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3

91438



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
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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.

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Low Achievement

TOTAL

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**ESSAY TASK**

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**Historical event:** \_\_\_\_\_

Begin your essay here:

The rights of women have throughout history been an extremely controversial and contestable subject. Since the beginning of mankind, women across the world have been seen to be inferior to men, when it comes to many aspects of life including: social, physical, mental, economical, and in the case I'm ~~not~~ discussing today, political. Women's suffrage ~~to the end~~ is the long and hard road that many communities around the world partake in, in order to give women the right to vote for parliamentary elections. The New Zealand women's suffrage campaign has been a huge part of our small history, and is an aspect that we can be proud of. There are three main causes of this event, they are: Kate Sheppard, the world's first wave of feminism, and the social boundaries and desirable reforms that existed at the time. The three main consequences of the women's suffrage campaign include: women gaining the vote, and the national and international significance.

The first <sup>immediate</sup> cause of the suffrage campaign was a woman called Kate Sheppard. Kate Sheppard ~~was~~ held many leadership roles for the New Zealand's Women's Christian Temperance Union (NZWCTU) due to her ~~to~~ charismatic and organised personality. During one of her speeches she said "Any discrimination because of race, colour, religion, class or sex is inhuman and should be abolished". I think this quote brilliantly summarises her view on the issue of prejudice and discrimination. It also shows that she wasn't afraid of speaking her mind, which made her such an

influential leader of change, and such an important cause of the suffrage campaign. In 1894, a year after women were finally given the vote, 1897, she travelled back to England where she was born, to spread the word of the successful suffrage campaign. She gave a number of speeches convincing other nations that they could achieve this feat as well. Kate Sheppard therefore, was a key part in the women's New Zealand suffrage campaign and made it possible to have the right to vote, but not only did she do this for our country, but for many other countries around the world as well.

The second main immediate cause of the women's suffrage campaign was the world's first wave of feminism.

During the late 19th century the French Revolution was taking place, during this time, a constitution was written, signed and passed that outlined the rights for "man" around the world. However, there were no mentions of rights for women. This outrage created an uproar across developed countries around the world due to the ignorant attitude of those involved with passing it. This act was, so to say, the straw that broke the camel's back for women around the globe and they saw to creating a change for themselves and future generations. The frustrations that arose from the events during the French Revolution did end up having a big impact for the rights of women. First of all, the Protestant Church, which has a traditionally extremely strict and misogynistic hierarchical system with men at the top and women at the bottom, began to give women more opportunities to have higher and more influential roles within

especially in Britain and USA.

the church. This was a huge leap ~~for~~ for women's rights as this change happened worldwide, and ~~for~~ spread the message that women were able to be men's equals. Around this time, women were also given rights to own or have shares in properties, something that previously was exclusive to only men, even if they were simply the oldest male child in the family. As you can see this was the first time in history where women were speaking out, not just one at a time, but as a whole group across the world; this meant it was the perfect time to embark upon the suffrage campaign.

The third main cause of the women's suffrage campaign, but the more underlying one, in comparison to the other two, was the social boundaries that women faced and the desirable reforms. During the late 19th century, ~~and~~ ~~society~~ women were seen as the property of men who had the job of raising the children and keeping the house tidy, while ~~as~~ men were the ones ~~that~~ ~~were~~ who brought home the money, had the right to spend it, and had the intelligence to contribute to the wider society, specifically when it came to politics. In order to keep this societal hierarchy during the suffrage campaign, a lot of propaganda was produced. One example being a cartoon in the Ashburton Guardian that showed a ~~wife~~ woman coming home from "a hard day of politics" to a house ~~where~~ the presumed husband was trying to cook dinner but burning down the kitchen with two neglected and screaming children. This type of propaganda that existed at the time and was published throughout the country spread fear about what would happen if women were given the vote, especially in regard to whether or not the

because who else would look after the children

"natural" gender roles would be reversed. This only made women want to prove their worth even more, ~~more~~, Sparking the want for a social reform. These social boundaries of having to stay at home, to raise the family and keep the household running, always being under the control of their husbands, and most frustratingly, not being able to give an opinion when it came to the matters of their own country, ~~make~~ made women want to break free and, the first step towards equality with men was their right to be able to vote.

The main consequence of ~~the~~ the women's suffrage campaign is that women earned the right to vote. After many years of fighting, waiting and frustration on the 19th of September, 1893, Lord Glasgow passed the bill, that gave all women over the age of 18 the right to vote. During the suffrage campaign there were many different methods of protest used, ~~such as~~ peaceful methods such as speeches, advertisements and petitions, but there were also more dangerous ones such as ~~such as~~ hunger strikes and riots. Many people died from these, or were ~~such as~~ imprisoned. During the campaign a petition was signed by both women and men, that stretched for 210m. After women were given the right to vote, a new law came in that women had to fill in multiple forms, that were often duplicates, and had to be signed by multiple officials, then were sent back to the women who had to sign the forms, then send them to more officials. This ~~daunting~~ process ~~as~~ often took months before women were enrolled to vote. Thankfully, it was short lived as the government soon realised that their efforts to deter women from enrolling to vote ~~were~~ were simply being shrugged off.

as a few months extra wait and paperwork was in fact nothing compared to the years of ~~waiting~~ work and sacrifice that they had committed in the first place in order to be given the right to vote. Women being able to have the right to vote was the main consequence of the women's suffrage campaign as that was the goal in the first place, and they achieved it.

Another long term consequence of the suffrage campaign was the significance of it, both nationally and internationally. First and foremost, seeing as New Zealand was the first self-governing nation to give women the vote, it put them in the spotlight as being a forward thinking nation. Because of New Zealand's small size, population and isolation compared to the rest of the world. When other countries discovered our success as a nation, particularly after 1894 when Kate Sheppard had visited Britain, they began to follow in our footsteps, starting their own campaigns for women to be able to vote in political elections. Eventually, most ~~democratic~~ countries ~~had~~ given women the right to vote on who ~~ran~~ the government and other important decisions that needed to be made. Since the suffrage campaign, women have been given more equal opportunities ~~like~~ men's such as being part of the government and even being Prime Minister (New Zealand was also the first country to give a ~~woman~~ woman that role). ~~Women~~ Women now also hold senior management roles such as owners and CEOs of companies. Most importantly however, across the world being able to vote was only a starting point of feminism, women now attend school until the age of 18,

often attend tertiary education and have jobs; men also help with the housework and raising the children. The consequences of the women's suffrage campaign has not only given women the right to have their say in the decisions their country makes in order to influence their daily lives but it has also had a domino effect that has spurred many other societal changes, not only in New Zealand but across the world.

### ~~Conclusion~~

The times leading up to the late 19th century when the women's suffrage campaign occurred in New Zealand, the world had been for ~~men~~, and women had no say in how their government was to be run, and consequently how their daily lives were shaped. With many factors which led to the birth of the suffrage campaign, women gained the vote causing ~~a~~ a much needed boost of feminism ~~around~~ around the globe, and still this significant event that New Zealand inspired will remain in the hearts and minds of people both male and female around the world as it continues to ~~go~~ increase women's rights.

## AS 91438 Guinea Pig Scripts



Topic	Grade	Comment
Women's vote 1893	<b>A3</b>	Little real analysis, lightweight and generalized although causes and consequences are linked to the event. Causes (Kate Sheppard, Feminism, Social boundaries and desirable reform) are lacking in supporting evidence. The consequences (enfranchisement, national-international reputation) are weaker.

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The Bloody code was a set of laws introduced to combat the increasing crime rate. These laws are reknown for their gruesomeness as they often resulted in the death sentence. The Bloody code was a highly significant event which still has many effects on modern day Society. The causes and there importance are highly contested as with any significant event. However the two most important causes of the Bloody code was the end of the catholic churches political power over Britain and the industrial revolution. The two most important consequences of the Bloody code was the implementation of transportation and the development of the prison system. These short term and long term causes and consequences highlight the social, political and economic effects one of the Bloody code on people lives, both within the era of the Bloody code and present day.

The end of the catholic churches political power in Britain.

The end of The churches political cause power in Britain was a significant long term Socio-political cause of the Bloody code.

prior to the Bloody code the catholic church held supreme power over the people of Britain. This was because the holy bible had not yet been translated into english (the common tongue), meaning that priests and monarchs were among the few who could translate the latin bible. Because regular citizens could not read the bible and have a personal connection with god it meant that they relied heavily on the word of the priest or monarch to be able to repent. Extortion by priests was not uncommon leading up to the Bloody code because if you were not on good terms with the priest you were not on good terms with god. This lead to the idea of the "ticket to heaven" where if you repented and payed to buy a ticket to heaven you would be granted to entry. Once you die. This kept most people subservient as they lived in fear of crossing the church and not being able to go to heaven once they died. This kept crime rates reasonably low. The catholic church began to lose this political power once the King began to seek an annulment from his ~~errant~~ wife Catherine of Aragon. The church denied King Henry VIII a divorce as it went against

their beliefs. King Henry VIII then began his own branch of the Christian religion in the form of the Church of England in which he was the Supreme Leader of the church above all others. This now meant that people had more choice and were less reliant on the Catholic Church to have a personal connection with God. Another key event in the power shift away from the Catholic Church was the Protestant Reformation which was the period of enlightenment. Martin Luther translated the Bible from Latin to German and then to English. This resulted in people no longer being restricted by the rules of the church as they had their own personal take on the Bible. Crime began to soar now that people could commit a crime only to then go home and privately repent. Also with Luther protesting blaspheming at the doors of the church many people began to no longer believe in the church or Christian faith which lead to more people committing crimes because they did not believe that they would be punished by God. With the crime rates sky rocketing the implementation of the Bloody Code seemed like the only viable and logical solution.

## The Industrial revolution.

The Industrial revolution was a significant long term economic cause of the bloody code. prior to the implementation of the code Britain was a highly Agrarian Society which meant that the main focuses for many people were agricultural farming and religion. As Britain began to make large technological advancements there became a more serious focus on machinery and factory work. This drove thousands of people into the city. with exponential population growth as a result of the revolution London became densely populated like many other cities. This resulted in dark living conditions as poverty and disease such as typhoid became uncontrollable. with thousands of people reduced to hard factory labour, the money from wages coming in was no longer enough to feed a family. This introduced a new era of crime with the idea of 'necesserry crime' with a surplus of production many goods throughout London were being stored in big warehouses as they waited to be transported or to be sold. familys were reduced to theft in poverty to provide for their familys. with increased development in efficient transport

highway cobberies became an easy target to make a lot of money or steal a lot of goods. However although there was much 'necessary crime' to be going on, it is not to say that all crime was necessary, but it was to be expected with such a large influx of people. London grew by 2 million people over 150 years and the overall population grew by 11 million in that same time. With millions more people you can expect far more crime but not necessarily more crime per capita. In the midst of the industrial revolution the government made a momentous miscalculation as they compared old crime rates with new crime rates and did not account for the population growth. The monarch took this information and implemented the Bloody Code as a way to punish crime more severely by introducing laws that resulted in the death sentence. This was done to act as a deterrent but actually resulted in the Bloody code becoming significant for its vast gruesomeness.

The most important cause of the Bloody Code is a highly contended argument and with the information at hand it is clear to see that the socio political cause of the

end of the catholic church's political rule in Britain was more significant than the economic cause of the Industrial revolution because the end of the church's power resulted in people feeling like they were less restricted and held down by the church to the point where crime was acceptable to them as they could later repent. However the industrial revolution was highly significant also as it introduced the idea of 'mecessary' crime which had not been seen until that time.

### The implementation of the bloody code

The implementation of transportation as a result of the bloody code.

The implementation of transportation was a significant short term socio-economic consequence of the Bloody code. With crime rates continuing to rise even though punishments were far more severe, transportation seemed like a logical solution as an equally scary punishment but perhaps not as severe. Originally the criminals were transported by boat to America but this soon ended as America developed its penal colonies and no longer accepted to take all of Britain's criminals. This left them to be

Sent to Australia. The prospect of being sent to the undeveloped country scared many as there was a vast fear of the unknown for those who had never travelled and only heard of the dangers of Australia. Because intellects soon intervened and argued that the death sentence was wrong as it was dehumanising. Transportation became one of the most regularly used sentences for crimes that were viewed as undeserving of death. However although it was used often transportation did not have the desired effect on the public as they would have hoped. This is because convicts would be sent to Australia to serve their sentence and then they would end up staying there as they preferred Australia to England. This then resulted in convicts or previous convicts writing home to Britain advertising the fact that Australia was a great place to live. Because of this people began to commit crimes that would get them transported to Australia so they could serve their time and then live there. Traveling by ship was unaffordable to most so getting free passage there was more of a benefit than a punishment. Once this was recognised to be the case, Transportation was abolished as it no longer served its purpose and

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

was costing lots of money to the British government.

The development of the prison system.

The development of the prison system was a highly significant long term economic and political consequence of the Bloody code. As British law enforcers began to understand that transportation was no longer a viable solution for the punishment of convicts. An alternative method had to be put in place, without constantly having to kill people that were crimes were undeserving of death. This lead to the British government and monarchy copying the American governments prison systems which included the Separate System, the silent system and the hard board hard labour system. initially the Bloody code was heavily based around the ideas of deterrence and retribution. with the introduction of the american prison systems there came to be a bigger focus on the functions of crime removal and

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

rehabilitation. over Time the prison system saw a decrease in crime rates during the Bloody code era as people were both scared of going to prison and scared of reoffending. Because the development of the prison system appeared to be the most successfull of all punishments more and more began to be erected all over the country. These different prisons took on different tactics in order to prevent crime some of which worked some of which didn't for example 'the sperated system' kept all its inmates in Solitary confinement until their sentence was served limiting their contact with other humans to hardly anyone. This resulted in many Suicides as they were driven to the brink of insanity not being able to speak with others. The development of the prison system was an extremely long term consequence as we are still currently using the prison system in modern day Society. However it has change a lot and there is now a bigger focus on rehabilitation which is more beneficial than the prison

continued from the  
Bottom of page 2

In conclusion, the significance of this historical event is highly important as it is still effecting us in modern day society. The long term effect of the end of the churches political power has left us with a huge diversity of religions and branches of religion in which we are free to choose what we believe. The industrial revolution gave us massive technological advancements in medicine and machinery. The implementation of transportation developed Australia to be a vital part of the commonwealth and the development of the prison system keeps the crime rates and reoffence rates low in modern day society.

Topic	Grade	Comment
The Bloody Code	A3	Poor definition of the <i>event</i> (It covers 16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries). The analysis is weak and rambling. Explanation is there, but quite limited in justifying relevance of the causes (End of the political power of the Catholic Church over Britain, Industrial Revolution) and consequences (transportation to the Colonies, development of the prison system) of the event. Little attempt to link the argument to the event – the introduction of a system of capital punishment. Lacks depth of supporting evidence.

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GP7

There were many long and short term, social and political causes of the landings of the Gallipoli Campaign in 1915. There were many long and short term consequences which had resulted from the landing at the Gallipoli Peninsula that had impacted peoples lives. The causes that were apart of the Gallipoli landings were the close ties in which New Zealand had shared with Britain, and also when Turkey entered war. The consequences that had resulted from the landings in 1915 were the suffering of the New Zealand soldiers (which is a short term consequence) and also the national identity in which we had gained from it (long term consequence). This essay will be about how the causes and consequences of the Gallipoli campaign has effected New Zealander's lives.

~~One~~ One long-term social <sup>cause</sup> of the Gallipoli landings was the closer ties in which New Zealand had shared with Britain. ~~Then~~ New Zealand had many social, ideological and demographic ties with Britain. During the ~~British~~ period of 1840 to ~~1915~~ 194, there were migrants to New Zealand. This was especially true ~~when~~ During the vogel era. Immigrants were ~~when~~ travelling to New Zealand ~~and~~ were apart of 'The Great Migration' as identified by historian Jock Phillips. Migrants ~~were~~ from Britain were wanted by the New Zealand government of

the time, and they were encouraged to come by assisted passage, that was partly paid for by the Vogel government of the time. There were 289,000 british migrants that came to New Zealand. Majority of them were English.  $\frac{1}{5}$  of them were scottish and another  $\frac{1}{5}$  of them were irish. Having this british immigration to New Zealand allowed Pakeha New Zealand understand their <sup>ancestral</sup> link. Having this ancestral link with Britain allowed them to have the close ties with Britain which had resulted from the New Zealanders landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25th of April 1915. When war broke out in 1914, New Zealanders were enthusiastic participants. ~~thus~~ Cheering began when they were told by Lord Liverpool that war broke out in Germany. New Zealanders believed that they were british, and so when they were needed in war. Many believed that they were part of the British Empire due to the Ancestral links that New Zealand had with Britain. 8654 troops went along with the First British Empire. Having the Ancestral links with Britain allowed New Zealand to have a sense of identity which allowed them to go to war with Britain rather than invading Turkey.

One short-term political cause of the Gallipoli landings in 1915 was when Turkey entered war. There were two reasons as to why Turkey

I had entered the war. The first reason was because of the fact that they had lost all their territory. Turkey had once spread from Iraq to Bangladesh, but it had shrank so much that they began calling it no man's land. The second reason they had joined the war was because Germany had asked for the Turks to be apart of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks saw this as a way to reclaim their lost territory. During the 1914, during 2 years before they had entered war started war with against the British Empire, there they had many visits from ~~Kashmiran~~ leaders in Germany which had influenced their decision to join the Germans in war. Having the Turkish enter war was 2 important reason as to how New Zealanders had ended up landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula. When Turkey joined the Ottoman Empire, they found themselves keeping to the Dardanelles.

The final cause in which was a reason as to why New Zealand landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula was the desire of the Western Allies (France and Britain) establishing a trade and supply link with Russia. This was a political cause because ~~they didn't want to support~~ when the Ottoman Empire had attacked on Russia, ~~so~~ they had no supplies to be able to defend themselves.

They called out to Britain asking for help. Churchill took this as an opportunity to help Russia, but because of their original plan to cut through the Turkish had backfired, they had to use the Dardanelles to be able to cut through and give Russia the supplies in which they needed.

~~With many repeated deaths throughout the First World War, soldiers became more problematic. Then Turkey was~~ During 1915 when Russia needed the supplies, it resulted in New Zealand Soldiers being called due to the fact that they had little help on the Mediterranean. Due to the fact that because New Zealand was stationed there, New Zealand troops were called forward to take the landings of the Gallipoli Peninsula in order to get to Russia. Russia was a big country that had the soldiers needed but didn't have the supplies needed.\*

\* The soldiers that were needed were all being used on the Western Front.

\* With having the supplies taken to Russia it caused conflict to New Zealand due to the first World War death of Private William Haze.

~~Haze~~ Having the desire of the Western Allies to start (France and Britain) to establish a trade and supply link with Russia was a major important cause to the landings at Gallipoli due to the fact that it has many reasons for the New

New Zealand Soldiers landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25th of April 1915.

Therap. One short-term social consequence of the Gallipoli Campaign was the suffering of the New Zealand soldiers. The soldiers went through two conditions. The first one was the weather in which the Gallipoli Peninsula had produced. In the summer, it would get so hot, that the temperature would reach up to 40° everyday, but this ~~was~~ didn't make it uncomfortable for the soldiers as they were used to it. During the summer winter, it was so cold that the soldiers would get frozen to the bone. The second condition that the soldiers had gone through was their living conditions. Soldiers would live in trenches, with having flies swarming around eating through empty tins of food and dead bodies of soldiers that had died of diseases. The soldiers would have a lack of food and water. ~~They~~ With where they were located they had no access to good nutrition. So soldiers would eat turkey and dried vegetables. The Turkish positions were not much better. They had little food or water but with where they were, they were able to go to farms inland to gain vegetables. A reporter once said that in army works of their stomachs, so with how the

New Zealand soldiers had lived it was incredible with how much they were able to fight. In trench, the odor that was from coming of the dead bodies was horrendous. They had to call many truces to be able to remove the dead and bury them. The suffering of the ANZAC soldiers was awful. Their environment in which they were living in was not what they were used to, so the Gallipoli Campaign was no holiday for the troops of New Zealand.

One long - term political consequence of the Gallipoli landings in 1915 was the national identity in which we had gained. New Zealand was once a colonial country wanting to become a dominant country. With the landings of the Gallipoli Campaign they were able to do so. The national identity in which we had gained was noticed by other nations due to the fact that we had our own characteristics. Our characteristics which included mateship, endurance, ingenuity, and a good sense of humor. Going to war with Britain, made the over 8000 troops that volunteered excited because they were able to make a name for their country. Every year on the 25th of April New Zealanders use the day to commemorate those lives lost on the Gallipoli Peninsula. New Zealanders wear a poppy as a symbol of remembrance of those who were

at war while thinking the lines of in Fields  
in Flanders where Poppies grow, they blow ~~the~~ through  
crosses row on row. The day is to remember  
how soldiers had presented the country. The soldiers  
wanted to present them selves with certain characteristics  
that made them who they are. Many called them selves  
Kiwis to others as they were proud of where they  
came from.

The Gallipoli landings had many causes and consequences,  
the ones mentioned - Turkey entering war, the  
closeties that New Zealand had with Britain, the  
national identity and the suffering of the soldiers  
were the campaign's way of impacting not only the  
soldiers lives but those who stayed at New  
Zealand.

Topic	Grade	Comment
Gallipoli	A3	Describes more than it analyses. Understanding of causation weak. Causes (Ties to Britain, Turkey entering the war, supply link to Russia). Consequences (sufferings of soldiers, NZ identity) are supported better.

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**Historical event:** \_\_\_\_\_

Begin your essay here:

The Creation of Israel on May 1st, 1948 is a significant event that would forever change the middle east. The creation of Israel was caused by the underlying movement of Zionism, ~~Arabian Nationalism~~, but also by the more immediate causes of poorly handled British foreign policy during World Wars I and II, <sup>and by Arab Nationalism</sup>. In the short term but cripplingly outcome of the creation of Israel was the 1948 war, with longer term, more resonating consequences being the creation of Palestinian Extremist groups, and the ongoing refugee crisis.

The most significant underlying social cause of the creation of Israel was the socio-political movement of Zionism. Founded in the 18th century, Zionists believe that the Jewish people should return to their religious homeland the 'Kingdom of Israel', which the Jewish believe was in the area of Palestine. During World War I and II, this movement had a surge in popularity due to the increase in anti-semitist views in Eastern Europe at the time. This came to a horrific climax in World War 2, when approximately 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust, a deadly campaign centred around anti-semitist propaganda. Many Jewish people became convinced that if they returned to their historical homeland and created a country (Israel) there, they could be safe from persecution and be able to live peacefully.

The second and more immediate cause of the

Creation of Israel happened during World Wars 1 and 2, and was the result of poorly managed British dealings with ~~themselves~~ both the Jewish and the Palestinians. On November 2, 1917 Arthur Balfour (UK Foreign Secretary) made a declaration with ~~other~~ Jewish leader Walter Rothschild, declaring that "his majesty's government is in favour of the establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine". By doing this, Balfour had also confirmed that the Jewish people would support the British army during WWI. However, ~~also~~ during the period of 1916-1917 the British high commissioner Sir Henry McMahon was ~~in~~ in negotiations with the Sheriff of Mecca, also trying to win support for the British army. McMahon bargained that if the Arab nations fought for the Allies, the land confiscated from the Ottomans (who were a member of the axis forces) would be given back to the Arabs and Palestinians "in the boundaries indicated by the Sheriff". These conflicting promises did not come under any pressure until the end of World War 2, when the British were forced to make a decision ~~by~~ because of the growing issue of 250,000 displaced ~~Jews~~ Jews from Eastern Europe. Because of added pressure from the United States who was at that time considered to be the main reason the Allies won World War 2 and which had a lot of very important and influential Jewish people ~~isn't~~ living there, Britain chose to give Palestine to the Jewish; thus leading to the possibility of creating a Jewish homeland.

The third cause of the creation of Israel is the rise in Arab Nationalism during World War 1 and 2.

Arab nationalism was fundamentally opposed to European Nationalism, but Arabs and Palestinians agreed to work alongside the Allies in the hope that they could retake their land that had been stolen from them by the Ottomans. Because this did not end up happening, Arabs and Palestinians felt betrayed by and used by the UK and other foreign powers, and subsequently became more strongly opposed the idea of the creation of Israel. This opposition to a Jewish homeland ended up working against their favour, as because of the conflict the issue was given to the United Nations to decide. In 1947, a partition plan was made as a 'diplomatic' solution to the conflict, but gave only 43% of the land in the area of Palestine to the Palestinians. The rest was used to create Israel, the new Jewish homeland.

The first consequence of the creation of Israel was both short-term and immediate. On May 15, 1948, a day after the first Prime Minister of Israel David Ben-Gurion declared Israel an official country, Arab armies from Iraq, Syria, Lebanon + Egypt attacked Israel. The proceeding war was extremely unsuccessful for the Arab/Palestinians, with the outcome being a further loss of 20% of the Palestinian land outlined in the Partition plan. This failure and loss of more land greatly affected Palestinian people, as they were both devastated and angered by the loss. In Arabic, the 1948 War is referred to as the 'nakba', meaning the 'catastrophe'.

The second consequence had more long term impacts,

and was the creation of Palestinian extremist groups. Many Palestinians felt angry that their land was in their opinion illegally taken from them, and felt that the lack of any real citizenship left their people without a political voice to represent them internationally. This lead to groups like the Palestinian Liberation Organisation to be formed. The PLO was recognised by the UN as an official Palestinian rights negotiator since 1973, but because of ongoing conflict with Israel and the US, was seen as a terrorist/extremist group ~~in both these countries until~~ in both these countries until 1991. The impact that this had on the Palestinian people was that they felt that, still, their opinions were not being heard as they were being cast in a negative light by the US and Israel.

The third most long-term consequence of the creation of Israel is the ongoing ~~refugee~~ Palestinian refugee crisis. ~~refugee~~ The UN estimates that 700,000 Palestinians have been displaced due to ongoing border conflict between ~~the~~ Israel and ~~the~~ Palestinians. Of those refugees, 14% fled to Egypt, and 10% fled to Syria or elsewhere. As many of these refugees are "falhaleen" or unskilled, they are usually subjected to a life of poverty in these new countries, as they are not qualified for jobs with better pay, and are usually trying to support large families. ~~Refugees~~ Refugees who do not make it to neighbouring countries may ~~have~~ have to stay in UN funded refugee camps, which are equally as unpromising. Refugee camps are often overcrowded, have little access to medical care, are unsanitary, and are not normally intended for long-term settlement, though many Palestinian refugees end up staying in these camps for at least a year or more.

The options of either

~~returning~~ ~~refugees~~ ~~to~~ ~~an~~ ~~unwanted~~ ~~extended~~ ~~stay~~ ~~in~~  
refugee camps, or the possibility of poverty and hardship  
in foreign countries both <sup>deeply</sup> have extremely negative effects on  
the Palestinian peoples' lives, ~~which~~ both  
physically and emotionally, as ~~then~~ this treatment would  
lead Palestinians to believe they were unwanted or second  
class.

The Creation of Israel ~~has been~~ had two very different  
effects on peoples' lives. For the Jewish, the creation of  
Israel was not only fulfilling the ideals of Zionism,  
but also gave the Jewish people a homeland in which  
they could feel safe, and free of anti-semitist  
prosecution. On the other hand, the creation of Israel ~~is~~  
~~now seen as~~ ~~a~~ ~~colonial~~ ~~act~~ ~~of~~ ~~exploitation~~ ~~and~~ ~~displacement~~  
~~as~~ ~~well~~ ~~as~~ ~~an~~ ~~illegal~~ ~~act~~ ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~great~~ ~~betrayal~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~  
British to the Palestinians. <sup>over the creation of Israel,</sup> The conflict  
between Israel and Palestinians <sup>continues to this day,</sup>  
and is ~~seen~~ as a very polarising, but ~~significant~~  
significant, historical event.

Topic	Grade	Comment
Creation of Israel	A4	Analyses and explains but without depth. Three causes (Zionism, British foreign policy, Arab Nationalism) –sound explanation, but no evaluation - except briefly in consequences around the impact on Palestinians. Three consequences (1948 war, creation of Palestinian extremist groups, refugee crisis). Knows and explains some information well, but only a hint of evaluation of causes and consequences. Lacking the prioritization or evaluation to take it to Merit.

# 3

91438



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY



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MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

## 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.

**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.

*A historical event is a specific event in time.*

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

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:

4  
GP9

A significant event in Europe over the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century is the witch-hunts. The causes to these were the power of the church at the time, the technology advances and the standard of living over this time. The consequences are the amount of casualties and the 'Age of Enlightenment'.

An immediate religious cause to the witch-hunts is the power that the church had over people during this time. The church influenced what most people thought as everyone went to church every week. The church drummed into people during sermons that if you were good you go to heaven and that the Devil is always around getting people to do bad things. The church helped the message that witches needed to be killed as they were bad to be accepted in the society. A verse from the Bible is "Thou Shalt not suffer a witch to live" Exodus 22:18. As people's lives weren't easy at this time they let themselves believe that turning in witches would help them get to heaven as witches were doing the Devil's work. The Reformation which happened over

the 1500 and 1600's also contributed as an underlying religious cause. As Martin Luther started to publish writing on how he thought the indulgences of the Catholic Church was wrong, people began to move away from the Catholic Church and from the Protestant Church. This caused strife and war between people such as the Thirty Years War across central Europe over 1618-1648 and the French Wars of Religion in 1562-1586. Although the reformation doesn't seem to be a direct cause to the witch-hunts ~~it may have been~~ as they witch-hunts started before the reformation, it may have contributed to the hunts. This is because in places where the fighting between the churches was worse ~~at~~ many major witch-hunts took place. This might of been because people were stressed and worried so looked for a scapegoat to blame the wars on. As Historian Robert Thurson writes "the reformation may not have ~~produced~~ produced the witch hunts but it may have worsened them".

An ~~immediate~~ <sup>underlying technological</sup> cause to the ~~techno~~ witch-hunts is the advances in technology made. The printing press was invented in the 1400s and this then allowed mass production

of writings so that more people could read them. Over the 1500's the protestant church began translating the Bible from Latin into other languages so it became more accessible for people to read it. Shakespeare also wrote a lot about witches in his stories so people became used to the idea that there were witches in society. Propaganda about witches could also now through the printing press be handed out to more people. The Malleus Maleficarum which was written by Heinrich Kramer was made more accessible because of the printing press. This was an important document that greatly contributed to the witch-hunts as it stated how to identify, accuse and execute a witch. Historians believe that this document was used by many witch-hunters.

The standards of living in Early Modern Europe were also an immediate <sup>economic and social</sup> cause to the witch-hunts. The population at this time was huge and there weren't enough resources because of inflation. The society was very class divided with most people being in the lower working class. Most people ~~lived~~ lived in poverty and were never ~~able~~ able to climb out of the working class. Most of them rented

land or houses off local lords to whom they had to pay huge taxes too. Life in the cities was very unhealthy as ~~they~~<sup>they</sup> were overcrowded and dirty. The medical knowledge at this time was also very limited and people often died ~~of~~<sup>from</sup> ~~such~~ ~~such~~ early because at a young age because of malnutrition and dental problems. As people were living in very poor conditions and were dealing with facing the instability of a fast changing world they looked for scapegoats to blame these problems on. ~~Starting to~~ ~~during~~ ~~burning~~ witches and traiting them. As their knowledge of the world and medical problems were was little it was easy for people to think that magic from the witches had done this to them.

As ~~a~~ consequence from the witch-hunts is the number of casualties. The real number of accused and executed is not known as the figures from each country are rounded. The estimate is that over 184,900 witches were accused and over 74,700 were killed. Mainly older women were traited as in most stories it's ~~described~~ ~~that~~ described that witches are ~~other~~ older, ugly women. families of an

accused witch were also affected as it was thought that Witchcraft was passed down the blood line. That means that families were also discriminated by society. As well as the deaths the accused witches were also tortured. The methods were terrible such as 'swimming a witch', or ripping off body parts. The tortures often killed the accused and if they weren't killed they often went crazy from the torture and ~~trembrassment~~. This is a long-term consequence as many who were accused had to live shunned from society for the rest of their lives.

Another long-term consequence is the laws and the 'age of enlightenment' that came after the witch-hunts. Europe started to go through the 'age of Enlightenment' which is when new science discoveries came out. People began to realize that facts were behind many of their ~~suffering~~ suffering and became less likely to believe in things without strong evidence. This was seen in courts too as they were less likely to convict a witch as there wasn't strong evidence. Judges also ~~were~~ were less inclined to use evidence or confessions if it was gained using torture. This led to laws that

protected witch-craft uses and people from torture. Most countries made laws which meant you couldn't prosecute a person for witchcraft or torture people. These laws still stand today.

In conclusion there are many causes that contributed to the witch-hunts in Europe over the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century. These contain religious, political ~~and~~ technological <sup>and economic</sup> causes. As a consequence many people had to suffer before society learnt how wrong it was, and the laws that came out of the witch-hunts were positive.



Topic	Grade	Comment
Witch Hunting	<b>A4</b>	Definite analysis/explanation. Only a hint of prioritisation or evaluation. Causes (Power of the Church, Reformation, printing press, poor living conditions). Consequences (casualties, Social discrimination, Enlightenment). A solid achieved.

