

90656R

NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Level 3 History, 2009

90656 Analyse and evaluate evidence in historical sources

Credits: Five

2.00 pm Friday 27 November 2009

RESOURCE BOOKLET

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

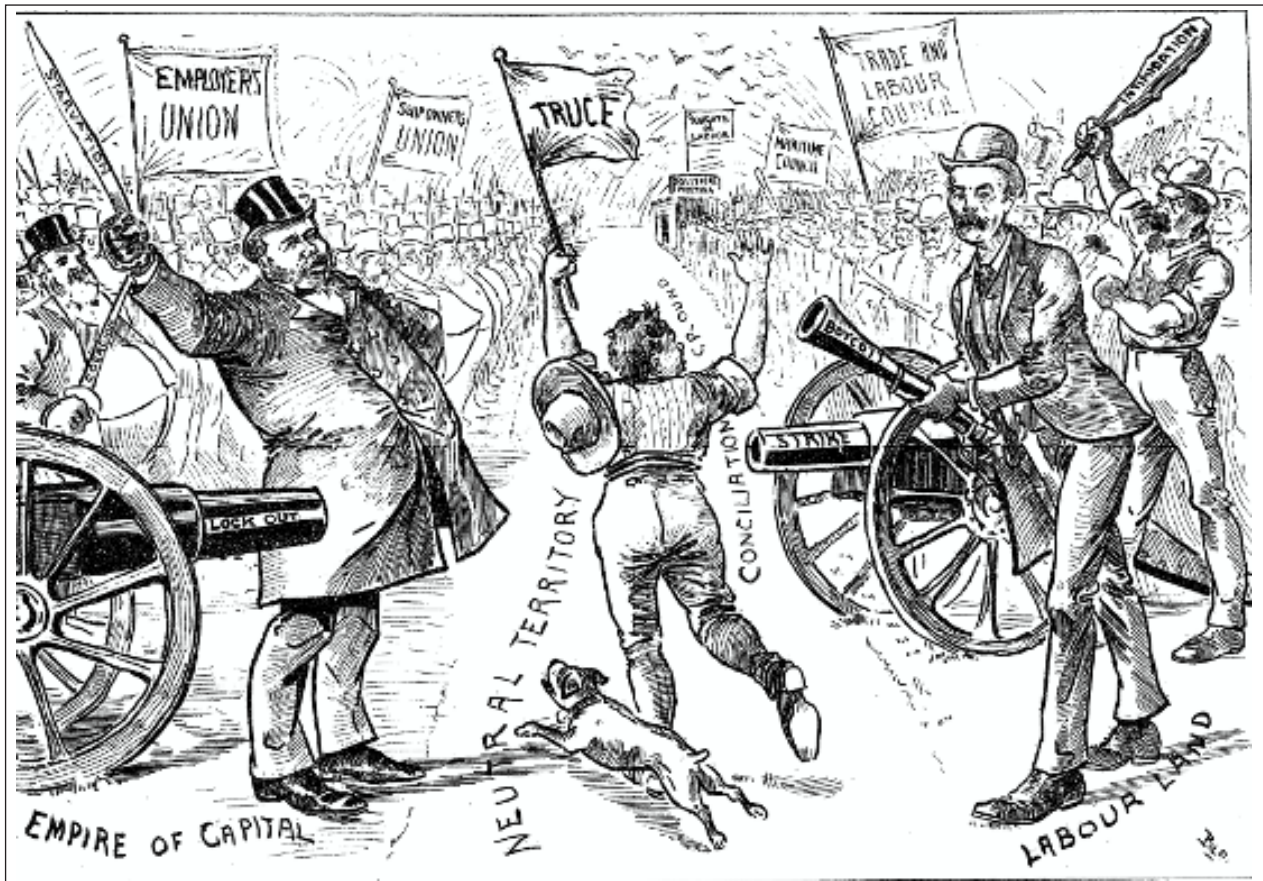
Check that this booklet has pages 2–13 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

SOURCE A

The Labour War – Young New Zealand Calls a Truce



Caption: Young New Zealand (with his faithful dog) – ‘Stop this murderous work! Remember, whoever fires a shot is my enemy. Let Reason take the place of passion; come on to this common ground to discuss your differences, and put away for ever the weapons of brute force.’

The Observer, Volume X, Issue 610, 6 September 1890, p 8. www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz

SOURCE B1

Historian James Belich's view of Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki

Te Kooti was not a chief, he had no tribal basis of support, and his mana did not depend upon military success. Yet his authority over his followers was very great ... His power arose from his religion, Ringatu, The Upraised Hand ... The all-embracing, complete nature of Ringatu, and the utter security of Te Kooti's place in it, gave him important advantages as a military leader. The loyalty of his followers was vitually immutable¹, he was able to gain fresh adherents readily, and his resistance acquired an enormous resilience ... Te Kooti's powerful personality always worked in concert with his well-developed belief system, which reconciled the temporal and spiritual worlds in a way many Maori found intellectually as well as emotionally satisfying.

¹ *immutable* unalterable, unchangeable

James Belich, *The New Zealand Wars and the Victorian Interpretation of Racial Conflict* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1986), pp 218-219.

SOURCE B2

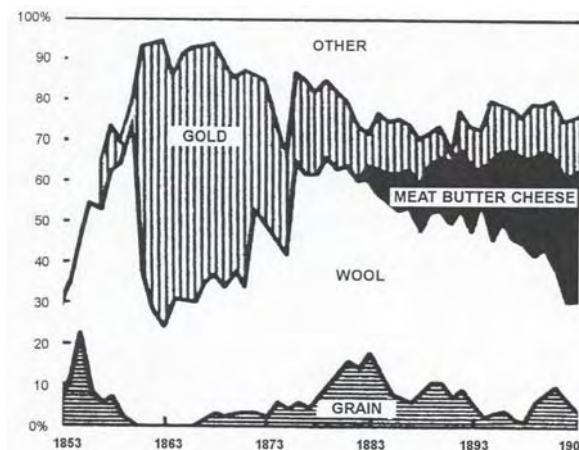
Ngāti Porou Member of Parliament, Sir Āpirana Ngata's view of Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki

With the end of the Hauhau War we reach the last landmark in the historical past of the Maori race. Te Kooti is the last and greatest representative of the worst side of the Maori character—its subtlety, cunning and treachery; its cruelty and love of bloodshed; and its immorality and fanaticism. His character had no relieving trait; no anecdotes of liberality or magnanimity¹ extenuate² the horror we must feel for him. It was not to be wondered at; he was not a chief. In all his schemes and undertakings there is lacking the kindly liberality, the magnanimity, the true dignity of the Maori chief.

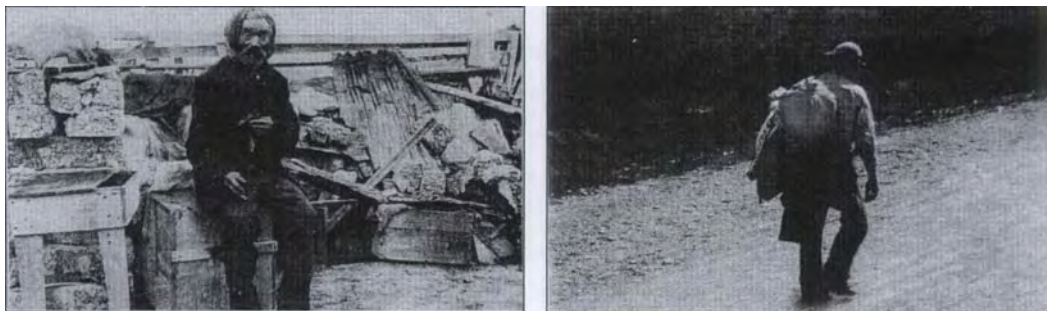
¹ *magnanimity* great generosity of noble-spiritness

² *extenuate* diminish the seriousness of

Sir Ā. T Ngata, 'The Past and Present of the Maori', *Weekly Press*, quoted at <http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-MacHist-t1-body-d34.html>

SOURCE C1**Graph of New Zealand's Exports 1832–1903**

D. Northcott and S. Ofner, *In Pursuit of Prosperity* (Auckland: White Ribbon Promotions, 1995), adapted from C. G. Simpkin, *Instability of a Dependent Economy* (London: 1951), ref 106, pp 24-25.

SOURCE C2**A Hawker and a Swagger**

Poverty was very visible. Some made a precarious living like the man hawking fish on the foreshore at Oamaru (left), while others became swaggers on country roads (right).

B. Dalley and G. McLean (eds), *Frontier of Dreams: The Story of New Zealand* (Auckland: Hachette Livre, 2005), p 83.

SOURCE C3**Memories of the Depression**

In Auckland, whole streets — such as John Street, Clarence Street, Norfolk Street, Kingsland Avenue, Victoria Avenue (Eden Terrace) — had not a soul living on them. Workmen's cottages handy to Queen Street brought half-a-crown per week: further out — say in Ponsonby — such cottages were gladly let free of rent. A fairly good house in Graf ton Road would command twelve and sixpence per week, while the finest house in Auckland would not make more than £2. During this period we sold by auction a decent five-roomed cottage with freehold section forty-four by one hundred feet in Second Avenue, Kingsland, for £10 the lot: and numbers of cottages for £50 apiece. Wages were five shillings per day and a man getting three days' work a week was lucky.

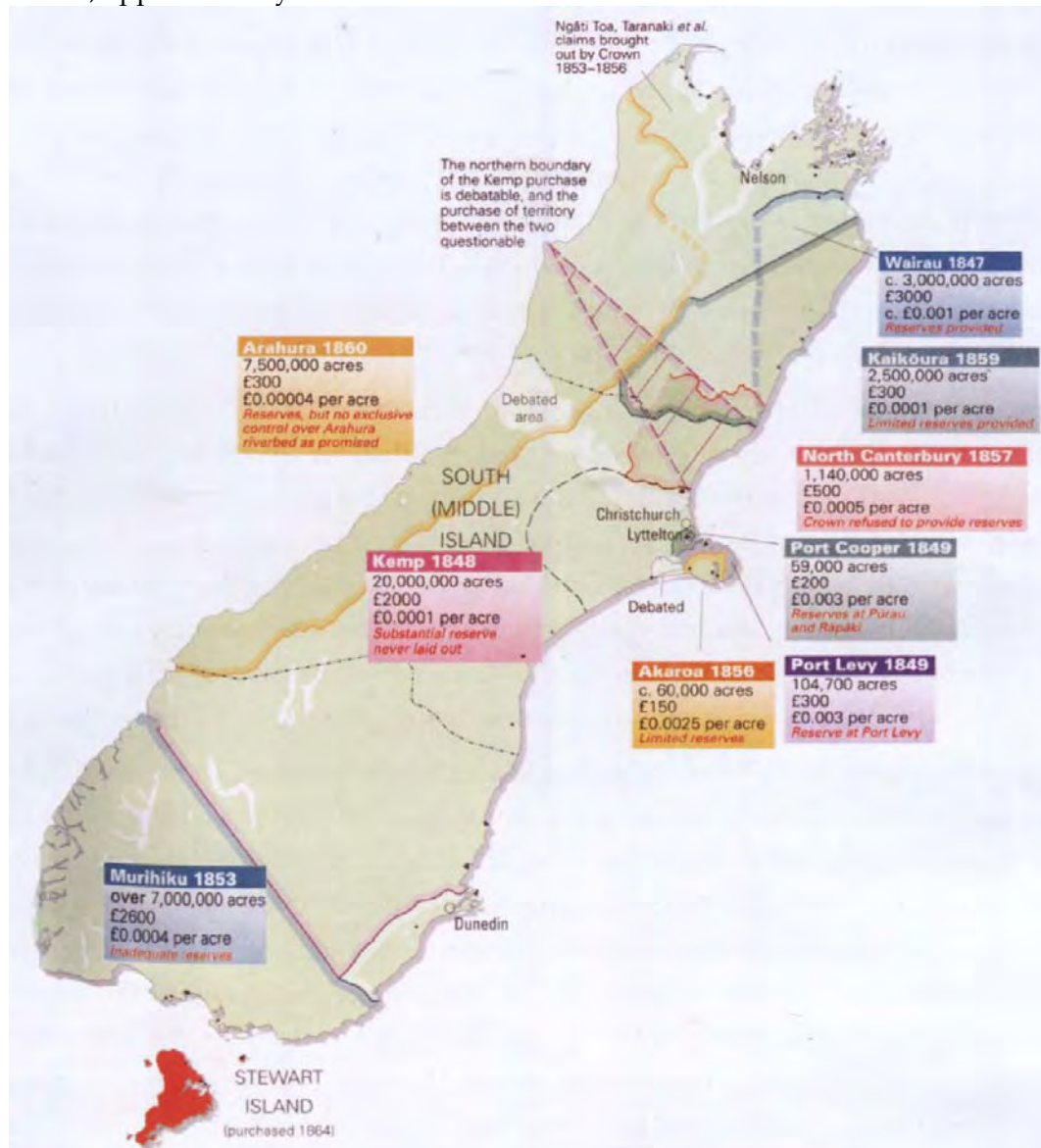
(In 1880, £1 had the same buying power as approximately \$147 today. One shilling in 1880 had the same buying power as approximately \$7.35 today.)

E. Earle Vaile, *Pioneering the Pumice* (Whitcombe and Tombs Limited, 1939).

SOURCE D1

Map of Crown Purchases of Kāi / Ngāi Tahu Land 1844–1864

In the 20 years from 1844, Kai / Ngāi Tahu signed formal land sale contracts with the Crown for some 34.5 million acres, approximately 80% of the South Island.



M. McKinnon (ed.), *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas — Visualising New Zealand — Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei* (Auckland: David Bateman, 1997), plate 31.

SOURCE D2

Summary of the Crown's Treaty of Waitangi Settlement with Kāi / Ngāi Tahu 1998

- An apology, seen by Kai / Ngāi Tahu people as the first step in their healing process.
- Return of title to Aoraki, a mountain of special significance and relationship to Kai / Ngāi Tahu people.
- Economic redress, totalling \$170 million cash plus the right to buy certain Crown assets.
- Cultural redress designed to restore Kai / Ngāi Tahu cultural and spiritual responsibilities for their land.

www.atns.net.au summarised from www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz/About-Ngai-Tahu/Settlernent/Settlement-Offer/

SOURCE E

**An Evening Post Newspaper Editorial written shortly after
the general election of December 5, 1890**

Nemesis. To Correspondents.

We can fully understand the Premier being perfectly appalled by the result of the general election. It means the close of his political official life, under circumstances of ignoble defeat, and with every attendant incident of complete humiliation to himself and his party. Although we have for a long time past expressed the firm conviction that the present Ministry did not possess the confidence of the country, and that the ballot box would at the first opportunity conclusively demonstrate the fact, we have no desire to exult at the manner in which our predictions have been so fully realised, for, indeed, in many respects we regret the triumph which has been achieved, almost as much as we should have deplored a result strengthening the hands of the present Administration.

The new House is not at all what we should have liked to have seen it. It contains many most undesirable elements ... But the new House is, we hold, the distinct creation of Sir Harry Atkinson and his colleagues. It, no doubt, fitly represents the country in the present condition of political demoralisation to which the Premier has done more than any other man to reduce it. The result of Friday's polling was the natural reaction against the policy and administration of the Atkinson Cabinet, the inevitable product of the bad government under which the country has so long suffered ... We do not expect good government under the conditions now established. The political health of the colony may in all probability have to become worse before any signs of improvement appear ...

We are sorry to even appear to perform the unthankful office of throwing water on drowned rats, but on an occasion such as the the present, it is our duty to speak plainly, even if we have to say unpleasant or ungracious things. It is right that the country should clearly understand the causes which have produced such an effect as the House of Representatives elected on Friday last, and should know, who are the persons responsible for the creation of conditions which have operated in producing that effect. We unhesitatingly lay the major portion of that responsibility, and of the responsibility for the worse things which we fear the political future may have in store for this unfortunately misgoverned country on Sir Harry Atkinson's shoulders. He is the Frankenstein who has called into life the monster which has now destroyed its author and creator ... No man has had sc much to do as he has had with the government of the country during the last twenty years. For the largest portion of that time he has controlled its finance and exercised a despotic or a most potential¹ voice in the administration of its affairs and its public policy ... His desire was in fact to have no rivals near his throne, and to rule absolutely and alone.

¹ *potential* potent

A painting of Mount Egmont by Charles Heaphy, 1839



Charles Heaphy, *Mount Egmont from the Southward in Gil Docketing, Two Hundred Years of New Zealand Painting* (Auckland: David Bateman, 1990), p 29.