

Assessment Schedule – 2020**Social Studies: Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed (91281)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
The candidate identifies a cultural conflict they have studied.		
<p><i>Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed</i> involves using social studies concepts and giving specific evidence to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the focus of cultural conflict(s) the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values and perspectives the factors that shape the way the conflict(s) is addressed way(s) of addressing the conflict(s). 	<p><i>Describe, in depth, how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed</i> involves describing possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict(s).</p>	<p><i>Describe comprehensively how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed</i> involves recommending a way of addressing the conflict(s) to achieve the desired outcomes for society.</p>

Evidence

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Gives a limited or partial description of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the focus of the cultural conflict how the political control of individuals OR the social control of government(s) has been used to address the conflict the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values and perspectives. <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>	<p>Describes, in depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the focus of the cultural conflict how the political control of individuals OR the social control of government(s) has been used to address the conflict the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values and perspectives. <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>	<p>Gives a limited or partial description of TWO possible outcomes arising from the use of political control of individuals OR the use of social control of government(s) in attempts to address the conflict.</p> <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>	<p>Describes, in depth, TWO possible outcomes arising from the use of political control of individuals OR the use of social control of government(s) in attempts to address the conflict.</p> <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>	<p>Gives a limited or partial description of a recommendation, with reasons, for the use of control that best addresses the cultural conflict.</p> <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>	<p>Describes, comprehensively, a recommendation, with reasons, for the use of control that best addresses the cultural conflict.</p> <p>Uses specific evidence.</p>
See Appendix for sample evidence.					
<p>N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.</p> <p>N1 = Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task (may be a sentence or two).</p> <p>N2 = Attempts to describe several aspects of the task; minimal, insufficient evidence is used to support the main ideas.</p>					

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Note: Plain text denotes Achievement evidence; underlined text is for Merit; and *italics* is for *Excellence*.

Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
Task: With reference to a cultural conflict studied, the candidate:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes the focus of a cultural conflict, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2019, the New Zealand Government outlawed “military style” semi-automatic weapons and assault rifles, and some gun parts. While many who support the ban believe these measures will help reduce the incidence of gun violence in New Zealand, many others disagree. Gun owners who do not support the ban have concerns that it punishes responsible gun owners and will not change criminal behaviour.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes how the political control of individuals OR the social control of government(s) has been used to address the conflict, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political control of individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government has used laws to control individuals and their access to firearms in New Zealand, as well as introducing a six-month amnesty and buy-back of guns. - Social control of government(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby groups have attempted to sway the government’s actions through the use of social action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gun Control NZ is a group that believes the gun laws do not go far enough to protect society. - The Council of Licenced Firearms Owners (COLFO) is pressuring the government to scale back attempts to control the use of firearms in New Zealand, by presenting to select committees and maintaining a high profile on social media to inform the public on their views; and Sporting Shooters NZ is holding protests to draw the public’s attention to the Arms Legislation Bill in the hope that more people will speak out against the changes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values and perspectives, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Points of view and values are described using relevant perspectives, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal • Civil Libertarian • Conservative • Nationalist • Democratic • Humanitarian
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the cultural conflict, using specific evidence, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>A possible outcome of political control of individuals is that there is a reduction in gun deaths in New Zealand. For example, studies in Australia have shown a reduction in the rate of firearm-related deaths since Australia implemented strict gun control laws in 1996.</u> - <u>A possible outcome of the lobbying of government is that gun laws and the associated “personal freedoms” become one of the major political issues in the next election. Political parties could use this debate to garner support from lobby groups by devising policy that addresses their concerns. David Seymour from the ACT Party was the only politician to vote against the Arms Amendment Act in 2019 and has devised a policy in reaction to this law change. For example, the ACT Party policy states they would “stop the creation of a register for A category firearms”.</u>

• **Describes a recommendation, with reasons, for the use of control that best addresses the cultural conflict, using specific evidence, e.g.:**

- *The most effective use of control to address the differing ideas around gun control in New Zealand has been the political control of individuals. Whilst the use of laws such as the Arms Amendment Bill as a way of controlling people's access to firearms has not been a popular law with some members of society, it was voted in by an overwhelming majority of members of Parliament from across the political spectrum. This was the most effective way of addressing the conflict because it made a definitive decision on gun laws and quite often the public reacts negatively to change but after a while it becomes the "new normal". If the law remains highly contentious and ineffective, it can be changed again in the future.*
- *Using social control of government(s) to address the differing ideas around gun control in New Zealand could have been effective if a higher proportion of the population was against the law reforms, and mass protests that impacted on the functioning of our society were used. However, political control is stronger in this argument. If the people opposing law reforms all started to support ACT and this was reflected in political polls, they may get further support for their ideas. Political control over individuals in the form of law-making has best addressed this conflict as it has established a legal framework to prosecute people who have inappropriate firearms (in the eyes of the government). If they had used another form of control to address the fact that people have differing views on firearms, there would not have been any clear decisions made on the issue.*