



MARKSCHEME

November 2011

HISTORY

Route 2

Higher Level and Standard Level

**Paper 1 – The Arab–Israeli conflict
1945–79**

*This markscheme is **confidential** and for the exclusive use of
examiners in this examination session.*

*It is the property of the International Baccalaureate and
must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person
without the authorization of IB Cardiff.*

For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.

1. (a) What, according to Source C, was the significance of the reorganization of the National Charter in the summer of 1968? [3 marks]

- It was revised to reflect Fatah's leadership and the strategy of guerrilla action that the PLO was now to follow;
- Palestine, as it had been constituted under the British Mandate, was described as "an indivisible territorial unit";
- The Palestinians rejected partition and ruled out any prospect of compromise with Israel. On the contrary, articles 9 and 10 committed the organization to "armed struggle" and "commando action";
- The way was now clear for Arafat to become chairman of the PLO, and for the various armed groups to be brought into its structure.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3 marks].

(b) What is the message conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]

- Arafat shows his delight after being appointed chairman of the PLO;
- Arafat is wearing a military top as are others surrounding him – and seems to be carrying a weapon. This indicates that they are prepared to use force;
- Arafat is wearing the Palestinian head scarf ("keffiyeh"), symbol of Palestinian nationalism.

Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [2 marks].

Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].

2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about the emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization. [6 marks]

For “compare”

- Both mention the influence of other liberation movements and refer to Vietnam explicitly;
- Both mention the creation of an organization aimed at representing Palestinian concerns;
- Both mention a military resolution of the problem;
- Both refer to the influence of the Arab world on the Palestinian cause.

For “contrast”

- Source B mentions Korea and Cuba as other examples of national liberation struggles whereas Source D only refers to Algeria;
- Source D emphasizes the importance of Fatah, which is ignored in Source B;
- Source D sees Nasser as working against Western imperialism, which is not included in Source B;
- Source D puts the question of the emergence of the PLO in a wider historical context by making reference to previous conflicts.

End-on description of both sources would be worth up to **[3 marks]** if the comparative element is only implicit, and **[4 marks]** with excellent explicit linkage. If both sources are used with a good running linkage of both comparison and contrast award a maximum of **[4–5 marks]**. For the maximum of **[6 marks]** expect a detailed, comprehensive, running, comparison and contrast. If there is only either comparison or contrast award a maximum of **[4 marks]**.

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source D for historians studying the emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

[6 marks]

Source A

Origin: Extract from the Palestine National Charter, July 1968.

Purpose: To explain to the world community and its members the new position taken by the PLO after the amendment of the 1964 Charter.

Value: It was recorded at the time it was made and shows how the PLO has revised its programme. It is also stating the underlying premises that will guide the course of action the PLO intends to take in the future.

Limitations: It is a clear policy statement by the PLO challenging Israel and could be interpreted as a statement of propaganda and as such it is partisan to the Palestinian position.

Source D

Origin: It is an extract from “Arafat’s Legacy” by Snehal Shingavi in the *International Socialist Review*, 2005.

Purpose: To give an account of the background behind the emergence of the PLO.

Value: It was written in 2005 and the author is from a well known university and will have had access to materials that analyse this event in some detail. It has the benefit of hindsight.

Limitations: The magazine is a socialist journal that indicates that its views are to the left politically as it criticizes the West. There is no information about the nationality or background of the writer, which would help to identify any bias that he/she might have.

Do not expect all of the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of [3 marks], but allow a [4/2 marks] split. If only one source is assessed, mark out of [4 marks]. For a maximum of [6 marks] candidates must refer to both origin and purpose, and value and limitations.

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse the statement in Source D that the emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization had given “Palestinian nationalism a larger audience and greater legitimacy” between 1960 and 1970.

[8 marks]

Source material

- Source A: This source clearly indicates the intentions behind the creation of the PLO, identifies its aims and on what basis a person is a Palestinian. This clearly relates to a national identity. The source attempts to legitimise the Palestinian cause (Art. 10) and the use of armed struggle (Art. 9)
- Source B: This source indicates the split that had occurred among Arabs and implies that the forming of the PLO was intended to resolve this rift. It mentions that Nasser endorsed the recognition of Shukeri but does not go into any explanation of why he was chosen.
- Source C: This source mentions the fragility of the pan-Arab alliance which until 1967 was a hollow solution for Palestinian nationalism. It also mentions Fatah and outlines the reasons behind the modification of the PLO Charter to try to assure Palestinians of a greater legitimacy.
- Source D: This source clearly shows the split between Fatah and Nasser, which shows that the position of the Palestinians was uncertain prior to 1964.
- Source E: This source shows the election of Arafat, a member of Fatah, as chairman of the PLO and implies that this will mean more support from the Palestinians.

Own knowledge

Own knowledge could include: the background behind the emergence of the PLO, focusing on the role of Nasser and the consequences of the 1956 Suez Crisis. It could also refer to Nasser's loss of support, the importance of the Israeli victory in the 1967 war and its impact on the development of the PLO, the influence of Western nations and the friction that was developing between Fatah, the PLO and other organizations such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP). The role of the United Nations could also be included.

Do not expect all the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used the maximum mark that can be obtained is [5 marks]. For maximum [8 marks] expect argument, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.
