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91439



914390



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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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.

Not Achieved

TOTAL

02

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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: _____

PLANNING

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Different forces that influenced the historical trend:

political: Treaty of Antag
: Muxet Hars
: Hakefied Settlements

social: Christianity
: demographic
: Eurocentricity

economic: Muxet Hars
: Land Hars

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

Maci: loss of land
legislation
minority
demelised (loss of mana)
tribal boundaries
(Christianity / tribal structure)

Dakpa: property
gold, Kwi gum
development of
culture

Begin your essay here:

When European whalers and settlers began arriving at the ~~west~~ ^{North} coast of New Zealand, Māori had been living undisturbed in tribal structures from approximately 800 years. But by the time the the whalers had integrated, European diseases and commodities had a catastrophic impact on the Māori population. Māori had covered 100 percent of the land but by 1900, this situation had reversed and ~~then~~ by 1900, Māori covered less than ~~2~~ ^{the} percent. There were three key factors which influenced this, political, social and economic. ~~First~~, this had a negative impact on the Māori population, and by the end of 1900 were destined for extinction. However, there were also many positive consequences for the Pākehā settler population of New Zealand.

A key factor which influenced this trend was the political influence of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by ~~the~~ British representatives and Māori chiefs in 1840. This was a set of principles aimed to unite the Pākehā and Māori populations. Missionaries had ~~been~~ ^{the} British asked to intervene after the violent behaviour of the settlers in New Zealand. However, Britain had wanted to gain sovereignty over New Zealand and so translated an agreement into both Māori and English. Sovereignty was translated into British translated sovereignty into "Kāwanatanga" and not the more accurate translation "Tikanga". The treaty allowed Britain to establish and a

central government, which allowed them to create legislation around land in New Zealand. Unfortunately, the treaty did little to amend the tensions between Māori and Pakeha. The treaty of Waitangi forced Māori into a system it was not familiar with and reinforced a British model of society. This allowed for the high confiscation of land for Māori who opposed the treaty and reinforced James Belich's saying, "The law is mightier than the sword." The treaty allowed Britain to establish sovereignty over New Zealand and create laws around land, which resulted in a loss of indigenous land.

Another political force which influenced this trend was the Hākeiāiā settlements. The New Zealand Company was established by Edward Gibbon Wakefield in 1837. Legislation such as, the New Zealand Settlements Act 1837, ~~and~~ allowed the government to systematically advance from a rather aggressive colonial power to take land for potential settlers. The New Zealand company had begun to send settlers over to New Zealand extremely promising land that had not yet been purchased to compound the problem, there were ¹⁸⁴⁰ laws put in place to make sure land deals were properly conducted. Also, Māori's concept of selling the land was different from Pakeha who believed they were lending or borrowing the land. The influx of European settlers had a dramatic effect on land ownership. As by 1849, Māori still outnumbered Māori but by the late 1800s Pakeha outnumbered Māori. ~~settlers began to settle~~ (conflicts between Māori and Pakeha ~~were common~~ ^{around land} which were common

and the concept around land became the most misunderstood and abused concept by the Pakeha. LONG HIR put in place to "dictate" a Maci, however favoured behaviour for Government and helped them acquire land to live on. The Government began to pass laws ~~known~~ "The Suppression of Rebellion Act" which punished Maci who fought against British sovereignty. This threat was seen in Parihaka. Parihaka was a settlement, was a strong hold of Maci resistance.

It was a peaceful settlement and an attempt at Tino Rangatanga (self rule). It became a refuge for ^{and} displaced Maci. ~~It~~ It was an attempt to live within tribal traditions and for nearly a decade grew slowly. It was therefore described as one of the most ^{prosperous} settlements, where population thrived. However, the ^(the Hades) British knew the group ~~there~~ would not beat the military power and therefore, dispatched a message of peace to avoid death of his people. However, it not only was Parihaka blocking access to other blocks of land, it was seen as a threat to British sovereignty which had to be destroyed. The Government systematically destroyed the village, killing many men, women and children. This was also an example of the ferocity of intellectual racism Maci encountered as a result, the remaining the million heitaker was seized.