

Level 3 Social Studies

91596 Demonstrate understanding of ideological responses to an issue

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of ideological responses to an issue.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of ideological responses to an issue.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of ideological responses to an issue.

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 any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2 – x 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.

TOTAL

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose an issue that you have studied this year to complete the task below.

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

You should answer the question by writing an essay OR series of paragraphs.

Plan your response on pages 3. Begin your response on page 4.

Ideological responses are driven by a set of shared beliefs and ideas and may include: imposition of restrictions, indoctrination, campaigns, inclusion and exclusion, and rewards and benefits. Within ideologies there are multiple points of view, values and perspectives.

TASK:

Quote: "Some beliefs influence situations more than others" *Anonymous*

With reference to individuals / groups **ideological responses** to an issue you have studied this year, evaluate to what extent one ideological response to the issue has a greater impact over another ideological response.

PLANNING

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page below the 'PLANNING' header. It is intended for the user to write or draw their plan.

Begin your response here:

People have different belief systems or ideologies. These influence the way they respond to a wide range of issues and the impacts can be vastly different.¹ One major issue occurred in Africa in 2014: an outbreak of the Ebola virus.² The Gueckedou province in Guinea, where the outbreak started, is a major regional trading centre and, by the end of March 2014, Ebola had crossed the border into Liberia. It was confirmed in Sierra Leone in May and spread throughout western Africa through Senegal, Nigeria, Mali and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In June, MSF described the Ebola outbreak as out of control. The first case of the deadly virus diagnosed on US soil was announced on 1 October. Thomas Eric Duncan, 42, who contracted the virus in Liberia before travelling to the US, died on 8 October. Two medical workers in Dallas, Texas, who treated Duncan tested positive for Ebola since his death but have both recovered. The second death on US soil was surgeon Martin Salia, from Sierra Leone. Germany, Norway, France, Italy, Switzerland and the UK have all treated patients who contracted the virus in West Africa. More than a year on from the first confirmed case recorded at least 11,193 people were reported as having died from the disease. The total number of reported cases was more than 27,352.

One ideological response to the issue was a humanitarian one. In its most general form, humanitarianism is the belief in an ethic of kindness, benevolence, and sympathy extended universally and impartially to all human beings. A humanitarian's ideology is a world in which all individuals can freely exercise their rights as set down by The UN Declaration of Human Rights, while at the same time having empathy for others. Humanitarians believe in doing something to help and protect those whose rights have been abused.³ New Zealand Red Cross nurses Donna Collins and Sharon Mackie had a humanitarian response to the Ebola crisis and this influenced them to go to Sierra Leone to join an international Red Cross team responding to the Ebola crisis. Their deployment was prompted by a request to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) by the government of Sierra Leone and the World Health Organisation (WHO). Working alongside Red Cross nurses from all over the world, the pair supported the Kenema government hospital that had been overwhelmed by Ebola patients.⁴ It was not safe for Red Cross medical staff to work in the government hospital itself, but they were able to help train and support the local staff. The Red Cross team set up a two-stage triage tent outside the hospital to manage patients, and at the same time built, equipped and staffed Red Cross' first Ebola hospital in the jungle, 18kms outside Kenema. This ideology influenced the responses to the issue because their humanitarian ideological response was a part of a bigger humanitarian response. Donna and Sharon were working in West Africa as part of the New Zealand Red Cross delegate programme. This programme which has been running since 1960, is at the forefront of humanitarian assistance at home and overseas and are a part of the world's oldest and most trusted humanitarian organisation.⁵ Sharon Mackie, 45, a health coordinator for an NGO in Wellington, says she was keen to use her skills and

¹ Candidate has integrated quote into the introduction.

² Clear evidence of the issue being looked at, followed by specific evidence and social studies concepts.

³ First ideology stated, and explanation given

⁴ Response shown from a humanitarian belief system

⁵ A reason given for why the ideology influences the responses

experience to help stop the disease spreading further and she wants others globally to respond in the same way she is doing. She values helping others out especially those in the Ebola crisis as she sees there is a great need as they do not have much local infrastructure. She believes it is important to be benevolent and kind to the Ebola victims. Her values and point of view are shaped by her humanitarian ideology. As a humanitarian she believes that it is her responsibility to help those less fortunate gain their rights as stated under the UN declaration of human rights.⁶ The impact of this ideological response on the issue of the Ebola crisis was small and didn't have a great influence but the humanitarian response from the collective of organizations involved in the issue had a really big impact.⁷

However, the response from the medical professional ideology had a much greater impact on the Ebola situation.⁸ A medical professional ideology is the belief in respect for human life, patient care and protecting the public. They have a duty to save lives. They believe in the Hippocratic Oath. The Hippocratic Oath is an oath which requires a new doctor to swear, upon a number of healing gods, to uphold specific ethical standards. It broadly states that medical professionals will apply, for the benefit of the sick, all measures which are required and will keep them from harm and injustice.⁹ MSF had a medical professional ideological response to the Ebola crisis. In Africa MSF's response started in March 2014 and includes activities in Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone. MSF currently employs 185 international and around 1,150 locally hired staff in the region. 9,446 patients admitted to MSF Ebola management centres. 5,168 patients confirmed with Ebola. 2,449 patients recovered from Ebola in our centres. More than 1,500 tonnes of supplies have been shipped to the affected countries since March 2014.¹⁰ This ideology influenced the responses to the issue because MSF are an organisation that has significant historical links with Africa and its many crises. MSF (doctors without borders) was officially created on 22nd December 1971. Since 1980, MSF has opened offices in 28 countries and employs more than 30,000 people across the world. Since its founding, MSF has treated over a hundred million patients—with 8.3 million outpatient consultations being carried out in 2012 alone. In addition, their medical professional ideology meant that they needed to respond to the crisis in a medical way and that is what was needed. Their invaluable service on the ground as doctors meant that many people survived the Ebola crisis.¹¹ Dr Jo Weddle a member of MSF and a doctor that travelled to Nigeria to assist with Ebola outbreak has a point of view about the response. He believed that whilst the response was challenging, he knew that the locals needed the help and therefore he gave it. He believes that it is important to give back and live up to the Hippocratic oath. He values helping people and making sure that all patients are kept from harm and injustice. He values his medical skills to help those in Nigeria.

His point of view and values are shaped by his medical professional ideology where he believes in the Hippocratic oath of helping those receive good medical help in order to survive and live a

⁶ A point of view, values and perspective given. The description is detailed and shows insight into why the person thinks the way they do and what influences this opinion.

⁷ Candidate incorporates quote naturally, and directly addresses the question. A short explanation is given.

⁸ Reference to the quote / question.

⁹ Second ideology stated, and explanation given

¹⁰ Response shown from a medical professional belief system

¹¹ A reason given for why the ideology influences the responses

healthy life.¹² The impact of this ideological response has been immense and significantly greater than the humanitarian responses from Donna Collins and Sharon Mackie.¹³ As of February 2015 reported cases of Ebola across Sierra Leone declined to the lowest since August 2014. 21 confirmed cases in the country on 27 April: 6 new cases (3 in Kambia, 3 in Western Area) from 22-29 April. The situation improved faster in remote, rural areas such as Kailahun district, a former Ebola hotspot where MSF began working in late June 2014. The comprehensive response with an early emphasis on health promotion, contact tracing and monitoring, and a small number of organisations working together all contributed to bringing the disease under control in that district, which had seen no new cases since 12 December 2015. Guinea also saw a steep decrease in new cases with only 9 confirmed cases in the country on 4 May 2015. Liberia saw the sharpest decline in Ebola cases, with zero cases since 20 March 2015. On 17 January 2016 for the first time since it opened, there were no Ebola patients in MSF's ELWA 3 Ebola management centre in Monrovia.

As discussed, the medical professional ideological response from MSF was a belief system that had a greater impact than the humanitarian response from the two nurses largely because it saved more lives and essentially eradicated the virus from many areas whereas the nurses had a more localised small effect.¹⁴

¹² A point of view, values and perspective given. The description is detailed and shows insight into why the person thinks the way they do and what influences this opinion.

¹³ Reference to the quote / question.

¹⁴ Concise conclusion, revisiting argument made throughout in relation to the question and quote.

Assessment Schedule

Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of ideological responses to an issue (91596)

Evidence

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Gives a partial, limited, or imbalanced description to demonstrate understanding of TWO ideological responses to an issue, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of the issue diverse points of view on the issue, including the values and perspectives that have shaped the viewpoint of different individuals / groups the ideological responses by different individuals / groups to the issue the impact each ideological response has had on the issue. <p>Includes some specific and relevant evidence, and uses social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of TWO ideological responses to an issue, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of the issue diverse points of view on the issue, including the values and perspectives that have shaped the viewpoint of different individuals / groups the ideological responses by different individuals / groups to the issue the impact each response has had on the issue. <p>Includes specific and relevant evidence, and uses social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Gives a partial or limited explanation of how and / or why the ideologies have influenced the responses to the issue.</p> <p>Includes specific and relevant evidence, uses social studies concepts AND relates to the quote.</p>	<p>Explains how and / or why the ideologies have influenced the responses to the issue.</p> <p>Includes specific and relevant evidence, and uses social studies concepts AND relates to the quote.</p>	<p>Gives a partial or limited evaluation of the extent to which ideological responses have influenced the issue.</p> <p>Consistently includes specific and relevant evidence, and uses social studies concepts AND relates to the quote.</p>	<p>Comprehensively evaluates the extent to which ideological responses have influenced the issue.</p> <p>Consistently includes specific and relevant evidence, and uses social studies concepts AND relates to the quote.</p>

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

N1 = Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task (may be a sentence or two).

N2 = Attempts to describe understanding of ideological responses to an issue.

Cut Scores

	Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Score range	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8