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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 1 – THE ARAB–ISRAELI CONFLICT 1945–79

Friday 11 May 2012 (afternoon)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[25 marks]*.

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Sources in this paper have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets []; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

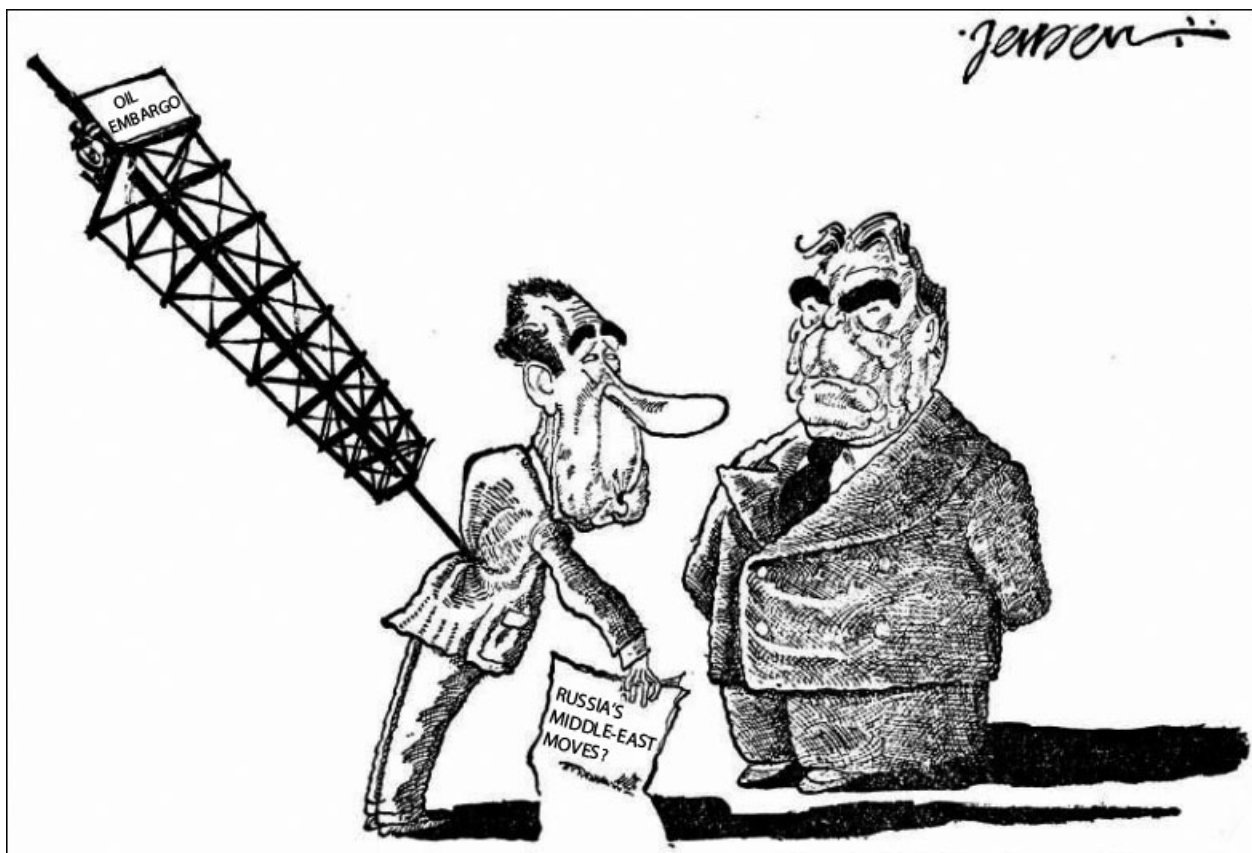
These sources and questions relate to the October War of 1973 and its consequences.

SOURCE A *International History of the Twentieth Century by Antony Best, Jussi M. Hanhimäki, Joseph A. Maiolo and Kirsten E. Schulze, Routledge, London, 2004.*

Ironically Sadat's search for peace and willingness to negotiate with Israel led to the Arab-Israeli war of 1973. Shortly after Sadat succeeded Nasser he made contact with the Americans to test the waters [check responses] in regard to realigning Egypt with the West and negotiating with Israel. Sadat believed peace with Israel would allow him to regain the Sinai and result in a reduction of Egypt's defence burden, create stability at home and attract foreign investment and American aid.

He proposed a ceasefire and to re-open the Suez Canal and to negotiate on the basis of resolution 242. Israel rejected these proposals and as a result Sadat started planning a war in order to persuade Israel to make peace on terms acceptable to the Arabs and in order to attract the attention of the US which was focused on Vietnam and détente at the time.

SOURCE B *Used with the artist's permission.*



“You have only been slapping me on the back lately, haven't you, Mr. Brezhnev?”

SOURCE C *Extract from The Near East Since the First World War: A History to 1995, by M. E. Yapp, 1996. Published by Pearson Education, Harlow, Essex.*

The deadlock in the near east was broken by Egypt and Syria when they attacked Israel in October 1973. Sadat had become convinced of the necessity of a limited war to persuade Israel to make peace on terms that would be acceptable to the Arab world and to persuade the world to support a peace settlement. Egypt was supported by Syria in the Golan Heights ... and Saudi Arabia agreed to support an oil embargo.

During the first three days the war went well, Egypt seized the east bank of the Suez Canal and Syria broke through in the Golan. Then Israel recovered; Syrian forces were pushed back and Egyptian forces were in danger of being cut off by the Israeli advance. During the course of the 1973 war both superpowers had supported their client states with fresh supplies of arms and diplomatic support. But they had also agreed on concerted [joint] action through the UN to achieve a ceasefire.

SOURCE D *A History of the Arab Peoples by Albert Hourani, Faber & Faber, London, 1992.*

In October 1973 Egypt launched a sudden attack on Israeli forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal at the same moment, by agreement, the Syrians attacked Israel. The Egyptian army succeeded in establishing a bridgehead on the east bank and the Syrians occupied parts of the Jawlan.

In the next few days the military tide turned, Israeli forces crossed the canal and also drove the Syrians back towards Damascus. Their success was due to equipment sent by the Americans and partly due to policy differences between Egypt and Syria ...

But neither in the eyes of the Arabs nor those of the world did the war seem to be a defeat. They had attracted sympathy and financial and military help from other Arab countries, it ended in a ceasefire imposed by the superpowers which showed that while the US would not allow Israel to be defeated neither would it or the USSR allow Egypt to be defeated.

SOURCE E *Used with permission.*

The Security Council:

1. calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the adoption of this decision; in the positions they now occupy.
2. calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the ceasefire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 in all of its parts.
3. decides that, immediately and concurrently with the ceasefire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under the appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just, durable peace in the Middle East.

1. (a) What does Source A reveal about Sadat’s reasons for attacking Israel in October 1973? *[3 marks]*
(b) What is the message conveyed by Source B? *[2 marks]*

 2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources C and D about the events of October 1973. *[6 marks]*

 3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source E for historians studying the October War of 1973. *[6 marks]*

 4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that Sadat achieved his aims in going to war in 1973? *[8 marks]*
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