



# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2011**

**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 2**

**Higher Level and Standard Level**

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

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

**1. (a) What, according to Source C, were the reactions of the powers mentioned to the nationalization of the Suez Canal? [3 marks]**

- Britain, France and Israel all felt threatened by the nationalization of the Suez Canal – candidates should mention all three or explain in detail how one of these countries felt threatened;
- Britain, France and Israel initiated a plan of action against Egypt, but they did not consult the US;
- The Soviet Union saw these countries as “aggressors” and threatened to intervene to defend Egypt and also wanted the US to be part of a joint operation against Britain, France and Israel;
- The US rejected this proposal and wanted to stop the nationalization by appealing to the UN to apply sanctions.

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

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

- Britain has lost control of the situation in the Middle East;
- The US and the USSR are competing in an attempt to bring the situation back under control;
- Khrushchev is dressed in Arab clothes which suggest that he is a supporter of the Arab world and Eisenhower as a cowboy;
- The cartoon suggests that the Middle East has now become a Cold War issue.

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

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

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about the Suez Crisis.** **[6 marks]**

**For “compare”**

- Both sources agree that the source of the problem was the nationalization of the canal;
- Both sources agree that measures had to be taken in order to solve the crisis;
- Both sources agreed that vital interests are in danger;
- Both sources mention the traditional friendship between the United States and Great Britain;
- Both sources mention that the use of force as a mechanism to solve the crisis was considered.

**For “contrast”**

- Source B is asking for US alignment and D is stating that the US did not approve;
- B shows Britain consulting US while D says “The US was not consulted in any way about any phase”;
- D mentions the UN while B makes no reference to any role the UN could have played to prevent the crisis;
- B shows friendly relations between US and Britain while D is very critical of the use of force as well as the veto of France and Britain.

*Do not demand all of the above. If only one source is discussed award a maximum of [2 marks]. If the two sources are discussed separately award [3 marks] or with excellent linkage [4–5 marks]. For maximum [6 marks] expect a detailed running comparison/contrast.*

**3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source C for historians studying the Suez Crisis of 1956. [6 marks]**

**Source A**

**Origin:** It is an extract from a book, *A History of the Arab–Israeli Conflict*, written by Ian J Bickerton and Carla L Klausner published in 2007.

**Purpose:** It is an educational textbook which aims at analysing the history of the conflict between Arabs and Israelis.

**Value:** The fact that it was published in 2007 gives the treatment of the Suez Crisis the benefit of hindsight. As a book on the History of the Arab–Israeli conflict, it puts the Suez Crisis into its historical context and contributes to its understanding.

**Limitations:** As it is a general history book on the History of the Arab–Israeli conflict, it may have limited detail on the Suez Crisis.

**Source C**

**Origins:** It is an extract from a book on Eisenhower and the Suez Crisis of 1956, written by Cole C Kingseed in 1995.

**Purpose:** To analyse Eisenhower’s performance during the Suez Crisis.

**Value:** The book is a study of Eisenhower’s role in the Suez Crisis, so detailed analysis can be expected. Published in 1995, it enabled the author to look at the crisis in hindsight.

**Limitations:** The specific focus on Eisenhower’s role may suggest that information about the role and the significance of other politicians or countries may not be fully developed.

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

4. **Using the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the role played by the United States in the Suez Crisis of 1956.** [8 marks]

**Source material**

**Source A:** Indicates that the United States was playing a significant role in the Middle East by trying to neutralize the Arab–Israeli conflict. It wanted to protect the oil supplies and contain Communism. However, the decision not to sell arms by John Foster Dulles precipitated the crisis by withdrawing US support for the Aswan Dam which provided the opportunity for the Soviet Union to step into the Middle East.

**Source B:** Shows that Eden was trying to persuade US to align policies with Britain and France. This shows that US was considered to be important for the resolution of the conflict.

**Source C:** Argues that the United States’ decision to take the matter to the United Nations came as a result of Eisenhower’s sense of betrayal of the US by her allies, and also as a need to prove to them and the Soviet Union, the power that the US had in the world.

**Source D:** Maintains that the appeal to the General Assembly was a way to show US power and to end the crisis by peaceful means.

**Source E:** Portrays the US as trying to intervene in the Middle East to prevent the USSR taking control as Britain under Eden is left behind.

**Own knowledge**

Other issues that had an influence on US involvement in the Suez Crisis might include the Baghdad Pact, the Hungarian Revolution, (23 October to 10 November 1956), the USSR and “peaceful coexistence” and United States’ domestic concerns (campaign for re-election, outrage at the invasion). Similarly candidates might make mention of Dulles’ “northern tier” policy, which aimed at containing Soviet influence in the Middle East and the effect this had on the US’s involvement. Eisenhower was against the British and French decision to use force. He realised that US military intervention on the side of Britain, France and Israel would have alienated the Arab world. It could also have led to the risk of Soviet military action and a major conflict. Other US actions such as imposing oil sanctions, gaining Soviet support in the United Nations and threatening ejections from NATO, all helped to resolve the crisis. The US was also a key participant in the peace settlement and the creation of the UNEF.

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

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