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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 2 History, 2015

### 91234 Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

9.30 a.m. Friday 20 November 2015  
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Examine in-depth how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.	Comprehensively examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.

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

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**04**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Write an essay, using the essay task below, on ONE significant historical event that has affected New Zealand society.

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

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a detailed paragraph(s) describing the historical event and its background.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

**ESSAY TASK**

Examine how a significant historical event affected New Zealanders. You must consider one or more of the following impacts:

- **social**
- **political**
- **economic**
- **strategic/military.**

Historical event: The Vietnam War

## PLANNING

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## Description of the historical event and its background

Began on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1955. Between Communist allies North Vietnam, and the Vietcong and South Vietnam. America lasted 19 years.  
Domino theory.

## Effects on New Zealanders (social, political, economic, military/strategic)

## Explanation/Evidence

Social - ~~Political~~ ~~Changes~~  
Change in government's attitude  
NZers.

Political - ANZUS

Social - Agent Orange.

Begin your essay here:

ASSESS  
USE ON

The second Indochina war (more commonly known as the Vietnam War) began on the 1st of November, 1955 and lasted just over 19 years. It was fought between communist allies, North Vietnam and the Vietcong, led by Ho Chi Minh and the South Vietnam and America. After Russia had strived for Communism after the second World War, more and more countries also believed in the idea of Communism. The Domino theory, which is supported by Americans, suggests that if one nation was to fall to Communism, then others would too. As a result, America joined the Vietnam War to stop Communism, <sup>from spreading</sup> however, after 19 years they were unsuccessful, causing North Vietnam to win the war. The Vietnam War is arguably one of the most controversial wars ever, as it still to this day affects the people involved in it.

The Vietnam War is significant to New Zealand ~~as~~ as it has had different impacts, both socially and politically on people. A ~~social~~ <sup>political</sup> impact the Vietnam War had on New Zealand was ANZUS, A treaty that was signed by NZ, U.S.A and

Australia. It also had social impacts such as ~~change~~ <sup>change in governments</sup> ~~protest movements~~ and the Agent Orange exposure. These impacts have had a heavy significance on New Zealand.

A political impact the Vietnam war had on New Zealand was the ANZUS treaty. The ANZUS treaty (which stands for Australia, New Zealand, America) was signed in 1951 by all 3 of the Nations. New Zealand was looking for stronger allies as they felt unsafe after Great Britain's efforts in World War 2. With a stronger ally, they thought they would be more protected. It was signed by Keith Holyoake who was New Zealand's Prime Minister and leader of National Party. A condition of the treaty was that if America needed military aid, both Australia and New Zealand would help. 4 years later, the Vietnam War began, meaning that New Zealand had to be involved. ~~However~~, most of New Zealand was against this as they wanted no involvement in the Vietnam war, however, they were obliged to join. If they did not aid America they would be breaking the treaty and putting their alliance with America at risk. New Zealand withheld their involvement until

1964, where Keith Holyoake sent ~~just~~ just over 3500 soldiers to aid America. Compared to Australia, 3500 soldiers was extremely insignificant, but in order to ~~keep~~ ~~America~~ stay within the treaty conditions, Holyoake sent the minimum amount of troops. The ANZUS treaty had impacted New Zealand as it was the cause for their involvement in the Vietnam War. If a treaty had not been signed, ~~NZ~~ ~~would not~~ <sup>NZ</sup> ~~would not~~ have gone to war.

A social impact the Vietnam War had on New Zealand was the <sup>change in government and how people react</sup> ~~anti protests movement~~ in New Zealand. ~~New Zealand~~ <sup>New Zealand</sup> ~~were~~ was obliged to join the war, <sup>but</sup> civilians of New Zealand felt very different. As a nation, they were still struggling from the aftermath of the Second World War, so it seemed logical that they didn't want any more involvement. But when Holyoake sent troops over, it sparked outrage. People felt disheartened as their government wasn't listening to what they wanted. It enforced the idea that <sup>the</sup> New Zealand ~~wasn't to be~~ government wasn't to be trusted and a new change was needed. As a result Norman Kirk and Labour party ~~were~~ was

elected as New Zealand's Prime Minister and government system. Norman Kirk promised New Zealand that they would not draw all New Zealand troops from the Vietnam War, and when elected, he did. New Zealand's involvement in the Vietnam ended in 1972, whilst America withdrew their troops in 1974, only 2 years later.

Another social impact the Vietnam War had on New Zealand was the Agent Orange exposure to Veterans. Agent Orange, which is a defoliant used to destroy ~~the~~ crops and plants in Vietnam. It was used by American forces in the Vietnam War, so that they could expose the location of their enemy (North Vietnam) who were hiding amongst the terrain. The gas however, has been linked to the cause of cancer and defects within people who were involved with Agent Orange during the Vietnam War. More Veterans have started to get cancer from consuming the gas, which include respiratory and prostate. It has also been known to spread through genetics, meaning that

children of veterans are also getting cancer symptoms, and ~~also~~ affecting New Zealanders and other countries involved to this day. Birth defects have also impacted people as there is a chance of having extra body limbs or diseases. This is more common in Vietnam ~~however~~ as the country is consumed by and fully exposed by Agent Orange.

The Vietnam War has had different social and political impacts on New Zealanders and still affect people today. From ANZUS, to change in governments and Agent Orange, all have contributed to have highly negative impacts on New Zealand and still do to this day.



- Examines the event through political and social factors
  - Examples used to support ideas have limitations
  - Very brief background to the event or putting New Zealand in the context of the event.
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**ESSAY TASK**

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- **political**
- **economic**
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Historical event:

The 1981 Springbok Tour.

Begin your essay here:

The 1981 Springbok Tour was an important part of New Zealand and South African history. Lasting for just over three months, riots, violence, ~~and~~ and protests broke out over the racial issues. The apartheid in South Africa <sup>raised</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>ing</sup> questioned as to whether the South African Springboks should be allowed to tour New Zealand against the Allblacks. The country was split in two as half believed allowing the tour condoned the apartheid while the other half believed politics and sport don't mix. Tearing the country in two, the tour proved to change New Zealand history forever.

The South African Apartheid was created in 1948, designed to keep blacks and white separate within the country. Translating <sup>literally</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>to</sup> the Afrikaans word meaning 'Apart-ness', the apartheid changed the society in South Africa. It ~~BE~~ was designed to keep blacks low in society and lead to poor housing conditions for blacks, worse education and ~~socialism~~ more. In the education system, maths and science were discouraged, classrooms were cramped and the

student to teacher ratio in a classroom reached an all time high in 1966 with 50:1. Public areas were also segregated with different libraries, pools, toilets, schools etc. Interracial relationships were also strictly banned. Blacks gradually had worse and worse living conditions and the apartheid eventually forced South Africa out of the international community, specifically proved through the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games.

The 1976 Olympic Games were one of the most controversial of the olympic~~s~~ history. ~~25~~ Twenty five African countries boycotted the games by pulling out due to New Zealand. This was because New Zealand's<sup>2</sup> All Blacks were currently touring ~~the~~ South Africa and the African countries stated that they will not take part with a country (New Zealand) who condones the apartheid in South Africa. Over three hundred competitors pulled out which forced games<sup>and events</sup> to be cancelled or changed. This ~~statement~~<sup>move</sup> from the African countries proved that ~~it~~ did not condone the apartheid and therefore, pushed South Africa out of the international community. This was further

proved by the Commonwealth countries that year who came together to sign the Gleneagles agreement, stating they would cut off <sup>all</sup> ties with South Africa including sports ties. This agreement was later broken by New Zealand in 1981, allowing the Springboks to tour the country.

One of the most important effects of the Springbok tour was the protesting development and change. As a <sup>short</sup> ~~long~~ term effect, protesting made a huge shift by changing from peaceful to violent. Before the tour, the main form of protesting was peaceful rallies and pamphlet drops at doors and letterboxes. This worked to publicise and highlight the issues of the tour, although did not stop the tour. On the first night of the team arrival, police supervised ~~an~~ one hundred gathered protesters outside the airport. The protest was peaceful with signs and chant but did not escalate. Protests and rallies continued throughout the tour and protest groups such as <sup>(Halt All Racist Tours)</sup> H.A.R.T were set up. H.A.R.T often organised rallies and protests. The first game to be cancelled due to protests was the Hamilton game where protesters

broke down the fence in the stadium and stormed the field. This saw a shift in protesting for the public as people found similar ways to cancel games in attempt to make a statement. Protesters began leaving glass shards and pins on fields even, stopping athletes from playing. By the last few games, protesting had increased in size as many more were accustomed with it and style. The protests were violent now with the Molesworth street protest bloody and dangerous. Protesters wore heavy helmets to protect themselves from police batons and many injuries were found as a result. This affected New Zealand in the long term as protesting style changed in the country for other events as people found violent protesting may be more dangerous, but it seemed more effective.

Another important effect of the Springbok Tour was the attitude towards police in New Zealand. As a short term effect New Zealanders began to develop their protesting style in terms of the police and as the police attempted to control this, the public's attitude towards the police

\*The police were even split into two organised teams, Blue Squad, and Red Squad.

changed. Before the tour, the police were seen as a positive, benefit to society often easy to get along with the public. On the first night ~~at~~ when the Springboks arrived at the airport, the police lined the airport in usual uniform only monitoring the behaviour. Although as the protesting style changed, the control of the police had to change as well. By the Molesworth Street protests, police had to be kitted out in visors, shields, batons and specially protected uniform\*. Police controlled the large crowds and often attempted to break up one crowd into smaller groups so they would eventually break away, calm down and end. Now, the public began to despise the police with the more forceful approach as this was the first time the police had used violence in New Zealand. This had an effect in the long term as New Zealanders now saw the Police in a much more negative light, no longer a benefit to local neighbourhoods but a negative force which did not get along with the general public. The police complaints commission was also set up as a result of the tour as afterwards,



thousands of complaints streamed in to the police after the injuries of many.

Another effect of the Springbok tour is the division created in New Zealand. As a short term effect, the country was divided into two, those that apposed the tour and believed allowing the Springboks to tour condoned the apartheid and those that were for the tour who believed sports and politics don't mix therefore it could continue. Robert Muldoon, the acting Prime Minister did not believe that Politics and sport mixed, and he allowed it to continue. He also did not agree with the apartheid though which caused controversy. Families and friendships were damaged as many took the views and perspectives of others <sup>very</sup> seriously which caused a rift in the population. As a long term effect it brought up racial issues in New Zealand. After questioning the apartheid and fairness of race in South Africa, New Zealanders began to question Maori rights and the Treaty of Waitangi. When the treaty was signed, it is noted that the Maori

did not fully understand what they had agreed to which highlighted the issues surrounding land and possession of the Europeans and Maori. This racial topic still continues today and has changed the way New Zealand reviewed their own issues.

The Springbok Tour proved to be a controversial and significant event part of New Zealand's history which still has lasting effects today. Effects such as the protesting style in New Zealand, the attitude towards police and the division created in the country. Occurring over 60 days in 1981, the tour demonstrated how society has changed due to the uproar.

- Background to event described and included some evidence
  - Uses a number of factors to describe how the event affected New Zealanders
  - Evidence to support the ideas have some limitations
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