



MARKSCHEME

May 2013

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 does Source A reveal about the situation of Palestinian refugees immediately after the 1948/49 conflict and the Arab response? [3 marks]

- The refugee problem was immense.
- They were in makeshift camps, where their lives were miserable.
- They were in various locations: Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Gaza Strip.
- They had no alternative but to remain in the camps, though the assumption was that this would only be on a temporary basis.
- Their property had been given to new immigrants to Israel.

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

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

- Facilities were very poor, the tents would not provide much shelter, there were no roads or pavements.
- The camps were very crowded with tents very close to each other, revealing the size of the refugee problem.
- The use of tents indicated that the situation of the refugees was expected to be temporary.

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

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources D and E about the peacemaking process after the first Arab–Israeli conflict.** *[6 marks]*

For “compare”

- They both agree that the refugees were a major issue in the peacemaking process.
- They both agree that the issue of borders was negotiable, and negotiations began.
- They both agree that negotiations were begun before the armistice with Egypt in February 1949.
- Both sources indicate UN involvement.

For “contrast”

- Source D suggests a more conciliatory attitude by both parties than Source E – Source D states that the Israelis signed a protocol agreeing that a key principle of peace should be the return of refugees and restoration of their property, whereas Source E states that Israel did not accept the UN resolutions that gave “a right of return” as they argued that they had not started the war.
- The two sources differ on matters of factual detail: Source E says negotiations started in September 1948 and Source D mentions January 1949; Source D does not discuss the activities of the UNRWA or of the UN, whereas Source E gives such details.
- Whereas the main emphasis in Source D is upon the refugee problem, Source E gives equal emphasis both to the refugee question and to the question of borders.
- Source D talks of the Arab states insisting on the Palestinian refugees returning home, but Source E suggests a more flexible Arab stance – that refugees could choose either to return, or to accept compensation for their property.

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

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source B and Source C for historians studying the Arab–Israeli conflict. [6 marks]

Source B

Origin: A photograph of a refugee camp in 1949, published in a textbook on the conflict.

Purpose: To give a visual image of the conditions in refugee camps, and to present the topic to school students.

Value: The visual image gives a very clear understanding of the living conditions in refugee camps. Immediacy of the source.

Limitations: As with all photographs it is a partial record of a wider context. It is also of limited value in understanding the complexities of the situation. We need to know more about the background & intentions of the photographer.

Source C

Origins: An official UN response to the report of the UNRWA in December 1949.

Purpose: To outline the future plans of the UNRWA in relation to the Palestinian refugee problem.

Value: As it is an official document from an international organization it is objective about the problems. It also outlines the future policies of the UN agency. Immediacy of the source.

Limitations: It is narrowly focused on the issue of providing for the refugees with no information regarding the wider conflict. It is a statement of future intentions. There is no indication that the plans were carried out.

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

4. **Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse the importance of the Palestinian refugee question in the peacemaking process after the 1948/49 war up until the 1967 conflict.** *[8 marks]*

Source material

- Source A: States that the Israeli government had made repatriation impossible which would have an impact on peace negotiations. It also mentions the immense scale of the refugee problem.
- Source B: Gives an indication of the scale of the problem and of the temporary nature of the camps indicates the hope that a solution will be found.
- Source C: Shows how much the UN expected to spend on relief and for how long, indicating that a solution would not be reached rapidly. The dates in the source indicate that the UN thought the refugee problem would take several years to solve.
- Source D: Shows that armistice agreements were reached fairly quickly on the issue of borders but not on the issue of refugees. Once again indicating that the issue of refugees was a barrier to a full peace agreement. The source also suggests likely flexibility by Israel on the question of Jerusalem's status.
- Source E: States that border issues were negotiable but that the issue of refugees was much more difficult because of completely opposing views. Israel accepted no responsibility for the problem, whereas the Arab states felt that Israel had caused the problem and had some responsibility to help solve it.

Own knowledge

Jordan formally annexed the West Bank, clarifying borders between Jordan and Israel and showing that border issues were resolvable. Israel passed the Law of Return 1950, which only applied to Jews, indicating its refusal to consider the rights of Palestinians. No Arab state would sign a separate peace with Israel which did not envisage the return of the Palestinians to their homes. Thus the armistice remained in place and there was a technical state of war. The Gaza/Israeli border and the West Bank was a frequent source of Fedayeen raids into Israel, often for socio-economic reasons but also to attack Israeli settlers. The harsh Israeli response kept tensions high between Israel and her neighbours. Fatah, headed by Arafat, was formed in 1957 with the aim of liberating Palestine. In 1964 the PLO was set up with its stated aim of uniting Palestinian refugees and regaining land lost in 1948. The growth of Arab nationalism as a result of the Suez Crisis 1956 made the prospects for peace more difficult. Also the Cold War and the involvement of the super powers was a hindrance to peace making.

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