

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

3

91438



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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.

High Achievement

TOTAL

04

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: Revolutions of 1848

The point at which Modern
History stopped turning - German revolutionary

³
PLANNING

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Causes:

~~Napoleon~~ Napoleon's spread
of Liberalism thru conquest
of Europe. "If I was to rule
over a kingdom of Jews I would
rebuild temple Solomon" - Napoleon
Revolutions of 1830

↓
The Belgian Independence

↓
Young Italy movement

↓
Austrian Authorities

↓
When France shoozes Europe attacks
a cold" - Von Metternich

Extent to which causes are/are not trivial:

Napoleon's spread of Liberalism
is definitely not trivial as
this lead to the ideas of
the French revolution being
spread throughout Europe becoming
the first common law in
Europe under Napoleon.

The revolutions of 1830
were also not trivial as
it ~~was~~ was the seed of ideas
of Liberalism/nationalism that
lead to the revolutions of
1848.

Evaluation of key consequences:

• Frankfurt parliament
King of Prussia "comes from
the gutter"

Quote

"The next war won't be
fought with ideas of romanticism,
but with iron and blood"
- Bismarck

"Only here in western europe
are ~~there was~~ we know
fighting wars over the nationality
of peoples" - Norwegian politician

• End of age of ~~romanticism~~
start of age of realism

Change of tactics from liberal
and nationalist movements.

Begin your essay here:

"The point at which history stopped turning" This has been said about the revolutions of 1848 the "Spring time of Nations."

One of the cause of the revolutions was Napoléons spread of Liberalism threw conquest. This lead to all the conquered nations having to adopt the Civil Code of France which in turn ingrained these ideals into these nations, even after Napoléons down fall. ~~Because of this I don't agree with Caesar as in the case of this cause~~ A further cause is the revolutions of 1836 were the Belgians gained there independence from the Netherlands and a man named Mazzini founded the young Italy movement founding a short lived Roman Republic in Rome after the Popes flight to Anzio. A consequence of the revolutions of 1848 was the Frankfurt parliament which was meant to create a German Federation much like the Holy Roman Empire that Napoléon disbanded. With the failure of the parliament came growing tensions in Germany and a greater nationalistic fervour. Another consequence of the revolutions of 1848 was the end of the age of Romanticism and the start of the age of realism. This lead to the rise of figures like Bismarck and ~~and~~ Louis-Napoléon.

My first cause of the revolutions of 1848 is the spread of Liberal ideals threw Napoleons conquest in europe. With the conquest of countries like the prises of the Holy Roman Empire Napoleon made many client state among them, the confederation of the Rhine, the kingdom of Bavaria with his farthest extent east being the ~~the~~ Grand duchy of Warsaw. Among many things historians agree that one of his most important achievements was the spread of the ideals of the French revolution threw his "French Civil Code" which was put into effect threw out his client states, from Spain to the borders of Russia everyone knew of this idea of equality for all men Napoleon once famously said "if I was to govern a nation of Jews ~~I~~ I would rebuild the temple of Solomon." Because of this I ~~can't~~ cannot agree with Caesar's quote as without Napoleon's exploits, these ideas wouldn't have ~~best~~ became so wide spread, this is evident in places like Spain and Germany, which have ~~seen many~~ have become quite unstable after the departure of Napoleon's government, which brings me to which bring me to my second cause, the revolutions of 1830 1836. It was once said by the mastermind Austrian diplomat von Metternich, "When France sneezes Europe catches a cold."

During the ~~the~~ 1830's a new generation had learned of ideals such as "Liberalism" and "Nationalism" and with a new generation comes a new set of problems. With an aristocratic King in charge of France, the people revolt, demanding more rights, with the success of this revolution started a chain reaction, the Flemish and Wallonians ~~joined~~
~~together~~ to bolstered by nationalistic sentiments revolted against the Dutch, leading to Belgian independence. This ~~succes~~^{success} lead to nationalists in other countries demanding a cultural union, in Italy Mazzini and the future Garibaldi declared a ~~Rein~~ Roman Republic in central Italy crushed by ~~the~~ the conservative von Metternich with the aid of France. In Germany Pan-nationalists revolted in many countries only to be slaughtered. In this case I also disagree with Caesar's quote as these small uprising in Germany and Italy were paving the way for something greater and of course the birth of Belgium on the European stage ~~starked~~ changed European politics forever, as they had a significant role to play in world history in future wars.

My first consequence is the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament.

In 1848 a parliament was held in Frankfurt to discuss the "German question" and a possible Pan-German state much like the ~~Holy Roman Empire~~ Empire.

~~This~~ The negotiations broke down after the Prussian King's famous ~~reject~~ response to being offered the title ~~Emperor~~ Kaiser of the German Empire. As a practitioner of ~~absolute~~ absolute rule he reportedly said "I will not accept this ~~crown~~ crown from the gutter." As if he ~~accepted it~~ As it was a crown from the people and he would be an elected ~~Kaiser~~ Kaiser. This lead to the German question being unsolved, and Prussia beginning a policy of unification.

A further consequence of the revolutions of ~~1848~~ 1848 was the end of the age of ~~romanticism~~ romanticism and the beginning of the age of realism.

After the many failures of the revolutions of 1848 people began to realise that to successfully change a country they would ~~not~~ have to do more than put up barricade and rely on the ~~spirit~~ of the people.

the conservatives have shown they have the support of the military and that ~~they~~ these revolts were getting crushed, they would need to attract the moderates to their side if they wanted to get things done and ~~to~~ to do this they would have ~~to~~ to change reforms in some cases become less radical.

An example of this is the SPD, socialist party of Germany, after World War One they gave up the notion of a "world revolution" and became more focused on progressive reforms. But a better example would be Bismarck he once said "the next war won't be fought with ideals of ~~but~~ romanticism but with blood and iron." He came on to invent ~~the~~ the idea of "Realpolitik" changing how nations interacted forever. A Norwegian politician once said "Only in Europe are wars known fought on the ideals of ~~nationalism~~ nationalism."

In conclusion I reject Caesar's claim as without these causes ~~many~~ these events would never of happened at the scale that they did in our timeline. "Without ~~but~~ these causes there would be no consequence!"

**ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY**

QUESTION
NUMBER

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

QUESTION
NUMBER

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

91438

Achievement Exemplar 2018

Subject	History	Standard	91438	Total score	04
Historical Event: The Revolutions of 1848					
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
	A4	<p>The candidate outlines two causes and consequences. The quote is not addressed in the introduction however, even though the planning page shows the candidate understands it, and good notes have been made to develop an argument as to why the causes of this event are not trivial.</p> <p>The introduction contains a quote indicating that the event, also known as Spring of Nations or Springtime of the People, is a significant event and therefore a valid choice of event by the candidate. However, there is little information about the event itself and by omitting key information, it is hard for the candidate to create a convincing argument.</p> <p>Valid causes have been identified and discussed such as the spread of liberal ideas through Napoleon's conquest of Europe and the revolutions of the 1830s. The candidate has attempted to explain causation and some specific evidence is incorporated to support generalisations. The candidate puts forward their case for disagreeing with Caesar in each of their causation paragraphs and this shows evidence towards a Merit grade.</p> <p>However, the candidate's response is much weaker for consequences. Two key consequences are identified, namely the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament, and the end of the 'Age of Romanticism' and the start of the 'Age of Realism'. The first of these consequences is an important consequence, but more could be done to explain why it is a key consequence. The candidate has shown that they have broad knowledge, but there is minimal analysis. Furthermore, there is little specific evidence for each consequence, but across the two consequence paragraphs the candidate has done enough to demonstrate that they understand some of the complexities of the consequences of this event.</p> <p>Overall, there is enough evidence within the candidate's response addressing the causation of the Revolutions of 1848 and engaging with the quote to support an Achievement grade. The candidate understood and engaged with the quote, but their discussion on consequences was considerably weaker.</p> <p>The candidate may have been able to improve their grade by giving some context and detail about the event and developing the argument for its significance. For example, the revolts were short-lived and the revolutionaries of the various states failed to achieve their goals, but they did lead to important concessions and reforms from various rulers of Europe. An account of how the consequences directly link to the event with corresponding well-chosen supporting evidence would also have helped to achieve a higher grade.</p>			