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91438



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## 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.**

**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.

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: French Revolution 1789-1799

## PLANNING

<p>Most important causes:</p> <p>Inequality - Old Regime - socio political system absolutism → divine right</p> <p>Economic Hardship 1787 - 1789</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Queen Marie Antoinette = excessive spending on luxuries</p> <p>↳ costly wars + corrupt tax system</p>	<p>Key evidence (dates, quotations, places, historiography, etc.):</p> <p>First - Clergy - 10,000 - church</p> <p>Second - Nobles - 40,000 - upper class</p> <p>Third - Bourgeoisie - middle class + workers peasants</p> <p>Privileges - no taxes, except from military service, authority over third estate Government in debt by</p> <p>Bankrupt 3 4,000 lînes</p> <p>1787 - 1789 - bad weather - bad harvest = farmers unemployed, getting put out of work</p> <p>→ royal writ - arrested without trial &amp; proved guilty = criticized gone ↳ 10,000 arrested annually → King Louis XVI - monarch.</p>
<p>Changes to people's lives at the time:</p> <p>Reign of Terror 1793 - 1794</p>	<p>Analysis of the extent of the change:</p> <p>- against anti-revolutionary would be executed Maximilien Robespierre</p>
<p>Napoleonic Bonaparte Rise to Power - 1804</p>	<p>- commander - led France to victory - popular amongst people - changed France = equality for everyone + education for children</p>

Begin your essay here:

The French Revolution of 1789-1799 was a significant historical event that led to consequences in which to an extent greatly affected those people's lives at the time. These were causes that led up factors that led up to this event that consisted of inequality and discontent as a result of France's Socio-political system at the time that built up over time, France's economic hardships such as bad harvests, the royal's bankruptcy and along with the corrupt tax system. With these factors put in place at the time, this resulted to the build up of discontent amongst the people and towards the government which then led to the outbreak of the French Revolution that then became an impact to the society. This is because as a consequence to the Revolution, the Reign of Terror occurred along with Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power. //

France at the time along with many European countries of the 1700's were under a socio-political system called the "Old Regime" which consisted of an absolutism government. This had meant that the monarch had absolute power over anything, over any government and people which allowed King Louis XVI to rule over France. King Louis XVI had believed he had the "Divine Right" to rule over France which was a view he strongly pushed towards his people. This essentially had meant that he believed he had God given right and power therefore should be the

to rule over France. In saying that King Louis - the monarch had absolute power over France. This implied that because of his position as ruler, this limits the amount of power the people had in which through the socio-political system shows us that in fact the people had little to no power depending on which social class they were positioned in.

France's society was split into 3 estates. The First Estate consisted of the Clergy who were members of the church and was made up of 10,000 people. The Second Estate consisted of the Nobles which were seen as people of the higher class and was made of 40,000 people. And the Third Estate which were made up of the middle class, workers, peasants and basically the majority of France's population. Depending on where people were positioned in the French society reflected on their treatment how they lived their lives and how they were treated. The First and Second Estates were more privileged than those of the Third. They lived luxurious lives of paying little to no taxes, exempt from military service and had authority over the Third Estate. However, those from the Third Estate payed taxes and was forced into serving the military. This in itself shows that inequality amongst France the people was present due to the system as the people of a higher class had better treatment than the people of a lower class. By already being limited to ~~the~~ power this meant

that there was a lack of freedom of speech as for anyone to rebel or criticize the government, they would be arrested with no trial. This could be seen through the 10,000 annual arrests that were made for any people who rebelled against paying their taxes. This was due to the royal unit which the monarch's authority's were able to arrest ~~without~~ and prove those people of crimes they didn't even commit without giving them any chance of a trial. //

In saying that, the socio-political system was an unfair system which wasn't equal towards everyone. It gave some people privileges while others didn't have the same. If anyone were to criticize the government they would be punished for it which shows the the monarch did have absolute power over the country as their freedom of ~~speech~~<sup>political</sup> had been taken away from them of the state therefore limiting them of what they can do to better the government or their situation. Furthermore, with the socio-political system put in place, the French society was divided making those of the lower class despise those that were in the higher class. It was unfair that the workers & peasants and anyone of the lower class that weren't financially stable as the clergy's or nobles had to pay the taxes while they ~~were~~ were living the ~~luxury~~ luxurious life which was the main

reason as to why the Third Estate despite the first and second. And with these divisions amongst the people, this factor can be seen as an important cause to the Revolution as the discontent became something built over time as a result to the inequality through the system. Therefore, the need for change and want for change would be a goal in which the people would eventually want in which they did end up getting. //

Secondly, another important factor that caused the Revolution was France's economic hardships of 1787-1789 in which they were going through ~~many different~~ terrible weather that greatly affected their agriculture. France highly relied on their agriculture as this provided many people's jobs and was a big resource for their food. The result of bad weather led to bad harvests which put many farmers out of their jobs leaving them unemployed. This also led to food shortages which impacted the people greatly because this made people start to question the leadership of King Louis XVI did nothing to solve the problem. Along with the bad harvests, the monarchy was in debt due to fighting costly wars in which King Louis was not responsible for. Other historians also believed that the reason for this was due to Queen Marie Antoinette who was spending excessively on luxuries that they ~~didn't~~

couldn't afford to have. On saying that, through France's hardships, King Louis' leadership was tested. It wasn't only due to the bad weather, fighting costly wars or Queen Marie Antoinette's excessive spending, it was also believed it was due to the corrupt tax system in which tax collectors weren't fully handing in what they had collected. King Louis would also add more taxes ~~to~~ on top of the ones that were already present in hopes of helping the monarch out of bankruptcy. And because of this added to the discontent in which people had already felt towards the government due to the socio-political system.

With these factors put in place, people began to question King Louis' leadership and their faith in him decreased. People continued being unhappy because of the inequality within society ~~and~~ along with the bankruptcy, food shortages and bad weather. This added more onto the discontent that was already present. Therefore, it would be inevitable for something to happen such as the Revolution was the factors put in place continued to add on top of the other creating more discontent amongst the people and the monarchy. Hence why the change is what people wanted and needed. The lack of equality, good power and weak leadership essentially built up over the years was what caused the outbreak of the French

## Revolution //

As a consequence, the Reign of Terror from 1793 - 1794 occurred which was the event in which ~~sold~~ acts of anti-revolution were dismissed and people were punished by execution. Maximilien Robespierre was the leader of the Public Safety Committee that commanded orders of execution to those that were against the revolution or was a threat. The purpose of this was to continue the Revolution for as long as possible as this started when King Louis was executed in 1793. Him along with his wife Queen Marie Antoinette was the first to be executed. Their executions came to be the start of the Revolution as the Monarch had been finally overthrown however, many lives were affected as many were killed as a result to keep the revolution going. As this continued until 1794, Maximilien Robespierre was executed himself and the Public Safety Committee was overthrown and the Terror ended. This then gave an opportunity for someone else to come into power. //

Napoleon Bonaparte became the emperor of France in 1804 after many years of serving in the military. He was a commander and led France to victory. One time, he built his reputation and the people began to know who he was and appealed to.

Then, ~~therefore~~ Bonaparte coming into power was an important consequence of the social changes in the society which changed people's lives at the time. He had allowed people the freedom of speech, privileges within the states were dismissed and the socio-political system wasn't ~~for~~ being a use anymore. He became the figure that led France to the change in which people had wanted and needed. There were less to no disorders amongst the people and government anymore. Bonaparte had made France into a equal and better society //

In conclusion, the French Revolution of ~~the~~ 1789-1799 was an ~~important~~ significant event as the consequences of this event changed people's lives at the time. Their problems of discontent, inequality and having weak leadership seen ~~to~~ disappeared as of it was at the Reign of Terror which can be seen at the outbreak of the Revolution, Bonaparte may or may not have the opportunity to make the change. Although the Reign of Terror did affect many peoples' lives negatively, this ~~too~~ is shall an important consequence of ~~this~~ this event changed France greatly as much as it did when Napoleon rose to power. These consequences ~~but~~ gave the people the change they wanted for a more equal society and stronger leadership.

## Achieved Exemplar 2017

Subject:		History	Standard:	AS91438	Total score:	Achieved
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	04 – Achieved	<p>French Revolution</p> <p>The introduction outlines causes and consequences but there is no indication as to the argument that will be discussed. Unnecessary detail is contained in the introduction.</p> <p>Important causes identified such as the Old Regime and economic hardship. Causation is clearly established and specific evidence is incorporated to support an emerging argument that discontent led to revolution. Lacks conciseness for causation and too much weight has been given to this first half of the essay.</p> <p>However the response is much weaker for consequences. The two consequences discussed, Reign of Terror and Napoleon Bonaparte, contain little specific evidence but the conclusion supports a discussion of change to people's lives at the time.</p> <p>The candidate appears to be responding to a different question as they refer to "affecting people's lives" in the introduction and when discussing the Reign of Terror. However, the candidate begins to directly address the second part of the 2017 question in the last page when attempting to explain that Napoleon changed peoples' lives.</p> <p>Overall there is enough evidence in the student's response addressing the causation of the French Revolution to support an 'Achieved' grade. The student predominately focuses on causation and their response lacks the development of an argument for the change/s to people's lives. Greater discussion of change with corresponding supporting evidence, as well as properly addressing the question in the framing of their response, would help this to achieve a higher grade.</p>				