Assessment Schedule – 2024

Social Studies: Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed (91281)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence					
The candidate identifies a cultural conflict they have studied.							
Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed involves using social studies concepts and giving specific evidence to describe:	Describe, in depth, how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed involves describing possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict(s).	Describe comprehensively how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed involves recommending a way of addressing the conflict(s) to achieve the desired outcomes for					
 the focus of cultural conflict(s) the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved in the conflict and their points of view, values, and perspectives 		society.					
 the way(s) of addressing the conflict(s). 							

Evidence

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
 Gives a description of: the focus of the cultural conflict the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved in the conflict and their points of view, values, and perspectives how intervention using financial measures has been used to address the cultural conflict. 	Describes, in depth: • the focus of the cultural conflict • the individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved in the conflict and their points of view, values, and perspectives • how intervention using financial measures has been used to address the cultural conflict.	Describes TWO possible outcomes arising from intervention using financial measures that have attempted to address the conflict.	Describes, in depth, TWO possible outcomes arising from intervention using financial measures that have attempted to address the conflict.	Describes the type of intervention: • financial measures <i>OR</i> • activism <i>OR</i> • mediation that best addresses the cultural conflict and why this intervention is likely to achieve the desired outcomes for society (may involve a comparison of the interventions).	Describes, comprehensively, the type of intervention: • financial measures <i>OR</i> • activism <i>OR</i> • mediation that best addresses the cultural conflict and why this intervention is likely to achieve the desired outcomes for society (may involve a comparison of the interventions).
Uses specific evidence.	Uses specific evidence.	Uses specific evidence.	Uses specific evidence.	Uses sound reasoning and specific evidence.	Uses sound reasoning specific evidence.
See Appendix for sa	mple evidence.				
N2 = Attempts to desc	cribe several aspects of t	he task; minimal, insuffic	cient evidence is used to	support the main ideas.	
•	ant response for an aspe	ect(s) of the task (may be	e a sentence or two).		
NØ = No response; no	o relevant evidence.				

Cut Scores

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

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)

Task: With reference to a cultural conflict studied, the candidate describes:

The focus of a cultural conflict, e.g.:

The Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved in the conflict and their points of view, values, and perspectives, e.g.:

Points of view and values are described using relevant perspectives, e.g.:

- Humanitarian
- Democratic
- Nationalist.

How intervention using financial measures has attempted to address the cultural conflict and TWO possible outcomes arising from this, e.g.:

The imposition of sanctions on Russia by the United Nations and the European Union, as well as many western countries (including New Zealand), have attempted to address the conflict in Ukraine. For example, the United Kingdom has banned the import of diamonds and gold from Russia. Some international companies have even stopped trading in Russia altogether.

Other nations and organisations have attempted to address the conflict in Ukraine by targeting Russian business leaders who have connections with the Russian Government, freezing their funds, and refusing to grant them visas.

The aim of these financial measures is to cripple the Russian economy and to weaken their ability to fight the war in Ukraine.

Possible outcomes

- (1) The Russian economy suffers due to the sanctions imposed, although many experts believe that the sanctions have been less effective than first hoped. The Russian economy contracted by 2.1 per cent in 2022, even though many were predicting 5 to 6 per cent. While sanctions have had an impact, they have not created a situation close to forcing Russia to abandon the war in Ukraine because of financial measures.
- (2) The economies of other countries around the world are impacted and many face rising costs. Russia is a major exporter of fertiliser and fuel, and not being able to buy these products from Russia places great pressure on the supply chain from other sources. This drives prices up all around the world and has a flow-on effect, increasing the prices of many products. For example, an increase in the price of fertiliser means more cost to farmers and growers, leading to an increase in food prices.

The type of intervention (financial measures OR activism OR mediation) that best addresses the cultural conflict, e.g.:

The best way to address the conflict in Ukraine is to intervene using financial measures.

Why the selected type of intervention is likely to achieve the desired outcomes for society, using specific evidence, e.g.:

The continuation and strengthening of intervention using financial measures, such as sanctions, is likely to achieve the desired outcomes for society. Even though sanctions have not been as effective as first hoped, they could prove to be so in the future. Sanctions could be placed on companies and countries that continue to do business with Russia, and financial measures could be extended to give further assistance to Ukraine to strengthen their war efforts and resources.

One reason for the recommendation of using financial measures to intervene in this conflict is that activism is unlikely to work due to the strict controls over people in Russia. Vladimir Putin, the Russian President, is clearly not swayed by international public opinion, and, for activism to be effective, mass uprisings from within Russia would have to occur. This is unlikely due to the violent response to protestors and dissidents by Russian authorities and because the media is state-controlled and blames the invasion of Ukraine on the Western world.

Another reason for the recommendation of using financial measures to intervene in this conflict is that they are more likely to be impactful than mediation. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has devised a 10-point plan for peace. His demands include the complete withdrawal of Russian forces, releasing of prisoners, nuclear and food security assurances, and a tribunal established to punish Russian war crimes, amongst other key points. It is highly unlikely that Putin will agree to any of these conditions. Putin sees Ukraine as an opportunity to reunite what he believes is Russian territory and will not want to make an agreement that would be seen as a loss for Russia. Mediation is not the best way to address this conflict as there is little room for compromise with two diametrically opposed views.

Strengthening intervention using financial measures is most likely to be effective in addressing this conflict because long term, Russia's ability to fund a war would be impacted by sanctions, and providing financial assistance to Ukraine would assist with their efforts to drive back Russian forces.