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91436MR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## Ngā Kōrero o Mua, Kaupae 3, 2013

**91436 Tātarihia he taunakitanga e pā ana ki tētahi tūāhua  
tāpua o mua ki te hāpori o Aotearoa**

9.30 i te ata o te Rātū, 19 o Whiringa-ā-rangi, 2013  
Whiwhinga: E whā

**PUKA RAUEMI**

Tirohia tēnei puka hei whakautu i ngā pātai mō Ngā Kōrero o Mua 91436.

Tirohia mena e tika ana te raupapatanga o ngā whārangi 2–11 kei roto i tēnei puka, ka mutu, kāore tētahi o aua whārangi i te takoto kau.

**MĀU TĒNEI PUKA E KAWE ATU Ā TE MUTUNGA O TE WHAKAMĀTAUTAU, KI TE HIAHIATIA.**

## TE WHANANGA INIANA, 1857–1859

### TE KŌRERO WHAKATAKI

Mai i ngā tau 1700, haere ake nei, kua torotoro haere te mana whakahaere o Piritana ki Inia. E rua ngā ara i whāia ai kia pērā: he ara ōkawa mā te whakatū i ōna āpiha kāwanatanga, i ōna ope taua anō hoki ki Inia; mā te tuku hoki i tētahi umanga arumoni tūmataiti, i te Kamupene Piritana o Inia ki te Rāwhiti, hei ringaringa mōna, e riro ai i Piritana tētahi wāhi nui o Inia.

Ko te Whananga Iniana tētahi whananga whānui, mūhore hoki ki te rangatiratanga Piritana ki Inia i ngā tau 1857 ki te 1859. I tīmata ki Meerut, nō te whananga o ngā taua Iniana i raro i te maru o te Kamupene Piritana o Inia ki te Rāwhiti, ā, kāore i roa ka horapa ki ngā whaitua i waenga pū o Inia, i te raki anō hoki. Hāunga ngā āpiha kāwanatanga me ngā hōia Piritana i huakina, i patua anō, he nui hoki ngā wāhine me ngā tamariki Piritana i hinga i ngā kaiwhana Iniana. Nā konei i pahū kino ai te riri o te iwi Piritana me tōna kāwanatanga. He kikino nō te āhua o te mahi a ngā kaiwhana, i pērā ai hoki ngā tikanga a Ngāi Piritana hei tāmi i te Whananga, me te whiu anō hoki i ngā kaiwhana i mauheretia ai i te mutunga iho o te Whananga. Ko te whakapae a ngā kaimātai kōrero o mua, tōna 100,000 ngā hōia Iniana i tārukehia i tā Piritana whai utu.

Ko te Whananga Iniana i ngā tau 1857 ki te 1859 tētahi o ngā tino tūāhua tāpua i ngā kōrero o mua o Piritana. Nā konei i huri ai te tirohanga o Piritana ki Inia. He tohu whakahirahira te Whananga Iniana ki ngā iwi o Piritana me ngā iwi o Inia. Ki a Ngāi Iniana, he tohu i te tū ā-iwi ki te mautohe i te pēhitanga mai a Piritana. Ki a Ngāi Piritana, he tohu i tō Ngāi Iniana whakariharia ki ngā huringa o te ao, hei whakaturuma hoki i tō rātou whakaaro he iwi tūtūā te iwi Iniana.

He tāpua te tūāhua nei nā tōna whakaawe i ngā rautaki ā-kāwanatanga Piritana ki Aotearoa i ngā tau i muri i te Whananga. He mea tonu ki Aotearoa ngā hōia i whawhai ki Inia, ka whawhai ai ki a Ngāi Māori i ngā Pakanga o Aotearoa. Nā te Whananga hoki i mārō ai te upoko o Piritana ki ngā whananga a ngā iwi taketake i raro i te maru o tōna Emepaia, i Aotearoa anō hoki.

## **THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857–1859**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Britain had extended control over India from the 1700s onwards. It had done so in two ways: in an official manner through the stationing of government officials and troops in India; and through allowing a private commercial company, the British East India Company, to take control of much of India on its behalf.

The Indian Mutiny was a widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857–1859. It began in Meerut with the mutiny of Indian troops in the service of the British East India Company, and soon spread throughout the central and northern areas of India. As well as British colonial officials and soldiers being attacked and killed, many British women and children were killed by the Indian mutineers. This caused much anger amongst British people and the British government. Such apparent savagery by the mutineers led to brutal methods being used by the British in both suppressing the Mutiny and punishing mutineers taken prisoner at the end of the Mutiny. Historians believe that around 100 000 Indian soldiers were slaughtered in savage reprisals.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857–1859 ranks among the most significant events in British imperial history. The event changed the British view on India. The Indian Mutiny also became an important symbol to both the British and the Indians. To the Indians it came to symbolize patriotism against British oppression. The British viewed it as a symbol of India's inability to accept change and as a confirmation of the inferiority of the Indian people.

This event was significant because it influenced British colonial policy and actions towards New Zealand in the years after the Mutiny. Troops who fought in India were later sent to New Zealand and took part in actions against Māori during the New Zealand Wars. The Mutiny also resulted in a hardening of British attitudes towards dealing with indigenous rebellions in its Empire, including New Zealand.

[He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupup kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.]

## TE MĀTĀPUNA A

### Ētahi pūtaketanga o te Whananga Iniana.

I tīmata te Whananga Iniana i runga i ngā kōhimuhimu, he mea pani ki te hinu kararehe ngā matā hou ka tohaina ki ngā hōia Iniana. Nā te mea me mātua ngau te pito o ēnei matā i mua i te whakamahinga, tērā ka tāhawahawatia<sup>1</sup> te Hinitū, te Muhirama rānei – ka pērāhia te Hinitū mena nō te kau te hinu, ka pērāhia te Muhirama mena nō te poaka te hinu. ... Ko te whakatau a te rāwaho<sup>2</sup> kia whakakorengia ngā tikanga tātai a te Mahometana, a te Hinitū... ka mutu, kua te iwi kore-whakapono nei e tukuna kia noho tonu mai ki Inia.”

<sup>1</sup> *tāhawahawa*: ka paru tētahi mea i tētahi atu mea

<sup>2</sup> he *kafir*, arā he tangata ehara i te Muhirama (otirā ko ngā iwi Piritana)

Te Mātāpuna (i panonitia): Niall Ferguson, *Empire* (London: Allen Lane, 2003), wh 147–148.

## TE MĀTĀPUNA B

### Ētahi putanga i te Whananga Iniana

Ahakoā kāore i hipa atu i tōna 11,000 ngā hōia Piritana i hinga, otirā ko te toru-hauwhā o ērā i mate noa i te tahumaero, i te kaha rānei o te wera, he nui tonu te utu tōpū. ... I ngā tau i muri iho i te Whananga, i whakapau kaha a Piritana ki te whakaatu ki te Iniana i piripono atu i te wā o te whawhai, ko Piritana tō rātou taumarumarū, ā, i āta whāia kia riro i ngā Iniana ngā tūranga teitei - ahakoā he manakore aua tūranga - i te Emepaia hou o Inia.

Te Mātāpuna (i panonitia): <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armycampaigns/indiancampaigns/mutiny/mutiny.htm>

[For copyright reasons, these resources cannot be reproduced here. See below]

## SOURCE A

### Some causes of the Indian Mutiny

The Indian Mutiny began with rumours that the new cartridges about to be issued to Indian soldiers were lubricated with animal fat. As the ends of these had to be bitten off before use, both Hindus and Muslims ran the risk of defilement<sup>1</sup> – the former if the grease was from cows, the latter if it came from pigs. ... The kafirs<sup>2</sup> had determined to take away the caste of Mahomedans and Hindoos ... and these infidels should not be allowed to remain in India.”

<sup>1</sup> *defilement*: the act of making something or someone dirty or corrupted

<sup>2</sup> *kafir*: a non-Muslim (the British)

Source (adapted): Niall Ferguson, *Empire* (London: Allen Lane, 2003), pp 147–148.

## SOURCE B

### Some consequences of the Indian Mutiny

Though the British lost at most about 11 000 men, three-quarters of them killed by disease or heat-stroke, the overall cost was high. There are no reliable figures for sepoy<sup>1</sup> or civilian deaths, but many thousands, both guilty and innocent, perished. ... Over the years that followed the Mutiny, every attempt was made to show Indians who had remained loyal during the conflict that their true interests lay with the British, and everything was done to give them a position – albeit empty of real power – in the new Empire of India.

<sup>1</sup> *sepoy*: an Indian soldier in the service of the British

Source (adapted): <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armycampaigns/indiancampaigns/mutiny/mutiny.htm>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA C

‘Tika’

[He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku  
atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupup kei raro iho i  
te pouaka nei.]

Te Mātāpuna (mai i tētahi hautaka): ‘Justice’, he pakiwaituhi nā John Tenniel, *Punch*, 12 o Mahuru, 1857.

**SOURCE C****'Justice'**

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below]

Source (from a British periodical): 'Justice', cartoon by John Tenniel, *Punch*, 12 September 1857.

[He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupup kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.]

## TE MĀTĀPUNA D

### Te kōrero a te Perehitini o Inia hei whakanui i te rautau

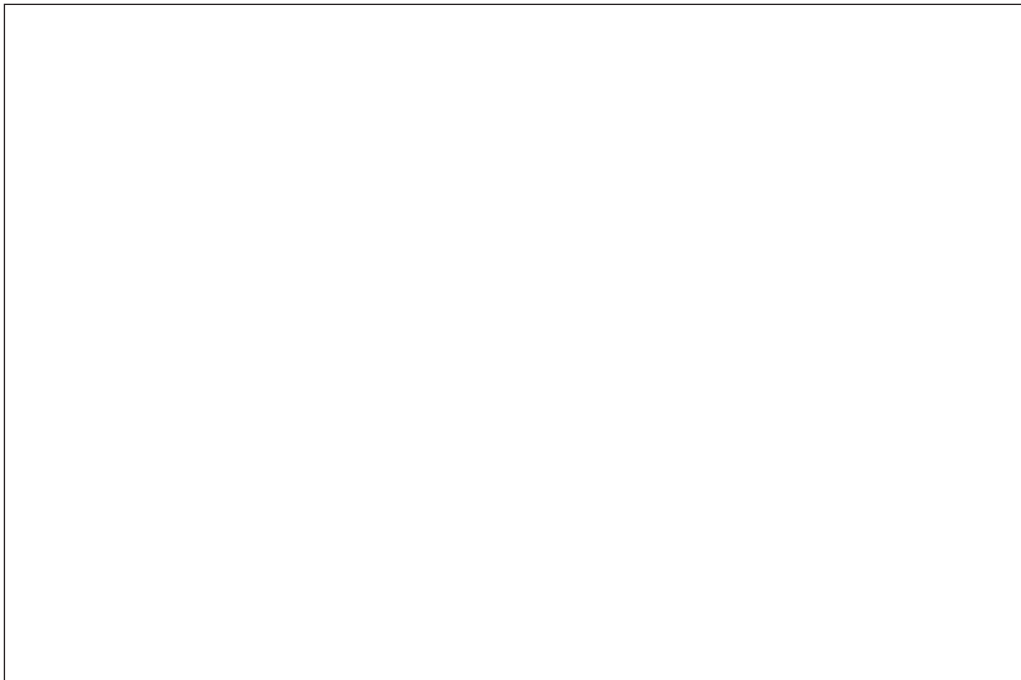
“Ko tā te whananga o ngā tau 1857 ki te 1859, i tua atu i te whakamiramira i te tūturutanga o te mautohe ki te pēhitanga mai a iwi kē, he whakatairanga hoki i ētahi kanohi kitea, kua whakaarotia ake, i muri mai i tērā wā, hei tohu i te hautoa, i te mautohe ki te mana whakahaere o Piritana; ko Kunwar Singh rāua ko Rani o Jhansi ētahi o taua momo. ... I tēnei rā, i a tātou e whakanui nei i te huritau o te kaupapa o te tau 1857, ka tukuna aku mihi ki ōku āpiti, i runga hoki i te tūmanako ka noho ora tonu tātou i runga i te rangatiratanga i pakanga nuitia ai, kia tutuki ai te kaupapa i whakatōkia ai e te motu whānui kotahi rau tau nei ki muri.”

Te Mātāpuna: Te Perehitini o In Rajendra Prasad, *Indian News*, 17 o Here-turi-kōkā 1957, tuhinga DO 35/9144 kei roto i <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/education/India1857.pdf>

## TE MĀTĀPUNA E

### ‘Te moemoeā o Jessie’

I whakaawetia te huhua o ngā ringa toi e ngā hanga wetiweti o te Whananga Iniana. E whakaatuhia ana i te pikitia nei te mutunga hautoa o te pakanga rongonui, he 90 rā te roa, ki Lucknow, i te tau 1857. He wahine a Jessie nā tētahi hōia. I te mātotorutanga o te pakanga, i moemoeā ia ki te tangi o ngā paipa purihau o ngā taua Kotimana, e haere mai nei ki te whakaora i a rātou.



Te Mātāpuna: *The Relief of Lucknow (Jessie's Dream)*, nā Frederick Goodall (i peitahia i te 1858), Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust, UK.



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## SOURCE D

### Centenary speech by Indian President

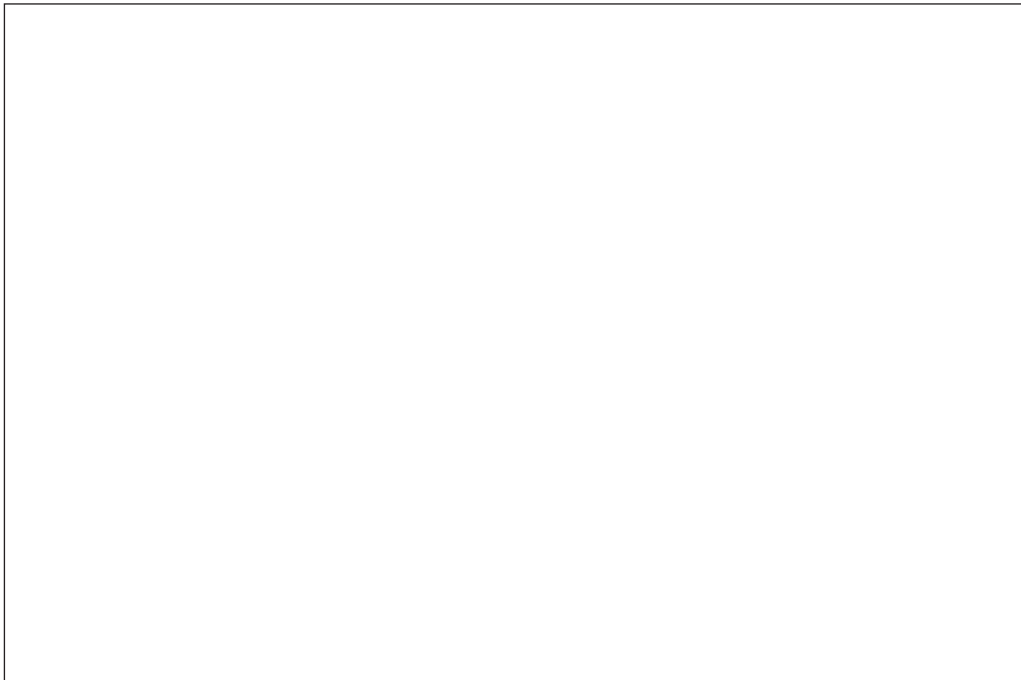
“The revolt of 1857–1859, besides bringing into bold relief the incontrovertible fact of resistance against foreign domination, also threw up a few personalities who have since come to be regarded as symbols of heroism and opposition to British rule; Kunwar Singh and Rani of Jhansi may be mentioned amongst them. ... “On this day when we are celebrating the anniversary of the movement of 1857, I send my greetings to all my countrymen and pray that we may ever continue to enjoy our hard-won freedom to achieve that which the nation-wide effort made 100 years ago.”

Source: Indian President Rajendra Prasad, *Indian News*, 17 August 1957, document DO 35/9144 contained in <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/education/India1857.pdf>

## SOURCE E

### ‘Jessie’s Dream’

The horrors of the Indian Mutiny inspired many artists. This dramatic scene shows the heroic end of the famous 90-day siege at Lucknow in 1857. Jessie was the wife of a soldier. At the height of the siege, she dreamt of hearing the bagpipes of Scottish troops coming to the rescue.



Source: *The Relief of Lucknow (Jessie’s Dream)*, by Frederick Goodall (painted 1858), Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust, UK.

## TE MĀTĀPUNA F

### He tirohanga ki te Whananga Iniana, nō tētahi kaimātai kōrero o mua, o nāiane

“Ā mohoa nei, ko te nuinga o ngā raraunga kua tīkina atu e te kaimātai o mua e tūhura ana i te tau 1857, kua ahu mai i ngā mātāpuna Piritana. ... He nui noa ake te kitea o aua kupu, tēnā i te kitenga o ngā whakapuakanga noa mō te mana motuhake, mō te rangatiratanga-ā-ōhanga rānei, i whakapuakina rā aua mea e rua i ōna wā, engari kāore i pērā rawa te kaha o te kitea o ērā i tō ngā māharahara mō ngā whāinga Piritana kia pēhia rātou ki te whakapono Karaitiana.”

[He tapu tēnei rauemi. E kore taea te tuku atu. Aata tirohia ki ngā kupup kei raro iho i te pouaka nei.]

Te mātāpuna (i panonitia): He mea whakahou i te tau 2006. He mea tango i te kōrero a te kaimātai kōrero o mua whakarae o Piritana, a William Dalrymple, i te whārangi ipurangi a BBC News.  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/5312092.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/5312092.stm)

**SOURCE F****A modern historian's view of the Indian Mutiny**

"Up to now most of the data used by historians exploring 1857 has come from British sources. ... They certainly appear far more regularly than secular declarations of the right to self-government or economic freedom, both of which are occasionally mentioned, but far less frequently than concerns over British intentions to impose Christianity on them."

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below]

Source (adapted): Updated 2006. Prominent British historian William Dalrymple quoted on BBC News website [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/5312092.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/5312092.stm)

## **Level 3 History, 2013**

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

9.30 am Tuesday 19 November 2013

Credits: Four

## **RESOURCE BOOKLET**

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91436.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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