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# 2

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## Level 2 History 2021

### 91233 Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Examine, in depth, causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should write ONE essay in this booklet.**

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (///). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Low Excellence**

**07**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event, using the essay question below.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use detailed supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a concise paragraph describing the historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

**ESSAY QUESTION**

How do the consequences of your chosen event make it historically significant?

Historical event: The crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream

**PLANNING**

You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 4–5 pages. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your essay.

Begin your essay here:

"This is our story, our history. It happened here, in this place, and it had profound consequences in what New Zealand would become" a quote from renowned historian Vincent O'Malley critically showcases the heavy consequences which made the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream and the invasion of the Waikato so historically significant. On the 12th of July 1863, the British, crossed the Mangatawhiri stream and ignited the invasion of the Waikato. This event would go on to cause consequences no one could have predicted. The invasion caused many gruesome battles which resulted in the death of several Maori and British. As well as this, the invasion resulted in a huge loss of Maori land, economy and culture. Also, the consequences can be evidently seen many years after the invasion occurred such as Maori resisting conscription into the military during World War One. It is consequences such as these that evidently make the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream of great historical significance.

On the 12th of July 1863 British crossed the Mangatawhiri stream and initiated the invasion of the Waikato. In the 1860s, the Mangatawhiri stream was a symbolic and physical barrier between British in Auckland and Maori in the Waikato. Rumours of an attack on Auckland were circulating and therefore, Governor George Grey gave General Duncan Cameron the task of subduing the rebels before they got the chance to launch their attack. Grey issued a proclamation demanding that all 'natives' living north of the Mangatawhiri stream were to sign an oath of allegiance to the crown on July 11th 1863. This, in effect, was a declaration of war as action was taken the following day. The invasion of the Waikato took place for over 10 months between July 1863 and April 1864. The Maori Pa at Meremere was bombarded from Whangamarino over the next three months. Maori made attacks behind the lines through July, August and September around Pukekohe and Dury. At the end of October British forces advanced, Maori abandoned Meremere but made a stand at Rangiri, 15 kilometers up river, which the British took on the 21st of November. The next feasible defence position for Maori was 60-70 kilometers upstream in the middle of the Waikato. At the end of January British forces marched out of the encampment at Tuhikaramea. The main Maori fortifications in the middle of the Waikato were outflanked over the next three weeks. After the siege at Orakau, at the end of March, British controlled the middle Waikato. The invasion of the Waikato resulted in the deaths of 619 Maori and 162 British.

One of the more immediate consequences of the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream were the numerous battles that occurred between Maori and the British. These were battles at places such as Rangiriri and Rangiorua. The battle of Rangiriri began on the 20th of November 1863 and ended on the 21st. The battle consisted of 1400 British soldiers and 500 Maori men, women and children.

On the 21st of November, Maori held up a white flag in attempt to make a truce with the British. This act was mistakingly taken as a symbol of surrender and as a result the land at Rangiriri was taken. This meant that some Maori had to migrate further south. In the battle of Rangiri there were 183 Maori taken prisoner, 36 Maori deaths, 90 Maori injured and 38 British deaths. The sheer numbers of those both British and Maori involved in this battle contribute to how this consequence has made the crossing of the stream significant. Both Maori and British lost their lives, homes and families due to the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream. The imprisonment and loss of Maori life had damaged the Kingitanga movement. However, it was not dead. The battle of Rangiriri did not satisfy general Duncan Cameron with the knockout blow to the Kingitanga he was trying to achieve. Therefore, the British continued moving south and eventually the battle of Rangiorua took place. The battle took place on February 21st 1864. However, to call this consequence a battle is inaccurate. It was a massacre. That day saw upwards of 100 unsuspecting Maori men, woman and children murdered by British soldiers. Rangiorua was a safe haven for Maori. It was a place where the families of the Maori soldiers lived, grew food and flourished. Historian David Green says that the battle of Rangiorua was "a premeditated, but a breakdown of discipline among troops who had psyched themselves up to face a much stronger resistance." This battle is extremely important when understanding how the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream became of such historical significance. Because of this event, innocent lives were slaughtered. Families were destroyed. These murders caused a long line of miss-trust from Maori to the British as the acts performed by them on this day were so inhumane. This made the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream so significant as it revealed that the British, who looked down on Maori as barbaric, were actually much more inhumane themselves. Maori were devastated and till this very day still share the pain of the horrid acts committed by the British as a result of crossing the stream and invading the Waikato. The British burnt down churches and Whare with Maori women, children and the elderly in them. The burning and murdering of a sacred place such as a church crucially showcases the British's savagery and made the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream that much more dreadful and as a result, more historically significant.

One of the most well known and obvious consequences of the Mangatawhiri stream that made it very historically significant was the loss of Maori land, the Maori economy and Maori culture. The New Zealand settlements act 1863 allowed the confiscation of any land belonging to a Maori tribe or section of a tribe judged to have resisted or rebelled against the authority of the crown. As a result of the invasion of the Waikato, under this act, on the 30th of January 1865 over 1.2 million acres of Maori land in the Waikato was confiscated. This confiscation played a huge role in why the crossing of the stream became so significant. This confiscation did numerous things. Firstly, the land in the Waikato was fertile and primal for farming. When taken away, Maori lost its source of food and source of income. As a result the economy crippled and families had to move out of the

Waikato. With British owning the majority of Waikato, this increases migration from Britain as settlers arrived to exploit the abundant natural resources. When British migration increased drastically, this caused a great decrease in Maori culture and Maori popularity. From here, Maori's popularity went on a steady decrease and the native language of New Zealand became closer to extinction. This consequence can be evidently observed today, with English being the most common language in New Zealand by far with Maori being much lower. It is clear to observe that the loss of this land makes the event of British crossing the stream historically significant. Maori did not just lose physical assets, they lost their jobs, home, family, food and culture. The Kingitanga movement had been significantly damaged as Waikato was the heartland of the movement. However, it did not die completely. In the 1870s the government recognised that the Kingitanga movement was not a threat beyond its borders and attempts were made to erase relations between Tawhiao and the colonial government. Reserves of land on the west bank of the Waikato river were offered in exchange for signing the oath of allegiance but at first, Tawhiao declined. This is because the land that was offered was of inferior quality to what he owned previously before it was confiscated. This is significant as it showcases how Tawhiao would never get the quality and large amount of land that him and his people once owned. In 1881, King Tawhiao and 500 of his people laid down their arms in as a symbolic gesture to the crown. However, still refused to sign the oath of allegiance. Tawhiao attempted to get his land back through peaceful means such as the petition he took to the queen in 1884. However, this was redirected to the New Zealand government who denied his plea. The crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream had meant that Maori would never become reunited with the quality, fertile and large amount of land they once had. As a result the crossing of the stream is of ultimate historical significance as it caused the confiscation of land which would more importantly, never be fully returned. It was not until 1995, 130 years later, that Queen Elizabeth met and delivered a personal apology to Dame Te Atairangikaahu (Maori Queen) to sign a deed of settlement which would be the first great step in ongoing settlements by the Waitangi Tribunal. The loss of Maori land, economy, and culture are very strong contributing factors as to why the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream is of ultimate historical significance. A very controversial consequence of the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream was the Maori anti-conscription movement during World War One, which proves that the crossing of the stream was significant enough to have consequences far long after it occurred. World War One began in 1914, almost 50 years after the crossing of the stream and the invasion of the Waikato. Maori in the Waikato began to oppose conscription in 1917. Originally, in 1916, conscription into military service was only imposed on Pakeha. However, failing to persuade Maori in the Waikato to enlist meant that the conscription would be extended to both Pakeha and Maori. The imposed Maori conscription was only applied to those Maori in Waikato, as other tribes had volunteered and filled up the first two contingents, officials believed this was fair. It was well known that the Waikato was the heart of

the resistance in conscription movement. This is evidently as direct consequence of the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream as it was the beginning of the invasion of the Waikato and therefore, enhances its significance. The leader of the anti-conscription movement was Te Teira Herangi, the great granddaughter of King Tawhiao. During the war, Te Teira would draw on Tawhiao's words forbidding the Waikato from ever taking up arms again once he finally made peace with the crown in 1881. Maori explained that because Tawhiao had forbidden arms to ever be taken up in the Waikato again, that this meant they would not fight. This showcases the historical significance of the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream as it displays how the event led to a long line of conflict between Maori and the British and tension was high. If the crossing of the stream had not occurred, the Waikato would not have needed to take up arms in the first place and the words of Tawhiao would not be present, potentially increasing conscription. Te Teira Herangi had said that Maori had "its own King and saw no reason to fight for the British King." It became evidently clear that Maori would not fight for the British, especially when the land that was stolen from them had not yet been returned. The crossing of the stream resulted in this colossal loss of land, which evidently then went on to cause deep rooted issues between Maori and British such as this one. Maori who resisted were balloted in groups in 1918, who were then arrested and sent to Narrow Neck training camp in Auckland. On the 11th of June 1918, policemen read out the names of those who were to be arrested to a group of Maori. No Maori came forward and Te Teira took a stand. As a result, policemen began arresting people they believed were on the list, often making mistakes and arresting the wrong people. During the arrest of Rua Kenana partially for his anti-conscription encouragement, two Maori were killed. This consequence is crucially important as many Maori were arrested, sent to camp and treated severely for not being willing to fight. This consequence is directly from the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream and the invasion of the Waikato as Maori stood firm on King Tawhiao's words. This makes the crossing of the stream very historically significant as it was a huge contribution to the damaged relationship between Maori and British which arguably would not have been so severe if it did not occur. Maori continued to resist conscription as in 1919, out of 552 Maori that had been called up, only 74 went to the camp. The anti-conscription movement was a very important consequence of the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream which evidently made it historically significant.

The crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream had numerous consequences that are still very much relevant to this day. Many lives were lost during the battles of the invasion of the Waikato. The conscription in the military during World War One was heavily impacted by the anti-conscription movement. The loss of land led to a large decrease in the Maori economy and wealth. The increase in British migration and confiscation of the Waikato led to a drastic decrease in Maori culture and popularity which is a very relevant topic in the modern day. It is significant to consider if the crossing of the Mangatawhiri stream did not occur, whether the Maori culture, language and economy would be much wealthier and

Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

flourish greater in the modern day. This is what makes the crossing of the stream so significant. The crossing of the stream and the invasion of the Waikato has led to countless important consequences that have crucially impacted countless people and endless possibilities.

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## Excellence Exemplar 2021

Subject	L2 History		Standard	91233	Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E7	<p><b>The crossing of the Mangatāwhiri Stream (1863)</b></p> <p>The candidate demonstrates comprehensive examination of a significant historical event in depth, with some insight, by presenting sufficiently accurate, valid, and detailed supporting evidence to examine how two or more consequences make it historically significant. For example, in paragraph three, the first consequence covering the battles of Rangiriri and Rangiaowhia is provided with the dates of the battles and the numbers of Māori and British involved; proper names such as Mangatāwhiri, Kīngitanga, General Duncan Cameron, and subject/context specific language, such as “immediate consequences”, “truce”, “surrender”, “historical significance”, “barbaric”, “inhumane”, etc are used throughout; also an appropriate quote from a historian is included supporting the evidence presented.</p> <p>The evidence is also presented in a chronological and causal series. Throughout this series the candidate takes care to establish individual causal links to land loss, migration, and Cameron’s pursuit of decisive victory. Historical significance is established by citing the numbers of people affected at the time and by identifying the long-term impacts of the Rangiaowhia action as a “long line of mistrust” and pain “till this very day”. Some insight is demonstrated by explaining the Rangiaowhia action not as a battle but rather as a massacre. This line of argument is then used to debunk nineteenth-century British assumptions of moral superiority by revealing their actions at Rangiaowhia to be more inhumane than the so-called “barbaric” Māori.</p>				