

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

# 2

91234



912340



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.**

**Not Achieved**

**TOTAL**

**01**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION  
NUMBER**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:

*World War Two*

Begin your essay here:

ASSES  
USE 1

On the first of September 1939 Germany invaded ~~to~~ Poland, two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany, ultimately this sparked WWII which New Zealand became involved in. This war ~~have~~ had huge affects on New Zealand with the most significant affect being on society.

WWII meant that New Zealand had to send soldiers off to fight which clearly were ~~men~~ men. The significance of this is that there were not much men left in the country which jobs couldn't get ~~done~~ done. This had a huge ~~affect~~ affect on society because it meant that a lot of women had to take a big step up and do mens work. Women would carry on doing mens work until their men came home, but the significance of this is that not all of the men made it through the war. This had a big affect on Society because not only were women losing their partners, brothers etc. but ~~they~~ they now had to fully commit to doing a man's job as there would have been a significant amount of men that didn't return. This would have had a very significant affect on society as obviously not much women are ~~not~~ cut out for a man's job so this would have had huge affects on women both

91234

physically and mentally as ~~they~~ they would have now been doing jobs that they were either not very use<sup>ful</sup> to or had never actually done before.

In conclusion WWI had very significant affects on the women in New Zealand society because we being such a small country already would have made it extremely hard for a women to do men's work let only in a country with such small population because most men would have gone to war.

- No background to the event given
  - Broad generalisations about the affect on New Zealanders, with no or very limited supporting evidence
-

91234



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

2

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.**

**Not Achieved**

TOTAL

**02**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

**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:

~~Battle of Te Anau~~ 1947 Ballentynes FIRE

## PLANNING

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

## Description of the historical event and its background

1947 saw New Zealanders named "worst fire" that resulted in the deaths of 39 Accountancy staff and two department managers.

Royal Commission came to the conclusion the fire was due to electrical fault in one of the buildings basements but due to poor staff training, organization, highraky and standard code violations of the time the severity and outcome were more than preventable

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

Loss of 41 lives due to one public incident

Building code and inspections changed for more stricter porticals.

## Explanation/Evidence

~~National~~  
A fire...

Royal Commission sought this as being one of the nation's tragedies as such could be prevented.



Begin your essay here:

1947 saw one of New Zealand's ~~most~~ darkest days and the deaths of 39 Accountancy staff and 2 Department managers in the Christchurch Ballentynes fire. The Aftermath saw a city grieving and £500,000+ worth of damages to the J. Ballentyne and Co. franchise, National attention soon directed to the questions of who, why and what were to blame for the tragedy. But while the public sought justice for the unnecessary deaths of family and friends, our government fought over which political party would be seen to help and be first to propose action only to end with New Zealand's Building Regulations and fire safety training/preventative measures changing for the better!

The fire itself happened late in 1947 whilst stock was being organized for the Christmas and summer months, and 300+ shoppers and diners were spread out amongst the department store and tearooms higher up in the buildings. While staff on the uppermost floors ~~were~~ worked as accountants and assistantants to the company itself. Smoke was first seen from the back-most buildings basement, which at the time was used as a furniture store, and was thought

to simply be a smouldering Electrical fault. fire Appliances were not called until flames could visibly be seen and again only one showed up at this point undermining the severity of the situation at hand. It took the Buildings customers themselves to evacuate once flames reached street level and lower departments were "officially" evacuated staff and all. soon after the back-most building had quite literally exploded into flames alerting attending firemen to the situation and called in reinforcements, only to soon realise fire had already engulfed lower departments & and taken hold of the elevator and stair wells, trapping employees on upper floors.

The building itself having wide verandas and not equipped with fire escapes saw too it that those trapped could not be helped by those on the ground, two recorded women jumped onto the lower awning and was rescued but the other fell on her head and soon died after. As flames grew a company director and Ballentyne himself was saved from standing outside an office window. As recorded these 3 and another small group of women who made it through a burning stairwell were the only people to of be rescued from the top floors.

Soon after media around the country were quick to headline the tragedy and note local military and conveniently reported navy to their help with police and fire teams attending the fire. London was soon informed with a government news cable and representatives of the National and Labour governments were making their way to Christchurch. Before any formal enquires were made the media and political frenzy had already begun. Papers scirted around saying J. Ballentyne and Co. were to blame, all having their own theorys but maintaining a common theme, "It can't happen again". The nation was in mourning, most of all the Canterbury Region and so heightened political promotion and advances soon followed, with either or promising changes are to be made and justice served for those who perished. Yet in the background a Royal Commission into the incident had been launched to find out and list factors of the fire. To find out the truth, and the truth was everyone was at fault, from J. Ballentyne and Co. to the Christchurch fire Brigade, Even Council building and code inspectors. The tragedy opened people's eyes to the massive grey area of New Zealand's fire protocols and procedures.

Records within the Royal Commission was that through investigation no staff training had been put in place, most didn't even know how to use one of the ill provided extinguishers. People had gone around that morning informing departments of the fire but were soon dismissed and ordered back to their positions from higher staff, no actual way of informing people had been established nor were there any fire alarms fitted. The Commission also found the building extremely ill equipped for such an event considering its size and reputation. There were no provided stand pipes, fire doors, marked escapes or drill practices and having been recently extensively renovated no exception was made. Other code violations such as unplanned removal of structural walls, use of chip board and soft woods lack of any sprinkler system and failing any use of asbestos also put the building and company in full light in the report, effectively saying it's more or less a surprise this tragedy didn't happen sooner. Yet the Royal Commission didn't exclusively pick at J. Ballentyne and Co. it also found the attending fire appliance lax on their reaction to the situation and in calling in supporting appliances, as well as a need in

better, more efficient communications between the station and attending appliances since it was discovered it took near an hour for support to arrive, at that point smoke could be seen around the city from the building.

In the end the Royal Commission found no one person to be held at fault and instead of prosecution, took to the move of prevention. After realising their report and findings as a public government document, what was a greiving nation looking for someone to hold accountable now saw themselves to be more weary and particular in the preventative manner. Soon after New Zealand's building codes in terms of fire prevention and precaution saw a ~~the~~ change to become more strict with heavy penalties to those who didn't comply. It became compulsory to provide and maintain stand pipes and extinguishers as well as fire door and a legal obligation to provide training of what needs to happen in such an emergency. We saw alarms fitted and connected to fire stations for better communication and exterior fire

escapes fitted to buildings facades and verandas for evacuation. All this as well as new restrictions to building materials and planning saw a new age of fire prevention for New Zealand.

Ballentynes fire of 1947 was a tragedy as well as New Zealand's worst recorded fire but if it wasn't for it we may not of had the safety precautions we have today, and when we see horrible looking fire escapes leaning onto a store awning, we can be reminded of the social, political and lawful impact that this tragedy played in our countrys history.

- Gives a narrative account of the background to this historical event
  - Describes an affect on New Zealanders but this is supported by limited historical evidence
-