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91438



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QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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Level 3 History, 2019

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Thursday 21 November 2019

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 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.

Low Merit

TOTAL

5

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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

Doug Cooper, an American writer of literary fiction, once wrote: “Cause and effect are rarely directly related.”

Analyse the causes of a historical event you have studied. Then analyse the consequences and the extent to which you agree or disagree with Cooper that the consequences are not often linked to the causes.

Historical event: _____

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Introduction/description of event:

Causes:

Consequences and the extent to which they are not often linked to the causes:

Begin your essay here:

Doug Cooper, an American writer, once suggested "cause and effect are rarely directly related". In terms of the homosexual law reform in New Zealand in 1986 we can agree with Doug Cooper's suggestion. Two causes of the homosexual law reform in 1986 are the rise of the homosexual law reform society and the AIDS epidemic. Although there are links to the ~~events~~^{causes} of the homosexual law reform we cannot analyse the consequences of the historical event and make a claim that they are directly related. Two consequences of the homosexual law reform are gay marriage being legalised in 2013 and the criminal records expungement in 2018. These two consequences are both significant effects of the homosexual law reform, in the ~~way~~ amount of time they affected people for and the amount of people they affected. But neither consequence has a direct relation to the causes of the event, so we can therefore agree with Doug Cooper's suggestion that "cause and effect are rarely directly related."

In 1985 politician Fran Wilde introduced a two part bill to parliament which was labelled the homosexual law reform bill. Part one of the bill decriminalised ~~consent~~ consensual sex between males over the age of 16 (the current law allowed prosecution of this). Part two criminalised discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. During the time this bill was in the house, parliament never received over 2000 submissions arguing both for and against the bill. Within this 2000 submissions was a

800,000 signature petition saying the bill should not go through (at the time New Zealand's population was 3.3 million), although the legitimacy of these signatures was questioned. After 16 months in parliament the first part of the ~~Wiana~~ bill went through with 49 votes to 44. It was not until 1993 that there was an amendment to the human rights act prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

One cause of the homosexual law reform in 1986 is the rise of the homosexual law reform society. The Dorian Society was established in Wellington in 1962 and was primarily a social club. ~~not~~ It was not long before a legal sub-committee of the Dorian Society was established, known as the Wolfenden association. This legal sub-committee argued that homosexuality should be legalised in New Zealand. The actions of ~~this~~ the Dorian Society intensified following the ~~murd~~ death of a Christchurch man Charles Aberhart, who was murdered by 6 youth "out to bash a queer". Despite being guilty none of the 6 youth were punished, which led homosexuals in New Zealand to feel as if they were being marginalised. In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in Britain, this resurged the efforts of what was now known as the homosexual law reform society, they began to lobby ~~polite~~ politicians, distribute pamphlets and even present a 75 signature petition to parliament asking for homosexuality to be legalised. Although this petition was unsuccessful the homosexual law reform society continued to fight for legalisation until 1986 when it was

In fact legalised. The homosexual law reform society, in association with other groups, such as H.U.G (Humans unafraid of gays), played a major role in the eventual legalisation of homosexuality in New Zealand. If it weren't for these groups it is unlikely that the homosexual law reform would have been as big a question for many New Zealanders. The rise of the homosexual law reform society is one key cause of the homosexual law reform in New Zealand in 1986.

Another key cause of the homosexual law reform in 1986 was the AIDS epidemic. AIDS was discovered in the early 80s and was officially named AIDS in 1984. In 1985, after ~~many~~ ~~other~~ New Zealanders started to contract the disease, the New Zealand AIDS Foundation was established by Kevin Hague. Around the world and in New Zealand there was a huge fear and stigma surrounding homosexuality and AIDS. It was common belief that the cause of AIDS was men having sex with men as homosexual men were the most common demographic with AIDS. In the midst of the homosexual law reform debate, politician Norman Jones said - referring to the opposition - "You're looking into Hades. You're looking at the homosexuals, don't look too hard, you might catch AIDS". This showed the fear that many New Zealanders had towards AIDS and homosexuals. Those against the law reform argued that legalising homosexuality would mean more AIDS cases as there would be more men having sex with men.

This was a key argument against the law reform. In order to try and reduce AIDS in New Zealand, leaflets were distributed offering safe sex guidelines. Lobbyists argued that legalising homosexuality would create an open environment in New Zealand, allowing for education and prevention of AIDS, ultimately meaning there would be less cases of AIDS. The debate surrounding AIDS was a key cause of the homosexual law reform because it brought the law reform to the attention of many New Zealanders. Although this attention meant that many ^{of these} ~~New Zealanders~~ New Zealanders disagreed with the law reform, it also gave many other New Zealanders the opportunity to fight for the change in law and think about the implications of the law reform whether it did or didn't go through. Without the AIDS epidemic it is unlikely that the debate and argument surrounding the homosexual law reform would have been as great as they were. Making the reform much more easily "ignored". The AIDS epidemic is therefore a key cause of the homosexual law reform in 1986.

Doug Cooper suggested "cause and effect are rarely directly related". When analysing the consequence of gay marriage being legalised we can agree with Doug Cooper's suggestion as it doesn't directly relate to either the rise of the homosexual law reform society or the AIDS epidemic, although there may be other less significant directly related causes that we don't know of. In 2013 gay marriage was legalised with 77 votes to 44, making New Zealand the 13th country

to legalised gay marriage (and the first in the Asia-Pacific region). This was a huge milestone for many in the LGBTQ+ society, including Green Party MP Kevin Hague who said "Over the years I have campaigned hard for the right of our community not to be outsiders anymore.. The stigma associated with our inferior status is associated with substantial higher rates of Suicide, depression, HIV risk, violence and other risks to our health and well-being". This showed how legalising gay marriage aimed to reduce the marginalisation of homosexuals in New Zealand and create a more open society. This open society has allowed for musicians such as Macklemore and Panic at the Disco to perform songs in New Zealand which promote the rights of the LGBTQ+ society, something that would not be possible prior to the homosexual law reform. Despite all of this we can still see an opposition to homosexuality with homosexual conversion therapy still being available in New Zealand. Although we can come to the conclusion that legalising gay marriage has been a positive effect for New Zealand by creating a more open environment, we cannot argue that this effect is related to the cause because it is neither the doing of the homosexual law reform society or the AIDS epidemic. Although there may be links to the ~~homosexual law~~ AIDS epidemic argument of creating an open environment, the AIDS epidemic did not play a role in legalising gay marriage. We can therefore agree with Cooper's suggestion that "cause and effect

are rarely directly related": when it comes to the consequence of gay marriage being legalised.

Another consequence of the homosexual law reform is the criminal records expungement of historical homosexual offences. Again analysing this consequence we can't conclude that there is any direct relation to the causes of the homosexual law reform. On the 10th of April 2018 the criminal records ~~was~~ expungement of homosexual offences was put into place. This followed an apology read in parliament which said "Today we are putting it on the record that this house deeply regrets the hurt and stigma felt by the many hundreds of New Zealand men who were turned into criminals by a law that was profoundly wrong." For this we are sorry." This shows that the New Zealand government ~~was~~ is trying to fix mistakes they have made in the past by publicly declaring and apologising for their wrongdoings. The ~~was~~ criminal records expungement of historical homosexual offences meant that men convicted of homosexual offences prior to 1986 are now eligible to have these offences revoked and wiped from their criminal records. For some this will mean they now have no criminal records. This is also significant as nearly 1000 men were convicted of homosexual offences between 1965 and 1986 (although all from 1908 are eligible). Despite this being a positive implication for many, the consideration that this may be negative for some needs to be taken into

consideration. The fact that ~~homosexual~~ these men ~~now~~ were criminalised for their sexuality may be stressful for some and they therefore may not ~~want~~ want to apply to have their offences revoked. Considering all of this we can conclude that this is ~~a~~ a positive effect of the homosexual law reform, as it has again created a more open society. Without the homosexual law reform these men would remain criminals because of a law that was "profoundly wrong". Again from analysing all of this information we can conclude that the consequence of the ~~homosexual~~ criminal records expungement of historical homosexual crimes is not directly related to either of the key causes of the homosexual law reform. This is because although the Homosexual law reform Society argued to decriminalise homosexuality they did not in any way argue to have these offences revoked as they were. As well as this the AIDS epidemic did not come into conversation regarding the criminal records expungement. We can again ~~conclude~~ agree with Doug Cooper in that "causes and effect are rarely directly related" when it comes to the consequence of the criminal records expungement.

Doug Cooper once suggested "cause and effect are rarely directly related". When it comes to New Zealand's homosexual law reform in 1986 we can agree with Doug Cooper's suggestion, that cause and effect aren't directly linked. Two causes of the homosexual law reform are the rise of the homosexual law reform society

Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

and the AIDS epidemic. Both of these causes helped to bring the homosexual law reform debate to the attention of many New Zealanders and played key roles in the eventual law change. ~~Both~~ Two consequences of the homosexual law reform are gay marriage being legalised and the criminal records expungement. Despite both being positive effects, neither of these consequences had direct links to or relations to the causes of the homosexual law reform. They both helped to create ~~opposition~~ an open society for LGBTQ+, which was an aim of the homosexual law reform society but neither had any relation to the group. As well as this^{the} AIDS epidemic did not come into question for either of the consequences. Perhaps if we were to look at other less significant causes and consequences we would be able to find direct relations but in terms of these causes and consequences we cannot, therefore agreeing with Doug Cooper that "cause and effect are rarely related". Perhaps in the future we will see more directly linked consequences of the 1986 homosexual law reform to the causes analysed today.

QUESTION
NUMBER

**Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.**

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Merit Exemplar 2019

Subject	L3 History	Standard	91438	Overall grade	M5	
Q	Grade	Annotation				
1	M5	<p>Homosexual Law Reform 1986</p> <p>Understanding of the quote is evident in the candidate's planning and a key word from the quote is used in the introduction. The candidate agrees with the quote and begins an argument that while there is a link between consequences and causes, that link is not direct.</p> <p>The event is well-defined with a clear paragraph outlining what the event is and the key elements of it. The candidate states the event is significant but does not develop the argument convincingly. They clearly set out the agreement with the quote.</p> <p>Important relevant causation is discussed: the second is more strongly argued than the first cause. The first lacks the detail required to develop a convincing argument.</p> <p>Two relevant consequences are identified, however these do not deal with the immediate. Both consequences are significantly later in time and over such a large time – the consequences are not as convincing as they could have been.</p> <p>Overall, the candidate has demonstrated a sound understanding of the causes and valid understanding of the longer-term consequences of the Homosexual Law Reform Act. They have chosen some detailed accurate evidence to support their argument, but do not do this consistently across the response.</p> <p>A more detailed discussion as to the extent to which the causes led to the event and prioritisation of those causes, in addition to the inclusion of more immediate consequences, would help the candidate to create a more convincing argument and achieve a higher grade.</p>				