

Mark Scheme

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE History (1HI0/P5)

Paper 2: Period study

P5: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945-95

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Summer 2019
Publications Code 1HI0_P5_1906_MS
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Period study: Conflict in the Middle East, 1945-9

Question		
1		Explain **two** consequences of the Oslo Accords (1993). **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. **AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks. **NB** mark each consequence separately (2 x 4 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2] • Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
2	**3–4**	• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2] • Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- For the first time, the PLO was acknowledged by Israel as the representative of the Palestinians.
- Yasser Arafat rejected the use of terrorism, which gave Israel security from Palestinian terrorist attacks.
- Both Israel and the Palestinians accepted the principle of partition, which provided a timeline to establish Palestinian self-government.
- Israel agreed to withdraw troops from the West Bank over a five year period, providing more land to the Palestinians.

Question		
2		Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Suez crisis in 1956. You may use the following in your answer: • Nasser • British and French troops You **must** also use information of your own. **Target**: Analytical narrative (i.e. analysis of causation/consequence/change) [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics) [AO1]. **AO2**: 4 marks. **AO1**: 4 marks.
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1] *Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*
3	**6–8**	• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1] *No access to Level 3 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.*

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in July, which prompted objections from the British and French.
- In order to stop Egyptian control of the Suez Canal the Israelis, with the secret approval of the British and French, invaded Egypt across the Sinai.
- The British and the French ordered Egypt and Israel to stop fighting and withdraw or risk intervention to enforce a ceasefire.
- In response to British and French troops landing at Port Said, Nasser blocked the Suez Canal by sinking ships filled with concrete.
- Both the USA and Arab nations condemned the Anglo-French action, which was raised in the UN Security Council.
- The UN declared a ceasefire and ordered Britain, France and Israel to withdraw making Nasser a hero to the Arab world.

Question		
3		Explain **two** of the following: • The importance of the establishment of the Israeli Defence Forces for the protection of the new state of Israel. • The importance of the actions of the USSR and the USA for the outbreak of the Six Day War (1967). • The importance of PLO activities in Lebanon (1970-82) for Israeli security. **Target**: Analysis of second order concepts: consequence/significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. **AO2**: 8 marks. **AO1**: 8 marks. **NB** mark each part of the answer separately (2 x 8 marks).
Level	**Mark**	**Descriptor**
	0	No rewardable material.
1	**1–2**	• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	**3–5**	• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	**6–8**	• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]

Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance (page 3).

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

The importance of the establishment of the Israeli Defence Forces for the protection of the new state of Israel.

Relevant points may include:

- The establishment of a permanent force protected Israel from Fedayeen attacks.
- The introduction of conscription allowed the build-up of a large military force for the defence of the newly established state.
- The combination of professional and reserve forces meant that Israel was able to rapidly mobilise its forces in the defence of the country.
- The IDF served as a way of educating and integrating new immigrants to Israel, allowing for greater assimilation and less internal conflict.

The importance of the actions of the USSR and the USA for the outbreak of the Six Day War (1967).

Relevant points may include:

- The USSR considered Syria as a key ally in the Middle East and saw an opportunity to expand its influence in the region, thus pushing for Egyptian action.
- The intervention of the USSR, by inaccurately warning the Egyptian government of Israeli armed forces being moved to the border with Syria, put pressure on Nasser to act.
- The US suggestion that Israel open the Straits of Tiran was taken as a signal for Israel to undertake military action.
- The USA had provided financial aid to Israel, which allowed for the development of industries, including defence, which made the Israelis more prepared in the event of war.

The importance of PLO activities in Lebanon (1970-82) for Israeli security.

Relevant points may include:

- Due to the closer proximity and access to long range weapons, the PLO could now frequently bombard Jewish settlements in the Galilee region from Southern Lebanon.
- In an attempt to provide security, United Nations peacekeeping forces were sent to the border between Lebanon and Israel.
- The PLO increased in size due to the large number of Palestinian refugees in camps in Lebanon, resulting in more attacks on Israel.
- Israel felt threatened due to PLO attacks in 1978 and 1982 and subsequently launched attacks on Lebanon to counter the increased threat.

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