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91003MR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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## Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 1, 2021

**91003M Te whakamāori i ngā mātāpuna o tētahi tūāhua o  
mua e tāpua ana ki te hunga o Aotearoa**

Ngā Whiwhinga: E whā

### TE PUKAPUKA RAUEMI

Tirohia tēnei pukapuka hei whakaoti i ngā tūmahi mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91003M.

Tirohia kia kitea ai e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–21 kei roto i tēnei pukapuka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

**E ĀHEI ANA TŌ PUPURI KI TĒNEI PUKAPUKA Ā TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU.**

## HE KŌRERO WHAKATAKI: Ngā Whakatutūnga Puehu o “Te Riri o Ngahuru” o te tau 1932

I te haurua tuatahi o ngā tau 1930 i pāngia ai te ao e te paheketanga ā-ōhanga, e rite tonu ana te kīia e ngā tumu kōrero ko te “Paheke ā-Ōhanga Nui”. I te tau 1932, i pakaru mai tētahi terenga whakatutūnga puehu, puta noa i Aotearoa, ā, i tapaina ko te “Te Riri o Ngahuru” hei whakaahua i tēnei wāhanga o te hītori o te whenua nei.



He manomano tāngata kore mahi kua hui ki te Hōro Tāone o Tāmaki ki te whakatakoto i ā rātou tono ki te kahika.



He kohinga whakaahua e whakaatu ana i ngā hua o te whakatutūnga puehu i te tiriti o Queen, i Tāmaki Makaurau.

Ngā whakaahua: Auckland Weekly News. (1932, te 20 o Āperira). [Ngā whakaahua o te whakatutūnga puehu i te tiriti o Queen, 1932]. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections, AWNS-19320420-46-1 me AWNS-19320420-43-1 i Admin. (2018, te 16 o Hūrae). The 1932 Queen Street Unemployment Riot. *Heritage et AL*. <http://heritageetal.blogspot.com/2018/07/the-1932-queen-street-unemployment-riot.html>

## INTRODUCTION: The “Angry Autumn” Riots of 1932

During the first half of the 1930s, the world was hit by an economic depression, often referred to by historians as the “Great Depression”. In 1932, a string of riots broke out throughout New Zealand, and the phrase “Angry Autumn” was coined to describe this period in the country’s history.



Thousands of unemployed people assembled at the Auckland Town Hall to present their demands to the mayor.



Montage showing the results of the riot on Queen Street, Auckland.

Images: Auckland Weekly News. (1932, April 20). [Photographs of the 1932 Queen Street unemployment riot]. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections, AWNS-19320420-46-1 and AWNS-19320420-43-1 from Admin. (2018, July 16). The 1932 Queen Street Unemployment Riot. *Heritage et AL*. <http://heritageetal.blogspot.com/2018/07/the-1932-queen-street-unemployment-riot.html>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA A: Ngā whakatutūnga puehu o te Paheketanga ā-Ōhanga, 1932

He terenga whakatutūnga puehu i puta i Aotearoa i te upoko o te tau 1932, i waenga i te paheketanga ā-ōhanga o te ao. I a Hatarei, i te 9 o Hānuere, i hīkoikoi tētahi kāhui kore mahi, he wāhine tētahi wāhanga nui, ki ngā tari o te Poari Hōhipera o Ōtākou i Ōtepoti ki te tono āwhina\*. I te korenga o ngā āpiha o te poari i whakaae, i kotahi atu te kāhui whakatakariri ki te hokomaha, ki Wardell Brothers e tata ana, i reira rā tētahi rārangi pirihimana e whanga ana. I pakaru ngā matapihi o te toa, engari i tū mārō tonu ngā pirihimana. Rere ana te āmaimai i reira, hīkoi haere ana hoki te marea i ngā tiriti, ā, tērā ētahi paku whawhai i puta, engari i tau te puehu i muri i te tohanga o ngā kohinga kai e 800 i whakaritea ai mō taua wīkēne rā. ...



I tere tonu tā te Kāwanatanga whakatakoto i tētahi pire aupēhi i kīia rā ko te *Public Safety Conservation Bill*, engari kāore tērā i aukati i tētahi whakatutūnga puehu atu anō, i Pōneke, i tū rā i te 10 o Mei. I muri i tētahi porotēhi i waho atu i te Whare Pāremata me te teputeihana† kāore i whai hua, i kōkiri te hunga kore mahi i Lambton Quay, i ngā tiriti hoki o Willis me Manners. He maha tonu ngā wini o ngā toa i pakaru, ā, i mahi hoki te tāhae i tāna mahi. He nui ngā hāmenetanga i puta i ēnei whakatutūnga, ā, i kaha hoki aua hāmenetanga. Ko Ōtautahi anake te tāone kotahi o ngā tāone matua e whā kāore i pāngia e ngā whakatutūnga puehu o te Paheketanga ā-Ōhanga, nā te pai o te whakahaerenga o ana ratonga āwhina.

\* āwhina                      he tautoko ā-pūtea, ā-manaaki hoki ka tukua ki te hunga e hapa ana, e raruraru ana rānei

\*\*whakahirihiri            he rōpū tāngata kua whakamanahia hei pirihimana mō te wā poto

† teputeihana                tētahi rōpū iti ka kopoua hei māngai mō te rōpū whānui

## SOURCE A: The Depression riots, 1932

A series of riots in New Zealand occurred early in 1932, during the worldwide economic depression. On Saturday, 9 January, a procession of unemployed people, many of them women, marched to the offices of the Otago Hospital Board in Dunedin to demand relief\*. When the Board's officials refused assistance, the enraged crowd rushed to Wardell Brothers' grocery store nearby, where they were met by a cordon of police. The store's windows were smashed but the police stood their ground. The situation remained tense, with large crowds milling through the streets and occasional fights breaking out, but the excitement calmed after a special distribution of 800 food parcels had been arranged for the weekend. ...



The Government hastily introduced a repressive Public Safety Conservation Bill, but it failed to prevent yet another serious riot, this time in Wellington, on 10 May. Following a demonstration outside Parliament Buildings and an unsuccessful deputation† to the Government, the unemployed rushed through Lambton Quay, Willis, and Manners Streets. Many shop windows were smashed and again some looting took place. There were many prosecutions arising out of these disturbances and sentences were heavy. Christchurch alone, of the four main centres, saw no unemployed riots during the Depression, thanks largely to the efficiency of its relief services.

\* relief                financial or practical assistance given to those in need or difficulty

\*\*specials            a group of ordinary men who were temporarily given the rights of police officers

† deputation         a group of people appointed to speak on behalf of a larger group

Source (adapted): McLintock A. H. (Ed.). (1966). *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand 1966*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/1966/riots/page-6>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA B: Ngā āhuatanga i te whakatutūnga puehu i Pōneke



### TE MŌRIKARIKA O TE PAHEKETANGA I AOTEAROA: NGĀ ĀHUA O NGĀ WHAKATUTŪNGA PUEHU I TE WIKI KUA HIPA I PŌNEKE

Mō te takiwā o te 20 meneti, i te ahiahi o Tūrei i te wiki kua hori, e toru o ngā tiriti matua o Pōneke i tāmia e tētahi rōpū iti, he tāne, he taiohi hoki i roto, e wāhi wini ana. Ko tōna 150 wini paparahi i pakaru poka noa i mua i te taenga mai o ngā pirihihana, i āwhinatia rā e tētahi rōpū kātapa nui, hei papare atu. I whai ake tēnei whakarekereketanga i tētahi porotēhi kaitā a ngā kaimahi riwhi i waho atu i ngā whare Pāremata i ngā hāora tōmua o taua rā tonu.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. He tirohanga whānui nō te hui kaitā a te hunga kore mahi me ngā kaimahi riwhi i waho i ngā kēti Pāremata i a Tūrei.   | 5. He kōwhao nui i te wini paparahi o tētahi toa taputapu kāinga i Lambton Quay.   |
| 2. Te whakakapi i tētahi wini paparahi i te tiriti o Manners.  | 6. He wini pakaru atu anō e pērā tahi ana i ngā mea ki Lambton Quay, ki te tiriti o Willis, ki te tiriti hoki o Manners. |
| 3. Ngā pirihihana whakahirihiri e tautiaki haere ana i te tiriti o Cuba.   | 7. Te whakatū takitaki hei ārai i ngā wini i Lambton Quay.   |
| 4. Ko Mr P. Fraser, ko te mema pāremata (Reipa) e kōrero ana ki te minenga i ngā kēti Pāremata. E kitea ana te rārangi pirihihana e whakaruruhau ana i ngā whenua o te Whare Pāremata kei mua. |  |

Te whakaahua: Auckland Weekly News. (1932). [Te whakaahua o te whakatutūnga puehu i Pōneke 1932] i a Barnett, S. (1987). *Those were the days: a nostalgic look at the 1930s from the pages of the Weekly News*. Weekly News. wh. 67

## SOURCE B: Scenes from the Wellington riot



### AN UGLY PHASE OF THE DEPRESSION IN NEW ZEALAND: SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH LAST WEEK'S RIOTS IN WELLINGTON

For a space of about 20 minutes on Tuesday evening of last week, three of the main city streets in Wellington were at the mercy of a small window-wrecking band of men and youths. About 150 valuable plate-glass windows were wantonly smashed before the police, aided by a large band of special constables, regained control. This orgy of destruction was a sequel to a mass demonstration by relief workers outside Parliament Buildings earlier in the day.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A general view of the mass gathering of unemployed people and relief workers outside Parliament gates on the Tuesday.  | 5. A gaping hole in the plate-glass window of a furnishing establishment in Lambton Quay.     |
| 2. Replacing a plate-glass window on Manners Street.  | 6. Another damaged window typical of many in Lambton Quay, Willis Street, and Manners Street. |
| 3. Special police on patrol in Cuba Street.   | 7. Erecting barricades over broken windows in Lambton Quay.                                   |
| 4. Mr P. Fraser, M.P. (Labour), addressing the gathering at Parliament gates. The cordon of police guarding Parliament House grounds is seen in the foreground. |   |

Image: Auckland Weekly News. (1932). [Photographs of the 1932 Wellington riot] from Barnett, S. (1987). *Those were the days: a nostalgic look at the 1930s from the pages of the Weekly News*. Weekly News. p. 67

**TE MĀTĀPUNA C: Nā ngā ringa whakaoioi rānei o te iwi noho tōpū<sup>1</sup> i tū ai te whakatutūnga puehu o te Paheketanga ā-Ōhanga o 1932?**



I te pānga o te Paheketanga ā-Ōhanga ki Pōneke i ngā tau 1930, ka whakatūria e ngā tūao ngā kāuta hupa hei whakarato kai ki ngā tāne kore mahi, e kitea ana i konei, i te tau 1932.

I rite tonu te kitea o ngā kāuta hupa, o ngā tamariki hiakai, o ngā hunga kore mahi e riri ana, me te whakamomori i Pōneke i ngā tau 1930.



I te 11 o Mei 1932, i waho atu i te Pāremata, ka eke tētahi porotēhi ki tētahi whakatutūnga puehu nui rawa atu i Lambton Quay, i te tiriti o Manners, me te tiriti o Willis.



**SOURCE C: Were communist agitators behind 1932 Depression riot?**

As the Depression hit Wellington in the 1930s, volunteers set up soup kitchens to serve unemployed men, as seen here in 1932.

Soup kitchens, starving children, angry unemployed, and desperation became common sights in Wellington during the 1930s.



On 11 May 1932, a demonstration outside Parliament turned into a full-scale riot down Lambton Quay, Manners Street, and Willis Street.

“Ka wāwāhi haere ngā ranga tāne me ētahi taiohi takahi ture i ngā wini,” tā *The Post* pūrongo.

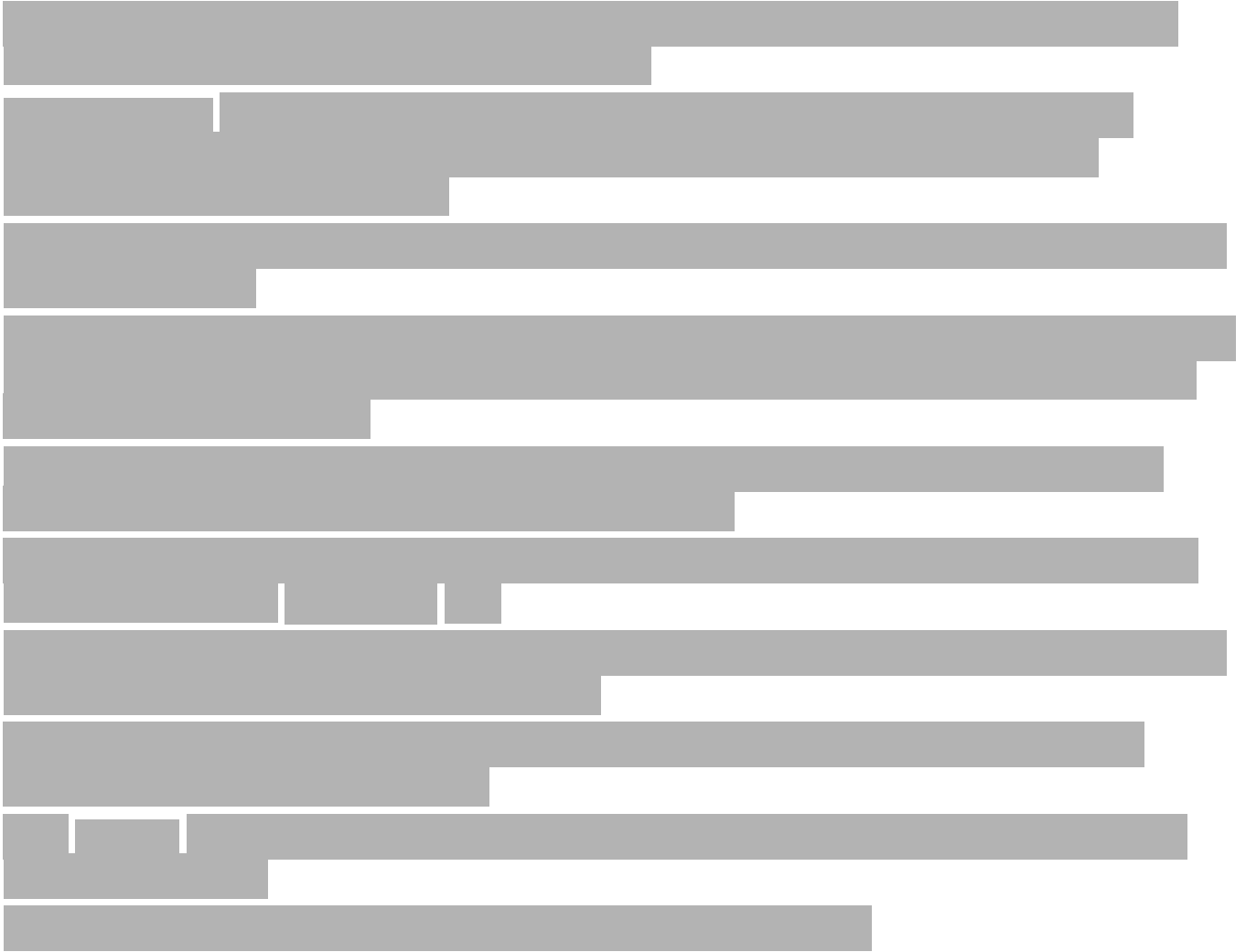
[Redacted text block]

I rite ngā āhuatanga kia tū te Rōpū Reipa me tōna kaiwhakahaere, me Michael Joseph Savage, hei kāwanatanga i te tau 1935, e oati ana ka hōrapa ngā whakatikatikahanga.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <sup>1</sup> iwi noho tōpū          | he hunga ka whakapono nō te hāpori ngā whenua, ā, mā te katoa ngā mahi                  |
| <sup>2</sup> hahani                 | he whakahē  |
| <sup>3</sup> kaumingomingo ā-pāhoro | te whakatutūnga o te puehu e te hunga e hiahia ana kia rerekē te āhua o te noho         |
| <sup>4</sup> whakamōti              | he takakino, he whakararu rānei i tētahi mea mā roto mai i te whakatau, i te mahi rānei |
| <sup>5</sup> pupuke                 | te kaha o te tipu o tētahi mea  |

Te whakaahua: Kāore te kaiwhakaahua i te mōhiotia (c.1932). Kāuta Hupa, Pōneke [He Whakaahua]. Evening Post (He Niupepa. 1865–2002): Ngā whakaahua kōaro me ngā putanga i ngā niupepa, i te Evening Post me te Dominion. Tohutoro: EP-8645B-1/2-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Pōneke, Aotearoa. /records/22839295. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22839295>  
 Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Fensome, A. (2014, Tihema 31). *Were Communist Agitators behind 1932 Depression Riot?* Stuff. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/dominion-post/64583322/were-communist-agitators-behind-1932-depression-riot>

“Bands of lawless youths and men set off smashing plate-glass windows,” *The Post* reported.



The stage was set for the Labour Party, and its leader Michael Joseph Savage, to take office in 1935, promising sweeping reforms.

- <sup>1</sup>. astronomical      a huge amount
- <sup>2</sup>. doom-monger      predict the worst outcome
- <sup>3</sup>. rebuke              criticism
- <sup>4</sup>. prejudice          to injure or damage by some judgment or action
- <sup>5</sup>. ratcheted up      cause a thing to increase quickly

Image: Unknown photographer (c.1932). Soup Kitchen, Wellington [Photograph]. Evening Post (Newspaper. 1865–2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post and Dominion newspapers. Ref: EP-8645B-1/2-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22839295. <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/22839295>  
 Source (adapted): Fensome, A. (2014, December 31). *Were Communist Agitators behind 1932 Depression Riot?* Stuff. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/dominion-post/64583322/were-communist-agitators-behind-1932-depression-riot>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA D: Te paheketanga ā-ōhanga me te pikinga o te kaha

I kitea i roto i ngā āhuatanga o te wā, i a Mei 1930, i te wā i eke ai a George Forbes hei Pirīmia i te ritāiatanga o Sir Joseph Ward, ko ia te tāne hē, i te wāhi hē, i te wā hē.



Nō Forbes i tāwāhi mō te 1930 Imperial Conference i Rānana, i whakamana te pāremata i te *Unemployment Act* i oati rā kia utua te hunga i rēhita ki ngā moni āwhina. Nō tana hokinga mai i a Hānuere o te tau 1931, i whakatau a Forbes kāore te tangata e utua ki te kore ia e mahi. Ko te tikanga o tēnā, kia whai moni ai te hunga kore mahi, ahakoa ō rātou pūkenga me ngā mahi o mua, me huhuti tipu, me hanga rori, me mahi pāmu, me tuatua rākau, me whai wāhi rānei rātou ki ngā kaupapa ‘waihanga mahi’, ka mutu, he nui ērā mahi i tū ki ngā wāhi e tawhiti ana i ngā tāone me ngā tāone nui.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): King, M. (2003). *The Penguin History of New Zealand Illustrated*. Penguin Books Auckland. wh. 301 me te 305. [https://books.google.co.nz/books?id=9\\_GcDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT303&lpg=PT303&dq](https://books.google.co.nz/books?id=9_GcDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT303&lpg=PT303&dq)

**SOURCE D: Depression and recovery**

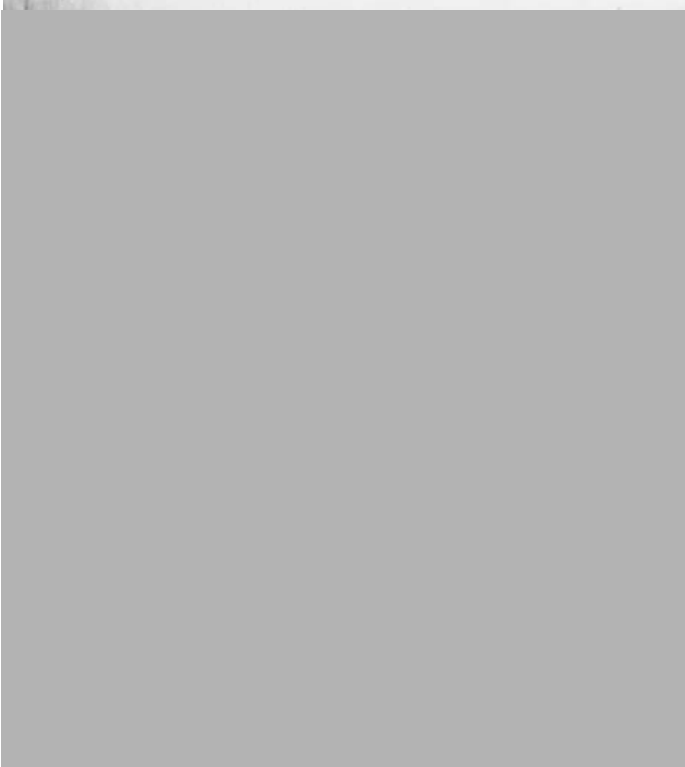
As events would prove, in May 1930, when George Forbes became Prime Minister on the retirement of Sir Joseph Ward, he was the wrong man in the wrong place at the wrong time.



While Forbes was out of the country for the 1930 Imperial Conference in London, Parliament passed the Unemployment Act, which promised relief payments for those who registered. When he returned in January 1931, Forbes announced that there would be no pay without work. This meant that, in order to receive payments, the unemployed, regardless of their skills or former occupations, would chip weeds, make roads, work on farms, join forestry projects, or participate in other 'make-work' schemes, many of them operating far away from towns and cities.

Source (adapted): King, M. (2003). *The Penguin History of New Zealand Illustrated*. Penguin Books Auckland. pp. 301 and 305.  
[https://books.google.co.nz/books?id=9\\_GcDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT303&lpg=PT303&dq](https://books.google.co.nz/books?id=9_GcDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT303&lpg=PT303&dq)

## TE MĀTĀPUNA E: Ngā āhuatanga kakawa



E kerī manga ana ngā tāne o te kaupapa āwhina i te hunga kore mahi i te takurua o te tau 1932. Mau pēke ana tētahi nō tētahi atu ka whakamahi i tētahi pēke hei kahu. I whakauru tāke hou te kāwanatanga i te tau 1930 hei utu i ngā kaupapa mā te hunga kore mahi. I te tau 1931 i tāpirihia ai te 'Emergency Unemployment Charge', arā ko te 1.25 ōrau o ngā moni whiwhi, i kō atu i te £1 hei tāke takitahi.

He nui ngā hua i puta i te paheketanga ā-ōhanga o te tau 1930 mō te taha ki te whakapaipai rori i Aotearoa. Mai i te tau 1929 ki te tau 1934, ko tōna 100,000 tāne kua kore mahi. I tono te kāwanatanga i te tokomaha o ēnei ki te hanga rori, ki te whakapaipai hoki i ngā rori. I noho puni ngā tāne i te taha o aua rori e hangā ana e rātou. I iti ngā momo pūrere, ā, he pika, he hāpara, he huripara rānei ngā taputapu i ngā ringa o te nuinga.



Te whakaahua (kei runga): Tē mōhiotia te kaiwhakaahua (1932). *Depression workers digging ditch*. [He whakaahua]. Tohutoro: 1/2-027086-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Pōneke, Aotearoa. /records/23195868

Te whakaahua (kei raro): Tē mōhiotia te kaiwhakaahua. *Traffic on the roads*. [He whakaahua]. Ref: AAQT 6401 A82. Archives New Zealand. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/23310/depression-road-works>

## SOURCE E: Harsh conditions



Men on an unemployment relief scheme dig a drainage ditch in the winter of 1932. One wears a sack while another uses a sack as a cloak. The government introduced new taxes in the 1930s to fund work schemes for the unemployed. In 1931 an 'Emergency Unemployment Charge' at a flat rate of 1.25% on all income was put on top of a £1 poll tax.

The economic depression of the 1930s did much to improve the state of New Zealand's roads. From 1929 to 1934, some 100,000 men were unemployed. The government put many to work on road building and maintenance. Men lived in camps by the sides of the roads they were building. There was little in the way of mechanisation, and most found themselves at the end of a pick, shovel, or wheelbarrow.



Image (top): Unknown photographer (1932). *Depression workers digging ditch*. [Photograph]. Ref: 1/2-027086-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23195868

Image (bottom): Unknown photographer. *Traffic on the roads*. [Photograph]. Ref: AAQT 6401 A82. Archives New Zealand. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/photograph/23310/depression-road-works>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA F: Te tūranga o Jim Edwards

*He kaikōkiri mana hāpori, he kainoho tōpū, he kaiwhakahē tōrangapū hoki a James Henry Edwards (Jim) i Aotearoa.*

I a Āperira [1932], i tonoa ai ia [Edwards] kia hoki ki Tāmaki, i reira te Unemployed Workers Movement (UWM) e whakarite ana i te porotunga ā-kaimahi rīwhi. I tētahi porotēhi i te 13 o Āperira, i whiu a Edwards i tōna mana hei whakaora i tētahi haihana e haukurutia ane e te marea. I te pō i muri mai, i hīkoi ngā kaimahi o te poutāpeta me te wāhi tuku waea ki te Hōro Tāone o Tāmaki ki te porotēhi i ngā hekenga utu. I tokomaha te hunga kore mahi i whai wāhi atu, ā, e whakapaetia ana ko te 15,000 tāngata i reira. I waho atu i te hōro, i akiaki a Edwards kia whawhai te hunga kore mahi mō ō rātou mōtika, kātahi ka kino haere te wairua.

E mea ana ngā taunaki a ngā pirihimana i te hui kōti tuatahi i a Hune, i akiaki a Edwards kia whakarekerekere te iwi, i whai wāhi atu hoki ia ki te haukuru pirihimana. E toru marama i te whare herehere te whiu, mōna i akiaki kia takahi ture ētahi; heoi, i tukua ia kia puta i runga i te utu here nōna ka tatari ki te whakawā a te kōti teitei mō tana whai wāhi ki te whakatutunga puehu. I te whakawātanga tuatahi i te 28 me te 29 o Hūrae, kāore te hunga whakawā i whakatau. I te tuarua, i te 1 o Ākuhata, i hāmenetia ia kia rua tau i te whare herehere e whakaheke werawera ana. I te whare herehere, i noho wehe ia i ērā atu o ngā mauhere.

Ngā mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Simpson, T. (1998). *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4e4/edwards-james-henry>

Jim Edwards (2021, Mei 5). I *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim\\_Edwards\\_\(political\\_activist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Edwards_(political_activist))



## SOURCE F: The role of Jim Edwards

*James Henry Edwards (Jim) was a New Zealand socialist, communist, and political activist.*

In April [1932], he [Edwards] was summoned to return to Auckland, where the Unemployed Workers Movement (UWM) was planning a relief workers' strike. During a demonstration on 13 April, Edwards used his influence to rescue a police sergeant attacked by the crowd. The following evening, post and telegraph workers marched on the Auckland Town Hall to protest against wage reductions. Joined by large numbers of unemployed, the crowd was estimated at 15,000. Outside the hall, as Edwards urged the unemployed to fight for their rights, the mood turned ugly.

Police evidence at his first trial in June suggested that Edwards had encouraged violence and taken an active part in attacking police. Sentenced to three months' gaol\* for inciting lawlessness, he was released on bail pending a Supreme Court hearing into the charge of taking part in a riot. At the first trial on 28 and 29 July, the jury failed to agree. At the second on 1 August, he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison with hard labour. In gaol, he was kept segregated from other prisoners.

\* gaol                      jail

Sources (adapted): Simpson, T. (1998). *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand. <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4e4/edwards-james-henry>

Jim Edwards (2021, May 5). In *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim\\_Edwards\\_\(political\\_activist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Edwards_(political_activist))

## TE MĀTĀPUNA G: Te whakatutūnga puehu a te hunga kore mahi i te tiriti o Queen

*Ko te kaituhi o tēnei tuhinga, ko C. G. Scrimgeour, he minita Wēteriana, he kaikōkiri mana hāpori, he kaimīhana hoki nō te tāone nui o Tāmaki. Ko “Uncle Scrim”, tana ingoa nōna ka whakahaere i te Man in the Street, i tētahi hōtaka i ngā pō Hanarei i te reo irirangi ā-motu e tino paingia ana.*

Atu i tērā taha o te rori, i te rewanga hoki o te Mīhana i te tiriti o Airedale, i teitei te tirohanga atu. Ko te kōpuha kanukanu i Nama 2 taku kāinga, ā, i te kūaha o mua, ka titiro hāngai atu ki te kūaha o te hōro o te tāone.

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I kō atu i te toru tekau ngā kōtuinga i te motu i tōna upoko. I ngā marama tekau mā rua i muri mai, kāore au i mōhio i hea rā taua tūroro.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Scrimgeour, C. (1998). The unemployed riot in Queen Street. Kei roto i tā Brockie, B. (Ed.). *The Penguin Eyewitness History of New Zealand*. Penguin Books Tāmaki. (wh. 161–162).

**SOURCE G: The unemployed riot in Queen Street**

*The author of this extract, C. G. Scrimgeour, was a Methodist minister, socialist, and Auckland city missionary. As “Uncle Scrim”, he hosted The Man in the Street, a very popular Sunday night national radio show.*

From across the road, and the elevation of the Mission in Airedale Street, I had a grandstand view. The shabby little cottage at No. 2 was my home, and from my front door I could look directly into the door of the town hall.

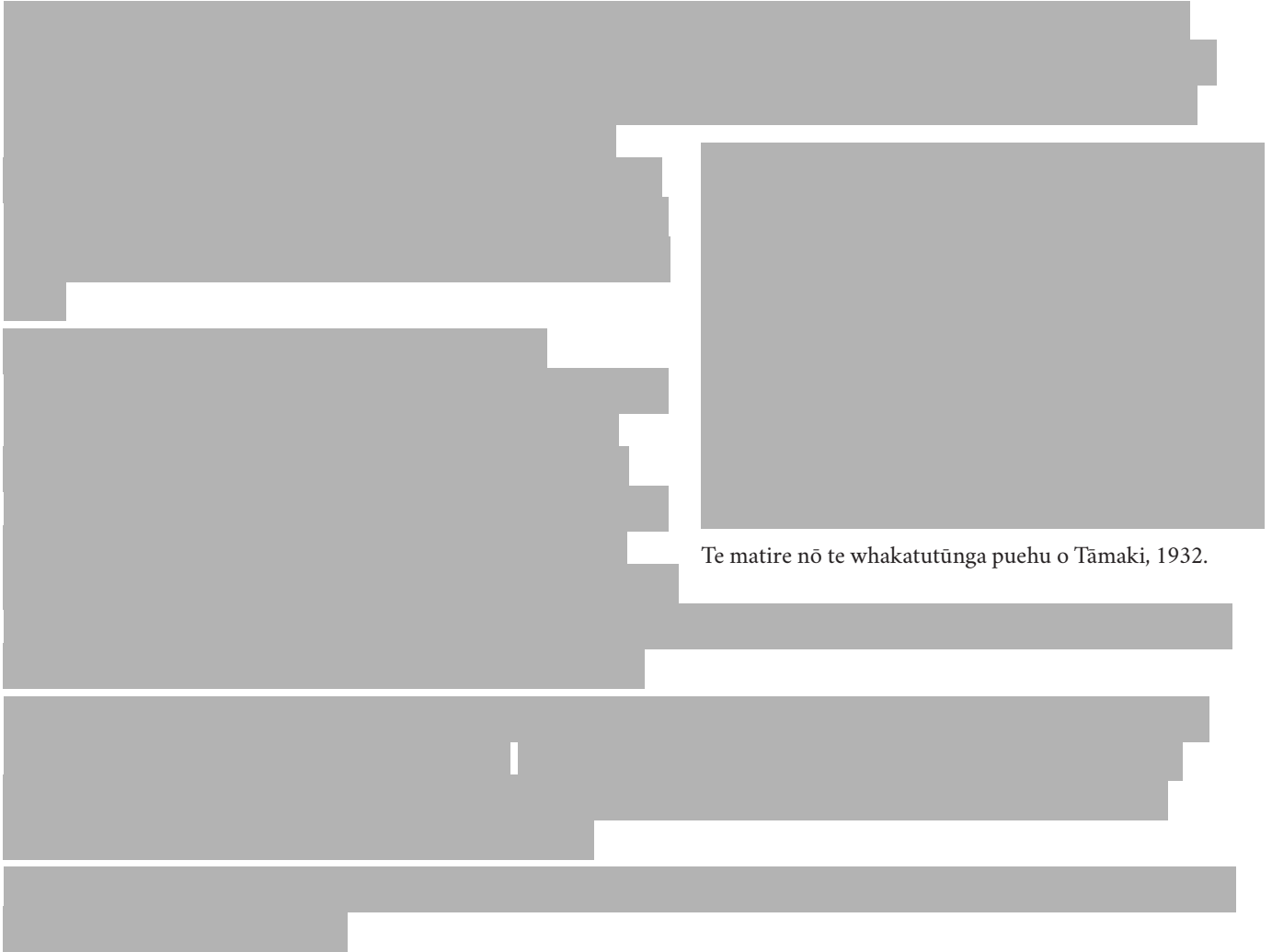


The scalp wound needed more than thirty stitches. In the following twelve months, I never knew where the patient was.

Source (adapted): Scrimgeour, C. (1998). The unemployed riot in Queen Street. In Brockie, B. (Ed.). *The Penguin Eyewitness History of New Zealand*. Penguin Books Auckland. (pp. 161–162).

## TE MĀTĀPUNA H: Te matire nō te whakatutūnga puehu o Tāmaki, 1932 kei te Whare Pupuri Taonga o Tāmaki

I tū ngā whakatutūnga puehu o te paheketanga ā-ōhanga o te tau 1932, he terenga whakatutūnga puehu i hāngai ki te hunga kore mahi puta noa i tēnei whenua, ki Ōtepoti, ki Ōtautahi, ki Pōneke, ki Tāmaki hoki. Noho tonu ana ko te whakatutūnga puehu i te tiriti o Queen i te ahiahi o te 14 o Āperira 1932 tētahi o ngā takanga ririhau rawa atu i te hītori o Tāmaki Makaurau.



Te matire nō te whakatutūnga puehu o Tāmaki, 1932.

I te taunga o te puehu, e 200 ngā wharanga, e 250 ngā wini kua pakaru, e 85 ngā mauherenga – e 83 o ēnei i hāmenetia.

Te mātāpuna (he mea whakahāngai): Campbell, D. *1932 Auckland Riot Baton*. New Zealand Police. <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/history-and-museum/museum/exhibitions/curators-casefile/1932-auckland-riot-baton>

**SOURCE H: 1932 Auckland riot baton located at the New Zealand Police Museum**

The 1932 Depression Riots, a series of riots relating to unemployment throughout the country, took place in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland. The Queen Street riot that began on the afternoon of 14 April 1932 remains one of the most violent incidents in Auckland's history.



Auckland riot baton 1932.

When the riot was finally over, there were 200 injuries, 250 glass windows smashed, and 85 arrests – 83 of which resulted in convictions.

Source (adapted): Campbell, D. *1932 Auckland Riot Baton*. New Zealand Police. <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/history-and-museum/museum/exhibitions/curators-casefile/1932-auckland-riot-baton>





*English translation of the wording on the front cover*

**91003MR**

## **Level 1 History 2021**

**91003M Interpret sources of an historical event  
of significance to New Zealanders**

Credits: Four

### **RESOURCE BOOKLET**

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91003M.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–21 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**