



GCSE (9-1)  
History-

Paper 2 - Middle East  
(1HI0/28/29) exemplar  
pack

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## Introduction

This exemplar booklet has been created using student responses from the exam paper in GCSE History paper 2 – Period study with British depth options. The specific paper covered here is (1HI0/28/29), Middle East. The answers and examiner commentaries in this guide can be used to show the application of the mark schemes in the GCSE History assessment.

The exam duration is 1 hour and 45 minutes. The paper is marked out of 64 marks and is worth 40% of the qualification. \*The examination paper for 2018 was divided into section A (Q1-3) – Period study and section B (Q4-5) – British depth study. This exemplar book will only focus on section A - Period study which is worth 20% of the final total.

The exam paper covers AO1 and AO2. We also use a mixture of question types, demand levels and response structures throughout our exam papers. The structure of the 2018 question paper was as follows:

	Total marks	Assessment objective	Question description	Example question stem
1	8	AO1 AO2	Explanation of consequences	Explain two consequences of...
2	8	AO1 AO2	Writing an analytical narrative	Write a narrative account analysing... You may use the following in your answer. <i>+ two stimulus points</i>
3	16	AO1 AO2	Explanation of importance	Explain two of the following: The importance of...
4/5 (a)	4	AO1	Description of key features	Describe two features of...
4/5 (b)	12	AO1 AO2	Explanation of causation	Explain why... You may use the following in your answer. <i>+ two stimulus points</i>
4/5 (c)	16 + 4 SPaG	AO1 AO2	Judgement relating to one of the following: causation, consequence, change, continuity, significance, similarity and difference	['Statement.'] How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer. <i>+ two stimulus points</i>

These examples are designed to help students engage with what they're being asked to do, but also understand the length and type of answer expected.

The questions provided are 1, 2 and 3 from section A - Period study. The questions are all new question types for the Period study section.

In general, candidates who perform well on this paper are able to demonstrate accurate, relevant knowledge of the topics being examined. When assessing AO1, examiners look for accurate and relevant information that has been precisely selected to show good contextual knowledge. This is characterised by detailed yet succinct responses to the questions set. Content is carefully selected to ensure it provided an insight into the focus of the question, particularly in the narrative account.

**\* (Please note from summer 2019 onwards, Paper 2 will be split into two separate question-and-answer booklets: the Period study (booklet P), and the British depth study (booklet B). Students will only be provided with questions for the topics they have studied. You can find out more [here](#).**

## Section A – Period Study

### Question1

#### Question

- 1 Explain **two** consequences of the territorial changes following the 1948–49 Arab-Israeli war.

#### Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a consequence. [AO2]</li><li>• Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li></ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Features of the period are analysed to explain a consequence. [AO2]</li><li>• Specific information about the topic is added to support the explanation, showing good knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li></ul>

#### Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

#### Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- The number of Palestinian refugees increased, particularly in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- Israel rearmed, with the establishment of the IDF, in response to potential Palestinian attempts to regain occupied territory.
- The Arab League supported the Palestinian refugees' "right to return" to their homes.
- The territorial changes increased the size of Israel, providing greater security for Israel.

#### Comments on Question Type

Question 1 focuses on the second order concept of consequence. It requires candidates to explain two valid consequences of an event or development. There are 4 marks available for each consequence; the AO2 strand of the mark scheme rewards the analysis and explanation of consequence while the AO1 strand rewards specific supporting information showing good knowledge and understanding (AO1). There are 4 marks for each consequence so they should be given equal attention by the candidate.

## Candidate answers to question 1

### Response 1

1 Explain two consequences of the territorial changes following the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war.

Consequence 1:

One consequence of the territorial changes following the 1948-49 war was that much of Palestinian land had to be given to Israel as they had lost and Israeli militants set up bases in those areas and later homes and towns. As ~~the~~ the Arabs and Palestine had lost the war to Israel they also took much of the fertile land that once belonged to Palestine, and made it their own. They also ~~set up bases~~ set up homes and ~~bases~~ schools and such for themselves whilst the Palestinians once living there were kicked out and put into <sup>Refugee</sup> refugee camps.

Consequence 2:

Another consequence of the territorial changes following the 1948-49 war was that much of Israel's Army and militants were now in Palestine's lands, civilians lands and this caused a lot of disruption for Palestinians as they would get along well. Much of Palestine's lands now belonged in the hands of Israel, their army and civilians.

### Examiner Comments

This response was awarded Level 2, 4 marks.

For the first answer, the candidate has identified a valid consequence, that Palestinian land was acquired by Israel, and this is therefore level 2 for analysis (AO2). The explanation of it being fertile land, that the Israelis set up homes and schools and the Palestinians became refugees, shows good supporting knowledge (Level 2 for AO1). This first answer gains the full 4 marks. However the second consequence is repetition of the same point, meaning there is no rewardable material. Therefore overall the candidate has received 4 marks out of a possible 8.

## Response 2

- 1 Explain **two** consequences of the territorial changes following the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war.

Consequence 1:

Israel was now 50% bigger and most of ~~it~~ the additional land was fertile land which helped provide food for the Israelis and ~~the~~ land for settlements for new refugees. Israel had gained land in the Negev Desert from the Egyptians as well as the Golan Heights from the Lebanese so their security was increased ~~and~~ they controlled more land and they had proved that the IDF had the ability to defeat ~~Israeli~~ Arab armies which resulted in a great sense of pride for Israel.

Consequence 2:

~~Israel now had control of Gaza and~~ Palestinians had lost land to Israel; ~~the West Bank~~ <sup>the East Jerusalem</sup> was taken by Jordan and Gaza taken by Egypt. Consequently, many Palestinians resulted in refugee camps in neighbouring countries or placed under military control by Israel who had expanded their territories after the war. 700,000 Palestinians had become refugees and many went on Fedayeen attacks to try and gain

their land back which resulted in reprisal attacks by Israel.

### **Examiner Comments**

**This response was awarded Level 2, 8 marks.**

The candidate has provided two distinct consequences, both of which are explained. The first answer explains that new, fertile land was acquired by Israel and the second answer identifies the Palestinian refugee camps as a consequence of the territorial changes. In both cases, it is clearly shown that these developments were consequences of the territorial changes after the war and therefore both answers reach level 2 for AO2. The explanations were both supported with specific detail which resulted in them being awarded Level 2 for knowledge and understanding (AO1). Overall both consequences were awarded the top of Level 2 and therefore the final mark was 8.

## Question 2

### Question

2 Write a narrative account analysing Egypt's relations with Israel in the years 1973–77.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Yom Kippur War (1973)
- President Sadat

You **must** also use information of your own.

### Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised narrative is provided; the account shows limited analysis and organisation of the events included. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the events is shown. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A narrative is given, showing some organisation of material into a sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events shows some analysis of the linkage between them, but some passages of the narrative may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the events. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 4 marks for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A narrative is given which organises material into a clear sequence of events leading to an outcome. The account of events analyses the linkage between them and is coherent and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the key features or characteristics of the events. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>No access to Level 3 for answers which do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>

#### Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying no qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge and understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

#### Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

Relevant points may include:

- Egypt, with ally Syria, launched a surprise attack on Israel on Yom Kippur 1973, capturing territory in the Sinai and the Golan Heights.
- Israel received substantial American aid to launch a counterattack five days later and crossed the Suez Canal, pushing the Egyptian forces back.
- The threat by the Arab states to cut off the USA's oil supply forced the USA to push Israel to accept a ceasefire with Egypt 18 days after the Yom Kippur War began.
- Following two years of 'shuttle diplomacy' by US Secretary of State, Kissinger, Israeli forces withdrew from Sinai, enabling Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal.
- In 1977, Sadat's offer to visit Israel in an attempt to gain peace was accepted, resulting in his symbolic address to the Israeli Parliament.
- Begin, leader of Israel, visited Egypt later in 1977 setting up the opportunity for future talks between Egypt and Israel.

## Comments on Question Type

Question 2 focuses on analytical narrative, in which candidates are expected to write an account that not only describes what happened (AO1), but to also find connections and make sense of events with an analysis of the links between events as they unfolded (AO2). It is vital they understand the narrative concept, with the sense of a beginning, development and end, rather than produce three paragraphs which do not directly link.

## Candidate answers to question 2

### Response 1

2 Write a narrative account analysing Egypt's relations with Israel in the years 1973-77.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Yom Kippur War (1973)
- President Sadat

You **must** also use information of your own.

The relations between Egypt and Israel in the years 1973 - 77 were not very good. This was mainly due to the Yom Kippur War in 1973. By Egypt starting this war, showed great disrespect towards Israel as it was during a Jewish festival. Due to ~~it~~ Egypt starting the war during this festival, it meant that the Israeli's were not prepared, as most ~~sold~~ soldiers were on a holiday for the festival. ~~This then resulted in the Arabs being able to have~~ Once the Israeli's had re-grouped and prepared themselves, ~~th~~ they easily managed to fight back. This resulted in a victory for the Israelis, although the Arabs also saw it as their own victory because for the first time they were able to ~~be~~ attack Israel off - guard and take prisoners.

## Examiner Comments

This response was awarded Level 2, 4 marks.

The candidate has only discussed the Yom Kippur War, which means the answer has not gone beyond the stimulus points and doesn't have the beginning, middle and end of a narrative covering the whole period. There are clear links between some of the details, eg "this results", making the AO2 Level 2. However, the lack of detail beyond this one part of the narrative means that the answer does not demonstrate a 'good' understanding of the key features of this topic, which makes the AO1 also a level 2. Since the performance in both AOs is limited by the focus on the Yom Kippur War, rather than Egypt's relations with Israel in the years 1973-77, the final mark is mid-Level 2.

## Response 2

Due to the continued dispute over the Suez Canal and the War of Attrition between Israel and Egypt following the Suez Crisis<sup>(1956)</sup>, relations between the nations in 1973 ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> poor.

Sadat attempted to put an end to this conflict, however his offer of peace in return for Sinai in 1973 was rejected by Golda Meir (Israeli Prime Minister). As a direct consequence, ~~Israel~~ Egypt, with Syria as an ally, launched an attack on Israel in an attempt to regain control of the Suez Canal. This was known as the Yom Kippur War and led to rapidly deteriorating relations between the two nations as Egypt had ~~been~~ <sup>was</sup> left without supplies in Sinai, ~~or~~ suffered 30 000 casualties and lost SAU-3 missile sites and Israel resented the fact that the attack had occurred on the religious holiday of Yom Kippur, surprising the IDF forces <sup>and leading Golda Meir to resign.</sup>

However, the OPEC oil weapon on the USA <sup>in an attempt to put an end to</sup> ~~as a result of~~ the war could be

seen as the catalyst for improved Israeli-Egyptian relations. This oil embargo forced the USA to intervene in the conflict between Egypt and Israel as they put financial pressure on Israel to negotiate and this caused relations to improve.

This directly led to ~~Kissinger~~ US secretary of state Kissinger's 'shuttle diplomacy' in which he acted as an intermediary for peace negotiations between the two nations. Although this did not immediately lead to a permanent peace treaty, both states agreed to withdraw from the Suez Canal and to the establishment of a demilitarised zone between them, diffusing the conflict. The reopening of the Suez Canal <sup>in 1975,</sup> was aided by 1700 Israeli troops, further improving relations between the two nations.

More concrete peace talks between the nations came as a result of the 'exchange visits' in 1977 in which Sadat visited the Knesset <sup>(parliament)</sup> in Israel, stating that he would 'go to the ends of the earth to find peace' and Begin (Israeli prime minister) visited Egypt in return. This beginning of peace negotiations between the nations demonstrated how far relations between them <sup>had improved</sup>.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

### Examiner Comments

This response was awarded Level 3, 8 marks.

The candidate has provided a clear sequence which leads to an outcome, starting with tension arising from the Suez Crisis, the use of the 'OPEC oil weapon' and the shuttle diplomacy. It uses links between the events with phrases such as "rapidly deteriorating", demonstrating analysis and making the AO2 a secure Level 3. This is supported with accurate and relevant knowledge, such as reference to the SAM-3 missiles, the re-opening of the Suez Canal and the exchange of visits between Sadat and Begin, making the AO1 also a secure Level 3. Secure Level 3 performance in both strands of the mark scheme means that a 'best fit' mark is top of the Level.

## Question 3

### Question

3 Explain **two** of the following:

- The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world. (8)
- The importance of the occupied territories for Arab–Israeli relations after the Six Day War (1967). (8)
- The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East. (8)

**(Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised answer is given, showing limited development and organisation of material. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing an attempt to analyse importance. It shows some reasoning, but some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is added, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> </ul>
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing analysis of importance. It shows a line of reasoning that is coherent and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> </ul>

#### Marking instructions

Markers must apply the descriptors above in line with the general marking guidance.

Performance in AO1 and AO2 is interdependent. An answer displaying **no** qualities of AO2 cannot be awarded more than the top of Level 1, no matter how strong performance is in AO1a; markers should note that the expectation for AO1 is that candidates demonstrate both knowledge *and* understanding.

The middle mark in Levels 2 and 3 may be achieved by stronger performance in either AO1 or AO2.

#### Indicative content guidance

Answers must be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the mark scheme. While specific references are made in the indicative content below, this does not imply that these must be included; other relevant material must also be credited.

#### The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world

Relevant points may include:

- The willingness of Nasser to reject US influence in exchange for funding of the Aswan Dam led him to nationalise the Suez Canal in 1956 to pay for the dam. This increased his status in the Arab world.
- Nasser was given credit for the withdrawal by the British and French from the Suez Canal, increasing his prestige in the Arab world and bringing in a degree of Arab unity.
- Nasser, along with Syria, was instrumental in establishing the United Arab Republic in 1958 as the foundation of a pan-Arab state.
- Nasser, as the main Arab leader at the first Arab summit, the Cairo Conference (1964), came up with the Headwater Diversion Plan to divert water from Israel.

#### The importance of the occupied territories for Arab–Israeli relations after the Six Day War (1967).

Relevant points may include:

- Future peace talks over Israel and Palestine would be difficult as they would centre on Arab demands for a return to pre-1967 borders and the declaration of 'no peace with Israel' in August 1967.
- Restriction of travel, commerce, agriculture and leisure for Palestinians in Israeli settlements caused greater resentment towards the Israelis and international criticism of Israel.
- The loss of land led to an increase in the popularity of the PLO, especially among young Palestinians

who were keen to gain the land back, worsening Arab- Israeli relations.

- Israel now had a more secure border by creating a buffer zone to what it considered hostile Arab states. Israel was now in a strong position in relation to their Arab neighbours.

**The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East**

Relevant points may include:

- The USSR no longer supplied the PLO with arms or financial backing, which weakened the position of Arafat, leading him to look for a negotiated solution.
- The collapse of the USSR meant Russian Jews could travel freely to Israel, leading to a new wave of Jewish immigrants, which placed more pressure on Israel to find a solution.
- The USA could demand more co-operation from Israel in the negotiations with Arab nations in exchange for economic aid, as Israel was no longer needed to counter Soviet supported governments in the region.
- The USA now received greater co-operation from other Arab states to support negotiations for peace as the USA was no longer seen as fully supporting Israel.

**Comments on Question Type**

For Question 3 candidates were required to analyse the importance of an event/ person/development. The question focuses on what difference the event/person/development made in relation to situations and unfolding developments. For example, in the third choice on this question, candidates are not being asked to comment generally on the importance of Nasser, but to consider his importance *for leadership of the Arab world*. It is vital that candidates recognise this focus in the AO2 strand of the mark scheme and support their analysis with specific details and understanding for the AO1 strand.

## Candidate answers to question 3

### Response 1

Indicate your **SECOND** choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

- The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world.
- The importance of the occupied territories for Arab-Israeli relations after the Six Day War (1967).
- The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East. - 1977  
oil crisis  
OPEC

The ending of the cold war meant America could focus on sorting out the Middle East. The OPEC reduced the amount of oil it was exporting and oil went up by 25% in 1977. This was an action to make USA realise they needed to change. The cold war had caused tensions in the ME as USSR backed Egypt whilst USA backed Israel. Now the cold war had ended, both accepted Israel's state creation by David Ben-Gurion. USSR had been of great aid to Syria as it had supplied them with infra-red missiles and SAM-3 missiles. However, the oil crisis put emphasis on USA that something needed to change. USA put pressure on Israel but they continued to fight. In 1975 USA helped clear the Suez Canal for reopening, showing they wanted to end the fighting. Overall, the ending of the cold war meant that USA and USSR had less tension in the involvement in the conflict in the ME.

#### Examiner Comments

**This response was awarded Level 2, 3 marks.**

The answer has some reasoning about the link between the end of the Cold War and the situation in the Middle East (AO2). However, the analysis should focus on the link to attempts to find a solution and this is mainly implicit, simply recognising that the USA put pressure on Israel. This means that this answer is low Level 2 for AO2.

Much of the answer is based on an earlier period and the relevant knowledge is weak, for example the reference to the 'USSR backed Egypt'. This is low Level 2 for AO1. Since both AOs are low Level 2, the overall mark is the bottom of Level 2.

## Response 2

- The importance of Nasser for leadership of the Arab world.
- The importance of the occupied territories for Arab-Israeli relations after the Six Day War (1967).
- The importance of the end of the Cold War for attempts to find a solution in the Middle East.

Nasser was an important leader because he had three aims which were Arab prosperity which he would achieve by building the Aswan High Dam and ~~for~~ collecting toll money from it to improve the life for Egyptians. Additionally, Nasser wanted independence from British rule which was seen as brave by many Arab states and he succeeded in doing this which portrayed him as a great leader. Furthermore, Nasser also wanted Arab pride: to be independent in the Cold War which was a great asset to the Arab world who had been ~~was~~ where ~~power~~ had been under rule before by western powers. Nasser was significant because he nationalised the Suez Canal<sup>in 1956</sup> demonstrating his independence from Britain and France and he had successfully defended it against the British during the Suez crisis by sinking ships in it. Nasser helped to rebuild the Egyptian army with Soviet help, highlighting his capability as a military

leader and was seen as the leader for a  
potential <sup>United</sup> Arab state and was invited to Syria  
for negotiations. Nasser's importance is also signified through  
his role in the ~~for~~ conflict between Jordan and  
King Hussein and the PLO where he acted as a  
peace-maker and did result in them stopping their  
fighting until he died. Nasser had also stood up  
against Israel, such as his position in the Cairo Conference  
of 1964 where he resulted in the Headwater Dimerian  
plan as well as the setting up of the PLO and P.L.A.  
This displays how he stood up for Palestine when the US  
or Britain didn't, signifying his leadership in the  
Arab world.

### Examiner Comments

**This response was awarded Level 3, 8 marks.**

The candidate has provided an explanation of Nasser's importance through his various roles in the Arab world. The answer highlights his desire for Egypt to be independent from Britain and the Arab states to be independent within the Cold War. The analysis shows the effects of Nasser's actions on other Arab states, linking this to 'Arab pride' and respect for Nasser as an Arab leader. This analysis (AO2) is Level 3.

The knowledge used to support the analysis is detailed, including the building of the Aswan Dam, nationalisation of the Suez Canal, and the Cairo Conference, which means that the AO1 was a secure Level 3. Both AOs were assessed as being secure Level 3, so overall the candidate is placed at the top of Level 3.

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