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91438



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

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Level 3 History, 2015

91438 Analyse the causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Friday 20 November 2015

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.

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Low Merit

TOTAL

05

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INSTRUCTIONS

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

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Your essay should be at least 800 words long.

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

ESSAY TASK

Analyse the underlying and immediate causes of a significant historical event, and the important short-term and long-term consequences of that event for people's lives.

Historical event: _____

Begin your essay here:

GP 2.

On August 7th 1945, America unleashed a new era of nuclear warfare on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and later Nagasaki. The atomic bomb destroyed many lives, killing many. This essay will analyse the underlying causes such as Truman appealing to the American public, as well as immediate causes such as, the strategy Ketsu-go and reducing the number of causalities. With many causes, the decision to drop the atomic bomb brought many consequences such as long term health effects on the Japanese, rebuilding Japan and the nuclear weapon race between the USSR and America. This will allow us to see how this decision impacted the lives of many.

One immediate cause of the decision to drop the atomic bomb was the use of the strategy of Ketsu-go. This used bushido ideas of defending the homeland to the bitter end. On January 1945, Emperor Hirohito implemented this strategy to bleed out as much American blood as possible, in order to respect the Japanese idealisms. This used the ideas of Shinto, being like samurais, in order to carry out a successful campaign against the Americans. Not only did this effect the soldiers who were fighting the Americans,

but the civilians of Japan were inclined to use the strategy if they were to face Americans. The idea of fighting to the bitter end, forced many to kill themselves before surrendering to the Americans. This was seen throughout Japanese schools also, where soldiers were placed to teach children how to fight with bamboo sticks.

This forced Americans to find a quick end to the war in the Pacific. After long campaigns against the Japanese, Truman and his administration feared the worse in the war. Ketsu-go has greatly used in the war with the ~~expeditionary~~ fleet Battle of Okinawa, in May 1945. After 3 months of fighting over 25,000 soldiers were killed in this battle, over 3 months. In the southern defense line alone, 1500 soldiers were killed by the use of Ketsu-go. A Historian called Richard Frank has commented on the strategy saying, "Honouring Japan and fighting to the bitter end proved a strong task for the Americans". This has an important immediate cause to the decision to drop the atomic bomb as Truman and his campaign saw first hand of the unity that the Japanese had to fight against the Americans. This forced America to see a quick end to the war.

A underlying cause to the decision to ^{use} drop the atomic bombs on Japan was the idea of reducing the number of American casualties. As the war continued, the American morale began to decrease after the war kept has being dragged out. To ~~reinforce~~ An example of this was used with the idea of Island Hopping. This would see American Marines capturing one island then using that island to move on and capture the next. Although this proved successful, it was extremely costly. In March 1945, the battle in Iwo Jima saw 25,000 Americans dead. Paul Fessell feared that over the course of the war in 1945, over 250,000 American soldiers would be killed.

This became a serious problem for the Americans, as they saw many being killed off. This impacted their views on an invasion of Japan. The idea of a landing similar to the D-Day styling would prove costly if they were to invade the homeland. Although this was a cause to the decision to drop the bomb, it proved not as important as the number of casualties were estimated, and they were not sure of the actual numbers that could be killed in the invasion. The use of the invasion would prove great cost to the Americans, unless they used the atomic bombs.

A underlying cause to the decision to drop the atomic bomb was Truman appealing to the American public. After the attacks on Pearl Harbour, many Americans were angered about the Japanese during the war. Many wanted the war to end quickly with much pain towards the Japanese as possible. Truman appealed to the American public by saying after the atomic bomb was dropped "The Japanese started the war by air at Pearl Harbour. They have been repaid may fold! What if the American public were to find out that Truman and his administration had weapons that could have ended the war quickly and reduce the number of American casualties but instead used the invasion, they would have been outraged. They would have also been suited by the way Truman did not end the war as most painful to the Japanese, after the attacks on Pearl Harbour and the way the Japanese carried out the war.

As the Americans seeked a quick and easy way to end the war, it was important for Truman to be seen as a "hero" to the public. If Pearl Harbour was not avenged, it would have caused outrage for many. After the atomic bomb was dropped on both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A poll was taken about the approval of the use of the atomic bomb.

and if the people who took the survey, 85% approved the use. Thus proved that if Truman was to not end the war with the atomic bombs but still had the B equipment to do so, the public would have been outraged. But Donald Miller, a historian, said "Americans wanted to end the war as quickly as possible." This proved a major cause of the decision to drop the atomic bombs as if Truman did not do so, it would have been political suicide for him and his administration.

One long term cause ^{that came from} ~~for this~~ decision to drop the atomic bomb was the ~~more~~ health effects that were inflicted by the atomic bomb. After the bombs were dropped, ~~at~~ 1 1/2 miles beyond the detonation point was immediately destroyed, killing 180,000 immediately. Many died from radiation, suffocating and burns that has impacted many lives ~~to~~ till today. Many also suffered from mental ~~disorder~~ disorders caused by the atomic bomb, such as Post Traumatic Stress after seeing people suffering from the nuclear power. Many still today suffer from the bomb, as parts of the radiation has impacted future generation DNA, burn victims from the blast, and many other problems caused by the blast. One contemporary once said "Twenty years

on and we are still suffering.

This proved a serious and the most important consequence that came from the atomic bomb as many lives were and continue being affected by the destruction caused by the decision to drop the atomic bomb. Another contemporary Sunao Tsuji related his experience to "living hell on earth! The decision to drop the atomic bombs proved an important consequence as it continues to impact people's lives. Many survivors and those effect now campaign against the use of the atomic bomb. We see first hand how those effected by the decision are impacted.

Another long term consequence that come from the decision to drop the atomic bomb was the rebuilding of Japan. Truman wanted to end the war as quickly as possible so that he could start rebuilding the damages caused. After the atomic bomb was dropped over 65 million dollars of non-military damages were caused after the atomic bomb was dropped. By September 1945, Truman and his administration began rebuilding Japan. They also fixed the class system that Japan once had, giving more benefits to the working class.

As a result of the decision of rebuilding Japan

America influenced Japan into creating more technology and cars. This pushed inflation of prices to increase by 150%, but in today's market, Japan is now 3rd in GDP in the world. Although America destroyed much of Japan, this became a positive consequence of the decision to drop the atomic bomb as it has helped and shaped Japan's economy for the better.

Another consequence of the decision to drop atomic bombs was the nuclear arms race between USSR and the United States. After the ~~war~~ Soviets declared they were entering the war, America soon deployed and dropped the atomic bombs on the Japanese city. This not only allowed the Soviets to see the nuclear power the Americans had, but it also created much fear throughout the world of the new era of nuclear warfare. Many believe that America used the atomic bombs to intimidate the USSR. America used Japan as a mutual ally to the USSR and to also fight communism throughout Asia. By 1985, the USSR had already collected 40,000 warheads to fight against the Americans. The Soviets quickly made as many as they could, to show America they were ready for conflict if it arrived.

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The proved a great consequence for the Americans as it unleashed increased potential threat throughout the world. Historian Eiji Tsuboshi Hasegawa said "It was the Soviets entering the war that made the decision to drop the bomb." This was an important consequence as it shows that America had underlying causes that pushed them to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.

In conclusion, the decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan had many underlying and immediate causes that caused many long and short term consequences on many lives. It is important to see how events such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki cause so much grief and heartache and destruction on those people lives.



Topic	Grade	Comment
Atomic Bombing	M5	Detailed analysis with supporting evidence. Does evaluate causes (Japanese Ketsu-go strategy, Truman's government fears, to avoid casualties in a ground invasion) with lengthy justification. Consequences are also evaluated to some extent (the physical and psychological damage, the rebuilding of Japan, nuclear arms race).



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High Merit

TOTAL

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Historical event: _____

Begin your essay here:

A significant historical event, that uncovers Australia's shameful history, is the Stolen Generations. Plural due to the span of time of this event bypassing multiple generations. Aboriginal children, particularly of mixed descent or "half-caste" were forcibly removed from their families, placed in cruel institutions where they were punished for talking their native language among many things. Stripped of their name, their culture, family and human rights, the ~~the~~ event of Stolen Generations has later been referred to as cultural genocide. These events occurred from as early as the ~~1880's~~ ~~1890's~~ ~~1900's~~ ~~1910's~~ ~~1920's~~ ~~1930's~~ ~~1940's~~ ~~1950's~~ ~~1960's~~ ~~1970's~~ early 1900's right up until the 1960's/70's. Dates are varied across the different States. There were many different causes & subsequent consequences to the Stolen Generations. Underlying causes were the initial colonisation of Australia, enforcement of white culture/missionaries, missions & reserves. More immediate causes included lack of Aboriginal resistance to disease & Frontier wars (both of which are both underlying & immediate due to the large timespan). Short term consequence are comprised of the treatment the Stolen Generations received where they went, the Assimilation Policy. Long term consequence included the effects on the children & families, the "Bringing them home" report and also Government responses to that report.

~~Stolen Generations~~ Australia is a vast land with contrasting landscapes. Indigenous Australians were always moving around this vast country, never tending to settle in one place. When Captain Cook originally came to Australia in the 1770's.

on voyage, he saw no occupants on the land and hence deemed Australia to be "Terra Nullius" or "empty/free land". British policies were that whoever found empty land, was the rightful owner. Little did Cook, or the early settlers, know that this land was sacred and had been so to Indigenous Australians for 10's tens of hundreds of years. The first settler ship arrived in what is now known as Sydney, in 1788. The ship was comprised mainly of convicts (their families) and Marines and their families. Britain had previously been sending convicts to America, however when America refused to take any more, the decision was made to send them to Australia. Another 2 convict boats came before free settlers were allowed to come. Gaol's were set up for prisoners and they worked doing labour to build the new colony. It didn't take long for the colonists to come across Aboriginals, and majority of reactions from both sides were not welcoming. Some Aboriginals were friendly, and intrigued, at first, however the realisation that these people wanted their land & were not going to leave soon set in. These immediate differences between the two cultures began the underlying cause of the Stolen Generations. British colonists believed they had every right to the land, and Indigenous Australians had a strong spiritual attachment to the land. They couldn't comprehend the idea of "ownership" as they'd always looked upon their relationship with the land as "guardianship" and they truly owned the land. British colonisation was the vital cause to the Stolen Generations, and led to other causes that were significant also.

Another long underlying cause was the enforcement of white culture on the indigenous Australians. Settlers believed that they were a superior race to the inferior Aboriginals. Both cultures were the two cultures were immensely contrasting, in their beliefs, values, lifestyle and culture. What was known as the "white man's burden" became common throughout Australia, this entailed the 'duty' felt by white Australians to educate & civilise the inferior race. Some believed this was truly helpful and "for their own good" (referring to the Aborigines), but it was in reality discrimination, & even racism & prejudice that was being displayed. Discrimination & prejudice were not new concepts to the British, they were actively displayed throughout British society particularly regarding the ^{social} class system. The views on the land were extremely different between the two cultures. British, who rightly thought they had claimed the land, were sectioning the land off for ownership. Aboriginals however had a view of "guardianship", and a need to care for the land as it provided their food & shelter among many things. Each Nation had their own land that was sacred to them and each nation had no desire for any other nation's land. This meant conflict surrounding borders was rare. The concept of 'ownership' was foreign to Indigenous people, so they were often caught 'stealing' livestock from Settlers' land. To Aboriginals, they never intended to steal, they saw no problem with taking livestock for food as this was how their people had always gone about things. Later on, it became legal for Settlers to shoot Aboriginals if they were on Settler property. Again, Aboriginals never thought they were doing wrong. This wealth of misunderstanding only strengthened the colonists views that they were Superior, so active enforcement of the

White culture came about, strengthening over time with different policies being implemented. This continued right up until the Stolen Generations began, with White Superiority a major ideology to this.

Missions & Reserves for Aborigines were common ever since the latter 1800 years. Aborigines were moved onto reserves, and these are often referred to 'refuge at a cost'. They were stripped of their names, forbidden to talk in their language and they were forbidden to practice any cultural practices. Labour work was usually a necessary job also, with meager rations in return. Conditions were poor on reserves, with limited rations & unsanitary conditions. which were unhealthy & inadequate.

Missions were often similar to reserves, however there was a strong religious focus. Many missionaries deemed Indigenous people as "heathens" as they didn't believe in God (they disregarded their own spiritual practices), therefore, it became a duty of missionaries to convert aborigines to Christianity in order for them to be "Saved". Missions were set up before Reserves, but both were continued up until the Stolen Generations (some right through). Christianity & white religious practices are another example of enforcement of white culture and also demonstrate what different cultures they were.

Frontier wars began as early as the 1790's and occurred right up to during the Stolen Generations. Aborigines were distraught that their land had been taken off them and reacted with Guerrilla warfare. These included, killing settlers, burning settler properties, destroying crops & livestock etc. The British and they were another underlying cause of the Stolen Generations.

retaliated, and heavily. These wars became known as Frontier wars, as they were fighting over the newly colonised/sacred land. Frontier wars could be considered both an underlying immediate cause, however it was due to the decreasing Aboriginal population that the concepts of Assimilation & the Stolen Generations were ~~ever~~ ^{ever} applied upon. The magnitude & number of Frontier wars varied from place to place around Australia, with the death toll being hard to confirm due to large numbers of unreported deaths. It is estimated that 20,000 were killed, of which, 18,000 were Aboriginal & 2,000 colonist. The Aboriginals were now not only losing their land, but their population & people also. Indigenous elders always pass down 'oral knowledge' to younger generations, however the deaths of elders resulted in important knowledge & family histories being lost forever.

As well as a large death toll from Frontier wars, there was another factor that was causing a decline in the population. Aboriginal's had lived healthily & happily for 10's of thousands/hundreds of years. Therefore, they'd never built a natural resistance to many diseases. As there was no need for it. When the Colonists arrived, they brought diseases with them - such as the common cold, influenza, smallpox among many, that were often lethal to Aboriginals. This ~~was~~ as an immediate underlying cause of the Stolen Generations, however also immediate as it was the realisation of the dwindling Indigenous culture that the prospect of "breeding out" the Aboriginal blood was considered a

realistic concept.

By the 1950's, the Aboriginal population had reached a low of 80,000 people. This was just 1% of the entire population. This statistic was a fundamental objective of the Assimilation policy released in 1951, of which was a short-term consequence of the Stolen Generations. This also had long term effects and tends to be forgotten. It should also be noted that the Stolen Generations were still occurring at this time, in fact the Assimilation policy is fundamentally the same objective as the ~~re~~ Stolen Generations. The purpose of the Assimilation policy is to bring Aboriginals into settler society and ultimately "breed out" the Aboriginal blood lines. While men marrying half-caste women was often encouraged to achieve this goal, yet all marriages involving an Aboriginal had to have permission from the Chief Protector of Aboriginals. While settler responses to the Assimilation policy were contrasting. A historian Anne Haeslich quotes an Australian Politician saying in parliament that an Aboriginal has the "mental capacity of a wayward child" and it would take "2-3 generations to successfully breed out any Aboriginal blood." Despite the Assimilation policy being put into practice, the racism and prejudice from civilians was still upheld - especially in smaller, rural communities - this made it extremely difficult for Aboriginals to "assimilate". Even segregation still occurred, with different train carriages for Aboriginals regularly being denied access to cinemas or even served at restaurants. The response was often they were shunned or ignored. This also made it exceptionally difficult for them to get a job. These factors ended up with most, ~~A~~ but at this stage, not just half-casters were the focus.

Aborigines living on the outskirts of towns with no jobs,
living in poverty.

Another short term ^{consequence} cause is the treatment & whereabouts of the Stolen Generations' ~~not~~ received. Children were forcibly removed from their families, particularly half-caste or children that appeared more 'white'. These Stolen Children were taken to institutions throughout the country, often huge distances from their home. Separate institutions were for boys & girls, with a large institution for girls being in Parramatta. Despite claiming to be providing one, education was very minimal with a focus on training for domestic servants for girls & farmhands/stockmen for boys. Native languages & cultural practices were forbidden & treatment within the institutions was horrid. Unsanitary, huge shared dormitories, meager food supplied & ultimately a very poor quality of life. Extensive abuse was performed regularly, physically & mentally to the children. Often, sexual abuse occurred. In particular, white men to the young girls. These girls were then forced into adopting their child. The Stolen Generation kids never often never heard from their families again, with letters from parents not being passed on and often being told their parents had died. For children that were taken away at an infant stage, they were usually told that they'd been abandoned or were orphans, which in reality, they all were whilst institutionalized. Escape was not possible, for the punishment even if it were possible were to horrific to comprehend. In the later years of the Stolen Generations, (1960) onwards, children were usually put in foster homes, adopted

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cont.

out or even sent to boarding school. Adoption was a key objective to outcome of Stolen Generations, however they needed "training" first, and only those who appeared more white were only desired.

There were extreme effects on the children & their families in consequence to the Stolen Generation & all of the treatment that occurred. Mental illness's were horrifically common, with this alone having many consequences in itself. Such substance abuse is also a common aftermath from the horrific ordeals endured, with alcoholism being a major problem throughout the Aboriginal community. Also in consequence, Alcoholism was also also has lead onto, and it can occur exclusively also, criminal offences. There is a large number of Aboriginal's in prison, yet the cause of this has stemmed back to their vital upbringing. Another important social effect, ^{competition} is that Aboriginals other from the Stolen Generation were never raised in a family environment. They never saw parenting or paternal/maternal love and therefore are clueless about how to raise children. The environment they were raised in was full of fear & abuse/punishment so they know no different when raising their own children. This has extreme effects, as often the parents can lose their children into the ~~the~~ foster parent world, and this creates a vicious cycle where the subsequent generations are also put into foster care. This causes immense grief to both the parents & children involved. Another important effect among the Stolen Generation Children.

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On Children from the Stolen generations is they've lost their sense of identity. They If reunited with their families, they often feel they don't belong as they haven't been apart of that family for such a longtime. Many Stolen Generation children were never told of their ancestry, and were punished for being dark-skinned. Many spent their time wishing they were white as they felt ashamed of being Aboriginal. All of this lead to much confusion, internal guilt & never a sense of belonging. Legal identity was a big issue also as documents were lost or they never knew their real name or their families.

91438 A more positive & long term consequence to the Stolen Generations was the "Bringing them home" report, of which was first implicated in 1995 but only tabled in federal Parliament in 1997, under the Howard Government. The report made many claims about the Stolen Generations, including it being considered 'cultural genocide' and even compared to Nazi concentration camps. The report identified the Hoenus crimes that had been committed and what a significant toll it had had on Aboriginals. The report contained suggestions on how the government could amend the damages. These included hearing testimonials from Stolen Generation members and recording them. Funded projects to help the Indigenous Society and also an official apology from the current Parliament & Government. cont. -

This report was a huge triumph to Indigenous Australians and was a pivotal point in abolishing racism in Australia. ~~the~~

The "Bringing them Home" report didn't mean a lot without action from the Government & Society included. ~~the~~ Prime minister Howard

The Prime minister at the time the report was released, Howard (1997-2007),

disputed the report, in particular the comment that it was cultural genocide. He famously made the remark "only one in ten children" were taken and it was mostly "for their own good". Those

remarks caused a great uproar throughout the Aboriginal community, especially given the recommendations of the report. The Prime minister felt it

was inappropriate to make the current generation feel guilty about the past. He later released a statement of regret, however

never an official apology. He did also, along with the

Governor The Government did fund one at least one major project costing \$63 million. Kevin Rudd became the new

Prime minister in 2007, in December. It was one of his first

actions was he stated he wanted to release an official apology.

In May of the following year he did just that. It was televised

all over the country and the world, and brought a lot of closure and greatfulness to the victims of the Stolen Generations. The

apology was sincere and finally marked the end of the

Stolen Generation era. Abolishment of racism in Australia is

nothing like it was, and there are no legal barriers, yet there is still

a lot of damage that has come in consequence to the

Stolen generations. Prejudice & racism are still prevalent

on some communities.

A response from the government was a significant long term consequence,

In conclusion, the Stolen Generations are a truly horrific part of world history and is something many Australian's look upon with shame. It is not the most known form of genocide, but as the "bringing them home" reports states, it truly was cultural genocide. The underlying & immediate causes were all onset by the initial colonisation of Australia. The differing cultures with contrasting ethics & practices led to a wealth of misunderstanding, with white culture wrongfully being enforced. While superiority was another key factor to the tragic events of the Stolen Generations, there is rarely a historic event of this magnitude to occur over such a large period of time. It mainly comes down to the fact that the Aboriginals had insufficient means to successfully fight back, nor did they have anyone to come & save them / help them.

One of the worst elements of the Stolen Generations is the pure naivety & lack of humanity showed by the colonists, they saw nothing wrong with their actions & couldn't analyse the consequences. It is not just Aboriginals that are effected by the long term consequences, all Australians are effected in some way even if it's simply paying the taxes to keep some of the criminal offenders in jail. It could only be hoped that all nations can learn from the horrific events of the Stolen Generations & that all as much as done as possible to restore the ongoing effects from these events and ensure Aboriginal culture is not lost, nor the horrific history.



Topic	Grade	Comment
Stolen Generations	M6	A detailed analysis that convincingly covers the topic, but the evaluation needed to be more explicit and justified. Causes (colonisation, enforcement of white culture, missions and reserves, disease and frontier wars). Well considered consequences (Stolen Generations, assimilation policy, effects on children and families, <i>Bringing them Home Report</i> and government response).