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SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

Scholarship 2015 History

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 40

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 answer ONE question in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 93403R from the centre of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–28 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.

CONTEXT: THE RELEVANCE / SIGNIFICANCE / IMPORTANCE OF YOUR STUDY OF HISTORY

INSTRUCTIONS

Write an article for a history journal in response to ONE of the questions below.

In your article you will:

- integrate **your own knowledge** with evidence from **at least SIX of the twelve sources, A–L**, provided in the resource booklet
- analyse and think critically about key ideas relevant to the historical context(s) and setting(s)
- use highly developed knowledge, historical ideas, and skills to develop and communicate a substantiated and balanced argument that demonstrates an understanding of a complex historical context(s) and setting(s)
- evaluate historical relationships such as cause and effect, continuity and change, past and present, specific and general, and patterns and trends
- judge the reliability and usefulness of historical evidence, and evaluate the strengths and limitations of historians' narratives

Your article should be communicated within an effective written format and include:

- an introduction, conclusion, and structured paragraphs that are organised around a focused argument
- a detailed knowledge of chronology
- accurate supporting evidence relevant to the context(s) and setting(s).

Space for planning is provided on pages 3 and 4. Your plan will not be marked.

Begin your answer on page 5.

EITHER: QUESTION ONE

"The story and study of the past, both recent and distant, will not reveal the future, but it flashes beacon lights along the way and it is a useful remedy against despair."

Barbara Tuchman, Pulitzer Prize-winning American historian

Analyse and evaluate the extent to which you think Tuchman's statement applies to one or more topics you have studied.

OR: QUESTION TWO

"The charm of history and its enigmatic lesson consists in the fact that, from age to age, nothing changes and yet everything is completely different."

Aldous Huxley, British novelist and social commentator

Analyse and evaluate the extent to which you think Huxley's statement applies to one or more topics you have studied.

PLANNING

Intro

~~Parody~~. Para 1: Repetitions of history

NZ. F¹, F²

The World: C², C'

Para 2: Reinterpretations of history

- Regime changes D², A
- Victims
- Time Periods

Para 3: Post-modernism and recreations

↳ All of (I), K² and L¹

Para 4: Challenge: Progress and change

B, C³, G' and H'

Conclusion

Question Two:

History is a pattern of events, a story of great men and women. It is also a weapon, made from ink but more potent at changing the consciousness of entire generations than ~~anything~~ anything made from metal and steel. History has been championed and abused at different periods, by different people. As times ~~change~~ and ~~society~~ societies change, the only unique charm history holds is in the fact that everything ~~is~~ about it can be read differently, but there are enduring facets and didactic lessons woven into its fabric which can never be rendered irrelevant. Aldous Huxley's statement is true to a very great extent and this can be demonstrated in the analysis of several major historical events, both in New Zealand and abroad, ~~and~~ as well as spanning across time periods. ~~Yet Huxley's statement~~

The idea that "nothing changes" is true in the regard that history often repeats itself in curious patterns, albeit in very different contexts. ~~As times progress,~~ different re-interpretations and re-creations of the same historical facts ~~will~~ garner very different receptions, yet the cold, hard events of history never changes. On the other hand, there exists a strong challenge to Huxley's statement: the speed of society's progress can mean that everything about historical events change along with it. This is very true, but on balance of argument Huxley's statement still applies accurately to many historical topics.

~~This observation~~ // Huxley's statement should foremost be evaluated through the lenses of relationships between the past and present. This evaluation reveals that continuities between eras often manifest themselves in ~~curious~~ ways. Recent events in recent ~~consciousness~~ ~~history~~ are so often strangely reminiscent of events occurring in the more distant past. As Jason Burke in *History Today* claims, it is impossible to understand the reactions of the Arab world to the occupation of Iraq in 2003 without an understanding of the basics of nineteenth- and twentieth-century colonial history. In the eyes of the Iraqi residents, the occupiers of their ~~country~~ resemble ~~colonial~~ these imperialists who once conquered land and colonised civilisations across the world, bestowing their culture, laws, and systems, often forcibly, on their conquests. In this regard, nothing has changed because the Iraqi interpretations of events ~~is~~ is that history has repeated itself before their eyes, and they responded with the defensiveness and anger one would ~~not~~ comprehend when one delves into the colonisation history and the blood ~~shed~~ shed as a result of it. On the other hand, everything is now different because the parties involved are different, the environment is different, the motives behind the action are different and the times could not have been more different. The 2003 invasion, or liberation of Iraq, as historians are given to the equal acknowledgement of both perspectives, ~~serves~~ serves as the perfect testimonial to Huxley's statement. //

~~metaphor~~
This same analogy ~~also~~ applies to the ~~most~~ momentous ~~events~~

// of the Iron Curtain and its ~~current~~ pivotal role in the historical narrative of Europe. For almost half a century half of Europe lay embroiled under totalitarian rule, behind the Iron Curtain which split a continent apart. This is now compared to the way in which Vladimir Putin is seeking to wage war on the west and succeeding, as is portrayed in the ~~Satire~~ Spectator in the UK. // This continuity is not only manifested in the simple tagline 'History Repeats'. It is all the more harrowing because it is repeating in a context where the villain has changed, who ~~is~~ is now an ostensibly democratically elected man rather than one who gained power via a bloody revolution. The time has ~~been~~ since progressed, or so we thought; to an era where the threat of totalitarian regimes are a thing of the past, or at least ~~now~~ isolated to ~~the~~ the less developed civilisations of today. This cartoon questions everything we know to be true about history, reiterating Huxley's statement, "nothing changes yet everything is completely different." ~~But~~ Such continuities from the past are ones we hesitate to be reminded of but we should remember that one of the reasons history remains relevant is because we can never be certain the tragedies of the past ~~will~~ will not repeat themselves. //

// On a level closer to home, parallels are drawn between the NZ participation in the Gallipoli campaign embodied ~~by~~ by the landings at Anzac Cove, with our current involvement with the War on terror. As McDonald is in 'Remembering Gallipoli', New Zealand Geographic, //

Unites, "In 2015 these ideas are as pertinent as ever, as the Anzac spirit is invoked by modern politicians justifying participation in the latest episode of a seemingly endless 'war on terror'..." Such continuities in the sequence of historical narrative shows to contemporaries the enduring trends and patterns of history, dictated by political calculations, values of societies and the desire of nations to win power and territory. These trends ~~will~~ have withstood the test of time, whether in noble or ignoble ways. From 1915 to 2015, the ghosts of history continue to haunt us. This is not to say, however, that history is merely a story of nations at war. It is also one of human suffering and the triumph of the human spirit.

In the ~~two~~ photos shown in the Source F2, the concept of mateship is displayed clearly and movingly in the way that soldiers carry their wounded comrades on their shoulders, ~~in the heat~~. This photo, as well as the one depicting the evacuation from Suvla Point in 1915, are reminiscent of ~~one of the most~~, one moment in World War I which is embedded into the British consciousness: the evacuation from Dunkirk.

~~With over 300,000~~ In this event, 400,000 Allied forces were stranded on the beaches at Dunkirk, France, including ~~the~~ 200,000 of the ~~worst~~ best forces in Britain.

Churchill's urge to rescue their men with no regards to sacrifice roused ~~the~~ the British people the island over to ~~use~~ deploy their personal rafts, fishing boats and motor boats ~~as far as~~ as far as Dunkirk to bring back their countrymen.

~~At~~ At the beginning of the nine-day evacuation, the prediction

// Is that it would be lucky for 50,000 men to be rescued.

In the end, a total of 340,000 allied forces were brought back safely to Britain. The parallel between this event and the moving displays of Australian mateship is stark, and it is important. These similarities in different parts of the world shows us that history is also made up of human trials and the goodness of human nature, regardless of where events took place or in what social context. // These remarkable stories will continue to have their place in history, because human nature, ultimately, has not shifted as much as other forms of progress. //

// The second way in which Aldous Huxley's statement holds true is ~~that~~ in the way that, although the historical facts can never be altered, re-interpretations of history at different time periods, with different parties, different regimes and different values, means the lessons drawn from these facts can be endlessly flexible.

(Rees) in "The Forgotten Voices of the Holocaust" (Source D), compared the ~~way~~ the Soviets and the West interpreted the events of the Holocaust. The Soviets, he wrote, due to their Marxist nature, saw Auschwitz as the logical conclusion of capitalism", a factory where workers were exploited as murdered, and rendered the Jewish suffering ~~much~~ less meaningful by referring to the dead as 'victims of fascism'. Meanwhile, in the West, Rees claimed, the highlight was placed upon momentous events such as the Battle of Britain rather than

detailed analysis of the post-war world. The fact that Poland had "simply swapped the rule of [Hitler] for [Stalin]" was embarrassing for the ~~western~~ Allies in their desire to present the war as a liberation victory. This story shows the way that ~~there~~ the solid, unchangeable, raw historical facts can be transformed into an endless kaleidoscope of lessons learnt, battles won and lost, reasons and motives, causes and effects. ~~depending on~~

~~After~~ As times shift and new historical events shake up the international consciousness, new informations emerge and different interpretations begin to assume shape. In the case of the Holocaust, that event would be the fall of the Berlin Wall. For the first time, real voices from the past are able to inform the present world.

We learnt about the truth of history in a different way, yet nothing about what happened had actually changed.

Just as repressive regimes can forever distort historical knowledge, the lifting of such ~~regimes~~ regimes result in an explosion of the hidden. ~~seen from different perspectives~~

New facts come to light and inform a more holistic interpretation of history. As Stephen Fry wrote in the Observer (source A), history really is written by the victor. It really can be regulated to a point of view, a tribal assertion or cultural propaganda. But victors change as times change. New victors often reverse the status quo of accepted historical interpretations in a way that condemns the fallen, old victors.

Times change; values change. The lessons we draw from history also changes along with this. Whereas sometime in the distant past, ~~the many~~ ~~shades~~ doors at the time of the Industrial

// Revolution, the people then may have looked to Marxist communism as a sound philosophy, today, having experienced communist revolutions in so many countries, modern citizens generally concede to the tragic impracticalities of the theory. ~~All of a sudden or as if~~ Historical facts never change; what always keeps on changing is what we think we know about history and what the Establishment wants us to think about it. //

~~Postmodernism~~ // the sphere of post-modernism and recent reverences of history in the form of television and film also serve ~~to make~~ to make "everything completely different" in the world of history. ~~the~~ Progressive movements of Western societies has caused greater egalitarian views of the past to take centre stage.

These once forgotten, the ordinary men and women, ~~and began~~ are beginning to be recognized as makers of history in their own right. E.H. Carr in 'What Is History?' (Source I) offers one answer to the question of the meaning of modern history, "modern history begins when more and more people emerge into social consciousness." ~~Today~~ He goes on to comment that such social and political consciousness has only become the domain of the majority within the last two centuries. ~~for the first time~~ This marks a revolution in the conception of history. Such an argument is corroborated by the sources I₂ and I₃.

Mason in Source I₂, for instance, points out that in the last twenty years new ways of approaching enquiry has //

// expanded the horizons of ~~historians~~ what is possible to know about history. The emergence of women's history, oral history and history of the minority has transformed the voices available from the past. These newly available primary accounts ~~haven't~~ have been able to enrich a modern historical view but above all, ~~they~~ share a light on the voices of those too often ignored in the past. The study of gender history, for instance, according to Mason, "can change our whole conception of the social order and social change." Once again, it is not the hardened facts of the past which have been transformed. It is the ~~real~~ choices of what, how and why to study them that has transformed ~~the~~ the revisionist interpretations about the relevance and importance of the events from an age gone by. Huxley is correct once again, then, in asserting "from age to age, nothing changes yet everything is completely different." //

// This same effect is witnessed by evaluating the consequences of ~~history~~ fusing modern technology with the past. The recreation of history through film has been increasingly popular over the last decades. In Miriam Bal's interview with Ava DuVernay, director of the 'Selma' film, Ava DuVernay posed a challenge for ~~conventional~~ conventional film history by saying "there's a comfort of hero worship... it does a disservice to the person... let's see that beginning, middle and end." ~~Ava DuVernay's~~ comments is intellectually fascinating and sadly, too often true. History at the movies is often twisted into a depiction with clear heroes and villains and where one //

// protagonist is exalted above all. This makes for a riveting film but cheapens the complexities of history. Historical developments consist of trends which stimulate them. Individuals' works are too often exaggerated. The film 'Iron Jawed Angels'; for instance, hero worships the leader of the American suffragist movement Alice Paul and portrays her, ~~as~~ and her militant approach, as the key to the achievement of women's suffrage. The truth of the issue is far more complicated; it was a combination of ~~the~~ historical forces such as Progressivism, mass consumption, technological developments and Wartime America which propelled the changing role of American women. This trend was the larger context in which the trend of women's suffrage took place. The fusion of dramatic film with history ~~as~~ marks a major turning point in the way historical facts are portrayed. ~~These~~ These developments mean the understanding of history will never be the same again. //

// The arguments discussed ~~as~~ unequivocally show Aldous Huxley's statement to be praiseworthy and ~~as~~ prophetic. However, the counterargument to this is that Huxley's ~~assert~~ assertion "nothing changes" is very much debatable and is likely not true. On the other hand, sometimes change and progress can occur so rapidly in societies that ~~they~~ everything about the relevance of history actually does undergo major changes. Attempts to recreate the past can be futile. This is supported for instance, by the case of the Treaty of Waitangi. Paul Moon's

Article in the New Zealand Herald (Source H) is a powerful refute to those who believe in the continuing relevance of the Treaty of Waitangi. Huxley Moon argues that the original purpose of the Treaty was to "enable Britain to extend its jurisdiction to its subjects living in New Zealand..."

"there was no expectation that its tenure would be interminable."

He further argues that this purpose has long been achieved and therefore, agreements such as the Treaty have lost their sacred place in the context of National history.

Since 1845, the Treaty was largely constitutionally sidelined until the 1970s when groups of activists focused their efforts on re-honouring the Treaty's place in New Zealand's modern society. Moon states that "the role the Treaty will play in society in the future will be modified and potentially reduced in some areas..." and that the binary relationship of Maori and Pakeha ~~has~~ represents an era gone by, ~~as~~ no longer fitting with modern New Zealand. Essentially, Moon is contesting the ability of the Treaty to keep pace with social and political change and he is right to do so. With the emergence of multi-cultural NZ and the colonial era of Britain long a relic of the past, perhaps these significant documents have become a shadow of their former selves? One would be hard-pressed to find a sufficient argument that the Treaty's role in NZ has not changed on a fundamental level since 1840. Are efforts to restore the past futile after all? ~~truth~~ It seems that ~~somewhat~~ to some extent, Aldous Huxley's statement is an oversimplification.

This challenge is around the limitations of Huxley's statement. This statement is further corroborated by Barbara Tuchman and John Warren's articles. Tuchman argues against the endurance quality of history. She compares for the reason that it is too difficult to quantify scientifically. Historical data, she asserts, originates from the human soul, which is "illogical" and crammed with an unlimited number of variables. Human behaviour, according to Tuchman, is always changing, and therefore everything about history is always changing. The article ends with the words "too much confidence cannot be placed on the lessons of history." When one assesses Tuchman's article, one finds she is unequivocally skeptical. As proven numerous times in this essay, history has a tendency to repeat itself, and lessons drawn from it continue to be relevant today. Those who do not know the past are condemned to repeat it, and this is true regardless of Tuchman's reported failure to scientifically quantify the data of history. Tuchman's article is not a reasonable supporting thesis for refuting Huxley's statement.

On the other hand, John Warren's article (Source 3) is much more substantial. Although Warren does not fundamentally dispute Huxley's statement, he does subtly suggest that the lessons of the past cannot always be replicated in the present because the needs and circumstances of each society.

// changes too much from age to age. He compared the lessons from Munich to the aggressive occupation and freeing of ~~Kuwait~~ Kuwait by the American and British forces in ~~1990~~ 2003, suggesting that ~~so~~ politicians applying lessons from history can sometimes be lucky, sometimes not. Success is not dependent on the accurate replication of historical lesson in real life, and such replications are often not thought through anyway. ~~Based~~ Warren's article does hold some myth: ~~that~~ ~~the time~~ ~~history~~ ~~is~~ one should always consider the changing nature of society when applying lessons from the past. They can & indeed be outdated. //

// Huxley is a man known for making prophetic statements and creating uncannily futuristic worlds. This statement on the changes, or stability, of history from age to age is, to the a great extent, a praiseworthy one. This statement accurately applies to many historical events, including ~~the early of history~~ World War I, Gallipoli, the Holocaust, suffrage and many more. The patterns and trends in history are overwhelmingly enduring of the test of time and continuities always persist. Nothing about the facts of history may change, but as ~~modern~~ society shifts and new information come to life, history is seen in completely different ways, just like ~~a~~ history often repeats itself in completely different contexts. There are limitations in Huxley's statement, particularly around the idea that 'nothing changes', because the role and relevance of the past does change. On balance of evaluation, //

// however, Huxley's statement is overwhelmingly justifiable. //