

90656R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



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

Level 3 History, 2006

90656 Analyse and evaluate evidence in historical sources

Credits: Five

2.00 pm Tuesday 28 November 2006

RESOURCE BOOKLET

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–16 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

Historians' points of view about the 'long depression'

W. B. Sutch

In 1877, the long depression, which the boom had interrupted, resumed its course and went on for another 18 years ... In 1877 and 1878 government loan-spending was halved and in 1879 it was further reduced; at the same time the prices of wool and wheat fell heavily ... In 1879 the banks started contracting credit, for the English were withdrawing their deposits from the New Zealand banks ... Private capital also was withdrawn from New Zealand, which helped accentuate the depression.

Many settlers had borrowed heavily on mortgage and could not pay their debts because of the low returns for farm products; they went bankrupt ...

[The banks] contributed to the depression both by encouraging the speculative boom in land and by not being able to provide overdrafts when debtors could not pay ...

Because there were no labour laws to regulate wages or conditions of work, even those who had jobs suffered poverty, illness and long hours of work; the tens of thousands who had no jobs were destitute. Because so many people had no money to spend, shopkeepers, merchants, builders, skilled tradesmen, and manufacturers were often ruined. Because of competition for jobs, men worked for boys' wages; mothers competed with their children for jobs in factories ...

W. B. Sutch, *Poverty and Progress in New Zealand—a Reassessment* (A.H. & A.W. Reed: 1969), pp 89–90.

G. R. Hawke

Contemporaries talked of depression, but the word did not have the connotation of a fall in real incomes that it has subsequently acquired. Some historians have nevertheless used terms like 'long depression' to characterise the period 1879–1896; it certainly was a period when prices were generally falling throughout the international economy, but prices and incomes need not follow similar paths. It has also been shown that despite the greater economic integration induced by Vogel's schemes, regional experiences were varied.

G. R. Hawke, *The Making of New Zealand – An Economic History* (Cambridge University Press: 1985), p 5.

SOURCE B

Gender ratios in New Zealand and Australia

The four largest New Zealand provinces

Province	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	
Auckland	123	132	119	110	111	(men per 100 women)
	24 420	62 335	99 451	133 178	175 946	(total non-Māori population)
Wellington	111	121	114	115	110	(men per 100 women)
	12 566	24 001	61 371	97 725	141 354	(total non-Māori population)
Canterbury	125	122	117	106	103	(men per 100 women)
	16 040	46 801	112 424	128 663	143 248	(total non-Māori population)
Otago	352	153	125	112	109	(men per 100 women)
	27 163	60 722	107 481	116 088	125 341	(total non-Māori population)
The whole of New Zealand	160	141	122	109	110	(men per 100 women)
	106 209	256 393	489 933	626 658	772 719	(total non-Māori population)

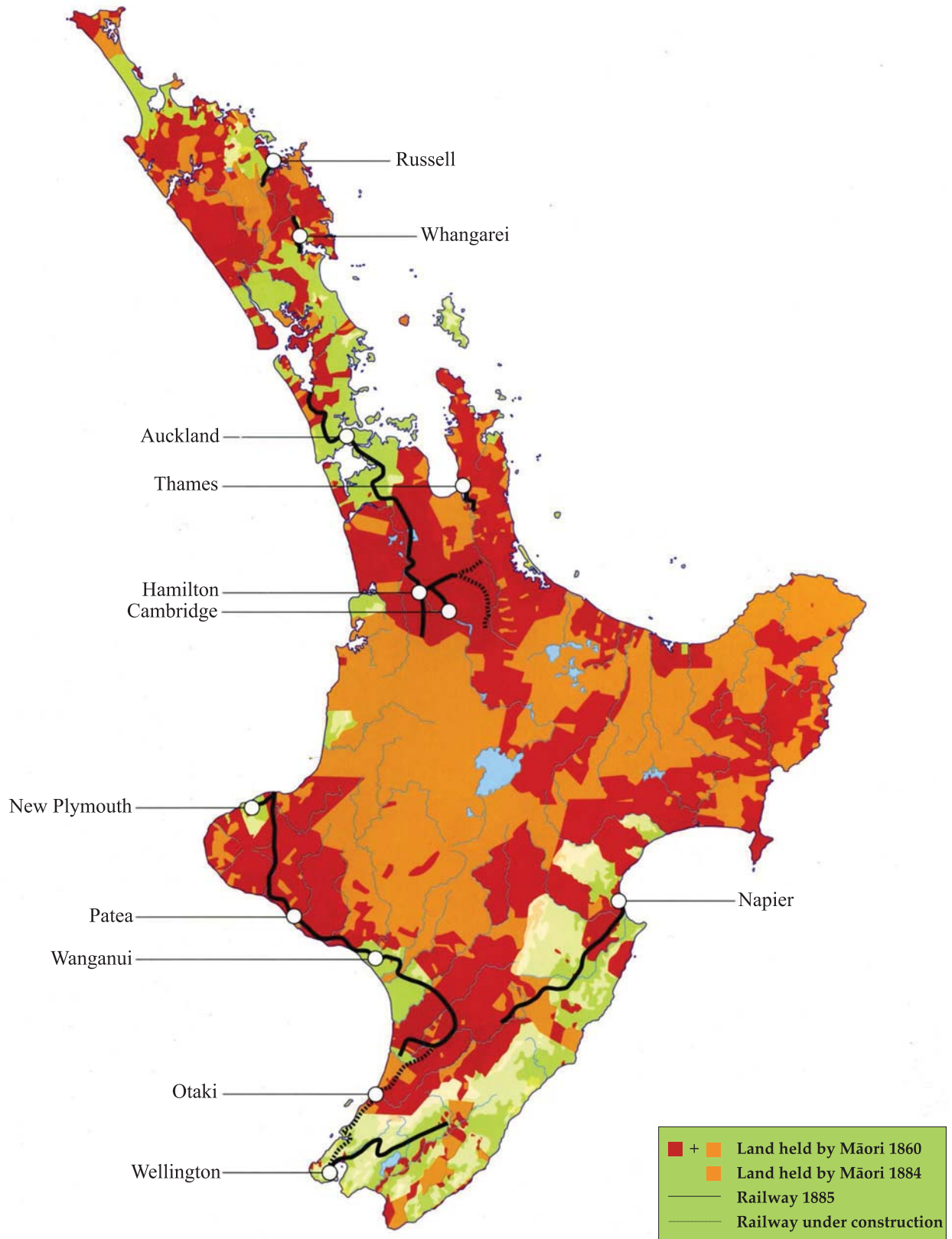
The four largest Australian colonies

Colony	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	
New South Wales	130	121	121	118	110	(men per 100 women)
	350 860	503 981	751 468	1 123 954	1 354 846	(total population)
Victoria	155	121	110	109	101	(men per 100 women)
	538 628	731 528	862 346	1 130 463	1 201 885	(total population)
Queensland	152	149	142	132	126	(men per 100 women)
	30 059	120 104	213 525	393 718	503 266	(total population)
South Australia	105	106	112	106	102	(men per 100 women)
	126 830	185 425	276 414	315 533	358 508	(total population)
All the Australian Colonies	138	121	117	116	110	(men per 100 women)
	1 151 947	1 663 882	2 252 617	3 165 015	3 779 613	(total population)

C. McDonald, 'Too Many Men and Too Few Women: Gender's 'Fatal Impact' in Nineteenth Century Colonies' in Caroline Daley and Deborah Montgomerie (eds), *The Gendered Kiwi* (Auckland University Press: 1999) pp 25 and 29.

SOURCE C1

Alienation of Māori land to 1884



D. Green, 'The Explosive Frontier' in B. Dalley and G. McLean (eds), *Frontier of Dreams – The Story of New Zealand* (Hodder Moa: 2005), p 152.

SOURCE C2**Te Āti Awa of Taranaki**

While there was widespread Māori support for Te Āti Awa, the war was lost after a year of fighting. The Crown accused the tribe of rebelling, and punished them by confiscating their land. Consequently, in 1865 the government used the 1863 Suppression of Rebellion Act and the New Zealand Settlements Act to confiscate all of Te Āti Awa's Taranaki land. Despite the Te Āti Awa claim that they were simply defending house and home from an aggressive military attack, the confiscation proceeded. It created unprecedented political, social and cultural disruption, from which the tribe still suffers. The tribe's traditional leadership was undermined and the main tribal political structures, which then included over 90 sub-tribes, collapsed to the present six of Ngāti Rāhiri, Ōtaraua, Manukorihi, Pukerangiora, Puketapu and Ngāti Te Whiti.

Peter Adds, 'Te Āti Awa of Taranaki', *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, updated 6 October 2005.
www.TeAra.govt.nz/NewZealanders/MaoriNewZealanders/TeAtiAwaTaranaki/en

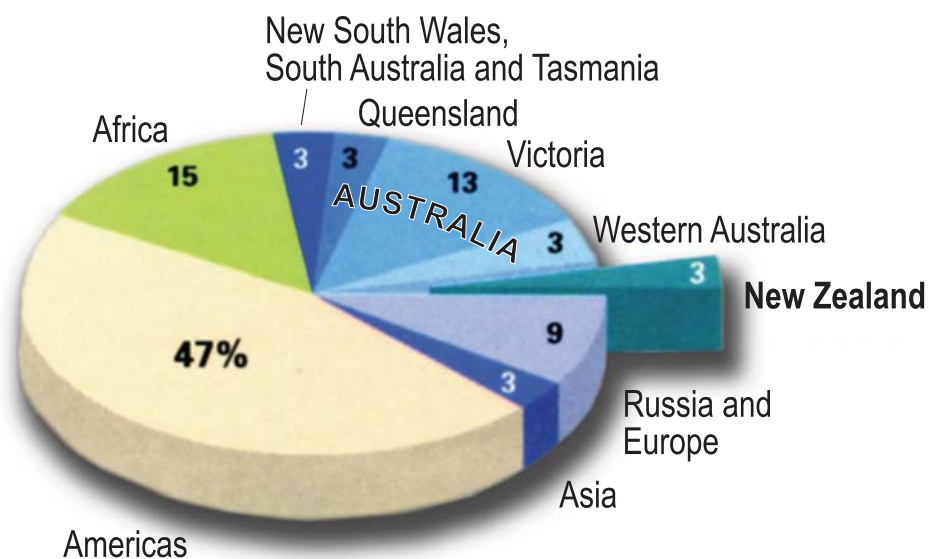
SOURCE D

The New Zealand Gold Rushes within their international context

The discovery of gold rapidly and substantially altered the course of New Zealand's colonial history. Over the decade of the rushes, earnings from gold were nearly twice those from wool ... It drew Pākehā into the regions with extensive fields as effectively as sheep did in the eastern parts of both islands. For the colony as a whole, the non-Māori population doubled in three years from the beginning of 1861 and had increased by another two-thirds by 1870.

Gold mining in New Zealand was part of an international phenomenon that helped bring previously distinct parts of the globe into the orbit of the economy and society of Europe and the east coast of North America ... Gold discoveries in New Zealand in the 1850s and 1860s followed similar discoveries in Siberia, California, and Victoria (Australia), and were followed before the end of the century by others in Queensland, Western Australia, South Africa, Alaska, and Yukon.

World Gold Production by Value 1850–1908



M. McKinnon, 'Gold Rushes and the Goldfields – Otago, West Coast and Hauraki, 1860s–1900s' in M. McKinnon (ed.), *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas – Visualising New Zealand – Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei* (David Bateman: 1997), plate 44.

SOURCE E1

An excerpt from *Frontier of Dreams* (TV documentary script)

- Narration:* In New Zealand in the 1830s, the European population was less than a thousand people. Māori numbered a hundred times that. Small numbers of Europeans clung to outposts such as the notorious boom town of Kororareka, now called Russell.
- Interview:* *Kate Martin (Manager, Pompallier House)*
 “There are a lot of descriptions of it as a vile place – ‘hell-hole of the Pacific’. You’ve got missionaries and whalers and grog shops and brothels, hundreds of ships coming in – traders from all around the Pacific.”
- Interview:* *Kene Martin (Ngāti Hine)*
 “A shameful place for our people – drunkenness, prostitution. That was disgraceful.”
- Interview:* *Paul Moon (Historian)*
 “There were no laws, no police. People could do whatever they wanted and they ended up doing exactly that.”

R. Waru and V. Burke (co-producers), *Frontier of Dreams* (Whakapapa Productions, 2005), Episode 4 ‘Flags and Nations’.

SOURCE E2

Hell-Hole of the Pacific

Visiting modern-day Russell, it is difficult to imagine the drunken goings-on when the town was known as Kororareka. Reports of it in its hey-day varied considerably. As they say, you probably had to be there, while timing was also important. The more boisterous the evening’s activities, the quieter things were likely to be the morning after, as revellers recovered. And unlike today, things didn’t necessarily let up on Sundays, for drunken antics were known to disrupt church services. But while the town surely ‘rocked’ at times, such unbridled activity could not be sustained and there were periods of unnatural and ominous calm ...

Irrespective of the accuracy of Kororareka’s unsavoury reputation, it is easy to see how it came about. Thanks to its sheltered harbour, plentiful supplies and proximity to the whaling grounds, the town had just about everything a sailing master could want for. There were added incentives, including grog shops and a willing female population. It was both a convenient destination for escaped convicts from across the Tasman and a popular place to jump ship, with its dense hinterland and lack of authority for those choosing to live outside the law.

Richard Wolfe, *Hell-hole of the Pacific* (Penguin Books: 2005), pp 7–8.

SOURCE F

Painting of "Dunedin from above George Street", by John Irvine c. 1870



Gordon H. Brown, *Visions of New Zealand – Artists in a New Land* (David Bateman Publishing, 1988), p 172.