



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

HISTORY

Level 3

90656R Analyse and evaluate evidence in historical sources.

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions in History Level 3 90656.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Source A

Chinese Immigrants and the Poll Tax

Chinese immigrants were particularly unwelcome. Nineteenth century society did not, in general, celebrate diversity. Anglo-Saxon nationalists held firm convictions about the superiority of Europeans, and especially British civilisation. Contact with and eventual assimilation into that civilisation were regarded as valuable benefits conferred upon Maori by British settlers. Restrictions upon Chinese immigration were first imposed in 1881 when a poll tax of £10 per immigrant was levied. These measures were justified by the expressed need to protect New Zealand's European identity.

[Judith Bassett, in Binney, J., Bassett, J., Olssen, E., *The People and the Land: Te Tangata Me Te Whenau, An Illustrated History of New Zealand 1820 – 1920*, (Bridget Williams Books, Wellington, 1990), p.189]

The prevailing attitude in 1871 was that:

All classes agree that the Chinese are eating up the inheritance that we should leave for our race in the future.

[*Lake Wakatipu Mail*, 17 May, 1871. In Murphy, N., *The Poll Tax*, (New Zealand Chinese Association, Wellington, 1994), p.11]

New Zealand social and political institutions were based on the belief that:

...a great destiny lies before them. If they allow themselves to be in any degree embarrassed by foreign races, or if a mixed breed of an inferior degree of civilisation is allowed to spring up here, not only the welfare of other races who surround them will be imperilled, but their own future will be greatly endangered.

[George Grey, *AJHR*, 1879, D.3. – Session 1. In Murphy, N., *The Poll Tax*, (New Zealand Chinese Association, Wellington, 1994), p.11]

Source B

Census results of European, Maori and Mixed Race Population, 1874 – 1901

Census Year	European	Maori ¹	‘Half-castes living as Europeans’	‘Half-castes living as Maori’
1874	341 860	45 470	1 860	n.d. ¹
1878	432 519	43 595	1 947	n.d.
1881	500 910	44 097	2 044	n.d.
1886	589 386	41 969	1 958	2 254
1891	634 068	41 993	2 184	2 681
1896	714 162	39 854	2 259	3 503
1901	787 657	43 143	2 407	3 133

Source: Census (1926) v.14, Tables I and II.

1. Totals include ‘half-castes living as Maori’, but not ‘half-castes living as Europeans’ who are included in the European totals.
2. n.d. = no data

Source C

Sir George Grey as described by William Morgan, settler and journalist, 1863:

“Sir George Grey – whose policy was to work wonders, whose very name was to have a mighty influence, of whom it was said that he would be as good as ten thousand men in New Zealand – is rapidly losing what popularity he might have possessed, and it is seriously thought that a public meeting ought to be held in Auckland, and from that meeting a petition sent home, praying that Governor Grey may be removed ... Whatever the policy of Governor Grey may be, it is at all events a very silent policy. It is not known what he intends to do ... Such being the state of things, of course the country is suffering. The natives are neglecting cultivation, the settlers are very unsettled, business and every other thing is more or less affected ... we cannot expect the people will come to a country where their prospects may be blighted, their security disturbed, and their peace ruffled by a lot of uncivilised Maoris.”

[Nona Morris (ed.), *The Journal of William Morgan*,
Libraries Department, Auckland City Council, 1963, pp.39 – 41]

Sir George Grey as described by Keith Sinclair, 1957

“George Grey was one of the most distinguished men ever to live in New Zealand. To those who have studied it, his conduct is a never-failing source of astonishment. Such a mixture of greatness and pettiness, breadth of intellect and dishonesty, is rarely met with ... He was a man of the widest interests ... In later life he was one of the finest orators ... ever to speak to New Zealand audiences. An army officer of rare courage, he was quick of decision, effective in leadership though too masterful often to achieve good relations with his immediate assistants. One of the most famous and successful colonial governors of his day, a man of intellectual distinction, he was often guilty, in his personal relations of gross deceit. No one can question the strength of his idealism, or doubt his genuine enthusiasm for the cause of the native and the small farmer. But, above all, he liked having his own way.”

[Keith Sinclair, *The Origins of the Maori Wars*,
Auckland University Press, 1974, pp.33-34]

Source D

The Bombardment of Pomare's Pa



Picture Reference: A-079-032, Alexander Turnbull Library
Artist: John Williams

(Source: DBNZ site www.dbnz.govt.nz/dbnz accessed December, 2002)

Source E

Emigration to New Zealand



Punch, (London) 1848. Alexander Turnbull Library Ref No. PUBL-0043

Land Selling

The debt cycle and the Land Court created a vortex into which much Maori land was sucked in the 1870s and 1880s. Especially where ruthless Pakeha co-operated with selfish Maori, land was lost through moral if not legal fraud. 'Very often, when the land was sold, the majority of the owners knew nothing about it' [Sinclair, K *Kinds of Peace*]. Between 1861 and 1891, Maori land in the North Island halved from 22 million to 11 million acres, or from about 80% to 40%. Less than a sixth of this land was lost to confiscation, the rest to sale...Much of the remaining Maori land in 1890 was not suitable for agriculture, and 2.5 million acres of it was leased to Pakeha. In the 1890s the new Liberal government undertook a fresh spasm of land buying, which netted 2.3 million acres for £562 000, in addition to 400 000 acres acquired by private buyers. Land buying slowed greatly in the 1900s, but by 1911 Maori held on to 7 million acres of land, a quarter of the North Island.

Belich, J *Making Peoples: A History of the New Zealanders From Polynesian Settlement to the End of the Nineteenth Century*, Penguin Books New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand p.259

Hine-i-paketia

Hine-i-paketia, of Ngati Kahungunu and Ngati Te Whatu-i-Apiti, was born around the beginning of the nineteenth century and was a significant leader in the Hawke's Bay area. In 1850 she outlined her reasons for selling 300 000 acres known as the Waipukurau block at a tribal meeting. She was determined to sell this land as she perceived it to be useless as the birds and other game had been destroyed by introduced predators. She wanted Europeans to settle the land so that her people could trade for goods. The land was eventually sold for £4 800, despite the chiefs asking £20 000.

Hine-i-paketia continued to sell her land and shared in the sale of hundreds of thousands of acres, these extended from Hawke's Bay to the Northern Wairarapa.

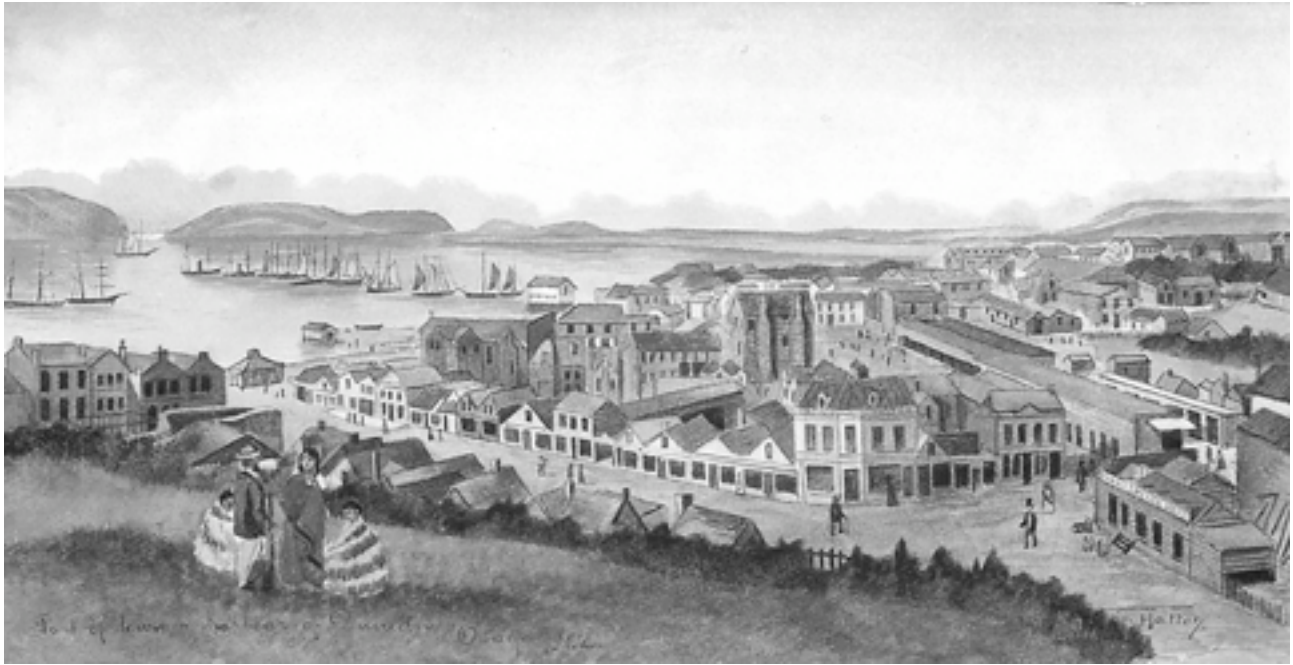
Some of these sales were agreed to after discussions with the legitimate claimants, but in others she plotted with her cousins, Te Haupuka and Hori Niania Te Aroatua, to sell the land clandestinely. Niania often negotiated these sales secretly, the money from them was squandered and major claimants left in ignorance of the sale. These sales included blocks of land at Tautane and Ruataniwha.

Despite later hostility Hine-i-paketia remained committed to land-selling and her name continued to feature in Native Land Court dealings after 1865.

Ballara, A *Hine-i-paketia*, in *A People's History: Illustrated Biographies from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Volume One, 1769 – 1869*, Wellington, New Zealand, pp 104- 105

Source G

Desirable Dunedin



Watercolour by WS Hatton fl 1850–1870: Part of town and harbour of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand (1861?), Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Source H

...It was about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the occupants of the house were busy at work ... These toilers were young and should have been strong girls but work that was almost incessant was telling upon them. The listless, dazed appearance that comes from drudging at monotonous work when one's faculties are jaded was unmistakably present, and ... these girls [were] laying themselves up for ill-health and consequent unhappiness...for conditions calculated to ruin health were present, and that they were taking effect was but too apparent. In answer to inquires the following statements were made:-

For finishing trousers we are getting 7d for the third class goods and 9d for the best, and we do them right through – pockets and everything – all but the machining... By working all through the day and bringing some home at night we can do five or six pairs; but that means working till 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

You say we cannot do that day after day; but we have to, and we do – that is when we can get the work. For three months out of the year the work is very slack ...The night work is the killing part of it ... Without bringing work home at night we could not make more than 14s a week; work as hard as we could. An ordinary hand would make 9s or 10s and some would not do that. We are obliged to work at night to make anything out of it. We have no plans for doing anything to help ourselves. All we have said is that we would not mind if we could earn more, so that we would not have to bring work home.

The girls in the factory are over 15 – that is, they all say they are – but some of them are very small for that age, and one is inclined to believe that they not 15. In some factories there are girls that are smaller than any in our factory at work.

Source: *Otago Daily Times*, 22 January, 1889 p.