

**90656R**

NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## **Level 3 History, 2008**

### **90656 Analyse and evaluate evidence in historical sources**

Credits: Five

2.00 pm Tuesday 25 November 2008

## **RESOURCE BOOKLET**

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

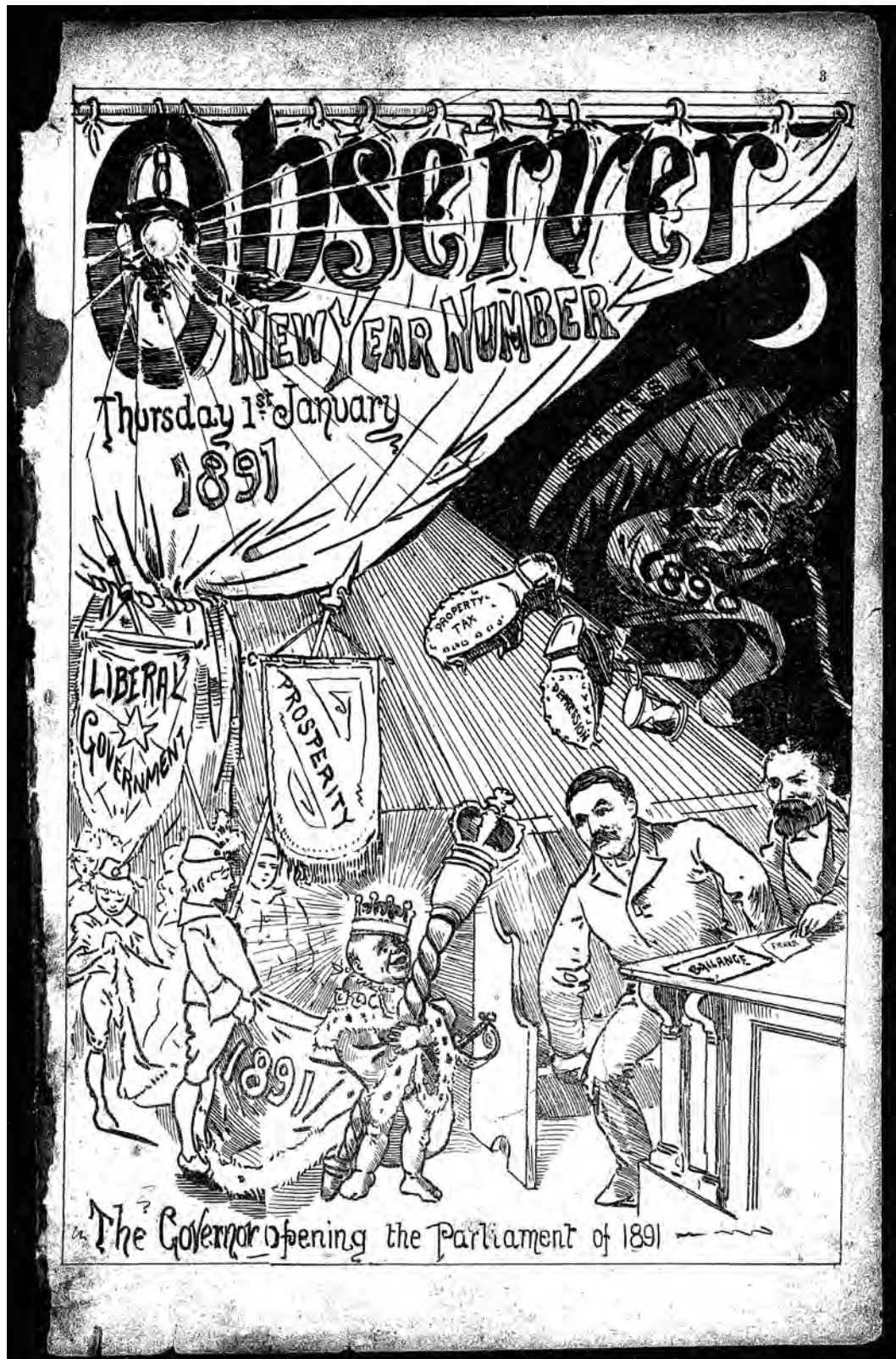
Check that this booklet has pages 2–13 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

## TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

### SOURCE A

Political Change 1890–1891



## SOURCE B1

**The Waitara Land Dispute (Thomas Gore-Browne)**

In March 1859, ... Te Teira and others, openly offered to sell to the government their claims to a portion of land in the Waitara. William King<sup>1</sup> opposed this offer, and said that no land at the Waitara should be sold. But the 'mana' of the land was not with William King, and he had no right to forbid the sale of any land which did not belong to him personally. The Queen has said that all the natives shall be free to sell their lands to her, or to keep them – as they may think best. None may compel the Māori people to sell their lands, nor may any forbid their doing so. William King sets his word above the Queen's and says, though the rightful owners of the land may wish to sell, he will not allow them to do so. The Governor cannot allow William King's word to set aside the words of the Queen. ... The completion of the purchase of a comparatively small portion of land at Waitara opens up the questions of the Queen's sovereignty over the colony, the opponents of the sale denying, in fact, not only this, but the right of pre-emption, both of which are secured to her Majesty by the Treaty of Waitangi.

Colonel Thomas Gore-Browne, Governor of New Zealand, in the *Lyttleton Times*, 10 March 1860, p 4.

## SOURCE B2

**The Waitara Land Dispute (Octavius Hadfield)**

This is really the question at issue between the Governor and William King. Were Teira's title as good as I am quite certain it is bad, and had William King no valid title whatever, still the real question raised by this act of the Governor's is .... Are chiefs to be debarred from all right to defend their titles in a competent court of law? Is the *ipse dixit*<sup>2</sup> of an interested subordinate land agent to deprive a chief of his land, and justify the Governor in having recourse to arms? If so, of what conceivable use or meaning is the guarantee in reference to their land contained in the Treaty of Waitangi?

Letter from Reverend Octavius Hadfield to the Secretary of State, The Duke of Newcastle, 29 May 1860 in W. D. McIntyre and W. J. Gardner (eds), *Speeches and Documents on New Zealand History* (Wellington: Oxford University Press, 1979), pp 138–139.

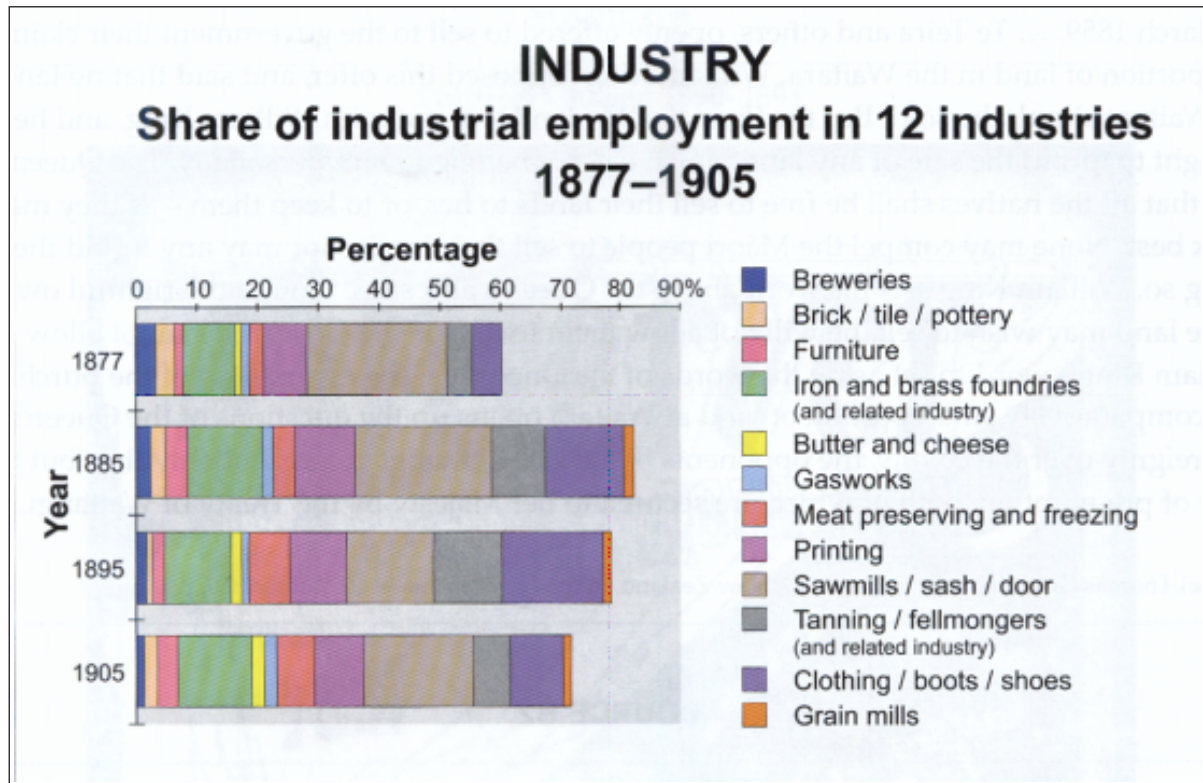
<sup>1</sup> William King was also known as Wiremu Kingi.

<sup>2</sup> *ipse dixit* An unsupported statement that rests solely on the authority of the individual who makes it.



## SOURCE C

## Industrial Employment 1877–1905



M. McKinnon (ed), *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas – Visualising New Zealand – Ko Papatūānuku e Takoto Nei* (Auckland: David Bateman, 1997), plate 56.

## SOURCE D

## Relationships between Pākehā Whalers and Māori Women

## Worser Heberley and Te Wai Nahi



Many whalers married Māori women, who washed, mended and kept house at the stations. One prominent whaler and trader who married a Māori woman was Worser Heberley, who lived and worked at Te Awaiti in the Marlborough Sounds. His first wife, Te Wai Nahi, was a prominent Te Āti Awa woman from Waikanae. They had two daughters and six sons.

Image: Alexander Turnbull Library Ref: PAColl-5800-12

Text: [www.teara.govt.nz/EarthSeaAndSky/HarvestingTheSea/Whaling](http://www.teara.govt.nz/EarthSeaAndSky/HarvestingTheSea/Whaling)

## The Māori Wives of Pākehā Whalers

Edward Jerningham Wakefield reported that “[Māori women] seemed proud of belonging to a white man, and had often ... protected their men from aggression or robbery. ... These whalers’ wives are generally distinguished by a strong affection for their companion; are very quick in acquiring habits of order and cleanliness; facilitate the intercourse<sup>1</sup> between whalers and their own countrymen; and often manage to obtain a strong influence over the wild passions of the former. ... They form a very pleasing part of the picture assisting in the civilisation of their own countrymen ...”

<sup>1</sup> intercourse    *communication, interaction, or trading*

## SOURCE E

## Late-Nineteenth-Century View on Chinese Immigration

**THE YELLOW PERIL.**

Published in *New Zealand Truth*, 16 February 1907, Courtesy of Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington  
<http://tpo.tepapa.govt.nz/ViewTopicExhibitDetail.asp?TopicFileID=0x000ae1f1>

**SOURCE F****The Views of Politicians on the Involvement of Women in Politics, 1878**

“They have neither the personal courage nor the physical strength which is necessary for the person who wishes to be a legislator.” – W. H. Cutten, MP.

*New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, vol 28, 1878.

“If a woman has a mission in this life, that mission is to superintend her household and mould the character of her children; and if she has any leisure time after doing these things it could not be better employed than in performing works of charity and rendering aid to the sick and distressed.” – George Fisher, MP.

*New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, vol 28, 1878.

“Woman’s Parliament is her home, and it is within that sphere that her function lies for making laws for our peace, order and good government. I believe that, if you transfer her from that sphere to this, you spoil her for both.” – William Gisbourne, MP.

*New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, vol 28, 1878.

“Talk about pressure! If ten or fifteen good-looking ladies were elected to the House by large constituencies, and adopted the plan of putting pressure upon the Government or upon private members of the House, political purity would disappear.” – John Sheehan, MP.

*New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, vol 28, 1878.

All speeches quoted in M. Stenson, *New Faces, New Places* (Auckland: Longman Paul Ltd, 1992)