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91439



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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.

Excellence

TOTAL

07

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 emergence of the British Empire as a global power.

Different forces that influenced the historical trend:

1. British Capitalism - Econ contin

1690 Beachy Head France vs Britain/Dutch u ships lost vs none created a necessity/priority for a strong navy to secure France. Instilled idea of Capitalism - British England 1694 80% interest rate adopted from Dutch created a virtuous circle of low-y "VP", this switched attitudes on profit driven, intellectual climate & this allowed the Brit. navy to establish Navy vs French conservative religious climate best summarised by Napoleon "the head that gives is above the hand that takes" spurred industrialisation and allowed ships 1688 - 1704 92 - 140 ships navy strength

2. Industrialisation Econ contin. followed on from capitalism industrial rev.

1760 - 1820-40 gave way to significant technological advances & changes to catalyse Britain's development. 1. James Watt "Watt Steam Engine" allowed steam motor fundamental to many modern mining industries and fuelled the development of the British Navy. 2. Telegraph served to "communicate distance" allowing mobilisation of troops across the globe in just hours. But, along with navy allowed "simultaneously shrinks the world whilst making control of it an achievable task" 3. Factories created for mass production & consumption meant S > D, so new markets to expand on given mercantilism and export, XYZ advantage to overcome France & clear debt after

3. Try to own usually until 1870, extreme predilection in our country but described by "The Empire in which..." Empire symbolised Great Exhibition 1851 & ultimately the attitude change allowed

Ways the trend changed the lives of different groups of people: Would not have been capable without the attitude shift from isolation to imperial/imperialism, 1870-1914. Britain # In many beliefs was an "imperial obsession" that "displaced humanism" as the popular movement of the end to late 19th C. } Every body - Initially only the EIC prevailed but with attitude for profit only but over time this shifted to more English

1. African people - were brutal

1600s India people were nearly impacted by British influence & missionaries, Indian people as a whole felt threatened w/ this they were being converted by an "alien race" - Fort McD. And the events led to the JM 1857 sepoy revolt against British control but were soon crushed leading way to British Raj. The Econ impacts too such as the British "destroyed the economy" by "imposing" the country's wealth to Britain "Gott through taxes, take jobs and one here one, stealing the prized textile industry from Indians to migrate to Germany essentially a form of deindustrialisation. Lead to many famines from 1850 to end of British rule see 3. Small death REGARDLESS, the many contested today Dr. Marx says British historians knew "History to portray Indian conflict as religious/motivated in order to draw attention away from social, economic & political causes"

2. NZ - Treaty of Waitangi 6 Feb 1840 - highly contested sign that still relevant today, many discrepancies that sparked significant debate but Māori - law were

changed significantly. By 1851 Governor Grey managed to buy purchase almost 1/2 of New Zealand (acquisition of land) but Māori also resisted impacted many conflicts such as Waikato war early 1860s many lives lost & a greater British brought smallpox 30% pop. 1840-50, but key to the law, democracy & even goods that Māori could trade. Many historians differ periods "actively engaged" whereas Wright says "destroyed" Māori culture & economy suggests that Total Impact Coursework but regardless impact on this group was.

3. British people also impacted in many ways society - urban 49% 1850-1855,

rats infestation, food avail. through trade & domestication, fear, war, diseases as "Guns & Sails" that had one been reserved for the wealthy elite became staples for working class. Urbanisation & sectors & also mass market products "Plus ça change" Scholars set up to promote.

Begin your essay here:

ASSESS
USE

The emergence of the British Empire as a global power from 1700 to 1900 had significant impacts on many different groups of people across the globe. ~~The trend~~ The British Empire still heavily influences the lives of people today and it is hotly debated whether or not these impacts are vastly positive or negative. The historiography surrounding the trend and the perspectives of many opinions are polarised, but the certainty of the impact on the world is uncontroverted. ~~Many forces played a part in~~ Prior to 1700, France had all the advantages. France had a larger ~~many~~, larger population, better resources and better technology and it appeared as though they would be the nation to emerge. So, why Britain? Many ~~key~~ forces were fundamental to accelerating Britain's growth and eventual ~~dominance~~ global dominance. However, three key forces were essential to the trend. British capitalism, Industrialisation and Imperialism all played a part in it, and ~~reflexed~~ Britain's emergence as a global power and were ^{complemented} ~~supplemented~~ ^{by} other forces. Whilst the impact of Britain's emergence ~~remains~~ is still fiercely debated today, it is uncontested that ~~the~~ the trend was significant and changed the lives of different groups of people.

In 1690, Britain, allied with the Dutch, took France head on in a naval conflict that saw them lose eleven ships compared to France's none. This defeat was unanimous and made it no longer a desire for Britain but the top priority to attain a formidable navy. This came the establishment of British Capitalism, the economic force of continuity. In 1694, the Bank of England was founded. This institution, adopted from the Dutch, ~~was~~ allowed the government of Britain to accumulate a vast

amount of money necessary to her creating an immense navy. Through the Bank, the government sold bonds or shares to the public of Britain at an interest rate of 8%, This encouraged the British public to draw out ~~these savings~~ their savings and give it to the bank ~~to~~ for a larger return. ~~Dr~~ Profound British Historian Niall Ferguson believes that this system created a "virtuous circle of funds" as the public bought shares, earned income then purchased more shares - a ~~process~~ continuous process. This ultimately ~~shape~~ forced on an ~~ent~~ attitude in Britain driven by profit and motivated by money and instilled an intellectual climate as the British sought out new ways to earn money and make the most of this new system. This ~~could~~ contrasted in many ways with the French attitude of the time which was a religiously motivated and conservative one best exemplified by Napoleon with regards to the Bank of England stating that "the hand that gives is above the hand that takes". ~~He~~ Napoleon, a French leader failed to see how the system would work and felt as though the British public were superior to the government due to the direction the money was going. Regardless, the huge increase in funding allowed the British ~~gov~~ to establish a huge navy and from 1688 to 1704 ~~they increased~~ the number of ships more than doubled from 92 to 190. This ~~navy development~~ ~~forced by British Capitalism~~. This made the British a much more formidable foe and tipped the scales towards Britain in regard to ~~their~~ navy strength.

The ~~for~~ economic force of continually industrialization also influenced Britain's development as ~~to~~ a global power. This force ~~to~~ was supplied with the necessary funds to take place by British Capitalism and sparked the significant industrial

revolution from 1760 to about 1820 to 1840. During the industrial revolution many profound technological and scientific discoveries^{and inventions} were made which allowed Britain a superior technology level of technology over its rivals. One of such inventions that had a huge impact and influence on Britain's emergence was James Watt's "Watt Steam Engine". The Watt steam Engine enabled Britain to use rotary motion in the coal and iron mining industry, ^{by} creating a much more efficient and effective process. This fueled the development of Britain's navy and catalysed the rate at which ships were being built. ~~Additionally~~, Another invention which gave Britain a significant military ~~advantage~~ advantage was the telegraph which, as articulated by Viall Ferguson, served to "annihilate distance". The telegraph gave British commanders the ability to mobilise troops from across the globe in a matter of hours, rather than days and made communication a lot more efficient and effective. Viall Ferguson points out that the telegraph combined with an immense navy was able to "simultaneously shrink the world making control of it a much more achievable task". However, Britain had to be given a purpose to explore overseas and this purpose was supplied by factories. Industrialisation resulted in the establishment of the first British factories that were capable of mass production to account for the huge demand in ports for the building of a navy. However, the mass production meant that surplus were being made and supply was exceeding demand. Thus, Britain had to trade. The hegemony surrounding trade at the time was the idea of mercantilism that trade is finite and in order to increase ~~your~~ trade you must take something 'else'. Therefore, Britain had the ~~main~~ excuse to venture across the globe. ~~With~~ the economic, military and political advantages Britain was able to defeat France and clear the decks of the rival

power to emerge as a global power.

The final force, arguably the most significant force of the 1870s onwards, was the ~~social~~ social force of change Jingoism. This force was most felt after the 1870s because it reflected the attitude shift, political shift and also accelerated Britain's desire to dominate other nations and ultimately ~~control~~ further emphasised on a pretence for warfare. Jingoism, ~~the~~ described as the extreme pride or patriotism in one's nation can be best described by the saying that the British Empire was "the Empire on which the sun never sets". This saying became synonymous with the British Empire in the late 1800s and represented how the Empire saw ~~past~~ its possessions as status symbols. The Great Exhibition of 1851 highlighting all the great industrial and technological discoveries illustrated this pride. This attitude change paved the way for the vast domination of the British in Africa. From 1870 to 1914, ~~the~~ the British presence in Africa was increased immensely from just Cape Colony on the tip of South Africa and Sierra Leone to 'Cape to Cairo' or half of the entire African continent. This scramble for Africa ~~was~~ would not have been achievable without the significant political shift that took place prior. From the 1840s to the 1860s political power was oscillating between the Liberal Party ~~led~~ for the most part by William Gladstone and the Conservative Party led by Benjamin Disraeli. Gladstone had an approach towards public centred around freedom and humanitarianism whilst Disraeli favoured an aggressive imperialism and ~~is~~ is described by some historians as the ~~per~~ personification of the Jingoism. Eventually in 1868 with ~~Disraeli~~ winning the support from Queen Victoria, Disraeli managed to emerge from the election as Prime Minister and thus, was able to increase the Empire's dominance. British historian Jon Morris sees Benjamin

Disraeli's form of rule as one of "imperial obsession" and reveals that
 argues that Jingoism "displaced humanitarianism as the popular movement of the
 mid to late 19th century". Thus, it can be ascertained that Jingoism
 gave the British an immense appetite for warfare and global domination
 which would only be ^{satisfied} ~~satisfied~~ once they were, in fact, globally dominant.

The emergence of the British Empire also had significant ramifications on
 different groups of people to varying degrees. One of such groups who were
 significantly impacted is Indian people. As a result of the trade, British
 influence and presence in India increased exponentially during their time as
 a global power. The first British presence in India was the East
 India Trading Company which began in the late 17th Century.
 This organisation was only motivated by profit and trade and had
 no desire to influence the Indian people in any way but through the
 exchange of goods and services. ~~Essentially~~ ^{Initially} ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~Indians~~ ^{Indians} ~~perceived this point~~
 were living at this point were changed in only minor ways as they were
 presented with new ~~articles~~ ^{articles} of foreign goods and services that they had never
 seen before. However, over time the British-Indian interactions changed.
 More and more British people came to India, many with the ~~goal~~ ^{goal} of the
 idea for trade but also many missionaries attempting to convert the Indians
 from Islam to Christianity. The oppressive nature of the British rule
 may ~~Indians~~ ^{Indians} feel as though they were being converted by an "alien race"
 as articulated by British Historian Frank MacDonagh. The lives of
 many Indians were changed as some discovered a new faith and new
 religion, Christianity, as a result ~~of~~ ^{of} of Britain's emergence ~~however~~ ^{most} ~~may~~
 felt threatened by the British ~~exp~~ ^{exp}. The tensions between the British
 and Indians continued to ^{increase} ~~rise~~ until it was almost inevitable
 that a large conflict should occur, and it did. The Indian
 Mutiny of 1857 was sparked by Indian Sepoys who revolted against

their British officers, ~~after being told the impression that their~~
~~gun cartridges were~~ Many historical sources state that the cause of this
 revolt was that the sons the sepoys were given had cartridges covered with
 pig fat. ~~Then~~ The sepoys saw this act as an attack against their religion
 and were forced to react. However the rebellion was quickly quashed by the
 British officers and led to a new form of rule known as the British Raj.
 Whilst the lives of many Indians were changed by the emergence of the British
 Empire with regard to religion, many economic impacts were also felt.
~~British~~ British historian Richard Gott argues that the British "destroyed
 the economy" by "Siphoning off the country's wealth to Britain". The British
 placed taxes, took jobs and even took ~~over~~ control of ~~a~~ India's most prized
 industry, the textile industry. This meant that Indian lives were ~~not~~ changed as
 they were forced to change industries and find jobs elsewhere. Many
 Indians migrated to more rural areas to take up agriculture thus
 experiencing a form of deindustrialisation as a result of the British
 influence. This inevitably led to many famines across India and
 from 1850 to the end of British rule in India around
 3.5 million Indian lives were lost as a result. British and Indian ~~relationships~~
 conflicts are depicted in early different ways by historians. Many
 Indian historians ^{see} ~~see~~ the Indian Mutiny as the first ~~step~~ war
 of independence and essentially a watershed moment where British historians
 agree otherwise. ~~a~~ Historian Ben Macrae says that "British historians have
 a ~~strong~~ "tendency to portray Indian conflicts as religiously motivated in
 order to draw attention away from the social, economic and ~~political~~
 causes." However, whilst opinions regarding the conflict may be
 polarised all historians ~~accept~~ acquiesce that the British
 Empire's rise had a significant impact on the lives of
 Indian people especially around the mid 19th century.

Another group of people whose lives were impacted by the ~~rest of the~~ emergence of the British Empire and who are still impacted today are the Māori people. Evidently, the British presence in New Zealand would not have been possible without their emergence as a global power.

The greatest impact on Māori people, whilst hotly debated and misinterpreted by many parties, was the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on

6 February 1840. The treaty is still hugely contested today and its

relevance can still be emphasised today as it changed the lives of Māori people arguing for land through the Waitangi Tribunal. ~~The treaty~~ Māori version of the treaty was ~~also~~ translated incorrectly and read slightly differently to the ~~the~~ English version. The discrepancies in the treaty

sparked significant debate as the British believed they were assuming

total governance of New Zealand and the Māori people both. Māori people ~~could not see the time and~~ were not convinced. Many aspects of

Māori lives were changed as they had to learn to live alongside

the British settlers. By 1859, Governor Grey had managed

to ~~purchase~~ ^{purchase almost} half of New Zealand from the Māori tribes

who ~~believe~~ and many British settlers moved to New Zealand. However,

conflict between the Māori and British ~~people~~ people was inevitable

and the Wairarapa was of early 1860s ~~established~~ ~~the~~ here an

example of this. The Māori population was greatly reduced by the introduction of smallpox by the British and by 1840 to 1860 the

population fell by $\approx 30\%$. However, the British also positively

impacted Māori lives by bringing them new forms of governance

such as democracy and introduced goods that were new to

the Māori. ~~and that could~~ A system of trade was established

and the Māori were given access to ~~the~~ items such as markets

and secured new technological improvements from the British.

Many historians differ in their view of the British

Annotation for E7 script C11439

This script is a confident response to the question set for the 2015 examination.

The response is ~~are~~ characterised by a clear and sustained argument to the question components. Both parts of the question are responded to. This response avoids the dangers of a simplistic 'broad sweep' approach to a complex historical trend and confidently 'diss-down' into ~~solid evidence~~ ^{case study material} when needed to ~~evidence~~ provide evidence to support their generalisations.

Overall this essay best fits the Excellence criteria and was awarded a E7 grade.