



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Assessment Resource History Level 3

Resource title: A Place in Time

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91435

Analyse a historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders

Student and grade boundary specific exemplar

The material has been gathered from student material specific to an A or B assessment resource.

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Students selected their own event or place for study. Instructions required students to use primary evidence (including from an interview) and secondary evidence to create a documentary.

[...] is used in students' evidence to indicate where further evidence had been edited out due to space constraints.

	Grade Boundary: Low Excellence
1.	<p>For Excellence, a student must present well-considered judgements drawing on a sound understanding of the primary and secondary evidence. Sound understanding of the evidence must be demonstrated through key historical ideas that are supported by comprehensive evidence and well-considered comments and conclusions from an historian's perspective. The significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders must also be established.</p> <p>Student 1's evidence is strongest on the Excellence indicator concerning demonstration of comprehensive understanding that is communicated through key historical ideas (8-15). Considerably more evidence of the sort provided in the first two parts has been omitted due to constraints on space available on this web page. Given the nature of the activity, historical detail is appropriate and understanding of the events seems sound. More detail could have been uncovered without too much extra effort (for example the details concerning the Bleninsopp letter) but greater depth of narrative would not particularly help the student to achieve the requirements of the standard, which focus more on the historian's take on the history. For Excellence, there is somewhat too much dependence on communicating a narrative of what happened (1 – 4) and not quite enough historian's comment on the events (5 – 7).</p> <p>To more securely reach Excellence standard more comment, in greater detail, of the sort provided in 5 – 7 is needed. To the student's credit, however, many of the historian's comments contained in (5 – 7) and in the significance section at the end do appear to have been the student's own thoughts rather than a summary of other historians' thoughts. The 'Significance today' section is more clearly centred on the historian's perspective, and it does cover a range of ideas that are relevant and appropriate. More writing of this sort, and in greater depth, would help to secure the Excellence judgement.</p>

The Wairau Affray

The Wairau Affray of 1843 was the first of many land wars in New Zealand, leaving 22 European settlers and between 4-9 Maori dead following a brief but bloody battle on the banks of the Tuamarina River in Marlborough. It was caused by dubious land sales between Ngati Toa and the New Zealand Company. The consequences of the Wairau Affray still affect New Zealanders today, and it remains a significant event in New Zealand history.

Cause of the Affray

The Nelson settlement was established by the New Zealand Company, the brain-child of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and the shortcomings of that Company eventually led to the Wairau Affray. The Nelson settlement, situated at the top of the South Island, was planned in England to consist of 221,100 acres of land suitable for farming. Despite many warnings of insufficient quality land in the upper South Island, the settlement to be implemented by the New Zealand Company (established by Edward G. Wakefield and brothers William H. Wakefield and Arthur Wakefield to settle New Zealand) went ahead. When the Company realised that they were around 70,000 acres short, surveyors were sent to the Wairau Plains in Marlborough. They believe that they owned the land after purchasing the deed from the widow of whaling Captain John Blenkinsopp, who in turn had allegedly bought the land off Ngati Toa. In fact a letter to the New Zealand Company in England written by Edward Wakefield in March 1843 stated 'I rather anticipate some difficulty with the natives!'

Unsurprisingly, the Maori took the matter very seriously. A hard lesson was about to be learned by the settlers. The attitude that land which appears to be unused doesn't matter to the local Maori and must be available for purchase, and the attitude that a swift, perhaps not-quite-legal land purchase deal would do, was to bring catastrophe. Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata, of Ngati Toa, who owned the land, were adamant that the Wairau was still their property and had not been sold. In the past Te Rauparaha had allowed people to cross, camp, and take water and firewood from the area, however he did not allow the land to be surveyed. In early 1843, they and other senior members of Ngati Toa, travelled to Nelson in order to convince the New Zealand Company to withdraw from the Wairau Plains. Te Rauparaha appealed for support to Land Commissioner William Spain, who had been sent from London to investigate the land sales undertaken by the New Zealand Company. However, this did not influence the Wakefield brothers, and in April 1843 they pushed on with preparing the land for settlement. When survey pegs starting going in along the Wairau River, the local Maori people promptly removed them. By the end of May Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata crossed over the Cook Strait from their North Island base bringing 100 men, some of whom were armed with muskets, as well as women and children...

The incident

Tension quickly escalated and a series of incidents quickly led to tragedy. When Chief Constable Thompson moved to arrest Te Rauparaha in hand-cuffs, Te Rangihaeata became furious. Shots were fired, though varied accounts and sources indicated differing views on who the initial shots were fired by. The most common viewpoint was that a musket was accidentally fired by one of the Europeans, most likely by one of the untrained labourers who were added to the European party as reinforcements. While all sources state that Te Rongo, Te Rauparaha's daughter who was married to Te Rangihaeata, died in the Wairau Affray, some state that she was the first to die. Fighting broke out between the well-armed but outnumbered Europeans and the Maori. The Europeans attempted a disorderly retreat up the hill behind the battle site after four deaths then Arthur Wakefield ordered them to lay down their arms and surrender. While 18 Europeans stayed and surrendered with Wakefield, the remaining members of the party continued to retreat further up the hill, while being pursued by some Maori. Those who continued retreating, despite initially being chased by some Maori warriors, managed to escape. Following the initial bloodshed, a short parley was held between the defeated Europeans and the Maori. However, Te Rangihaeata, whose wife was killed in the Affray, demanded utu (Maori custom of revenge) for the death of such a high ranking Maori in the tribe. Incensed by the lack of justice after the brutal murder of his close relative Rangiawa Kuika and her son by a European earlier in January 1843, the 13 Europeans who had surrendered (including Wakefield) were summarily executed. Te Rauparaha later claimed that he did not participate in the slaughter of the prisoners, but he did not intervene either. In all, 22 deaths were sustained by the Europeans, and while the exact number of Maori killed is not known, it is usually

estimated to be between 4 and 9. Had Wakefield's party had some understanding of the place in Maori society of an ariki such as Te Rangihaeata (and of a woman who was his wife) and some understanding of how Maori justice system worked perhaps the tragedy could have been avoided...

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Consequences

The Wairau Affray had many consequences, both immediate and long-term.

The shocked white settlers of Nelson demanded retribution but they were to be deeply disappointed on that score. In early 1844 the new Governor Robert FitzRoy (successor to Governor William Hobson) visited the Cook Strait settlements and gave judgement, despite all of the conflicting statements that had been published in the aftermath of the event. He upheld the Maori side of the battle and said that the blame for the Wairau Affray lay with the settlers of Nelson themselves, because the land in question belonged to Ngati Toa. In fact he even upbraided the Europeans for their behaviour, and warned them that 'not an acre, not an inch of land belonging to the natives shall be touched without their consent'. He condemned the killing of the men who had surrendered, and he also demanded the resignation of the magistrate who issued the arrest warrant, however he was already dead.

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This decision was very unpopular in Nelson but from hindsight history has come down on the side of the Maori, just as FitzRoy did. At the time many in New Zealand and England called the governor 'cowardly' and his decision eventually led to FitzRoy being recalled back to England. However in the modern day, his actions are seen as prudent and pragmatic and the right course of action under the circumstances, because the alternative - open warfare with Ngati Toa - would have probably made the situation far worse for the new settlers of New Zealand. FitzRoy knew that it was improbable that the British government would dispatch soldiers to wage war on Maori, and the settlers were outnumbered 900 to 1. The authorities ended up blaming the event on systemic failures with regard to land acquisition...

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Significance today

The Wairau Affray remains a significant battle in New Zealand history for a number of reasons. Firstly, depending on the source, it was the first, or the precursor to the series of events known collectively as the 'New Zealand Wars' and it was the first serious clash between Maori and Europeans after the Treaty of Waitangi, signed 3 years prior. Misunderstandings here were to be tragically repeated throughout the North Island over the next three decades. As well as this, it was the only major clash in the South Island.

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As views have changed over time, the term 'Massacre' used by the settlers at the time of the Wairau Affray has been changed to other names including Incident, Affair and the most commonly used one, Affray. This is because the word massacre was an emotive one used by the settlers of the time, whereas nowadays the emotion is not attached to the incident to the same extent. It also acknowledges that it was not a one-sided slaughter - instead it was a result of some Europeans disobeying the law and ignoring Maori requests. But it took a long time for acceptance by pākehā New Zealanders that perhaps the settlers were the ones in the wrong and that what happened is what happens when outsiders collide with an indigenous culture.

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At the time the Wairau Affray caused significant problems for the New Zealand Company. Just when it was working hard to spread its propaganda to potential settlers that New Zealand was the land of milk and honey and the 'natives' friendly, this event happened. The settlement plan was almost ruined by news headlines in Britain such as 'British citizens being murdered by barbarous natives'. As well as alarming the nearby colonies of Nelson and Wellington, it also worried the settlers in New Plymouth and Wanganui, which were other New Zealand Company settlements, as the land had been purchased under not dissimilar circumstances.

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The Wairau Affray continues to have a lasting effect today because it altered the way that the Europeans and the authorities dealt with land sales, by attempting to regulate and maintain proper land trading. It was also one of the first cases that upheld the Maori side, instead of the Europeans, and this is still noticeable in Waitangi land disputes today.

Modern day historian Matthew Wright writes 'Today it is easy to condemn [Arthur] Wakefield's behaviour - patronising, laced with colonial-age morality. But the real question is whether his actions were out of line by 19th Century standards. And the answer was simple. They were.'

	<p>Grade Boundary: High Merit</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>For Merit, a student must explain key historical ideas using in-depth supporting evidence. The significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders must also be established.</p> <p>Student 2 clearly processed the evidence so that it was presented through key historical ideas (1-8). Considerably more evidence of the sort included in this exemplar was also presented by the student. The depth of this evidence is appropriate for an assessment activity of this sort and was maintained throughout. Sometimes it is harder for students to summarise events in an appropriate way instead of including everything they have read – appropriate succinctness can be acknowledged as part of the assessment judgement made.</p> <p>Student 2 begins to approach Excellence standard through the use of comments from the historian’s perspective (9-15) rather than simply providing a detailed narrative. To reach the Excellence standard such comments would need to be a little more detailed and more clearly the student’s own thoughts (not that other historians’ opinions should be disregarded, of course).</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed description, consistently processed into key historical ideas, allows a clear Merit judgement. The inclusion of some historian’s comment (e.g. the first two sections with yellow highlighting) raises the standard to high Merit.</p> <p>As the Explanatory Notes for Excellence indicate the need for well-considered comments and conclusions from an historian’s perspective, more depth of historian’s comment, especially in the final section, would contribute to a judgement in the Excellence range. The ‘significance to New Zealanders’ section raises several relevant pieces of evidence. Detail included there is at a sound Merit standard.</p> <p>Greater depth of discussion, for example the move to the workplace for women as a result of campaigns such as Crete, could perhaps be developed further to provide the comprehensive supporting evidence that Excellence requires.</p>

What caused the battle?

Ultimately, the battle for Crete occurred as a result of World War 2. Although each of the regional wars of World War 2 began for a different reason, it is understood that the generalised reason World War 2 was because of Axis aggression. In Europe, the cause of World War 2 could be traced 20 years prior. At the end of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles failed as a way to maintain peace as it seemingly served the agenda of depriving Germany of its status as a sovereign nation. Such deprivation along with hyperinflation and global economic depression, set up the grounds for the rise of the Nazi Party. Prompt action against Germany might have removed Adolf Hitler from power, hence to possibly lessen the scale of the War. Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Almost immediately he began secretly building up Germany's army and weapons. In 1934 he increased the size of the army, began building warships and created a German air force. Although Britain and France were aware of Hitler's actions, they were also concerned about the rise of Communism and believed that a stronger Germany might help to prevent the spread of Communism to Western society.

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Strategic advantages of Crete ,

Crete had great strategic importance in the Mediterranean. The harbour at Suda Bay was the largest in the Mediterranean Sea and was an ideal base for naval operations. After Hitler agreed to the invasion of Crete knowing it would not disturb his plans to take Eastern Europe, it was named operation merkur (operation mercury). Taking Crete would be a great strategic plan for the Germans as they could use it to attack British shipping, disrupt the British use of the Suez and as a stopping point for the soldiers to stop when heading to Northern Africa. By gaining jurisdiction of the island, the Germans would gain advantages in their attempt to succeed in World War 2. Crete was also a valuable position for Britain. It would give them greater control of the Mediterranean and ensure their control of the northern end of the Suez Canal. The British bombers could also use the airfields to attack oil plants at Ploesti in Romania.

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What events occurred?

On the 20th of May 1941 the Germans launched their attack on Crete. Not long after 3 am, when most men were beginning to eat their breakfast gliders began to appear in the sky releasing German paratroops into the sky. The New Zealand soldiers were dazed and bewildered at the sky filled with an array of various coloured parachutes. "I cried like a child, really frightened, then got stuck into the enemy" - Pte Walter Gibbons, 23rd battalion, reaction to the invasion. Soldiers began to take down the German paratroops using machine guns and rifles. Many of the Germans died before they reached the ground whilst others were struck once on the ground trying to release themselves from their parachutes. Paratroops that landed to the south and east were faced with New Zealand units. Some parachute battalion had two-thirds of its men killed...

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On the 21st May once the Germans discovered the crucial mistake in which the New Zealanders defending Maleme had withdrawn from the area, they began to fly in reinforcements. As New Zealand units near the area tried to regain control of point 107, they were pounded by the German air force. Overnight, the Germans discovered that the New Zealanders had withdrawn from the airfield and point 107. They took advantage of the new founded situation as fast as possible and enough troops landed to take the upper hand way from Creforce and began to tip in the Germans favour. ..

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The battle had a great cost on New Zealand and our men who fought. The men who had their lives taken during the battle lost everything. They would never have the opportunity to achieve their full potential in life, see their loved ones, or return back to the land they knew as home. For the families of those who fell they would never see their loved one again. Fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends were forever lost.

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On the 27th May the naval evacuation to Sfakia began. A new line of defence was established consisting of soldiers from the 5th and 19th brigade and was named 42nd street. **The soldiers were exhausted from nearly a week of close to constant movement and fighting.** When the Germans appeared the defenders launched an unplanned counter-attack taking cue from New Zealander and Australian soldiers and led by the Maori battalion, they fought so fiercely that Germans pulled back. By stalling the German advance it gave the soldiers time to begin the evacuation process. Freyberg received the last authorisation from Cairo, Egypt to evacuate Creforce. The battle for Crete was now over and the evacuation was beginning. Creforce began their evacuation over the white mountains of Sfakia. **A mistake made by German general Julius Ringel allowed Creforce to continue with their evacuation.** He believed they were retreating eastward when in actual fact Creforce were heading south. A lack of water and limited food caused some soldiers to collapse on the side of the road. During the day most sought shelter under the olive trees. Once the navy had arrived the evacuation of soldiers began. Fighting troops were taken first with the wounded and those who had fought the longest... 13

Many valiant soldiers were taken prisoner of war and kept in appalling conditions and held captive for many years until they were released. The cost for these men would have been time taken from them that they will never be able to get back. **Their loved ones were left for years not knowing whether they would ever return home. This would have caused severe mental stress on both the soldier and their family...** 14

Why is the battle for Crete still significant today?

As Britain was New Zealand's mother land, it seemed only right at the time for them to fight alongside them. But their involvement was not only for the sentimental attachment to Britain, but due to the fact that if Hitler gained control over Europe it would eventually spread to here and in order to stop that they needed to fight. If New Zealand had not fought with determination and alongside Britain, we may have lost World War 2 and our world would be far different to what it is today. Crete was a significant battle which has helped shape our society today. 15

The battle for Crete changed the way in which women of the time operated. As a large number of men from New Zealand went away to war women had to take over the role of the men until they returned. Jobs such as farming were left to the women to tend to. This caused the women to become more powerful emotionally and self sufficient. From then future generations of New Zealand women have been more powerful and successful which could be a result of how women took on the role of men during that time. 5

The great kiwis who fought in the battle of Crete showed extraordinary bravery and gives the future generation's patriotism as these men fought for us and we are known globally as valiant. It gives us great pride when saying we are kiwis because of these men who risked their lives. These men are commemorated by us all on ANZAC day to show our gratitude and respect to those who both fought and returned home and those who fell. As a result of the battle for Crete. New Zealand has also developed great bonds with Crete. 6

Years have gone past since the battle for Crete but its aftermath still lives on through the many that recognise the brave men who fought in the battle. Once Britain declared war on Germany, New Zealand swiftly offered its services to its mother land. **The Battle of Crete depicts the extraordinary bravery of those who conquered and those who fell.** More than 2000 kiwis were taken prisoner and 671 died during battle. The valiant men of New Zealand are not only acknowledged here but across the globe, bringing great pride to our country which will never be forgotten, thus causing the battle for Crete to remain today and for many years to come a significant event for New Zealand. 7

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit a student must explain key historical ideas using in-depth supporting evidence. The significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders must also be established.</p> <p>Much of Student 3's evidence is at a routine Achievement standard. The main events of the battle are covered in a series of relatively brief paragraphs (quite a lot more such paragraphs were included in the student's original work). Most of the evidence is appropriately processed into key historical ideas (6-15) with supporting evidence. The order and wording of the evidence makes the student's understanding of the battle appear to be sound.</p> <p>In places (1 – 4) the evidence rises more towards the 'in-depth' quality that Merit requires which makes a high Achievement judgement a possibility. It is the range of key ideas and depth of supporting evidence included in the 'significance to New Zealanders' section that elevates the final result into the low Merit category – just. Some appropriate associations between events then and resulting emotional attachments now, right up to the present time, is accompanied by some detail concerning the Victoria Cross winners (5).</p> <p>For Merit the consistent provision of in-depth evidence supporting key historical ideas is needed. As it stands the evidence is communicating the basic facts behind the Battle of Crete; for Merit greater detail is needed.</p>

THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE OF CRETE

6 The island of Crete became a target for the German's after they secured the Greek mainland in April 1941. It became a target because they would be able to use the island to attack British shipping and also to stop the British use of the Suez. The British could use the island as well. They would use it to give them better control of the Mediterranean and strengthen their control of the northern end of the Suez Canal. After being told that it wouldn't disrupt his plans in Eastern Europe seriously, Adolf Hitler, although reluctantly, agreed to the invasion of Crete, which was known as Operation Mercury...

7 The geography of Crete made it difficult to defend also, there were four main areas that needed to be secured, Suda Bay, Maleme, Retimo and Heraklion. All of these places were located on the northern coast, facing the Greece, which was completely occupied by Greece. Losing any of the four major positions would make defending the rest of the island virtually impossible. This is because the German's ability to quickly deliver men and supplies from bases on the mainland,

The battle began on the morning of the 20th of May, many of New Zealand troops were still eating their breakfast as they sky became clouded with German paratroopers. Soldiers had the same reactions. 'I was scared stiff, said by John Haines, 'I cried like a child, really frightened, then got stuck into the enemy' said by Private Howard Thomas. 1

8 The German paratrooper drop was the biggest airborne assault. German soldiers were virtually sitting ducks; those who dropped over the soldiers on the ground simply did not survive. But the German equipment came down in separate parachutes and helped the Creforce tremendously because of supply shortages.

9 The Battle for Crete lasted for an excruciating twelve days. After the first day, the Germans discovered that the New Zealanders had withdrawn from the airfield and they wasted no time in taking advantage of this. With the airfield still under artillery fire, the first transport planes came carrying much needed reinforcements - a battalion of mountain troops. Enough troops were landed to tilt the balance on the battle...

10 By day four, fresh German forces moving in from the south threatening the line at Plantanias, and the New Zealanders were immediately forced back toward Galatas. But the major concern for Creforce was the increasing supply shortages. Most troops had barely enough rations to last another ten days. Life was becoming harder. This can be seen through a quote from Private Bernard Booth, "Life was very tense, there was little or no food, water [had to be] for drinking - there were no washing e.g. shower facilities. We wore the same clothes every day, and you slept out in the open - when you did get to sleep."... 2

11 On the 24th of May, a German onslaught against Galatas, the Suda Bay, Retumo and Heraklion sectors suffered ferocious air attacks. Throughout the Crete campaign the allies suffered from lack of air cover and the German Stukas and bombers ruled the air...

When the battle of Crete ended, 2180 men formally surrendered to the Germans. The conditions were awful, this can be seen from a quote from Melville Smith, "we lost count of time and I can't remember us having food." They were also given unpleasant duties, which can be seen from a quote from Private Campbell, "We were given the unpleasant taken of burying the dead - a job not helped by the sultry weather". However, many men decided to escape from the Germans, and to this day still thank the Cretans for sheltering them and giving them their food. But many escaped the Germans and remained in the villages of Crete for a long time, until it was safe to escape. And many headed into the mountains. This can be seen from a quote from Corporal Earnshaw, "after getting weaker from lack of food... I became... helpless. About six of us decided to escape. We went out to see and headed into the mountains."...

THE COST OF THE BATTLE OF CRETE

12 The battle was extremely costly for all sides. More than 1,700 British commonwealth and also Greek troops were killed and 15,000 were captured during the Battle of Crete. 571 New Zealanders died and more than 2,180 became prisoners of war. This was the largest amount of New Zealand prisoners taken in a single battle during the Second World War. As well as the large loss for Crete, more than 6,000 German soldiers were killed or wounded. But because of the heavy paratrooper losses, Hitler never authorized this same technique again. Many Cretan civilians also lost their lives during the battle; many were killed in the conflict or died fighting as supporters. It is estimated that more than 8,000 men, women and children were killed. 4

13 The Battle of Crete saw the consequences of the British not realizing the strategic importance of the use of airfields. The Germans were able to bring in reinforcements as they could, when the British Commonwealth was virtually stranded. As a direct consequence of this, the Royal Air Force formed the RAF Regiment who was given responsibility for defending its own bases from ground and air attack...

THE BATTLE OF CRETE FOR NEW ZEALANDERS TODAY

The Battle of Crete holds much significance for New Zealand Citizens today, as the Battle for Crete was a torturous battle that saw 671 men dying to defend the island of Crete. And more than 2,000 formally surrendering to the Germans.

14 The New Zealander's who fought at Crete have differing thoughts about the battle. John Gordon said, "Crete was my destiny and I felt proud to go through the whole campaign." However, both Private Fletcher and Private Christiansen both agreed, that Crete was a waste of precious time and lives. And Lance Bombardier Bill Hoare said "I'm proud to have been associated with Cretan people defending their homeland."

15 Today, and in more recent times however, commemoration and celebrations happen to honor the lives of lost men. Last year, more than two hundred New Zealand veterans and families travelled to Crete for the 70 year anniversary. Some were expected to have emotional reunions with Cretan people who sheltered soldiers during the war. Although the Battle of Crete today, seems like a battle full of hardships and unwanted deaths, for many, it showed their strengths and acts of bravery. Sergeant Alfred Hulme and Second Lieutenant Charles Upham were awarded the Victoria Cross, Hulme rushed forward alone and used hand grenades to clear the position of a German strongpoint, Upham received his award for outstanding gallantry and leadership during the battle. Today, Charles Upham is acknowledged for his acts of bravery, leadership and gallantry during the battle of Crete in many ways. A small room at the Papanui RSA is dedicated to his name as well as a gravestone, engraved with a poppy at the Papanui Cemetery. Charles Upham is also remembered by the placement of a large statue in the township of Amberley with small plaques surrounding going into in-depth thought of his time in battle, and before and after his time in the forces. 5

Today, in our own hearts, we can acknowledge the 7,700 soldiers who fought whilst under constant heavy fire, which became increasingly difficult because of their huge shortage of artillery, food, water and general living conditions. These men fought, died and became prisoners of war, and we must honor these men for their bravery as they played a part in the saviour of our country. "The heroism and the sacrifice displayed by the New Zealanders who fought at the island of Crete has ensured that their deeds have retained a special place in our history that will never be forgotten" - Veteran's Affairs Minister Judith Collins.

	<p>Grade Boundary: High Achieved</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>For Achievement a student must use historical evidence to communicate key historical ideas with supporting evidence and establish the significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders. Merely describing what happened in an historical event is not by itself an analysis.</p> <p>Student 4 generally provides key historical ideas at the start of each paragraph (e.g. 7–12) but supporting evidence tends to be brief.</p> <p>Student 4’s evidence includes a lot of description that borders on being description of what happened – which is precluded in Explanatory Note 2. On the other hand there are sections (1, 2, 3, 5 and 6) that are historians’ analyses of the situation – albeit possibly borrowed from other sources rather than being this student’s own; the evidence is also largely structured so that key historical ideas are stated and then supported with evidence – quite detailed evidence in places (e.g. 4).</p> <p>The last two sections, The Legacy of Gallipoli and Significance to New Zealanders contain many worthwhile points. While this particular context lends itself very well to an analysis of significance to New Zealanders this student has still made a good job of this aspect of the analysis. The tendency towards narrative throughout much of the evidence, together with the odd factual error, is compensated by the quality of these last sections to lift the judgement to high Achievement.</p> <p>To approach Merit standard consistent processing of evidence into key historical ideas with supporting evidence is needed along with greater detail concerning the facts of the battle.</p>

THE WORLD GOES TO WAR

On June 28th 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Bosnian radical in a daring attempt to relieve his country from Austro-Hungarian rule. As the several countries within the empire erupted in chaotic war, so did the rest of Europe. Great Britain called upon her dominions of Australia and New Zealand to help their effort. In those days, people in our parts of the world perceived an attack on Great Britain as an attack on New Zealand or Australia. New Zealand mobilized more than 100,000 men to fight in Europe.

THE DARDANELLES: A GAMBLE

In November of 1914, Winston Churchill of England suggested an attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Dardanelles were all that stood between the Allies on the Western Front and reaching Constantinople (modern day Istanbul, Turkey). The plan was simple. Take Gallipoli, take Constantinople and then have a direct route to reach Russia. Gallipoli was seen as a game changer but also a huge gamble for the allied forces as the terrain and resources worked in the Turk's favour. A landing was proposed on the Aegean Seaside of the peninsula and on 25th April 1915, just before dawn, the Anzac soldiers landed at Anzac Cove on the rugged Gallipoli Peninsula...

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EIGHT MONTHS OF HELL

Moving the soldiers onto the peninsula was a huge task that saw many casualties and took well into the late afternoon. Due to the high relief features of the peninsula, Turkish forces were able to see the soldiers coming - basically like sitting ducks. Many not even making it past the beach. New Zealand soldiers didn't land until 5 PM that day and the scene they found was described by Kiwi soldier Hartley Palmer as a horrific place where "The wounded and killed were lying about in all directions. I should say a thousand or more of them".

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The allied soldiers were never given an opportunity to build themselves a base in the first few weeks. So they dug trenches. Earlier New Zealand Wars in the 1840's and the Second Boer War just before the 20th Century had stuck an image of trenches into many men's minds, and the British were proving the value of trenches on the Western Front. But the Western front was at a stalemate, neither side able to make progress against a dug-in enemy. A large part of the reason for supporting Russia to open an Eastern Front was to find a means of fighting that avoided trench warfare and broke the Western Front deadlock. Yet here they were at Gallipoli, having to dig trenches again.

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CHUNUK BAIR: A BATTLE TO REMEMBER

One of the most important battles of the campaign concerning New Zealanders was the attack on Chunuk Bair in August 1915 during the August Offensive. In the whole campaign it was imperative to capture as many high points as possible due to the surrounding terrain as the further inland the Allies could capture, there was always a high point for the Turkish forces to make use of. Chunuk Bair was aimed at capturing the entire Sari Bair Ridge - starting with Chunuk Bair. After the Turkish had been dealt a heavy blow in the Battle for Krithia against the British soldiers, the Anzacs moved quickly to plan their attack before the Turkish forces could regroup and bounce back strong. The plan involved two columns of men advancing up the ridge to capture three key high points: Chunuk Bair, Hill Q and Hill 971 during the night over 6th and 7th August 1915. Australian forces performed a diversionary attack to distract the Turkish forces from what was happening. As dawn broke on the 7th August 1915, an attack from the New Zealand forces from Chunuk Bair and Australian forces from Russell's Top (another key high point previously occupied by Australian forces) against the heavily fortified Turkish position at The Nek meant completely capturing the Sari Bair Ridge. ...

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THE EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI

After the failure of the August Offensive, doubts within the Allied war council in London were being raised about the successfulness of the campaign in the future. Public opinion in Britain was against the idea of more troops to be sent to Gallipoli and to a much lesser extent Australia and New Zealand as people from these two far-flung antipodes were still hearing the call from the Commonwealth to fight for them. However, Sir Ian Hamilton was replaced by Sir Charles Monro as

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head of the British forces at Gallipoli in mid-October. A huge storm in November drowned men, trenches and supplies so the call for evacuation was heard by the soldiers in Gallipoli. The bitterly cold conditions and snow that followed the storm leaving many Australian and New Zealand soldiers who had never seen snow before dead. This sealed the fate of the campaign as both sides of the ridge were exhausted, miserable and weakened. The evacuation of Gallipoli could be described as the greatest victory for the Allies over the whole campaign. Both Sulva Bay and Anzac Cove were to be evacuated by late December with the last troops gone by 20th December 1915. A self-firing rifle was developed by Australian William Scurry which fooled Turkish soldiers into thinking that the Anzac's were still there and going on. As the last Allied forces were evacuated, many of the supplies fell into Turkish hands...

6

THE LEGACY OF GALLIPOLI

Firstly, the death toll of this 8 month hellish campaign was immense. 87,000 Turkish, 21,000 British, 8,149 Australians and 2,721 New Zealanders. Almost 100,000 Allies were injured and more than 160,000 Turkish were also injured. 19,441 Australians and 4,752 New Zealanders were among these injured Allies. As a proportion of population to New Zealand those figures represent killing or seriously injuring the entire population of Blenheim plus a few thousand more!

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After the evacuation of Gallipoli, many soldiers were transferred to the Western Front as it was becoming more and more important to the British and French governments. Men were expecting to return back to their homelands of Australia and New Zealand, but so many remained in Europe until the Armistice of November 1918. It affected thousands of families in New Zealand but the developing sense of nationhood was becoming evident. Australians and New Zealanders had, pre-WWI, believed to be a far flung dominion of Great Britain. Coming back from war in Europe saw the people in their country see the Gallipoli effort as their battle.

SIGNIFICANCE TO NEW ZEALANDERS

The first ever Anzac Day was held in Cairo, Egypt on April 25th 1916. It was decided for this date as it was the date the first Anzac's landed at Gallipoli. Marches in Sydney, Auckland and Wellington were also held by families of the fallen, returned servicemen and the general public wishing to pay their respects for the men who gave their lives for the greater good. The 1981 blockbuster hit featuring Mel Gibson entitled Gallipoli earned over \$11,000,000 at the Australian box office alone and was nominated for a Golden Globe. The movie helped show the world that this battle was a defining moment for Australian and New Zealand history. To honour the 75th anniversary of landing at Gallipoli led by then Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and broadcasted live to Australia and New Zealand bought a new wave of younger people who were interested in their culture and background. In almost every town and city in Australia and New Zealand there is an Anzac memorial and a park named 'Anzac Park'. To this day in larger towns and cities around both nations there are annual dawn services and marches down main streets, as over 10% of the population of New Zealand went to fight in WWI. On a final note, we were given a term after the Anzac's returned from WWI and that term has been echoed for generations, and likely will for generations to come. Lest We Forget.

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achievement a student must use historical evidence to communicate key historical ideas with supporting evidence and establish the significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders. Merely describing what happened in an historical event is not by itself an analysis.</p> <p>Student 6 has presented a lot of material, much of it quite detailed, that is relevant to the Battle of Britain. Much of the evidence, however, falls into the category of description of what happened – which Explanatory Note 2 says does not constitute analysis. The fact that key historical ideas that are present (1-3) wander on to evidence that no longer supports the key idea is another indicator that narrative is being presented. More processing of the evidence would undoubtedly have provided the organisation of evidence that is required.</p> <p>The existence of historian’s analysis (for example, 4-6) suggests that the evidence has some Excellence qualities but there is doubt as to whether these are the student’s own thoughts, and also, perhaps as to the student’s understanding. Much of the evidence gives the appearance that it may have been taken quite directly, though with changes to some words to avoid the plagiarism tag, from just one or two books or web sites.</p> <p>Better processing of evidence and communication of a student’s own understanding is expected at Level 3. With evidence of this sort it may pay to conference with the student to ascertain the source of the evidence and the degree of the student’s understanding. A sentence such as, <i>“Although the attacks on the shipping containers continued, the failure to draw and destroy the Fighter Command in the air meant that Germany had to change their tactics”</i> (3) is not very promising! If it can be established that the evidence is not just a simplistic recounting from a very limited number of sources, and that the student has clear understanding, the evidence could be at high Achievement standard – it is still rather narrative in nature to go above that. The presence of a few examples of historian’s perspective, even if borrowed from other historians, avoids the evidence being totally narrative in nature and lacking analysis. Otherwise, the evidence is at low Achievement standard only.</p> <p>To be more clearly at Achievement standard clearer processing into key ideas would help to avoid the use of narrative and raise the overall quality. Support for key historical ideas with more detailed historical evidence would also help.</p>

The Battle of Britain

Background

In the beginning of May 1940 Germany attacked France. From the beginning it did not look promising for the French. After France surrendered to German forces on June the 22nd 1940, it was only a matter of time before Hitler turned to Britain. Hitler attacked France only really to cover his back; his main aims were to expand his empire in the east. Germany's previous advance on Paris 25 years earlier had meant huge losses for Germany, and a 4 year long battle. The fact that it only took 6 weeks for France to surrender surprised everyone, including the Germans. France was more militarily powerful and technologically advanced than the Germans, so this caused great fear for Britain. Great Britain was (as Hitler saw it) Germany's only real threat, so peace with Britain was essential for Germany. Hitler admired Britain and its empire and knew that any conflict with Britain would be a disaster for Germany. Hitler believed that Germany and Britain could literally 'takeover the world.' Together, basically split the world, and hopefully on German terms. Britain however did not agree with Hitler or Germany.

In June 1940 Germany took aerial photographs of the military airbases and munitions of Britain. These photos gave Germany an idea of how many fighter planes they had. Unfortunately for Germany this was one of the Luftwaffe's (the German air force) key errors. The Luftwaffe thought that they seriously outnumbered Germany in terms of fighter planes, they did not take into consideration however the amount of planes that were being made each month.

Operation Sea Lion

Though Hitler had many doubts on July the 2nd Hitler ordered the commands of the three German services to prepare to invade Britain, this operation was known as 'Operation Sea Lion'. The invasion itself was scheduled to take place on September 11th 1940. The plan entirely depended on the destruction of the British airpower and on assembling the shipping that was required to convey a German landing force of around 100,000 men. If the RAF collapsed rapidly as Hermann Goering had predicted, the landing might have been risked; if not German forces would have turned east (as they were always planning too) and disposed of the Soviet Union. If operation Sea Lion had succeeded this would have been disastrous for New Zealand. New Zealand relied greatly on Britain - economically and physically, had it gone ahead New Zealand knew they would be in trouble.

The Battle - Phase one (July 10th- August 7th)

The Battle of Britain is said to be split into 4 different phases. phase one (July 10th- August 7th), phase two (August 8th- September 6th), phase 3 (September 7th- September 30th) and phase 4 (October 11- October 31st). The Luftwaffe's main objective was to take down the strength of the British RAF Fighter command. The Luftwaffe began a series of operations that were designed to draw the RAF into battle but on German terms. The main focus was the convoy of ships travelling through the English Channel to and from the east coast ports. By sinking these ships Germany would deny the British people their basic commodities needed for everyday use - thus breaking the British spirit. German forces also hoped that this would draw British Fighters out from their bases, this was the Luftwaffe could assess and analyse the strength of the RAF. During this the British mainly tried to avoid battle with German fighters and instead attack German bombers. Bombing raids continued throughout the first phase on places such as Portsmouth, Newcastle, Merseyside, Falmouth and Swansea. Unlike the raids on the Channel these were spasmodic and not consistent. This phase was seen as a 'softening up phase' in which Germany prepared to really take control. On the 1st of August 1940 Adolf Hitler issued a directive for 'the conduct of air and sea warfare against England'. To bring the conditions ideal for the 'final conquest' the Luftwaffe was to bring the RAF to their knees by an assault 'primarily against flying units, their ground installations, and their supply organisations, but also on the aircraft industry, including the

manufacturing of anti-aircraft equipment'. It wasn't till August the 5th however that the real intense campaigns really began.

The Battle - Phase 2 (August 8th- September 6th)

Although the attacks on the shipping containers continued, the failure to draw and destroy the Fighter Command in the air meant that Germany had to change their tactics. German tactics were now a more direct attack on Fighter Command. By August the 11th the RAF had shot down 172 German aircraft and had badly damaged the Luftwaffe had shot down 115 RAF fighters and damaged 772. The Germans had 153 crew killed and 45 seriously injured whilst the British lost 69 crew and had 25 seriously injured. Already the Luftwaffe casualties were significantly higher than the British. On August the 11th Goering (the commander and chief of the Luftwaffe) ordered a change of tactics, stop targeting shipping and instead start attacking the RAF fighters in the and/or on the ground. This change of tactics was a huge gamble for the Luftwaffe. On August the 14th the battle has been going on for 3 weeks and Goering's 4 week deadline is looming, Hitler was beginning to get impatient. On August the 15th Hitler tells army generals that he wants the invasion 'operation sea Lion' to begin on September the 15th. As a last warning to Britain to sign a peace treaty, on August 15th the Luftwaffe dropped pamphlets to appeal to the British public, Britain rejects the offer. Decisions to invade Britain were based on the fact that Germany believed Britain to be down to its last 450 fighter planes, the Luftwaffe was basing this on the reconnaissance photos. Unfortunately for the Germans, lots of fighters were hidden in camouflaged bases, and instead of having 450 fighters ready for action, Britain had 750. Also unaware to the Luftwaffe, Britain was making roughly around 400 new aircrafts per month. Goering believed this information however and so told Hitler that the RAF would be destroyed in 4 days. "Within a short period of time you will wipe the British air force from the sky. Hail Hitler". On August the 13th an operation was launched to destroy the RAF. This day became known as Eagle Day. At 6:30 am the Luftwaffe attacked radar stations in 6 different raids. This did little damage however and the Luftwaffe hardly ever attacked them again. At 2pm the Germans attacked. 1 squadron intercepted the Luftwaffe and many aircrafts were shot down, however some bombers got through and headed for Eastchurch RAF base. By 7pm the area was considered a 'killzone' with over 100 high explosive bombs dropped. 16 personnel were killed and 48 were seriously injured. 5 RAF aircrafts were destroyed but fortunately for Britain they were old bombers not Spitfires. Overall the RAF lost 84 aircraft on Eagle Day whilst the Luftwaffe lost 47. This day led Goering to believe that the Germans were sure to win the battle. By August the 16th the Luftwaffe had stepped up the attacks to gain control of the sky. August 18th is widely recognised as the hardest day with the Luftwaffe sending 1000 bombers and 745 fighters compared to Britain's 630 fighters. At 12pm radar detected massive build up over Kent, squadrons were launched immediately and fierce battle began. The Luftwaffe lost 69 aircraft and had 31 damaged (this was okay though because they had reserves) the RAF lost 63 aircraft and had 63 damaged. The RAF at this time really could not afford this, as they had few aircraft left.

3

The Battle- Phase 3 (September 7th- September 30th)

On september the 7th 1940 the radar detects the biggest attack yet. More than 1000 planes were crossing the channel. This day is the beginning of phase 3 - the more violent phase. At 3:50 pm the biggest raid yet went ahead - known as 'God of Fire'. The RAF scrambled squadrons to protect the airfields, but this time however the Luftwaffe had a new target- London. At 4:00 pm planes appeared over London docks and attacked with incendiary bombs. Over 1.5 million tonnes of timber turned into 'Giant fireballs'. By 6:30 pm though the all clear signal has been put out, there were fires all over central London. At 8:00 pm the bombers return in streams until around 4:30 am the next day. London hospitals are put to the limit as the injured need attention throughout the night long attacks. 430 civilians were killed and 1600 were seriously injured. Raids throughout London happened throughout the next two weeks, both day and night. The Luftwaffe believed that if they could inflict severe enough damage to the city, they could lower the morale of the British people enough for surrender, and at the same time destroy the remaining fighters of the Fighting Command...

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achievement a student must use historical evidence to communicate key historical ideas with supporting evidence and establish the significance of the historical event or place to New Zealanders. Merely describing what happened in an historical event is not by itself an analysis.</p> <p>Student 6's evidence is well on the way towards Achievement. The content is relevant to the topic under study, understanding appears to be sound, there is clear and consistent processing of the evidence into key historical ideas (1-9) that are supported with evidence. The student's own opinions support discussion of the events and this adds to the evidence that this student has sound understanding of the context.</p> <p>To reach Achievement standard, discussion of the significance of the events to New Zealanders would have been best addressed had a conclusion that pulled together all the threads of that discussion been provided. It could be argued that by implication all of the evidence could have been relevant to that question just in the way that it is presented. The title of the presentation, however, is what is the significance of the battles rather than how they were significant to New Zealanders? For that reason specific evidence in a concluding section would have been the best option. What is most needed to reach Level 3 Achievement standard, however, is greater depth of historical evidence that supports the key historical ideas.</p>

What was significant about the battles or campaigns New Zealand was involved in?

During their time in Vietnam the New Zealand soldiers were largely under the command of the Australian Regiment. For this reason many of the battles New Zealand was involved in were overshadowed by the Australian troops.

One significant battle New Zealand was involved in was the battle of Long Tan in August 1966. During this battle 2500 Viet Cong attacked an Australian force of around 100 troops. The monsoon conditions were in favour of the Australian troops as it gave them cover from the waves of advancing enemy. The New Zealand artillery provided crucial support for the Australian soldiers. The battle lasted 3 hours and over 3000 rounds of artillery were fired on the Viet Cong positions. The ANZAC forces were able to defeat the Vietnamese, with 18 Australians killed and 24 wounded. This was considerably less than the North Vietnamese who lost many, with at least 245 dead and over 500 wounded.

1

This battle was a significant military victory for both the Australia and New Zealand. The New Zealanders' role as fire support saved the soldiers from being overrun and strengthened ANZAC ties.

Arguably the most significant battle of the Vietnam War was the Tet Offensive in January 1968. This was an offensive launched by the Vietcong over the Tet holiday period (the lunar new year). Over the Tet period there was to be a temporary truce. The North Vietnamese broke this truce and attacked approximately one hundred cities in South Vietnam, hoping to cause a popular uprising amongst the South Vietnamese people. In some cities the communists were repelled within hours, whilst in others the fighting continued for weeks. From a military perspective the offensive was a failure for the North Vietnamese as they suffered large casualties and did not achieve the expected popular uprising. No New Zealanders were killed during this offensive.

2

From a political perspective the Tet offensive was a huge defeat for the Allies (America, Australia and New Zealand). The Media had a huge role to play in the political defeat as this was the first time that war footage was shown on the news. Graphic images of fighting were shown to households all around the world. Once the public saw the desperate fighting and the allied casualties they began to question their countries involvement in Vietnam and public opinion turned anti war. The political leaders at the time, such as the President of America, Lyndon B Johnson and New Zealand's prime minister, Keith Holyoake. They began to question whether a military victory in Vietnam was possible. This Battle is significant as it marks a turning point in public opinion on the Vietnam War.

3

Question:

What immediate and long term effects did the Vietnam War have on Veterans, their families and the communists?

Answer:

The Vietnam War had many significant effects not only on the soldiers who served, but also their families and the wider New Zealand community.

The group most affected by the war was the Veterans. They suffered in various ways, depending on their personal experiences in Vietnam. Some of the immediate effects on the veterans included physical wounds from fighting, sickness (such as malaria) and mental illness such as nightmares and drug addiction. Some of the effects the veterans carried long term and these would affect them for life. The long term effects carried by veterans included physiological problems such as depression, PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) and nightmares.

4

Throughout the course of the war the Allies used a chemical defoliant, code named Agent orange. This chemical has had many side effects which not only affected the soldiers who were exposed to it but also their children, grandchildren and the Vietnamese people. The effects of this chemical were not known

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to the soldiers who used it. One Veteran severely affected by exposure to chemicals was Captain Mike Gillooly. He was so exposed that Veterans Affairs judged him 305% disabled.

The families of the soldiers who served in Vietnam were facing their own struggles while their fathers and husbands were away fighting a war overseas. Many families had moved to Asia and lived in army accommodation in countries such as Singapore. The long absences were stressful on the wives and children of soldiers. The families of the soldiers did not return from war were left without grieving and would be deeply affected by the Vietnam War. The families of veterans who were exposed the chemical defoliant Agent Orange were to experience major health problems.

6

The Vietnam War affected almost every community in New Zealand, from the army community, the youth and even the government not only in New Zealand but also globally. The Vietnam War sparked wide spread discontent from the outset. Many groups in New Zealand disapproved of the country's involvement in the conflict, saying it was not of any interest to New Zealand security. As the war dragged on, support for the Vietnam War waned. There were many peaceful anti war protests, however as time passed by the protests became more violent and aggressive. In 1957, 2 people were arrested in Auckland at a protest against the visit of South Vietnam's premier. Again in 1959, 30 people were arrested after throwing fire crackers at an election meeting addressed by the Prime Minister.

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The effect of the war on the veterans, both, mentally and physically still affects them today. The decision of the government not to acknowledge their service and the lack of support and compensation for returned soldiers was the cause for a feeling of discontent amongst the veterans and their families. The families suffered marriage break ups, birth defects and stressful relationships both during the conflict and after the war. The wider New Zealand community was torn apart by the antiwar protests and the negative feelings towards the government and soldiers who fought in the war.

8

Today the perspective of the public of New Zealand has changed dramatically from that of the people during the 1960's and 1970's. We have become more accepting of the fact that it was the soldiers doing their job and the government being pressured by the United States to contribute both economically and militarily. For the veterans who returned to New Zealand, their service was finally recognised in 2008 at tribute 08, a formal welcome home parade for veterans and their families.

9