

IGCSE HISTORY

Syllabus 0470

APPROVED COURSEWORK TASKS for 2000 and thereafter

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945-c.1994

PLEASE NOTE: in order to achieve the prescribed mark weightings for each piece of coursework, the procedures below must be followed.

- i) Marks for Assignment A are given out of a total of 30. These must be reduced after marking to a total out of 20, i.e. multiplied by two and divided by three;
- ii) Marks for Assignment B are given out of a total of 60. These must be reduced after marking to a total out of 20, i.e. divided by three.

Either one or both of these assignments may be used in a centre's coursework scheme. If both assignments are used, then the syllabus coursework requirements have been satisfied in full.

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945-c.1994

ASSIGNMENT A: OBJECTIVES 1 and 2.

The PLO has used different methods to try and achieve an independent Palestinian state.

- 1 Did the PLO achieve anything by using terrorism? Explain your answer. (10)
- 2 Have the peaceful methods of the PLO achieved more, or less, than terrorism? Explain your answer. (10)
- 3 Are the activities of the PLO the only reason why there is considerable international support for the idea of an independent Palestinian state? Explain your answer. (10)

ASSIGNMENT B: OBJECTIVE 3

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE SIX DAY WAR?

INTRODUCTION

During 1966 and 1967 tension mounted between Israel and her Arab neighbours. Each side threatened the other and there were several battles along the border between Syria and Israel. Here is a timetable of some of the main events in the months before war broke out.

16 May 1967	Large numbers of Egyptian troops moved across Sinai. Nasser demanded that UN troops on the Egyptian-Israeli border be removed.
22 May	Egypt closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli ships.
28 May	Moshe Dyan, the hero of past wars against the Arabs and a supporter of an aggressive policy, was appointed as Israeli Defence Minister
4 June	Israel's Arab neighbours all moved troops up to the Israeli border.

On 5 June 1967 the Israeli airforce attacked Egypt's airfields destroying 60% of their planes. At the same time the Israeli army struck. Within six days Israel was victorious, having defeated Egypt, Jordan and Syria. But who was really to blame for the war?

The sources below provide you with evidence from the time and interpretations written later. Towards the end of this piece of coursework you will be asked to make up your mind about who was to blame for the Six Day War.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all the questions. You must base your answers on the evidence in the sources. Where they are helpful you can use sources other than those mentioned in the question. It is important that you also use, where relevant, your knowledge and understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict in your answers.

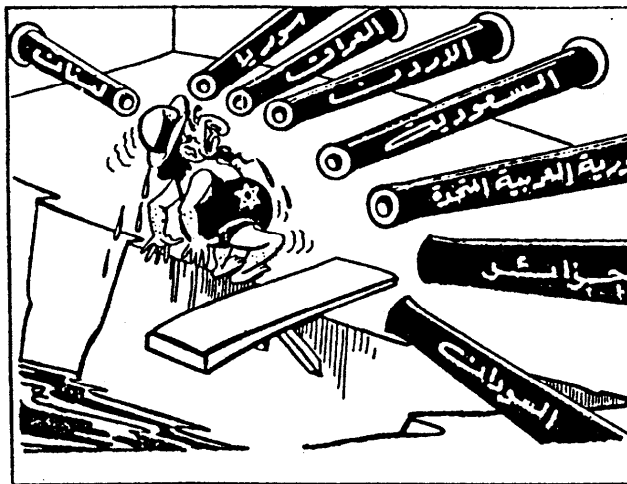
SOURCE A

Who was to blame for the war? It comes down to whether you think Israel was justified in attacking Egypt when and how she did. Israel claims that the Arab powers were threatening her with destruction and were ready to attack her. In any case Egypt had already closed the Gulf of Akaba which she knew Israel would regard as an act of war. Israel could not afford to let the Arabs strike first for she was too small and too vulnerable.

The Arabs say that Israel should not have been in existence at all. They also say that Israel had to go to war to save its economy and to ward off political instability. There is some support for this view. The Six Day War united the country and brought millions of US dollars into Israel as well as curing her unemployment problem.

From a history book written in 1976.

SOURCE B



A cartoon showing Israel surrounded by Arab states. Published in an Arab newspaper, 31 May 1967.

SOURCE E

It has appeared clearly in the course of the present year and since the beginning of May 1967 that Israel, urged on by the USA, is trying to direct military blows at the Arab people of Syria. In the past few days, reliable reports have shown that there are huge Israeli troop concentrations on the Syrian borders. Their intention is to overthrow the Syrian government, and suppress the movement for the liberation of Palestine.

After considering all the possibilities, we decided to take a firm stand against the Israeli military threats and intervene immediately in case of any aggressive action taken by Israel against Syria.

A statement made on 14 May 1967 by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces.

SOURCE F

We say: We shall never call for, nor accept peace. We have resolved to drench this land with your blood, to oust you, and throw you into the sea for good.

The Syrian Defence Minister, 24 May 1966

SOURCE G

The existence of Israel is an error which we must put right. This is our opportunity to wipe out the disgrace which is Israel which has been with us since 1948. Our goal is clear - to wipe Israel off the map.

President of Iraq broadcasting on the radio, 1 June 1967

SOURCE H

On 3 June 1967, I put my chances of survival at 50:50. I had already said goodbye to my parents in England and written my last letters. The chances were I would be bombed, shelled, gased or shot to death. I work in the port of Haifa which was a sitting duck. The school where I teach had no adequate air-raid shelters.

An Israeli later describing his feelings in 1967.

SOURCE C



A cartoon from a British magazine, November 1967. The two figures in the cartoon represent Johnson and Brezhnev, the leaders of the USA and the USSR.

SOURCE D

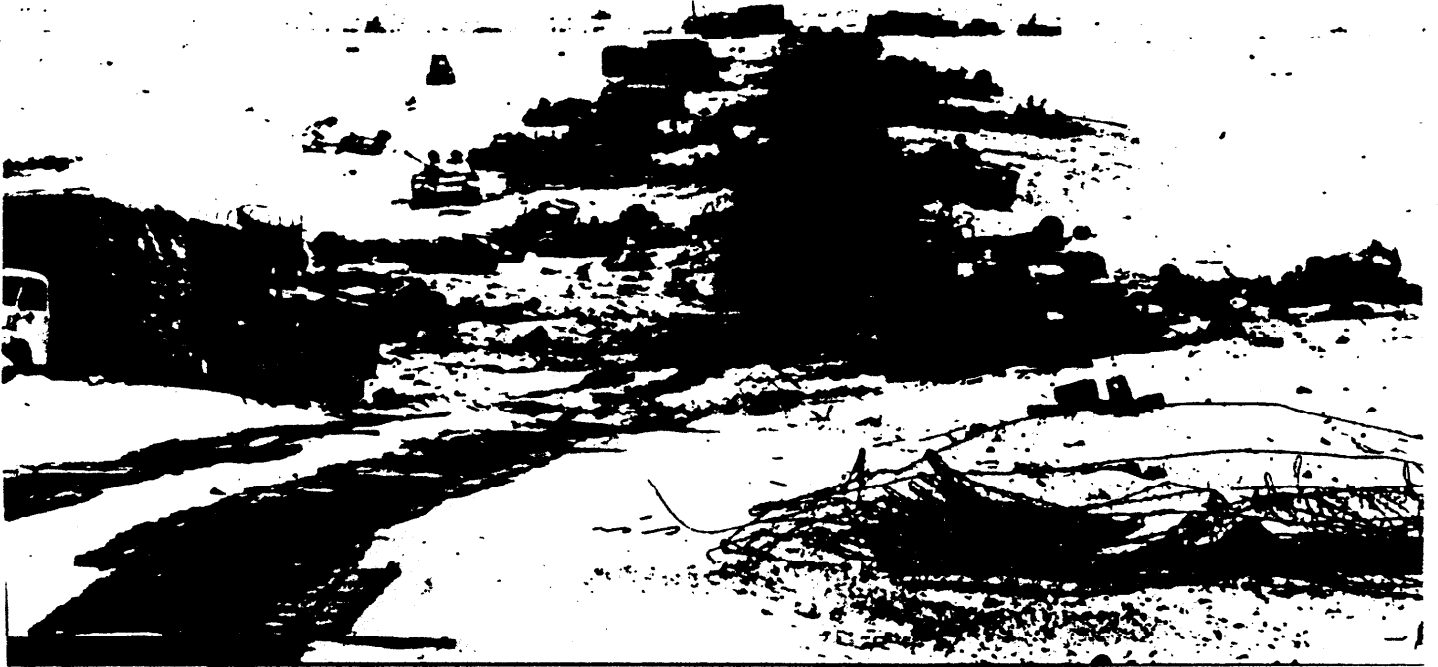
SIX DAY WAR BLAME LAID ON U THANT 'BLUNDER'

The former British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Lord Douglas Home, said yesterday that the 1967 war between Israel and Egypt could have been avoided except for a 'blunder' by the then United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant.

Lord Home said U Thant made his mistake in failing to stand up to President Nasser of Egypt when he ordered the United Nations forces out of Sharm-el-Sheik in May, 1967. The departure of the UN troops brought war closer.

From a newspaper, 19 July 1975

SOURCE I



A photograph of destroyed Egyptian tanks in Sinai towards the end of the Six Day War.

SOURCE J

In 1966-67 terrorism had been increased by the Arab States to a fearsome peak. Syrian radio continuously broadcast claims of the havoc and destruction caused by Arab terrorists in Israel. The Syrian Prime Minister said at the United Nations in October 1966, 'Syria will never retreat from the popular liberation war to recover Palestine.'

It was at that moment that the Soviet Union stepped in to make an already overheated situation much worse by claiming that an air attack was being prepared by Israel against Syria in preparation for the invasion of Syria.

This claim was said to be false by the United Nations but was used by Nasser as an excuse to move forces into Syria in May 1967.

From a booklet published by the Israel Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1969.

SOURCE K

In September 1966 the Israelis mounted a heavy onslaught on Syria. President Nasser could not leave the Syrians to face such hostility alone. On 4 November he made a defensive agreement with Syria. This did not deter Israel, in fact it fitted in

with her plans, because it now meant that any war with Syria must involve Egypt. Over the next few months Israel made full use of physical violence and psychological warfare to sow confusion, fear and division among the Arab nations. At the same time she worked hard on her image as a small peace-loving nation struggling for survival in the face of hostility from the Arab countries which surrounded her. Thanks to Israeli control of the western media the plan worked and Israel enjoyed a free hand during the vital six days of the June war.

From a book by the Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, published in 1974.

QUESTIONS

1. Study Source A.
Who does the author of this book think started the war? (6)
2. Study Source B.
What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. (7)
3. Study Sources C and D.
Some people argue that it was not the countries in the Middle East who were responsible for the 1967 War. How far do these two sources support this view? (8)
4. Study Sources E, F and G.
Do Sources F and G show that the claims made in Source E were false? Explain your answer. (8)
5. Study Source H and I.
Are these two sources of any use to the historian studying the causes of the Six Day War? Explain your answer. (7)
6. Study Sources J and K.
In what ways do these two interpretations of the causes of the Six Day War differ? (6)
7. Study all the sources.
Who do you think was responsible for the Six Day War? Use the sources and your knowledge of the topic to explain your answer. (10)
8. Use the sources and your knowledge of the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict to explain why there has been so much disagreement over who was to blame for the Six Day War. (8)

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945-c.1994

Assignment A

1 Did the PLO achieve anything by using terrorism? Explain your answer. (10)

Level 1 Describes the terrorist activities of the PLO (1-4)

Level 2 Reaches judgement about what terrorism achieved
OR
Reaches judgement that terrorism harmed the cause (5-8)

Level 3 Balanced answer: considers both sides of L2 (9-10)

2 Have the peaceful methods of the PLO achieved more, or less, than terrorism? Explain your answer. (10)

Level 1 Makes a choice, but answer not explained or supported (1)

Level 2 Shows what peaceful methods have achieved
OR
Shows what terrorism has achieved (2-6)

Level 3 Both aspects of L2, but without comparing/explaining which has achieved MORE (7-8)

Level 4 As L2, but compares/explains to show which has achieved more (9-10)

3 Are the activities of the PLO the only reason why there is considerable international support for the idea of an independent Palestinian state? Explain your answer. (10)

Level 1 Describes the activities of the PLO (1-3)

Level 2 Shows why the activities of the PLO have won international support
OR
Shows how other factors have won international support for the Palestinian cause (4-8)

Level 3 Both elements of L2 (9-10)

- Level 2 Yes, Source C supports it because it says the USA and the USSR were to blame (2-3)
 Simple statement = 2 marks
 Statement with support from source = 3 marks
- Level 3 Both of L1 and L2 (3-5)
 Neither source supported = 3 marks
 One source supported = 4 marks
 Both sources supported = 5 marks
- Level 4 Questions 'how far?' in context (6-8)
 e.g. illustrates how factors in C and D contributed to war, but were not the *only* causes
 Simple statement without support from contextual knowledge = 6 marks
 Statements developed through contextual knowledge = 7-8 marks

4 Study Sources E, F and G. Do Sources F and G show that the claims made in Source E were false? Explain your answer. (8)

- Level 1 Sees no link - F and G are about something different to E (1-2)
 Undeveloped = 1 mark
 Developed using source content = 2 marks
- Level 2 Finds claims in E which are not mentioned in F and G (3-4)
- Level 3 Argues that they are not mutually exclusive: E/F/G could all be accepted as reliable in what they say (5)
- Level 4 Sees E as an excuse for war, and F/G as statements of the real motives of the Arabs, so F/G do show E to be false (6-7)
- Level 5 F/G cannot show claims in E are false because they are different in nature to E (8)
 e.g. F/G are statements of feelings of Arabs towards Israel, Source E is about the short-term causes of war in 1967

5 Study Sources H and I. Are these two sources of any use to an historian studying the causes of the Six Day War? Explain your answer. (7)

- Level 1 Unsupported assertions (1)
 e.g. all sources are useful to historians

- Level 2 Yes, they can give you information about the war (2-3)
 i.e. about the war, not about causes.
 Must say what information.
- Level 3 They are useful if they are reliable (4-5)
 Makes attempts to demonstrate reliability
- Level 4 No, they are not useful as they are not about causes (6)
- Level 5 Useful for what you might infer about causes (7)
 e.g. Israel's military aims (destroying Egyptian power etc), Arabs'
 desire to destroy Israel's economic power (bombing ports)
- 6 Study Sources J and K. In what ways do these interpretations of the causes
 of the Six Day War differ? (6)**
- Level 1 Surface differences (1)
 When they were written, who they were written by etc.
- Level 2 One is the Egyptian viewpoint, the other is the Israeli viewpoint (2)
 Simple statement, undeveloped from source
- Level 3 Differences in details given in the sources (3-4)
 Must be differences, not just one says X, the other does not.
- Level 4 As L2 but supported by details in sources (5-6)
- 7 Study all the sources. Who do you think was responsible for the Six Day
 War? Use the sources and your knowledge of the topic to explain your
 answer. (10)**
- Level 1 Answers based on background knowledge only (1-4)
 i.e. no explicit reference to sources (explicit reference = identification
 of a source by letter or direct quote)
- Level 2 Answers based on explicit references to sources (3-7)
 There may also be material derived from the sources but not explicitly
 identified with them.
- Level 3 As L2, plus knowledge that could not have been derived from these
 sources (4-8)

Marks within levels to be awarded for the amount of detail/number of sources used.
 Add up to two marks to answers in L2 and L3 for any valid evaluation of the sources.

8 Use the sources and your own knowledge of the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict to explain why there has been so much disagreement over who was to blame for the Six Day War. (8)

Level 1 Unsupported assertions - no evidence from sources or contextual knowledge to support answer (1)

Level 2 Explanation based on the fact that the sources disagree (2-6)
Must be supported from the sources. Award 5-6 if answer developed through the use of contextual knowledge.

Level 3 Explanation based on the fact that the sources are problematic (5-8)
e.g. they are biased. Must be supported by reference to the sources.
Award 7-8 if developed through the use of contextual knowledge.