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91438



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MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Level 3 History, 2018

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 14 November 2018

Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Analyse, in depth, the causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively analyse the causes and consequences of a significant 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.

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.

Low Excellence

TOTAL

07

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that you have studied, using the essay task below. Your essay should be concise and well argued.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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

ESSAY TASK

Julius Caesar once said, "events of importance are the result of trivial causes."

With reference to the causes and consequences of a historical event you have studied this year, analyse the extent to which you agree or disagree with Caesar.

Historical event: 1840 Treaty of Waitangi

PLANNING

Causes:	Extent to which causes are/are not trivial:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Declaration of Independence - 1835 + Imperial statutes of 1817, 1823 + 1828. > Growing influence of other nations! - French + U.S.A 	<p>- These are not trivial, small, insignificant things.</p> <p>↳ D.O.I is kinda relevant, for the idea to form a govt. is small yet significant</p> <p>↳ Growing influence isn't trivial at all.</p> <p>- Things like disease & Alcohol are trivial in history, but not legal documents and colonisation</p> <p>↳ Empire isn't trivial.</p>

Evaluation of key consequences:

- Land Confiscations, 'Wasteland' + '10km²' investigations
- Land Wars / New Zealand Wars - Waikato, Northern Wars, + Taranaki,

Begin your essay here:

Sometimes in history, the smallest, most ~~un~~ insignificant, most trivial details will be the major causes of major historical events. A good example of this is World War I, (1914 - 1918) for the only reason that war broke out was due to Franz Ferdinand being led down the wrong road in Serbia. For down that road was an eighteen year old revolutionary, who shot him the moment he caught sight of the Archduke. But this idea of small details and tiny facts being major causes of historical events doesn't apply ^{to an extent} to the 6th February 1840 signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The treaty was a legal agreement between the representatives of the British Crown and the various Māori chiefs of New Zealand, the treaty gave the sovereignty of the nation from the Māori chiefs to the British Crown. The two most significant causes of the treaty are the 1835 Declaration of Independence and the growing influence of other Empires in New Zealand.

The first of the two major causes is ~~the~~⁺ the Declaration of ~~Independence~~, (this is a different document to the American Declaration of Independence) in 1835. This document sometimes referred to as New Zealand's original founding document, for what it did was legally acknowledge New Zealand as a sovereign-independent nation, separate ⁺ Independence

from the British Empire, or the French or Russians. For the governors of the country were recognised as the 'United Chiefs of New Zealand', which meant that the various chiefs of iwi in New Zealand would govern the country. This was not the first time that New Zealand was legally acknowledged as an independent nation, for this was also legally proven in the 'Imperial Statutes' of 1817, 1823 and 1828. But ^{how} the Declaration of Independence (~~1808~~) (D.I) differ from the Imperial Statutes is in the fact that Māori chiefs recognised they held sovereignty over the country the D.I. The reason why this event is ~~a~~ the most important cause of the Treaty of Waitangi is due to the lack of control the D.I resulted in for the British. Since the British recognised the authority of the Māori in New Zealand, the British could not formally intervene in New Zealand to control the ~~severe~~ apparent lawlessness and Anarchy in the country. By 1840, there were at least 2000 permanent residents in New Zealand who migrated from Britain and Europe, and these people had no form of centralised government controlling them. New Zealand had no courts, police, laws or government, ~~for these were~~ ~~ext~~ and the only figures of authority that the people answered to were the Māori chiefs. The lack of a westernised political structure combined with the growing number of migrants combined with the in-ability to interfere in New Zealand made British officials in London

Want to colonise New Zealand, in order to establish proper law and government to the nation. The D·I is the most important cause, for without it, Britain wouldn't need the Treaty of Waitangi to gain sovereignty over New Zealand, from the Māori chiefs. This event as a cause of the Treaty of Waitangi disproves Julius Caesar's quote, for the subject of governance and sovereignty is simply not trivial. The D·I and Imperial Statutes were major events that have had a massive impact on how New Zealand became part of the British Empire. The legal documents are not mistakes in history, but ~~the~~ some of the reasons why the British thought New Zealand was lawless and a place of 'Anarchy' are trivial. New Zealand historian James Belich notes in his book 'The Making Peoples', that one small aspect of lawlessness in pre-treaty NZ is due to many of the European immigrants having to adjust to Māori women & being more independent than expected. Belich wrote "They were unsure who was supposed to wear the pants in the relationship." But, this still doesn't make the D·I a trivial cause in history.

The second major cause in the Treaty of Waitangi is the growing influence of other Nations/Empires in New Zealand. While NZ was independent ~~to~~ from Britain and the rest of the world, it ~~also~~ doesn't mean that New Zealand was isolated. Britain did have the largest immigrant population in New Zealand, but the influence of both France and the United States began to grow in

The late 1830's. The United States established a Consulate in New Zealand in 1838, and the consul to the USA, James Cornwell, was said to have a greater influence over the country than British resident (appointed by the Crown) James Busby. Also many of the traders, sailors and Whalers in New Zealand were American immigrants. But the French had even more of a foothold in New Zealand than the USA, for French explorers had discovered large parts of the South Island in the late 18th century. Also the Catholic Bishop Pompallier spent ~~over~~ a large amount of his time in New Zealand in the 1830's converting Māori people into Catholics in his missions across the Nation. The reason as to why the influence of other nations in New Zealand is the second most important cause of the Treaty of Waitangi, despite there being many other causes, such as the New Zealand Company and a growing Humanitarianism attitude in London. It is because the French influence in particular triggered the British to claim New Zealand before anyone else could. The British and French nations have a deep a very long history of rivalry (the British and France have been on opposite sides on every conflict they have taken part in, except for WW1 and World War 2.). As a result of this, the 19th century was a period of rapid expansion of Empires to beat the other, via ~~colonies~~ colonies. So when France was rumored to be attempting to colonise the South Island in 1839, British officials sent Hobson from the Colonial Office sent Hobson on May 29th to proclaim

sovereignty over New Zealand through a treaty. It was the (As James Belich articulates it) "Myths of empire" that caused Britain to overcome the legal hurdle of the D.L to colonise New Zealand in 1839. This too proves Julius Caesar wrong, for imperialism and empire are ^{and colonialism} three concepts in history that are not trivial, they are likely the two most significant concepts to help explain the state of the modern world. For "Colonialism is baked into the ~~face~~ ^{core} of every culture in the world." - (Lindsey Elias). There is no country on earth today which isn't feeling the impact of 18th century imperialism today, and New Zealand is no exception. The Treaty of Waitangi was just the British's diplomatic attempt to gain sovereignty, for "a striking feature of discussion around the treaty was the assumption that sovereignty, even partial, would evolve into colonisation." - James Belich, Making Peoples.

While the causes of the Treaty of Waitangi are no trivial matter, neither are the consequences of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Land Confiscations of the 19th Century and the New Zealand Wars (also known as the Land Wars) from 1845 to 1870 play a massive role in one of the most significant aspects of New Zealand society today. The marginalisation and systematic oppression of the Māori people in NZ today.

The Land Confiscations of the 19th Century is not a single event, but a set of laws gradually enforced as time

progressed after the Treaty of Waitangi. Almost immediately after Hobson James ~~Bastard~~ got the Treaty of Waitangi signed by the various chiefs of New Zealand, ~~his friend~~ and he became the first governor of New Zealand. He was notified by ~~the~~ his masters in the Colonial Office to claim all 'Wasteland' in New Zealand for the British settler government. While this didn't happen during Hobson's time as governor, it ~~marks~~ the first of many attempts by the British go-settler government to confiscate and claim as much land as possible as an act of authority / sovereignty over the Māori chiefs of NZ. Two of the most notable times the government claimed / confiscated land are in the Land Claims investigations and Wasteland act. The Land Claims investigations were a set of inquiries ~~from~~ into people who bought land in NZ prior to the ~~Treaty~~ treaty, if a person had bought less than 2600 acres of land fairly (roughly 10km²) they got to keep it. But if the land wasn't ~~properly~~ properly purchased or they had bought more than 2600 acres, the government would confiscate the land for the British Crown. The Wasteland act is a law that was brought about by Governor Grey in the 1860's, it claimed all land not used for farming or for living on for the government. This claimed over 33 million acres of land in (New Zealand only has a total of 55 million acres) and the majority of this land was ~~in~~ land they kept due to cultural beliefs. These land confiscations angered a lot of Māori people, for they saw these as deliberate attacks on their authority, this was because of how the ~~the~~ rushed translation of the treaty caused the ~~the~~ Te-reo and English versions to differ. English said that Māori give

sovereignty, while the Te-reo version says that the Māori and British and Māori share authority. ~~This was the difference for the~~ The British's attempts to assert authority in NZ through Land Confiscations ultimately led to the Land Wars of the second half of the 19th century.

The Land Wars were fought between the British settler government and the many Māori tribes of the North Island. In total around 15,000 British troops (most of them were a militia) fought against over 50,000 Māori (this includes women and children) and roughly 2,400 people lost their lives as a result. All of the wars were sparked by the British's attempts to claim Māori land and Māori retaliating through warfare. There were many small wars fought over the period; beginning with the Northern Wars, from 1845 to 1846; to the Taranaki War, from 1856 to 1858, to the Waikato War, 1857-1858, to the much smaller Prophet Wars in the late 1860's, plus many other conflicts. The Land Wars were not conventional wars, the Māori fought using guerrilla tactics and each 'war' was much closer in reality to ~~this~~ a series of ~~connected~~ dispersed series of battles. Most of the wars resulted in an indecisive win for the British, because they tended to have soldiers who had trained more and the British also had more advanced technology. Some of the tribes were forced into the new British-settler society, but a small few banded together to form the 'King Country', which was a large area of land controlled by the Māori King - a figure created during the wars to try create a political figure to rival the governors. - in the Waikato region. The Māori people secluded

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

themselves from the rest of New Zealand from the 1870's up until 1891 when a railway was built through the region. But most iwi were forced into the new society as part of the land confiscations that took place during the wars and Māori iwi began to lose much of their authority.

Both the Land Confiscations and Land Wars are very important consequences of the Treaty of Waitangi, for they are directly responsible as to why Māori people today are more likely to live in poverty and why the government targets Māori children in the education system. The Land Confiscations were the attempts by the British to claim full sovereignty over New Zealand, the British Governors and officials directly wanted to undermine the authority of the Māori in New Zealand. While the Land Wars are the affirmation of British authority over Māori, ~~but~~ they had beaten the Māori in war and ~~had~~ had gained the power and authority to subjugate the Māori people into the British Empire. The Māori were forced into an economic, ~~system~~ political and social system that saw them mere presence as a threat, so the government began to take action against Māori ~~and thought~~. One of the most brutal ways that the British systematically oppressed Māori was by banning the Māori language in schools in 1871, it was decided that English would be the best language to teach them. ~~This went to the process of legislation~~ It is actions like that and many other laws and systems

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That has lead Māori to become a marginalised minority in New Zealand. And this too, is not a trivial piece of history, for the marginalisation of the Māori people is perhaps the most pressing issue in today's society, and it is still one being fought on a hundred years on since the Land Wars and Confiscations.

While there are a few events through history sparked by trivial things, the Treaty of Waitangi signed on 6th February 1840, is not one of them. The two most significant causes of the treaty, the 1835 Declaration of Independence and the influence of France and the US are not trivial things. They are majorly significant events that are connected to the most important concept in Modern history, 'Empire'. Also the consequences of the Treaty of Waitangi are no trivial matter too, while some have already forgotten the Land Confiscations and the New Zealand Wars. They too are likely the most significant and relevant causes to a pressing social issue that is unsolved to this day, the systemic oppression of Māori. So Julius Caesar is ~~very~~ wrong about trivial details being the cause of events of importance in the context of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Excellence Exemplar 2018

Subject	History	Standard	91438	Total score	07
Historical Event: The Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi 1840					
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
	E7	<p>The candidate addresses the quote and question in the introduction and outlines their position on whether the quote applies to this particular event. The candidate has understood the quote correctly. The introduction indicates that the candidate is going to construct an argument that the causes of the signing are not trivial.</p> <p>Significant causes are chosen and are convincingly argued as such: the 1835 Declaration of Independence and the growing influence of nations / empires in New Zealand. The candidate links each chosen cause to the event and successfully argues that the cause led to the event. For each of the causes, the candidate has sustained their argument as to the extent to which the cause is not trivial. The legal / constitutional focus and argument of the first cause, with the inclusion of the Imperial Statutes of 1817, 1823, and 1828 shows comprehensive understanding, insight, and successfully helps to expand the candidate's discussion and to create a convincing argument. The candidate appears to attempt to counter the narrative of lawlessness as a factor for the signing but does not do this successfully (a reason why the candidate did not achieve an E8 grade).</p> <p>Important consequences are discussed and the candidate is able to argue that a direct relationship is established between the event and their chosen consequences: a policy of land confiscation through law and the Land / New Zealand Wars. Well-chosen, strong supporting evidence is present indicating comprehensive understanding of the consequences, although the first consequence is stronger than the broader second consequence. A sustained and convincing argument is presented as to why these consequences were, and continue to be, of importance, e.g. lasting negative consequences for Māori in terms of marginalisation.</p> <p>Overall, the candidate has engaged confidently with the question, and a strong personal voice is present. The candidate has not pre-prepared their response and has selected causes and consequences that support their overall argument that they do not agree with the quote. The candidate has been fairly concise in their response, and has constructed a convincing argument around two significant causes, although they also indicate that they understand further factors were at play in leading to the signing.</p>			