

93403Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2005 History

2.00 pm Saturday 3 December 2005
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 2–11)

OR: Topic Two: New Zealand in the Nineteenth Century (pages 12–23)

Write your answer in Answer Booklet 93403A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–23 in the correct order.

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

Your performance will be evaluated using the following historical skills:

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

Each skill will be assigned a mark out of 8.

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 arising from study of the following sources and your own knowledge, in which you analyse and evaluate the degree of religious uniformity in England between 1558 and 1667.

KEY IDEA

In 1555, at Augsburg, it was decided that within the Holy Roman Empire the religion of a state should be that of the state's ruler. This belief in religious uniformity within a state became an aspiration of the majority of rulers from the mid-sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth century. Toleration of different religious views would be the exception, not the rule. Yet in England, this concept of religious uniformity was never likely to be accepted, nor its implementation achieved.

You are to use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least EIGHT of the sources** provided on pages 3–11. (**Note:** each letter represents a source, for example B1 and B2 are ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- respond to the view expressed in the key idea above and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the degree of religious uniformity in England between 1558 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, a series of 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 importance of religion

The word 'religion', like the word 'Parliament', causes difficulty to historians because the ...
society. Heretical rebellion was a threat to society, as much as to salvation.

C. Russell, 'The Reformation and the Creation of the Church of England 1500–1640', in J. Morrill (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Tudor & Stuart Britain* (Oxford University Press, 1996), p 258.

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SOURCE B**B1: The Elizabethan Settlement**

Elizabeth saw the Settlement as a method to establish religious uniformity by law and ...
to defend a Church which they still thought contained Catholic abuses ...

B. Mervyn, *The Reign of Elizabeth* (John Murray, 2001), p 197.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

B2: An inventory of items found in the house of Sir John Southworth by Richard Brereton, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 1592

Item: one canopy to hang over the altar, found in a secret vault.
...
the censure given upon two books written against Edmund Campion, priest.

R. Salter, *Documents and Debates: Elizabeth I and her Reign* (Macmillan Education, 1988), p 30.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE C**C1: James I's letter to Robert Cecil, March 1603**

I did ever hate alike both extremities in any case, only allowing the middes (middle way)

...

beside; that I did ever hold persecution as one of the infallible notes of a false church ...

D. Murphy et al., *Britain 1558–1669* (Collins, 2002), p 180.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

C2: The secret clauses of the Spanish Marriage Treaty, 1624

After the Spanish Marriage Treaty had been ratified in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, James

...

laws made against the said Roman Catholics ...

S. Houston, *James I* (Longman, 1995), p 129.

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SOURCE D**The nature of Puritanism**

The term 'Puritan' is difficult to pin down. It was traditionally used to define a religious

...

Protestant nature of the Church.

B. Mervyn, *The Reign of Elizabeth* (John Murray, 2001), p 197.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE E**Arminianism**

Generally speaking, English Arminians were Protestants who stressed 'the beauty of

...

home.

D. Murphy et al., *Britain 1558–1669* (Collins, 2002), p 191.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE F**The Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby, June 1641**

I went with the Bill for their taking of [the Bishops'] votes in the House of Peers and for
...
ancient a beginning.

A. Anderson, *Charles I* (Longman, 1998), p 110.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE G**Religious developments during the Civil War**

The most important development was the spread of Independency. Independents were
...
Presbyterianism.

D. Sharp, *England in Crisis 1640–60* (Heinemann, 2000), p 54.

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SOURCE H

H1: Malignant's Foolerie

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Malignant's Foolerie: A Puritan propaganda drawing showing 'Rattle-Head' (half William Laud and half the Queen's Catholic confessor) refusing the book offered by the Puritan, 'Sound-Head', but accepting the religious ornament offered by the Catholic monk, 'Round-Head'. [This drawing was produced in the late 1630s.]

A. Anderson, *Charles I* (Longman, 1998), p 49.

H2: The emergence of sects

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE I**After the Civil War**

Out of the bewildering shambles of English religion in the 1640s, Cromwell forged a

...

official apparatus was dismantled in the Civil War.

M. Goldie, 'The Search for Religious Liberty 1640–1690' in J. Morrill (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Tudor & Stuart Britain* (Oxford University Press, 1996), p 297.

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SOURCE J**J1: The Declaration of Breda**

And because the passion and uncharitableness of the times have produced several opinions ...
indulgence.

Extract from the Declaration of Breda 1660, quoted in D. Sharp, *England in Crisis 1640–60* (Heinemann, 2000), p 184.

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J2: Farewell Sermons 1663

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[Last sermons of ministers who felt they could not conform to the new Act of Uniformity, which required agreement with all the Articles. As a result, many were deprived of their livings.]

D. Murphy et al., *Britain 1558–1669* (Collins, 2002), p 322.

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 your own knowledge, in which you analyse and evaluate the impact of colonisation and Pākehā settlement on Māori, and Māori responses in the nineteenth century.

KEY IDEA

In the past, many historians believed that the arrival of Europeans had an extremely negative impact on Māori culture and identity in the nineteenth century. They argued that due to the arrival of new diseases and weapons, military defeat in the 1860s, and continual land loss thereafter, Māori suffered dislocation and cultural collapse. This view is now discredited. In many areas Māori remained dominant; they were major actors on the nineteenth-century stage and made decisions for themselves.

You are to use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least EIGHT of the sources** provided on pages 13–23. (**Note:** each letter represents one source, for example D1 and D2 are ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- respond to the view expressed in the key idea, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the impact of colonisation and Pākehā settlement on Māori, and Māori responses in the nineteenth century
- 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, a series of 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

Māori land loss in the North Island 1860–1910

■ Land in Māori ownership

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE B**Waitangi Tribunal – recording the loss of mana**

Claim after claim, report after report, history after history catalogues in great detail the

...

thus record loss of mana.

A. Sharp, 'Recent Juridical and Constitutional Histories of Māori' in A. Sharp & P. McHugh (eds.), *Histories, Power and Loss* (Bridget Williams Books, 2001), p 43.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE C**Ngāti Apa – A Case Study**

In 1849 the Crown purchased nearly a quarter of a million acres (about 100,000 hectares)

...

Ngāti Apa families were left virtually landless.

G. Huwiler, 'Ngāti Apa', Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, 2005. URL: <http://www.teara.govt.nz/NewZealanders/MaoriNewZealanders/NgatiApa/3/en>

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE D**D1: Māori Lifeways**

Generally in the nineteenth century, Māori settlements continued to be built around family

...

Whatiwhatihoe, had doors at the side sheltered by verandas.

M. King, *The Penguin History of New Zealand* (Penguin Books, 2003), pp 241–243.

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D2: King Tawhiao's Wharepuni – Te Kuiti

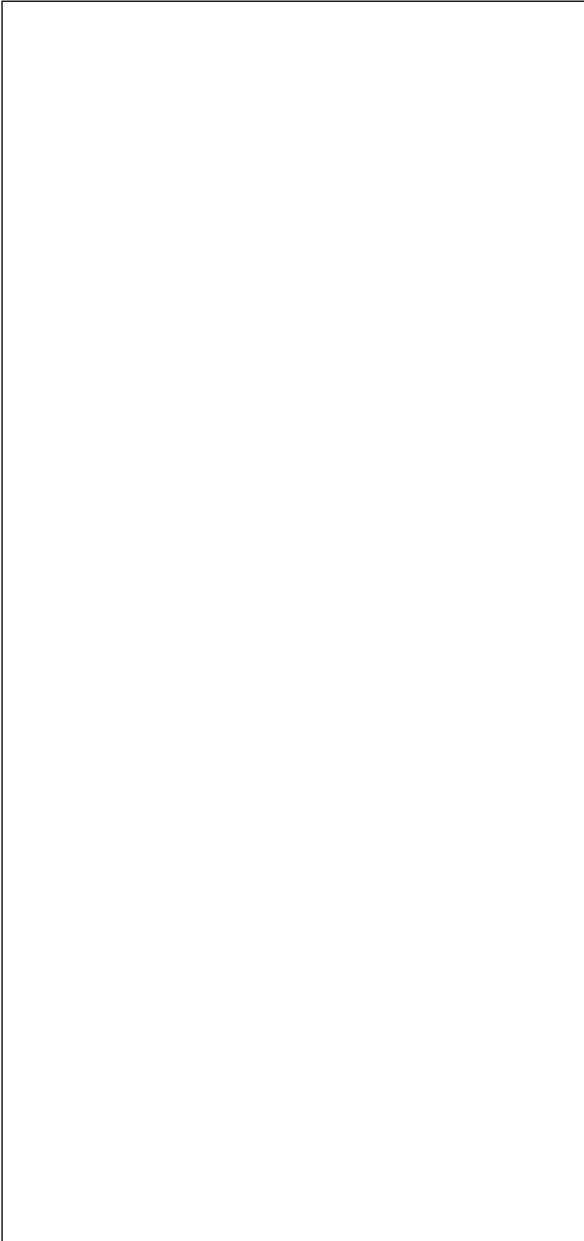
For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

This photograph was entitled by the photographer, Alfred Burton, 'King Tawhiao's

...

pay 2/6d to enter the house. *National Museum of New Zealand*

J. Binney, 'The Native Land Court and the Māori Communities 1865–1890' in J. Binney, J. Bassett, and E. Olssen, *The People and the Land – Te Tangata me Te Whenua – An Illustrated History of New Zealand 1820–1920* (Allen and Unwin, 1990), p 155.

SOURCE E**Whakapakoko – Madonna and Child Carving, Auckland Museum**

Waka: Te Arawa

...

presented to the Museum.

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be reproduced here.*

Te Kakano – Pacific Resource Centre, Auckland Museum, URL: <http://tekakano.aucklandmuseum.com/objectdetail.asp?database=maori&objectid=86>

SOURCE F**'Dual agency' in Hauraki**

The emphasis on (bilateral) 'outcomes' rather than (unilateral) 'impacts' leads to a 'dual

...

Māori were still influenced by their decisions and by continuities in their culture.

P. Monin, *This Is My Place – Hauraki Contested 1769–1875* (Bridget Williams Books, 2001), pp 3–4.

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SOURCE G**The 'myth' of fatal impact in the pre-Treaty period**

There is a danger of reversing the pendulum here; leaving the impression that European

...

New Zealand in 1840.

J. Belich, *Making Peoples – A History of the New Zealanders from Polynesian Settlement to the End of the Nineteenth Century* (Penguin Press, 1996), p 178.

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SOURCE H**Māori flourmills and ships in the mid-nineteenth century**

Although it is widely recognised that Māori invested heavily in flourmills and trading

...

usual circumstance under either system.

H. Petrie, 'Bitter Recollections? – Thomas Chapman and Benjamin Ashwell on Māori Flourmills and Ships in the Mid-Nineteenth Century', *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 39, no. 1, 2005, pp 1–2.

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SOURCE I**Kīngitanga**

Te Wherowhero was installed as the Māori king at Ngaruawahia in April 1858, and he

...

Waikato. The kingdom of Potatau was in grave danger.

R. Walker, *Ka Whawhai Tonu Matou – Struggle Without End* (Penguin, 1990), pp 112–113.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

SOURCE J**J1: Parihaka**

Throughout the west coast, tribal communities, most of which were becoming smaller

...

assembled people were arrested or dispersed.

D. Keenan, 'Te Whiti-o-Rongomai III, Erueti ?-1907', *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, updated 7 July 2005, URL: <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/>

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

J2: Parihaka

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

'Parihaka Pa, Taranaki, 5 November 1881', from J. Binney, 'The Native Land Court and the Māori Communities 1865-1890' in J. Binney, J. Bassett, and E. Olssen, *The People and the Land – Te Tangata me Te Whenua – An Illustrated History of New Zealand 1820-1920* (Allen and Unwin, 1990), p 147.