

Assessment Schedule – 2015**Social Studies: Describe how cultural conflict(s) can be addressed (91281)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>“Describe” involves using social studies concepts and giving specific evidence to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 is addressed • way(s) of addressing the conflict. 	<p>“Describe in depth” involves describing possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict.</p>	<p>“Describe comprehensively” involves recommending a way of addressing the conflict to achieve the desired outcomes for society.</p>

Evidence Example

Achievement		Achievement with Merit		Achievement with Excellence	
(a)	Uses social studies concepts (such as religion, rights, law, conflict) and specific evidence to describe THREE of the following:	(e)	<p><i>Possible outcomes</i></p> <p>Describes in depth TWO possible outcomes arising from ways of addressing the conflict (supported with specific examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations military action in support of DR Congo has led to the surrender of the M23. This has forced the M23 to engage in peace talks. Previous attempts at peacekeeping from the UN have drawn criticism from people in DR Congo. They have felt unsupported and abandoned. 	(f)	<p><i>A recommendation of a way of addressing the conflict, based upon the desired outcomes for society (supported with detailed evidence / examples):</i></p> <p>A recommendation could be developed through reasons why this recommendation has been chosen, and referral to specifics provided in the resource booklet.</p> <p>To address this conflict in a manner that creates an integrated society, I would recommend two actions.</p> <p>Firstly, a peace agreement that all sides can accept is important. Even though agreements have failed in the past, a peace agreement is still required to initiate a ceasefire between the M23 and DR Congo troops. This agreement must go further than previous deals, as there must be provisions made for dealing with military leaders who have committed war crimes. This is important because past injustices are still creating tension and hatred between groups in DR Congo. Also, as many leaders are currently escaping prosecution for human rights abuses in previous wars, there is no deterrent for people who violate international laws. For example, when M23 leader Sultani Makenga is accused of “participating in several massacres, mutilations, and abductions, and carrying out sexual violence, sometimes against children” without being held accountable for his actions, victims are stripped of their right to justice, breeding more hatred that could fuel further conflict in the future.</p> <p>Secondly, to complement the peace deal, I would recommend that the United Nations continues their more ‘hardline stance’ in DR</p>
	<p><i>The focus of the cultural conflict:</i></p> <p>The focus of the conflict is between the rebel group the M23 and the DR Congo Government troops. Any of the following points can be used to describe the focus of the conflict:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The M23 say they want to control DR Congo and overthrow current leader President Joseph Kabila. They believe the government has not lived up to promises made in the 2009 peace deal. They are also unhappy with the way they were treated as soldiers, having not being paid enough and suffering from lack of resources and food. Some people also believe the rebellion is because many support former militia leader Gen Ntaganda who is currently facing trial for war crimes. <p><i>Individual(s) / group(s) / society(ies) involved, and their points of view, values, and perspectives</i></p> <p>This could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M23 political leader Jean Marie Runiga. Amnesty International Congo researcher Theo Boutruche. Africa Chief at the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). <p><i>Individuals involved:</i></p> <p>Scott Campbell is the Africa Chief at the UN</p>				

<p>(c)</p>	<p>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). He believes that the M23 rebel group are war criminals and should be imprisoned for their actions. He states: “The military leaders have a total disregard for children, women, and human life in general”. He urges the international community not to be fooled into thinking the M23 are a legitimate group to negotiate with.</p> <p><i>Factors that shape the way the conflict is addressed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many different militia groups that operate in the DR Congo make this conflict highly complex and difficult to solve. Because these groups exist in an environment of conflict, disarming would make any one group vulnerable, and therefore this approach has been unsuccessful in addressing the conflict. • The widespread abuses of human rights can lead to the creation of more militia groups for protection of their communities. <p>The long history of ethnic tension between Hutu and Tutsi makes this conflict difficult to address. It means the conflict is often not solved, but simply moves to different locations.</p> <p>(d) <i>Ways of addressing the conflict:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to negotiate a new peace agreement. • Military response from DR Congo, supported by the United Nations. 				<p>Congo. The new approach they have taken to actively support DR Congo combat troops, rather than using only peace-keeping strategies, has been hugely important in the defeat of the M23. Therefore, their presence should remain in DR Congo to monitor militia groups.</p> <p>The resource booklet states: “<i>Monusco will take ‘all necessary measures’, including the use of force, to disarm anyone who is not part of the national security forces.</i>” This goal needs to continue to be a focus for Monusco, as it has proven to be effective in protecting the rights of all citizens of DR Congo.</p>
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N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Describes the focus of the cultural conflict <i>OR</i> describes the individuals/groups and their role in addressing the conflict.	Describes the focus of the cultural conflict <i>AND</i> describes the individuals/groups and their role in addressing the conflict.	Uses social studies concepts and specific evidence to describe THREE of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the focus of the conflict individual(s)/group(s)/society(s) 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the focus of the conflict individual(s)/group(s)/society(s) 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 <i>AND</i> 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 <i>AND</i> 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 <i>AND</i> uses social studies concepts / evidence to support the descriptions of possible outcomes for society in addressing the conflict.	ALL of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8