

90656R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



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

Level 3 History, 2005

90656 Analyse and evaluate evidence in historical sources

Credits: Five

9.30 am Tuesday 22 November 2005

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 90656.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–13 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

SOURCE A

Two Newspaper Editorials from 6 December 1890

The Lyttelton Times

The battle has been fought and won. Notwithstanding the fact that the Conservative Government have had the prestige and influence attaching to the occupancy to the Treasury Benches in their favour; notwithstanding that they manipulated and delayed the elections in the hope that they and their capitalists friends would be able to consolidate and strengthen their supposed power over the majority of the voters in the Colony - the people have proved true to Liberal principles, and have by a substantial majority declared against Sir Harry Atkinson and his policy and party.

The Lyttelton Times, 6 December 1890, p 4.

D. McIntyre and W. Gardner, *Speeches and Documents on New Zealand History* (Oxford University Press, 1971), p 204.

The Poverty Bay Herald

All the returns are now to hand, and the general result does not give a decided victory to to either party. The Government appear to be in a majority of two, and it is a question whether Ministers will resign or not before the assembling of Parliament... @@

The Opposition will no doubt now clamour for the resignation of the government, but so long as the latter have a majority at all, there is no reason why they should hand the reigns of power over to Mr Ballance and his followers...@@

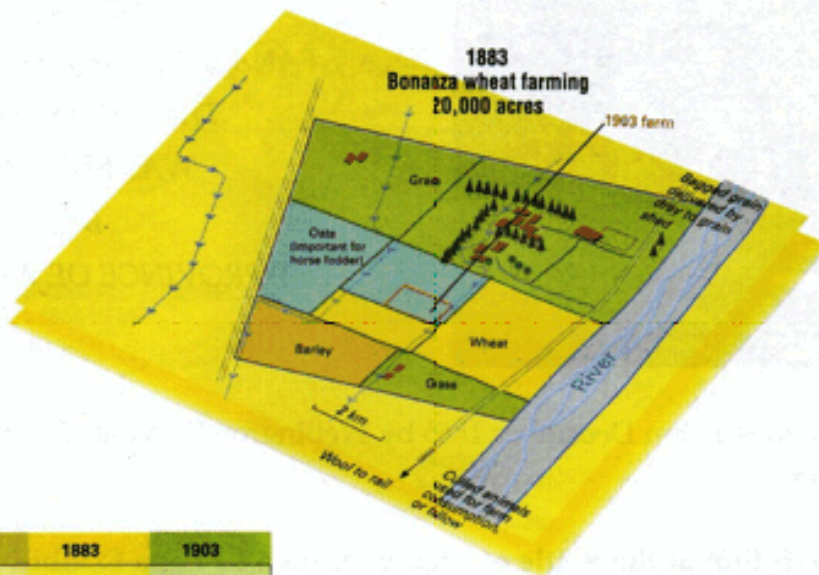
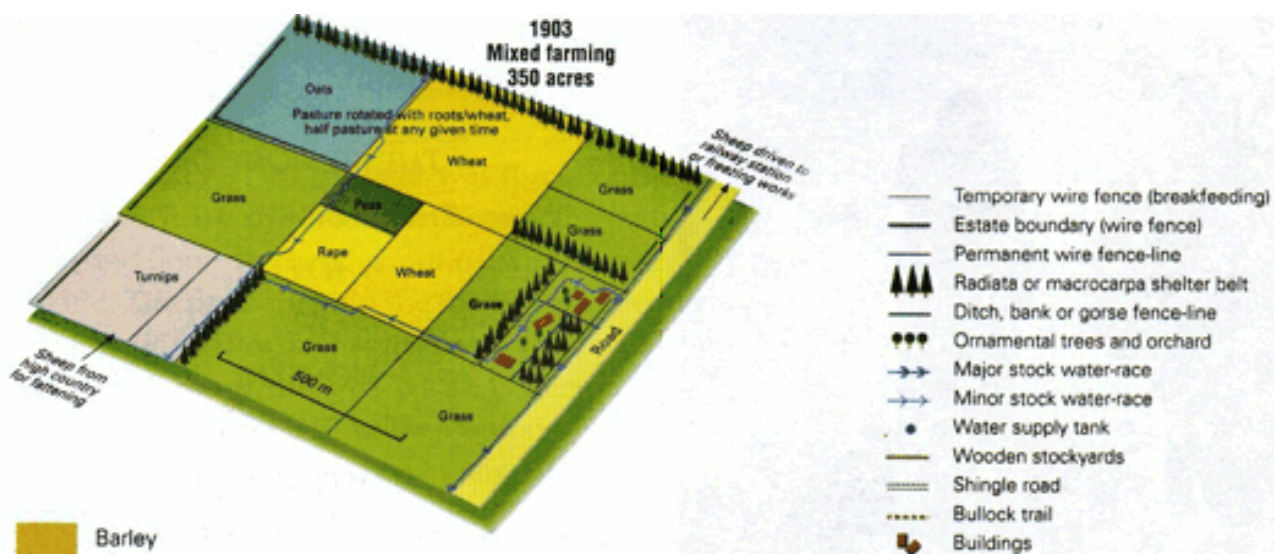
The newly elected Opposition is by no means a compact body, and most likely if Mr Ballance attempted to form a Ministry there would be a number of seceders. To say the least, the outlook is not reassuring as to having a fairly strong Government in office.

The Poverty Bay Herald, 6 December 1890, p 2.

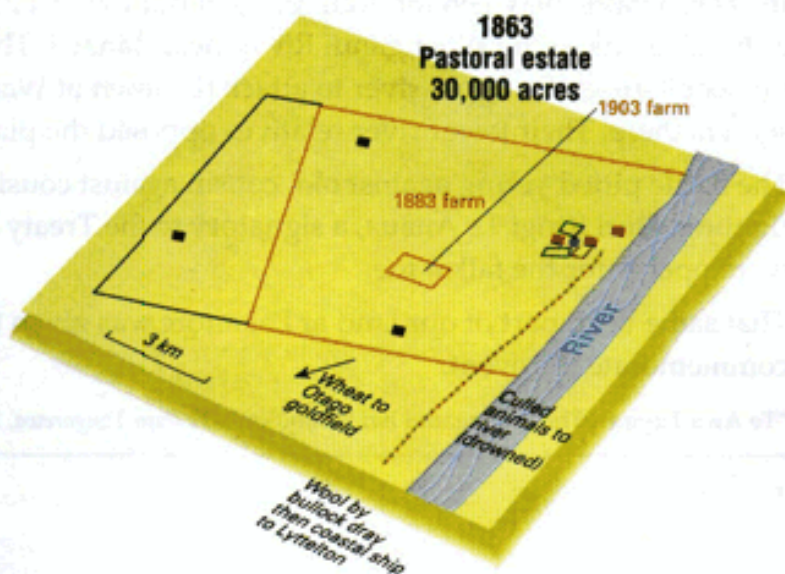
<http://www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

SOURCE B

Wheat Farming in Canterbury, 1863–1903



	1863	1883	1903
AREA (acres)	30,000	20,000	350
TENURE	leased	50/50 leasehold/ freehold	leased till 1912 then freehold
PREDOMINANT LAND USE	tussock - fired annually	50/50 improved pasture/ wheat, oats, barley	50/50 clover/ cropping of wheat, oats, turnips, peas, rape
LIVESTOCK	30,000 sheep	15,000 sheep	900 sheep
WORKING STOCK	2 bullock teams 4 saddle horses 2 milk cows	20 draught horses 10 saddle horses 4 milk cows 100 draft horses for cropping	20 draught horses 14 pigs 1 milk cow 12 draft horses for cropping
LABOUR FORCE	4 permanent 30 shearers	80 permanent 26 shearers 200 cropping contractors & workers	5 permanent 20 shearers 200 cropping contractors and workers
WATER-RACES	none	15 miles	1.6 miles



SOURCE C: Perspectives on the Battle of Moutoa Island, 1864**Memorial at Moutoa Gardens, Wanganui**

TO
 THE MEMORY OF
 THOSE BRAVE MEN
 WHO FELL
 AT
 MOUTOA
 14 MAY 1864
 IN DEFENCE OF
 LAW AND ORDER
 AGAINST
 FANATICISM AND BARBARISM
 THIS MONUMENT
 WAS ERECTED
 BY
 THE PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON

This memorial was unveiled in December 1865 by Wellington Provincial Superintendent, Dr Isaac Featherston.

Description of the Battle of Moutoa from a Te Papa Exhibition

In 1864, a battle between different parts of our iwi (tribe) was fought on Moutoa Island, a shingle bank in the Whanganui River, near Ranana. The cause of the battle was a plan by people from the upper river to attack the town of Whanganui and drive out the Pākehā settlers there. Their lower river relatives opposed the plan and came up-river to prevent it.

The battle pitted young against old, cousin against cousin, friend against friend. After the fighting, Hori Kingi Te Anaua, a signatory of the Treaty of Waitangi and loyal to the Crown, wept openly for his fallen foe.

That same year, part of our land at Pakaitore was given the name Moutoa Gardens to commemorate the event.

"Te Awa Tupua - The Whanganui Iwi Exhibition", *Te Papa Tongarewa*, 2005

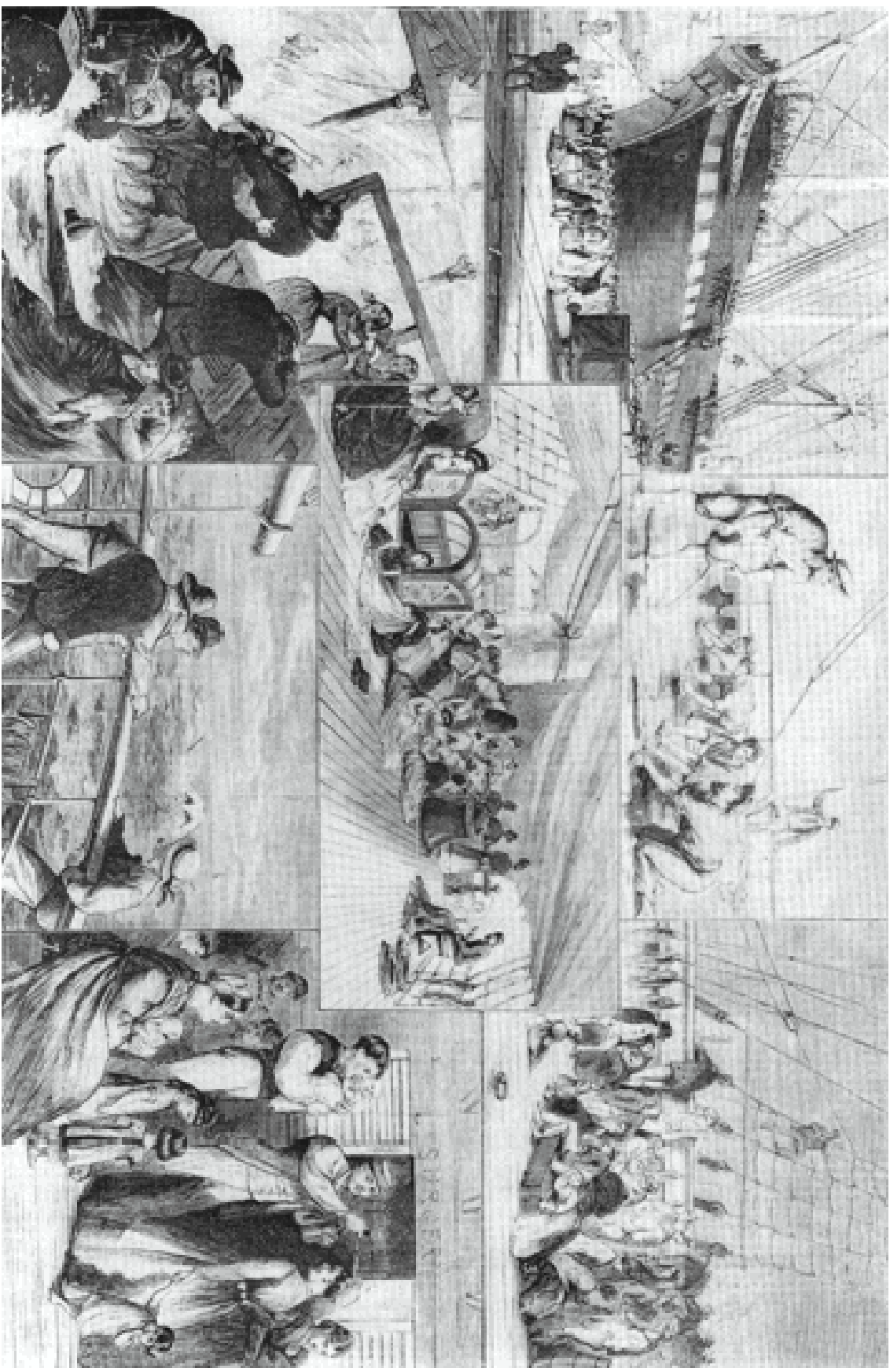
SOURCE D**Rutherford Waddell and the 'Sin of Cheapness'**

[Rutherford] Waddell played a leading part in exposing sweated labour in Dunedin (he himself had worked long hours for nothing as a draper's apprentice in Banbridge). In October 1888, he delivered a sermon at St Andrew's Church on the 'sin of cheapness', arguing that a lust for bargains was forcing prices down to a point where wages fell below subsistence level. In November he took the matter to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland and a motion was passed deploring the existence of sweating in New Zealand. The press took up the matter and revealed cases of sweating. Its recommendations were an important part of the foundation for the social legislation of the 1890s. Waddell believed that trade unions were an essential part of reform: he became the first president of the Tailoresses' Union of New Zealand from 11 July 1889. He was also actively involved in temperance reform, the 'Bible in Schools' movement and was one of the main supporters of the First Offenders' Probation Act 1886, a pioneering penal reform.

I. Breward 'Waddell, Rutherford 1850–52?–1932'. *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, updated 16 December, 2003.
URL: <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/>

SOURCE E

Evidence about the Nineteenth-Century Pākehā Migration Experience



Sketches on board an emigrant ship

The Illustrated New Zealand Herald, 9 April, 1875. Making New Zealand Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand
 Reference: MZN-0661-1/4; F (<http://timeframes.natlib.govt.nz>)

SOURCE F: Evidence from a 1920s History Textbook**Good Governor Grey**

Knowing him to be strong, wise and firm, the Colonial Office sent him to rule New Zealand in the hope that he would bring our unhappy country into a state of peace.

Grey found the settlers, many of whom were still without land for which they had paid the Company, reduced to poverty and living in terror of the Māoris, who, grown insolent and overbearing, made frequent attacks on them. In North Auckland, the natives were in arms, their leader being Hone Heke a young Ngapuhi chief; while in the South, the Company's settlers were constantly menaced by their terrible neighbour, the savage and crafty Te Rauparaha.

Governor Grey came, therefore, at a time when the colony was in sore need of a strong ruler. His first work was to quell Hone Heke's rebellion. Heke's pa, Ruapekapeka (the Bat's Nest) was captured, and shortly afterwards the rebels wrote asking for peace. Grey pardoned them, and wisely allowed them to keep their land. Next, he struck at Te Rauparaha. The old chief was captured and was taken to Auckland, where he was kept for some time in captivity. This put an end to the trouble with the Māoris; for Governor Grey had shown that he was not only a good fighter but also that he could match the Māoris in craft if need be. Then by insisting that the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi should be strictly kept, he won the friendship of the Māoris and induced them to sell him lands for settlers. Such was his interest in the Māori people that he learned their language and wrote down their legends in a book called *Polynesian Mythology* and in such honour did the Māoris hold him, that one great chief wished to be laid in the same grave as the good and wise governor.

Our Nation's Story - A Course of British History (Standard VI) (Whitcomb and Tombs, 1922, pp21-22)