



# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2008**

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

**Higher Level**

**Paper 3**

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1. **“The disintegration of the Mughal Empire was the result of internal rather than external factors.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

Factional conflict and decentralisation leading to **internal weakness** could be identified as:

- the legacy of Aurangzeb – religious intolerance, Hindu/Sikh conflicts within the empire
- Muslims dominant in two areas, Bengal and the Deccan
- Sikhs, Rajputs increasingly independent of Delhi
- by the later eighteenth century territories such as Sind, Gujerat, Oudh and the Punjab separated
- lack of unity.

**External factors:**

- increasing influence of French and British in political affairs
- although French defeated at Pondicherry, the British, via the East Indian Company, able to extend power and influence.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Relevant arguments are present but may be unbalanced/underdeveloped.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**2. To what extent did Britain establish effective control over India between 1800 and 1857?**

“Effectively” is the key focus here and knowledgeable candidates could outline the various incidents of unrest in the period. These could include problems with Sikhs in Punjab, conflict with the Gurkhas, problems in Bengal, Afghan wars *etc.* There is much material here; some candidates may accept uncritically that the British extended their power. For higher levels, answers could challenge this with reference to frequent incidents prior to 1857 – arguing that control was limited as unrest was frequent.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**3. For what reasons, and with what results, were the major European powers involved in the Ottoman Empire between 1815 and 1856?**

**Reasons:**

Major powers saw Ottoman weakness as an opportunity to protect their own interests in the region

- Great Britain to protect route to India and further trading interests
- France to attempt to weaken British influence and increase trade
- Russia trying to gain access to the Mediterranean and to protect co-religionists.

**Consequences:**

- Support for Greek independence
- Russo/Turkish War
- Straits Convention 1841 maintained status quo
- the empire itself survived and became more closely linked to European trade.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**4. Analyse the influence of Afghani on the emergence of Arab nationalism.**

A broad question. Answers could cover his career as well as his ideas.

**Career:** included posts in Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan where much of his efforts were directed at resisting the dominance of Western powers.

**Ideas:** he developed the notion of militant pan-Islam to resist what he saw as the threat to the Muslim world from the West. He was very much a modernizer as he felt this would strengthen the Islamic states. Islam very much a civilisation.

Answers which concentrate on either his career or his ideas should not reach more than **[12 marks]**.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**5. To what extent was Lebanese autonomy the result of the 1860 Civil War?**

Details of the settlement will include its communal nature, a Christian governor and an elected council representing the various groups – such as Maronites, Druze *etc.*

Extent of autonomy could include assessment of international guarantee of settlement, refusal of Druze and Maronites to participate in political activity within the Ottoman Empire – to maintain a distance. The Ottomans were able to reassert power fairly easily in 1914. Autonomy also limited by geography – no access to sea limited trade and financial independence.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

6. **“Economic exploitation rather than political frustration was the main reason for the emergence of a nationalist movement in India between 1857 and 1914.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

**Political factors:**

- Frustration at limited access to ICS
- until 1880s limited participation in government
- 1892 Indian Councils – some participation at local level
- 1905 Partition of Bengal leads to Swadeshi movement
- Morley-Minto reforms increase Indian participation but still limited.

**Economic:**

- Lack of protection for Indian products
- failure to protect Indian cotton industry
- periodic famines such as 1899/1900 – poor government responses
- 1907 Riots in Punjab over irrigation fees.

Many answers will, no doubt, narrate the emergence of the INC but for higher marks will need to analyse both factors fully.

Maximum **[12 marks]** if only economic or political factors are considered.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.



7. **In what ways, and to what extent, did the reforms of the Young Turks and the Committee of Union and Progress succeed in strengthening the Turkish Empire?**

**Ways:** could include the restoration of the 1876 constitution in order to establish effective government, continuation of the Tanzimat reforms to modernize and secularize the state. Improvements in local government, tax reform, abolition of censorship to stimulate debate. All aimed at strengthening and modernizing Turkey to maintain the empire. CUP and Young Turks very nationalistic.

**Extent:** CUP came to dominate politics and became more authoritarian, resorting to ruthless methods to maintain control. Enver Bey and the military very influential. Some success with tax reform and local government but secularization only fully implemented by Atatürk.

Assessment of strength should consider the aims of Young Turks and discuss the loss of European provinces of the empire between 1908 and 1912, defeat in the First World War and the ultimate demise of the empire by 1923.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**8. Account for limited economic and social developments in Iran in the late nineteenth century.**

The key to economic development in the nineteenth century was effective communication systems. Iran had little in the way of effective port, road or railway systems, thus economic activity was geared to local markets and subsistence, except where there was access to the communications systems of other countries (*e.g.* Caspian Sea or Transcaspian railway). Some high value foreign trade developed during the nineteenth century (hand-woven carpets *etc.*) and a merchant class did develop but was very much limited to urban centres. Lack of financial systems also hampered economic development (no bank until 1888 and an elementary credit system). There was little government investment and limited foreign investment. Socially developments were also limited – there was no consistent government policy for education; although specialist military colleges and language schools were opened they were limited to the elite. The geography of the country plus substantial tribal populations and the absence of foreign minorities as drivers of change meant that Iran did not experience pressures for change as seen in Ottoman Turkey or Egypt.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**9. In what ways, and with what success, did Reza Shah modernise Iran between 1924 and 1941?**

Pahlavi rule established 1926 – Reza Shah had a vision of a strong unified Iran, achievable by modernisation and centralisation.

**Methods:**

- strengthening of law courts
- attempts to secularize society (banning the hijab, encouraging western dress, polygamy and divorce discouraged).

Attempts to modernize economy limited because of lack of land reform, foreign influence still strong (e.g. Anglo-Iranian Oil Company). Very much a landlord regime – where there was some change it was achieved because of the autocratic nature of the regime – modernisation was superficial in the period up to the war.

Success largely limited to maintaining the regime.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**10. To what extent had *one* of the post-war mandates (excluding Palestine) made progress towards independence by 1939?**

Candidates will need detailed knowledge of the political structure of their case study, knowledge of the political and economic influence of the mandatory power. Higher level answers will need to reach a clear conclusion on the extent of “independence”, in both political and economic terms.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**11. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Ibn Saud in Saudi Arabia and Attatürk in Turkey.**

**Comparisons:**

- both authoritarian
- ruthless towards opponents
- dominant politically despite fact Turkey theoretically more democratic
- both could be considered founders of new independent states
- attempts to improve infrastructure.

**Contrast:**

- Attatürk introduced policies to modernize and secularize society – new legal structure, end of caliphate, *etc.*
- Ibu Saud allowed religious elements such as ulema to remain influential, religious belief a dominant feature. Society very traditional.

Maximum of **[12 marks]** if answer is unbalanced. Answers may tend to be narrative. For more than **[12 marks]** some attempt at compare and contrast should be made.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments; or if the policies of only one ruler are addressed.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**12. Analyse the reasons for the intensity and the duration of the Algerian War of Liberation (1954–1962).**

Ferocity a consequence of long term economic disparity between Algerians and French settlers. Post-1945 limited concessions and violence (Sétif riots *etc*) led to emergence of militant nationalists FLN and Ben Bella.

**Why drawn out:**

- determination of settlers to remain and the French governments unwillingness to suffer defeat (post Dieu Bien Phu)
- terrorist tactics and military violence made compromise less easy
- high military presence (500 000) increased nationalism but not enough to control FLN and its followers
- support from Nasser enough to keep FLN functioning but not for clear victory
- needed de Gaulle’s political strength to produce Evian Agreements and break deadlock.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**13. Examine the internal and external pressures which led Britain to relinquish the Palestine mandate in 1948.**

**Internal factors:**

- problems of government between two world wars, increasing violence from both Arabs and Jews
- contradictory policies increasing tensions.
- during and after the war increasing Jewish military (Irgun, Stern Gang, *etc.*) made British rule more problematical.
- deep hostility between Arabs and Jews made a compromise difficult.

**External factors:**

- world sympathy for Jews as victims of Nazi Regime made British immigration policy (Biltmore Programme *etc.*) unpopular and difficult to maintain
- British post war economic and political weakness
- legacy of First World War diplomacy made a political compromise such as partition difficult.

The detail will be well known and for higher level, answers will attempt to focus on which factor was the most significant.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**14. “Gandhi was a charismatic leader who both helped and hindered the achievement of a united independent India.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

**Key events** in Gandhi’s career will be well known:

- Khilafat Movement, non-cooperation campaigns, civil disobedience, Salt Tax March, refusal to attend first Round Table Conference
- ideas of Satyagraha and his life style could also be considered in attracting support.

To fully address the question candidates should consider the nature of the Hindu dominated congress, as well as the fact that Gandhi’s methods were based on Hindu beliefs. This may have contributed to Muslim fears and thus support for Jinnah’s campaign for partition – thus hindering the establishment of a united India.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.



**15. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Sadat and Mubarak in Egypt up to 1995.**

**Comparisons:**

- Both allowed an element of opposition activity – although limited and controlled by security forces and military
- both allowed elections
- both followed liberal economic policies
- both encouraged closer links with the West.

**Contrast:**

- Mubarak had to contend with more overt criticism from Muslim groups
- Mubarak controlled elections much more closely than Sadat by altering electoral system.

Maximum of *[7 marks]* if only one ruler is discussed.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

16. Analyse the part played by the following in the partition of India and establishment of Pakistan in 1947:
- (a) Muslim fears
  - (b) British policies
  - (c) Jinnah’s leadership.

Many candidates will know Jinnah’s career, his importance as leader of the Muslim League, cooperation with Britain during the war. Problems over past negotiations for independence and increased communal tensions leading to Direct Action in 1946. Partition became a solution to avoid civil war.

Pre-war attitude of INC after 1937 elections, refusal to consider Hindu/Muslim coalitions also a factor in increasing communal tensions.

Longer term there had been tensions between the League and INC since the formation of the League in 1906. Could argue that Jinnah drove the policy but the context was there.

Some answers may argue policies of “divide and rule” contributed to partition, but this should be linked to specific policies – such as separate electorates

Maximum of *[12 marks]* if only one factor is addressed.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**17. To what extent had the main social and economic problems faced by India in 1947 been resolved by 1984?**

**Areas to consider:**

- Caste system
- population growth
- religious tensions
- industrialization
- food supplies
- inflation
- foreign trade.

Answers may be structured around the policies of Nehru and Indira Gandhi but the main focus of analysis should consider the extent to which problems were resolved.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**18. For what reasons, and with what results, was Bangladesh established in 1971?**

**Long term reasons:** geographical separation, politics dominated by West Pakistan, military regime also dominated by West Pakistan. Economic and language issues.

**Short term reasons:** 1970 elections, Awami League won a majority. West Pakistan led by Bhutto refused to accept this. Awami League outlawed, East Pakistan declared independence, the war won with support from India.

**Results:** establishment of new state, Pakistan weakened. Increased tensions between Pakistan and India.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**19. “Oil was a key factor in Iranian political life.” To what extent do you agree with this statement with reference to the years 1950–1979?**

- 1952 Removal of Mossadegh to protect AIOC. Restoration of the Shah with US aid increased foreign influence
- mid-to-late 60s White Revolution – financed by AOIC revenues caused economic and social dislocation
- early 70s oil revenues invested further – benefits limited to small elite or military spending
- increased discontent with the regime exacerbated by inflation, leading to support for opposition and especially Khomeini

Thus in the sense that oil is a key contributor to Iran’s economy it has always had a significant impact on Iranian politics.

This is not a causes of the 1979 revolution question.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**20. Assess the extent to which political and economic recovery was achieved in Lebanon between 1989 and 1995.**

**Politics:**

- 1989 TAIIF Agreement aimed for non-confessional structure – many disgruntled, Aoun removed power, violence and militia activity
- in the south Israeli/Palestinian tensions, presence of Hezbollah a destabilising factor
- 1990 Syrian presence dealing with armed resistance, militia weakened, multi-confessional, 1992 Hariri prime minister with Syrian support.

**Economy:**

- Up to 1992 inflation a major problem
- return of business exiles and by mid 90s tourism recovering
- foreign aid helped reconstruction
- 1994 economic growth at 4 % *p.a.* mostly in Beirut area.

Some stability and economic growth, much dependent on Syrian influence and foreign investment – fragile. So both economic and political recovery was very fragile.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**21. Analyse the causes and consequences of the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–1949.**

**Causes:**

- Tensions between Arabs and Jews in Palestine throughout the mandate period
- civil war in Palestine between 1947–1948
- dislike of UN partition
- Arab League nations supporting Palestinians but also for their own reasons, e.g. Abdullah of Jordan seeking to gain territory in West Bank and Jerusalem.

**Consequences:**

- Israeli victory with more territory than UN partition plan, Palestinian refugee problem, defeat of Egypt a contributory factor in the overthrow of Farouk, Jordan gained the West Bank and old Jerusalem – no peace treaty but limited peace agreements. Potential for further conflict.

Both causes and consequences should be addressed – narrative accounts of the war should not gain more than **[12 marks]**.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**22. Compare and contrast Egypt's relationship with the USSR and the US between 1955 and 1980.**

**Nasser:**

Refused to sign Baghdad Pact and wanted to remain non-aligned, however willing to take US aid for Aswan Dam; also willing to buy Soviet Weapons. Both US and Soviet Union intervened via UN during Suez Crisis. Post-Suez Egypt was deemed to be closer to Soviets. Both Superpowers supported UN ceasefire.

**Sadat:**

Early '70s Soviet aid to Egypt continued in a limited fashion. 1972 Soviet advisors ordered out of Egypt – although Soviets still retained bases. Simultaneously Sadat making contact with US – both USA and USSR organized ceasefire in 1973. Post-'73 Sadat involved in Kissinger's diplomacy and turned to US with promise of US aid leading to Camp David and Washington treaty. Sadat seen as clearly linked to US at time of his death in 1981.

Maximum of *[7 marks]* if only the USSR or USA is discussed.

*[0 to 7 marks]* for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

*[8 to 10 marks]* for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

*[11 to 13 marks]* for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

*[14 to 16 marks]* for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

*[17+ marks]* for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.



**23. “The position of Syria and Jordan gives them a vital role to play in the Middle East.”  
To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

Position could refer to geographical location, religion, and politics of Syria and Jordan; candidates will probably agree that all these factors gave the two countries a vital role in Middle East politics, especially in relation to Israel. No time scale is indicated, but candidates could limit their answers to the period from the outbreak of the Second World War, or the establishment of Israel. Syria and Jordan can be addressed separately or together in a thematic or chronological answer

Candidates might begin with changes to the area as a result of the Second World War, or with the establishment of the Jewish state of Israel in 1948. As independent Arab, and Muslim states, sharing borders with Israel, they objected to Israel’s existence, became involved with the Palestine question and Palestine’s refugees, lost land to Israel, and took part and suffered in the various Arab-Israeli wars. However Jordan and Syria often played different roles in the conflict and the Middle East. Jordan was a kingdom, and opposed Nasser’s United Arab Republic. Syria joined the short lived UAR, helped guerrillas, generally opposed negotiations with Israel, but took part in the 1992 peace talks. Syria has also been involved in Lebanon and both took part in other Middle East and Gulf conflicts.

Do not expect all the above and credit other relevant material. If only Syria or Jordan is addressed, the maximum mark that can be obtained is **[12 marks]**.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**24. Analyse the main obstacles to peacemaking between Israel and the Arab states 1973–1995.**

**Starting point:** Camp David Accords and Washington Treaty which seemed to promise change.

**Areas to consider:** problem of Palestinians and PLO, Israel's refusal to accede to UN Resolution 242 and leave the occupied territories. Harsh Israeli policies in Gaza leading to the Intifada – violence on both sides. Issue of Jerusalem, border, refugees, right to return *etc.* which meant Oslo Accords achieved very little.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

**[17+ marks]** for fully analytical and relevant answers with detail, insight, perceptive comments and perhaps different interpretations, which address all aspects of the question.

**25. Assess the impact of religious fundamentalism on politics and society in *one* state in the region.**

Candidates should have a detailed knowledge of their chosen state, *e.g.* in Iran it contributed to the overthrow of the monarchy and established a radical religious republic and a society which became much more obviously conservative. Essays should illustrate in detail the consequences.

The emphasis should be on politics and society.

**[0 to 7 marks]** for unsubstantiated generalisations, inadequate general answers or vague, inaccurate and irrelevant comments.

**[8 to 10 marks]** for narrative or descriptive accounts, unbalanced answers or implicit or undeveloped arguments.

**[11 to 13 marks]** for narrative framework with explicit focus on the question. Arguments with limited examples and analysis.

**[14 to 16 marks]** for analytical, well-focused, relevant, developed and balanced answers: some may not address all aspects of the question.

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