

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
in collaboration with
ASSOCIATION OF CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS IN NEW ZEALAND
Advanced Subsidiary Level

HISTORY (School-based Assessment)

8284/01

Paper 1: New Zealand History, 1800 - 1900

October/November 2006

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **FOUR** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A) and **THREE** questions from Section B.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



SECTION A: THE TREATY OF WAITANGI, 1830-1843

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1835 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- 1 Read the sources below and then answer the question.

Source A

A British agent has been appointed as the Representative of the British Government in New Zealand; the Natives of New Zealand have adopted a national flag under the sanction of that agent, and there is a distinct recognition of national sovereignty. I would argue that the Declaration of Independence clearly establishes the position with which I set out; namely, that New Zealand is recognized by this country as an independent and sovereign state; consequently any Act on the part of the Government or Legislature of this country which would infringe the acknowledged national sovereignty is one which the British Government cannot warrantably adopt.

Evidence presented to the House of Lords Select Committee on New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society in May 1838.

Source B

The Declaration was acknowledged by the Colonial Office. The reply was given apparently without much thought of the legal consequences. If Britain chose to intervene formally, the independent status of the country would have to be qualified or nullified. Like Busby, the Colonial Office may have reasoned that, rather than compromising Britain's position, these moves gave her a prior advantage: 'the establishment of independence of the country under the protection of Britain would be the most effective means of making the country a dependency of the British Empire in everything but name'. With the backing of a military force, Britain could control Maori government and law-making, and a British protectorate would evolve.

A New Zealand historian writing in 1987.

Source C

On 28 October 1835, a document was signed by thirty-five northern chiefs at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands which declared New Zealand independent. Busby wanted to travel around New Zealand gathering support for the Declaration but approval from New South Wales was slow in coming. Governor Bourke was less than complimentary about Busby's initiative, labelling the Declaration a 'paper pellet fired off at Baron de Thierry'. By June 1836 approval had still not been received and with winter setting in such a journey became more impractical. Officials in Britain were more receptive and Lord Glenelg, British Colonial Secretary, was able to accept Britain's role as protector. On 2 December 1836, approval was given from New South Wales which enabled Busby to collect a further seventeen signatures by 22 July 1839.

A New Zealand History teacher writing in 1992.

Source D

Hobson evidently favoured negotiation specifically with the Confederation. One obstacle to the free assertion of British sovereignty was the official acknowledgement of New Zealand's independence in 1835, but, as Hobson noted in England, British recognition extended, strictly speaking, only to the northern Confederation of Tribes that signed the Declaration. Elsewhere in the country, he argued, the Crown might well exercise, with greater freedom, all the rights 'usually assumed by first discoverers'. The Colonial Secretary, admitting to an 'inevitable ignorance of the real state of the case', had simply referred Hobson to the New South Wales Governor and counselled him to use his discretion.

A New Zealand historian writing in 1987 about William Hobson's role in securing British sovereignty over New Zealand.

Source E

The Foreign Office had already recognised Pomare of Tahiti as an independent state and was later to recognize sovereigns in other islands. The tribal communities of the Pacific bore little resemblance to the sovereign state of international law; but the acknowledgement of the native sovereignty was a polite fiction which enabled the Foreign Office to disclaim, as far as possible, responsibility for the actions of British subjects in the area. The attribution of sovereignty to the Maori chiefs remained the basis of British policy in New Zealand until 1840. Busby's act of inducing thirty-five chiefs to sign a Declaration of Independence in 1835, 'silly and unauthorized', as it may have been, was taken seriously in London.

A New Zealand historian writing in 1959.

Now answer the following question.

'Britain recognised Maori sovereignty over New Zealand by officially acknowledging the 1835 Declaration of Independence.' Use sources A – E to show how far the evidence supports this view.

[Turn over

SECTION B

You must answer **three** questions from this Section.

You must not answer **both** Question 3 **and** Question 4.

- 2 'The pre-1840 sojourners were all important agents of contact. But none was the most important.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the relative impact that the main European contact groups had on Maori?
- 3 Examine the causes and consequences of the massive land alienation experienced by Maori after 1860.

OR

- 4 Evaluate the factors that led to conflict between Maori and Pakeha in the period from 1843 to 1850.
- 5 How far was government, both local and central, responsible for economic development in the period 1840 - 1900?
- 6 Explain why the provincial system established by the 1852 Constitution was replaced with a unitary system of government in 1876.
- 7 Which was more important in the Pakeha settlement of colonial New Zealand, organized or unorganized immigration?
- 8 Account for the emergence of the major social campaigns of the later nineteenth century.