Level 1 History, 2012

91006 Describe how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

2.00 pm Thursday 15 November 2012
Credits: Four

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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 attempt ALL the questions 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.

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

Describe what happened in your chosen historical event.

From Wednesday 22nd July - Saturday 12th September, NZ was divided, in both politics and opinions. During this time, there was much debate arising to the fact of whether the South African Springboks should or should not be allowed to enter the country and play rugby with the All Blacks. This decision was finalized by the prime minister of that time, Robert Muldoon. It was this decision that would be a pivotal moment in NZ history. When plans that the Tour was to go ahead, a loud and strong and loud uproar sprung from the public. Muldoon believed that sports should not be used to promote political agendas. It was the South African government's racial policy of Apartheid or segregation, that and the fact that the SA team were coming into the country, that really caused disgust and hate. To most people, the 1981 Springbok tour is considered to be the closest thing NZ has ever been to a civil war, basically 56 days of total anarchy.
QUESTION TWO

Describe how the people OR groups in New Zealand society that you identified on page 3 were affected by your chosen historical event.

Person/group (1) New Zealanders, Maori, Gang, Families

As a whole, the Springbok tour had a widespread effect on NZ'ers. Families were torn, protests lined the streets in almost every city, and most of all, violent and sometimes near fatal encounters with the police and protestors occurred, almost on a regular basis. But yet in the midst of this, the tour actually brought people together. Gang members, before the tour were enemies, came together in protest side by side. To most maori protestors, they felt that they could relate to the struggle and oppression endured by the native South Africans, in the fact that they too were and political living in a society where racism was a major social problem.

Person/group (2) Anti Tour Groups - HART, NAAP

These groups were organized in rebellion to the tour. HART (halt all racist tours) and the NAAP were at the forefront of these protests and demonstrations happening all around the country. But it was this position and leadership in the protests that made them the targets of the violent confrontations that police and protestors were having with each other. This affected members of these groups physically and emotionally and even mental trauma. The protesting was not all in vain, with the Hamilton game being forced to be cancelled because of strong and vigorous actions from protestors.
QUESTION THREE

Explain why your chosen historical event was of significance to New Zealanders.

In your answer, you could discuss:
- how important the event was to people alive at the time
- how the event and its outcomes affected people’s lives at the time
- how long and how extensively the event and its outcomes affected New Zealand society.

The 1981 tour did split the country in two. It’s effects had long lasting effects on all peoples families were broken and torn between each other because of different politics and opinions of the tour and some still continue to this very day. Sons turned on fathers, mothers on daugh ters, fathers on mothers and even siblings split apart from each other. Most pro-tour supporters believed that politics and sport should never be intertwined with one another but yet it did. The Springbok tour revealed NZ to have a weakness, this being racism and the fact that the Muldoon government was in a way responsible. The NZ police was also highly affected by the tour. Because of the violent collisions between the police and the protesters and the physical, bloody outcomes they produced, the NZ police forces reputation had dramatically been reduced and sprung feelings of deep hatred and resentment. To this day, the 1981 Springbok tour is widely known to be one of the darkest moments in NZ history, and yet one of the greatest because it showed how strong and determined the people were about their politics and beliefs and how
For they were willing to go to show it.
GP 2 – Low Achieved

Question One

The candidate has described the 1981 Springbok Tour in limited detail and was awarded an A3. The two x’s on the page indicate two pieces of specific supporting evidence. In order for this script to have been awarded an A4, there needed to be mention of at least one of the specific games played.

Question Two

The candidate was awarded an A4 for this question. The first group they identified was a too wider group in the context of the Springbok Tour. The second group identified was given an x for the specific mention of the cancellation of the Hamilton game. In order for this to have been awarded a M5 there needed to have been another piece of specific supporting evidence in the second group.

Question Three

This was awarded an A3 because the candidate had described how the Springbok Tour had affected New Zealand Society, however, there was little supporting evidence in this responses to move it to a A4. For example using the Police Complaints Authority to support the key ideas when looking at the impact of the Tour on Police.

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The 1981 Springbok Tour was and is still remembered as a historical event of significance to New Zealand due to the level of protesting and fighting in order for racial equality in the society. The event was mainly due to the racist policy of Apartheid in South Africa which caused international outrage and pressure. The protesting and polarisation in New Zealand occurred due to the Springboks arriving in New Zealand to play rugby with the All Blacks, which caused the country to divide into those who were pro-tour and those who were anti-tour.

Due to racial injustice in South Africa, where blacks were labelled as inferior people in New Zealand took action by creating protesting groups such as H.A.R.T, known on Haut All Racists Tours. But however, there were people such as the spectators of the games who believed that politics should stay out of sport.

A person who supported the continuation of sporting links between New Zealand and South Africa was Robert Muldoon, the prime minister of New Zealand who came into power in 1975. Muldoon received a lot of votes and support from spectators who encouraged the Springboks in playing rugby against the All Blacks.

Games were held in Auckland, Hamilton, Christchurch and other cities of New Zealand. The protesting thus grew in size from game to game. Protestors were led by mainly lead by John Minto, the founder of H.A.R.T. Meteors were used such as blocking streets and roads to game grounds, marching with protesting signs, and eventually burning areas, dropping fire bombs and flares to disrupt the rugby games. An incident also involved when a protester dressed as a referee stole the rugby ball during the game in order to cut off the sporting links New Zealand had with South Africa until racial laws such as the Apartheid were dropped. The protesting gradually grew, and the number of protestors also grew in 1981. However, police men with batons fought many New Zealanders with chaos broke out on the streets as violence and turmoil was seen greatly in New Zealand.
QUESTION TWO

Describe how the people OR groups in New Zealand society that you identified on page 3 were affected by your chosen historical event.

Person/group (1)

Robert Muldoon: Muldoon was very reluctant in banning the 1981 Springbok Tour. This led him eventually to allow the Springboks to play rugby with the All Blacks, and this action led him to gain the votes and approval of many spectators and rugby lovers. However, due to this action, Muldoon also received disapproval and disgust from the anti-tour. Protestors looked at him as a man who cared for himself rather than for the whole nation or the society. Thus, Muldoon received both support and negative opinions in the time of the Tour. Muldoon, like any New Zealander, experienced a polarized nation where families and communities were separated due to different opinions and beliefs. Muldoon experienced a time for New Zealand when racism inequality and sexism were just like any other New Zealander on the apartheid and its policy.

Person/group (2)

John Minto: As leader of the group ‘Hell All Racist Tours, Minto received much support from protestors who agreed with his belief and opinion. Minto experienced a time of polarization for New Zealand when the country was split into pro-tour and anti-tour. His determination and passion to take contribution in stopping the racist laws of Apartheid in South Africa that could affect the society enabled him to be looked on as a man of commitment and equality. However, he too received disapproval and negative opinion from spectators and the police. He received huge amounts of insults and experienced physical injuries and hurled comments from the violence and commotion that took place in the streets of New Zealand. He too experienced a time when racism and inequality in the society, and when the question of inferiority was passed on from South Africa to New Zealand.
QUESTION THREE

Explain why your chosen historical event was of significance to New Zealanders.

In your answer, you could discuss:
- how important the event was to people alive at the time
- how the event and its outcomes affected people’s lives at the time
- how long and how extensively the event and its outcomes affected New Zealand society.

The 1981 Springbok Tour would have affected many almost all the New Zealanders at the time. This was because everyone had different opinions and beliefs, possibly different to that of a family member. Relationships broke apart and many were separated for the eight weeks of the Tour from their families and close friends. It is of significance even to this time because ordinary people took part in the event. People who lived ordinary lives took action due to commitment, determination and passion in making a change from injustice for the Society. The Springbok Tour of 1981 brought great amounts of violence and chaos in ordinary places such as streets and sporting fields.

Almost everyone experienced this violence and chaos, and protesters were given an insight on how policemen and members of the army could act with such violence and brutality. People now react differently. Rather than as a person who spectated rather than a family member, Muldoon as a person who acted for his own good, not a prime minister who acted for the country. Due to the level of violence, a protester spoke that 1981 was the year “New Zealand lost her innocence.” It was a time filled with disorientated beliefs, opinions on racial equality and passion to make a change. The event is still remembered significantly today due to its happening in an era of a momentous time. Images were also televised globally, this allows people to still have opinions on it, which makes the event influential. Schools and other educational facilities also teach about the event at school. Thus the event is of significance to New Zealand.
History and still affects New Zealand society today as generations learn about the event's violence and the commitment involved in fighting for a successful society of racial equality.
Police eventually began to use many buttons and shipping containers to disrupt the protesters' plans, however both sides grew elaborate-ly in skill and method. Blood was seen on the roads as people New Zealander fought against another, although both protesters and policemen were armed with helmets and padding. 1981 in New Zealand was seen as a year partly filled with the greatest violence the nation had ever seen. A protestor spoke, "It was the time when New Zealand lost her innocence." Although there was a great level of physical fighting, some protesters meted peacefully with arms linked to show their support in banning the Tour. Some protestor were also witnessed to hide had their opinions deteriorated and fought to destroy the cars of police, instead of fighting for the stopping of the Tour.
Question One
This candidate was awarded an A4 because there was a lot of information about the events pre-tour in New Zealand, however the description of the actual event was limited. If the candidate had expanded on some of the games or linked the protesting that occurred to the games they occurred at then it could have moved to an M5.

Question Two
This response was awarded an A4 because they identified two groups involved. The first person Muldoon the candidate does not give any specific evidence to support the statements about how he was affected by the Tour. The second person identified was John Minto and they describe how he was affected by the protest through physical injuries (x). If there was more specific sporting evidence in this response the candidate could have scored M5 or M6.

Question Three
This question provided evidence towards A4 because, they have described why the Tour was and still is of significance to New Zealand. The candidate has also supported their statements with specific evidence (x), and that is why this response was awarded and A4 rather than an A3. For this to have been awarded an M5 the response needed to star: demonstrating key ideas supported by specific evidence.

Overall Grade: 12