

93403Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2008 History

2.00 pm Tuesday 2 December 2008

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 48

QUESTION BOOKLET

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

EITHER: Topic One: England 1558–1667 (pages 2–16)

OR: Topic Two: New Zealand in the Nineteenth Century (pages 18–33)

For copyright reasons, some of the resources in this booklet cannot be reproduced here.

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 a historical question/context. |

Each skill will be assigned a mark out of 8.

You have three hours to complete this examination.

EITHER: TOPIC ONE: ENGLAND 1558–1667

TASK

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal arising from study of the following sources and your own knowledge. **In your article, you must analyse and evaluate the extent to which the patriarchal ideal remained a constant factor governing society in early modern England 1558–1667.**

KEY IDEA

It is clear that in early modern England there was social and political acceptance of a hierarchical, prescribed order of society, which was mirrored within the patriarchal structure of the family. Patriarchy can be defined as the political, economic and social dominance of men over women and children. However, there is historical debate as to the extent to which the patriarchal ideal dominated all spheres of family life and remained a constant factor governing familial relationships from 1558 to 1667. It is also contentious how much social, economic and political upheaval over the period brought about changes to the nature of relationships within the early modern family.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 3–16. (Note: each letter represents ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- **respond to the statement in the task, which is explained in the key idea**, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the extent to which the patriarchal ideal remained a constant factor governing society in early modern England from 1558–1667
- 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. The article 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

A1: Patriarchy

Patriarchal maxims defined clear lines of authority within the early modern English family.

...

Some authors believed that they could if it was necessary to achieve adherence to male rule.

Alison Wall, *Power and Protest in England 1525–1640* (London: Arnold, 2000), pp 81–82.

A2: A Published Wedding Sermon

First preached as a wedding sermon, and subsequently published. William Whately, the vicar of Banbury, claims that his book will be a great help for those in marriage "which now find it to be a little hell".

27. Now proceed we to the woman's duty, ... And thus their life will be but a battle and a trying of masteries. A woeful living.

William Whately, *A Bride Bush* (Text from the first edition, 1617), pp 36ff, cited in Kate Aughterson (ed), *Renaissance Woman: A Sourcebook. Constructions of Femininity in England* (London: Routledge, 1995), p 31.

SOURCE B

The Great Picture



LADY ANNE CLIFFORD
aged 15
Samuel Daniel (tutor)
Mrs Anne Taylour (governess)

SIR ROBERT CLIFFORD (brother)
FRANCIS LORD CLIFFORD (brother)
LADY MARGARET RUSSELL, Countess of Cumberland (mother)
GEORGE CLIFFORD, Earl of Cumberland (father)
Lady Francis Clifford, Baroness Wharton (aunt)
Lady Margaret Clifford, Countess of Derby (aunt)
Lady Anne Russell, Countess of Warwick (aunt)
Lady Elizabeth Russell, Countess of Bath (aunt)

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD
aged 56
Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset (1st husband)
Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (2nd husband)

The Great Picture was commissioned by Lady Anne Clifford (1590–1676) in 1646 and shows her at the ages of 15 and 56 in left-hand and right-hand panels with her parents and brothers in the centre of the triptych (a portrait painted in three parts). On the wall behind the 15-year-old Anne are the portraits of her tutor and her governess, and her treasured library; next to her is the lute upon which she played.

Lady Anne recorded in her diary her efforts to secure the inherited property she believed was rightfully hers. Her struggle against her uncle, her first husband and even King James I lasted years in the early seventeenth century. She was ultimately unsuccessful, but in her diary she reflects on her marriages and her defiance as a young woman. “Many did condemn me for standing out so in this business,” she wrote.

The Great Picture, triptych of the Clifford Family, Abbot Hall Art Gallery.
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/e/ea/Clifford_Family.jpg

SOURCE C**A Conduct Book**

William Gouge wrote one of the most well-known conduct books on marriage and family, Of Domesticall Duties, which was first published in 1622.

“The husband is as a Priest unto his wife ... He is the highest in the family, and hath authority over all and the charge of all is committed to his charge; hee [he] is as a king in his own house.”

Cited in Barry Coward, *Social Change and Continuity in Early Modern England 1550–1750*, (New York: Longman, 1988), p 109.

In 1634 Gouge wrote a revised edition, answering concerns of his parishioners about the duties of wives.

“Other exceptions were made against some other particular duties of wives.

...

his wife can have no just cause to complain of her subjection.”

Cited in Kate Aughterson (ed), *Renaissance Woman: A Sourcebook. Constructions of Femininity in England* (London: Routledge, 1995), pp 149–150.

SOURCE D**Family Characteristics**

About all that can be said with confidence on the matter of emotional relations

...

therefore more likely to interfere with their freedom from a very early age ...

Lawrence Stone, *The Family, Sex and Marriage in England 1500–1800* (London: Penguin Books, 1988), pp 88, 145–146.

SOURCE E**E1: The Quality of Marital Relationships**

Male authority, tempered by the mutual duties of Christian marriage, seems a clear enough guide to the roles of man and wife within marriage in this period.

...

Most people established their roles within marriage somewhere between the two, with the emphasis, for the most part, on the latter.

Keith Wrightson, *English Society 1580–1680* (London: Routledge, 1982), pp 92–93, 103–104.

SOURCE E (continued)**E2: The Quality of Marital Relationships**

For many, marriage was unhappy.

...

and less different from marriage today, than might at first sight appear.

Ralph A. Houlbrooke, *The English Family 1450–1700* (New York: Longman, 1988), p 119.

SOURCE F**The Labour of Women in the Governed Class**

The text reads:

This hurtless beast with meeke moode yelds his woll
And skin to cloth our naked clotte of claye
He gives his flesh to feede our bellies full
Nought for him selfe he bringe but for our staye.

Sara Mendelson and Patricia Crawford, *Women in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998), p 306.

SOURCE G**The Labour of Women in the Governing Class****G1: The Diary of Margaret, Lady Hoby, East Yorkshire,
extends from August 1599 to August 1605**

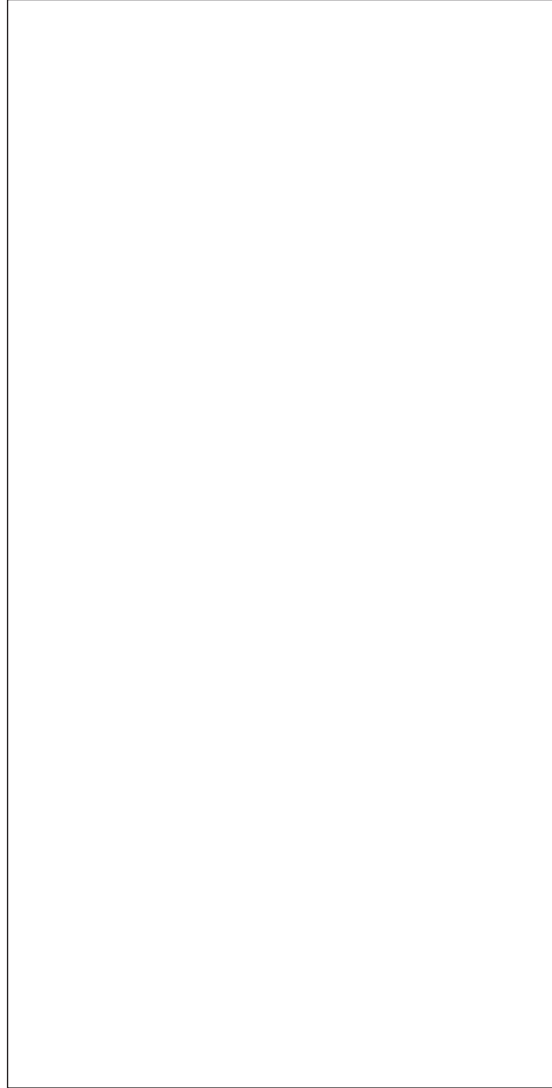
[Each day the diary started with a record of her] spiritual experiences and noting down her religious exercises ...

... She also received and dined innumerable visitors.

Cited in Michael A. R. Graves, *Understanding Historical Sources: Tudor-Stuart England 1558–1667* (Auckland: Elizabethan Promotions, 2007), p 18.

SOURCE G (continued)**G2: Title Page of *The Accomplisht Ladys Delight* (1675)**

This shows women in the middling and elite orders carrying out a number of tasks within the home, such as brewing, baking and the practice of medicine.



Cited in Sara Mendelson and Patricia Crawford, *Women in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998), p 304.

SOURCE H

H1: The Enforcement of Gender Roles

The woodcut shows a series of scenes: a husband who has been cuckolded and is being carried on a staff through the village, and the woman who is being dumped on a dungheap.



John Morrill, *The Oxford Illustrated History of Tudor & Stuart Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), p 199.

H2: Norwich Mayor's Court Book 1628–29

[*fol. 207r, 17 August 1628*]

Margaret Crookebill ...

[*fol. 228v, 31 January 1628/9*]

Alice the wife of Thomas Browne ...

[*fol. 245r, 13 June 1629*]

Priscilla Moore ...

¹ Raylyngs *utter abusive language; complain persistently and abusively, rant*

² Compleint *complaint*

³ xx s *20 s(hillings)*

⁴ xxtie *twenty (or twentie)*

⁵ ix s *9 s(hilling)*

⁶ skoulding *chiefly describing a woman behaving as a scold; quarrelling noisily; grumbling or complaining at someone; using violent or vituperative language*

⁷ brawlynge *quarrelling or fighting noisily; wrangling*

From the Norwich Mayor's Court Book 1624–34, written by the Clerk of the court in 1628–29. Norfolk History Online. <http://www.webarchive.org.uk/pan/12032/20051206/virtualnorfolk.uea.ac.uk/sheme/everyday/gendersexuality/miscreantwomen.html>

SOURCE I**Tables of Statistics from the Case Notes of Richard Napier**

Richard Napier was the minister and rector of Great Linford in Buckinghamshire, who was also an astrological physician from 1597–1634. His comprehensive casebook reveals clients from all social groups who came to him anxious and in turmoil over family issues.

Information in the tables below is extracted from data for 767 patients: 263 male, 503 female, and one unknown.

Table A: The Four Most Common Categories of Stress Reported by Napier's Patients**Table B: The Stresses of Courtship**

Tables cited in James Froom, *Distant Images: The Early Modern English Family 1558–1660s. A Teachers' Guide* (Auckland: Elizabethan Promotions, 1998), pp 23–25; taken from Michael MacDonald, *Mystical Bedlam: Madness, Anxiety and Healing in Seventeenth-Century England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981).

SOURCE J**Leveller Women's Petition 1649**

... since we are assured of our creation in the image of God,

...

it being a usual thing with God by weak means to work mighty effects ...

¹ sottish *foolish*

² sensible *aware*

Cited in Barry Coward and Chris Durston, *The English Revolution* (London: John Murray, 2002), pp 132–133.

SOURCE K**Women and Published Works****Frequency distribution of first editions and all editions of women's works
published by half-decades**

About 231 named women wrote most of the 653 first editions. Of these, 22 women account for nearly half of the total number, while the majority of women had only one or two publications to their name. Noble or gentry women published out of proportion to their numbers in the society.

Graph taken from the figures in Patricia Crawford, 'Women's published writings 1600–1700' in Mary Prior (ed), *Women in English Society 1500–1800* (London: Routledge, 1996), p 265.

SOURCE L**A Different Viewpoint**

In the long term, historians have attributed changes in women's social position to various intellectual developments,

...

women could choose to inhabit a female culture of rich and complex meaning.

Sara Mendelson and Patricia Crawford, *Women in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998), pp 254–255.

This page has been deliberately left blank.

OR: TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

TASK

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal arising from study of the following sources and your own knowledge. **In your article, you must analyse and evaluate the extent to which the enfranchisement of New Zealand women by the end of the nineteenth century demonstrates that New Zealand was an exemplary paradise.**

KEY IDEA

The enfranchisement of New Zealand women in 1893 was an event of international significance. It became a reference point for other countries. *The South Australian Advertiser* claimed that “New Zealand is just now the most interesting part of the planet ... a series of experiments is being carried out that cannot fail to be highly instructive ... progress is swift enough to take away the breath of people who are accustomed to go slowly.” William Pember Reeves, a cabinet minister from 1891 to 1896 in the Liberal Government, argued that legislation such as the enfranchisement of women conveyed the message that colonists’ aspirations of social, political and economic emancipation in New Zealand had been attained. However, there is historical debate as to how progressive the enfranchisement of women was and the extent to which New Zealand was the exemplary paradise that Reeves suggests it was.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 19–33. (Note: each letter represents ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- **respond to the statement in the task, which is explained in the key idea**, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the extent to which the enfranchisement of New Zealand women by the end of the nineteenth century demonstrates that New Zealand was an exemplary paradise
- 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. The article 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

The Married Women's Property Protection Act, 1860

An Act to Protect the Property of Married Women [28th September, 1860]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Property acquired by Married Women deserted by their husbands. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

- I. The Short Title of this Act shall be, the "Married Women's Property Protection Act, 1860."
- II. A Wife deserted by her husband may at any time after such desertion apply to a Resident Magistrate or to Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, ... to restore the specific property, and also to pay a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized or held after such notice as aforesaid.

*Cited in Bronwyn Dalley and Yvonne Robertson, 'Unsexed Women', *The Nineteenth Century Women's Movement and the Background to it in New Zealand* (Dunedin: University of Otago, 1994), Reading 6, p 1.*

SOURCE B**Race and Gender Inequalities**

The main inequalities in late nineteenth-century society were based on race and gender.

...

They also had their own private clubs. But there were also working men's clubs.

E.Olssen, 'Towards the Ideal Society' in J. Binney, J. Bassett, E. Olssen (eds), *The People and the Land: An Illustrated History of New Zealand 1820–1920* (Wellington: Allen & Unwin, 1990), pp 236–238.

SOURCE C

Māori Women Activists

Minister of Lands: “But, my good woman, if we don’t buy your husband’s lands how will you Live?”

The New Woman: “that’s our affair.”

The notice behind the bar reads:

“A great Māori meeting [of Te Kotahitanga women] was recently held at Te Aute. Miss Makere Mihi [Waoatu] occupied the chair. They found, she said, that all their lands were drifting from them to the Government servants, or to the people the Government chose to put upon the lands. The men endeavoured for a long time to do something, and now the women had formed themselves into a committee and were going to see what they could do in the matter. If they did not succeed they would find themselves like the shags which sat on the sand banks and were fed by the winds. The following resolutions were carried: (1) That we have nothing further to do with the Native Land Court. (2) That we cease selling land.”

Cited in Ministry of Women’s Affairs, *Harpies and Heroines: A Cartoon History of Women’s Changing Roles* (Wellington: New Zealand Cartoon Archive, Alexander Turnbull Library, 2003), p 47.

SOURCE D**D1: A Feminist Historian's Viewpoint**

The other major question raised by the grant of votes to women in 1893 is why it happened relatively early.

...

Basically, the Act passed because the traditional status of women in society had been radically altered in New Zealand over the preceding decades, so paving the way to political emancipation.

Patricia Grimshaw, *Women's Suffrage in New Zealand* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1972), pp 116, 118.

SOURCE D (continued)**D2: The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)**

WCTU figures for the petitions of 1891 and 1892

1891 (a)

1892 (b)

(a) *NZWCTU Minutes*, 1892, p 16.

(b) *Prohibitionist*, 13 August 1892, p 3.

Patricia Grimshaw, *Women's Suffrage in New Zealand* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1972), p 49.

SOURCE E**Poverty and Charitable Aid**

The distinction between the 'deserving' and the 'undeserving' poor

...

recipients of charitable aid, but others had spouses who were ill, unemployed, imprisoned or in psychiatric hospitals.

M. Tennant, 'Brazen-faced Beggars of the Female Sex: Women and the Charitable Aid System, 1880–1920' in B. Brookes, C. Macdonald, M. Tennant (eds), *Women in History: Essays on European Women in New Zealand* (Sydney: Allen & Unwin Australia Ltd, 1987), pp 36–38.

SOURCE F**Mary Muller's 1869 Suffrage Pamphlet**

Mary Muller wrote under the pen-name of 'Femina' for the Nelson Examiner. Her husband was opposed to women's suffrage and knew nothing of her writing. Her ideas on property rights were influential. In 1869 she issued a pamphlet, An Appeal to the Men of New Zealand, which was much discussed and often reprinted in New Zealand.

"We ask you, our rulers; to disembarass yourselves of those tenets of Government built up during ages upon a system of credulous trust in those principles which guided our ancestors

...

It is weakened and famished by disuse, and only a close observer can detect the latent force, the unspent energy lying dormant in many seemingly ordinary characters."

A. McLeod, 'Feminists' in S. Ofner (ed), *New Zealand Women in the Nineteenth Century*, (Auckland: Macmillan Company of New Zealand Ltd, 1993), pp 101–102.

SOURCE G**G1: The Gender Imbalance**

Jock Phillips' influential account of New Zealand's masculine culture was based on what he termed 'truth by numbers',

...

first recipients being 'old timers' reaching the end of their lives without the support of their families).

C. Macdonald 'Too Many Men and Too Few Women; Gender's "Fatal Impact" in Nineteenth-Century Colonies', in C. Daley & D. Montgomerie (eds), *The Gendered Kiwi* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1999), p 18.

SOURCE G (continued)**G2: Men outside a hotel in Hokitika in the 1860s**

Tait Brothers, fl 1864–1867 (Firm): Hokitika street scene, 1867. Reference number: PA2-1765. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

SOURCE H**H1: The Colonial Helpmeet**

In 1839, just before the first large group of settlers left England for New Zealand,

...

but consolidated and reconfirmed their vital interest and mission in life – their role as homemakers and guardians of moral health and welfare.

R. Dalziel, 'The Colonial Helpmeet' in *The New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 2, no. 2, 1977, pp 112–113.

SOURCE H (continued)**H2: Grace Hirst**

The Hirsts first built Egmont House in New Plymouth.

...

She died at New Plymouth on 8 September 1901.

R. Dalziel, *Grace Hirst 1805–1901: Businesswoman, farmer, nurse, midwife*, <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/>

SOURCE I

**Liberal & Labour Federation of NZ, 1899 Leaflet
'Whom Should I Support?'**

The text reads:

On the 5th December, 1890, a Party was placed in power under the Leadership of the Hon. John Ballance, and continued on and after 1st May 1893 under the Leadership of the Hon R. J. Seddon. This Party has succeeded in placing on the Statute Book many useful measures of Reform. Here are a few of them:

To Prevent Payment of Wages in Goods, or otherwise than in money.

To Repeal the Property Tax and put in its place a Land and Income Tax.

To Introduce Lease in Perpetuity.

To Extend the Franchise to Females.

To Prevent the Financial Crisis which would have followed the collapse of the Bank of New Zealand.

To Settle Trade Disputes by Conciliation and Arbitration.

To Relieve Settlers burdened by high charges of interest by the Advances to Settlers' Act.

To purchase Private Lands for purposes of Settlement.

To Benefit Shopkeepers and their Assistants by the Half-Holiday Act, and by Limiting Hawking.

To Recognise the Rights of Householders by the Municipal Franchise Reform Act.

To Succour the Aged by the Old Age Pensions Act.

To Protect the Public against untrue Prospectuses, wild-cat and one-man Company Promoters, and Fraudulent Bankruptcies.

To Protect Children and Young Persons in Factories from unhealthy and dangerous surroundings, and from overlong hours.

To Protect Infant Life.

To Stop the Consumption of Diseased Milk, Meat, and other Foods.

To Encourage Mining, Protect the Health and Lives of the Miners, and provide an Accident Fund.

To Exempt Improvements from Rates.

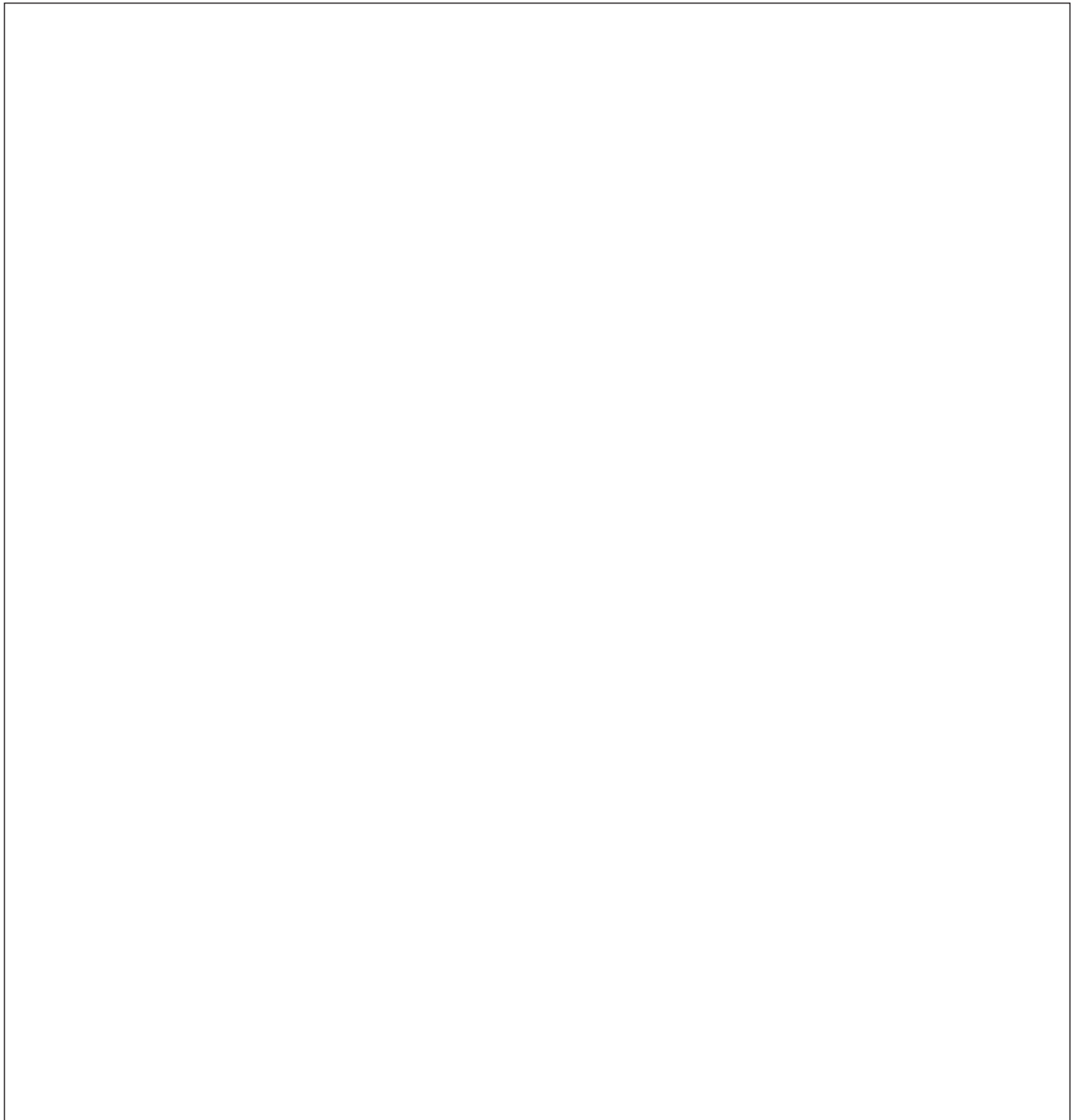
Factory Legislation to Stop Sweating.

And many more.

DO YOU WISH THESE MEASURES TO BE REPEALED or Defeated by Bad Administration?

ARE THERE NO MORE REFORMS WANTED, or have we reached Perfection in Legislation?

(Copies of this Leaflet may be obtained from the Head Office, Wellington, price 6d. per 100, post free)

SOURCE J**The Suffrage Bill Succeeds?**

New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Journal: The Summit At Last. [Engraving by an unknown artist, 1894] Reference number: PUBL-0126-1894-01, 1 b&w art print(s). Wood engraving, on page of newspaper. Part of New Zealand Graphic & Ladies Journal (PUBL-0163), Drawings and Prints Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

SOURCE K**A Woman's Lot?****K1: Apprehensions of Women under the Contagious Diseases Act 1869**

Annual Reports of the Armed Constabulary and of the Police Force, AJHR

C. Macdonald 'The "Social Evil"' in B. Brookes, C. Macdonald, M. Tennant (eds), *Women in History: Essays on European Women in New Zealand* (Sydney: Allen & Unwin Australia Ltd, 1987), p 23.

K2: The Sweating Commission

ELLEN WILSON EXAMINED

I am a shirt finisher, and work at _____. Things are very different from what they were twelve months since, when the agitation commenced.

...

eight hours a day, whereas before it took me fourteen hours to make 1s.10 and a half d.

Cited in *Pioneer Women* (Auckland: The Bush Press Ltd, 1993), pp 114–116.

SOURCE L**Women vote at their first election, Tahakopa 1893**

Women vote at their first election, Tahakopa, 1893. Reference number: PA1-o-550-34-1. 1 b&w original photographic print(s). Silver gelatin print 11.2 × 15.2 cm, on album page 24.2 × 17.5 cm. Horizontal image. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.