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91003



910030



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.**

**TOTAL**

**A**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Read ALL the resources  
questions in this booklet

begin answering the

**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 otherwise ~~been~~ known as the white mouse was a women who was apart of the Special Operations Executive ~~with~~. She helped with local Resistance groups to sabotage the German regime. Nancy Wake was born in Wellington, New Zealand, on 30 August 1912.

There is minimal evidence in the answer. Both parts of the question are addressed but in no depth.

A4

**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 apart of a resistance called the Special Operations Executive (SOE). This group was formed by the British to wage a secret war in countries occupied by the Nazis. Nancy Wake's job during World War II, was to, carry documents, messages, from place to place, spy, sabotage Nazi equipment, and assassinate German officers and soldiers. The reason they used women to carry out these acts was because they had more movement freedom than men did. If any of these women were to be caught, the women could expect an immediate death sentence, or be sent to a concentration camp. If this group had not been formed and if the women had not succeeded in their courageous acts, the war against Nazi Germany may never had been won by the Allies.

Both parts of the question addressed but in no depth. Very little about who Wake was other than being a part of the Resistance. Irrelevant information about women in the war. Minimal relevant evidence use to address the question.

A4

**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 member of the "Special Operations Executive" (Introduction). According to source B she was "the Allies' most decorated service woman of WWII".  
 Nancy Wake was a very important part of the French resistance & was "a leader of the Maquis" (source C) the French resistance movement. Both sources C & D say that she saved 'hundreds' & even 'thousands' of allied soldiers, a feat that meant she "received France's highest military honor" (source D)  
 WHO  
 who  
 what.  
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An answer that covers both parts of the question and the evidence is indicated throughout. This is used on the whole to address the question, is relevant and to the point.

## 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: Professor Graeme Wake

Graeme Wake was a distant relative to Nancy. He joined efforts to see her honoured by New Zealand. Graeme met Nancy in England in 1990.

The New Zealand Government was a campaign that was active right up until her death. Graeme helped Nancy to receive recognition from the Campaign.

The day Nancy passed Graeme had explained that he was upset that her death brought an end to all these efforts and that at the same time New Zealand lost one of the best opportunities.

New Zealand Government never said why they had declined to recognise Nancy" Said Professor Wake. "But then again it may be because she left New Zealand at a young age." (source G).

Perspective inferred from the text and no evidence used to substantiate a description of the perspective. Charlotte Gray was a fictional character and her perspective is unable to be ascertained in the evidence provided. The evidence provided is irrelevant in this instance. The question is only answer in part over all.

Group/Person 2: Charlotte Gray

Work began on a Feature Film about Nancy Wake's life. Charlotte had mixed feelings about previous cinematic efforts to portray Nancy's wartime exploits. This work also included a TV mini-series made in 1987.

"It was well-acted but in parts it was extremely stupid. At one stage they had me cooking eggs and bacon to feed the men. For goodness sake, did the Allies parachute me into France to fry eggs and bacon for the men? There wasn't an egg to be had for love nor money. Even if there had been why would I be frying it? I had men to do that sort of thing!"

This was mentioned in the TV series that she had a love affair (source E).

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**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: Special Operations Executive (SOE)

Nancy Wake was very important to the SOE. They even gave her a code name "The White Mouse" (Source B). She was thought to be the most-decorated servicewoman of WWII. They named her the white mouse because of her ability to elude capture. In (Source C) we see how Nancy was going to get taken by the Gestapo and so they advised Nancy to flee to England. The SOE would have been very upset to have lost their best agent to the Nazi Officers.

Group/Person 2: ~~French~~ French resistance

The resistance was very pleased with agent Nancy's work over the time of the war. This is proven when they gave her the ~~Top secret of war~~ highest military honour. She was awarded many awards over time from Australia, America, Britain, France. She was very important to the French resistance at the time of the war and therefore they awarded her. (Sources B and D). She was ~~on~~ on the top of the Nazis wanted list and this shows that the French resistance must have been very ~~not~~ happy with her work if she got that good. (Source E) The French colleagues say that she was invisible and that was partly explained by her gender and her beauty.

Perspectives need to be inferred in these despite them having been identified; an attempt has been made to describe the perspective in the second response but this needs to be clearer. Both groups are acceptable as they are DIFFERENT groups. There is some evidence used but it's not clearly relevant to the task providing only minimal understanding.

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**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 feature film's director and associates.

The perspectives of this group consist of the glamorization of Nancy's war efforts, and shown in source E, where it describes fictional events that were implemented rather than model Nancy's achievements, but to glamourise for audiences approval ("Suggested she had a love affair"). This alludes to the idea that Nancy's (deliberately) actions were not completely understood throughout New Zealand community, possibly alluding to why ~~Nancy was~~ on insistence for why Nancy wasn't perceived to be of realism,

Group/Person 2: The Minister goes concisely of the People described in Source H, Paragraphs 6-8

### PERSPECTIVE

The perspectives of the following consist of positive appreciations of Nancy and her contributions to society. This is shown in Source H, which describes the multiple 'invaluable people' or ministers describing giving Nancy recognition for her actions, without glorification, but with realism and appropriate connotations.

A remembered us one of the exceptionally inspirational figures of the resistance'. This shows that the group of ministers, or those included in source H, describe Nancy not with unrealistically approaches such as shown in feature film directorialities, but to straight out acknowledge her contribution.

Feature films director not a valid perspective as this is all inference without any substantiating evidence being available in the sources. No perspective can be seen in the first answer but it is clearly visible in the second response. The question however, is answered only partially and the evidence used, while some of it is relevant, is not used to address the question.

A3

**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 creators of the feature film

The creators of the feature film portrayed Nancy Wake as someone who fit the needs of men. "Cooking eggs and bacon to feed the men" is not what Wake was in France for and she was the resistance leader, she would have the men whom listened to her orders, cook for her, if that were the case. The creators also suggested that she had an affair with a "fellow fighter" showing that she had time enough for that sort of thing and that's where her morals were set. However Nancy shuts down those allegations claiming "she was too busy killing Nazis for amorous entanglements". This shows that the creators hold a different view as to how Nancy feels. Nancy Wake, the most decorated secret agent of WWII, <sup>was portrayed to have</sup> cooked eggs and bacon and had love affairs. (source D + E)

## Group/Person 2: New Zealanders

New Zealander Both Sources G and H, feel like New Zealand has let Nancy Wake down. New Zealanders have said "her death has dashed any hope that she would be recognised with an honour from her homeland." For decades, New Zealanders "had joined efforts to see her honoured by New Zealand" but that failed. The death of Wake brought an end to the efforts and left New Zealanders "disappointed" and feel like "it was a lost opportunity for New Zealand." The disappointment and loss is devastating as professor Wake said "she was always adamant she was a New Zealander." (source G). Some feel like "She deserved better from the country of her birth" and "never got paid for doing what she did". She was an "exceptionally inspirational figure" but it was not "possible" to honour Mr. Wake "because her wartime deeds had already been recognised by Britain on behalf of the empire."

First perspective is not valid and lacking in any relevant evidence. It is impossible to know what the film directors thought of/about Nancy Wake, as all evidence provided comes from the TV series, which is a portrayal of Wake, thus rendering it irrelevant. The second part is better with an attempt at disproving a perspective and some relevant evidence being used in an attempt to address the question. Overall the question is answered in part.

TAF

**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: Professor Graeme Wake

Graeme held Nancy in high regards and he ~~not~~ took it upon himself to make sure she got recognition she deserved. This can be seen in Source A in the line "took up the cause to help her receive recognition from the New Zealand Government. He felt that her death was "a sad day for the country" and that "her death has dashed any hopes that she would be ~~recog~~ recognised with an honour from her homeland". (Source A) ~~#~~ He was very determined to give her this recognition as ~~this~~ it was "a campaign that was active until her death." This is made even more evident as they first met in 1990 and Nancy died in 2011 meaning he was trying to get her recognition for over 20 years. According to source b he was "very disappointed that her death brought an end to the efforts, and he believed it was a lost opportunity for New Zealand." However Graeme understood that the reason behind ~~the~~ her not receiving a award from the government was "because she left New Zealand at a young age." Because source A was adapted from another source some of the information may be unreliable as it may have been misinterpreted.

Group/Person 2: ~~Wakes colleges friends Sebastian Faulks~~ Sebastian Faulks

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Faulks saw Nancy ~~saw~~ not as a war hero but as a way to make money. He realised that he could make a feature film on her life. However this film wasn't very well made with lots of parts that were completely fictional just to sell more tickets. He didn't see Nancy as a brave, bold and daring woman but rather he portrayed her as a soft stereotypical woman who "cooked eggs and bacon to feed them the men." As well as this Faulks' movie depicted a love affair between Wake and one of her fellow fighters. (SOURCE)

Perspectives are identified with some relevant evidence addressing the question. The second perspective is irrelevant, there is no evidence of a perspective being identified or described – it is in fact impossible to do this as there is no evidence in the source as to what Faulks thought of Wake. Example of a paper where one perspective is answered with minimal evidence being used to address the question and the other is of no use.

[AH]

### 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 actions during WW II were considered significant to New Zealand because Nancy Wake helped in WW II to fight Nazis and do her job well had effected the world including New Zealand as she saved the world by being taken over by Nazis. During her war time wartime career she was both a key figure in an escape ring in Vichy France and a leader of the maquis against the German Occupation" (Source C) The Germans had to give her a code-name because things she did had affected them big time "troublesome agent whom they called the white mouse" She had many lives including Pat Hickton who was a woman trapped in prison, she was devoted to her job and cycled '250 miles' to give information to the Resistance group (Source G)

A3

Some evidence in this, not all relevant though and only a glimmer of application of the question which is not really answered.

**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 actions of heroism during WWII should be considered of significance to NZ, because she was born in NZ (1) Roseneath Wellington. Her ancestors were Maori included a Maori great grand mother even though she left NZ at a young age, she still is a NZ resident, and deserves to be known also as a New Zealander. Professor Wake even announces that she was always adamant that she was a New Zealander, she kept her NZ passport right through to when he met her. It would be a respectful manner to include her to NZ heroism books so she could become more recognisable, and it would be respectful if NZ brought out a campaign in honour of her. She helped fellow New Zealander Pat Hickton of Palmerston North escape a raid over France in 1941, she also helped other New Zealanders trapped or taken also showing courage, bravery, and respect. These acts should deserve a significance to NZ because she fought part of

a life threatening world war, and the ~~the~~ ~~was~~

Question is not really addressed, no real argument as to whether or not Wake was significant, There is though some evidence used that is of some relevance.

A4

### 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

Nancy Wake's actions during WWII is of significance to New Zealand due to her heroic actions to help defeat the Nazis. Mrs Wake helped many people including 'Pat Hickton' who was a "gun-ticker tail gunner in a Wellington bomber shot down during a raid over France in 1941." Nancy should be considered of significance to New Zealand due to her growing up in the country and saving lives New Zealand lives affected in other countries. In source G it tells us 'she was always adamant she was a New Zealander'. This shows that she was proud of her own country and remembered it throughout her life at other countries, which shows it was of significance to her meaning she should be of significance to the country.

Attempts to state why Wake is significant and evidence is used to substantiate this, but it is minimal and some is used inaccurately. Question as a whole not answered and significance not established.

...J.

**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 is significant to New Zealanders as she received numerous awards and achievements for her war efforts during World War II. Considered as the most wanted in the Gestapo's list, she rescued countless allies and innocent people during the Nazi invasion of World War II. As the most-decorated female servicewoman of World War II she deserves formal recognition and commemoration from the New Zealand Government. Though she was commended by Britain and heralded by medals and awards, little to no recognition was received by this war heroine by the New Zealand Government. You would think that New Zealand Government would seek the opportunity to congratulate their very own war heroine. Her actions during World War II is significant to New Zealanders as she became the most awarded servicewoman and saved/preserved countless lives whilst risking her own.

Significance is not established. Use of evidence that is sometimes relevant but doesn't really address the question.

### 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.

Despite being from New Zealand, Nancy Wake left NZ at 21 years old, ~~which~~ on the idea of living on journalism, freelance. The idea of her achievements being significant to New Zealand are low, as most of them were for England and had started when she joined the war. After seeing England as her home, her efforts to return and be honoured by her home country was short-lived as she had experienced most of her life in England. Also, her family left New Zealand at age 7 to Australia, where she spent 20 years of her life there before England. "She left Australia in her 20's and... vowed to fight the Nazis" (source D)

She also shows no effort to return. "Ms wake moved back to England in 2001 aged 81 and determined to see out her days in the country that trained her as a spy" which shows her small significance to NZ

Tries to establish Wake's 'non-significance' to NZ. A it clumsy and lacking in depth but has answered this in partially and attempts to use evidence, although minimally to address the question.

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