



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

History A

Y321/01: The Middle East 1908–2011: Ottomans to Arab Spring

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING
SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:
- there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:


- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.** If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View
S	Synthesis
E	Continuity/Change

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is more convincing as an explanation of the Suez Crisis and the Second Arab-Israeli War.</p> <p>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation A argues that a new Arab nationalism had emerged following the First Arab-Israeli War and that the area became of concern for Great Power politics</p> <p>In evaluating Interpretation A,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as there was a change of government in Jordan with the assassination of King Abdullah in 1951. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as the USA and USSR became involved in the area. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as a new Arabism under Nasser emerged, seen in the nationalisation of the canal which showed Egypt's independence. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as Ben Gurion wanted to end the border raids from Egypt and break the blockade of the Tiran straits so was willing to act with Britain and France. • Answers might argue that Interpretation A is valid as the crisis threatened to bring in the Soviet Union who were willing to use military force. 	30	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 and above answers will evaluate both interpretations, locating them within the wider historical debate about the issue and using their own knowledge, and reach a balanced judgement as to which they consider the most convincing about the issue in the question. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the interpretations, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2*	<p>In locating the Interpretations within the wider historical debate, answers might suggest that Interpretation B argues that the 1949 armistice agreements had not resolved problems, particularly of settlements and refugees.</p> <p>In evaluating Interpretation B,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as Israel did try to force Arabs out of border villages in Syria. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as Arabs who fled to Jordan and tried to return were targeted by Israeli forces. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as the Israelis attacked the village of Qibya following the death of an Israeli woman and her children in their home in 1953. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is valid as there were large numbers of Palestinian refugees in the area around Gaza and they launched raids into Israel. • Answers might argue that Interpretation B is not valid as the rise of Nasser did much to stir up Arab nationalism. <p>‘The Oslo Accords of 1993 and 1995 were the most important turning point in relations between Israel and the Palestinians.’ How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1908 to 2011?</p> <p>In supporting the hypothesis in the question,</p>	25	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the Oslo accords were important as the PLO recognized the state of Israel and that Rabin recognized the PLO as representatives of the Palestinians. • Answers might consider the degree of autonomy given to the Palestinians. • Answers might consider that it accepted the principle of partition. • Answers might consider that it led to other peace treaties, such as Jordan, with Israel. • Answers might consider the Accords led to discussions about Jerusalem • Answers might consider the issue of the right of Palestinians to return home. • Answers might consider that Israel retained overall control . • Answers might consider that the issue of Israeli settlements continued. • Answers might consider the long-term impact of the Accords. <p>In challenging the hypothesis in the question,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the decisions of the 1905 Zionist congress were important in influencing relations. • Answers might consider the 1917 Balfour Declaration. • Answers might consider the creation of Israel in 1948. • Answers might consider the emergence of the Palestinian refugee crisis. • Answers might consider the status of Palestine. • Answers might consider the role of Intifadas. 		<p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the validity of the interpretation. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the establishment of the PLO. <p>To what extent did the nature of Arabism change in the period from 1908 to 2011?</p> <p>In supporting the argument that Arabism has changed in the period,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Arabism changed from opposition to Ottoman rule to British and French influence. • Answers might consider the ideology of Zureiq and Afleq in the 1930s. • Answers might consider the significance of the establishment of the Ba’ath Party in 1947. • Answers might consider the influence of Syria up to the 1950s when Abdullah tried to create a Greater Syria. • It might be argued that Nasser introduced a genuine populist social and economic nature in the 1950s and 1960s. • Answers might consider the support of Egypt for Pan Arabism. • Answers might consider the establishment of the UAR 1958-61. • Answers might consider that it changed in the 1980s with rise of nationalist movements and the influence of Islam. • Answers might consider the divisions between radical regimes and conservative monarchies. <p>In challenging the view in the question:</p>	25	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the extent of change. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
4*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that Pan Arabism emerged with the Hussein-MacMahon Correspondence and the collapse of the Ottoman empire • Answers might consider that it opposed Jewish immigration. • Answers might consider the refusal to recognise the state of Israel. • Answers might consider the desire to remove western influence from the region. • Answers might consider the secular nature of Arab nationalism. • Answers might consider the desire for political unity which was consistent throughout the period. • Answers might consider that it was a desire to share a common culture and language. <p>‘Religion has had a greater impact than ethnicity on developments in the Middle East in the period from 1908 to 2011.’ How far do you agree?</p> <p>In supporting the view that religion had a greater impact,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that dictatorial regimes in the region met religious needs during the period of Ottoman rule and from 1970 onwards with the conservative monarchies and the Iran of the Ayatollahs. 	25	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the desires of the Sunni and Shi'a Muslims in the Arab states had an impact on developments. • It might be argued that the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood since the 1920s has been considerable. • It might be argued that the Christian communities in the Lebanon and Armenia have had an impact. • It might be argued that Jewish communities have had an impact on Israeli-Palestinian relations. • It might be argued that there have been riots between Jews and Arabs, leading to the Intifadas. • It might be argued that Islam has been a unifying factor in the development of Arab nationalism. • It might be argued that Religion led to the creation of the Islamic state in Iran. <p>In arguing that ethnicity had a greater impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the Kurds in Iraq had an impact on developments during the rule of Saddam Hussein. • It might be argued that the Jews in Arab states have had an impact. • It might be argued that the Armenians in Turkey have had an impact on developments. • It might be argued that different ethnic groups had varying social, economic, cultural and political needs. • It might be argued that political movements and ideologies were associated with particular ethnic groups, notably the PLO, Hezbollah, Hamas and Al Qaeda. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge the validity of the interpretation. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It might be argued that the religion and ethnicity are intertwined with some ethnic groups characterised by their religious adherence. 		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: Interpretation [30]
Level 6 26–30 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question throughout. It has thorough and sustained evaluation of the interpretations, using detailed and accurate knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a convincing and supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 5 21–25 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question throughout. It has good evaluation of the interpretations, using relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce a supported analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 4 16–20 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. It has evaluation of the interpretations based on generally relevant knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue, in order to produce an analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 3 11–15 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. It has partial evaluation of the interpretations based on some knowledge of the historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue. There may be some use of information from one of the two interpretations to support the evaluation of the other, but the evaluation will not rely on this. There is a limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.

Level 2 6–10 marks	The answer has a limited focus on the question. Parts of the answer are just description of the interpretations, with evaluation in relation to historical context and the wider historical debate around the issue being weak, and evaluation relying heavily on information drawn from the other interpretation. There is a very limited analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–5 marks	The answer has some relevance to the topic, but not the specific question. The answer consists mostly of description of the interpretations with very limited evaluation based on very generalised knowledge of historical context and minimal or no reference to the wider historical debate. Analysis of the interpretations in relation to the question is either in the form of assertion or lacking.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section B, Questions 2, 3 and 4: Essay [25]
Level 6 21–25 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question. Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a fully developed synthesis supporting a convincing and substantiated judgement. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
Level 5 17–20 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a developed synthesis supporting a substantiated judgement. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 13–16 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. Relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and evaluate key features of the period studied in order to reach a synthesis supporting a reasonable judgement. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 9–12 marks	The answer has a partial focus on the question. Some relevant knowledge and understanding is used to analyse and explain key features of the period studied in order to attempt an undeveloped synthesis, which is linked to a judgement, though the supporting explanation may lack detail and clarity. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.

Level 2 5–8 marks	<p>The answer has only a limited focus on the question. Limited relevant knowledge and understanding is used to give a limited explanation and analysis of key features of the period studied. There is a judgement but this may not be clearly linked with the supporting explanation.</p> <p>The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.</p>
Level 1 1–4 marks	<p>The answer has a limited focus on the topic, but not the specific question. The answer is largely descriptive, with only very generalised knowledge of the period studied being used to attempt basic explanation and very limited analysis. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis.</p> <p>Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.</p>
0 marks	<p>The answer contains no relevant information.</p>

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