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## 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.**

Low Excellence

TOTAL

07

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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:

- a • the focus of the cultural conflict
- b • the individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives
- c • the factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed
- d • way(s) of addressing the conflict
- e • possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict
- f • 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: Palestine/Israel

Jews / Israelis

- Abraham, God conv.

Arabs / Palestinians

- 683 - 1948 under ot. rule

British mandate, 1948 UN P. Plan, 1948-1949 war (750,000 refugees, Al-Shan' camp West Bank, Jordan + Egypt)

1967 Six day war - 60% P. land claimed

2014 Op. P. edge against Gaza

Relevant social studies concepts I will use:

(culture)

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

Person/Group (1)

Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli PM

"The Palestinian leaders are poisoning the future and are to blame for the continued conflict"

Values - security

P - Nationalism

Person/Group (2)

Mahmoud Abbas, Pres of state. P

"Our aim is not to isolate or de-legitimise Israel, rather we want to gain legitimacy for the cause of the people of Palestine."

V -

P - egalitarian

Factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed:

Factor (1)

Religion

Jews

- God conv.
- Abraham led there
- Moses + A prophets
- Synagogues face
- Solomon's temple

Factor (2)

Historical importance

Jews

- Persecution - Holocaust
- Stereotypes - money in US

Muslim Arabs

- Same god, Abraham + Moses
- 1st Qibla (P. direction towards no foreign control)
- 3rd most holy city

Arabs

- 683 - 1948 - Family significance
- culture
- historical pres.
- Same land



## PLANNING

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Way(s) of addressing the conflict:	Possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict:
<p>(1) Sanctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BDS group against Israel</li> <li>- BDS Walgreens</li> <li>- BDS int. campaign against investment decreased by 46% in 2014</li> <li>- 20-36% of S. <del>Bank</del> <sup>World Finance</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Work - i. relaxes work - i. tightens don't work - no effect</p> <p>J. K. Rowling " Boycotting Israel on every possible front has its allure but it's uncomfortable with me is by severing contact with Israel we refuse to engage with the Israelis who are most pro. P. and most critical of Israeli govt."</p>
<p>(2) Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Illegal under UN resolution</li> <li>- West Bank (Anid, East Jerusalem)</li> <li>- Gaza until 2005 'open air P'</li> <li>- 600,000 settlers today</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pushes people out</li> <li>- loss of P. land</li> <li>- more IDF presence</li> <li>- separate roads</li> <li>- more check points</li> <li>- lack of resources / stretched resources</li> <li>- 1976, 3200 today 600,000</li> </ul>
<p>Your recommendation for the best way of addressing the conflict to achieve the desired outcomes for society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One state, violent</li> <li>- One state, peaceful</li> <li>- Two state</li> </ul>	

Begin your answer here:

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The conflict between Israel and Palestine is that of a conflict over land rights. Both Jews and Arabs feel they are entitled to live on the Holy Land, but are unwilling to compromise and share. For Jewish people, the Holy Land, Israel, is extremely important as they believe Abraham led their people to the Promised Land, in the Old Testament of the Bible, and that they have a covenant with God, who promised them the land. For Arab people, the Holy Land / Israel / Palestine is also extremely important as Arab people lived there from 683AD to 1917AD under Ottoman Empire rule, and therefore have a strong connection to the land. To Jews, Jerusalem is the most holy city, and to Arabs it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most holy city, after Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. After World War One, the British promised both Arabs and Jews that the Holy Land would be theirs - Jews, <sup>(As the British had no mandate)</sup> for as a place to escape persecution and also because of their religious beliefs, and Arabs for fighting alongside the Allies in the war. However, the British found the mandate too hard to govern and so handed it to the United Nations (UN) to govern. In 1948, the UN formed a Partition Plan, that split the Holy Land into two territories, Israel and Palestine, with Jerusalem being controlled by the UN. However war broke out between the two, with the Palestine supported by other Arab countries such as Egypt and Jordan, and Israel backed by the United States of America (USA). This war lasted from 1948 to 1949, and resulted in 750,000 Palestinian refugees fleeing to refugee camps such as Al-Shati in the West Bank, while 150,000 Palestinians remained behind in Israel. In 1967 war broke out again, this



time being the Six-Day War, in which Israel conquered 60% of the land designated to Palestine in the 1948 Partition Plan. Conflict still continues today, recently ~~of~~ Operation Protective Edge against Gaza, led by Israel.

Generally As the conflict is ongoing, there are many points of view on it.

Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, has a point of view on the Israel/Palestine conflict. He thinks that Palestine is entirely to blame for the war and conflict, and that they are only doing more harm. He said, "The leaders of Palestine are poisoning the future, and are to blame for the continued conflict."

Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, thinks this because he values the security of Israel, and the advancement of Israelis. Therefore he disregards any peace or negotiation offers made by Palestinian leaders as he believes that Israel must be kept safe and secure from Palestinian influence at any cost.

Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, ~~so~~ thinks this because he has a nationalist perspective. His worldview means he is concerned only about Israel and Israeli people, and will do anything to enforce their betterment, regardless of any ~~on~~ effects that could have on Palestine and Palestinians.

Secondly, Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, has a point of view on the Israel/Palestine conflict. He thinks that Palestinians deserve treatment equal to Israelis and that that can be achieved without being detrimental to



Israelis. He said, "Our aim is not to isolate or de-legitimise Israel; rather we want to gain legitimacy for the cause of the people of ~~the~~ Palestine." N

Mahmond Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, thinks this because he values Palestinian linehoods, and Palestinians as individual people. He understands how hard life can be for Palestinians, and wants to improve it. N

Mahmond Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, thinks this because of his equalist perspective. This means he wants equality between Palestinians and Israelis, because he recognises that Palestinians and Israelis have equal worth and deserve to be treated as so. N

One factor that shapes the way the Israel/Palestine conflict is addressed ~~is~~ is religion. To both Arabs and Jews, religion is an extremely important part of their culture and identity. Both Jews and Muslims (Arabs) recognise the same God, and both believe Abraham and Moses to be prophets. Both also place great significance on the city of Jerusalem. For Jews, Jerusalem is the most Holy city, and therefore synagogues all around the world face in the direction of Jerusalem, so that prayers may be made in that direction too. Jerusalem is also home to Solomon's ~~temple~~ <sup>temple</sup>, which is the most holy shrine in Judaism. To Muslims (Arabs), Jerusalem is important because it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most holy city, after Mecca and Medina. Jerusalem is also the first

Qibla in Islam, meaning the first ~~divine~~ established direction of prayer, and because of this many Arabs have struggle to understand and respect that parts of Jerusalem are N



controlled by Israel, so they believe such a holy place should not be governed or controlled by foreigners - Israelis. Another factor that shapes the way the Israel/Palestine conflict is addressed is history. To Arabs, the holy land is extremely important because their ancestors and predecessors lived on the land from 683 - 1917 AD, under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. This means that the land is rich with family history, sites of significance such as grave stones or burial sites, and rich cultural identity. Many Arab families lived on the same land for centuries, and so their traditions, rituals and practices were passed down between generations on ~~those~~ that land. Therefore, the Holy Land is incredibly important, historically, to Arabs. For Jews, the Holy Land is a place of refuge, where they will not be discriminated against or seen as lower people. Throughout history, Jews have often been persecuted for their dress, features, practices, religion, - ~~no~~ perhaps most ~~known~~ ~~as~~ well known in the Holocaust during World War 2, when more than six million Jewish men, women and children were killed in concentration camps across Europe. So for Jews, Israel is a safe place, ~~where~~ where they are free of discrimination. Jews often were discriminated against for ~~the~~ their investments which often made them wealthy, and as a result some people believed that Jews were part of an international <sup>conspiracy</sup> ~~conspiracy~~, for manipulating the world's money for their own gain. In Israel, Jews are free from such stereotypes.

One way of addressing the Israel/Palestine conflict is with sanctions.



the Boycott, Divest, Sanctions group (BDS) has led ~~some~~ international sanctions against Israel previously, to try to make the Israeli government better their treatment of ~~the~~ Palestinian people. BDS used a protest in ~~the~~ the United Kingdom supermarket chain, Walgreens, to raise awareness of the standard of living that ~~the~~ for Palestinians that ~~the~~ shoppers were supporting by buying Israeli goods. BDS also used an international sanction campaign to discourage countries from investing in Israel, and as a result of this sanction, foreign investment in Israel decreased by 46% in 2014. However, the effectiveness of sanctions is not terribly high, with World Finance reporting it to be between 20% to 30%. Another way of addressing the Israel/Palestine conflict is the Israeli government's building of settlements in Palestinian territories. ~~the~~ These settlements are in the West Bank, such as Ariel and East Jerusalem, and used to be in Gaza, until 2005. <sup>these</sup> Settlements are illegal under international law and UN resolution, but in the West Bank settlements are home to some 600,000 Israeli settlers.

Using sanctions as a way to address the Israel/Palestine conflict has several outcomes. If the sanctions work, the Israeli government could respond positively to international pressure and relax their restrictions on the rights of Palestinians. However, if the sanctions work, the Israeli government may decide to become tougher on Palestinians as a form of revenge or a show of defiance to the international community, which would make life much harder for Palestinians. If the sanctions do not work enough, the Israeli government



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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will feel no pressure and nothing will change. Author J.

K. Rowling of the Harry Potter series is ~~a~~ skeptical about the effectiveness of sanctions, saying, "Boycotting Israel on every possible front has its allure. What sits uncomfortably with me is by severing contact with Israel, we refuse to engage with the Israelis who are most pro Palestinian and most critical of the Israeli government." She makes the point that while sanctions might appear to be a good idea, they could really be punishing those who want to make a difference to the lives of Palestinians, and who actually have the power to do so.

Using settlements as a way to address the Israel/Palestine conflict has several outcomes. Firstly, the more Israeli settlements there are, the less Palestinian land exists. This is ideal for Israel, but destructive to the Palestinians who had their land taken. This causes great hardship - people have to live on the streets, have a lack of water and electricity and other basic needs. More Israelis in a Palestinian area also means that Palestinian jobs will be taken, making it harder for them to feed their families and live comfortably. With more Israelis comes more checkpoints and Israeli Defense Force (IDF) personnel, making it harder for Palestinians to travel to work or other places, so they have to get through many checkpoints inside the West Bank. This leads to separate roads for Palestinians and Israelis being built, and even less Palestinian land. The more settlements are built, the higher the number



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of Israeli settlers gets. In 1976, there were just 3,200 Israeli settlers in the West Bank, and today there are over 600,000. More settlements ~~there~~ makes life much more complicated for Palestinians, as settlements often take the bulk of the resources for the West Bank, such as water. While Israelis swim in their pools in the summertime, water use is strict for Palestinians, for fear of running out. This leads to Palestinian farmers not being able to water their crops, losing food but also their income and livelihood.

To address the Israel/Palestinian conflict, I would suggest that a two-state solution is reached, similar to the 1948 UN Partition Plan. This way, both Arabs and Jews could have their own territories, and with shared ownership of Jerusalem, both could access their holy city. However, this could not happen without some leadership change, but also culture change and negotiation. While Mahmoud Abbas, the President of the State of Palestine is willing to negotiate peacefully, Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, refuses to acknowledge any wrongdoing by Israel and so they cannot negotiate constructively. For this two-state solution to be reached, there would also have to be some culture change within the people of Israel and Palestine. Israel must be willing to compromise and give up some of their land in order for



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Palestinians to gain more, and while right-wing Netanyahu is still Prime Minister, this seems highly unlikely to happen. //

A second solution, and ~~perhaps~~ more hostile one, would be a one state solution where either Israel or Palestine owns all of the Holy Land. This could be born out of an uprising of ~~the~~ an ultra-orthodox Jewish faction, or an extremist ~~Arab~~ Arab group and would likely result in war or even a genocide of one people.

At the moment this does seem most likely, and while I don't recommend it I think it is important to consider. If tensions between Israel and Palestine became extremely hostile, with no one willing to negotiate peacefully or value the worth of non-violent attempts to communicate with the opposite government I think this would be very likely to happen, and I would hope that the UN would step in before it got to this point. //

Finally, my preferred outcome, is a one-state, shared territory where Palestinians and Israelis live together as equals, and still retain all their cultural identity and importance. However, this is extremely idealistic and very unlikely to happen. Constitutional discrimination is written into Israeli law, ~~so~~ so it would take decades to write it out //



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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and change the mindset of Israelis of all ages. Similarly, many Palestinians would be ~~be~~ unwilling to work and live alongside their oppressors, Israelis, and it would take many, many years to forgive the Israeli government for their ~~sins~~ against Palestinians. While I would really like this solution to be reached, I think it is too idealistic to happen any time soon. ~~It~~ Much negotiation, compromise, persistence and dedication to the cause would be needed from not only the two governments, but from the various political groups and of course the civilians caught in the middle of everything.

## Annotated Exemplars 91281

### Excellence exemplar 2017

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Social Studies</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91281</b>	<b>Total score:</b>	<b>E7</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>			
1	E7	<p>This is an E7 because the candidate has used specific evidence consistently throughout the response, evidence has been considered when considering the recommended way of addressing the conflict.</p> <p>A clear recommendation for the best way of addressing the conflict has been given. This recommendation includes some reasoning as to why the recommendation(s) offered would achieve the desired outcomes for society when stating the solution would allow “Palestinians and Israeli’s to live together as equals and still retain their cultural identity and importance”.</p> <p>This response could be further strengthened to reach E8 by further developing a reasoned argument to support the recommendation of how to address the conflict.</p>			