This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 02

26MAR2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	History
Class :	10A
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer
Duration :	1 hour

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

10A
The Middle East: Conflict, Crisis and Change, 1917–2012

Question A)

Explain TWO ways in which the terms of the Balfour Declaration were different from the terms of the Peel Commission report.

(marks = 6)

Question B)

Explain TWO causes of clashes between Jews and Palestinians in the 1930s.

(marks = 8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii).

Question (c)(i)

How significant was the Balfour Declaration in bringing about change in the Middle East in the Years 1917-56?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Balfour Declaration (1917)
- the Suez Crisis (1956)

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

(marks = 16)

***** QUESTIONS CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE *****

OR

Question (c)(ii)

How far was the bombing of the King David Hotel the most significant factor in bringing about change in the Middle East in the years 1917-1947?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Jewish Immigration
- the King David Hotel bombing (1946)

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

(marks = 16)

Total mark for paper = 30

END

The Middle East: conflict, crisis and change, 1917–2012

Question A)

Explain TWO ways in which the terms of the Balfour Declaration were different from the terms of the Peel Commission report.

(marks = 6)

Indicative content: Relevant points may include:

- A difference was the perceived ability of Arabs and Jews to live together. The Balfour Declaration accepted the right of Jews to have a homeland that included Arabs. The Peel Commission report recognised that the two communities could not live together
- A difference was that the Balfour Declaration was written to express sympathy for the idea of a Jewish homeland, whereas the Peel Commission report was designed to provide a solution to the problems between Arabs and Jews.
- A difference was that the Balfour Declaration was not official government policy when the Peel Commission was.
- A difference was that the Peel Commission recommended partitioning Palestine when the Balfour Declaration did not.

Question B)

Explain TWO causes of clashes between Jews and Palestinians in the 1930s.

(marks = 8)

Indicative content: Relevant points may include:

- A cause was the rise in Jewish immigration into Palestine. This led to less land being available for Palestinians
- A cause was the differences in outlook between the Palestinians and the Jews. They had little common ground, and differed in many ways, including their plans for the future of Palestine
- A cause was the Peel Commission, which suggested a division of Palestine that gave the most fertile land to the Jews. This angered the Palestinians.
- A cause was the fact that the Arabs felt that British rule was more favourable to the Jews than it was to the Arabs.
- A cause was the fact that the Jews began to agitate against the Arabs in order to take more land.
- A cause was that the Jews felt threatened by the Arabs and felt the need to defend themselves against the perceived threat from the Arab population.

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii).

Question (c)(i)

How significant was the Balfour Declaration in bringing about change in the Middle East in the Years 1917-56?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Balfour Declaration (1917)
- the Suez Crisis (1956)

You must also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Indicative content

Relevant points which suggest it was significant may include:

- The Balfour Declaration led to change by encouraging increased Jewish immigration to Palestine
- The Balfour Declaration upset Arabs who had been given hope by the McMahonHussein agreement. The Declaration laid the foundations for Arab uprisings
- The Balfour Declaration helped to establish the terms of the mandate that was given to Britain at the end of the Second World War. This caused dismay to the Arabs.

Relevant points which suggest it was not significant / other issues were more significant may include:

- The Arab uprisings of the 1920s and 30s put pressure on the British who introduced the Peel Commission to investigate the competing claims to Palestine
- The Peel Commission was rejected by the Arabs and led to the Arab Revolt of 1936
- The Second World War, and the economic pressure it put on the British, led to the mandate being given up and the UN developing the Partition Plan
- The Holocaust led to an increased need to provide a homeland for the Jews
- The Suez Crisis brought change as it led to increased involvement of the USA and the USSR in the region and the decline in influence of the UK and France.

OR

Question (c)(ii)

How far was the bombing of the King David Hotel the most significant factor in bringing about change in the Middle East in the years 1917-1947?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Jewish Immigration
- the King David Hotel bombing (1946)

You must also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Relevant points which suggest there was a change may include:

- The increasing number of Jewish immigrants led to the Peel Commission which recognised the need for separate states for Arabs and Jews after the First World War following the Arab Revolt
- The increasing number of Jewish immigrants led to a pattern of settlements in Palestine which created the template for the shape of the suggested Jewish state in the UN Partition Plan
- The increasing number of Jewish immigrants after the Second World War led to the British handing over control to the UN who then drew up the Partition Plan which gave Israel land.

Relevant points which suggest change was limited may include:

- The Balfour Declaration did not change the way territorial claims were dealt with as it did not explicitly require the establishment of a Jewish State.
- The mandate for Palestine given to the British left the Arabs feeling cheated out of the independence they wanted. It created the context for clashes between Jews and Arabs over land and encouraged Jewish immigration
- The violence of the Jewish terrorist groups after the Second World War led the British to realise they couldn't deal with the problem of Palestine. This led to the UN taking over
- The sympathy created for the Jews after the Second World War led to a more favourable solution for Jews in the division of Palestine as put forward in the UN Partition Plan
- The war of 1948-9 changed the disputed territory issue by force with Israel taking land away from the Palestinians that had been given to them in the Partition Plan.

END