

93403Q



934032

NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2009 History

2.00 pm Saturday 28 November 2009
Time allowed: Three hours
Total marks: 48

QUESTION BOOKLET

There are two topics. Choose ONE topic and complete the task concerning that topic, using the documents and resources provided in this booklet.

EITHER: Topic One: England 1558–1667 (pages 2–16)

OR: Topic Two: New Zealand in the Nineteenth Century (pages 17–32)

Write your response in Answer Booklet 93403A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–32 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

Your performance will be evaluated using the following historical skills:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Skill 1 | Effectively communicate sophisticated, substantiated argument. |
| Skill 2 | Develop informed and perceptive judgements about the nature of historical evidence and/or historical research. |
| Skill 3 | Critically evaluate historical narratives in a sustained manner. |
| Skill 4 | Demonstrate a thorough and perceptive understanding of historical relationships in selected contexts and settings. |
| Skill 5 | Synthesise, with perception and insight, ideas relevant to the historical context(s) and setting(s). |
| Skill 6 | Demonstrate an understanding of the critical underpinnings and scope of a historical question/context. |

Each skill will be assigned a mark out of 8.

You have three hours to complete this examination.

EITHER: TOPIC ONE: ENGLAND 1558–1667

TASK

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal arising from the study of the following sources and your own knowledge, in which you **analyse and evaluate the extent to which Charles I was the catalyst for change in early modern England 1625 – 1649**.

KEY IDEA

There is dispute amongst historians over the extent to which Charles I was the catalyst for the failure to reach a political settlement with Parliament, which led to the outbreak of civil war in 1642. Some historians argue that Charles in 1625 inherited ‘a failed state’ and was faced with insurmountable financial, religious and political problems. Others stress the significance of the years of Personal Rule and lay the major responsibility for the civil war with the monarch himself. It is clear that the British Civil War provides an opportunity for fruitful historical debate: Was the path to civil war influenced more by the attitudes and actions of the King himself or by the nature of the realm?

INSTRUCTIONS

Use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 3–16. (Note: each letter represents ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- **respond to the statement in the task, which is explained in the key idea**, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the extent to which **Charles I was the catalyst for the failure to reach a political settlement between King and Parliament, which led to the outbreak of civil war in 1642**
- integrate relevant ideas about this historical issue from the evidence in the sources and your own knowledge to develop your argument
- demonstrate an understanding of historical relationships relevant to this historical issue, such as cause and effect, past and present, specific and general, continuity and change, and pattern and trends
- make judgements about the nature of historical evidence concerning this historical issue
- evaluate historians’ interpretations and the views of contemporaries that relate to this historical issue
- demonstrate an understanding of this historical issue through breadth, depth, and balanced coverage.

Your article should be written in a formal and fluent style. The article should have an introduction that outlines your argument, a series of sequentially presented paragraphs, and a reasoned conclusion. You do not need to provide footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography.

RESOURCES

TOPIC ONE: ENGLAND 1558–1667

SOURCE A

A1: The Psychology of the Past

Charles Carlton wrote a psychological study of King Charles I.

In psychological terms ... only intense inner doubt can engender ...

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in Angela Anderson, *Charles I and the Causes of the Seventeenth-Century Crisis* (Essex: Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1998), p 42; taken from J.G.A. Pocock (ed), *Three British Revolutions* (Folger Shakespeare Library, 1981).

A2: The Psychology of the Past

The Earl of Clarendon wrote this comment about Charles I.

... he will be found not only a prince of admirable virtue and piety, ... to be unquestionable to his service ...

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in Richard Wilkinson (ed), *Years of Turmoil: Britain 1603–1714* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 2002), p 61; taken from G. Huehns (ed) *Clarendon: Selections* (Oxford: 1978).

SOURCE B**Equestrian Portrait of Charles I**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: <http://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/anthony-van-dyck-equestrian-portrait-of-charles-i>

Van Dyck became King Charles's Court Painter in 1632. Artists who had trained on the Continent, as Van Dyck had, were practised at creating images that were not just likenesses, but that also contained symbols and messages. He painted several portraits of the king, his family, and numerous aristocrats.

Inscribed on the tablet hanging on the tree are the words: CAROLVS / REX MAGNAE BRITANIAE, which means Charles King of Great Britain.

Equestrian Portrait of Charles I, painted by Anthony Van Dyck, c. 1637–38

SOURCE C**The Personal Rule**

A study of the Personal Rule is ... it was not an institution.

*For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be
reproduced here.*

Source: Kevin Sharpe, 'The Personal Rule of Charles I', in H. Tomlinson (ed)
Before the English Civil War (London: St Martin's Press, 1983), p 53–75.

SOURCE D**Civil War without Charles?**

That Charles I, whatever his virtues, was unfit to be king ... I find civil war without him almost impossible to imagine.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

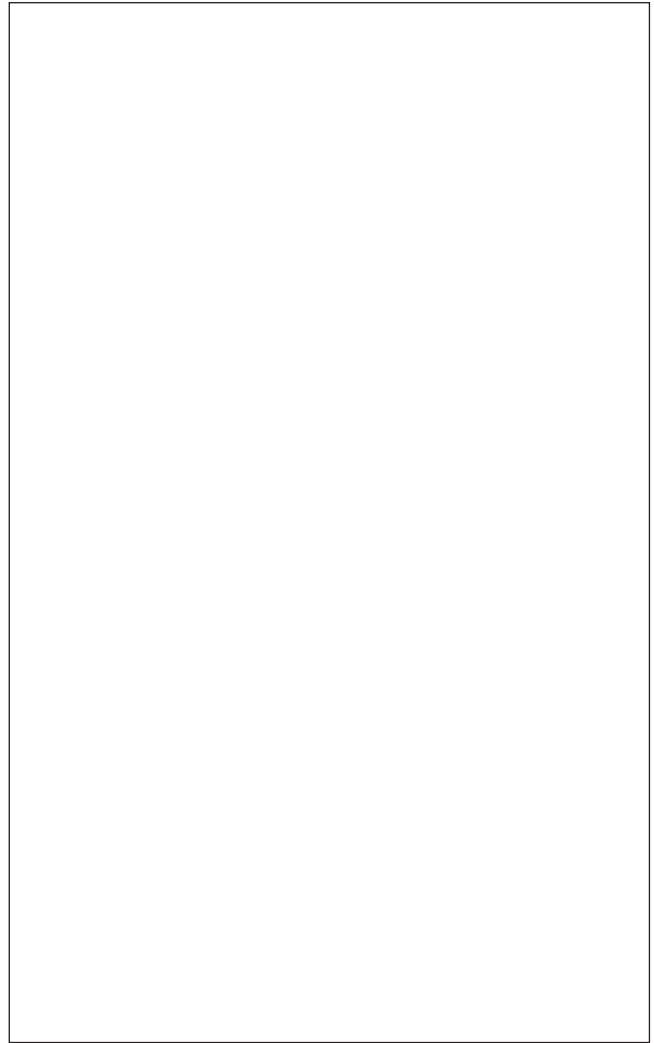
Source: Conrad Russell, *The Causes of the English Civil War* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990), pp 207–208, 211.

SOURCE E

E1: Religious Problems



Thomas Stirry, *A Rot Amongst the Bishops, Or a Terrible Tempest in the Sea of Canterbury* (1641) Emblem I: The Ship of Fools. In the ocean the caption says, "The Church and Commonwealth of England".



Thomas Stirry, *A Rot Amongst the Bishops, Or a Terrible Tempest in the Sea of Canterbury* (1641) Emblem II: Shipwreck. The caption says, "Then the mariners were afraid, and they cryed every man unto his God etcetera Jonah 1.5".

For copyright reasons, these resources cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in Boyd Berry, *Good and Bad Clergy* (2004).

http://www.folger.edu/html/folger_institute/cultural_stress/church_good_bad.html

The woodcuts of Thomas Stirry show the four prominent and powerful churchmen: Archbishop William Laud, Sir John Lambe, Bishop Matthew Wren, and Sir Arthur Duck. Lambe and Duck were civil lawyers active in the Court of High Commission.

SOURCE E (continued)**E2: Archbishop Laud's Canons 1640**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.
Source: Wenceslaus Hollar, 'A Satire against Archbishop Laud'. Cited in Dale Scarboro, *England 1625–1660: Charles I, the Civil War and Cromwell* (London: Hodder Murray, 2005) p 76.

Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham; John Williams, Archbishop of York are shown standing on the right; on the left three other men, two of whom may be intended as Puritans, stand near to Archbishop Laud, who fires the cannon, the barrel of which explodes as it fires a cannonball labelled 'oath'.

SOURCE F**Charles's Attempt to Arrest the Five Members 1642**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: <http://www.british-civil-wars.co.uk/glossary/five-members.htm>

In January 1642, Charles, accompanied by over 300 swordsmen, entered St Stephen's in an attempt to arrest five of his principal opponents in the Commons on a charge of treason. The members, however, had been warned of Charles's intention and escaped.

When asked where the members could be found, the Speaker, William Lenthall, fell to his knees before the King and said:

"May it please Your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and I humbly beg Your Majesty's pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this to what your Majesty is pleased to demand of me."

The King rode back to Whitehall amid shouts of 'Privilege of Parliament!'

Charles's attempt to arrest the Five Members, January 1642, a nineteenth-century painting.

SOURCE G**G1: The Royal Masquerade**

The clashes between Charles and his subjects ...

As if not forc'd to it but taught.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Richard Cust, *The Personality and Political Style of Charles I*, (2001)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil_war_revolution/personality_charles_03.shtml

G2: John Webb's design for the final scene of the masque Salmacida Spolia

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Graham E. Seel & David L. Smith, *The Early Stuart Kings, 1603–1642* (London: Routledge, 2001), p 75.

SOURCE H**Trends in Population and Prices****H1: The Cambridge Group's Estimates of the Population of England and Wales****H2: The Rise in Prices 1501–1650**

(Food prices with industrial prices in brackets. 1471–75 = 100)

For copyright reasons, these resources cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England 1603–1714* (London: Pearson Education Limited, 2003), pp 8, 17.

SOURCE I

England's Miraculous Preservation

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.
Source: Plate 17: Austin Woolrych, *Britain in Revolution 1625–1660* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002).

This print was created in 1646. The ark contains the two Houses of Parliament, and among those struggling in the flood are Henrietta Maria, Archbishop Laud, Prince Rupert, Earl of Strafford, Marquess of Hamilton and Earl of Newcastle – Charles's royalist supporters.

The verse at the top reads:

Though England's Ark have furious storms endured
By plots of foes and power of the sword
Yet to this day by God's almighty hand
The Ark's preserved and almost safe at land

SOURCE J**Judging King Charles I**

Recent judgements of Charles have tended to be very critical ... that were so much more evident in his father ...

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Richard Cust, *Charles I: a Political Life* (Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2005), pp 30, 356, 357.

SOURCE K**The Duke of Buckingham****K1: George Villiers's titles, quoted from the Commons's impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, 1626**

George, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, ... and Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter ...

K2: Charles I's speech to Parliament, 29 March 1626

Concerning the Duke of Buckingham, ... and judgement of himself and of his father.

For copyright reasons, these resources cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in Dale Scarborough, *England 1625–1660: Charles I, the Civil War and Cromwell* (London: Hodder Murray, 2005), pp 16–17.

SOURCE L**L1: Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford**

Strafford, apparently speaking in the Privy Council, offers advice to the King about using the Irish army, as noted by Sir Henry Vane, the Secretary of State, 5 May 1640:

“Go on with a vigorous war, ... here to reduce this kingdom.”

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited from Graham Seel and David Smith, *The Early Stuart Kings 1603–1642* (London: Routledge, 2001), p 106.

L2: “The Beginning of the People’s Happiness”

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: <http://cache.gettyimages.com/>

Wenceslaus Hollar’s engraving of the Earl of Strafford’s execution on Tower Hill 1641.

SOURCE M**The Benefits of the Reign of James I**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Simon Schama, *A History of Britain: The British Wars 1603–1776* (London: BBC Worldwide Ltd, 2003), Section 1 Plate 3.

The image is of one of the ceiling paintings in the Banqueting House, Whitehall Palace, London, by Peter Paul Rubens, c. 1635. King James is at the centre of the painting and bottom left, Peace and Abundance are embracing. The paintings were commissioned by Charles I to commemorate his father's wise rule and his triumph over rebellion and war.

OR: TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

TASK

Your task is to prepare an article for a history journal arising from study of the following sources and your own knowledge. **In your article, you must analyse and evaluate the extent to which the formation of the Kingitanga was a catalyst for change in nineteenth-century New Zealand.**

KEY IDEA

Historians and contemporary commentators have disputed the extent to which the formation of the Kingitanga was the catalyst for the Pākehā government's decision to go to war against Māori in the second half of the nineteenth century. Some argue that the Kingitanga was 'the root of the problem' – that their complicity with Taranaki Māori contributed significantly to their decision to take up armed resistance against the Pākehā Government in 1859. Others stress the significance of Pākehā land hunger as a cause of war, seeing the invasion of Kingitanga territory as a test to see whether the 7.6 million hectares still in Māori ownership could be wrested from them by force for Pākehā settlement. The formation of the Kingitanga provides an opportunity for fruitful historical debate; was this movement primarily responsible for causing the wars that broke out so soon after its inception, and if so, how pivotal was it in determining the course of significant events in the remainder of the century?

INSTRUCTIONS

Use both **your own knowledge** and **evidence from at least SEVEN of the sources** provided on pages 18–32. (Note: each letter represents ONE source.)

In your article you should:

- **respond to the statement in the task, which is explained in the key idea**, and communicate your own substantiated argument concerning the extent to which **the formation of the Kingitanga was the catalyst for the Pākehā government's decision to go to war against the Māori in the second half of the century**
- integrate relevant ideas about this historical issue from the evidence in the sources and your own knowledge to develop your argument
- demonstrate an understanding of historical relationships relevant to this historical issue, such as cause and effect, past and present, specific and general, continuity and change, and pattern and trends
- make judgements about the nature of historical evidence concerning this historical issue
- evaluate historians' interpretations and the views of contemporaries that relate to this historical issue
- demonstrate an understanding of this historical issue through breadth, depth, and balanced coverage.

Your article should be written in a formal and fluent style. The article should have an introduction that outlines your argument, a series of sequentially presented paragraphs, and a reasoned conclusion. You do not need to provide footnotes, endnotes, or a bibliography.

RESOURCES

TOPIC TWO: NEW ZEALAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

SOURCE A

A1: Appeal to the Queen

Auckland, Nov. 8th, 1847

Oh Madam.

We salute you, ... with the people of these islands.

From your friend,

Te Wherowhero

A2: The Official Response

From Earl Grey to Governor Grey.

Downing Street, May 3rd, 1848

Sir,

You will inform Te Wherowhero ... by passage of land instructions.

I have etc,

(signed) GREY

For copyright reasons, these resources cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Claudia Orange, *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi*
(Wellington: Bridget Williams Books Ltd, 2004), p 55.

SOURCE B**Paying for Promises**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Artist unknown, Making New Zealand Collection: Paying for Promises. Alexander Turnbull Library, Reference number: F-651-1/2 MNZ. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Title reads: Punch in Canterbury – July 6, 1865.

Caption reads: “Paying for promises. Customs official: These goods yours, Sir, and very much needed? Glad to hear it; for I want the contribution you promised to the Māori War, and you can’t have them till you pay”

Settlers were angered by customs duties levied to help pay for the cost of the wars; South Islanders, who had been virtually untouched by the conflict, were particularly upset.

SOURCE C**C1: Māori Autonomy**

But the autonomous Māori zone ... Not all historians have noticed it.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: James Belich, *The New Zealand Wars and the Victorian Interpretation of Racial Conflict* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1986), pp 306–307.

SOURCE C (continued)**C2: Great chiefs at whare komiti, Haerehuka, King Country, 1885**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Alfred Burton, Great chiefs at whare komiti, Haerehuka, King Country, 1885, part of New Zealand Reference Number: PA7-36-30, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

A group of Ngāti Maniapoto chiefs photographed at whare komiti at Haerehuka, King Country, 4 June 1885, by Alfred Burton. Back row, from left: Rewi Maniapoto, Tawhana Tikaokao, Taonui Hikaka, Hone Wetere Te Rerenga. Front row, from left: Te Rangituataka, Te Naunau Hikaka.

SOURCE D**The Māori King Movement**

Māori were becoming increasingly apprehensive ... – a nation within a nation.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: M. P. K. Sorrenson, 'Māori and Pākehā' in W. H. Oliver with B. R. Williams (eds.), *The Oxford History of New Zealand* (Auckland, Oxford University Press, 1991), pp 151–152.

SOURCE E**E1: Kemp's Purchase**

... even after 1840 Māori did not necessarily enter into land transactions ... – a total of 6 359 acres.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Ann Parsonson, 'The Pursuit of Mana' in W. H. Oliver with B. R. Williams (eds.), *The Oxford History of New Zealand* (Auckland, Oxford University Press, 1991), pp 179–180.

SOURCE E (continued)**E2: Native Reserves in the Timaru District Court, 1868**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Native Lands Court, *Timaru Herald*, Rorahi VIII, Putanga 308, 9
Haratua 1868, Wharangi 2.
<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

This court report printed in the *Lyttleton Times* and then in the *Timaru Herald* is from a hearing regarding the reserves created during Kemp's Purchase of 1848. Ngāi Tahu representative Horomona Pohio is examined by Native Department Undersecretary William Rolleston and then by the Court. Government land purchase agent Walter Mantell is examined by the Crown.

SOURCE F**F1: The Dog Tax Rebellion, 1898**

Five members of the Ngapuhi resistance to the imposition of the dog tax and eight policemen following the surrender of the protesters in Waima, Hokianga, May 1898.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Fenwick Barrett, Photographs relating to the Dog Tax Rebellion, Rawene PA-Group-00045, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

F2: 'Dogged Resistance'

New Zealand premier Richard John Seddon standing in suit and top hat to the right, a label marked "Dog tax" in his right hand. Behind him, to the left, a Māori man makes threatening gestures, while a fierce chained dog leaps towards him, snarling. A fenced whare and cabbage tree are in the left background. It refers to strained relations between Māori and the New Zealand government and to a proposal for a tax on dog ownership, which would affect many Māori.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Hunter, Ashley John Barsby, 1854–1932: Strained relations; or 'dogged' resistance. New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Journal, 14 May 1898. PUBL-0163-1898-001, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

SOURCE G**Total Population**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Cited in <http://www.teara.govt.nz/1966/P/Population/TotalPopulation>.

SOURCE H**H1: Kūpapa**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Daniel Louis Mundy, Mair, Gilbert Henry, 1875-1966: Photographs of the Rev Volkner and the Arawa Flying Column (PAColl-4434), Reference Number 1/2-020010-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

H2: Kūpapa

Gilbert Mair volunteered for active service in the militia and was attached to the 1st Regiment of the Waikato Militia. He took part in a series of expeditions mounted by the militia, with the assistance of volunteers and Te Arawa auxiliary forces under the command of his brother, William Mair, to disperse the 'rebels' and their allies. In his first action, Mair was mentioned in dispatches for rescuing a soldier under heavy fire, and Mair was later promoted to ensign after leading an attack on the rifle pits at Taumata, south of Tauranga. In a lone scouting expedition, which he initiated, Mair was able to confirm that a force of Waikato and Ngāti Haua sought revenge on Te Arawa by raiding Rotorua. He was dispatched with a small force of Te Arawa to reinforce the Rotorua people and on 17 March 1867, with his men, forced the attackers to retreat after fierce skirmishing at Te Koutu pa. After the arrival of militia reinforcements, an assault was launched on Puraku pā, overlooking the Rotorua basin, which had been occupied and fortified by Waikato under Kihitu. Mair, with 100 Te Arawa, attempted to cut off the retreat from the rear of the pā. For his part in the actions at Te Koutu and Puraku, Mair was promoted to lieutenant, on 25 April 1867.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Paula Savage, Gilbert Mair 1843–1923 Surveyor, interpreter, soldier, public servant,
<http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/>

SOURCE I**Māori Nationalism**

“What could a Māori do for you ... was anti-European in its tendency.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Keith Sinclair, *The Origins of the Māori Wars* (Auckland: New Zealand University Press, 1961), pp 78–79.

SOURCE J**Māori Representation**

The power of Parliament to make laws to expropriate Māori land and fisheries ... in a House of over seventy members.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Ranginui Walker, *Ka Whāwhai Tonu Matou: Struggle Without End* (Auckland: Penguin, 2004), pp 143–144.

SOURCE K**Land Disposal 1870–1884**

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: *Historical Atlas of New Zealand* (Auckland, Bateman, 1997), Plate 50.

SOURCE L**A political leader dreaming of peace and goodwill**

This cartoon shows a bearded man (possibly Sir George Grey) seated in a chair, a bottle of whisky at his side, a pipe in his hand, a lion and lamb seated at his feet. From his pipe emerge clouds of smoke, each with a picture showing the different religions and races in New Zealand shaking hands and embracing.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: *Punch in Canterbury*, Vol 1 no. 1 (Apr 8 1865) ; Vol 1 no. 20
(Christchurch: August 19 1865).

SOURCE M**The Significance of the Taranaki War**

In April 1860, Gore Browne invited his ministers... for an unavoidable contest with the Governor.

For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here.

Source: Danny Keenan, *Wars Without End* (Auckland: Penguin Books, 2009), pp 207–212.