



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard Religious Studies Level 1

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91916 v4

**Demonstrate understanding of the development of a community that
shares religious or spiritual beliefs**

An annotated exemplar is a sample of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

Grade: Achieved

For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of the development of a community that shares religious or spiritual beliefs.

This involves identifying and describing the community. For example, this could include describing the community's features, members, or key beliefs. A description of more than one significant factor in the development of the community is required. Significant factors could include leadership, conflict, migration, politics, natural disaster/environmental issues, or secularisation. Relevant examples need to be included in the description.

This student has identified the Sisters of Mercy as the religious community. The student has provided a description of the community by describing who their founder was, where they were founded, the main purpose of the community, and where they work today. Two significant factors in the development of the community have been described, including the leadership of Bishop Pompallier and the conflict of the land battles.

For Merit, the student could have provided a more detailed description of significant factors in the development of the Sisters of Mercy community. Additionally, the student could have provided reasons for how the significant factors have influenced the development in New Zealand. For example, by explaining how Bishop Pompallier influenced the movement and the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy in New Zealand.

The mercy sisters in New Zealand are a religious order founded by Catherine McAuley in Dublin, Ireland in 1831. The sister of mercy was established to provide education and assistance to the poor and the sick, women and children. The order expanded quickly, and they opened hospitals and schools and other institutions throughout Ireland and beyond. Today the sisters of mercy continue to work in education, healthcare, social justice, and environmental activism. They operate schools, hospitals, and nursing homes. They provide support to marginalized communities around the world. The mercy sister order is now present in more than 40 countries world wise.

The empowerment of women and children in Dublin was the sole aim of Catherine McAuley's work. She was aware that women and children in the community needed education to succeed. She was adamant that everyone had dignity and was created in the likeness of God. God said, 'Let us make mankind in our image in our likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals, and over all the creatures that move along the ground.' So, God created humankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them" Genesis 1:26-27.

Bishop Pompallier had a profound influence on the sisters of mercy; without him, the work of mercy would never have reached New Zealand, contrary to widespread belief. Grant Thomas and Mary Pointon's desire for a bishop in New Zealand, Bishop Pompallier sailed from Ireland to Hokitika on December 30, 1837. After sailing back to Dublin, he enlisted Cecilia Maher and 8 other sisters to take a boat to New Zealand to work with the Māori women and children there to practice mercy in a major way. When the Mercy Sisters arrived in New Zealand, they at once began to work. They put a lot of work into learning the Māori language to communicate with the Māori people more effectively. Because of the way Bishop Pompallier handled the spiritual and cultural disparities between the various races and civilizations that were present in New Zealand at the time, he was very well-liked by everyone. Pompallier established 12 mission sites around New Zealand and enlisted the aid of many brothers and sisters to carry out his tasks. Overall, he had a significant impact on the development of the catholic religion in New Zealand.

The 1860 land battles had a negative impact on the sisters of mercy's relationship with Māori people, which had a tremendous impact on them in many ways. Due to the land wars, the Māori people lost faith in the sisters of Mercy. As a result of the Māori women and children that were fleeing Auckland to support their families who were fighting in the wars, the sisters of mercy were left with less work and labour. The Mercy Sisters were now without a job. Their first motivation for journeying so far to New Zealand was to practice the way of kindness, but they lacked any Māori women or kids to care for and educate. The sisters of mercy started to experience pressure from the settlers, who at the time would have included families and children from Europe. Instead of the Māori women and children, the sisters of mercy started instructing children from other countries that had travelled over to New Zealand with their families. The sisters of mercy did not care what you believed in they were willing to teach anyone.

The Mercy hospice cares for people with diverse needs. They care for those at home, in rest homes and people that need hospital level care. They care for not only the patient's physical needs but also their mental, emotional, and spiritual needs. The mercy hospice not only cares for the patients but also, the families and friends of the patients. They offer whanau support programs. Some of these programs are Counselling, Bereavement support, social support, advocacy, education & liaison Facilitation of residential care. these programs help families that are struggling with the loss or the new change to feel supported and safe within the Mercy hospice.

Bibliography

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Grade: Merit

For Merit, the student needs to explain the development of a community that shares religious or spiritual beliefs.

This involves identifying and describing a community, and describing more than one significant factor in the development of this community. An explanation of how the significant factors have contributed to the development of the community, using examples, to support the explanation is required.

This student has identified the Sisters of Compassion as the community. They have described and explained who founded this community, where they were located, what they believed in, and the values they shared. The student has explained how four significant factors each contributed toward the development of the Sisters of Compassion. Relevant examples have been used to support their explanation.

For Excellence, the student could have examined why these significant factors contributed to the development of the Sisters of Compassion over time.



THE SISTERS OF COMPASSION

INTRODUCTION

- In this assessment I will be talking about four factors I choose on how they developed the sisters of compassion to be greater. The factors I choose were Influenza pandemic, Suzanne Auberts early life, social welfare and healthcare and Suzannes death. The sisters of compassion helped many people during the tough times like the Influenza pandemic. They have done many good in the world.

WHO ARE THEY?

The sisters of compassion is a group, that Suzanne Aubert founded in Jerusalem on the Wanganui river in 1892. Suzanne also founded the sisters of compassion. Suzanne found her passion in helping others. Preferably those who are unable to get access to hospitals, food/water, shelter, and education. The sisters of compassion set up four camps for those people:

- Island Bay, St Joseph's Home of compassion rest home.
- Wellington city, city's soup kitchen.
- The sisters of compassion also set up a home of compassion in Fiji for the elderly and people with disabilities.

They made these camps because they care so much for people in need.

Beliefs the sisters shared:

- God is the creator – God made one Earth. God is the creator of all living things.
- God Loves us unconditionally – No matter how many times us as people mess up, God will keep loving us no matter what.

Values the sisters shared:

- Action with the poor – Supporting the less fortunate people in the world, giving them shelter, food and water.
- Simplicity - Working together. Is always open to hear everyone's ideas and thoughts and showing respect to those people.



INFLUENZA PANDEMIC

Factor 1:

What was the influenza pandemic?

In 1918 the Influenza pandemic of "black November" spread all over New Zealand. It was a deadly virus which led to people catching it and passing away in such little time. This started when soldiers from WW1 came back home after it ended.

What happened?

The influenza pandemic led to 9,000 New Zealanders passing away because of this virus, and over 50 million worldwide.

Symptoms you could get included chills, fever, runny nose, coughs, sore throat and body ache. Everyone was so shocked on how fast this virus managed to kill so many people so fast.

Why did it help The sisters of compassion develop?

It helped because after the virus happened there were far

more men than woman and many of them were unemployed, poor and having a hard time in life. The sisters of compassion knew they had to do something, so they opened a Home of compassion in Island bay. The sisters of compassion also gave out soup to 80 men each day in the kitchen at St. Joesph's home for incurables.

They also set up the first Crèche.

The sisters responded to volunteers. They helped nurse the sick in Island Bay and tried their best to help as many adults as possible and children that were affected by the virus. Many sisters risked their lives helping other people with the influenza and many died.

SUZANNE AUBERTS EARLY LIFE

Factor 2:

Suzanne Aubert was Born in a French village of St. Symphorien-de-Laye, near Lyons. Her mother was diagnosed with cancer, Suzannes family carried her to her room and a miracle happened and she was cured, they thought this was God's work. Suzanne was amazed after this miracle, she wanted to move further into Jesus's life and learn more about his stories.

At the age of 2 she injured herself horribly wrong. She fell into a frozen pond. She was left nearly blind and crippled for serval years. Her family prayed for her, and she attended many therapies. Throughout the years her eyesight and the use of her limbs got better. On Suzannes eighteenth birthday she asked for permission if she could enter a convent, but they said no. After she studied nursing with the sisters of charity in Paris, she even got to nurse victims of the Crimean War in south of France. She helped nurse a professor in return, he arranged her to attend his Botany lectures since woman were not allowed to attend university.

This helped because every time she would fail, she would keep trying, she never gave up. Because of this positive attitude she was able to help many people and encourage other people in her community to join in with her work. Suzanne was able to nurse the sick and help the poor by giving them shelter, food and clothing. She was able to do these things by setting up charity's that would go towards people in need.

After her death her work continued to grow, many people carried on her work of kindness in honor of her.



SOCIAL WELFARE & HEALTHCARE

Factor 3:

Woman who were mothers without any family support had to pick from very risky options one of them being illegal abortion or killing their child after the first year of living (infanticide). The safer option were to either pay for privet care or giving up their child to the state.

Luckly the sisters of compassion set up a childcare center which woman with kids were able to leave their children with the sisters between 6am to 7am with a pay with a bit of milk. After the sisters of compassion opened an Our Ladys of compassion in island Bay in April 1907, which were mostly for care for children and babies. 1910 mother Auberts work was bigger and opened a a St. Vincent home of compassion for "foundlings" which were parentless children. This was a place for children who had no parents, they would feed, clothe and educate the children.

Why did it help the sisters of compassion develop?

It helped the sisters of compassion develop because they were able to get many people to join in and help these vulnerable kids. What was even better was that the sister's services were free and opened to any age, race, sex, religion. Their Services grew bigger and were able to fundraise for clothes for the children and food.

Suzanne was kind enough to train people to nurse and many were helping in the Ladys of compassion, she added rooms and even a surgical room.



SUZANNE AUBERT'S DEATH

Suzanne's death was a big event in New Zealand "New Zealand's great loss". Many creed, colour and the whole generation payed respect for her death at the St Mary's church of angels. Mayors, generals also went to her funeral to pay her respect. Suzanne wished that no one would give her flowers, but Suzannes death received a lot of flowers. People just loved the work she did for her community and people. People knew Suzanne as a good person who never gave up on her dreams to make others happy. Suzanne loved others as Jesus did. Suzanne was able to get help from Jew, pakeha and Māori.

Suzannes death and reputation attracted more people to the sisters of compassion. More fundings were made, more nuns would have joined and higher respect for Suzannes work. This helped the sisters of compassion develop because more people were noticing her work and respected it more. More charities and more volunteers.



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Grade: Excellence

For Excellence, the student needs to examine the development of a community that shares religious or spiritual beliefs.

This involves identifying and describing a community, and describing more than one significant factor in the development of the community. An examination of how and why the significant factors have contributed to the development of the community over time is required, with use of supporting examples.

This student has identified and described the Auckland Muslim community, including details of where this community has come from, who the founders were, and key beliefs in Islam. The student then explains how Gujarati men, immigration policies, the building of Mosques, burial grounds, and Sheikh Zayed were significant factors in the development of the Auckland Muslim community. The student examines how each of these have positively influenced the development of the Auckland Muslim community, and how the community's development has affected Auckland society over time. Relevant examples have been developed throughout the explanation.

In this report I will be talking about the Auckland muslim community which is defined by the islamic faith and upheld by the key beliefs they follow. The muslim community of Auckland has been growing since the first arrivals in the early 20th century and continues to thrive. The traditions are still being practised to this day and the muslims now are able to do so with more accessibility for things like mosques as well as less racial and religious discrimination, thanks to the muslims who first settled here. As the community grew, some parents wanted their children to be educated in a nurturing islamic environment so they could practise their religion in an understanding space while learning the principles of Islam.

Muslims have been in NZ since the 20th century however those that came before left no further record. Near Dunedin, British people brought Chinese muslims to work in gold mines and promised them land. They came for the purpose of earning money. The history of the present muslim community in Auckland, goes back to a handful of Gujarati men who arrived in the twentieth century and opened small shops. Over time, they brought their sons to NZ to help. In the early 1950s, however, the children of the first arrivals brought their families and settled on a permanent basis. The opening of shops not only brought financial stability for these families but also brought together a community. This relates to the key belief of belief in His messengers. Within hadith its stated:

"The rights of one Muslim over another are five: Returning the greeting of salaam, visiting the sick, attending funerals, accepting invitations, and saying yarhamuk Allah (may Allah have mercy on you) to one who sneezes." [Al-Bukhari (1240) and Muslim (2162)]

When the shop owners would converse with customers, they built strong relationships which in turn meant that when they talked, sharing experiences or knowledge; islam would spread. Since the late 1980s Muslim numbers have risen, partly as a result of political events elsewhere and partly as a result of changes in the government's immigration policy. The 1987 *coup d'état* in Fiji caused a rush of Fijian Indians, many of them Muslims, in the Auckland area in particular. Things like congregating prayers, muslim burial grounds, mosques etc were all taken into account and slowly throughout the years, these first settlers built a community among immigrants but also included the people from this land.

By working together, mosques all over Auckland were built. When the first muslims came, there were no mosques there so in 1950 Marhum Sulaiman closed his shop for Eid and invited the around 30 Muslims he knew to come and perform salah. His shop was cleared, and the first Eid Khutba took place. With the growth of the Muslim population, the funds of the NZMA also grew. When money was sufficient, property was purchased in Ponsonby which became the first mosque in Auckland; Ponsonby mosque. This led to more muslims choosing to settle here because it is hard for Muslims men to perform Jumah salah in congregation. Because of their faith in Allah (The first key belief in Islam) they all congregated every Friday. This community boosted the population of muslims in Auckland, in turn boosting the NZMA's money where they were then able and needed to build a 2nd mosque. Another thing is funerals. Islamic belief holds that the body should be treated with respect in life and in death. This comes from the last key belief of "life after death", which is why we are buried in the ground. The NZMA were able to acquire an area reserved for the burial of Muslims. Because of the rising muslim population, NZ started becoming recognised by other countries especially muslim countries like the UAE ; leading to major contributions such a s school in our country.

By 2001 there were about 23,631 muslims throughout NZ;

Sheikh Zayed was an Arab politician, statesman, and

philanthropist who founded the UAE. He upheld all key beliefs and showed them. During and before his reign, he accomplished many things which resulted in him being called "the national hero of the UAE".

1. He constructed housing facilities, schools, health services, airport, seaport, roads
2. Forged a way for Abu Dhabi to prosper by cooperating with other nations
3. Provided foreign assistance to those in need

The source of this wealth was almost exclusively due to the immense oil wealth of the Emirates. One of his well-known successes was empowering women around the world.



All key beliefs are important to Muslims as well as Islamic values derived straight from the Quran and hadith which is what builds an Islamic community. Historically most Auckland Muslims chose to settle here simply because of the availability of jobs. Nowadays even more Muslims are owners of small businesses meaning that there are more halal takeaways. In addition to this, more mosques as well have opened. With the opening of 3 Islamic based schools (the only ones in NZ), that carry out and teach the key beliefs, which is an environment you would not receive in other schools, many Muslims have chosen Auckland to settle down.

There are also a number of Muslim professionals excelling in their fields. Those raised in NZ have been able to easily access good jobs yet this is different for those who have come in the last decade or so. Some professionals have come to NZ but have found that their qualifications are not recognised. They had to earn a living in some other way, such as by working in restaurants or relying on an unemployment benefit, while they sought to pass the necessary examinations often requiring high levels of English.

The growth of the Muslim community in Auckland has impacted on society. More and more New Zealanders are encountering the Islamic faith and starting to join. This is a result of the growth in the Muslim population in Auckland and more people talking to others about our faith. Also with the growth of the Muslim population there are more Halal shops. Racial and religious discrimination is not common in NZ but there has been little inter-racial connections until recently, leaving many uninformed about Islam and its morals. Therefore negative stereotypes do exist in the minds of many people wherein the issue lies. This is partly because the media, drawing heavily on overseas sources, tend to stress violence and extremism in the Muslim world. Events such as the destruction of the World Trade Center on 9/11, the Bali bombings of 2002 and 2005, and the London bombings in 2005, as well as the conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine, have served to reinforce this impression. There was also the more recent attack on Muslims "the 15th March Christchurch shooting" in 2022. Most Muslims said their experiences of NZ before the attack were generally positive. They talked about friendly and welcoming neighbours as well as work places that were accommodating of religious practices. The community now still upholds these religious practices such as

burials and Jumah congregation and are able to easily build islamic centres and mosques thanks to the muslims who first arrived.

In conclusion the Auckland muslim community has grown from a mere group of Gujarati men who arrived in the early 20th century to now being able to see and notice muslims everywhere you go as well as many diverse communities. These muslims held firm to the key beliefs and now because of them, we are able to practise our faith easily with there being mosques and muslim burial grounds etc all over NZ.

The little religious prejudice in Auckland is mainly because of the media however I personally as well as a lot other muslims have not faced in discrimination because of this.

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