Assessment Schedule – 2016

Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of how ideologies shape society (91598)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Candidate demonstrates understanding of how ideologies shape society.	Candidate demonstrates **in-depth** understanding of how ideologies shape society.	Candidate demonstrates **comprehensive** understanding, of how ideologies shape society.
Using **social studies concepts** and by giving **specific evidence**, the candidate:	Using **social studies concepts** and by giving **specific evidence**, the candidate:	Using **social studies concepts** and by giving **specific evidence**, the candidate:
• Describes ideology(ies) within a specific society • Describes change(s) which has occurred as a result of this ideology(ies) and through social process(es) • Describes at least TWO differing points of view, values and perspectives of individuals or groups in relation to the change.	• Describes ideologies within a specific society • Describes change(s) which have occurred as a result of these ideologies and through social processes • Describes at least TWO differing points of view, values and perspectives • Explains the reasons for how and/or why the ideologies have led to these changes in society.	• Describes ideologies within a specific society • Describes change(s) which have occurred as a result of these ideologies and through social processes • Describes at least TWO differing points of view, values and perspectives • Explains the reasons for how and/or why the ideologies have been able to influence these changes in society. • Evaluates the extent to which ideologies have shaped society.

Examples of evidence

Context: How religious extremism and global security ideologies have shaped society in Iraq, Syria and the global community

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Describing the ideologies within a specific society could include: The actions of ISIS since 2014 have brought this terrorist group to the attention of the world and huge changes not only locally in Iraq and Syria, but further afield as thousands fled ISIS-controlled areas and become refugees intent on settling in Europe. ISIS has also influenced change globally as the international community have recognised its potential to become a global threat. The ideological framework behind ISIS is based on **religious extremism**. It emphasises two moral duties of its followers. The first is to move to live within the caliphate, known as hijra, and the second is to take part in the violent struggle to ensure its success, known as jihad. Religious extremism involves a person or group who advocates or resorts to measures beyond the norm, often in politics or religion. Some people argue that religious extremism manifests itself in actions and characteristics such as idealisation of a past era and a belief that the world is in need of change, the belief in the certainty of a vision, unwillingness to compromise, denunciation of people with varying lifestyles, an intense focus on	**Explaining reasons for how and / or why these ideologies have led to changes in society could include:** One of the reasons that the Islamic extremists of ISIS have been able to establish a caliphate and continue to expand their territories, is because of the increased access to resources and population that they are able to control. This increase in wealth allows ISIS to continue funding its 'jihad'. Its main source of funds comes from the spoils of war. Every time it conquers a town, it robs the banks and jewellery stores and sells historical relics. ISIS levies taxes in the areas that it controls and executes those who refuse to pay. It has set up checkpoints to impose levies on passing vehicles. After taking over gas and oil fields and power plants in Syria and Iraq, it began to sell gas, oil, and electricity to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and other countries. The Iraqi intelligence agency estimates that the Islamic State has assets in the vicinity of 2 billion USD, including 430 million USD in cash and huge amounts in gold bars. In terms of equipment, the "Islamic State" has taken over more than 10 government arsenals, obtaining a large amount of military equipment.	**Evaluating the extent to which the ideologies have shaped society by discussing their positive and negative consequences and making a judgement based on this could include:** ISIS with its extremist Islamic ideology has impacted significantly on society, both in areas under its control and internationally. While there are few positive impacts for the people living under ISIS today, this was not the case in the early stages of its takeover. For some Mosul (Northern Iraq) residents, the takeover of their hometown by ISIS militants was at first a blessing. Under ISIS rule, traffic across Mosul eased as blast walls were removed, security improved, and for a while, services such as electricity, water and street-cleaning were better than they had been when the Iraqi government was in control. For Abdulkarim, a 31-year-old government employee, he was happy to pay a small amount of his 835 000 dinar (£490) salary that came from Baghdad to ISIS as tax, and even donated an extra 7,000 dinars to the caliphate voluntarily. The militants treated their new subjects with respect and greeted them when they passed each other in the street. Another group in

life after death and defending religious beliefs with whatever action is deemed necessary, including the use of violence. Characteristics might include veneration of religious leaders, acceptance of the ends as justification of the means, dehumanising non-believers and other religions, strong preference for keeping women in traditional subordinate roles. ISIS aims to create an Islamic state across Iraq, Syria, and other nations. It rejects nationalism, democracy, and secularism and states the creation of a caliphate as a religious obligation. ISIS implements Sharia law, rooted in eighth-century Islam to establish a society that mirrors the region's ancient past. ISIS is known for killing dozens of people at a time and carrying out public executions, crucifixions, and other brutal acts. The group uses modern tools like social media to promote reactionary politics and religious fundamentalism.

Another ideology that has shaped society in Iraq and Syria is that of **global security**. This ideology believes in the promotion the peaceful interaction of all nations for societal well being and quality of life. It also supports the actions taken by nations to guarantee safety, and continuity that challenges mutual security. The US-led coalition has been moved by this ideological belief into taking action against ISIS. They have initiated and continue air strikes on targets designed to stop ISIS from furthering its cause and expanding its territories. The argument in support of these airstrikes is that such action will disrupt the ability of ISIS to organise attacks in Europe, while containing the extremist group by denying it territory and access to finance, primarily through oil exports.

Describing changes influenced by ideologies and social processes (NB only one ideology has been discussed in the exemplar answer below for this and following sections/requirement – for grades A4 and above the candidate would need to discuss a further ideology also) could include:

Influenced by religious extremism and through the social processes of **conflict, radicalisation and terrorism**, ISIS has brought about huge societal change. One way in which it has created societal change is through fast militant expansion and the seizing of significant territory in Iraq and Syria. ISIS threatened the Iraqi government and changed the nature of the Syrian conflict. ISIS's initial mission was to drive American troops out of the war with Iraq in 2004 and then progressively change the government in Iraq and turn the nation into an Islamic state. In 2013, ISIS decided to become involved in the Syrian civil war in order to turn this event into an Islamic Jihad with the aim of ousting the Assad regime and establishing an Islamic fundamentalist regime in Syria. From early 2013 to August 2014, more than half of the terrorist attacks against civilians in the Syrian territories were conducted by the Islamic State. On June 15, 2014, ISIS captured the city of Tal Afar in Nineveh province and brutally executed 1700 Iraqi government soldiers. On July 28, 2014, at the conclusion of Ramadan, the "Islamic State" released a half hour-long video on the Internet

ISIS has also taken action to boost the number of militants fighting on its side. The backbone of ISIS is made up of the al-Qaeda Branch of Iraq and the Chechnya Islamic militants. It has also taken in about 3 000 jihadists, from dozens of countries around the world, including second- and third-generation Muslims with American or European citizenship, dozens of Caucasians from Europe and the United States who converted to Islam, and dozens of terrorists. Many of these foreign fighters have been radicalised through social media. Since July 2013, the Islamic State has hijacked several prisons, demanding that prisoners become jihadists or be killed, save for those who can provide a special excuse under Islamic law. In addition, the "Islamic State" accepted several thousand military and government officials from the former regime of Saddam Hussein and the rebel Syrian military personnel.

In order to bend the native population of Raqqa to its will, propaganda and indoctrination are everywhere. Images of medieval beheadings and hand chopping, characteristic of ISIS's law enforcement and which evoke such outrage abroad, are so commonplace in Raqqa that locals have been desensitised. Worse, ISIS has infused its ideology into school curricula, and recruited youngsters into its feared police apparatus, sending many as suicide bombers and appointing teenagers to run security within the city. "In school, the books don't have math problems that ask you what two plus two is; the math problem is always two guns plus two guns equals what," Ramadan says. "They will bring a bomb to class to show it to the children and tell them they have nothing to fear from it because they are men, and the creative writing exercise is about a boy whose father carries out a suicide bombing. "What happened in France was terrible," he adds. "But we have these tragedies here every day, perhaps not on the same scale on a single day, but imagine living under ISIS and in the long term it's much worse. And yet you have politicians in the West saying it will take 10 years to destroy ISIS. Can you imagine living like this for another 10 years?"

society who have been positively impacted by ISIS are those people around the world with a similar ideology. ISIS has provided them with a cause and the opportunity to join in the fight for Islam and against its enemies. As many of these fighters have since gone on to be killed or 'martyred for their faith', it is dependent on perspective whether this is seen as a positive or negative impact.

The negative impacts of ISIS' ideology on society are many. In Syria and Iraq, citizens living in areas under its control have had their lives restricted dramatically by the group's extreme Islamic beliefs. In July, Baghdad stopped providing salaries to government employees living in areas under ISIS control. The lack of cash means people cannot afford to buy anything but the most basic goods. Many shops have shut, and the price of fuel and gas has increased by four or five times. Due to the increased airstrikes by the US-led coalition trying to stop ISIS and Russia – supporters of Syrian leader Assad – many have lost loved ones and their homes. Tired of hardship and living in constant fear of the militants and bombardment, hundreds are defying a ban on leaving, often paying large sums to smugglers to get them out. Those who are caught fleeing are punished severely. For those who get out of Syria, the future is still full of risks and uncertainty.

Another negative impact that ISIS has had on society is the increase in terrorist attacks and suicide bombings. One of the most publicised of these recently was the November 2015 attack on Paris that killed 130 people. ISIS attacks have also had a negative impact on Muslim communities around the world as tolerance towards them and their religion decreases.

The positive impacts of the US-led coalition fighting against ISIS to ensure global security are that thousands of ISIS militants have been killed as a result of airstrikes, diminishing its military strength and morale. Another positive impact is that the citizens of these countries see that their governments are taking action to try to put an end to ISIS. It also creates a sense of community as these countries work together for the betterment of society.

The negative impact of the global security ideology is the cost that it places on the citizens of the countries involved, both economically and in loss of lives. As a result of their participation in the fight against ISIS, countries such as the US, France, Britain and Australia have been the targets of terrorist attacks. Coalition airstrikes may be able to "degrade" the enemy but the war against ISIS could potentially be a long and costly war as £100 000 missiles are aimed at ISIS vehicles. RAF planes and drones have carried out some 1 600 sorties, but in three quarters of them they have not dropped bombs because of the difficulty in identifying targets. Some commentators and politicians believe that airstrikes on their own will achieve very little in the fight against ISIS.

In comparing the positive and negative impacts of these ideologies, it is clear that the actions and extremist Islamic ideology of ISIS has affected society to a far greater extent than that of those promoting global security through the US-led coalition.

showing it destroying Shiite mosques on the outskirts of Mosul and Baghdad, as well as executing Shiite Muslims. Beginning on August 5, the Islamic State began its ethnic cleansing of the Yazidis who lived in the Sinjar region of Iraq. It killed all men who refused to convert to Islam and took Yazidi women as sex slaves. On August 19 and September 2, respectively, American journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff were beheaded on video by ISIS. It threatened that if the United States did not cease its airstrikes, it would execute more Americans. In 2014, the Islamic State expanded its militant forces from over 10 000 to more than 90 000 in three months, controlling an area of up to 260 000 square kilometres and selecting Raqqa as its temporary capital.

For civilians living in ISIS-controlled areas, life is strictly controlled. In Mosul, northern Iraq, "living standards have deteriorated, as there is no money in the bazaar and no employment in the city," "people are terrified of the bombardment by the coalition and beheading and stoning still goes on the city." Residents and activists with contacts inside the two cities paint a picture of a dictatorship that has failed at providing basic services and justice to citizens. Much has changed after two years of brutal rule by ISIS, says Ramadan, a Raqqa native, who describes the city now as a "giant prison". It is difficult to contact individuals living in Raqqa, as ISIS has banned Internet at home and closed down most cyber cafes. Women rarely venture out for fear of being reprimanded by ISIS police, known as the Hisbah, and the female unit, the al-Khansaa Brigade, even for the slightest transgression, such as carrying a brightly coloured handbag. In Raqqa, the ISIS surveillance state is in full swing. Cameras on major roads and near ISIS headquarters keep a close eye on the civilians in the city, and patrols of the local police are unrelenting. The men also have a dress code – loose clothes, no beard shaving, and are prone to being stopped and searched at random, with police inspecting mobile phones for any signs of dissidence or immorality. Last month, ISIS began stopping people from leaving except in exceptional medical circumstances, reinforcing their checkpoints around the city's entrances. It has kept rotating fighters periodically, to give residents a sense that the group remains powerful despite recent setbacks on the battlefield. Electricity is available sporadically, based chiefly on the whim of the militants. Maajid, who has 11 children, said the situation was almost unbearable. Mobile phones are banned, people are not allowed to smoke cigarettes, and those caught listening to music are punished. The militants punish people who use the Internet and mobile phones, fearing that they may provide intelligence to their enemy. About a month ago, a man was found with a mobile phone in his possession and punished with 45 lashes. As he was being whipped, he cried out, swearing at the ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, and for that he was executed, according to locals in the city.

Differing viewpoints, values and perspectives could include:

Raqqa native Ramadan believes that living in Raqqa under ISIS is horrific and that ISIS have infiltrated every aspect of citizen's lives. Ramadan has this viewpoint because he values the individual's rights – to freedom of movement, speech, and belief. He believes that ISIS is forcing their extreme beliefs on the civilian population through the school curriculum for children, and by using threats, fear and violence on adults. This viewpoint is shaped by a Human Rights perspective where every human being has unalienable rights as laid down by the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi has the viewpoint that all Muslims should be joining the war that ISIS are spearheading, saying, "There is no excuse for any Muslim not to migrate to the Islamic State ... joining [its fight] is a duty on every Muslim. We are calling on you either to join or carry weapons [to fight] wherever you are … Islam was never a religion of peace. Islam is the religion of fighting … and the war we are fighting is the war of Muslims against infidels." He has this viewpoint because he values his (and ISIS') interpretation of the Koran and Sharia law and the creation of a caliphate that will be a centre for 'true followers' of Islam. His viewpoint is shaped by an extremist Islamic perspective.		

References:

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N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Candidate attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task. This may be a sentence or two.	Candidate makes an attempt to describe several aspects of how an ideology has shaped society.	Candidate gives limited or partial description of an ideology(ies) and the change(s) that this, alongside an identified social process(es), has brought about within a specific society. Candidate provides at least TWO differing points of view but one of these may be missing clear links to the associated values and perspectives.	Candidate describes TWO ideologies and the changes that these, alongside social processes, have brought about within a specific society. Candidate provides at least TWO differing points of view but one of these may be missing clear links to the associated values and perspectives.	Candidate gives a limited or partial explanation of the reasons for how and / or why the ideologies have led to these changes within a specific society. Candidate provides at least TWO fully developed points of view (with values and perspectives) within their response.	Candidate explains in detail the reasons for how and / or why ideologies have led to these changes within a specific society. Candidates must have at least TWO fully developed points of view (with values and perspectives) within their response.	Candidate gives partial or limited evaluation of the extent to which ideologies have shaped a specific society by discussing the positive and / or negative consequences each ideology has had on this society and making a judgement about which ideology has shaped society the most. Candidates must have at least TWO fully developed points of view (with values and perspectives) within their response.	Candidate evaluates the extent to which ideologies have shaped a specific society by comprehensively discussing the positive and / or negative consequences each ideology has had on this society and making a reasoned judgement about which ideology has shaped society the most. Candidates must have at least TWO fully developed points of view (with values and perspectives) within their response.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

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