

91281



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## Level 2 Social Studies, 2016

### 91281 Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 30 November 2016

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 2–12 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.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**4**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Using a cultural conflict(s) 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 CULTURAL CONFLICTS CAN BE ADDRESSED**

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

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

## (Israel / Palestine conflict)

Begin your answer here:

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The focus of the cultural conflict. /

a conflict is an armed struggle between two forces. In this conflict the focus is about land. Palestine has two ~~separate~~ separate areas: The west Bank and Gaza. The conflict is between Israel (the largest Jewish population) and Palestine (~~ethnically~~ ethnically Arab and muslim, in two areas west bank and Gaza.) The conflict arose because both sides, Israel and Palestine, both believe the land is biblically theirs and belongs to them and not the other, due to both sides having biblical / religious sacred sites in Jerusalem. Due to this the conflict has started and is ongoing as there are no clear defined borders and both sides do not want to recognise the other as a state. The Israelis and Palestinians used to co-exist but it does not work as Israel wants to be recognised as its own state. The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was created by the British Empire and fought for Israel to have a 'homeland' (being Palestine). This then created a movement called Zionism which encouraged the migration of Jews into Palestine after the Holocaust. →

The conflict has still not been resolved as ~~neither~~ both the Israeli and Palestinians believe the land is religiously theirs and not the others, nor can they seem to co-exist as a functioning society. //

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individuals / groups and societies (u, v and p) //

The Palestinian society has a point of view that the land belongs to them and that they should have all rights to the land. They are against the Israeli occupation of Palestine and refuse to recognise Israel as a state. The Palestinian society ~~has~~ thinks this way / has this point of view because they value their nation and personal identities as Palestinians. They also value their religion of Arab and believe that the land biblically belongs to them. The Palestinian societies point of view and values are shaped by a nationalist perspective as they believe Palestine is its own nation and therefore the land is not belonging to the Israelis. They are also shaped by a religious perspective as they stay true to their Arab ethnicity and due to the religious sites in Jerusalem, believe the land biblically belongs to them and therefore have the rights to the land. //

Hamas is a ~~terrorist~~ Palestinian militant extremist terrorist group. They use violence to try and get ~~to~~ the land, and injure many ~~also~~ innocent as they go. //

① Ismail Haniyeh, leader of Hamas and believed "president of Palestine", has a point of view that the land belongs to the Palestinians and that they should occupy the land under any means possible,



even if the way of doing this is to use violence. Ismail Haniyeh's point of view is this because he values his religion as an Arab and values his nation and believes the land belongs to Palestine. He also believes in fighting for what you want no matter what. He said, "it is Palestinians' role to stop Israeli occupation." Ismail Haniyeh's point of view and values have been shaped by an extremist perspective as he believes in the use of violence and terrorism to try and win the conflict/get the land. His point of view and values have also been shaped by a leadership perspective, as he will do anything for his nation and believes in fighting to get the best result for his nation.

- ② Benjamin Netanyahu, prime minister of the state of Israel, has a point of view that the land belongs to Israel and believes that Israel needs to be recognised as a state, before they can reach a conclusion or any peace. He said, "until the Palestinians recognise Israel as a Jewish state, no peace will come." He thinks this way because he values his leadership and job as prime minister and believes in his nation. He also believes in moving forward and resolving. He values his religion as a Jew and believes that the land biblically belongs to the Israelis. Netanyahu's point of view and values have been shaped by a nationalist perspective as he believes the only way to resolve this is to be recognised

as a nation itself. //

Factors shaping the way the conflict is addressed

Zionism - The Zionist movement was formed in the <sup>(late 1900's)</sup> ~~(late 1900's)~~ after the holocaust and encouraged the migration of Israelis into Palestine for the occupation of the land. Zionism started a huge movement and was formed following the Balfour Declaration & encouraging Palestine to become an official homeland for the Israelis and the UN partitions plan from the USA. Following this there was a mass migration of Jews to Palestine and suddenly Palestine felt oppressed and the fight for land started the conflict. //

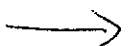
Terrorism - Hamas using terrorism, such as bombings and shootings greatly affected the way the conflict is addressed as this violent way of trying to get what the Palestinian militant extremist group wants, caused an outcry and makes it harder to resolve the conflict as the Israelis become very unhappy with Hamas's use of violence, calling it "unnecessary." And therefore can not come to agreements or resolutions.

Blockades. - The Israelis used blockades and road gates to occupy and control who entered / left, often also using it as a chance to humiliate (~~restricts and~~) even making them take their clothes off and embarrassing them. The use of blockades was a non-violent factor and was used to control and restrict movement of Palestinians, due to the restrictions, many human rights were breached, including the inability to reach medical care and the freedom of movement. //

ways of addressing the conflict. //

① Non violent ways of the conflict being addressed can be peace talks and treaties. This is a way designed to discuss and speak on the matter (~~extra exactly to~~) civilly to try and come to a resolution. However this has proved as an inaction in this conflict following the camp David peace talk, USA's president Clinton arranged a peace talk with the Palestinians and shook hands and discussed however, this served rather pointless and nothing eventuated from it, this occurred in 2000 and no agreement was met. //

② Another way of addressing the conflict is sanctions / punishments. This is another non violent way of addressing the conflict. This is where one country



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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may stop trading / exporting with a certain country in order to try and prove a point and make the other side cave, as they need their exports / trades. This is a type of Boycott from trading and a ~~(strategic)~~ strategic way of "punishing" a country to suffer due to a conflict. //

③ There are also violent ways of addressing the conflict such as terrorism eg. Hamas. This is used to create a reaction and hopefully force a response out of the attacked side, as a big shock is caused when peoples lives are in danger. Hamas uses violence such as bombing, shootings and attacks to try and force a response out of the Israelis. Many fatalities and injuries occur from this way of addressing. //

outcomes arising from ways of addressing. //

① Outcomes arising from peace talks and treaties can be a positive outcome as the two sides may be able to come and settle on an agreement. The closest Israel and Palestine have gotten to resolve this conflict was the Oslo accords peace treaty in — . However it is just talking, agreeing and did not come to a conclusion which suited both



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

parties, so therefore a conclusion was not met and it became more of an inaction, ~~and~~ leaving it ultimately useless. Another outcome which can arrive from peace talks / treaties is more problems and a larger conflict. The discussions could turn out against each other and waste time coming to no conclusion, or even finding out more problems. //

② The outcomes of punishments/sanctions can vary. One outcome may be that one side realises it can not afford to lose this business partner as a trading and exporting partner, and therefore one side may hurry into making an agreement with the other party, therefore this could ultimately result in a solution being met and therefore resolve the conflict. Another outcome of this addressed way is negative as it ~~is~~ starts to involve other countries and therefore some may not want to assist or help due to the fact it could be bias and affect their trading relationships negatively. This would mean less countries would be willing to help, and /or trading relationships would be lost, and therefore making the country worse off. This may also cause countries to hold a grudge, even after the conflict is resolved and therefore would result in more conflict in the future, rather than a solution. //

outcomes arising from ways of addressing (continued)

③ The outcomes of terrorism as a way of addressing are mostly all negative. one outcome is injuries / fatalities of people and also civilians, this is due to the bombings, shootings and attacks as they are a violent impact. Another outcome is the infuriation of the other side, for example with the use of Hama's terrorism, it only made israelis more angry and made finding a solution harder. Although violence is bad, it may / another outcome is that it could force the other side into giving in / coming to a conclusion faster because they realise the serious effects and consequences of the terrorism on their people //

my recommendation for the best way of addressing for desired outcomes on society. //

my recommendation would be two use a two state solution. This means making israel and Palestine into two separate states, this is because they cannot co-exist. This means that both would be recognised as states and have their own legal factors, governments and leaders etc. This means both israel and palestine would get their own nation and would create peace as palestine would no longer need to use acts of terrorism and would no longer feel oppressed. This would please both sides and resolve the conflict without violence and achieve desired outcomes ~~for~~ for society as there would no longer be a conflict and both israeli and palestinian societies would get their ~~for~~ rights to the land and be recognised as a state

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→ carried on from other side. //

my other recommendation would be to establish clear borders between the two states. This way there can be no further conflict or confusion on who owns what land and both sides clearly know what land is theirs and isn't. This also makes it easier for migrants and outside people to know where they are and obey the rules and laws of the government for that particular state. This would achieve the desired outcome for society as confusion would be cleared up as borders would be clearly established. Therefore no further conflict could arise. //

**Achieved exemplar 2016**

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Social Studies</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91281</b>	<b>Total score:</b>	<b>A4</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>			
1	A4	<p>This candidate has provided a competent response, gaining an A4 because;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Candidate demonstrates a strong understanding of the cultural conflict through detailed description of the focus of the conflict, the points-of-view, values and perspectives of people involved, and have used specific evidence to support this description.</li> <li>- Factors have also been described, however, specific evidence is limited. These descriptions could be strengthened by explicitly stating how these factors have shaped the conflict.</li> <li>- Possible outcomes from the ways of addressing the conflict have been described and supported with evidence.</li> </ul> <p>This script is an A4 and not a M5 because the description of possible outcomes requires further development to include specific evidence.</p>			