

93403Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## Scholarship 2006 History

9.30 am Tuesday 5 December 2006

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 48

### QUESTION BOOKLET

There are two topics. Choose ONE topic and answer the question concerning that topic, using the documents and resources provided in this booklet.

**EITHER:** Topic One: England 1558–1667 (pages 3–14)

**OR:** Topic Two: New Zealand in the Nineteenth Century (pages 16–30)

Write your answer in Answer Booklet 93403A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–30 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Your performance will be evaluated using the following historical skills:**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Skill 1</b> | Effectively communicate sophisticated, substantiated argument.   |
| <b>Skill 2</b> | Develop informed and perceptive judgements about the nature of historical evidence and/or historical research.     |
| <b>Skill 3</b> | Critically evaluate historical narratives.   |
| <b>Skill 4</b> | Demonstrate a thorough and perceptive understanding of historical relationships in selected contexts and settings. |
| <b>Skill 5</b> | Synthesise, with perception and insight, ideas relevant to the historical context(s) and setting(s).               |
| <b>Skill 6</b> | Demonstrate an understanding of the critical underpinnings and scope of an historical question/context.            |

**Each skill will be assigned a mark out of 8.**

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You have three hours to answer your chosen topic from this booklet.

## ***EITHER:* TOPIC ONE: ENGLAND 1558–1667**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal in which you analyse and evaluate the impact of developments in English, Irish, and Scottish history between **1600 and 1667** on the relationship between the three kingdoms. Your article will arise from study of the following sources and from your own knowledge.

### **KEY IDEA**

The usual term for the rule of England, Scotland and Ireland by one monarch is 'multiple kingdoms'. While England was just one of these kingdoms, it had shown throughout history that it considered itself to be the natural inheritor and ruler of the whole of the British Isles. Although arrogance and ignorance appeared to prevail, the English attitude to the 'other kingdoms', and the government's handling of situations and developments in them, varied from reign to reign. The English monarchy continually meddled in the affairs of the other kingdoms and worked aggressively to achieve an empire. Wales had, much earlier, been absorbed into the kingdom, Ireland was being actively colonised, while Scotland was to become subjugated to rule from London. But from time to time, it was developments in the 'other kingdoms' that had an impact on England. An understanding of the history of Ireland and Scotland is therefore integral to a study of Tudor-Stuart history.

You are to use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 4–14. (**Note:** Where one source consists of two parts, for example B1 and B2, you may choose to use both parts or select which part to use.)

In your article you should:

- respond to the view expressed in the key idea above and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the impact of developments in Ireland and Scotland on English history between 1600 and 1667
- integrate relevant ideas about this historical issue from the evidence in the sources and your own knowledge to develop your argument
- demonstrate an understanding of historical relationships relevant to this historical issue, such as cause and effect, past and present, specific and general, continuity and change, and pattern and trends
- make judgements about the nature of historical evidence concerning this historical issue
- evaluate historians' interpretations and the views of contemporaries that relate to this historical issue
- demonstrate an understanding of this historical issue through breadth, depth, and balanced coverage.

Your article should be written in a formal and fluent style. It should have an introduction that outlines your argument, sequentially-presented paragraphs, and a reasoned conclusion. You **do not** need to provide footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography.

## RESOURCES

### TOPIC ONE: ENGLAND 1558–1667

#### SOURCE A

##### **The relationship between England, Scotland, and Ireland**

Early modern governments did not, however, entirely succeed in containing regional passions.

...

The more hamstrung Laud watched from England in grateful appreciation.

\*Reconquista = Reconquest

Derek Hirst, *Authority and Conflict: England 1603–1658* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1989), pp 54–55 and p 181.



**SOURCE B****B1: Viewpoints on Ireland**

(a)

(b)

Items (b) and (d) depict buildings erected by foreign settlers on lands confiscated from the native Irish in Ulster.

(d)

(c)

R. F. Foster (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), pp 105, 107, 133, 141.

### B2: The 'nature' of the Irish

For, if we consider the nature of the Irish customs [or Brehon Law],

...

Wherein they were little better than cannibals, who do hunt one another, and he that hath most strength and swiftness doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Sir John Davies, 'A discovery of the true causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued' (1612), in H. Morley (ed.), *Ireland under Elizabeth and James the First* (London: 1890) – reprinted 1989, Catholic University of America Press, pp 290–91.

### SOURCE C

#### The English attitude to Scottish succession

Naturally enough, no one envisaged the sensational consequences that would result from the union of the Thistle and the Rose during the second half of the sixteenth century;

...

This, as Francis Bacon was to remark, “passed as an oracle” and silenced the opposition.

Alison Plowden, *Two Queens in One Isle* (Gloucester: Sutton Publishing, 1984), p 5.

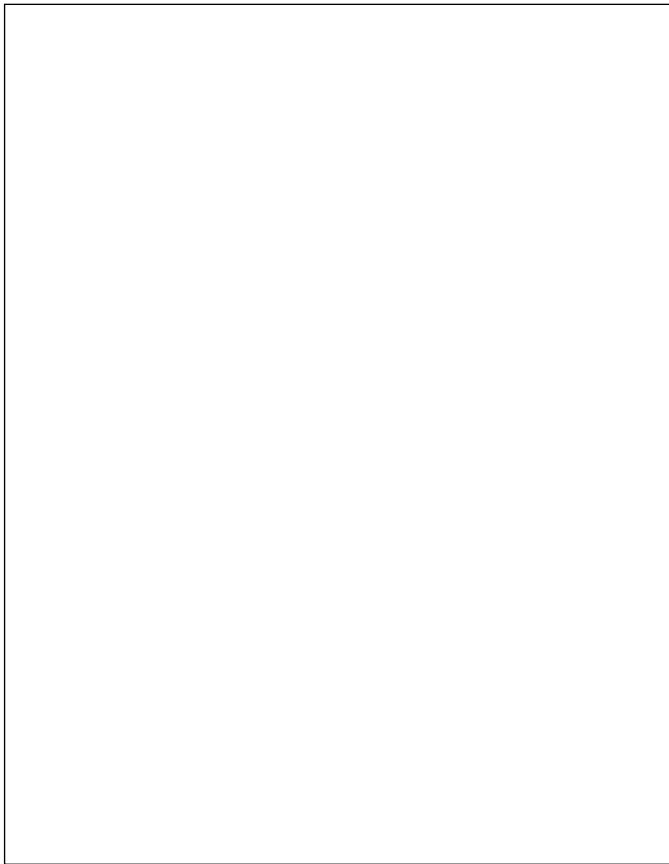
## SOURCE D

**D1: James I and Great Britain**

“What God has conjoined [joined together] then, let no man separate. I am the Husband, and all the whole Isle is my lawful wife; I am the Head and it is my Body; I am the Shepherd and it is my flock. I hope therefore no man will be so unreasonable as to think that I that am a Christian King under the Gospel should be ... a husband to two wives.”

– James I to Parliament, 19 March 1604.

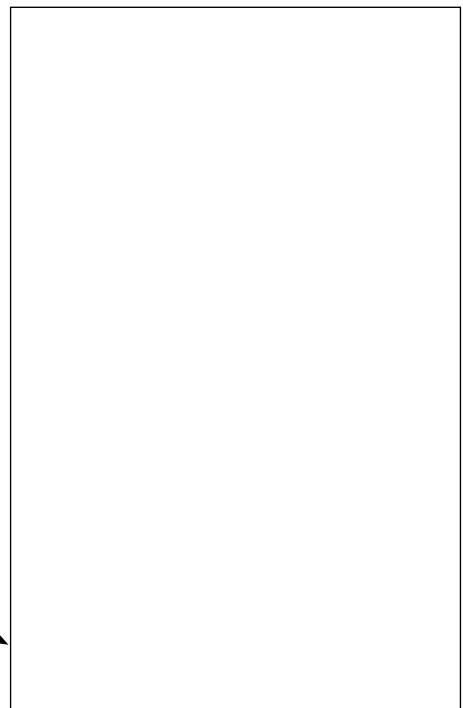
Quoted in Michael Graves, *King of Great Britain, James VI and I 1603–1625* (Elizabethan Promotions, 2000), p 21.



The Latin reads: “James by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Scotland. Defender of the faith.”

The banner reads: “James I, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c.”

State Library of Victoria, [www.slv.vic.gov.au](http://www.slv.vic.gov.au),  
Accession no.: H27386, Image no.: a31676





**D2: James speaking to Parliament**

“When I first [proposed] the union, I then thought there could have been no more question of it, than of your [recognition] of my right to this crown. The error was my mistaking. I knew my own [desire] but not others’ fears.” So James gave up his attempt to achieve union.

– James to both Houses, March 1607.

Quoted in Michael Graves, *King of Great Britain, James VI and I 1603–1625* (Elizabethan Productions, 2000), p 21.

**SOURCE E****E1: A contemporary English gentleman's view of the Scottish**

It was Weldon who, after the death of James and Charles, wrote about the Scottish race:

"Fornication they hold but a pastime, wherein man's ability is approved ... At adultery, they shake their heads ... Murder they wink at; and blasphemy they laugh at."

He also wrote:

"Their flesh naturally abhors cleanness. Their breath commly [sic] stinks of pottage; their linen of p—; their hands of pigs t— ... To be chained in marriage with one of them, were to be tied to a dead carcass, and cast into a stinking ditch ... I do wonder that ... King James should be born in so stinking a town as Edinburgh in lousy Scotland."

Sir Anthony Weldon, *The People and Country of Scotland*, 1617, printed by G. Widdowes, 1672.

Lest there be any doubt about his objectivity, here is how Weldon described James's person:

"His tongue [was] too large for his mouth, which ever made him speak full in the mouth, and made him drink very uncomely, as if eating his drink, which came out into the cup of each side of his mouth ... That [weakness in his legs] made him ever leaning on other men's shoulders ... He would never change his clothes until worn out to very rags ... (He was) the wisest fool in Christendom."

Sir Anthony Weldon, *The Court and Character of James I*, 1650, printed by R. I. and are to be sold by John Wright at the Kings Head in the Old Bailey.

**E2: Charles I and Scotland**

But from the very beginning of Charles's reign, in 1625, the new king was regarded by them as an alien and unsympathetic foreign ruler.

...

To sum up: a war, which was irrelevant but harmful to Scottish interests, had been imposed on them by an alien king, who was concerned only with his own and England's benefit.

Michael Graves, *Multiple Kingdoms: An early experiment in English imperialism?* (Elizabethan Promotions, 2001), p 34.

**SOURCE F****Territorial conglomerates**

To sum up, 'Great Britain', as James I called his lands, consisted of an uneasy and un-coordinated ragbag.

...

Time would show what sort of a fist the British would make of future challenges.

R. Wilkinson (ed.), *Years of Turmoil: Britain 1603–1714*, (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1999), pp 6–7.

**SOURCE G****G1: The Scottish Prayer Book**

It was in 1634 that the king and his Archbishop of Canterbury decided to impose on Scotland a new order of service –

...

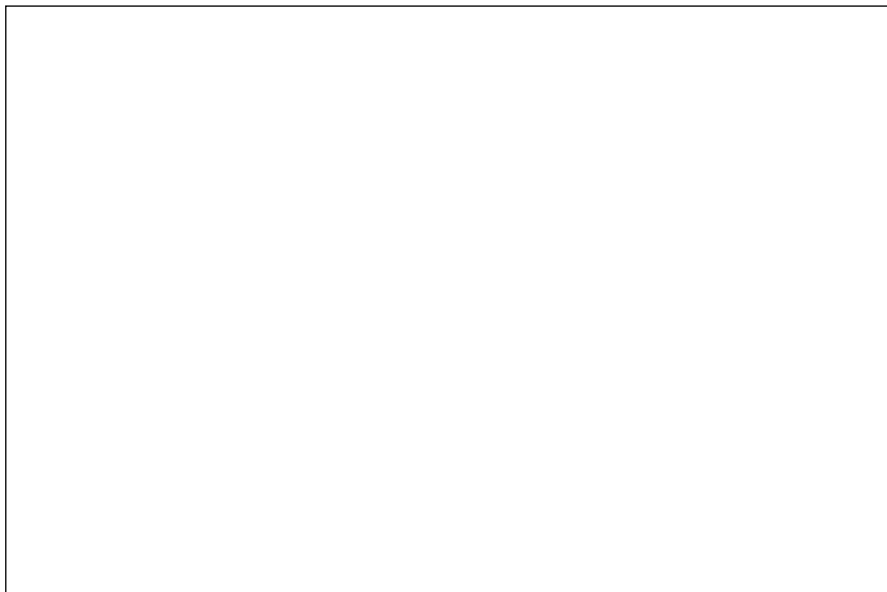
– without consulting the Scottish parliament, law courts, or Kirk – as the action of an arbitrary king.

Michael Graves, *Multiple Kingdoms: An early experiment in English imperialism?* (Elizabethan Promotions, 2001), p 33.

**G2: Riot at St Giles**

*“Deil colic the wame o’ ye, fause thief; daur ye say Mass in my lug?”* – meaning “Devil cause you severe pain and flatulent distention of your abdomen, false thief: dare you say the Mass in my ear?”

– Jenny Geddes upon the use of the Scottish Prayer Book in 1637 at St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh



**SOURCE H****H1: Irish Rebellion**

*www.scotchirish.net*

**H2: Problems in Ireland**

The new king's war with Catholic Spain (1625–30) created a new security problem in Ireland.

...

And, at the same time, the king extracted from the delegation a promise to fund Ireland's military defences.

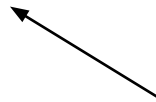
Michael Graves, *Multiple Kingdoms: An early experiment in English imperialism?* (Elizabethan Promotions, 2001), p 14.

## SOURCE I

**I1: Irish pamphlet**

Also the Lord Inchequin's  
Message to the Lord Lieutenant  
Cromwell and a whole  
Narrative of the affaires of  
Ireland and proceedings of  
the Armies, And offers for  
delivering Prince Rupert and  
his Brother Prisoners to the  
Parliament

Reader, the Act for regulating  
of Printing being not yet  
published, I know not what  
it enjoins nor to whom to go  
for a licence, but when it is  
made known, I shall be very  
observable to the rules therein  
expressed, but this being such  
extraordinary good news I  
thought it my duty to publish  
it to stop the mouths of  
Malignants.



London, printed for Robert Ibbotson in Lunchfield near the Queen's Head Tavern 1649.  
[www.lib.cam.ac.uk/exhibitions/Cromwell](http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/exhibitions/Cromwell)

**I2: Scotland reacts to Cromwell**

From August 1649 until the spring of the following year

...

and began raising an army to restore him to the English throne.

R. Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471–1714*, 2nd ed. (London: Macmillan, 1986), p 290.

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You have three hours to answer your chosen topic from this booklet.

## **OR: TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal arising from study of the following sources and from your own knowledge, in which you analyse and evaluate the relationship between politics, race relations and the economy in New Zealand from **1840 to 1890**.

### **KEY IDEA**

In order to study nineteenth-century New Zealand history, it is essential to understand the history of politics and its relationship to race relations and the economy. The extent to which politics shaped race relations and the economy is debatable. It could equally be argued that race relations and the economy shaped politics. For example, the political issue of sovereignty had important implications for race relations, and it also had an impact on the developing economy. Access to land was crucial in a country where land was a key economic commodity, so opening up the country to new settlers was arguably an important development that had political implications. With a growing number of migrants, the ratio of Pākehā to Māori continued to increase throughout the century, creating mounting economic and political pressures at the national level and race relations issues at a local level. However, at a regional level, other economic issues developed, and the extent to which political decisions and race relations impacted on them depended upon both time and place.

You are to use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 17–30. (**Note:** Where one source consists of two parts, for example B1 and B2, you may choose to use both parts or select which part to use.)

In your article you should:

- respond to the view expressed in the key idea, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the impact of politics in shaping race relations and the economy in New Zealand from 1840 until 1890
- integrate relevant ideas about this historical issue from the evidence in the sources and your own knowledge to develop your argument
- demonstrate an understanding of historical relationships relevant to this historical issue, such as cause and effect, past and present, specific and general, continuity and change, and pattern and trends
- make judgements about the nature of historical evidence concerning this historical issue
- evaluate historians' interpretations and the views of contemporaries that relate to this historical issue
- demonstrate an understanding of this historical issue through breadth, depth, and balanced coverage.

Your article should be written in a formal and fluent style. It should have an introduction that outlines your argument, sequentially-presented paragraphs, and a reasoned conclusion. You **do not** need to provide footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography.



## RESOURCES

### TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

#### SOURCE A

##### Mutual respect

The inevitable shock of battle between the tribesman of Aotearoa and the white man who coveted and needed his surplus lands is a feature of our history which has had no small influence upon our national existence and national type.

...

The wars ended with a strong mutual respect, tinged with a real affection, which would never have existed but for this ordeal by battle.

\*punctilio: A fine point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or procedure.

J. Cowan, *The New Zealand Wars: A History of the Māori Campaigns and the Pioneering Period*, Vol. 1 (R. E. Owen, 1922), reprinted without amendments, 1955, pp 1–2.

**SOURCE B****B1: Gold in Otago**

J. Buchanan, *Sketches from Early New Zealand: Some Nineteenth Century Engravings* (Auckland: David Bateman, 1985), p 80.

## B2: The Otago Goldfields

At present the goldfields of Otago are the chief object of attraction in New Zealand. Among the latest intelligence is the report of 15 185 oz. of gold being brought down by escort to Dunedin as the produce of one week's labour at the diggings. The Tuapeka diggings continue to yield an abundant supply, and a new and rich diggings has been discovered nine miles nearer Dunedin, at Waitahuna. The work at these goldfields is chiefly 'paddocking the bottom'. There is no trace of quartz reefs. In a proclamation dated Sep. 24 the Provincial Government of Otago announced that 70 000 oz. of gold had then been extracted from the goldfields, and that there was every reason to anticipate a continued supply; but at the same time they thought it necessary to warn people in other parts of the world not to rush inconsiderately to that quarter.

The inconvenient results of the excessive rush of population to Otago from the Australian colonies still continue to be felt, though in great measure lightened by the prompt and considerate action of the Otago Government. As usual, the sudden flow of population has furnished opportunity for lawless depredations. In one day sixteen travellers were successively 'stuck up' by a party of five bushrangers on the Taieri road, and, with a singular muster of force and crime, were bound to trees in a circle where they might talk together over their losses. At night, soon after the robbers left them, one of their number broke through his bonds and released his companions in misfortune. A very large amount was taken from them. Five men had been arrested on suspicion, but it was not yet ascertained that they were the bushrangers.

The last accounts from Otago (Nov. 9) are highly favourable. The last escort brought to Dunedin 19 700 oz. of gold and nearly 20 000 oz. were said to be left behind at Waitahuna. Beside what had been exported, 50 000 oz. were accumulated in Dunedin. One party at Tuapeka had cleared nearly 100 lb weight in four months. One man at Waitahuna cleared, as his own share, more than 5 lb weight in eight weeks. So much labour and time must be expended before reaching gold that, with all the success of these diggings, the world is warned that "men without money should not think of coming, and those with money must not expect to make a fortune in a day".

*The Illustrated London News*, 1 February 1862

**SOURCE C****Working people**

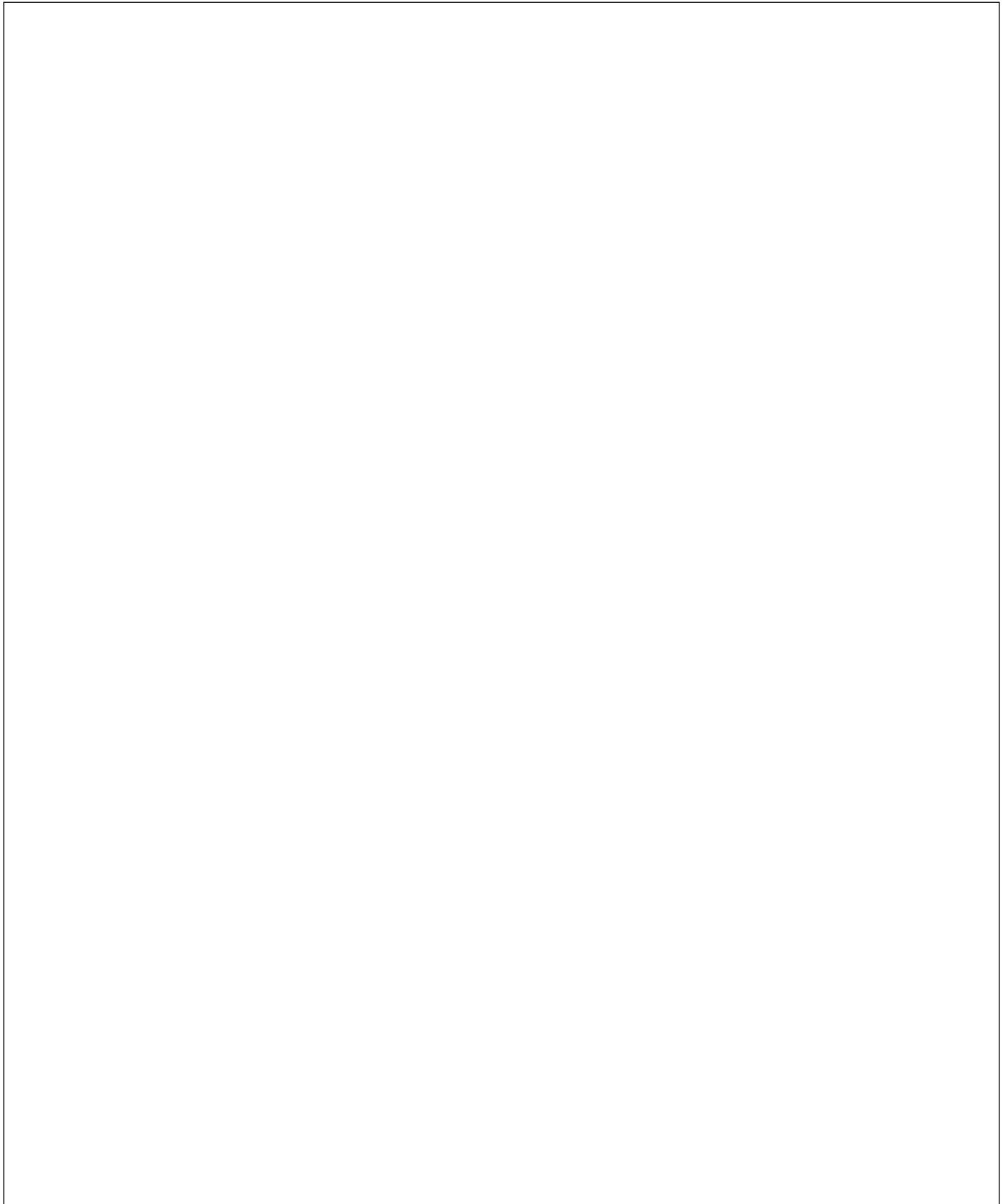
Working the land was an intimate part of life in 1890.

...

Others wore white collars and were paid to educate the children, keep the books and discipline the wage worker.

S. Eldred-Grigg, *New Zealand Working People* (Wellington: Dunmore Press, 1990), p 22.

**SOURCE D: North Island of New Zealand, major tribal areas, confiscated and crown purchased land.**



T. Ryan, B. Parham, *The Colonial New Zealand Wars* (Wellington: Grantham House Publishing, 1986), p 221.

**SOURCE E****E1: Technology, communication, and political processes**

During the next twenty years technological change and innovation quickened the pace of life.

...

Whereas in 1879 only half the men enrolled bothered to cast a ballot, in 1890 nearly three-quarters of the eligible voters went to the polls.

R. Dalziel, 'Railways and Relief Centres' in K. Sinclair (ed.) *The Oxford Illustrated History of New Zealand* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990) p 100.

## E2: The Economy in the 1870s

I will, very briefly, trouble you with the principles which are at the base of these proposals. They are, 1stly, That both Islands should aid in the colonising work; both be placed in a position to contribute to the general requirements; both share in the results obtained.

2ndly, That it is inexpedient to embarrass colonising operations with unnecessary political changes, and that, therefore, it will be wise to adhere as closely as possible to the political institutions with the working of which we are familiar.

3rdly, That the conditions and circumstances of different parts of the Colony vary widely, though there is throughout the Colony the same necessity for colonising operations.

We recognise that the great wants of the colony are public works, in the shape of roads and railways; and immigration. I do not pretend to decide which is the more important, because the two are, or ought to be, inseparably united.

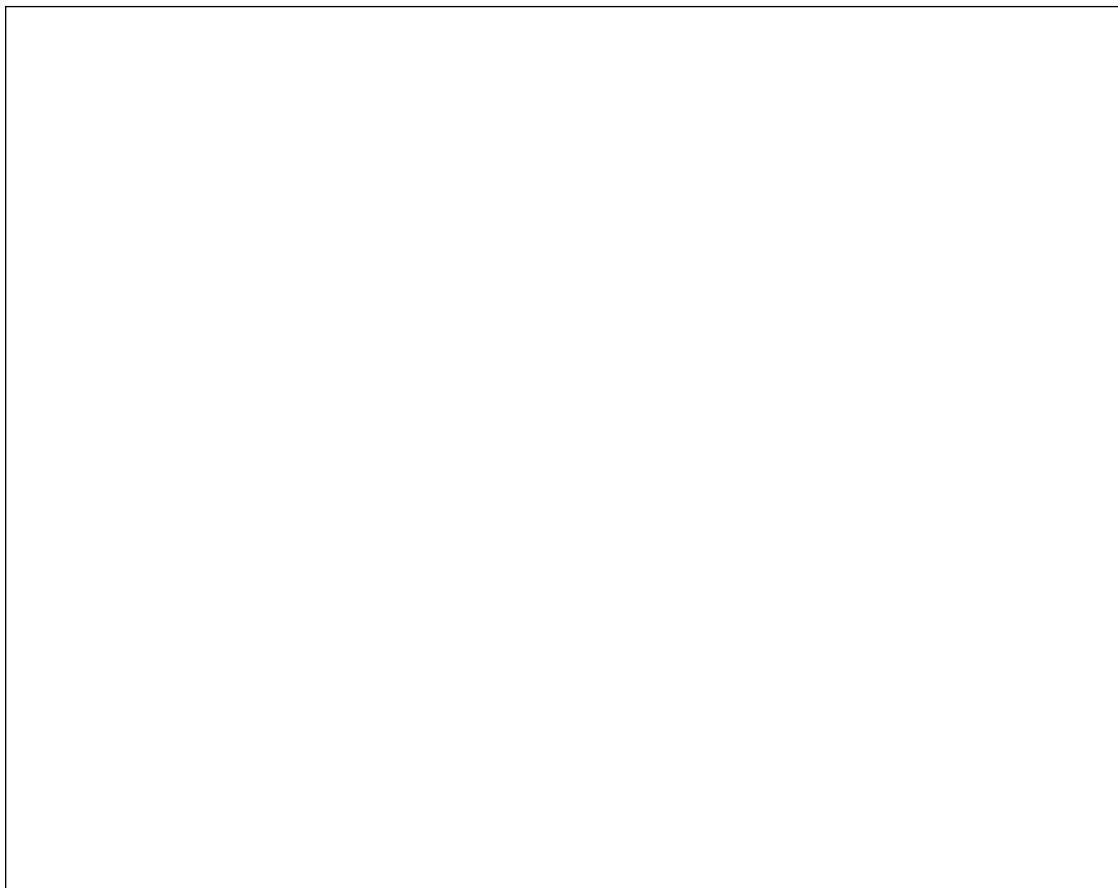
I will first refer to public works. One Island, we are aware, is tolerably well provided with ordinary roads, but is deficient in railways. The other Island is deficient in both railways and roads, and wants, moreover, the special means for constructing them, in the nature of a public estate.

We propose that, in a part or parts of the North Island, the Colony shall be at the cost of constructing a trunk road, to place it or them in communication with the rest of the Island. The expense of this we estimate to be £400 000, requiring an expenditure of about £100 000 per annum for four years. But if the Colony finds the money for these works, it is fair that it should contribute an equal amount to analogous works in the Middle Island. We propose that it should be so – that an equal amount should be placed to the credit of the Middle Island, to be spent on railways, each Province to be entitled to share, upon the basis of its receipts from the consolidated revenue. Such a sum will not, of course, be sufficient for the construction of railways, but it will be a valuable contribution towards their cost, and, as between the two Islands, the arrangement will be absolutely fair.

Julius Vogel, Financial Statement, 28 July 1870, *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 7, pp 102–8.

## SOURCE F

F1: Otago Graving Dock (1870)

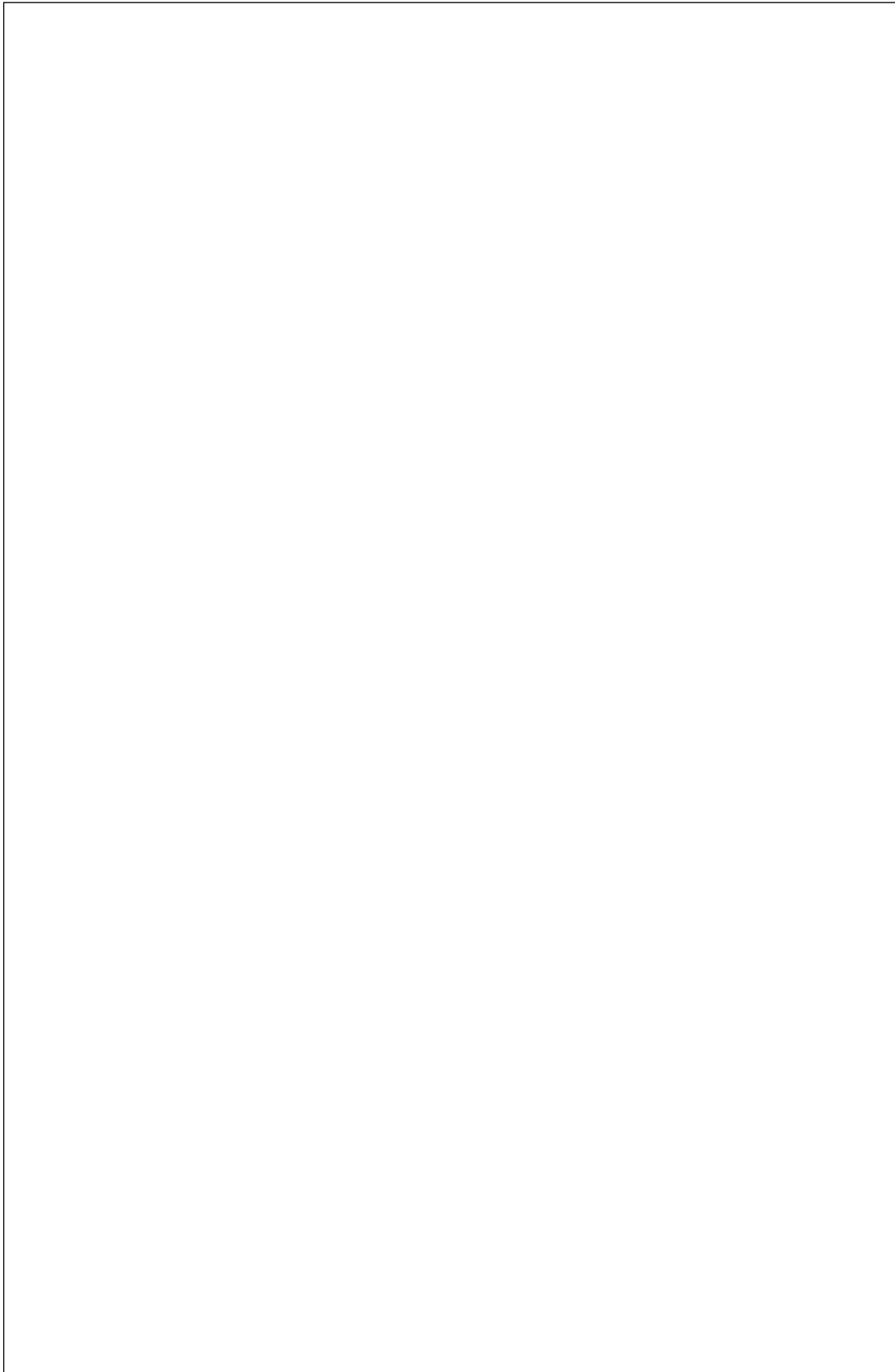


The dock at Port Chalmers shown here under construction, was officially opened in March 1872. With a length of 91 metres (300 feet) and a width of 12.5 metres (41 feet) on the floor, it was able, at the time of its completion, to dock the largest vessel visiting New Zealand waters, but by the 1880s was too small, and was subsequently replaced by a larger dock.

R. P. Hargreaves and T. J. Hearn, *New Zealand in the Mid-Victorian Era: An album of contemporary engravings* (Dunedin: John McIndoe, 1977), Plate 66.



## F2: The Provinces



G. A. Wood, 'The Creation of the Provinces', in R. Knox (ed.), *New Zealand's Heritage*, Vol. 2, Part 22 (Wellington: Paul Hamlyn Ltd, 1971), p 594.

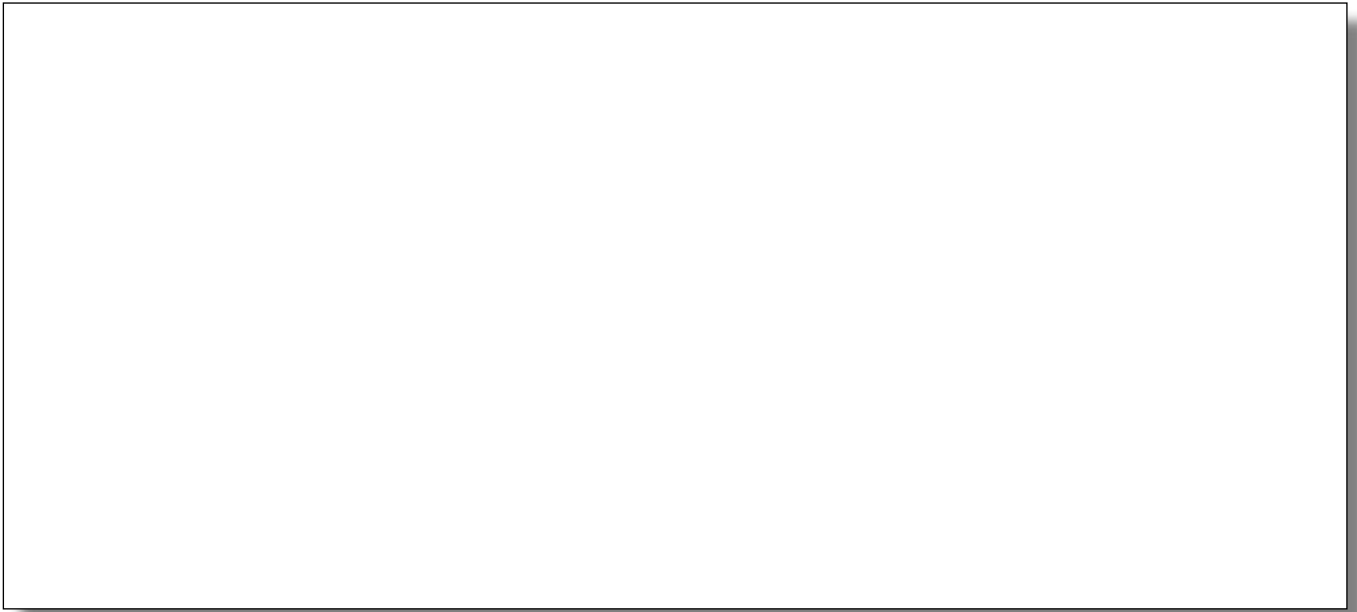
**SOURCE G****Swamping**

Between 1870 and 1916, Pākehā launched a climactic assault on Māori independence, identity and importance.

...

Māori were much more demographically significant in the North Island, where most of them lived, than in the South, making up 17.5 per cent of the North Island's population in 1881 and about 10 per cent in 1901.

J. Belich, *Making Peoples* (Auckland: Penguin, 1996), p 248 and p 250.



**SOURCE H****H1: The Native Land Court**

It is evident that the legislators in the 1860s did indeed, as Binney suggested, “deliberately set about to destroy” Māori tribal society.

...

The Māoris were and are at liberty to avail themselves of the powers conferred, or to abstain from doing so at their pleasure.

D. V. Williams, *‘Te Kooti Tango Whenua’: The Native Land Court 1864–1909* (Wellington: Huia Publishers, 1999), p 83–84.

## **H2: Process of the Native Land Courts**

G. Langton, B. Taylor, J. Hasler, *Year 13 History: New Zealand in the Nineteenth Century, Study Guide* (Auckland: ESA Publications, 2000), p 68.

## SOURCE I

**An Act related to Parihaka**

[44 VICT.] *West Coast Settlement (North Island)* [1880, No. 39].

**OFFENCES**

6. For the purposes of carrying this Act into effect, the Governor may issue such orders as to him shall seem necessary or fit to preserve the public peace; and any person who shall be guilty of any of the offences following, within the confiscated territory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any time not exceeding two years, and be bound over to keep the peace for such further time as the Court shall think fit, that is to say, –
  - (1.) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully obstructs any person authorised by the Governor to do or perform any act or thing in pursuance of this Act, or for the purpose of carrying out the provisions thereof:
  - (2.) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully cuts down, breaks, removes, or destroys any building, bridge, fence, survey pegs or stations, or other erection whereby the public peace may be endangered:
  - (3.) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully digs up, ploughs, breaks, or disturbs the surface of the land, whereby the lawful occupation thereof is obstructed or impeded:
  - (4.) Any person who unlawfully erects any fence or building on any land, or commits thereon any other act whereby the lawful occupation of such land may be obstructed or impeded:
  - (5.) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully digs up, breaks, removes, or destroys the surface of any road which the Governor, by notice on the Gazette, has declared to be a highway, or places or causes to be placed thereon any obstruction, with a view of hindering or impeding the free use of such road or highway wholly or in part by Her Majesty's subjects:
  - (6.) Any persons who assemble together armed or unarmed, or with or without tools or implements, for any purpose or objects aforesaid, or are present at the commission of any such offences or acts as aforesaid for the purpose of aiding, assisting, or countenancing the commission of any such acts or offences as aforesaid, or, being present, may reasonably be suspected to be present for all or any of such purpose or objects.
7. Every such person who commits or who shall be found committing any one of the above-mentioned offences may be arrested by any one of the Armed Constabulary without warrant, but shall be taken as soon as conveniently may be before a Justice of the Peace and charged with the offence.
8. The several Natives who have been arrested, or shall hereafter be arrested by virtue of the provisions of "The Māori Prisoners Detention Act, 1880," shall be deemed and taken to be in custody under the provisions of the "Māori Prisoners Act, 1880," and shall be detained accordingly.
9. Sections six and seven of this Act shall continue in force for three years from the end of the present session of Parliament and no longer.