Level 1 History, 2012

91006 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>
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<th>Achievement with Excellence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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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.
The 1981 Springbok tour protest was an event which took place all across New Zealand. The protest was in response to the arrival of the Springboks in New Zealand, who planned to tour for 56 days nationwide. The Springboks were a group from South Africa, which meant that their team conformed to apartheid at that time. This angered many New Zealanders, and a clear division began to form between pro-tour and anti-tour kinds. Anti-tour kinds were mostly peaceful, protesting the matches through flooding the streets, holding up signs, and occasionally attempting to break field boundaries. However, some violent took place, with protesters and pro-tour supporters or police. Many people were seriously injured and over 2000 were arrested. Vandalism also occurred with windows being smashed, cars and even being overturned. Additionally, major protest movements also took place, such as the dropping of flour bombs from a plane in the final Auckland test match, or the fields being littered with tack. As a result, many of the matches were cancelled due to safety concerns.
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)

Māori tour protestors - Māori tour protestors were a largely peaceful group of people, protesting the moral issue that came along with the Springbok tour. However, at the time of the protest, Māori tour lines were the minority, and in that sense they were discriminated against. Many Māori tour protestors were arrested or brutally injured - over 3000 were arrested, and many were injured. Protestors often wielded makeshift armor and were not as protected by police, instead often falling victim to police's heavy batons.

Person/group (2)

National Party leader; Muldoon - Robert Muldoon was voted for in 1975 because he promised to allow all future tours. However, he signed the Statesman Agreement in 1977 which meant that he would neither condemn apartheid nor only discourage the tours. Therefore, he lost a lot of popularity after the Springbok Tour of 1981 and was voted against in 1984, in which David Lange took power. This was believed to have partially been as a result of his refusal of and leading up to the Springbok Tour, as most New Zealanders were anti-tour at this point.
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 Springbok Tour of 1981 was very important to people at the time. This was because rugby was always been a big part of kiwi culture, and any threat to that was taken very seriously. The tour polarised the country to the point where someone’s stance on the tour defined them - either pro-tour or anti-tour. This meant that opinions often brutally clashed, and friends and family were torn against each other. The event was also very significant because of its outcomes. As a result of the violence in the streets, the question of policing brutality was brought up many times, and some policemen were disciplined for using unnecessary force and violence. Some of the outcomes of the tour continue to affect New Zealand today, for example, race relations in New Zealand.

After the tour, many Maori were disappointed that Kiwis were so eager to defend inequality overseas, but were so unwilling to help prevent racial inequality against Maori in their own country. This question of the place of Maori in New Zealand society and racial inequality still exists today.
The Springbok Tours protests also resulted in the arrests of over 3000 New Zealanders. Many people were injured as a result, and several incidents of vandalism were reported.

The 1981 Springbok Tours also affected New Zealand's international reputation. After New Zealand's continued sporting ties with South Africa, became internationally condemned. However, as a result of the protests, which gained global notoriety, New Zealand gained back some of its tarnished reputation, something which New Zealand is still known for to this day.
GP 4 - Low Merit

Question One

This response was awarded an A4 because it describes the 1981 Springbok Tour in some detail, and has used some relevant evidence and examples to support the description. If there was more description given on the specific games played during the tour it would have moved to an M5.

Question Two

This response was awarded an M6 because two groups/people had been identified and there was a piece of supporting evidence to state how the groups were changed as a result of the tour. There needed to have been another piece of evidence in either one of the people/groups for this to have been awarded a E7 rather than a M6.

Question Three

This was awarded an M5 because the response shows an understanding of the key ideas. It was awarded an M5 rather than M6 because there was limited evidence to support the ideas.

Overall Grade: 15
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QUESTION ONE

The 1981 Springbok Tour

Describe what happened in your chosen historical event.

Springbok Tour is an event also known as the Rebel Tour in South Africa that took place in 1981 in New Zealand for 66 days when the then Prime Minister Robert Muldoon let the team go abroad as he wanted to gain more votes for getting re-elected. This was the time when New Zealand was divided into groups—pro-tour and anti-tour. Church groups such as HART and CARE were involved in demonstrations. Statistics show about 1,500,000 demonstrators’ involvement during the tour. Muldoon spent 15 million on “Operation Rugby” by giving police powers to not let the protesters stop games. 22nd July Christchurch was the time when the first confrontation took place between the police and the protesters. The protesters were trying to stop the match by prancing through the barricades and escaping to the pitch. On 25th July Hamilton—the game was cancelled due to the pitch invasion by the protesters. This angered Muldoon as he didn’t think of the extent of the protest. On 29th August Havelock Street in Wellington at about 5pm the protests started. Police were beaten up and were seriously injured. And the police used long batons to control the situation. In Christchurch the pitch invasion did take place, but the police took control of the situation. The final match was on 12 September at Eden Park in Auckland, where the flour bomas were used by the protesters to disrupt during the game. A large low-flying plane was seen flying by Marve Jones and Gerald Cole to disrupt the game.
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)

John Minto was an anti-tour protestor, leader of the community HART [Halt the Racist Tour] who helped to engage two demonstrations throughout the 16 days of tour. Within large, non-number of other anti- tour supporters, he and his group of anti-tour protestors wanted to stop the tour. The methods that they used were breaking the barriers of security around the venue and the invasion of the pitch to stop the match. Protestors were beaten up trying to invade the pitch resulting in a number of people getting seriously injured.

Person/group (2)

Robert Muldoon was the then Prime Minister and was a pro-tour. He believed that "Politics and Sports Don't Mix." He increased police protection during the games by providing security at the venues with long ones provided them with the knives and gave them power to stop or any protest for the prevention of the games being cancelled. He had mixed perspectives on the tour first he disagreed by signing the Greenidge Agreement and then refused to stop the tours as he believed that majority of the New Zealanders wanted the rugby to go ahead. His intention was to get more votes to get re-elected but failed and too was replaced by Labour party member David Lange.
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.

This event was significant to New Zealand in many ways. The statistics show that 46% of the population was polarised due to the effect of the violence created. Families were separated due to differences in perspectives of anti-tour or pro-tour. Xenophobia was evident, as men were given the most priority in protests. Women who were engaged in the protests feared their chances of survival, they worried about the safety of the children while they were engaged in the protests. People lost faith in police for their violent behaviour during the protests. They addressed as "them and us". Questions were being raised on the extreme involvement of the police who did not wish to lose their club as they were anti-tour. Robert Muldoon lost the elections and was replaced by David Lange, a Labour party member. Rugby lost its importance in the country as schools didn't want to practice rugby anymore because of the two tours and anti-tour groups. Issues on racial discrimination affected lives of people as racism was prevalent all the tours with the thousands of White colonists. Maoris were still considered as a minority throughout the tour that created tensions between people. Images of violence were portrayed in the television throughout the world when New Zealand was emerging as a self-sufficient, economically viable nation created a bad impression. The anti-tour supporters were thanked by Nelson Mandela to show their support towards the cities. Nelson Mandela went to attend Prime Minister's address and divine wedding despite of the areas that were created as hostile.
Heathsorth Street in Wellington on 29 August.
GP 5 – High Merit

Question One

This was awarded an E7 because the candidate has described comprehensively the 1981 Springbok Tour. The key games were briefly described and the entire tour was covered from start to finish.

Question Two

This response was awarded an A4 because they identified two groups involved. The first person John Mino 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 Muldoon and they describe how he was affected by the protest through losing the election and being replaced by Lange(x). If there was more specific supporting evidence in this response the candidate could have scored M5 or M6.

Question Three

This was awarded an M6 because the response shows some understanding of a range of key ideas. It was awarded an M6 rather than E7 because there was limited evidence to support the ideas. If there had been supporting evidence to back up ideas then it may have been awarded an E7.

Overall Grade: 17