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91005



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 1 History, 2018

### 91005 Describe the causes and consequences of an historical event

2.00 p.m. Monday 19 November 2018

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.**

High Excellence

TOTAL

08

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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 a long-term and a short-term cause of your chosen historical event.**

**Describe how individuals and/or groups were affected by the event.**

**Historical event:**

Invasion of Manchuria

## PLANNING

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Long-term cause of the historical event	Short-term cause of the historical event
<p>Nationalism &amp; militarism in Japan → Mukden incident</p>	<p>Economic crisis → weak China Silk Trading USA</p>

## Description of the historical event

Invasion of Manchuria

## Effect on individuals/groups

Failure of ION & Rape of Nanking

Widening of war into Pacific  
& Pearl Harbour.

Begin your essay here:

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The invasion of Manchuria had both short term and long term causes which led to the Invasion and affected people all over the world. Because of the short term cause of the economic crisis and the long term cause of Nationalism and militarism in Japan the invasion of Manchuria took place which led to the failure of the League of Nations, the rape of Nanjing, the widening of the war into the pacific and the destruction of Pearl Harbour.

A short term cause which lead to the invasion of Manchuria was the economic crisis which led to Japan taking advantage of weak China. Due to the world depression in 1929 the world was in chaos. Countries raised their trading barriers - as to not compete with other factories and companies overseas. As a result of this Japan was cut off from it's greatest trading partner the USA who bought their Japanese silk. Silk that was sold to Newyork at \$5.25 a pound in september 1929 dropped to \$2.50 only 13 months later. The dollar value of silk fell by almost a third of what it had been between 1919 and 1931. Japan realized that in order to return the country back to it's original state they needed more land and more resources. Japan saw opportunity in China - as ~~they had previously invested in the country~~. Japan had previously invested in the country. Warlord Zhang Zuolin of Manchuria allowed Japan to work on a railway, mills, mines and other small businesses. China was also a good choice because the country had grown weak from political debate and a civil war. The 2 political parties in China (the communist party and the Nationalist party) had very

different ideas for the future of China - this caused tension and fear in the country. In 1927 Jiang Jieshi, the leader of the Nationalist party started the Northern expedition against the communist party and all other warlords. Not long after the Nationalist party gained enough domain to take full political control of China. Japan knew they had to take action fast ~~before it was too late~~ because once China united their position in Manchuria would be compromised. Because of the short term cause of the economic crisis which led to Japan taking advantage of weak China the Invasion of Manchuria was caused.

A long term cause which led to the Invasion of Manchuria was the nationalism and militarism in Japan which led to the Mukden incident. When Emperor Meiji came to the Japanese throne in 1867 he wanted to modernise Japan and turn it into a western style power. To do so he promoted mass nationalism and militarism - he knew that to maintain this new identity they needed to obtain raw material resources and secure markets to grow the economy. By gaining more territory the country would gain more security. To do so the country needed a strong and powerful military. Emperor Meiji reformed the existing military and established a new navy, the phrase "rich country, strong military," was used throughout Japan to support these new values and power. By 1920, Japan had become a very strong military power. In 1875 Japan forced Korea to sign the Korea-Japan trading treaty - in 1905 Japan led a surprise attack on Russia completely destroying their army and navy - and in the first world war ~~1914-1918~~ (1914-1918)

Japan had helped to defeat Germany. To obtain these new acquisitions and power Japan knew they still needed more land. China was their best option as they had their Kuantung army of 11,000 stationed in Port Arthur acting as security for their railway. They could invade from the inside and gain full control of the country. In October 1929 a plan for the invasion was made by General Tojo and the other generals. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of September 1931 part of the Japanese owned railway was blown up and made to look as if China was responsible for it. Japan used this as an excuse and began its full invasion of Manchuria. This event ~~was~~ is now known as the Mukden Incident. Because of the long term cause of Nationalism and militarism which led to the ~~the~~ Mukden Incident the invasion of Manchuria was caused.

Because of both these short term and long term causes the Invasion of Manchuria took place. Just hours after the fake bombing of the railway the Kuantung army of 11,000 made their way into Manchuria, forcing the Chinese civilians to retreat. The Japanese Prime Minister demanded the Kuantung army to retreat with the "non expansion of hostiles policy" but this demand was unfortunately ignored. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 1931 the Japanese government called the army to retreat again - this was also ignored. ~~Both sides~~ China's army of 100,000 were no match for Japan's army of 25,000 - the Japanese army was better trained and equipped with better weaponry. The Chinese people were defenceless and couldn't fight back. Japan renamed Manchuria "Great Manchu Nation" and created the illusion that they had helped

Manchuria gain independence from unstable China. Japan then proceeded to put the child emperor Puyi on the throne to act as a "puppet" emperor to distract attention away from the military who had full control over the government. Because of the short term cause of the economic crisis and the long term cause of nationalism & militarism in Japan the event of the Invasion of Manchuria took place.

Because of the invasion of Manchuria many people and groups were affected by the consequences of the event. Such as the League of Nations (LON) and people all over China. Before World War One ended Woodrow Wilson wanted to create an organisation that would keep the peace in the world and make sure there would never be another war again - the organization was called the League of Nations. As the Invasion of Manchuria continued, the League of Nations created a report called the Lytton Commission - this report would investigate the Mukden Incident and the Invasion of Manchuria. The investigation began in December 1931 and was completed in October 1933 - the report determined that Japan was an aggressor and stated that the army pull back immediately. At the time, Japan was part of the LON but when they were told to pull back - Japan simply left the League suffering no consequences whatsoever. The League had failed its first test - immediately the LON lost international credibility and respect. People all over the world said that "Manchuria demonstrated that the League of Nations was toothless". The Chinese LON representative, Wellington Koo, said "The lesson is plain, there is no power in the world that can stop a determined

"aggressor" Because of the failure of the LON it sent the message that violence and aggression would not be stopped. This encouraged other leaders to act aggressively too such as Hitler and Mussolini. In 1934 Hitler declared his denial of the Treaty of Versailles and in 1936 invaded Poland. By February 1932 Japan had full control over Manchuria and decided to continue the invasion all over China. In 1937 The Japanese army reached Nanjing - as they invaded the army killed 100,000 to 300,000 soldiers and civilians and raped over 20,000 women and children. This event today is known as the Rape of Nanjing. Due to the LON's failure fear and panic spread throughout the nation of China as they knew they would not be helped. Because of the Invasion of Manchuria the League of Nations and the people of China - especially the people in Nanjing were affected greatly.

Because of the invasion of Manchuria many people and groups were affected by the consequences of the event - as the war widened into the Pacific Burma, Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines and America were affected greatly and suffered many losses. Because of Japan's success Hitler became very impressed with the country. In 1936 Japan and Germany signed a pact called the anti communist pact which meant they agreed to support each other in their future planes of expansion. Once Japan signed the pact the country gained the confidence to invade all of Asia - fully widening the war into the Pacific. Not long after Japan moved from Beijing to Shanghai to Guangdong where the army killed 300,000 defenseless

civilians and soldiers. From then they invaded Malaya, Burma and Singapore - gathering resources and killing innocent people. Japan grew very proud of their capture of Malaya as the country produced 38% of the world's rubber and 58% of the world's tin. America, who had remained neutral up until this point, ~~had~~ made an alliance with China, the UK and Holland in 1941 agreeing to no longer sell oil, steel and iron ore to Japan - which were key resources to the country. Japan became angry as without those resources they would not be able to carry out their plans in Asia. A plan was developed by the Japanese Generals to destroy the key American army fleet based in Hawaii - Pearl Harbour in 1941. On the 7th of December 1941 a Japanese fleet began its journey to Hawaii, and just before 8am, 7 bombers attacked - completely destroying the American navy fleet in Pearl Harbour. The bombers sunk 19 ships and destroyed 180 planes. Killed 2400 Americans, 54 of those were civilians. The destruction of Pearl Harbour pulled America into the war. Because of the Invasion of Manchuria Japan signed the anti communist pact with Hitler and invaded all over Asia - fully widening the war into the Pacific. The Japanese invaded all over the Pacific and destroyed Pearl Harbour.

Because of the long term cause of Nationalism and militarism and the short term cause of the economic crisis and weak China the Invasion of Manchuria took place. Because of the ~~event~~ there were major consequences which affected people in the LOW, all of China and people in Burma, Malaya, Singapore and in America - as the war widened into the pacific. //

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## Excellence Exemplar 2018

<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Standard</b>	91005	<b>Total score</b>	08
<b>Historical Event:</b> The Invasion of Manchuria					
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>			
	E8	The candidate has written a comprehensive answer to the question in a succinct manner. Comprehensiveness is shown in the way factual details are incorporated with clear explanation. Facts are provided relating to features such as the names of people and places, dates for important events / incidents, statistical figures, etc, and have not been used in isolation, but are part of clear, easily understood explanations. A long-term and a short-term cause have been clearly indicated in the topic sentence for each paragraph. The final sentence in each paragraph links the causes to the event very clearly, as well as the consequences. Both consequences have comprehensive factual detail incorporated into clear, well written, easily understood explanations.			