

The New Forest Small School



HISTORY

Paper 2

The Arab-Israeli Conflict

Time: 2 hours

Year 8

Name.....

Date of Birth.....

Date.....

Paper 1 Mark.....

Paper 2 Mark.....

Overall Grade.....

INSTRUCTION TO STUDENTS

- Write your name, date of birth and date on the front cover.
- This paper consists of three sections.

In **Section A**, answer **either** all parts of Question 1 **or** all parts of Question 2.

In **Section B**, answer **either** all parts of Question 3 **or** all parts of Question 4.

In **Section C**, answer all parts of **Question 5** and **either** all parts of Question 6 **or** all parts of Question 7.

- Write your answers, in black or blue ink, in the spaces provided. If you need additional space you will find blank pages at the end of the exam paper. If you use these extra pages ensure that you **clearly place the question number at the beginning of your answer**.

INFORMATION TO STUDENTS

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60%**.
- You will be awarded marks for quality of written communication in part (b) of the following questions: Section B, questions 3 and 4; Section C, questions 6 and (c) of Section C, question 7.
- Ensure that you leave yourself **at least 5 minutes to check over your answers**, correcting any spelling or grammatical mistakes.
- Now relax...focus your mind...and Good Luck!

SECTION A

For
Examiner's
Use

You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this section. Total marks 10%.

Answer EITHER **all the parts** of Question 1 OR all the parts of Question 2.

Background Information

The Arab-Israeli Conflict has dominated world affairs for the last 60 years. However it should be remembered that this conflict is a relatively new struggle that developed from the creation of the state of Israel, after the end of the Second World War. The conflict is also essentially a conflict between two closely connected religions, Judaism and Islam.

Up until the end of the 19th century Zionism was just an ideal, a distant dream. However in 1897 Theodor Herzl properly established the Zionist movement. From this point onwards every effort was made to turn this dream into a reality.

Israel doesn't need your sympathy...

I S R A E L



NEEDS YOU!

Question 1 (a)

What is the religious relationship between Judaism and Islam? (3%)

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Question 2 (a)

What was the fundamental goal of Zionism? (1%)

(b)

Up until the creation of Israel what made Judaism different from all other world religions? (1%)

(c)

Not all Jewish people were Zionists; in fact some were strongly anti-Zionist. Why did some Jews oppose Zionism? (1%)

(d)

What was the impact of World War 2 on the Zionist movement? Give examples. (7%)

For
Examiner's
Use

A large rectangular box containing 30 horizontal lines for writing the answer.

SECTION B

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

Answer all the parts of ONE Question from this section.

Background Information

In 1917 the British Government issued the 'Balfour Declaration' which stated that Britain supported the 'Establishment in a Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. After the Ottoman Empire collapsed, at the end of First World War, Britain took control of Palestine, which became known as the British Mandate. Britain's rule over British Palestine lasted from 1920 – 1948, in which time Britain effectively prevented either a Jewish nation or an Arab nation from becoming established. By the end of the Second World War Britain was no longer in a strong enough position to secure British Palestine or hold back the Zionist cause. In the midst of a civil war in May 1948 Ben Gurion made the Declaration of the State of Israel.

Soon after the creation of Israel and the civil war between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, Israel found itself at war with its neighbouring Arab countries. After the rejection of the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine, five Arab states, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria invaded the newly formed Israel in what is called the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. In Israel it is known as the War of Independence; the Palestinians call it 'The Catastrophe'.



The political cartoon above appeared in British newspapers after the Jewish bombing of the British HQ in Palestine, the King David Hotel, in 1946.

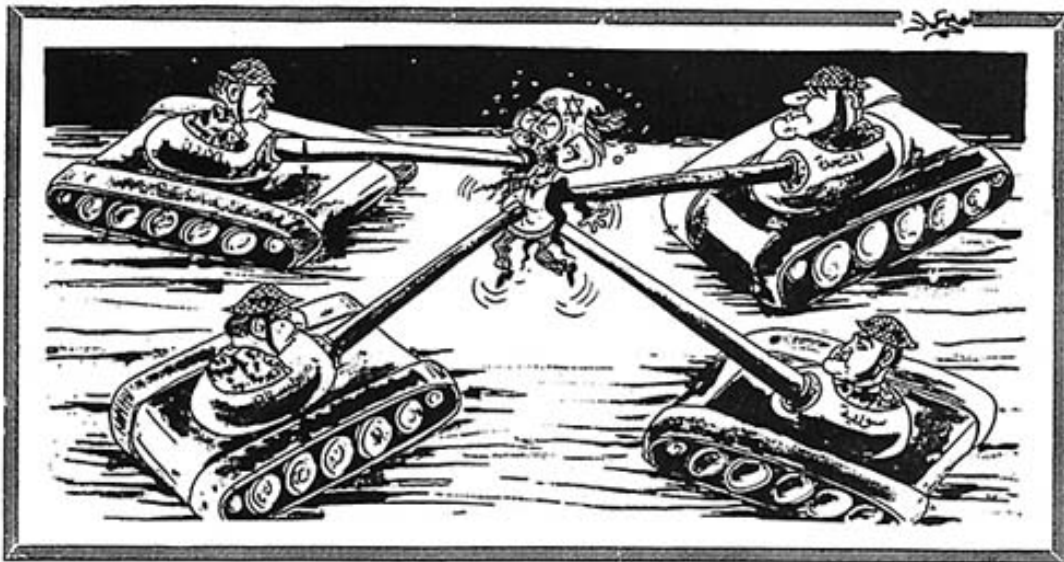
SECTION C

You are advised to spend about 60 minutes on this section.

Answer **all the parts** of **Question 5** and **all the parts** of **ONE either** Question 6 or Question 7 from this section.

Background Information

After the 1948 Arab-Israeli War Israeli politics was divided between two very different groups – the Hardliners, whose figurehead was Ben Gurion and, the Moderates led by Moshe Sharett. The internal struggle in Israel between these two different approaches to dealing with the Palestinians and Arabs continues even to this day. Although attempts were made to start negotiations between the Israelis and Arabs throughout the 1950s and 1960s they always broke down. The tensions between the Arabs and Israelis exploded again in the late sixties with the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, also known as the ‘Six Day War’.



The political cartoon above appeared in newspapers in Lebanon and shows the tanks of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon surrounding the Israeli prime minister, Levi Eshkol.

For
Examiner's
Use

(b)

Give a brief outline of 'Black September' when Palestinian terrorist groups in Jordan found themselves at war with Jordan, their fellow Arabs.

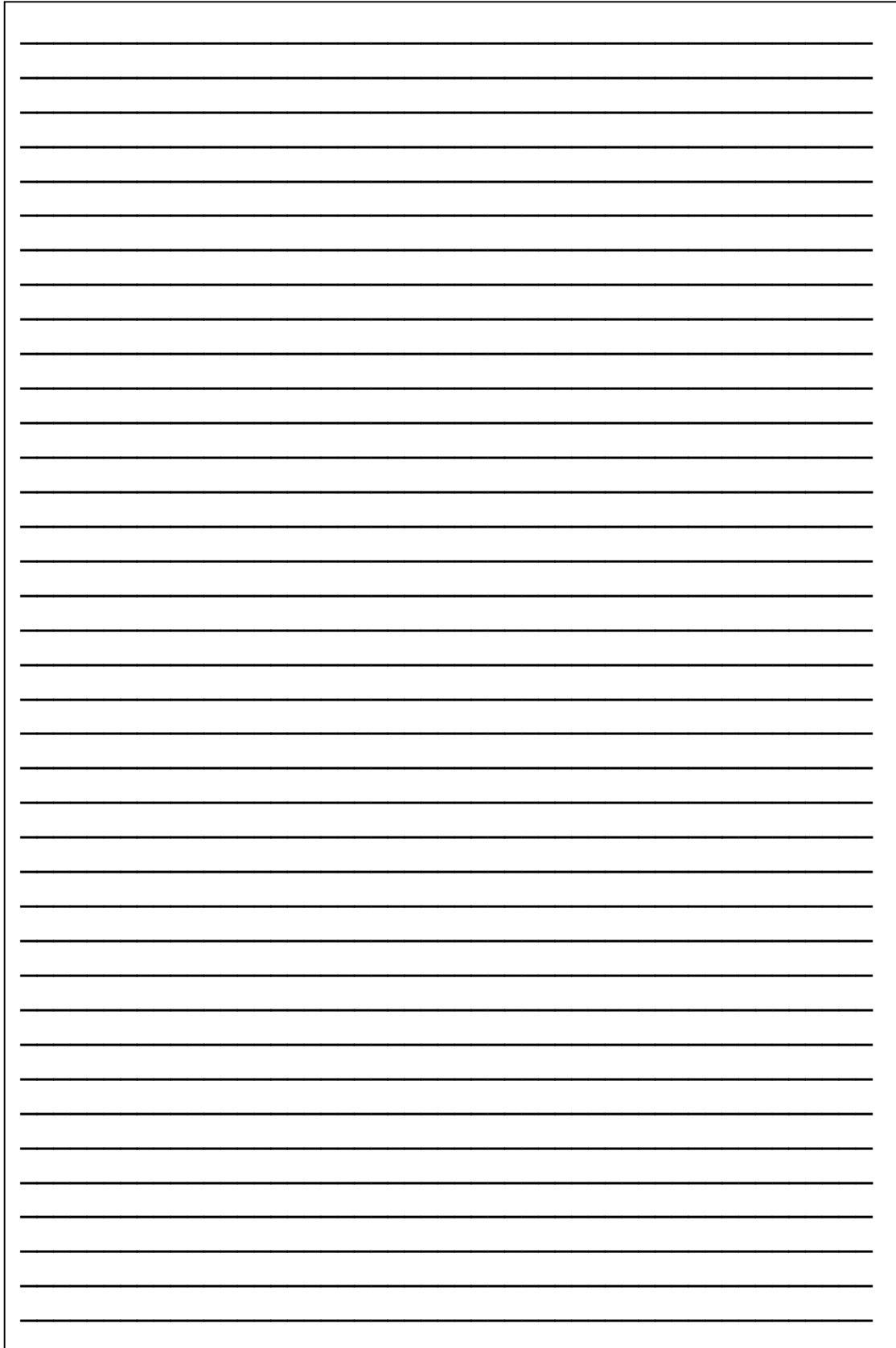
Consider why Jordan fought the Palestinians, the roles played by Syria and Israel and the result of the war. (8%)

A large rectangular box containing 30 horizontal lines for writing the answer.

ADDITIONAL SPACE

Remember to **clearly place the question number and letter at the beginning of your answer.**

For
Examiner's
Use

A large rectangular box containing 30 horizontal lines for writing an answer. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the box, leaving a margin on the right side.

ADDITIONAL SPACE

Remember to **clearly place the question number and letter at the beginning of your answer.**

For
Examiner's
Use

A large rectangular box containing 30 horizontal lines for writing answers.