

# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2003**

## **HISTORY - SOUTH ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (INCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)**

**Higher Level**

**Paper 3**

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**1. Analyse the reasons for the increasing dominance of the East India Company in the late eighteenth century.**

A number of factors should be identified which could include the collapse of the Moghul empire, rivalry between the Rajputs, Maharattas and Sikhs *etc.* French defeats at Madras and Pondicherry leading to end of French presence. Vigorous leadership of Clive and Hastings are also factors.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative of events and mention of some factors but probably not all. May lack detail.

*[11 to 13 marks]* more detailed answers, full range of factors, analysis undeveloped.

*[14 to 16 marks]* as above but with balanced comment on internal weaknesses and more vigorous policies of EIC.

*[17+ marks]* reserve this markband for analysis which successfully identifies most important factors.

**2. Compare and contrast the policies of Bentinck and Dalhousie.**

Comparisons – both reformers’ policies concerned with issues of equality and religious toleration. Both extended educational provision. Both concerned with removal of incompetent or ineffective princes (removal of Maharajah of Mysore, Nawab of Oudh). Both extended the influence of western ideas; methods and culture.

Contrast – Dalhousie also extended territories under British rule (Doctrine of Lapse, annexation of Punjab) Bentinck much more respectful of Hindu traditions (despite banning of Thuggee and Suttee).

Dalhousie’s energetic policies caused tensions which contributed to the events of 1857, Bentinck’s policies less obviously contributory factors.

*[8 to 10 marks]* basic narrative of policies, one Governor General will perhaps be emphasized more. May only compare and not draw out contrasts.

*[11 to 13 marks]* more detailed narrative, balanced accounts of both men. Comparisons and contrasts not always sharply drawn.

*[14 to 16 marks]* both aspects of the question fully addressed, attempts to make judgments on which Governor General was more successful.

*[17+ marks]* analysis fully developed, could make the point that although methods may have differed at times, they were both concerned with consolidation and extension of British power.

**3. How valid is the view that Muhammed Ali Pasha was the founder of modern Egypt?**

Focus should be on the impact within Egypt although Muhammed Ali's gaining of virtual autonomy from Turkey should be mentioned.

Areas to consider – defeat of Mameluke Beys, military reform to strengthen the regime (1820 New Order) establishment of central government (Ministries of Finance, Industry *etc.*) extension of educational provision (although limited to the elite, Ulema still dominated primary education), ending of tax farming, land holding reforms (tended to benefit elite) inducements to cultivate waste land, development of cotton industry (others less successful).

*[8 to 10 marks]* may tend to emphasize establishment of hereditary Pashalik, and strong government with limited comment on other issues.

*[11 to 13 marks]* mention of policies such as military, education *etc.* with little comment as to their real impact.

*[14 to 16 marks]* developed analysis of key aspects and judgment on impact.

*[17+ marks]* as above, but may comment that although a strong centralized state was established, there was little real impact on society as a whole, so some doubt about “modern”.

**4. Why did the major powers develop interests in the Middle East in the years 1800–1854?**

Major powers (Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria), issues to be considered – instability because of Ottoman weakness, emergence of nationalist movements (Greece *etc.*). Anxiety about extension of Russian influence (Treaty of Adrianople 1827). British fears about route to India, desire to protect trading interests in the area. France seeking influence in Egypt and to develop trade with Lebanon. Russia keen to gain warm water ports plus support for Orthodox Christians. Key events – Greek War of Independence, Russo-Turkish War, Egyptian Crisis. May possibly mention crisis leading to the Crimean War but really this is about balance of power in the region.

*[8 to 10 marks]* narrative of main events with actions of most or all major powers being mentioned.

*[11 to 13 marks]* as above with more detail and some focus on reasons.

*[14 to 16 marks]* synthesis of factors – to include Ottoman weakness and hence opportunity to extend influence, national interests to be protected *etc.*

*[17+ marks]* as above but may develop view that the reasons not always “selfish”. Powers concerned to maintain the balance of power in the area and therefore stability.

**5. Account for the failure of Abdul Kadir to prevent the French conquest of Algeria.**

Abdul Kadir emerged in the early 1830s as a nationalist leader hostile to Turks – colluded with French: Treaty of Tafna 1837 acknowledged his Emirate of two thirds of Algeria. French influence extended by 1840; conflict renewed. Abdul Kadir had developed larger army but tended to fight other Muslim Brotherhoods and favoured religious aristocracy rather than military leaders. He was poorly organized, and received some criticism of his initial truce with France. French had effective leadership (Bugeaud) plenty of resources (80–100 000 troops) ruthless tactics, destroyed Arab crops *etc.* Arab nationalists defeated at Battle of River Islay and bombardment of Tangier. Abdul Kadir outlawed but some renewal of insurrection 1845–7. No resources and Abdul Kadir surrender, French victorious.

**[8 to 10 marks]** narrative of the extension of French control 1830–1847. Reference to Abdul Kadir will probably be limited to his role as Arab leader.

**[11 to 13 marks]** as above but more reference to Abdul Kadir and some attempt to account for failure.

**[14 to 16 marks]** analysis more developed although may be unbalanced, focusing on either French strength or weakness of Abdul Kadir.

**[17+ marks]** balanced argument which considers a number of factors contributing to failure. May take the longer view that although defeated Abdul Kadir had raised the profile of Algerian identity with long term consequences.

**6. Assess the impact of Cromer on Egypt in the years 1883–1906.**

Answers should consider the factors which led to the British occupation and the extent to which Cromer as Consul General resolved these difficulties. Factors – bankruptcy of Egyptian state, Arabi Pasha, weak rule of Khedive Tewfik, anxiety about Suez Canal and route to India. Answers which narrate the events of 1882 (bombardment of Alexandria and Tel el Kebir) can only reach **[7 marks]**.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for accounts of Cromer period, focusing on crushing of Mahdi's revolt, Tewfiks's restoration *etc.*

**[11 to 13 marks]** as above but with attempts to identify causal factors for increased British presence, detailed and accurate knowledge.

**[14 to 16 marks]** developed analysis commenting on Cromer's position after 1883 and some attempt to consider how successfully problems were resolved.

**[17+ marks]** may make comment on fact that whilst stability may have been provided by Cromer's policies, underlying problems in Egypt were not addressed, neither was Egyptian nationalism eradicated.

**7. Assess the significance of religious tensions in creating instability in Lebanon which led to Civil War in 1860.**

This is not directly “a causes of the civil war” question but it seeks an understanding of the general situation. Answers should show an awareness of the main Confessional groups (Druze, Maronite Christians, Sunni and Shia Muslims). However other factors such as economic disparities between landlord and peasants, political weakness of Ottomans, the impact of foreign powers (Britain, France, Egypt) must be considered.

*[8 to 10 marks]* outline of various religious groups with little consideration of other factors.

*[11 to 13 marks]* as above but with a wider range of factors mentioned though with limited analysis of their significance.

*[14 to 16 marks]* genuine attempt to discuss “significance” of religion as one of a range of problems.

*[17+ marks]* fully developed analysis which may see religion as a convenient explanation for instability.

**8. “Direct Rule provided India with fair, effective government.” Discuss the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1858–1914.**

The structure of government from the 1858 India Act, 1876 Royal Titles Act, collaboration with Princely states, Morley-Minto reforms will be well known. “Fair” and “effective” must be addressed to do well. Representation of Indians in the ICS, and on bodies such as Imperial Councils *etc.* requires comment. Economic policies and their impact, (*e.g.* on cotton industry) Partition of Bengal, impact of Morley-Minto reforms. “Effective” could also consider how stable India was in the period post-1857.

*[8 to 10 marks]* narrative outlining government structure and changes

*[11 to 13 marks]* as above but with comment on make up of organizations such as the ICS, Imperial council *etc.* Probably little or no comment on economy.

*[14 to 16 marks]* developed analysis of a wider range of factors including social, economic and political. Consideration of both “fair” and “effective”.

*[17+ marks]* all of above but may argue that for the British “effective” meant retaining firm control of India, with British interests paramount rather than governing for the benefit of Indians.

**9. “The reign of Abdul Hamid II is best understood if seen as combining a desire for reform with despotic methods.” How far do you agree with this view?**

Reform: 1876 Constitution granted (briefly), expansion of elementary education, establishment of higher level colleges for Civil Service (Malkiye) and Military (Harbiye), Ottoman University in Istanbul. Some improvement in the administration of justice. Improved communications (railway, telegraph).

Despotism: suspension of Constitution when parliament proved difficult, personal control of government bureaucracy, powerful internal intelligence system reporting directly to the Sultan. Ruthless suppression of potential opposition and of nationalist groups *e.g.* (Bulgarian Atrocities, Armenian Massacres 1896).

**[8 to 10 marks]** sound knowledge of facts but fails to effectively address the statement. No consideration of the issues of reform/despotism.

**[11 to 13 marks]** some focus on the question but may be unbalanced with rather more emphasis on methods than aims.

**[14 to 16 marks]** well supported and balanced answers, which deal with both aspects of the question. May not reach a clear conclusion in relation to the statement.

**[17+ marks]** may challenge statement, arguing that Abdul Hamid not a reformer, or that his “despotism” was a western perception and his methods were not untypical.

**10. How successfully did the 1906 Constitutional Revolution unify and modernize Iran?**

Some of the causes will have to be stated (government incompetence, corruption, anger at concessions to foreigners). Short term alliance of merchants, clerics and intellectuals. Consequences: establishment of Majlis but in reality the Shah resisted any real political reform, Anglo-Russian Agreement 1907 maintained foreign influence, the country virtually divided into three (so hardly unified). The country was largely unmodernized until Reza Shah’s coup of 1925.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for reasonably detailed narrative which includes causes and which may focus on the actual events of 1906.

**[11 to 13 marks]** will identify causes but will also consider events after the revolution. May be rather narrative. Discussion of success limited.

**[14 to 16 marks]** detailed knowledge and developed analysis will consider issues of both unity and modernization.

**[17+ marks]** detailed knowledge and fully developed analysis of what changed and what remained the same. Perceptive comments as to extent of change.

**11. How significant was the Arab Revolt 1916 in deciding the outcome of military campaigns in the Middle East?**

Strategic importance – broke the Medina – Damascus Railway link, diverted Turkish resources from Palestine until Allenby's arrival. Reduced Ottoman threat to Egypt. Subsequently, British able to capture Jerusalem and Damascus and the Turks surrendered, but Turks would probably have surrendered once Central Powers were defeated in Europe.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative account with accurate knowledge and fairly basic judgment on importance.

*[11 to 13 marks]* accurate accounts with consistent comment on importance, setting the Arab Revolt in the context of the war in the Middle East.

*[14 to 16 marks]* accurate detailed knowledge, developed comment on importance particularly related to Turkish surrender.

*[17+ marks]* as above but also considering the issues of Ottoman Empire's inability to continue the war in the long term.

**12. Assess the impact of Attatürk's modernizing policies on Turkey in the years 1922–1938.**

Answers will have to be set in the context of what Attatürk's aims were e.g. a Turkish national identity, developed economy, secular state, a more westernized state. (Kemalism.)

Details: establishment of the Republic, abolition of Caliphate, 1928 Islam no longer official religion. Civil Law Code 1926 (introduction of civil marriage and divorce), banning of Fez and Chador. Extension of education, female suffrage in 1922. Comment could be made on one party state (RPP), slow rate of social change in rural areas, continuing influence of Islam, economic developments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* accounts of various policies, no comment on impact.

*[11 to 13 marks]* narrative plus an uncritical acceptance that Turkey changed significantly.

*[14 to 16 marks]* detailed knowledge and comment linked to Attatürk's aims and attempt to make a judgment on impact.

*[17+ marks]* developed analysis which illustrates an understanding of differential impact, which may question whether a one party state could be considered westernized or modernized.



**13. Analyse the economic and political structures of the Gulf States in the inter-war years.**

Political structure based on tribal traditions and local ruling families. Political power based on relationship between Sheikhs and the Notables. No real centralized government, government income was the Sheikhs' income. No regular armies and British presence therefore crucial to survival. Britain intervened when disputes arose over rulers *e.g.* Bahrain 1923. Also attempted to push rulers toward reform therefore level of real independence debatable.

Economy: main source of revenue was pearls, hence wealth focused on coastal cities. Collapse of pearling trade from 1929 onwards as a consequence of Depression and cultured pearls from Japan. 1930s discovery of oil in several states but on the whole not fully developed until post-war period. Bahrain only Gulf State to begin oil exports pre-1939. Economic activity often subject to outside interference *e.g.* Britain trying to gain special concessions as importance of oil increased.

**[8 to 10 marks]** outline of both political and economic structure, should be able to identify various ruling families, will not question independent status. Will make basic statements about switch from pearling to oil economies.

**[11 to 13 marks]** as above but may mention treaties with Britain and hint at lack of real independence.

**[14 to 16 marks]** as above but may also make developed comment on levels of British influence, the nature of the political structures. Will see that economically the 20s and 30s were problematical.

**[17+ marks]** as above but will also be able to see that there were significant differences in various Gulf states with regard to the impact of oil and also the extent to which local rulers were able to counter British influence.

**14. Account for the ferocious nature of the Algerian War of Independence.**

Context: resentment at long term economic disparity between Arabs and settlers. Very limited concessions to moderate leaders such as Ferhat Abbas, legacy of post war violence *e.g.* Setif riots *etc.* Settlers' unwillingness to consider further concessions. Thus by 1954 emergence of militant nationalist movement (FLN) led by Ben Bella. Other factors: French army's humiliation in Vietnam made them determined not to lose in Algeria. Tactics of FLN led to forceful military retaliation – making compromise increasingly difficult. Deployment of large numbers of French troops (500 000) increased potential for violence and nationalist resentment. 1958 Army Revolt indicated level of determination of settlers and their supporters, increased militancy by time of Evian Agreement of 1962 – solution full independence for Algeria.

**[8 to 10 marks]** narrative of events of 1954–62, sound knowledge of main facts but no real comment on why so “ferocious”.

**[11 to 13 marks]** as above but some attempt to comment on ferocity – may ascribe it to frustrations and tactics of FLN or refusal of Colons to make concessions.

**[14 to 16 marks]** analysis will be further developed and comment on the nature of the military response to the rebellion, tactics and how these increased support for nationalists.

**[17+ marks]** full identification of all these factors and possibly setting Algerian situation in the context of North Africa as a whole *e.g.* Tunisia and Morocco both independent in 1956 so why not Algeria? Will probably see that settlers had more to lose in Algeria where they owned one third of all fertile land.

**15. Identify and comment on the causes of instability in Palestine in the years 1919–1939.**

Areas to consider are initial political problems as a consequence of contradictory war-time promises (Balfour Declaration, McMahon-Hussein letters *etc.*) and subsequent British policies which appeared contradictory to both communities.

Immigration – problems associated with Jewish immigration: there should be an awareness that rates varied (early 1920s about 8 000 a year, mid 1920s an increase, late 1920s a decline, peak in the mid 1930s). If arguing that this was a major factor then it must be related to levels of instability.

Land purchase also likely to be cited as a cause of instability. Should be some consideration of scale and linked to distribution of Jewish population (many Jews urban dwellers).

**[8 to 10 marks]** narrative accounts focusing on key events such as the Wailing Wall Riots *etc.* without real explanation.

**[11 to 13 marks]** narrative plus identification of contentious issues but lacking critical comment.

**[14 to 16 marks]** critical analysis as to extent of problems caused by immigration, land purchase, inconsistent policies *etc.*

**[17+ marks]** all of above plus comment on context of the establishment of the Mandate and whether the conflict between Zionism and Palestinian nationalism was inherent.

**16. Account for the increasing support for full independence in India in the years 1919–1939.**

Gradual and limited nature of reform in post-war period. Some discussion required of provisions of 1919 and 1935 Government of India Acts (*e.g.* 1935 Act failed to grant full dominion status). Contents of Simon Commission Report, limited dialogue with nationalists at Round Table Conferences (No INC representatives at first conference).

Other factors – Response to Amritsar 1919, influence of Wilsonian ideals of self-determination. Gandhi's role in mobilizing the masses. British response to his non-violent tactics leading to increasing support for full independence.

*[8 to 10 marks]* key events and legislation will be known, probably some emphasis on Gandhi's importance.

*[11 to 13 marks]* thorough knowledge of events, will show some awareness of Indian frustrations and therefore increasing militancy.

*[14 to 16 marks]* will synthesize all the factors mentioned, such as mass support and increased consciousness of Indian identity, anger at limited concessions especially compared to White dominions. Resentment of perceived British attempts to pursue "Divide and Rule" policies.

*[17+ marks]* as above but probably with comment on changing attitudes to the notion of colonial empires and the desirability and possibility of achieving self-determination.

**17. "Since 1945 there has been major social and economic change in the Middle East." With reference to *one* state discuss how far you agree with this statement.**

Candidates will be able to use a case study to support their answers. Relevant supporting evidence is expected, not generalized assertions.

*[8 to 10 marks]* sound knowledge of developments, possibly unbalanced with more emphasis on either economic or social change.

*[11 to 13 marks]* knowledge plus balanced answers which consider both aspects of the question. May accept the assertion uncritically.

*[14 to 16 marks]* detailed knowledge of both aspects and critical assessment as to the extent of change.

*[17+ marks]* developed analysis with clear understanding of change and continuity. May challenge assertion. Will be able to identify causal factors clearly and assess their impact.

**18. Evaluate how successfully Pakistan dealt with the problems confronting her between 1947–1971.**

Problems should include political, economic, social and relations with India. Mention should be made of the geographical structure of the state, problems caused because of disjointed economy, poverty and illiteracy, influx of Muslim refugees. Political problems could include early deaths of Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, frequent military intervention in politics. Tension with India over Kashmir *etc.* which also led to high military expenditure. Religion also a problem in that a Muslim homeland was established but not an Islamic state thus provoking criticism from the Ulema. Bengali separation/Bangladeshi nationalism and the causes.

*[8 to 10 marks]* will identify main problems and the policies which attempted to deal with them but will make little or no comment on “how successfully”

*[11 to 13 marks]* as above but with more detailed knowledge and some evaluation of “success”.

*[14 to 16 marks]* comprehensive analysis of most of the major issues, critical evaluation of policies, may mention events of 1971 but should only do so as part of a discussion of “success”.

*[17+ marks]* as above but may also consider the viability of Pakistan as a nation state.

**19. How far were the domestic policies pursued by Indira Gandhi a continuation of those of her father?**

Answers should identify key policies of both and what their aims were. Areas such as the economy (Five Year Plans, industrial development, pursuit of socialist goals), social equality (caste, equal rights for women), population limitation, education *etc.*

*[8 to 10 marks]* will be able to identify key policies, possibly not all and may see continuity between Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

*[11 to 13 marks]* more detailed knowledge and will question levels of continuity.

*[14 to 16 marks]* will clearly see continuities and discontinuities.

*[17+ marks]* will not only comment on continuities and discontinuities but may also comment on methods of implementation. *e.g.* Nehru “encouraged” social change, Indira willing to use more forceful methods.

**20. “Conflict between western influences and religious conservatives were the main causes of the Iranian revolution 1979.” Assess the validity of this statement.**

Answers will need to consider a range of factors including the strength of the regime, levels of opposition, largely suppressed until the mid 1970s. Economic disparity led to discontent with the regime and the emergence of the “Red Mullahs”, as well as other left wing groups which were crushed by Savak leaving the conservative opposition led by Khomeini to dominate – although there were also liberal groups active at the time. Comment on the conservative nature of significant sections of Iranian society will be apt when discussing the issue of western influences.

*[8 to 10 marks]* narrative accounts with undeveloped references to religion and western influences.

*[11 to 13 marks]* secure knowledge of events plus an attempt to assess relative importance of causal factors.

*[14 to 16 marks]* full assessment of causal factors, will be able to contextualise events commenting that relaxation from 1977 allowed the emergence of opposition groups.

*[17+ marks]* as above but may also comment on the underlying weakness of the Pahlavi regime which meant that events moved rapidly once political restrictions were relaxed.

**21. Evaluate the extent to which Lebanon achieved economic and political stability between 1989–1995.**

Key date 1989: Taif Agreement which aimed ultimately for a non-confessional system of government. Many elements disgruntled, General Aoun attempted to control politics for a time. In 1990 considerable violence, militias still dominant. In the south, Israeli/Palestinian conflict still a destabilizing factor. August 1990 Kuwait Crisis allowed Syria a free hand in Lebanon to deal with armed resistance.

From 1990 Syrian influence led to the creation of new armed forces, to the crushing of the militias particularly in Beirut, the establishment of multi-confessional cabinet. 1991 – new constitution and elections but the new chamber reflected old confessional loyalties. Political stability therefore largely a consequence of Syrian influence. (Treaty of Brotherhood and Defence 1991.)

Economy – Inflation at crisis levels by 1992 – however relative political stability encouraged return of business exiles. Foreign Aid also helped reconstruction. By 1994 economic growth at 4% per annum although wealth generation very much concentrated around Beirut.

*[8 to 10 marks]* sequence of events to 1995 relatively well known, uncritical acceptance that politics stabilized. Very little on economy.

*[11 to 13 marks]* as above but may comment that confessional issues still significant, may comment on Syrian influence.

*[14 to 16 marks]* synthesis of both confessional divisions and Syrian dominance to underpin analysis. Comment on extent of economic recovery.

*[17+ marks]* clear understanding of fragile nature of political stability and impact of limited economic growth- will link all this back to issue of “extent” in the question.

**22. Compare and contrast the Arab/Israeli conflicts of 1967 and 1973 with reference to origins, course and consequences.**

Main issues to consider – that both were fundamentally a consequence of Arab/Israeli hostility but there were significant differences.

Six Day War – a pre-emptive strike by Israeli to break up threatened Arab attack. Israel very successful, Egyptian air force destroyed, capture of Gaza, Sinai, Jerusalem *etc.* UN ceasefire, basically an Arab defeat. Israel refusing to return occupied territories.

Yom Kippur: Egyptian/Syrian attack, fighting more evenly balanced. Superpower intervention to broker a ceasefire. Israel agreement to hand back Suez – less strained relations, theory that Sadat was using conflict to break stalemate in Middle East. Consequences: Geneva meetings and ultimately Camp David Agreements.

**[8 to 10 marks]** narrative of events of both conflicts, but comparisons and contrasts not sharply drawn.

**[11 to 13 marks]** comparisons and contrasts made clearer although may be imbalanced.

**[14 to 16 marks]** clear balanced answers well supported by detailed evidence of origins, course and consequences.

**[17+ marks]** detailed knowledge, clear identification and critical comment on all three aspects of the question.

**23. Outline the reasons for the interest of the superpowers in the Middle East in the years 1953–1977.**

Knowledge of events is important but identification of reasons is crucial. USA interest because of oil supplies, and USSR anxious over her southern defences especially since the Truman Doctrine had preserved pro-western regimes in Turkey and Iran.

Iran signed Baghdad Pact 1955, USSR supported Nasser over Suez Crisis, Soviet influence strongest in the 60s but never extended to military alliances.

United States: post-Suez, developed Eisenhower Doctrine to safeguard oil and counterbalance Soviet influence. Lebanon, Jordan, Iran (to 1979) and Israel, closest to US but again no firm alliances. Possible to argue that despite appearances superpowers were not actively seeking allies in the region but safeguarding their own interests and maintaining stability as far as possible (active intervention to prevent escalation of conflict in 1973). Dialogue with Egypt post-1973 could support this thesis.

*[8 to 10 marks]* sound knowledge of alignments, may see interests as extension of Cold War conflict.

*[11 to 13 marks]* analysis of relationships between various states more developed but not fully directed at reasons for superpowers interest. May still see it as very much a Cold War issue.

*[14 to 16 marks]* analysis fully developed with perceptive comment on reasons such as national interest and stability being made.

*[17+ marks]* as above but may also comment that Cold War issues not relevant and that reasons go beyond traditional stereotypes. Could argue that USSR and USA interest necessary to replace French and British influence.

**24. Analyse the causes and consequences of the Gulf War 1990/91.**

Causes: Saddam Hussein keen to gain control of Kuwaiti oil wealth. Iraq impoverished after eight years of war with Iran. Did not expect interference from western powers which had seemed pro-Iraqi during previous conflict. Conflicting historical claims over territorial sovereignty. Tensions over oil drillings and exploration.

War developed rather than a successful invasion for Iraq because of the firm response from US/UN to protect oil supplies, to defend a weaker state against perceived unprovoked aggression. Other Arab states uneasy about the unpredictability and aggressiveness of Iraq.

Consequences: Iraqi defeat, maintenance of UN sanctions (impact on Iraqi population) UN intervention over Kurdish rebellions (no-fly-zones *etc.*). But no real attempt to overthrow Saddam.

*[8 to 10 marks]* account of causes and consequences, no analysis of Allied motivation. May drift into account of Operation Desert Storm.

*[11 to 13 marks]* knowledge of causation more developed and balanced accounts of causes and consequences.

*[14 to 16 marks]* sound detailed knowledge and perceptive analysis that the war was a consequence of both Saddam's opportunism and US/UN willingness to respond with force.

*[17+ marks]* may develop the thesis that Allied intervention could have been motivated by their own national interests, rather than moral obligations. Consequences: defeat not complete, Saddam remained in power. Regional tensions and fear unresolved.

**25. "The effect of oil revenues on society has been overestimated." Discuss with specific reference to *one* state in the region.**

Specific reference to one of the major oil producing states is required to support analysis. Focus must be on whether increasing wealth generated by oil has altered society. Can include comment on government structure, economic activity, standard of living. May also consider whether or not changing economy has had an impact on religious influences, gender roles *etc.*

*[8 to 10 marks]* will probably be rather general and will take at face value the view that oil has led to modernization.

*[11 to 13 marks]* more detailed specific references but may not address all the factors to do with societal change.

*[14 to 16 marks]* detailed knowledge, references to a full range of factors with critical analysis of impact of oil revenues.

*[17+ marks]* as above but with analysis clearly commenting on change and continuity.

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