51006

NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MATAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Level 1 History, 2012

51006 Describe how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society

2.00 pm Thursday 15 November 2012
Credits: Four

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Achievement with Merit</th>
<th>Achievement with Excellence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.</td>
<td>Describe in depth how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.</td>
<td>Comprehensively describe how a significant historical event affected New Zealand society.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

NZ and SA had a rich history of playing rugby since 1921 when they first played together. But in 1981, sports took a back seat to politics as New Zealanders stood their ground and resisted against the apartheid regime in South Africa. 56 days—from July to September 1981, NZ saw the greatest eruption of violence which divided the nation. Many queried whether the Springboks should come to NZ after the 1970 Soweto Incident (where 236 people were murdered when they tried to protest against apartheid), and the apartheid policy set in 1948 to keep black South Africans separate. In 1969, UNITED ANTI RACIST FOURS (UARFT) an anti tour group was formed by 3 Auckland University students who felt that the Springboks should not come to NZ and that the government should halt All Racist Tours (This is what happens). In 1970, NZ’s Maori were allowed to play but only as “honorary whites”- This insulted many New Zealanders and split the nation into pro tour and anti tour.

On May 10th 1980, the NE Rugby Union invited the Springboks to tour NZ the following year. The Springboks arrived on 14th July 1981 at Auckland Airport where they were welcomed by hundreds of protesters.

The first test match took place on 22nd July 1981 in Christchurch. This was the 1st time the tour protesters and anti tour protesters encountered each other. Glass was thrown on the field in the hope that the game would be stopped but it continued. The Hamilton test match on 25 July 1981 was cancelled because there were rumors that an aircraft was headed for the pitch. On 29 July the real action was OUTSIDE the Wellington test match on Molemsworth Street. There were so many protesters that the police had to beat them for the first time using batons. Norman Kirk said we had agreed that I would be the greatest eruption of
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)

Muldoon & his government: Robert Muldoon was prime minister of New Zealand during the tour. He believed sport and politics should not mix. He promised to not interfere with the game, during the 1975 election and therefore refused to cancel the tour. During the petition and protests, Muldoon attended the royal wedding between Prince Charles and Lady Diana. He did not listen to the wishes of the NZ people, He ordered the police to use batons to hurt the anti-racism protesters. He was affected by this tour as he created a bad reputation for himself and the political party and he lost the following election due to his lack of leadership skills during the tour.

Person/group (2)

Maurice Jones was a hooligan and he was the pilot of the plane that dropped the tear gas bombs on Springsure. He felt that by letting the Springboks play in NZ, NZ would be promoting the apartheid policy. He was affected by this tour because his opinions were not heard thus the reason for his actions. He was sentenced to prison for six months for throwing tear gas bombs at the players but he said that he would "definitely" do it again. He felt that his actions spoke louder than words which can be seen as the Springboks left NZ the following day after the Auckland match.
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 changed the people of NZ physically and mentally. The tour divided NZ into two; pro tour and anti-tour. This created splits in families and relationships. Many children protested instead of attending school. The tour was extremely important to people at the time because they wanted their opinions heard and wanted to stand up for what was right. The damage of the tour cost millions of dollars. They were deeply affected many family homes were destroyed and civilians were brutally beaten. Among the Hamilton test match on 25th July 1981, protesters yelled that "the whole world was watching." This was true as many nations watched the tour and listen violence taking place. NZ was put into the spotlight and our reputation was ruined. But at the same time, an honorable reputation was earned as the anti-tour protesters stood up for the black South Africans. They were praised by many across the world for their bravery & courage. Nelson Mandela said that "it was as if the sun had come out". The tour was significant as it was almost was a civil war that could have completely ruined NZ. It is a part of NZ history and everybody till this day, has different views. Filming, and documentaries were made to show just how important the tour was. The people who were present in 1981, retell the stories from the tour based on their opinions. The 1985 tour was cancelled and NZ did not play rugby.
with SA until 1992 when Apartheid ended. The 1981 Soweto Uprising was a controversial event and it will always continue to be told and taught throughout schools, even though the tour created an upheaval in society.
The violence this country has ever seen seemed to be coming true. It was "sheer luck" no one was killed during the Christchurch game. During the second test match in Wellington on 29th August, over 20000 protesters turned up and the police had to use batons once again. The ultimate final test match was on 12th September 1981 in Auckland where all "hell broke loose." Aircraft dropped smoke flares & tear gas bombs onto the rugby field in an attempt to stop the game, however, it carried on. On 13 September 1981, the Springboks left for South Africa.
GP 6 – Excellence

**Question One**

This response comprehensively describes the event and this response is an E7. If there had been descriptions of some of the other games then it may have been awarded an E8.

**Question Two**

This was awarded an M6 because two people were identified and a description of how they were affected was support by evidence in each. There needed to have been another piece of evidence or link between evidence and affect in either one of the people/groups for this to have been awarded an E7 rather than an M6.

**Question Three**

This was awarded an E7 because the answer shows a range of key ideas and these have been supported by specific evidence. A more thorough understanding of the significance was required to be awarded an E8.

**Overall grade:** 20