Assessment Schedule – 2014

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

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
"Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed" involves using social studies concepts and giving specific evidence to describe: • the focus of the cultural conflict • the individual(s) / group(s) / society(s) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives • the factors which shape the way the conflict(s) is addressed • way(s) of addressing the conflict(s).	"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 society.

Evidence Statement

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Uses social studies concepts (such as religion, rights, law, conflict) and specific evidence to describe ALL THREE of the following: *The focus of the cultural conflict:* The focus of the conflict is between Palestinians and the State of Israel, which both have historical and religious claims to land – in particular, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and Jerusalem. Individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives. This could include, but is not limited to: • the Hamas organisation / leader Khaled Meshaal • the Israeli Government / Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu. *Individuals involved:* Eg Khaled Meshaal is the leader of the Islamist organisation Hamas that fights against the State of Israel. He believes that the Palestinians are the rightful people of the land in question, and refuses to acknowledge that Israel has a legitimate claim over the land. He states, "Palestine is ours, from the river to the sea and from the south to the north. There will be no concession on an inch of the land." *Factors which shape the way the conflict is addressed:* Historic / political factor of international intervention in the governance of Palestine / Israel. The impact of historical decisions made by international powers such as the USA and Britain has led to a distrust in peace talks, which makes it difficult to find a solution. The history has also increased the intensity of the conflict, because both sides believe they were promised rightful ownership of land.	Describes in depth TWO possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict (supported with specific examples): • Terrorist actions by Hamas have led to military retaliation from Israeli troops, resulting in deaths and casualties. • Standing for elections has led to Hamas having political standing in Gaza and establishing itself as a legitimate organisation to involve in negotiations. • The establishment of illegal Israeli settlements has threatened peace talks. To many Palestinian leaders, this shows Israel is not committed to allowing a Palestinian state to be recognised and flourish as a society. • Israeli settlements have also led to a lack of support for Israel from some international groups.	A recommendation could be developed through reasons why this recommendation has been chosen, and referral to specifics provided in the resource booklet. *A recommendation of a way of addressing the conflict based upon the desired outcomes for society (supported with detailed evidence / examples):* The use of force or militant action. The international community should enforce the establishment of a Palestinian state – removing Jewish settlers from Palestinian land, such as the Itamar settlement in the West Bank. This action should also include supporting the Israeli border by taking military action against Hamas rocket attacks, such as those launched from the Gaza Strip in 2008. This military action would show both sides that the international community supports the idea of two separate states equally, rather than favouring one side. It would also eliminate two of the barriers to achieving peace – the building of Jewish settlements and Hamas attacks. The use of force or militant action could be reinforced with further social actions – for example, punishments and sanctions if groups attack or threaten either state. Once these boundaries have been established, treaties and agreements could be further negotiated to enable the longevity of both states.

Religious beliefs have also been a significant factor in this conflict. Many areas in the Palestine / Israel region have religious significance for people of three main religions – Judaism, Islam, and Christianity. Strong religious beliefs mean both groups involved have strong ties to the land that they are not prepared to give up, as this would be inconsistent with their religious beliefs.

The Zionist movement wanting to establish a homeland for Jewish people who have suffered persecution in Europe has impacted on the conflict, as many Western nations supported this idea, particularly after the Holocaust. This has intensified the conflict, as the strong feeling that a Jewish state should exist in the world has meant the plight of the Palestinian people has not always been fully considered.

The Palestinian nationalist movement is another factor that has shaped this conflict. The shift to becoming unified as "Palestinians" as a result of the nationalist movement has resulted in a unified group of people to fight against the State of Israel and discrimination against Palestinians. It has also meant that the group has been able to establish clear goals to support what they are fighting for.

Ways of addressing the conflict:

• Terrorist actions taken by Hamas – suicide bombing, kidnapping, rocket attacks.

• Standing in elections.

• Israeli settlements – Government of Israel supporting the illegal settlements on Palestinian land to, in effect, reclaim areas with high Palestinian populations.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Describes the focus of the cultural conflict *OR* describes the individuals / groups and their role in addressing the conflict.	Describes the focus of the cultural conflict *AND* describes the individuals / groups and their role in addressing the conflict.	Uses social studies concepts and specific evidence to describe THREE of: - the focus of the conflict - individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives - the factors which shape the way the conflict is addressed - way(s) of addressing the conflict.	Uses social studies concepts and detailed specific evidence to describe ALL of: - the focus of the conflict - individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives - the factors which shape the way the conflict is addressed - way(s) of addressing the conflict.	Describes in depth ONE possible outcome arising from the way(s) the conflict is addressed *AND* uses social studies concepts / evidence to support the descriptions of possible outcomes in addressing the conflict.	Describes in depth TWO possible outcomes arising from the way(s) the conflict is addressed *AND* uses social studies concepts / detailed evidence to support the descriptions of possible outcomes in addressing the conflict.	Describes comprehensively by recommending ONE way of addressing the conflict, based upon the desired outcomes for society *AND* uses social studies concepts / evidence to support the descriptions of possible outcomes for society in addressing the conflict.	ALL of: - describes comprehensively by recommending ONE way of addressing the conflict, based upon the desired outcomes for society - uses social studies concepts / detailed evidence to support the descriptions of possible outcomes for society in addressing the conflict - introduces some previously unmentioned narrative and evidence to support the recommendation.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

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