

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

HISTORY (School-based Assessment)

9671/01

Paper 1: New Zealand History, 1800 - 1900

October/November 2009

100 marks

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

You **must** answer Question 1.

The Treaty of Waitangi, 1830-1843 - Intention and Practice

1 Read the sources below and then answer the question.

Source A

Not long ago, if the British government had desired to colonise New Zealand, the rights of the natives would have been wholly disregarded: a recent change of opinion in this country on the subject of the rights of uncivilised natives, now forbids the invasion and confiscation of a territory which is as truly the property of its native inhabitants as the soil of England belongs to her landowners. Policy demands that in our whole intercourse with them we should avoid force, and deceit, relying on persuasion only. The natives would part with land which they scarcely know how to cultivate, and with a dominion which they are incapable of exercising beneficially; and in return they would obtain all the rights of British subjects.

A statement by two members of the New Zealand Company in 1837.

Source B

In 1877, to justify his opinion that New Zealand was acquired by occupation and discovery, vital to his reasoning, Chief Justice Prendergast had somehow to dispose of the Treaty. The method Prendergast used became the most notorious example of legal reasoning in New Zealand history. The Chief Justice stated that: 'So far indeed as that instrument [the Treaty] purported to cede the sovereignty - a matter which we are not here directly concerned - it must be regarded as a simple nullity. No body politic existed capable of making cession of sovereignty, nor could the thing itself exist.' In Prendergast's view, New Zealand was peopled only by "primitive barbarians" and "savages" who had no sovereignty to cede nor existing body of customary law that could be legally recognised. This primitive race was to be quickly subdued as New Zealand was transformed into a 'Better Britain'.

A New Zealand legal historian commenting, in 2004, on an earlier assessment of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Source C

It was clear that the English blood of the settlers would not forbear many years longer under the grievances endured by them through this misnamed protection of the Maoris afforded by the Treaty. The leading settlers, who had fondly hoped to afford real protection to the inferior race, shuddered lest mutual distrust of the races should break forth into a general warfare into a general warfare; which could only end in the natives being crushed like a wasp in the iron gauntlet of an armed civilisation.

A British settler commenting on the immediate consequences of the Treaty after 1840.

Source D

Whatever may be the opinion of jurists as to the strength or weakness of the Native title, whatsoever may have been the past vague notions of the Natives of their country, whatever may be their present clearer and still growing conception of their dominion over land, it cannot be too solemnly asserted that it is entitled to be respected, that it cannot be extinguished (at least in times of peace) otherwise than by the free consent of the native occupiers. It follows that in solemnly guaranteeing the Native title, and in securing what is called the Queen's pre-emptive right, the Treaty of Waitangi, confirmed by the charter of the Colony, does not assert either in doctrine or in practice anything new and unsettled.

*A Judge assessing the legal standing of the Treaty of Waitangi
in the early 1840s.*

Source E

The decision to annex New Zealand and the instructions drawn up for the man who would become its first Governor, were deeply influenced by the evangelical religious beliefs of Colonial Office officials such as James Stephen and Lord Glenelg. Their concern for the welfare of Maori was genuine and profound. As time passed, however, and those same officials learned of the New Zealand Company's private enterprise plan to colonise parts of New Zealand, the emphasis changed. By 1839, the Colonial Office was no longer contemplating its original plan, a Maori New Zealand in which European settlers had somehow to be accommodated, but instead a settler New Zealand in which a place had to be kept for Maori.

A New Zealand historian writing in 2003.

'The British never had any honest intention of honouring the rights of Maori which were established in the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.' Use sources A – E to show how far the evidence supports this view.

SECTION B

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

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

- 2 Explain why Maori-Pakeha relations in the period to 1840 were dominated by competing European agents of 'vice and virtue'.
- 3 Assess the extent to which a British desire to establish full imperial control over New Zealand caused the conflicts which occurred in New Zealand between 1843 and 1860.

OR

- 4 To what extent had Maori been 'conquered' by 1900?
- 5 To what extent did a 'goldrush mentality' dominate economic activities in New Zealand between 1800 and 1900?
- 6 Assess the extent to which political developments had created a fully independent nation of New Zealand by 1900.
- 7 Assess the extent to which 'moneyed, respectable and decent English, Scots and Protestant Irish' dominated the various waves of migrants to New Zealand between 1800 and 1900.
- 8 'Unemployment, poverty, the exploitation of women workers, ragged children, threadbare men.' To what extent were these social problems of the 1880s remedied by the Liberal government of the 1890s?