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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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Level 1 History, 2015

91003 Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Interpret in depth sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.	Comprehensively interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders.

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 attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91003R from the centre of 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 2–8 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.

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ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the resources in Resource Booklet 91003R before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

QUESTION ONE

Who was Nancy Wake, and what did she do during World War II? Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

Nancy Wake was a woman who was born in New Zealand then grew up in Australia then moved to France to be a journalist. During WWII Nancy became a Special Operations Executive (SOE) based in France. During the war she saved and rescued thousands of allied lives, led 7000 men against the Nazis, smuggled Jews and people out of the country, and killed German Nazis with delight. This information can be found in resources H, F, D and the introduction. Nancy also sabotaged German equipment and was a spy.

There is comprehensive depth to this answer. Evidence is used to compose an answer which is relevant and addresses the question posed. The question is answered full and comprehensively as opposed to only in part. Concise, clear and succinct answer.

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read ALL the resources in Resource Booklet 91003R before you begin answering the questions in this booklet.

QUESTION ONE

Who was Nancy Wake, and what did she do during World War II? Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

① Nancy Wake was the Allies most decorated Service woman of WWII. She was born on 30 August 1912, and was the youngest of 6. She was nicknamed the white mouse because of her ability to elude capture. She was trained at a British Ministry of Defence camp in Scotland learning in Survival skills, silent killing, codes and radio operation, night parachuting, plastic explosives etc. She became a Saboteur, organiser and resistance fighter against Nazi Germany. Her job was to attack the Nazis from ~~the~~ go against the Nazis in a more undercover style manner. This included carrying secret documents and messages from place to place, spying, sabotage of equipment, and assassinating German soldiers and officers.

Source B copying

Source B who

copying what

Intro.

The evidence is summarised well in this comprehensive answer. Who Wake was and what she did is covered clearly and concisely. The evidence is primarily used to address both parts of the question. Some direct copying in this, but this can't be penalised as the question allows for it.

E7

Extensive evidence is used to back up the generalisation about Wake – who she was and what she did. It is consistently used to address both parts of the question and is primarily relevant. There is some irrelevant information included.

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QUESTION ONE

Who was Nancy Wake, and what did she do during World War II? Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

Nancy Wake was born in Wellington, New Zealand on the 30th August 1912 and was the youngest of 6 children (source B) and was living in France when Germany invaded. (source H) She became a saboteur, organiser and resistance fighter against Nazi Germany (source D) and received her training in a British Ministry (source B). She became a resistance leader and saved the lives of thousands of Allied fliers, ~~including~~ and played a crucial role in D-day. (source D) She ~~went~~ was on the top of the Gestapo's French 'wanted' list (source E) and had to flee England when the net was closing. She then rode a bicycle for 250 ~~Kilometres~~ miles in 72 hours which she considers ~~her~~ the thing she is most proud of. (source C) Nancy Wake was later called the White Mouse, something the Gestapo named her because of her ability to repeatedly evade capture (source D). ~~Because~~ Nancy Wake was the Allies' most decorated World War II servicewoman (source V) gaining many awards including France's highest military honour, the Legion d'Honneur, three Croix de Guerre, a French Resistance Medal, Britain's George Medal, the US medal of freedom and was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in 2006 although she received no official recognition from New Zealand (source H). She was also the first woman to receive the RS1 badge in Gold at a ceremony in Buckingham Palace (source G). Major Nancy Wake died at the age of 98 in a hospital in London due to a chest infection. (source H)

QUESTION TWO

Describe the different perspectives of Nancy Wake held by TWO different people and/or groups. Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

Group/Person 1: Allied forces - perspective her asset

the Allied forces greatly appreciated and worshipped Nancy Wake. They found her a ~~good~~ ability to alocate capture (source B) helpful and impressive. Source D found her resourceful, cunning, feisty and tough all amazing qualities to have in a spy on your side. Source H also followed this describing her as an inspirational figure who shot traitors and delighted in killing the Germans. This was truly admired by the men as they recognized this as her very strong and not being a pansy. Even years after the war she is still being awarded medals by allied countries that she fought for. They appreciated her bravery, strength and resilience by awarding her the RSA Badge in Gold, Legion d'Honneur, 3 Croix de Guerre, French Resistance medal, George medal and the medal of freedom from America (sources H, G, Y, B).

Group/Person 2: enemy forces (Germany) perspective bad, invisible, threatening

The enemy forces found Nancy Wake a nuisance. She was a saboteur so often foiled the Germans plans and schemes which would of made her hated. She aided the escape of many allied prisoners (source C, H) which trouble made her hated and the Germans would have despised her as they didn't want their prisoners escaping. She was the Gestapo's most wanted person which meant she was extremely good at her job but the Nazis seen her as an enemy someone who was always getting away.* (source B, C, D, E) The Germans were often tricked and fooled by her so felt hatred and like she was a ghost because her being a slender, pretty dark haired woman tricked them into believing she was harmless and cool not possibly be one of the people on Gestapo's most wanted list and working for the resistance with the allied forces.

Two strong perspectives identified although the do tend to tail off towards the end. Evidence is used frequently and addresses the question which is answered comprehensively across the two.

EF

QUESTION TWO

Describe the different perspectives of Nancy Wake held by TWO different people and/or groups. Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

Group/Person 1: The Gestapo

~~She was~~ The Gestapo's perspective of Nancy Wake was ~~pre-mature~~ solely negative. She was the most wanted person ~~in~~ by the Gestapo for (Source E) for actions such as killing a German sentry with her bare hands (Source O) being a member of the SOE (Source G), running a smuggling network with her husband to aid persecuted Jews and Allied airman out of the country (Source E), and said to have "delighted in killing Germans" (Source H). She also coordinated thousands of fighters in the build up towards D-Day, and fought alongside them (Source I). These actions would have done nothing except hurt the Gestapo, as Nancy Wake's goal was to undermine the government the Gestapo sought to protect.

Group/Person 2:

Pat Hickton, NZ World War 2 airman.

Pat's perspective of Nancy Wake is nothing but positive, an opinion which contrasts drastically from the rest. Nancy Hickton was a tail gunner of a Wellington Bomber that was shot down during 1941, over France, he was taken prisoner. (Source H). Hickton later escaped from the prison, and managed to escape to England with the help of Nancy Wake. Hickton describes her as an "inspirational figure" (Source H), and someone the men followed with respect. Hickton also feels New Zealand ought to formally recognise her achievements, saying "she deserved better from the country of her birth" (direct quote from Hickton), which shows that she believes she wasn't honoured enough.

These are succinct and to the point, identifying the perspective, describing it and using evidence to consistently support their answer. The question is answered comprehensively.

[E8]

QUESTION TWO

Describe the different perspectives of Nancy Wake held by TWO different people and/or groups. Use specific evidence from any of the sources to support your answer.

Group/Person 1: Kiwi War Veteran / Pat Hickton

Pat Hickton who was rescued by Nancy Wake holds her in high regards. Hickton believed that Nancy Wake was an outstanding woman whom ~~contribution~~ he holds great respect for. "He described her as an inspirational figure"-Source H "She gained her respect"-Source H This shows that Hickton saw the strength and courage Wake had and her attitudes and life had a lasting impact on his life. He remembers the sacrifice Wake made to save him from the French Resistance and he is full of gratitude towards this selfless woman. Pat Hickton believes that Nancy Wake's contribution to the war was amazing and that she was a woman of great calibre. He is appalled at the lack of recognition she received from New Zealand. "She deserved better from the country of her birth" This shows how deeply affected Pat Hickton was by Nancy Wake's efforts to the war. He was willing to ~~speak~~ speak out about the injustice he believed Nancy Wake had to endure from her home country. He believed she should have been paid for the service she gave. By speaking out about it he is showing his gratitude towards Wake by repaying her and speaking out in this way.

Group/Person 2: New Zealand Government.

The New Zealand government did not recognise Nancy Wake for the great contribution and effort she made to the war. While she received countless awards, medals and honours from many countries such as Britain, France, America and Australia. New Zealand, Wake's birth place, failed to recognise her effort "France's highest military honour... ~~and the~~ Britain's George Medal and the US Medal of freedom, and was made a companion of the Order of Australia in 2004." - source H. Even though Nancy Wake saw herself as a New Zealander the New Zealand government did not recognise her as a New Zealander as she lived here for only a short time. "death has dashed any hope ~~for~~ that she would be recognised with an honour from her homeland." - Source G. This shows that the New Zealand government did not appreciate all Nancy Walker did for the allies during the second world war two. It shows New Zealand's lack of interest and disregard for someone who played such an important role in World War II.

This answers make judgements to establish a point of view from the evidence. It answers the question comprehensively and uses extensive evidence consistently to address the question and to back up their generalisations.

EB

QUESTION THREE

The study of New Zealand history often focuses on how people and events are significant to New Zealanders.

Using any of the sources, describe how Nancy Wake and her actions during World War II may or may not be considered of significance to New Zealand. Use specific evidence from the sources to support your answer.

Nancy Wake's daring anti actions during the second world war would not be considered of any significance to New Zealand. Although source B states that she "was born on the gusty heights of Roseneath, Wellington, New Zealand" source D states that "she moved to Sydney when she was one" indicating that only one year of her life was spent in New Zealand.

The fact that she never returned to New Zealand but instead "left Australia in her 20s and worked as a journalist in Europe in the 1930's" (source D) backs up this generalisation even more.

Nancy Wake also joined the French resistance and the British SOE (Special Operations Executive) which had nothing to do with New Zealand. She helped the allied forces of Britain and France, not New Zealand, and is therefore not significant to our country.

Just because she was born in New Zealand makes her of no significance unless she did something helpful for us, but she didn't. She is more significant to Britain, France and Australia considering "she played a crucial role in D-Day, tipped the Gestapo's most wanted list, and reviewed France's highest military honour" (source D).

She received no recognition or rewards from New Zealand even though she considered herself a New Zealander: "When I met her she was always adamant that she was a New Zealander, she kept her New Zealand passport right through to when I met her, and I believe beyond" (source C, Professor Graeme Wake).

However it makes perfect sense that no recognition was given to Nancy from New Zealand as she only lived here for one year. The feats she accomplished were highly significant to many European nations, but not New Zealand at all.

Explicit analysis in this directed to the question. Established why Wake was not of significance to NZ using evidence that is relevant. Answers the question in terms of "of significance to New Zealand" not "New Zealanders" as indicated by the Achievement Standard, which is harder to do.

HB

QUESTION THREE

The study of New Zealand history often focuses on how people and events are significant to New Zealanders.

Using any of the sources, describe how Nancy Wake and her actions during World War II may or may not be considered of significance to New Zealand. Use specific evidence from the sources to support your answer.

Nancy Wake's and her actions may or may not be considered of significance to New Zealand because of many circumstances

Firstly, she may be considered significant to New Zealand as she was a French Resistance leader born in New Zealand (as source B states "Nancy Wake was born on the gusty heights of Rosebank, Wellington, New Zealand"). This means she may be significant as she was a highly recognised heroine born in NZ.

Another way she may be considered significant to New Zealand is because she kept her New Zealand passport all her life. This shows that she was a true New Zealander which was dedicated to New Zealand as source G states "she kept her New Zealand passport right through to when I met her (1990)!"

However she could also be considered not significant to New Zealand as she worked in so many other countries & lived in other places so the importance of her to New Zealand is not great compared to other countries such as Britain & France.

As she was trained in Scotland by the SOE, she remained moved back to Britain in 2001 determined to see out her days in the country that trained her as a spy. This shows that even

Nancy [redacted] considers herself and dedicates herself to England more than to New Zealand.

Also, she only spends her childhood in New Zealand ~~there~~^(infancy) before leaving to Europe showing that Australia & Europe. Although she was born in New Zealand, she only stayed one year before leaving showing that the only connection to the significance of her actions in WW2 to NZ would be her ancestry.

The idea of her ~~was~~ being not as significant to NZ as to other countries as she had no official recognition from NZ. As opposed to other countries who showered her with medals and rewards, New Zealand was relatively insignificant meaning her actions in WW2's significance to New Zealand were classed overall considered not very significant.

Good argument for why she might not be significant. This is argued and established with consistently relevant evidence that comprehensively answers the question. Argument is established and supported.



QUESTION THREE

The study of New Zealand history often highlights actions of New Zealanders.

be significant to

Using any of the sources, describe how Nancy Wake's actions during World War II may or may not be considered of significance to New Zealand. Use specific evidence from the sources to support your answer.

Nancy Wake, despite being born in New Zealand and self-regarded as a New Zealander was not recognized by the NZ Government which infers her actions that were beneficial to the Allies, were not significant to New Zealand herself. According to Source H, the lack of recognition from her homeland was not because of her medals and honors she'd already received but it is possible that it is because she moved to Sydney when she was just a baby. (Source D) Another reason she may not have been recognized is in New Zealand is the location of her acts of bravery and who she was fighting for. She worked for the British SOE alongside French revolutionaries, (Source B) trained in Scotland and lived in France. (Source B) Each of these have no direct correlation to NZ, aside from NZ being a British Colony which means her actions weren't considered significant to New Zealand and her history.

establishes why she isn't significant. Use of extensive evidence to back up the ideas & this is consistently applied to the question. A comprehensive & concise answer.