FREE SAMPLE: QUESTION ONE, PARTS (a) AND (b)

Question One (13 marks)

(a) Introduction: The raising of the 28th (Māori) Battalion (1939-1940). Background (context only): After the war the battalion sent a contingent to Japan with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force and was disbanded in January 1946. The sources below are facts taken from published histories (the Wikipedia article each comes from is named), and the brackets say what kind of evidence each source is. As you answer, go beyond the obvious, note questions a historian might still ask, and think about who created each source and why.

Sources 1–3 (about the causes):

• Source 1 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): In mid-1939 Sir Āpirana Ngata began discussing the idea, which was supported by the Māori MPs Eruera Tirikātene and Paraire Paikea.

• Source 2 (a view or interpretation of the event; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): According to the historian Claudia Orange, raising the battalion was seen as a chance to prove the worth of Māoridom and even secure the long-term goal of Māori autonomy.

• Source 3 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): The 28th (Māori) Battalion was formed after pressure on the Labour government from some Māori Members of Parliament and Māori organisations who wanted a full Māori unit raised for service overseas.

Sources 4–6 (about what people thought and did):

• Source 4 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): At first the New Zealand government was hesitant, but on 4 October 1939 it announced that the proposal would be accepted.

• Source 5 (a view or interpretation of the event; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): Both Allied and German commanders have acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force.

• Source 6 (a record of what happened or was achieved; from the article ‘Māori Battalion’): The battalion fought in the Greek, North African and Italian campaigns and became the most-decorated New Zealand battalion of the war.

Why was the 28th (Māori) Battalion raised? Use evidence from at least TWO of Sources 1–3.

[4 marks]

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(b) How did perspectives on the Māori Battalion change or continue over time? Use evidence from at least TWO of Sources 4–6.

[4 marks]

TRIBUTION

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THE WORKED ANSWERS TO PARTS (a) AND (b)

Question 1 (13 marks) [Examine sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders]

(a) Introduction: The raising of the 28th (Māori) Battalion (1939-1940). Background (context only): After the war the battalion sent a contingent to Japan with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force and was disbanded in January 1946. The sources below are facts taken from published histories (the Wikipedia article each comes from is named), and the brackets say what kind of evidence each source is. As you answer, go beyond the obvious, note questions a historian might still ask, and think about who created each source and why. Sources 1–3 (about the causes): • Source 1 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): In mid-1939 Sir Āpirana Ngata began discussing the idea, which was supported by the Māori MPs Eruera Tirikātene and Paraire Paikea. • Source 2 (a view or interpretation of the event; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): According to the historian Claudia Orange, raising the battalion was seen as a chance to prove the worth of Māoridom and even secure the long-term goal of Māori autonomy. • Source 3 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): The 28th (Māori) Battalion was formed after pressure on the Labour government from some Māori Members of Parliament and Māori organisations who wanted a full Māori unit raised for service overseas. Sources 4–6 (about what people thought and did): • Source 4 (a report of what a government, leader or organisation did; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): At first the New Zealand government was hesitant, but on 4 October 1939 it announced that the proposal would be accepted. • Source 5 (a view or interpretation of the event; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): Both Allied and German commanders have acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force. • Source 6 (a record of what happened or was achieved; from the article 'Māori Battalion'): The battalion fought in the Greek, North African and Italian campaigns and became the most-decorated New Zealand battalion of the war. Why was the 28th (Māori) Battalion raised? Use evidence from at least TWO of Sources 1–3.

(a) Answer: The Māori Battalion was raised because Māori MPs, organisations and leaders such as Āpirana Ngata pressed for a full Māori unit for service overseas, which they saw as a chance to prove the worth of Māori and even secure Māori autonomy. Participation was linked to Māori hopes of recognition and autonomy, so the cause was political as well as military.

- Evidence level: Merit (uses evidence from at least two sources to explain a cause).
- Explain: The Māori Battalion was raised because Māori MPs, organisations and leaders such as Āpirana Ngata pressed for a full Māori unit for service overseas, which they saw as a chance to prove the worth of Māori and even secure Māori autonomy.
- Evidence from the sources: Source 3: The 28th (Māori) Battalion was formed after pressure on the Labour government from some Māori Members of Parliament and Māori organisations who wanted a full Māori unit raised for service overseas. Source 1: In mid-1939 Sir Āpirana Ngata began discussing the idea, which was supported by the Māori MPs Eruera Tirikātene and Paraire Paikea. Source 2: According to the historian Claudia Orange, raising the battalion was seen as a chance to prove the worth of Māoridom and even secure the long-term goal of Māori autonomy.
- The Introduction only sets the scene; the reasons come from the sources.
- Go beyond the obvious: Participation was linked to Māori hopes of recognition and autonomy, so the cause was political as well as military.
- A strong answer uses at least two of the sources, links them with a reason (because, so, which led to) and says what the sources do not tell us.

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KEY TAKEAWAY

Name the cause, back it with two sources and link them with because or so.

(b) How did perspectives on the Māori Battalion change or continue over time? Use evidence from at least TWO of Sources 4–6.

(b) Answer: The government's perspective changed from hesitation to acceptance in October 1939, and Allied and German commanders have acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force. Continuity: the battalion's value had to be shown to others in both periods: the government hesitated before accepting it in October 1939, and its record as the most-decorated New Zealand battalion is what Allied and German commanders later acknowledged.

- Evidence level: Merit (explains change and continuity in perspectives using the sources).
- Earlier perspective: The government at first was hesitant about raising a separate Māori unit, before accepting the proposal on 4 October 1939 (Source 4).
- Later perspective: Allied and German commanders acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force, in a war in which it became the most-decorated New Zealand battalion (Source 6; Source 5).
- Evidence: Source 4: At first the New Zealand government was hesitant, but on 4 October 1939 it announced that the proposal would be accepted. Source 6: The battalion fought in the Greek, North African and Italian campaigns and became the most-decorated New Zealand battalion of the war. Source 5: Both Allied and German commanders have acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force.
- Change and continuity: The government's perspective changed from hesitation to acceptance in October 1939, and Allied and German commanders have acknowledged the battalion's reputation as a fighting force. Continuity: the battalion's value had to be shown to others in both periods: the government hesitated before accepting it in October 1939, and its record as the most-decorated New Zealand battalion is what Allied and German commanders later acknowledged.

KEY TAKEAWAY

Say what changed, what stayed the same, and point to two sources.

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