

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, 2017

### 91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

9.30 a.m. Friday 24 November 2017

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.**

Merit

TOTAL

06

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event that you have studied, using the essay task below.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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

**ESSAY TASK**

**Analyse the most important causes of a significant historical event, and the extent to which the consequences of this event changed people's lives at the time.**

**Historical event:**

Invasion of the Waikato

**PLANNING**ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

Most important causes:	Key evidence (dates, quotations, places, historiography, etc.):
Changes to people's lives at the time:	Analysis of the extent of the change: <i>"If the blood of our people had only been spilled, I remain, then"</i>

Begin your essay here:

The War in the Waikato was a very significant event in New Zealand history that effected many peoples lives at the time. The major causes to the war in the Waikato <sup>(starting)</sup> in 1863 were the Treaty of Waitangi, the formation of the Kingitanga movement and most importantly the question of <sup>(consequences)</sup> sovereignty. Some of the most significant effects the war had on peoples lives at the time were ~~death~~ loss of life, economic loss, and confiscation of land.

One of the causes of the war in the Waikato was the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. There were many reasons as to why the treaty were signed. For the British they wanted to set up a government. The creation of a New Zealand Government would help to keep ~~the~~ peace and order with the Maori by protecting them from settlers. Places like the Bay of Islands, once a beautiful ~~land~~ location was called the "hell hole of the Pacific" because of the ~~bad~~ havoc that settlers were creating. The Maori signed the treaty because they wanted to continue trade with the British and saw their own personal gains. However the most important part of the deal was within article ~~two~~ two. This was where Tino Rangatiratanga was promised. This was the idea that Maori would have power over their own land and people. This clause was where the two different translations of the treaty differed. The English

version stated that the British and only the British would exercise sovereignty over this land New Zealand, while the Maori were expecting equal power they were going to be let down. The treaty started the conflict ~~over sovereignty~~ and question of sovereignty between the Maori and British. The idea of sovereignty was shown all throughout the build up to the war in the Waikato and was certainly the most important cause. Although the Treaty of Waitangi was not the most important cause, it was a catalyst, helping to spark the ongoing conflict over power and in turn the War in the Waikato.

~~Another important cause~~ Another cause for the War in the Waikato and by far the most important was the question of sovereignty. Both the Maori and British had their own sovereign based expectations following the signing of the treaty but ultimately it was the Maori who were not given what they were promised. The first realisation of this was ~~in~~ the execution of Maketu.

Maketu was a young Maori man, a son of a chief, who murdered a whole British family. After he committed the crime, the British tried him, found him guilty and publicly hung him on March 7<sup>th</sup> of 1842. The Maori were outraged. There was no question of his guilt but the way he was dealt with was seen as

barbaric. Not only was the public ~~execution~~ trick and execution brutal but it was also the understanding of the Maori that they would punish their own people. That they had Tino Rangatiratanga over all Maori no matter what he did. This confusion turned into anger as they slowly realised the Treaty was not all that it seemed. Another way sovereignty came into question was through Hone Heke and his ~~the~~ chopping down of the flag pole. Heke was ~~one~~ the first Maori to sign the Treaty of Waitangi and was hopeful to what it ~~would~~ provide him. However after being denied the simple right of felling his Kauri trees, ~~this lack of sovereignty~~ along with the fact that land was being taken from him, Heke decided to chop down the flag pole. The pole on a hill above Russell was taken down by Hone Heke three times in 1843 and a fourth in 1844. This was the first real protest from any of the treaty signers and was all because of the most important cause, the question of sovereignty.

Another very important cause for the War in the Waikato was the formation of the Kingitanga movement. The Maori wanted to create their first King for multiple reasons. One of those being that they wanted a representative to the government ~~and~~ directly with the Queen. Another and

probably the most important reason was to unify the Maori people once and for all. The Maori were finally outnumbered by settlers who had grown to ~~over just~~ around 60,000 people by ~~the~~ 1858. ~~For this reason~~ While this ~~reason~~ the British numbers increased the Maori ~~was~~ decreased. Falling from 80,000 to 59,000 since the settlers first arrived. For the previous reasons the Kingitanga was formed and the first ever Maori King Potatau Te Wherowhero was appointed. This new King would not only unify the people but stop land selling and protect ~~the~~ the Waikato. While this was only seen as a development for themselves by the Maori, the British did not have the same outlook. As Historian James Belich said, "Along with the rise in anti-slavery selling this would raise the Maori profile to which many found entirely unacceptable." The settlers almost as an act of war, trying to rise up ~~against~~ the British however all the Maori wanted was to reinstate their sovereignty and ~~have equal~~ be equal with the settlers. ~~Although~~ This cause once again ~~was~~ was created because of the sovereignty in question. The Maori felt oppressed and they were denied their promised sovereignty so they hit back with the creation of a Kingitanga. Following this creation the British could no longer get what they desired peacefully so the Waikato was invaded in 1863.

One of the most significant consequences of the war in the Waikato that changed people's lives at the time was the death and casualties suffered. There were ~~the~~ multiple important battles fought in the Waikato between the Maori and the British however two of the most significant were in Rangiriri and Orakau. The ~~battle~~ battle of Rangiriri was fought in February of 1863. In this fight there were 35 soldiers killed from either side ending in a stalemate with neither side truly coming out victorious. ~~The next battle~~ ~~battle~~ The other significant battle fought was in Orakau from March 3<sup>rd</sup> to April 2nd. This had a much higher casualty rate for Maori as 160 men died while the British only lost 17 of their own. Within these major battles houses were destroyed, villages razed and lives lost. In fact by the end of the fighting in the Waikato 619 Maori and 162 British soldiers had been killed. While the British casualties were no where near 619 the lives lost still ~~played a major effect~~ changed many people's lives at the time. Brothers, fathers, ~~sisters~~ sons and husbands were lost all for a war which <sup>was later</sup> declared by the New Zealand Government ~~was~~ in 1995 as "unnecessary and harmful". As for the Maori losing 619 men the effect on peoples lives at the time. Not only were family members lost but a whole generation of young men were killed fighting for the land and people which they cared for most. The huge

partly of young innocent Maori men that were killed was not only unnecessary but also something that had major effects on people ~~at the time~~ at the time of the war.

The next significant consequence of the war in the Waikato was the economic loss for the Maori.

The Waikato was known for its rich and fertile land, being ~~a reason why~~ the reason why so many Maori were stationed there. Through the multiple battles thousands of kilometres of the extremely useful land was ~~trampled~~ trampled on and destroyed by the invading British. One of those places in particular was a called Rangorwhihi. A village which had no military importance and was actually where women, children and elderly were taken during the battles. This

however did not stop the British from destroying this extremely fertile land as they tore it to ~~shreds~~ shreds.

What was once known as the 'bread basket' of the ~~Waikato~~ Waikato could no longer grow food. The centre for a thriving ~~Waikato~~ Waikato economy was now no more thanks to the economic jealousy of the British. The destruction of Rangorwhihi was not only a huge economic loss but also made post war recovery extremely hard. This had a huge effect on people lives at the time as they could no longer plant and grow their own food to eat and trade. Instead what was once a gold mine for soil was

are no longer any left to the people of the Waikato. The Maori people based around Rangiora who now had to find other jobs and sources of income to recover thanks to the actions of British soldiers on the 14th of February 1846.

Another significant ~~cause~~ of consequence of the War in the Waikato that effected many peoples lives at the time was the confiscation of land. The theme of economic jealousy grew as the British did as much as they could to take the land away from the Maori. With the creation of the Native Lands Act in 1865 the ~~English were~~ settlers were going to get their hands on a lot more land than originally thought. This act turned these huge communal landholdings into individual ~~titles~~ titles. It meant only 10 people from an area of land had to put it up for sale no matter how large or popular it is. ~~This took~~ Along with this act the Native Lands Court was created. This was where land owners, 10 people, could come and sell their land along with also putting up most land for auction. If holders were not there to claim what is theirs then the highest bidder which has always British would become the new owner. This caused a major problem as many landholders could not afford to travel to and stay by the Land Court and because of that would lose their rightful land. Because of this act by 1876 2 million hectares of previously

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

Actual Maori land ~~not~~ had been transferred to British ownership. In fact by 1890 ~~the~~ Maori only owned just over one third of it. This ~~law~~ "act" was pretty much ~~a~~ stealing and land which Maori had owned for centuries was now the property of a settler. As Ngapuhi Tamati said it was worse than the lives they had taken, "If the blood of our people had only been spilled and the land remained then this trouble would have been over long ago". The homes of thousands of Maori were taken, and this was a way for the British to exercise their sovereignty and power through "law". ~~The~~ To This consequence of the Waikato war had massive effects on the Maori ~~tribe~~ people as their homes and land was unrightfully stripped from them.

The War in the Waikato had a few important causes which were all strung together by the most important of all, the question of sovereignty. Following the war hundreds of men died, a thriving economy was destroyed and millions of hectares of land was taken from the Maori. These consequences ~~had~~ significantly changed peoples lives at the time and are a ~~huge~~ reason why ~~the~~ the war in the Waikato has left such a big mark in New Zealand ~~not~~ history.

## Merit Exemplar 2017

Subject:		History	Standard:	AS91438	Total score:	Merit
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	Merit – 06	<p>The War in the Waikato</p> <p>Important causation discussed: Treaty of Waitangi, formation of the Kingitanga and the question of sovereignty. The candidate identifies these as major causes and indicates in the introduction that the most important cause is sovereignty. The identification of the major causes and the most important cause indicates that the candidate is going to construct an argument.</p> <p>The candidate's response for each of the causal factors is strong at the beginning of each paragraph. Each causation paragraph is linked to the idea of sovereignty, however the argument evaluating the importance of each cause in terms of their relationship to the historical event is not strong. There is a concise and valid account of the Treaty of Waitangi as a causal factor and the candidate states that the Treaty was a catalyst of the Waikato Wars but they have not convincingly made this link - lack of clarity around the Treaty as a causal factor has affected the argument.</p> <p>Overall whilst there is evidence of higher level thinking and it appears that an argument is being constructed around the issue of 'sovereignty', the candidate has failed to make clear exactly what caused the Waikato War therefore it is not convincing enough for Excellence.</p> <p>The event is not addressed in its own paragraph but is interwoven in the consequences paragraph/s.</p> <p>Three valid and significant consequences are discussed: loss of life, economic loss, and confiscation of land. There is a direct relationship between the event and the consequences which is a requirement for Excellence. The candidate directly answers the second half of the question and links each consequence to change to people's lives at the time. Because the candidate has directly answered the question they have successfully attempted to establish how people's lives changed and they therefore meet the Merit criteria. There is some evidence of an argument when the student discusses economic loss and mentions the idea of economic jealousy but there is not enough analysis of change to Maori and/or Pakeha lives in the other consequences. Overall there is an attempted argument rather than a clear and convincing argument.</p>				