



La mémoire dans les programmes scolaires en Nouvelle-Zélande



Called up!

The total population of New Zealand in 1914 was just over one million. In 1916, conscription was introduced for Pakeha only, but was extended to include Maori in June 1917. About 103,000 New Zealanders served overseas. Approximately 3,370 New Zealanders served in the Australian or British Imperial forces.

100% poster campaign before conscription

World War 1 Poster
www.doc.govt.nz

New Zealand at war

1914 New Zealand population: just over 1 million.

Over 120,000 enlisted to fight including 2,200 Maori and 460 Pacific Islanders.

More than 600 nurses served with the forces.

16 Victoria Crosses were awarded to New Zealanders.

About 18,500 New Zealanders died and 41,000 were wounded. More than 2,700 died at Gallipoli.

New Zealand soldiers marching to embark for Europe, 14 April 1916.

World War 1 Poster
www.doc.govt.nz

Words & expressions

Going over the top something excessive or extreme - from climbing over the trenches to attack the enemy.

No man's land - belongs to neither side.

Slive probably from the French, esquivar (to avoid; dodge).

Blighty (originally from Urdu) meaning England or Britain. A blighty wound was one that needed treatment back home.

World War 1 Poster
www.doc.govt.nz

Extraits du diaporama du cours d'histoire de St. Paul's Collegiate School, cours auquel les élèves de la Terminale L du Lycée du Grand Nouméa ont assisté en septembre dernier

SERVING THE EMPIRE

The Great War or the 'war to end all wars' is the most traumatic event in New Zealand's history. It involved a national effort unprecedented at the time, and it proved more costly in terms of lives lost and people wounded, than anyone could have imagined. Of the 500,000 men and women who left New Zealand to take part in the war, nearly one in five did not return - a huge price for a country that at the time had only one million inhabitants. New Zealand suffered a 98% casualty rate, one of the highest per capita of any country involved in the war. World War One, as it was to become known, also had a far-reaching impact on New Zealand's society and culture and enhanced our sense of national identity.

Lest we forget.

St Paul's Collegiate School
Internal Assessment Resource, Level 1

History, 2014
Who Do You Think You Are?

Supports internal assessment for Achievement Standard 91001 v1
Carry out an investigation of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

Credits 4

And: Achievement Standard 91002 v1
Demonstrate understanding of an historical event, or place, of significance to New Zealanders.

Credits 4



En cours d'histoire à St. Paul's.

Page de garde du livret qui sert de support pour le cours sur La Première Guerre Mondiale dans les écoles néo-zélandaises

Travail sur la mémoire et l'identité pour les élèves de St Paul's Collegiate School



Diaporama sur La Grande Guerre présenté aux élèves de la TL par l'enseignant en histoire, M. Williams, de St. Paul's.

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NZQA
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 1 History, 2011
91003 Interpret sources of an historical event of significance to New Zealanders

2:00 pm Friday, 18 November 2011

Grade: Year 11

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number on the back of this booklet.

Put out Resource Booklet 91003R from the centre of this booklet.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for an answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 1 - 7 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

TOTAL

Extrait de l'examen final d'histoire « Level 1 » sur le sujet de La Première Guerre Mondiale pour les élèves de St Paul's Collegiate School:

- Question one : Why did the government decide to introduce conscription in New Zealand? Give evidence to support your generalisations.
- Question two : New Zealanders expressed a range of opinions on conscription. Identify and explain two perspectives on conscription. Complete the grid below. You should consider the view of two different groups (some possible groups : government ministers, iwi, trade unionists, women)
- Question three : How could a historian researching Maori reactions to conscription check the reliability of source F? Use other sources in the resource booklet to support your answer. In your answer, you should consider : Why a historian may need to be cautious when using this source/the limitations of the evidence in the source/what over kinds of sources could be useful/why a historian might need to consult other sources.

Extraits des différents documents sources proposés aux élèves

INTRODUCTION

Conscription in World War I, 1914 - 1918

'Conscription' means to force men to register for military or naval service. An early form of conscription was introduced in New Zealand under the Defence Act of 1909, which provided for the compulsory military training of males aged 14 to 25. Not everyone wanted it. In the first year that the Act applied, 3197 youths were prosecuted for not reporting for training. By 1913, this number had risen to 7030 and organisations like the Anti-Militarist League and the National Peace Council had been set up to lead opposition to the Act.

With the start of World War I came growth of patriotism, and many young New Zealanders believed that the war would be "a great adventure" they did not want to miss. These ideas led many men to join the army in the early stages of the war, but by the end of 1915 the Government was under pressure to increase New Zealand's military force. Following Britain's example, political leaders began discussing new measures to register New Zealanders of military age. Debate began and opinions started to divide. Two pieces of legislation were at the centre of the discussion:

- The National Registration Act, 1915 - a census of the country's manpower of military age and a survey on their willingness to serve in the armed forces.
- The Military Services Act, 1916 - introduced a conscription system, based on a monthly ballot, to run alongside voluntary enlistments.

Sources (adapted):
Paul Baker, King and Country Call: New Zealanders, Conscription and the Great War (Auckland, Auckland University Press, 1986), pp 11-12.
Eddie Locke, Peace People: A History of Peace Activities in New Zealand (Christchurch: Hazard Press, 1992), pp 35-42.

SOURCE D

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

WAR CENSUS.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.

BY PROCLAMATION issued under the above Act, EVERY MALE Resident of New Zealand between the ages of SEVENTEEN and SIXTY is required to register NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1915.

A PERSONAL SCHEDULE
must be filed in by every person to whom the Proclamation applies. The schedule, on being completed, is to be placed in the enclosed envelope provided, and handed to an officer of the Post and Telegraph Department, or posted to the Government Stationer at Wellington, POSTAGE FREE.

SCHEDULES ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL POST-OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Any person who fails to furnish the particulars required, or who makes any false statement, is liable to
A FINE OF \$100 OR IMPRISONMENT FOR SIX MONTHS.

The Register is to be completed in purely a CIVIL REGISTER for the purpose of ascertaining the resources of the Dominion in men, and the registration DOES NOT INVOLVE ENLISTMENT, NOR IS IT IN SUBSTITUTION FOR THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ENLISTMENT. Those desirous of enlisting can obtain enlistment forms at the nearest post-office or Defence Office.

WARNING! The obligation to register is a personal one, and is not removed by any person DOES NOT ABSOLVE HIM from responsibility to register. ANY PERSON LIABLE TO REGISTER WHO REFUSES, FAILS, OR NEGLECTS TO DO SO WILL BE PROSECUTED.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

(BY ORDER) MALCOLM FRASER,
Government Stationer.

Wellington, 18th October, 1915.

Source: Alexander Turnbull Library, Reference: apf-d-1915-1915-01.

SOURCE E

New Zealand's pre-war planning, was organised around fielding a two-division force with up to 20% "overage" - liable to death, wounding and illness - per month for the industry or man at the frontlines. This meant 3,000 battalions would be needed every two months. By 1916, British planners were predicting that the war would last well at least 1915 and New Zealand had to be careful with its manpower. In 1915, there were some 140,000 men of military age, but there was doubt in Wellington as to whether that was enough to support a larger force.

Minister of Defence Sir James Allen agreed to form a New Zealand division in February but warned the British that New Zealand was "quite unable to provide the gins" for the additional brigade - "These were concerns in New Zealand that the men might not be available".

Sources (adapted): Matthew Wright, Student City: The New Zealand Expedition of Gallipoli and the Western Front (Auckland: Penguin Books, 2015), p 108.

By the end of	Men sent	Counting numbers of men sent and casualties
		(Including total of casualties killed or wounded)
Sept 1914	1910	1290
Mar 1915	14,960	14,960
Jun 1915	19,296	3,200 (Gallipoli)
Sep 1915	22,382	4,910 (Gallipoli)
Dec 1915	30,382	7,200 (National Registration Act)
Mar 1916	36,400	7,500
Jun 1916	47,000	8,840
Sep 1916	54,320	17,600 (Battle of the Somme 1)
Dec 1916	60,000	20,670 (Battle of the Somme 1)
Mar 1917	67,640	22,280
Jun 1917	76,960	25,200 (Battle of Messines)
Sep 1917	81,710	33,720 (Passchendaele)
Dec 1917	86,220	41,750 (Passchendaele)
Mar 1918	93,910	45,300
Jun 1918	99,970	51,760
Sep 1918	104,480	59,960
Dec 1918 (overall)	109,980	67,900 (Total killed or wounded)

Sources (adapted): Paul Baker, King and Country Call: New Zealanders, Conscription and the Great War (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 1986), Appendix 2, 205.

SOURCE G

Conscription was imposed on Maori only from Tairāhika-Waikato from June 1917.

It was argued that other iwi had 'done their bit'. The Waikato leader, Te Pahi Herangi, supported those men who resisted conscription by gathering them up at Te Pahi, a pa she had rebuilt at Mangatūwhiri. Her stance attracted a lot of hostility from other Maori and Pākehā who accused her of being a German sympathiser.

Those Waikato men who refused to report for training when balloted in 1918 were arrested and taken to Narrow Neck training area at Auckland. Any who refused to wear the army uniform were subjected to military punishments, including dietary punishments (being fed only bread and water) and being supplied with minimal bedding.

Tairāhika-Waikato leader Te Pahi Herangi to Pahi Herangi, circa 1918.

Only a handful of the Tairāhika conscripts were ever put into uniform and none were sent overseas. By 1919, only 74 Maori conscripts had gone to Narrow Neck, out of a total of 852 men called.

The imposition of conscription on the Waikato and Ngāti Maniapoto people had long-lasting effects, and the rift it caused was probably only restored with the Tairāhika Treaty settlement in 1995.

Sources: (image) www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/austrlii/au/other/mfml/ww-war/conscription.html

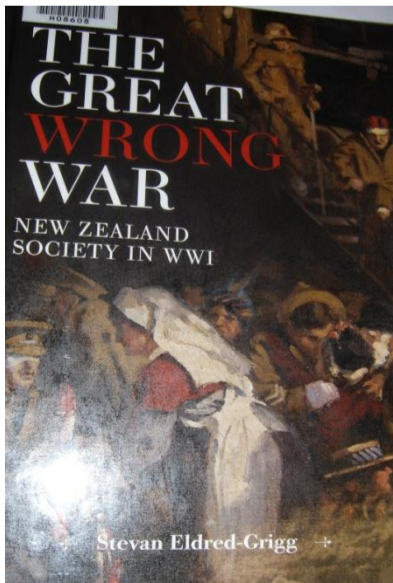
SOURCE H

'The spirit of his fathers'
Source: Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand Reference A-312-1-088

This work by William Blomfield, entitled 'The spirit of his fathers', appeared in the Christmas 1915 issue of the *New Zealand Observer*. It shows a Māori warrior charging two Turkish soldiers with the ghost of a Māori warrior behind him. Cartoons like this attempted to evoke the spirit of the Māori god of war, Tū-mata-uenga, to encourage Māori participation in the war.

Source: www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photos/conscription-propaganda-poster-for-maori

Une des œuvres littéraires parue en 2010 sur La Première Guerre Mondiale conseillée par l'enseignant d'histoire à ses élèves



Lycée du Grand Nouméa

