source F is a recent, 2011 Book review of Scrim: The Man with a Mike. This focusses on the hostile attitude presented by author Renwick in his book about Scrim. "Renwick is no devotee of Scrim, and hints he suffered more than just an average media ego - than there was a megalomania verging on the sheer lunatic at times" This personal attitude written by Renwick indicates a negative view of Scrimageaur today. While the popular view presented in Source D that Scrim "transformed the sound ~~and~~ range of broadcasting" is recognised as his legacy, this modern view adopts a more hostile opinion towards Scrimageaur as a public figure at the time who states his career "came to an untimely end through his domineering personality." This personal opinion highlighted in the book further indicates the authors personal disdain for Scrimageaur and his legacy. The book reviewer notes this by acknowledging "Renwick is no devotee of Scrim." ~~And appears to slightly disagree with the hostile attitude that he was~~ However, the book <sup>itself</sup> and reviewer appear to both acknowledge that Scrimageaur's influence was significant at the time saying "Scrim was an undoubtedly significant figure in NZ's 20<sup>th</sup> century political history." This source therefore indicates to an historian that some modern attitudes surrounding Scrimageaur's personality and intent as a figure oppose looking at Scrimageaur in only but a popular and victimised ~~like~~ <sup>right</sup> like many do, nonetheless acknowledge

### QUESTION THREE: RELIABILITY AND/OR USEFULNESS OF EVIDENCE

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

Refer to **Sources H, I, and J** in the resource booklet when answering this question. You may refer to other sources in the resource booklet to expand your answer.

An important consideration for a historian is the reliability and/or the usefulness of historical sources.

Analyse and explain how reliable and/or useful these sources would be to a historian studying the significance of Colin Scrimgeour and the related actions of the New Zealand Government in the 1930s and 1940s.

Both sources H and I are very personal views on ~~Scrimgeour~~<sup>Scrimgeour</sup>. Source H is of an article in the NZ Listener in 1987, that is Scrimgeour's son, Gray ~~too~~ recalling and looking back on ~~Scrim~~ his Father's treatment during his years in the media. He appears to put his Father in a very victimised light "In 1944 a prime minister sought to have my father killed because he was the most loved man in New Zealand." He says. It can be recognised that this is a very personal view of Scrimgeour, understandably 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 saying "from 1940 to 1944, the Labour Government in turn, censored, banned and fired Scrim to keep him off the air." He then touches upon the fact that Scrim was called upon for military service "and tried to railroad him into the front line." This opinion that Scrim was unfairly called upon is supported in the Introduction "His conscription was seen by some as a case of victimization." While some opinions are supported by popular attitude the author, being Scrimgeour's son ~~in his~~ could be considered Gray in terms of historical validity. It is likely that -

as his son, at the time he was sheltered to other opinion that opposed some of Scrimgeour's controversial actions he made and also wants to present a picture to the public of his Father's unjust treatment. Thus, historians cannot solely conclude upon this source alone when analysing Scrim's media involvement as it perhaps has too much personal affiliation with Scrim himself and seeks to promote a positive light of him to protect and retain his legacy today.

Source II is of similar nature as it depicts Scrim himself discussing his unjust treatment surrounding his conviction. Scrim states that Fraser intentionally sought to "give him hell" as his political opponent. Scrim further emphasises Fraser's personal agenda to ~~scrim~~ him by continuously ordering a specialist examination of Scrim to enter the airforce usually "by one of Fraser's friends." This source, that depicts Scrim himself, reminiscent of the years of political animosity between him and Fraser, give great insight into how Scrim, as the key figure of this event felt surrounding the animosity that came with his controversial years in the media. However, when considering his personal opinion, bias needs to be considered in terms of a one-sided perspective of the argument, that doesn't consider motivation or intention of any other parties involved such as Peter Fraser. As it was also a piece intended to be read by the public, this one-sided attitude could be Scrim's attempt to protect his legacy that was already the subject

Comp  
to c  
-offers  
enab  
"> ies



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

1 As in 1942, he was called upon to serve in the military, the Introduction states and continues "His conscription was seen by some as a case of victimisation, and was compounded when the Government dismissed him from his broadcasting position in June 1943. When recognising the date that occur numerous years later from the jamming incident, it can be recognised that the view that Scrimageour was subject to Govt. political suppression continued to be long-lasting. Source C recognises ~~the jamming incident~~ "It paved the way for complete Government control of broadcasting." Perhaps it was this effect that shows just how significant the action of Jamming Scrimageour's broadcast in 1935 was and can still be resonated by the people of today who may question NZ's authority that promotes democracy and freedom of speech for everyone and its political manipulation and propaganda strategies that silence active publicised opinion surrounding politician Scrimageour's <sup>long-lasting</sup> influence as a radio personality is emphasised in Source D that "Scrim energetically introduced commercial radio to New Zealand. He transformed the range & sound of broadcasting with a lively mixture of American and Australian ideas and his own rich innovation." While this long-term effect doesn't raise authoritative questions toward Political propaganda as the jamming incident it does highlight Scrimageour's legacy of transforming commercial radio as we know it today - and the platform he attained, did in fact give him the title of a national icon. //

claims  
to



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

2 the fact that his involvement in broadcasting and politics were significant to NZ political history. While this ~~person's~~ personal attitude may be bias, it does in fact, highlight that the common idea of Scrim's influence was still regarded by many today, despite personal opinion.

Source G is a primary source that is a pamphlet by Scrimgeour's political enemies ~~at~~ in 1943, when he stood against Prime Minister, Peter Fraser. The content in this source is effectively supported through the introduction that gives good context to the situation when his main protector Prime Minister Michael Savage died. "Savage's successor, Peter Fraser, and Scrimgeour were implacable enemies & over the following years they clashed on a number of occasions." The introduction highlights. This pamphlet claims to reveal "The truth about Mr. Scrimgeour" as conveniently titled. It appears to adopt a very defensive attitude stating "in defense of our Movement and our leader." It could be interpreted that this pamphlet is in fact, political propaganda as it is intended to be read by the public. <sup>to promote their political values</sup> The article seems to attempt to destroy Scrimgeour's image and make him appear as evil by saying Scrimgeour intends to "defeat the leader of the Labour movement and thus deal a blow at the cause of humanity." To satisfy a personal grudge. Scrimgeour's political opponents appear to magnify and emphasize

Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

QUESTION  
NUMBER

Scrimgeour's intent by making his image appear monstrous. This is further emphasized through more hyperbolic phrases: "The Government he now attacks!" This pamphlet gives an historian great insight into how Scrimgeour's political opponents viewed him at the time as a political figure and fiercely sought to destroy his image through a public condemning form of political propaganda. This fierce attitude presorted towards Scrim highlights the great deal of animosity within NZ's political platform following the years of Scrimgeour's succession as a political advocate in the media.

3 Of controversy in the ~~ear~~ earlier years and at the time.

Source J is a primary source ~~the~~ regarding Scrimgeour's public personality in 1936. This promotes Scrimgeour's film "On the friendly road." There shows to be a lot of praise for his film as the Auckland Herald remarks "the film reaches a surprisingly high standard of entertainment value." As the advertisement depicts. It highlights the public image ~~so many~~ of Scrimgeour that became his legacy "New Zealand's first Great National Talkie" The primary source gives an historian

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

primary evidence of how Scrimagere's public image was positively promoted to the notion and support the introduction statements of how he was a figure loved by many. However, the article provides little insight into the political obscurity that ~~has~~ plagued his image during the year of 1936 and seeks to promote Scrim in only but a positive light surrounding the debut of his film. Thus, could be seen by an historian as an article with irrelevant motives regarding the controversy itself. //

Excellence exemplar for 91436 2015			Total score	24
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	8	Two causes and effects are described in detail. There is a high level of discernment demonstrated in this response. Evidence is used from multiple sources to synthesise an argument and the sources are compared and contrasted against each other, demonstrating excellent skills as a historian. Some of the effects described are in the 1940s – but the candidate has clearly linked them to Scrim’s actions in the 1930s. A very thorough and insightful response.		
2	8	The candidate has evaluated Sources E, F and G well, explaining the different perspectives in depth. Discernment is demonstrated by the analysis of Source E, as the response examines several meanings behind the cartoon. Source F is contrasted with other sources (D) and the candidate has been able to discriminate between the views of the author and the reviewer, as well as contrasting modern views with those contemporaneous with Scrim. Source G is similarly thoroughly analysed with motivations and context established in depth.		
3	8	The candidate has thoroughly evaluated the issues of reliability and usefulness for all three sources. Each source has been picked apart for issues of bias, motivation, audience and other relevant subjects. While a very good response, it could still better recognise the limitations of each source and offer further options for an historian to overcome the limitations.		