

Assessment Schedule – 2020

History: Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders (91231)

Evidence: Question One

Achievement		Achievement with Merit		Achievement with Excellence	
A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Examines some material from Sources A and B reflecting the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Attempts to use supporting evidence.</p>	<p>Examines material from Sources A and B reflecting the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Uses some supporting evidence (may include irrelevant material).</p>	<p>Examines in depth, material from Sources A and B, reflecting a <i>thorough understanding</i> of the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Frames explanation in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence (may include some irrelevant material).</p>	<p>Examines in depth, material from Sources A and B, reflecting a <i>thorough understanding</i> of the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Frames explanation in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively material from Sources A and B, reflecting a <i>perceptive understanding</i> of the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Frames detailed explanation in own words, while drawing on the sources (may be implied or inferred) for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Draws conclusions beyond the immediately obvious.</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively material from Sources A and B, reflecting a <i>perceptive understanding</i> of the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.</p> <p>Frames detailed explanation in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Draws conclusions and raises relevant questions, beyond the immediately obvious. Explanation, examples, and evidence are drawn from the sources and wider knowledge.</p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

N1 = Extracts some material from Sources A and B reflecting the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.

N2 = Extracts material from Sources A and B reflecting the reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ.

Sample evidence Question One: *Reasons why men and women committed to Seacliff Asylum in the early 20th century differ:*

- Source A

- Men: A range of reasons including alcoholism, epilepsy, sexual practices, and old age / senility.
- Women: Reasons largely based around being a female including domestic troubles, menopause, inherited diseases, old age / senility, and unknown.

- Source B

- Women:
 - Families were central to their committal.
 - Female experience of committal attests to the continued orientation of New Zealand women to the domestic sphere, e.g. John B. on his wife, Ellen: "not capable of looking after herself or her family", and Albert O. on his wife, Caroline: "forgotten how to do housework or cooking". Furthermore, she did not dress herself correctly.
 - For each of these women their mental condition was explicitly correlated by their spouses to their inability to fulfil their domestic roles, or at least, to their husbands' perceptions of that inability.
- Men:
 - Linked to the strong independent male stereotype and whether a man was perceived to uphold this (also has a gender-based reason, but that reason is different).

- The stress upon men in the 1930s to fulfil their economic obligations to their families was heightened, then, by ideological imperative.
- The study of the files of men committed to Seacliff Mental Hospital from 1928–1937 suggest the ways in which men coped or failed to cope with the pressures exerted upon them by the expectations of their gender roles.
- It provides ample evidence that the man alone was a man vulnerable to incarceration, and that men in the 1930s continued to express their frustrations through the traditional channels of violence and alcohol. In a society which increasingly valued stability, respectability and sobriety, such definitions of masculinity were liable to be deemed unacceptable as outside the bounds of tolerable behaviour.
- ... men's overindulgence of liquor transgressed the line between the acceptable and the certifiable. Such conduct tested and embarrassed families, and menaced social order, and committal to a mental hospital offered a solution to the concerns of both the public and private spheres.
- As for women, those who most often judged men's behaviour intolerable, and initiated committal proceedings against them were their families.

Evidence: Question Two

Achievement		Achievement with Merit		Achievement with Excellence	
A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Examines some material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Includes direct reference to the source(s) (may have limitations).</p>	<p>Examines material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Includes direct reference to the source(s).</p>	<p>Examines in depth material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting a thorough understanding of TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Includes direct detailed reference to the source(s) (may have limitations).</p>	<p>Examines in depth material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting a thorough understanding of TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Includes direct detailed reference to the source(s).</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, to show a perceptive understanding of TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources (including implied or inferred) for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Includes direct detailed reference to the source(s).</p> <p>Reflects a high degree of engagement, i.e. raising questions, awareness of limitations, etc.</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, to show a perceptive understanding of TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Includes direct detailed reference to the source(s).</p> <p>Reflects a higher degree of engagement with the source(s), i.e. raising questions, awareness of limitations, and the basis for making assumptions from it.</p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

N1 = Extracts some material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting ONE perspective on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.

N2 = Extracts material from Sources C and D, and any of the other sources, reflecting ONE perspective on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum.

Sample evidence for Question Two: *TWO different perspectives on the way patients were treated and / or responded to treatment at Seacliff Asylum:*

People behaved in a way they knew was fitting with their incarceration

- Source C(i)
 - Johanna Beckett: "I suppose you want a picture of a mad woman? I'd better stick some straw in my hair and make faces."
- Source E:
 - Retired Judge Ken Mason: "I remember it very well ... mental health was associated with dangerousness, it's as simple as that."

Treatment took the form of ridicule and punishment / negative view towards the patients

- Source C(iii)
 - Janet Frame: "The attitude of those in charge, who unfortunately wrote the reports and influenced the treatment, was that of reprimand and punishment, with certain forms of medical treatment being threatened as punishment for failure to 'co-operate' and where 'not co-operate' might mean a refusal to obey an order, say, to go to the doorless lavatories with six others and urinate in public while suffering verbal abuse by the nurse for being unwilling. 'Too fussy are we? Well, Miss educated, you'll learn a thing or two here'."
- Source C(iv)

- Avis Hunter: "The staff would help me to change. I would get told off for wetting my bed. ... I used to play up a lot. I used to break windows and throw things around ... other patients would say I didn't have the nerve ... I did these things to show them that I did have the nerve. ... The staff used to lock me up. Sometimes they would put me in a straitjacket. The nurses in hospital were often rough with you."

• Source E

- The institutions had "depersonalised and dehumanised" patients, says Ministry of Health director of mental health services.

• Source G

- MacGregor [the inaugural Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Otago University] had declared that 'the hopelessly lazy, the diseased and the vicious who would once have been weeded out by natural selection, were eating like a cancer into the vitals of society'.

People become institutionalised

• Source C(iii)

- Janet Frame: "The six weeks I spent at Seacliff Hospital in a world I'd never known among people whose existences I never thought possible, became for me a concentrated course in the horrors of insanity and the dwelling-place of those judged insane, separating me forever from the former acceptable realities and assurances of everyday life".

• Source F

- Barbara Brookes: "The difference about being found a criminal is that you get a sentence and you get out. But being found a lunatic you have an indeterminate sentence. So there is a continual stream of paperwork to justify denying the liberty of the subject".

• Source D

- Talia Marshall: [An elderly man who was institutionalised at Seacliff and then Cherry Farm for most of his life] ... he was back in the dining hall of his youth living in fear of being told off by the guards / nurses.

His fatal reply was that he did not think his story was worth telling, ... he was still a walking Asylum.

Evidence: Question Three

Achievement		Achievement with Merit		Achievement with Excellence	
A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Examines some material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting the change or continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Attempts to use supporting evidence.</p>	<p>Examines material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting the change and continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Uses supporting evidence (may include some irrelevant information or application of sources).</p>	<p>Examines in depth material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting a <i>thorough understanding</i> of the change and continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Uses appropriate and relevant supporting evidence accurately.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence (may have limitations).</p>	<p>Examines in depth material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting a <i>thorough understanding</i> of the change and continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Uses appropriate and relevant supporting evidence accurately.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting a <i>perceptive understanding</i> of the change and continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Uses appropriate and relevant supporting evidence accurately.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources (may be implied or inferred) for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Shows some awareness of the limitations of the evidence.</p> <p>Reflects some insight, via conclusions / questions.</p>	<p>Examines comprehensively material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, reflecting a <i>perceptive understanding</i> of the change and continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time.</p> <p>Uses appropriate and relevant supporting evidence accurately.</p> <p>Frames detailed response in own words, while drawing on the sources for supporting evidence.</p> <p>Shows some awareness of the limitations of the evidence.</p> <p>Draws insightful conclusions beyond the immediately obvious and / or raises relevant questions.</p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

N1 = Extracts some material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, and attempts to examine change **or** continuity.

N2 = Extracts material from Sources D–G, and any of the other sources, and attempts to examine change **and** continuity.

Sample evidence for Question Three:

Continuity in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time:

- Source E
 - When Johanna Beckett was locked up in Seacliff Lunatic Asylum in 1890, she was shunned by her husband and the wider community. More than 100 years later, New Zealand’s attitude towards some of society’s most vulnerable remained frighteningly similar.
 - Ministry of Health director of mental health services visited: “just about every single rotary or community neighbourhood group” to try to persuade them it was safe to have mentally ill people in the community.
 - “That seems strange now but I spent a lot of my time meeting with groups and demythologising fears they had.”

Change in people’s attitudes to mental health in New Zealand over time:

- Source E
 - Closing the psychiatric hospitals might have been the right thing to do, but that didn’t make it popular.
 - What came to be known as deinstitutionalisation was the first major shift in service delivery since the opening of the asylums more than 100 years earlier.
- Source G
 - MacGregor [the inaugural Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Otago University] had fulminated about the ‘contamination’ of New Zealand by the ‘low quality of immigrants and their offspring’. He declared that ‘the hopelessly lazy, the diseased and the vicious who would once

- In the end, Mason [retired judge] believes they achieved what they set out to do.

have been weeded out by natural selection, were eating like a cancer into the vitals of society'.

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 7	8 – 13	14 – 18	19 – 24