



Specimen assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Paper 2: **Period study** and British depth study (1HI0/28 and 29)

Part A: Period study options

**Options 28 & 29: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945–95**

## Part A: Period study: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945–95

Question		
1		<p>Explain <b>two</b> consequences of the Camp David agreements (1978–79).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> 4 marks</p> <p><b>AO1:</b> 4 marks</p> <p><b>NB</b> mark each consequence separately (2 x 4 marks).</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2]</li> <li>• Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2]</li> <li>• Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Marking instructions</b></p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).</p> <p>Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying <b>no</b> qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge <i>and</i> understanding.</p> <p><b>Indicative content guidance</b></p> <p>Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.</p> <p>Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Egyptians were pleased with the agreements as they had brought an end to 30 years of conflict between Israel and Egypt.</li> <li>• A small minority of Egyptians, mainly Islamists, opposed the agreements and turned against Sadat for making peace and, in 1981, he was assassinated.</li> <li>• The Israelis felt more secure now they had traded land for peace and had neutralised the biggest Arab military power.</li> <li>• There was no permanent peace settlement in the Middle East as other Arab states opposed the agreements and were not prepared to make peace with Israel.</li> </ul>		

Question		
2		<p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of 1966–67 that led to the outbreak of the Six Day War (1967).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You may use the following in your answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syria's support for Fatah</li> <li>• the actions of Nasser.</li> </ul> <p>You <b>must</b> also use information of your own.</p> </div> <p><b>Target:</b> Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1].  <b>AO2:</b> 4 marks  <b>AO1:</b> 4 marks</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>No access to Level 3 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>

### Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

### Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- In February 1966, a new government came to power in Syria that demanded the 'liberation of Palestine', and supported Fatah-based raids on Israel launched from Syria.
- The Palestine Liberation Organisation carried out guerrilla raids on Israel in 1966, which led to Israeli civilian and military casualties.
- Following Arab guerrilla raids, Israel carried out a reprisal raid on the village of Samu on 13 November 1966.
- Many Arab leaders were publicly critical of Nasser, which put pressure on him to prove that he was still determined to overthrow Israel; in 1966 and 1967, Nasser made speeches threatening the destruction of Israel.
- On 22 May 1967, Egypt closed the Gulf of Aqaba to all Israeli shipping and all ships bound for Eilat. This had serious economic consequences for Israeli trade.
- Fearing an attack, on 5 June 1967 Israel carried out a pre-emptive strike on several Arab states and the war began.

Question		
3		<p>Explain <b>two</b> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of the bombing of the King David Hotel (1946) for the British mandate in Palestine.</li> <li>• The importance of Israeli attacks on Gaza (1955) for relations between Israel and Egypt.</li> <li>• The importance of Arafat's speech to the UN renouncing terrorism (1988) for the Palestinian issue.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].  <b>AO2:</b> 8 marks  <b>AO1:</b> 8 marks  <b>NB</b> mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> </ul>

### Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

### Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

#### The importance of the bombing of the King David Hotel (1946) for the British mandate in Palestine

Relevant points may include:

- It worsened relations between the British and the Jews especially as the British found it difficult to arrest those responsible and resorted to mass interrogations.
- The direct attack on British military headquarters and the high death rate greatly reduced support and sympathy from the British public for the Jewish cause in Palestine.
- Terrorist attacks such as that on the King David Hotel greatly weakened the morale of the British forces in Palestine.
- It contributed to the decision of Attlee's government to withdraw from Palestine and hand over the mandate to the United Nations in 1948.

#### The importance of Israeli attacks on Gaza (1955) for relations between Israel and Egypt

Relevant points may include:

- It greatly increased rivalry between Israel and Egypt with Nasser more determined to crush Israel.
- Nasser retaliated by closing the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and air traffic and giving support to Palestinian *fedayeen* raids.

- Nasser agreed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia, a Soviet ally, which made Egypt a greater threat to Israel.
- The success of the attack on Gaza encouraged Israel to take further action against Egypt including the invasion of the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal.

**The importance of Arafat's speech to the UN renouncing terrorism (1988) for the Palestinian issue**

Relevant points may include:

- It encouraged talks between US and PLO representatives in Tunisia about a settlement of the Palestinian issue.
- In late December 1988, Pope John Paul II received Arafat in the Vatican and, by the first week of 1989, about 70 countries had recognised the new state of Palestine.
- It reopened the peace process in the Middle East as Arafat accepted UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.
- Arafat's public renunciation of the use of terrorism increased the possibility of Arafat and the PLO being involved in the peace process.

