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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Social Studies, 2017

91281 Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed

2.00 p.m. Thursday 30 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.	Describe, in depth, how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.	Describe comprehensively how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the task in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–14 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Merit

TOTAL

06

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INSTRUCTIONS

Using a cultural conflict you have studied this year, complete the task below to describe ways the cultural conflict can be addressed to achieve the desired outcomes for society.

You must use **social studies concepts** and **specific evidence** in your answer.

You should answer in essay form or in a series of paragraphs. You may support your answer with diagrams, pictures, graphs, or other forms of illustration.

Space for planning is provided on pages 4 and 5. Begin your response on page 6.

TASK: DESCRIBE HOW A CULTURAL CONFLICT CAN BE ADDRESSED

With reference to a cultural conflict you have studied this year, describe:

- the focus of the cultural conflict
- the individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives
- the factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed
- way(s) of addressing the conflict
- possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict
- your recommendation for the best way of addressing the conflict to achieve the desired outcomes for society.

PLANNING

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The focus of the cultural conflict:

- Israel Palestine
- longstanding conflict over land
- Zionist Movement in 1890's persecution Russia, Poland
- Surrounding countries & states
- UN named Israeli state in 1947
↳ Palestinian territory destroyed
- 6 day war in 1967
- 750,000 Refugees couldn't return to own country

Relevant social studies concepts I will use:

Viewpoints, Perspective, Society, Conflict

Individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives:

Person/Group (1)

Benjamin Netanyahu

"Palestinian leaders are poisoning our future and are to be blamed for continuing conflict."

- Zionist
- PM of Israel

Person/Group (2)

Mahmoud Abbas

"We do not want to isolate Israel or de-legitimise it."

- Humanitarian Political
- leader of Fatah & West Bank

Fatima Abdel-Koba

"I'm sorry to say they'd treat animals better than Arab."

Factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed:

Factor (1)

Intifada
1987-2005

Historical

Jews claim to ownership in 10 BCE Reclaim in 7th Century

Pal owned for ages But 1947.

Factor (2)

Geographic

- Surrounding countries
- ownership of land
- Amount of land
- Surrounding Arab states

- Different ethnic Background

PLANNING

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Way(s) of addressing the conflict:	Possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict:
<p>(1) Intifada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "shake off" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Israel uprising - 1987 december - 2000 ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lots of dead in 1987 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ 1804 - Created More conflict ✓ <hr/> <p>38:1</p>
<p>(2) Boycott</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDS campaign - Boycotting Israeli goods - Snoop dog ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investment dropped by 46 % - Snoop dog. ✓

Your recommendation for the best way of addressing the conflict to achieve the desired outcomes for society:

Palestinian compromise

- only owing WB & GZ

Israel compromise

- go off west
back

Two state
solution

- Done in past ✓

Begin your answer here:

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①

There ^{is} ~~has been~~ a longstanding cultural conflict between the Israeli Jews and the Palestinian Muslims. This conflict has been over the ownership of the land. This land is surrounded by Arab countries such as Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt. This land is split into three parts, The West Bank currently occupied by both Israelis and Palestinians, Israel made up of majority Israelis and Gaza occupied by majority Palestinians. There has been many conflicts and arguments over whose the land is.

In 1890's the Zionist Movement started where Jews fled Persecution in places such as Russia and Poland. From then on, Jews have tried to find a place where they are welcome and can call their home land.

After the Holocaust in 1947, the UN named Israel a state ~~as~~ in surrounding Arab countries this resulted in an uprising as Palestinians felt their land was taken from them, Palestinian territories were destroyed and 750,000 Palestinian refugees were not allowed to return to their own country.

Another uprising was formed in 1967 known as the Six Day War, this was to clear off Israeli settlers from Gaza and

West Bank, their outcome was not successful as Israeli Jews are still living in parts of the West Bank.

From this conflict over land many viewpoints have been formed and vocalised such as Benjamin Netanyahu, Mahmoud Abbas and Fatima Abed-Koba.

② Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime minister of Israel, has a point of view in the conflict between Israel/Palestine. Netanyahu believes that the Israelis have a right to the land and if Palestinian authority was to take over, everything would get worse. He said "Palestinian leaders are poisoning our future and are to be blamed for this continuing conflict." He believes this as he is prime minister of Israel and has to stand up for his country, his point of view is shaped by his political values and his love for his own country. He believes Israeli Jews have just as many rights as everyone else should, this is shaped by his Zionist perspective.

Mahmoud Abbas, leader of Fatah political party and the West Bank, has a point of view in the conflict between Israel/Palestine

that Palestinians have just as much right as Israelis do to the land, but he wants a sensible solution rather than a war etc.

"We do not want to isolate Israel or delegitimise it, rather to legitimise Palestinian rights." His point of view is shaped by his political values and because he values human rights. He does not want to hinder anyone of their human rights, this is shaped by his Humanitarian perspective.

Fatma ABed-Koba, Palestinian Woman also has a point of view on the cultural conflict between Israel Palestine. She believes that the Israelis are doing in-human things to Arabs, and taking control and leaving the Palestinian-Muslims with no human rights. "I'm very sorry to say that they'd treat animals better than they'd treat Arabs." She holds this perspective because she got held at a checkpoint, when needing to go to hospital therefore losing her unborn baby at the checkpoint. Because of this she values human rights and it is shaped by her motherly and humanitarian perspective.

③ Throughout this conflict there has been //

many factors that has effected the outcome and wars throughout this cultural conflict. Some of these factors are historical, geographic and Ethical.

Historical factors have effected this conflict as both Israeli Jews and Palestinian muslims feel they have a right to the land because of historical factors. Israeli jews are effected by historical factors as in the Jewish Bible it is said the jews own the land in 10 BCE, then again came back in the 7th century and now in present day, Palestinians are also effected by historical factors as they owned the land for a long period of time before the jews claimed settlement in 1948. Because of historical factors both have valid points making the conflict even harder to resolve.

Geographic factors also play a major part because there is only Arab states surrounding Israel/Palestine they feel they have a geographical and Ethical factor to own the land. Another Geographical factor is the West Bank and Gaza only make up a small section of Israel/Palestine and therefore Palestinians feel they are not getting enough land, the borders of Israel/Palestine keep shifting and it is said that

71% of people living in West Bank are living on the borders. /

Ethical factors can relate to the surrounding countries previously stated but also that both claim to have ethical and cultural sites and places here that relate to them and feel that they have a right to own the land because of this. Both come from different ethical backgrounds therefore both Israeli Jews and Palestinian Muslims having different values and perspectives that contrast because of their different ethical upbringing. /

There has been many ways of addressing the conflict such as settlements, intifada, Boycotts and the Oslo Accords (peace talks) /

A way of addressing the conflict was through creating settlements. When Israel became a state Palestinians migrated to Gaza and the West Bank and created settlements there. During the six day war Israelis tried to create settlement in the West Bank and Gaza as well, it did not work in Gaza but Israelis now occupy up to 46% of the West Bank, settlements happen all the time and have often caused up-risings. Because of the

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

amount of settlements checkpoints have been put in place around the entire country and therefore making it harder for to settle on someone else's territory.

Another way of addressing was through Intifadas, an intifada refers to the word "to shake off", this means the Israelis wanted to ~~sh~~ gain authority, this was done through riots and wars, anything so that Palestinians no longer had Authority, the two Intifadas were in December 1987, and in 2000, this was a way of addressing the conflict as ^{Israelis} ~~they~~ thought if they gained authority things would get better and they would be able to claim the land.

Boycotts were a popular way of addressing the conflict, the BDS campaign (Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions) started in 2006 by the Palestinians, their plan was to boycott Israeli goods and put them into some sort of recession, they did this by advertising to people not to buy Israeli goods. Finally another way the conflict has been addressed is through ~~to~~ peace talks and negotiations, more specifically the Oslo accords, the Oslo

Extra space if required.

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ASSESSOR'S
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Accords was a document signed by leaders of both the PLO and Israel, this document highlighted things that could be addressed such as free goods and more land, the Oslo accords was signed in 2003.

From all these ways of addressing the conflict there has been many outcomes, the settlements have resulted in the need for checkpoints, ~~at~~ ^{Ratio} an 8:1 Palestinian to Israeli death from the first official settlement in 1987 to now. And 8001 dead from attacks because of settlements between 2000-2014.

The Intifadas kind of worked, Palestinian authority was taken down a notch and Israel now runs majority of the checkpoints and majority of the land, in the first intifada 1804 people died, this caused even more conflict between the two cultures, this has then ruined their society as many people have died. Therefore important people The second intifada caused less deaths as they had already got some authority before starting

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

the second intifada.

The BDS campaign saw 46% of Israeli investments drop, this caused a lot of controversy therefore causing more deaths and conflict between the Israeli-Jews and the Palestinian Muslims. Singers such as Snoop Dog did not play for Israelis or by their products costing him a large amount of money, this showed that the Boycott worked but effected more than just the Israelis.

The Oslo Accords worked for a short period of time ending up back into old habits which again caused riots and anger throughout the two cultures.

When looking through all my research and essay my recommendation would be to propose a two state solution. Although this has been suggested before it was not then executed properly to become a solution. This two state recommendation would incur and Palestinian and an Israeli compromise.

The Palestinian compromise would mean that they would only be settled in the

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLYQUESTION
NUMBER

West Bank and Gaza, this is a difficult compromise because of the small mass of these two areas, in the Palestinian compromise borders might have to be adjusted to ensure both parties are okay with this. //

The Israelis living in the West Bank would have to move back into Israel (away from the border) this would be individually hard as you are moving out of your own home, but in the long run it is best for the well-being and long term solution of this country. //

Borders and checkpoints would have to be finalised and by having this two state solution means that both Israeli-Jews feel as though they have their own homeland and their longing for Zionist movement is fulfilled, also they will stop thinking everyone is being anti-semitic towards them. It will also mean that Palestinians would have their own land with surrounding countries of the same ethnic and cultural background. This two state solution should ultimately mean that both are happy with the outcome - stopping the conflict. //

Merit exemplar 2017

Subject:	Social Studies	Standard:	91281	Total score:	M6
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	M6	<p>This is an M6 because outcomes arising from the ways of addressing the conflict are well- described and supported with supporting evidence. In addition to this, the other requirements of the task have been met to a high standard as the candidate has fully explained ideas and supported these ideas with specific evidence throughout.</p> <p>However, this response does not meet the requirements for E7 as the recommendation given discusses some details of how the ‘two state solution’ would be implemented, however, there is now detail of why this recommendation had been selected or how it would achieve the desired outcomes for society. The recommendation could also be strengthened with the use of specific evidence to support main ideas.</p>			