

Appendix: Level 1 History achievement standards

Themes	Topics
1. Social Welfare	New Zealand 1891-1980 USA 1929-1970 Social Welfare in the Maori world: 1918-1998
2. Race Relations	New Zealand, Māori and Pakeha 1912-1980 South Africa 1938-1976
3. International Relations	New Zealand's Search for Security 1945-1985 Origins of World War II 1919-1941 Maori in a post colonial world 1950-1998
4. Revolutionary Leadership	China 1921-1949 USSR 1924-1957
5. Social Change	Women's Impact on New Zealand Society: Health 1915-1985 Black Civil Rights in USA 1954-1970 The place of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in New Zealand society 1975-1998
6. Conflict	Ireland 1909-1922 Palestine-Israel 1935-1967
7. Tangata and Whenua	Effect of population movement on Maori Society (1946-1998)

Theme 1: Social Welfare

Topics:

New Zealand 1891-1980

USA 1929-1970

Social Welfare in the Maori world: 1918-1998

In this theme the emphasis in the case studies is on the effect of economic adversity on people and differing approaches taken to the accompanying problems. The pressures for change and changes in attitude towards social welfare are important underlying considerations.

New Zealand 1891-1980

(a) Why and how did the state become involved in social welfare?

The social effects of the depression of the 1880s and the Liberals

- the ways in which the depression affected people and family life; the community response;
- the Liberal Government's response: labour, old age and health..188 Published 2000

(b) How did the social conditions of the Great Depression lead to the further

development of a welfare state?

The social effects of the Great Depression and responses in the 1930s

- the hardships endured by ordinary people;
- coalition policies: dole, work schemes;
- Labour Government policies: Social Security Act, state housing, public works.

(c) Did the welfare measures of the 1970s reflect a continuation of established attitudes or a new direction?

Demands and responses

- the social consequences of a downturn in the economy;
- some new measures: Accident Compensation Act, Domestic Purposes Benefit, National Superannuation Act.

USA 1929-1970

(a) In what ways was there a change in attitudes towards federal welfare in the 1930s?

The social effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal response

- the effects of the depression on people and family life;
- the New Deal response: National Recovery Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Social Security Act, National Housing Act.

(b) How did post-war attitudes affect welfare?

Pressures for change in the Truman and Eisenhower years

- the Fair Deal;
- the impact of the Cold War on attitudes to welfare.

(c) Did an expansion in welfare occur in the 1960s?

New Frontier and Great Society

- the "rediscovery of poverty": the so-called hidden poor;
- some federal measures: food stamps, Medicare, Economic Opportunity Act.

Social Welfare in the Māori world: 1918 – 1998

a) How did Māori traditionally take responsibility for their own well-being?

- the ways in which whanau, hapū, iwi traditionally took care of people in need

b) How did Māori fit into the developing welfare state?

- Social effects of the work of key leaders, the beliefs and impact of Te Puea and the creation of Turangawaewae for the benefit of her people, Maui Pomare and

the development of health services, Apirana Ngata and the land development schemes, Ratana movement, Māori Womens' Welfare League, Māori Health League

c) What impact has the changing state involvement in welfare had on Māori communities?

- development of the welfare state from the 1930s
- effects of post-war urbanisation 1950s-1960s
- the effects of state sector reform on Māori communities

Theme 2: Race Relations

Topics:

New Zealand: Māori and Pakeha 1912-1980

South Africa 1938-1976

The case studies for this theme consider two quite distinct responses to the issue of race relations. In each case, emphasis is to be given to the effects of government policies and social attitudes on the groups concerned.

New Zealand: Māori and Pakeha 1912-1980

(a) What was the relationship between Māori and Pakeha before 1945?

Race relations before 1945

- the situation of Māori and Pakeha relations in 1912 with particular reference to land ownership and social attitudes;
- changes in these relationships to 1945;
- Māori initiatives as exemplified by the differing leadership styles of Rua, Ngata, Ratana and Te Puea.

(b) What were the effects of World War II and subsequent urbanisation on race relations?

World War II and post-war society

- the social impact of Māori participation in World War II with particular reference to the Māori Battalion and women's involvement;
- the impact of the urban, Pakeha-centred environment on the Māori whanau and way of life;
- community and government responses in the late 1940s and 1950s to the new situation.

(c) What were the issues in race relations 1960-1980?

Race relations in the 1960s and 1970s

- land, language and culture, education and employment;
- the emergence of Māori urban leadership.

South Africa 1938-1976

(a) Why did attitudes to race relations in South Africa harden between 1938 and 1948?

Segregation to apartheid

- South African society in 1938; the social impact of the war;
- the coming to power of the Nationalists with their policy of apartheid.

(b) How was the apartheid system introduced and consolidated?

Apartheid in practice

- the legal basis of apartheid: Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act, Suppression of Communism Act, Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act;
- the effect of apartheid policies on South Africans and their families.

(c) What forms did opposition to apartheid take?

Reaction and opposition to apartheid

- opposition and its expression within South Africa, both black and white: African National Congress, Pan African Congress, Black Sash, United and Progressive Parties, trade unions and some churches;
- opposition outside South Africa, isolation and bridge-building: the Commonwealth, United Nations, Organisation of African Unity and anti-apartheid groups.

Theme 3: International Relations

Topics

New Zealand's Search for Security 1945–1985

Origins of World War II 1919–1941

Maori in a post-colonial world 1950-1998

This theme looks at the search for peace and security in the contexts of post-World War II New Zealand and the inter-war period. Reasons for changes in direction in New Zealand's foreign policy and for the breakdown of international collective security before World War II are central to the studies.

New Zealand's Search for Security 1945–1985

(a) What new directions did New Zealand foreign policy take after World War II?

New Zealand's post-war search for security

- involvement in the United Nations and with the Commonwealth;
- treaties: ANZUS and SEATO.

(b) Why and how has New Zealand become increasingly involved in South-East Asia and the Pacific since World War II?

Involvement in the Pacific and Asia

- New Zealand's relationships with Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelaus;
- military involvement: Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam.

(c) What was New Zealand's role on the international stage 1970–1985?

Controversial issues of the 1970s and 1980s

- the role of foreign aid and development assistance;
- opposition to nuclear testing, and the role of peace groups;
- reassessment of treaty obligations.

The Origins of World War II 1919–1941

(a) What attempts were made to establish a permanent peace after World War I?

The search for security after World War I

- the Treaty of Versailles, its intentions and the German reaction;
- attempts at collective security: the League of Nations, Locarno and Kellogg-Briand Pacts..191 Published 2000

(b) What challenges to peace occurred in the 1930s?

Fascism and aggression

- aggression by fascist powers: invasion of Abyssinia, reoccupation of the Rhineland, Spanish Civil War; military pacts: Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact;
- Asia and the Pacific: Japanese objectives in Manchuria, China.

(c) Why did war break out?

The failure of appeasement in the face of aggression

- rationale of appeasement: Anschluss and Czechoslovakia;
- advantages of aggressors; preparation, mobility, strike power;
- war in Europe and the Pacific: Poland, Barbarossa, Pearl Harbour.

Māori in a post-colonial world 1950-1998

a) What new directions did Māori take in the pursuit of their recognition as tangata whenua?

Māori post-war search for international alliances

- post-colonialism and indigenous peoples
- involvement in relationships with other pacific peoples

b) Why and how did Māori become involved with the Fourth world movement?

Involvement in the worldwide Fourth world movement

- origins of the Fourth world movement
 - Māori relationships with the indigenous peoples of Canada, the United States and Australia
- c) *What actions have Māori taken to achieve recognition as Tangata Whenua in the international arena?*
- The formation of international alliances
 - Representations to the United Nations, Privy Council for the recognition of indigenous rights.

Theme 4: Revolutionary Leadership

Topics

China 1921–1949

USSR 1924–1957

The case studies in this theme illustrate how two societies responded to the need for strong leadership after violent upheaval had toppled traditional leadership structures early this century. One study shows how a revolutionary leader came to power and the other shows a leader consolidating his power in a communist state. Massive social revolution arose from these political struggles.

China 1921–1949

(a) Why did competing leaderships emerge in China in the 1920s?

The Guomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in the 1920s

- Chinese society in 1921: national, social, political and economic chaos;
- the qualities, policies and actions of Chiang K'ai-shek and the Guomintang 1923–1930;
- the growth of the Communist Party and Mao's position.

(b) How did Mao Zedong develop an effective leadership?

The communist leadership of Mao Zedong in the 1930s

- leadership style of Mao Zedong;
- Mao in Jaingxi: a rural-based revolution;
- the Long March and its consequences.

(c) How did a foreign threat affect the leadership of China?

War with Japan 1937–1945 and its impact

- the Communist-Guomintang alliance to fight the Japanese;
- the war-time leadership of Chiang K'ai-shek and Mao Zedong;
- civil war 1946–1949; reasons for communist victory.

USSR 1924–1957

(a) What style of leadership did Stalin establish in the 1920s?

The development and effect of Stalin's style of leadership

- the struggle for leadership on Lenin's death;
- Stalin's leadership, concept and practice: collectivisation, industrialisation, totalitarian leadership.

(b) How did Stalin maintain his power 1930–1945?

Suppression of opposition and the challenges of war

- the suppression of opposition during the 1930s, the purges and trials;
- World War II, a test for Stalin's leadership; the human cost.

(c) Why was Stalin's leadership style challenged and rejected?

Responses to Stalin's leadership in post-war society

- reimposition of Communist Party controls; Stalin the war hero;
- the Twentieth Party Congress and reaction to the "cult of personality".

Theme 5: Social Change

Topics

Women's Impact on New Zealand Society: Health 1915–1985

Black Civil Rights in USA 1954–1970

The place of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in New Zealand society 1975-1998

In this theme, contrasting studies of significant social change in the twentieth century are presented. One case study shows the role of leaders and strategies of protest in the struggle of American blacks for social and political equality. Another focuses on the work of women as agents for change to achieve a peaceful revolution in the health of New Zealanders.

Women's Impact on New Zealand Society: Health 1915–1985

(a) What important changes in health care took place 1915–1985?

Changing patterns

- statistical patterns: life expectancy, incidence of disease, infant mortality, birth patterns, family size, Māori health epidemics and their effects, influenza 1918–19, polio 1947–48;
- changing ideas about health care: mental health, maternity care, fertility control; the role of technology;
- changing responsibility for the provision of health care: the extension of the state's responsibility; recent trends towards individual, community-based and alternative health care; different cultural perspectives.

(b) What has been the impact of women in the public health system?

Women and public health

- women and the shaping of the public health system: the role and attitudes of government in respect to initiatives of women and women's groups, increasing specialisation of nursing and medical services, recent programmes such as the Waiora programme;
- women and the staffing of the public health system: training, conditions of work, relative pay rates, status, unionisation, administrative roles;
- the contribution of some outstanding women: Dame Hilda Ross, Dr Doris Gordon, Sybilla Maude.

(c) What has been the impact of women in family and community health care?

Women in family and community health

- women as health workers in their families: different cultural patterns;
- women and community organisations: Plunket Society, Māori Women's Welfare League, family planning associations, family and community support groups;
- the contribution of some outstanding women: Ettie Rout, Princess Te Puea, Dr Alice Bush;
- the extent to which society valued the unpaid contribution of women in health services.

Black Civil Rights in USA 1954–1970

(a) What position did blacks hold in United States society in the mid-1950s and why were there moves to bring about change?

The civil rights issue

- blacks as a disadvantaged group: social and legal status;
- Rosa Parks and the beginnings of organised protest: National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, National Urban League, the education issue;
- federal responses and the role of the Supreme Court.

(b) How did blacks attempt to bring about change 1955–1965?

Non-violent strategies and the influence of Martin Luther King

- the concept of non-violence; influence of King;
- non-violent protest in action: sit-ins, "freedom riders", mass demonstrations, the march on Washington;
- the involvement of black women.

(c) What new directions were pursued in the 1960s?

Direct action and black separatism

- growing frustration at the slow rate of change leading to more militant action; urban riots of the mid-1960s;
- separatists: Malcolm X, Muhammad Ali, the Black Muslims, the Black Panthers, Angela Davis;
- extent of change since 1954.

The place of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi in New Zealand society 1975 – 1998

a) *What circumstances led to the Te Tiriti o Waitangi Act 1975?*

- The status of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi before 1975
- Maori moves to achieve greater recognition
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi Act 1975 – increased recognition of Treaty and establishment of the Waitangi Tribunal.

b) *How did Māori attempt to bring about change 1975 – 1998*

- The groups e.g. Ngā Tama Toa, He Tauā, Maranga Mai, Māori Congress, Waitangi Action Committee, Māori Council, Mana Motukake, Ahi Kā, Māori Language Society, Tino Rangatiratanga
- The protest strategies – marches, courts, lobbying, personalities.

c) *How successful have Māori been in securing the inclusion of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in national life?*

- changing ideas about Te Tiriti o Waitangi: the 'founding document', partnership, perspectives, inclusion in legislation, role of the courts etc.
- Treaty settlements
- responses and resistance from other sectors of the community, e.g government, lobby groups, etc.

Theme 6: Conflict

Topics

Ireland 1909–1922

Palestine-Israel 1935–1967

In this theme the emphasis is on the causes of continued conflict in two differing areas of study and the consequences for the people involved.

Ireland 1909–1922

(a) *What issues divided the Irish people before World War I?*

Home Rule and conflict 1909–1914

- British sovereignty in Ireland and Home Rule proposals;
- Ulster Unionists; attitudes to Home Rule, the Covenant, Ulster volunteers;
- Irish nationalists; Redmond, Gaelic Revival, response to Home Rule, Irish Volunteers.

(b) *What developments during World War I intensified the conflict?*

The Easter Rising

- attitudes to and involvement in the war effort;
- the Easter Rising and its effects;
- the rise of new leaders; the Sinn Fein and the Dail Eireann.

(c) *To what extent did the conflict remain unresolved?*

Open conflict and partition

- Anglo-Irish War 1920–1921;
- Government of Ireland Act 1920 and the “Treaty” 1921;
- Civil war up to 1922.

Palestine-Israel 1935–1967

(a) What were the sources of conflict in Palestine?

Political situation 1935–1939

- the British mandate: British attitudes to Arab nationalism and to Zionism as expressed by the implied promises of the Balfour Report and the 1939 White Paper;
- the Arabs: Palestinian tenant farmers and Turkish landowners, their attitude to increased Jewish immigration and land purchase;
- the Jews: the aims of Zionism, increased immigration, attitude to Palestinian Arabs.

(b) Why did open conflict break out in 1948?

Creation of Israel

- interrelation of British, Arabs and Jews; tension, hostility and stalemate: UNSCOP and proposals for partition;
- proclamation of independence, war, the territorial consequences, the Palestinian exodus and the refugee problems.

(c) How have international pressures affected the conflict?

The war of 1956 and 1967

- refugee problems, raids and counter-raids;
- Arab disunity and its consequences;
- great power involvement;
- Palestinian nationalism;
- United Nations involvement.

Theme 7: Tangata and whenua

Topic

Effect of population movement on Māori society (1946 – 1998)

a) Effect of urban shift on the people left at home

- Land tenure
- Depopulation
- Turangawaewae

b) Effect of urban shift on relationship of those who went, with their home

- Ahi kā
- Broken connections
- Loss of whakapapa

- Land tenure

c) Effect of urban sprawl on Tangata Whenua

- Mahinga kai
- Share kaitiakitanga
- Waahi tapu