

91231R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Level 2 History, 2014

91231 Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders

9.30 am Tuesday 25 November 2014
Credits: Four

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91231.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–9 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

NEW ZEALAND RESPONSES TO WORLD WAR ONE

INTRODUCTION

World War One (1914–1918) was one of the most significant events of the 20th century for both the world and New Zealand. More than 14 000 New Zealand men had signed up for military service by the end of the first week of the war. By the end of the war, about 10 per cent of New Zealand's total population of one million had gone away to fight. To get an idea of just how big an effort this represented, an equivalent proportion of US soldiers at that time would have produced an army of 10 million. Overall, 70 per cent of the New Zealanders who went to war did so voluntarily. This suggests that New Zealand was united in its response to the outbreak of the war. However, there were a wide range of minority responses to the war that indicate greater diversity.

SOURCE A

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below]

Source: *New Zealand Observer*, vol XXXIV, Issue 50, 22 August 1914, p 13.
<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=TO19140822.2.26&d=CL1.TO&e=-----10--1---0-->

SOURCE B**THE KING'S PROCLAMATION
GOVERNOR READS THE MESSAGE**

Wellington, August 5.

An announcement was made that his Excellency the Governor would, at 3 pm, read a message from his Majesty the King. This news was quickly posted at the newspaper offices, and was read by thousands of passers-by. As the hour went past, the crowd rapidly increased and there was evident a tense feeling such as is noticeable upon historic occasions.

...

There were many people in the crowd, however, who were visibly affected by the gravity of the announcement.

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Source (adapted): 'Later Cablegrams', *Otago Daily Times*, Issue 16145, 6 August 1914, p 7.

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=ODT19140806.2.39&e=-----10--1----0-->

SOURCE C

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Explanatory note: 'Wilhelm' and 'the Kaiser' refer to the emperor of Germany during World War One, Wilhelm II.

Source: *New Zealand Observer*, vol XXXIV, Issue 49, 15 August 1914, p 5.

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=TO19140815.2.9.2&e=-----10--1----0-->

SOURCE D1

'I have 1400 men here, and I am not going to let any of them enlist or go to war. You have no king now. The King of England he is no good. He is beat. The Germans will win. Any money I have I will give to the Germans. The English are no good; they have two laws, one for the Maori and one for the Pakeha. When the Germans win, I am going to be king here. I will be king of the Pakeha and the king of the Maori.'

Rua Kenana, allegedly seditious statement made 'in the presence of a number of Maoris and several constables', 12 February 1916

Source (adapted): "Rua Comes to Trial", *New Zealand Herald*, vol LIII, Issue 16252, 10 June 1916, p 9.
<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=NZH19160610.2.67>

SOURCE D2

The important Waikato leader Te Puea Herangi was guided by the words of her grandfather King Tawhiao. After he had finally made his peace with the Crown in 1881, he forbade Waikato to take up arms again:

...

If land that had been confiscated (when Waikato had fought for their king) in the 1860s was returned, then perhaps Waikato might reconsider its position.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source: *Maori and the First World War*

<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/maori-in-first-world-war/resistence-to-conscription>

SOURCE D3

Āpirana Ngata's view on Maori participation in World War One:

"We could not maintain our self-respect and ask the Government of New Zealand during this war, which is being fought for the safety of the Empire everywhere, that we Maoris should stay at home while the Pakehas went. We would lose our self-respect. It was to maintain the self-respect of the people we represent that we told the Government that it was objectionable [offensive] from our standpoint if the Bill [law] said straight out that Maoris were to be excluded. It would be regarded as a bad reflection on a warrior race."

Explanatory note: Āpirana Ngata was a Māori Member of Parliament during World War One.

Source: (adapted): Graeme Ball, *Big World, Small Country: the 20th century and New Zealand's place in it* (Cengage), 2013.

SOURCE E

This is a postcard printed by the *New Zealand Herald* and sold in New Zealand in 1914.

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cannot be reproduced here. See below]

Source: <http://100nzww1postcards.blogspot.co.nz/2013/05/the-war-dog-of-new-zealand.html>

SOURCE F

In 1916, the New Zealand Government introduced conscription. This cartoon shows the 'new-born conscientious objector', who adopted a religious belief, allegedly to escape conscription. It shows a 'shirker' evading a recruitment officer by escaping into a Society of Friends Church meeting house. The Society of Friends (Quakers) had a centuries-old tradition of pacifism. The reference below the cartoon that begins 'Other refuge have I none ...' is from a traditional hymn.

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Source: *New Zealand Observer*, vol XXXVI, Issue 43, 1 July 1916, p 16.
<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=TO19160701.2.32.1&e=-----10--1----0-->

SOURCE G**ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE**

The Rev. R. H. Hobday, of Wellington the other day denounced from his pulpit the New Zealand Women's Anti-German League as being a society calculated to incite people to vengeance and acts of cruelty. ... The blood of our boys at Gallipoli calls for the abolition of everything German that is harmful; and the sooner we band together for this object, the better it will be for future generations.

[For copyright reasons, this resource cannot be reproduced here. See below.]

Source: *Wairarapa Daily Times*, vol LXX, Issue 14495, 10 February 1916, p 4.

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=WDT19160210.2.11&cl=search&srpos=1&e=-----10--1----0antiZz-German+league+hobday--&st=1>

SOURCE H

Members of the Otago and Southland Women's Patriotic Association are photographed at one of their many fund-raising events. Here, the Association is raising funds to supply material to people in war-torn Belgium. Germany invaded neutral Belgium on August 4, 1914.

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Source: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/womens-fundraising>