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91005



910050



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 1 History, 2016

91005 Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event

2.00 p.m. Friday 18 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event.	Describe in depth the causes and consequences of an historical event.	Comprehensively describe the causes and consequences of an historical event.

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 write ONE essay in 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 2–12 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

7

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE historical event that you have studied this year, using the essay question below.

Your chosen 'historical event' should be:

- a specific historical event in time, or
- a historical movement or development.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion in a detailed paragraph(s) describing the historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY QUESTION

Identify and describe the causes of your chosen historical event.

What were the short-term and long-term consequences of the event for people and/or groups?

Historical event: Italian Invasion of Abyssinia 1935-1936

PLANNING

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Description of historical event

~~The~~ In 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. This event is known as one of the most significant events in the buildup to WW2.

Causes of historical event

- The Great Depression 1929
 - Benito Mussolini Fascist dictator 1922-1945
- Scramble for Africa 1881-1914
 - Mussolini's Roman Empire
- Previous Failure of collective security

Short-term consequences for people/groups

- Immediate affect on Abyssinia
 - 760300 killed
 - Mustard gas
 - geneva protocol
 - 1st Dec 1935 Italian pilot killed
- Invasion and limited sanctions
 - Haile Selassie
 - banned exports eg sugar
 - Suez canal
 - Feb 1936 decide to ban oil export
 - ↳ too late.

Long-term consequences for people/groups

- End of collective security + League of Nations
- Germany left league in 1933
- Italy left in 1937
- 1936 → Rome-Berlin axis
 - Reoccupation of the Rhineland
 - May, Italy invaded Addis Ababa, went on to annex entire country
- WW2.
 - Spanish Civil War 1936-1939

Begin your essay here:

On 3rd October 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. This event is ~~is~~ considered one of the most significant events in the build-up to World War 2. The causes of the Invasion of Abyssinia were the Great Depression, the Scramble For Africa, and previous failure of collective security./

Firstly, a cause of the invasion of Abyssinia was the Great Depression, that started in 1929. Italy had emerged in a weak state after World War 1 - many people were ~~are~~ unemployed, and Italy was in a lot of debt. Benito Mussolini, Italy's fascist dictator who had risen to power in 1922, had no grasp of basic economics. Poverty in Italy had increased under his reign. Fascism is a system of government which emphasizes the use of militia. Because of this, Mussolini believed that a war was Italy's solution to their struggles. War meant ~~that~~ that people could find employment, ~~they~~ ^{Italy} could get the money/resources they needed and it would be a diversion from the Depression. Therefore, the great depression was ~~was~~ a cause of the Invasion of Abyssinia because it lead Mussolini to believing that a war could help Italy's ~~financial~~ economic struggles./

Secondly, a cause of the invasion was the Scramble For Africa, that happened 1881-1914.

During this time, many European nations were colonizing land in Africa to gain ^{the} resources they needed for an industrial revolution. Italy was one of the last European countries to take part, and only gained 3 colonies - Eritrea, Libya, and Somaliland. All 3 of these territories were surrounding Abyssinia, which ~~was~~ ^{was} one of the few remaining independent countries in Africa. It was also rich in minerals and resources. Thus, in 1896, Italy had tried to invade Abyssinia the first time in the Battle of Adowa. However, Abyssinian troops easily outnumbered the Italians and won. Italy suffered a humiliating defeat, and over 7,000 Italian soldiers were killed in the conflict. Mussolini wanted to rebuild the Roman Empire, and considered himself a "Modern Day Julius Caesar." He knew that if he was going to start an invasion, Abyssinia would be an easy target because it was so close to the Italian colonies. Therefore, the Scramble For Africa and hence the Battle of Adowa were causes of the invasion because Abyssinia became an easy target for an invasion, and Mussolini used the Battle of Adowa as an excuse to get revenge on Abyssinia/

Thirdly, a cause of the Invasion of Abyssinia was previous failure in collective security. On 10th January 1920, the League of Nations was

Formed in order to keep the peace between nations, and to enforce the treaties made after world war 1 such as the Treaty of Versailles. Italy and Germany ~~both~~ ^{and} both received very little from the Treaty, ^{and} they did not get back land that they thought they should have. In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria even though it was a breach of the League of Nations' rules. However, Japan received very little consequence from the League. This made Mussolini confident that he could invade Abyssinia without much of a reaction from the League of Nations. In 1933, Germany left the League, and in order ~~to~~ ^{to stop} Mussolini from becoming allies with ^{Adolf Germany's dictator,} Hitler, Britain and France formed an alliance with Italy in 1935, called the Stresa Front. Mussolini thought that Britain and France were okay with his plans to invade Abyssinia, since they did not give Japan any consequences for invading ^{Manchuria} ~~Abyssinia~~. Therefore, the previous failure in collective security was a cause of the invasion of Abyssinia because it ^{made} ~~made~~ Mussolini confident in his plans to invade and rebuild the Roman Empire.

In December 1934, Italian and Abyssinian troops clashed at Wal-Wal, on the border between Abyssinia and Somaliland. Mussolini blamed Abyssinia for the conflict and prepared to invade. Italy invaded Abyssinia on 3rd October 1935.

The consequences of the Italian Invasion of Abyssinia were the immediate effect it had on Abyssinia, limited sanctions on Italy, and ultimately, the end of collective security and the League. /

Firstly, a consequence of the Invasion of Abyssinia was the immediate effect it had on ^{the} Abyssinian people. After an Italian pilot was killed on 1st December 1935, Italian troops received the order from Mussolini to use chemical weapons, such as mustard gas, against Abyssinia. This action went against the Geneva Protocol, which prohibited the use of chemical warfare. The Abyssinian offensive was ultimately stopped, due to the superiority in Italian's weaponry, such as machine guns and heavy artillery. 760,300 Abyssinians died in the conflict. Therefore, the effect on Abyssinia was a consequence of the Invasion because the Abyssinian offensive was ultimately stopped, and many died as a result of the Invasion. /

Secondly, a consequence of the Invasion of Abyssinia was limited sanctions that were placed on Italy. ^{When} Haile Selassie, emperor of Abyssinia, asked the League of Nations for help, the League immediately banned exports of things like sugar to Italy. However, these sanctions had little effect and Italy's allies refused to take part. One thing they did not ban exports of was oil, Italy was using the

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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Suez canal to transport resources into their colonies in Africa. The Suez Canal was owned by Britain and France, but they did not close the Suez canal in fear of Mussolini declaring war on them too. In February 1936, the League of Nations decided that if they banned oil exports to Italy, the invasion could ~~have~~ have been halted in about 2 months. But by the time they had come to this decision, it was too late - Italy had almost taken over the whole country. In May 1936, Italy seized the capital of Abyssinia, Addis Ababa, then went on to annex the entire country. Therefore, the limited sanctions that the League tried to place on Italy were a consequence of the invasion because it demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations. /

Lastly, a consequence of the Invasion of Abyssinia was that it ultimately ended collective security and the League of Nations.* Adolf Hitler, Germany's dictator who had left the League of Nations in 1933, became confident in his decision to invade after seeing Mussolini invade Abyssinia. While the ~~World~~ League was focused on Italy, ^{in 1936} Germany reoccupied the Rhineland. Mussolini ~~and~~ and Hitler

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then formed an alliance called the Rome-Berlin Axis, and Italy left the League of Nations in 1937. With encouragement from Hitler, Mussolini then took part in the Spanish Civil War 1936-1939. Therefore, a consequence of the Invasion of Abyssinia was the end of collective security, because it caused aggressive nations Germany, Italy, and Japan to form military pacts, taking the world away from peace and closer towards another war. It showed the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations when two of its most important members did not have faith in the league themselves.

In conclusion, the 1935-36 Invasion of Abyssinia was a key moment in the build up to World War 2 because it ultimately brought the world away from peace and back to a time of war. The causes of the Invasion were the Great Depression, the Scramble For Africa, and previous failure of collective security. The consequences of the invasion were the immediate effect on Abyssinia, limited sanctions on Italy, and the end of collective security.

December 1935
* In ~~the~~ Britain's foreign secretary, Samuel

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Hoare, and France's prime minister Pierre Laval, made a deal with Mussolini called the Hoare-Laval Pact. They promised that if Italy halted their invasion, they would give Italy two large parts of Abyssinia. Mussolini first agreed to this plan, but when it was leaked to the public, people protested saying that Britain and France were betraying Abyssinia. Laval had to resign as prime minister in January 1936. This showed that Britain and France, who were two leading nations in the League, did not have faith in the League of Nations themselves.

E7

Excellence Exemplar – (E7)

Italian invasion of Abyssinia

This candidate has comprehensively described the causes and consequences. They have used names of people and places involved as well as dates and statistics to display their knowledge and understanding. The structure of the essay helps make it clear and easy to follow. After a short, focussed introduction, each cause and consequence has been clearly introduced in a topic sentence. The understanding is clearly shown in the way the candidate has linked the causes and consequences to the event in each paragraph. The link is often reinforced in the final sentence of each paragraph.