

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 2007

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, 1830-1843

You **must** answer Question 1.

### THE BRITISH DECISION TO SIGN A TREATY WITH MAORI IN 1840

1 Read the sources below and then answer the question.

#### Source A

The early growth of the Empire was not laid down in any coordinated plan and it was held together and administered by whatever means seemed most expedient for a particular time and place. Pirates, traders, soldiers, explorers, financial speculators, missionaries, convicts, and refugees all played a part in creating the British Empire. Private individuals or companies often provided the initial impetus for the exploration and subsequent exploitation of foreign lands, frequently in the face of government reluctance, but, increasingly, British governments were drawn in to maintain them.

*An extract from the British Library Internet Home Page on the growth of the British Empire.*

#### Source B

So long as five years ago, the lawless doings of Englishmen in New Zealand attracted the notice of our government; and a bill was brought into the House of Commons, which had for its object to place British subjects in that country under the restraints of British law; but, the measure was abandoned, and an officer was appointed to reside at the Bay of Islands, as some sort of check upon British settlers and sojourners. He is described by an eye-witness as resembling a "man-of-war without guns". The only function that he can exercise is confined to one corner of the islands. His appointment, therefore, proves a most inadequate means of putting a stop to the evils of British colonization. Considering the rapid growth of British fisheries in the South Seas generally, it was really high time that the advantages of regular government be extended to the whole of New Zealand.

*E.G. Wakefield & J. Ward promoting their plan for British control and colonisation in New Zealand in 1837.*

#### Source C

Throughout the 1830s Britain was pulled inexorably towards a permanent and constitutional relationship with New Zealand. The first formal step in acknowledging that this process was in motion was the appointment in 1832 of James Busby as the first British resident in New Zealand. Several factors had led to his commission, which was initiated by the British government but administered, parsimoniously, from New South Wales. One was the need to protect New Zealand's trade with the Australian colonies. There was also the need to protect the lives and interests of the growing number of British subjects living in New Zealand, including the families of the CMS and Wesleyan missionaries. And there was the fact that northern Maori had twice sent letters to the King of England asking for British protection: once when an armed French vessel visited the Bay of Islands in 1831. Busby was given no means of enforcing his authority. In 1839 the British government decided to act. Hobson was despatched to take the constitutional steps necessary to establish a British colony.

*A New Zealand historian writing in 2003.*

### Source D

We have not been insensible to the importance of New Zealand to the interests of Great Britain in Australia, nor unaware of the great natural resources by which that country is distinguished, or that its geographical position must, in seasons, either of peace or war, enable it in the hands of civilised men to exercise a paramount influence in that quarter of the globe. There is probably no part of the Earth in which colonisation could be effected with greater or surer prospect of national advantage.

*Lord Normanby's written instructions given to Hobson on 14 August 1839 in England.*

### Source E

Hobson had been given two commissions; one appointing him Consul, the other, Lieutenant-Governor, over any territory which might be acquired for Great Britain in New Zealand. The intention of the British government was that, in his capacity as Consul, Hobson should negotiate with the Maories for the recognition of British sovereignty, and should then take office as Lieutenant-Governor over such parts of the country as they should cede. On arriving at the Bay of Islands however, and before the negotiations at Waitangi, he declared himself Lieutenant-Governor. His intention was presumably to assert his authority over British subjects in the vicinity, but his procedure was anomalous, for he had proclaimed himself Lieutenant-Governor of a British colony that did not, as yet, exist.

*A New Zealand historian writing in 1959.*

Now answer the following question.

*'Britain's decision to gain sovereignty over New Zealand in the Treaty of Waitangi was the result of a deliberate strategy of imperial expansion in the South West Pacific.'* 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 'So it was that Europeans came to New Zealand for flax, timber and whales; seals, sex and souls.' Explain why some Europeans, pursuing these 'objects of desire', had a greater impact on pre-1840 Maori than others.
- 3 'An extraordinary story of indigenous survival'. Assess the accuracy of this description of Maori in terms of Maori and European contact between 1845 and 1900.

**OR**

- 4 'Maori Wars', 'Land Wars', 'Anglo-Maori Wars', 'New Zealand Wars', 'New Zealand Civil Wars'. Which description best describes the conflicts that occurred in New Zealand between 1860 and 1872? Justify your choice.
- 5 To what extent had economic development in New Zealand, by 1900, been dependent upon governmental promotion, intervention and regulation?
- 6 To what extent had Edward Gibbon Wakefield's scheme to create a 'better Britain' by attracting a cross-section of industrious and honourable English migrants, achieved success by 1900?
- 7 Assess the extent to which changes in political representation between 1850 and 1900 had simply entrenched the power of wealthy political elites at the expense of Maori and poorer Europeans.
- 8 'God's Own Country'. Assess the accuracy of this claim in terms of political, social and technological developments that had occurred in New Zealand by 1900.