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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Who is the cartoonist siding with – the extremists or Charlie Hebdo? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the Muslim in Source C would have agreed with the American cartoonist in Source B? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Why is this article published? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France? Explain your answer. [8]

What was the impact of the Charlie Hebdo shooting of January 2015?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

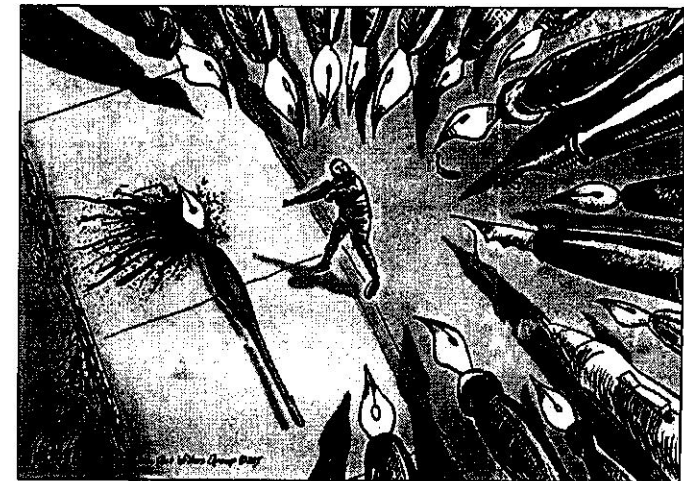
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Charlie Hebdo, French for Charlie Weekly, is a satirical (sarcastic and mocking another's weaknesses) French weekly newspaper that publishes cartoons, jokes and 'news' reports. The newspaper's tone is known to be rebellious and anti-religious, having published several controversial cartoons and articles that poke fun at different religions especially Catholicism, Christianity and Islam. Charlie Hebdo has offended many religions and many Muslim groups have attempted to sue them for publishing inflammatory cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed. However they are often unsuccessful in their attempts as Charlie Hebdo insists that they are criticising the extremists (people who hold extreme religious views especially one who advocates illegal, violent or other extreme action) and not Islam.

On the morning of 7 January 2015, two men who identified themselves as belonging to terrorist group Al-Qaeda forced their way into the offices of Charlie Hebdo in Paris. Armed with assault rifles, they killed the chief editor, the copy editor, 4 cartoonists and 2 writers. Witnessed said they heard the gunmen shouting "We have avenged the Prophet Muhammad" and "God is great". They also killed 3 other people and injured 11 others in the building. Several related attacks followed where a further 6 were killed and 11 wounded. France raised its terror alert to its highest level and conducted a massive manhunt. The suspects were tracked down on 9 January and were shot dead when they emerged from a building firing.

Study the following sources to assess the impact of the Charlie Hebdo shooting.

Source A: A cartoon from a French newspaper depicting the reactions of other cartoonists to the Charlie Hebdo shooting, 10 January 2015.



Source B: *From an interview with the famous American cartoonist, Garry Trudeau, 10 April 2015.*

Although Charlie Hebdo has always maintained it was attacking Islamic fanatics and not the general population, it has succeeded in provoking many Muslims throughout France as well as the most violent extremists. Ridiculing the Muslims who are impoverished, marginalised and victimised in France is almost never funny — it's just mean. By attacking the Muslims with crude, vulgar drawings, Charlie wandered into the realm of hate speech, which in France is only illegal if it directly triggers violence. Well, voila — the 7 million copies of Charlie's newspaper with an inflammatory cartoon of the Prophet Mohammed on the first page published following the shooting did exactly that, triggering violent protests against Charlie across the Muslim world, including one in Niger, in which ten people died.

Source C: *From an interview with a Muslim who lives in France, 9 January 2015.*

Like most Muslims, I choose to ignore Charlie's cartoons or criticise them when they did not make a difference between the Muslims and the extremists. Now, while I do not consider the guys of Charlie as free speech heroes, I do not think that they are racists. Their cartoons just have a very poor sense of humour and anti-religious zeal which targeted everyone from Catholics to Jews. While there were valid reasons to criticise Charlie, what happened is horrific. The animals who did that are a disgrace to Muslims and don't deserve to be called as such. Not to mention the fact that this attack is going to cause a backlash against Muslims... again.

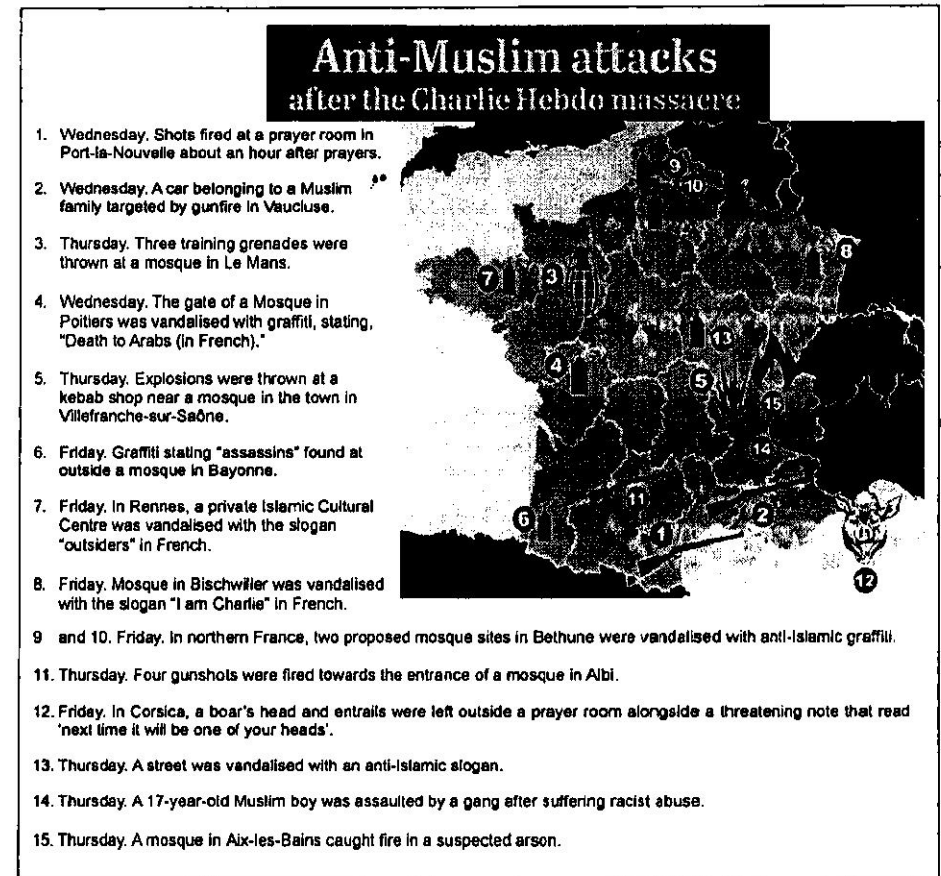
Source D: *From a Malay-language newspaper that is published in France, 3 June 2015.*

A new Pew Research Center survey finds that 76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today. Many people might find the results of the survey surprising, especially since much research suggests that the more people feel threatened by a group, the more likely they are to have negative attitudes toward that group. However, following the Charlie Hebdo attack in France there were widespread calls for unity and statements by national leaders making it clear that violent extremists do not represent Islam. Therefore, it is not surprising that many in France still view Muslims favourably.

Source E: *From a British newspaper article, 10 January 2015.*

Fearing that the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community, the Muslim leaders have released a statement regarding the extremists who claimed they were avenging the Prophet Mohammed by shooting dead some of France's best-known cartoonists of the Charlie Hebdo. Although Charlie Hebdo has angered many Muslims by repeatedly publishing cartoons that ridiculed the Prophet, the Muslim leaders agreed that the people who carried out that attack in the name of Islam are not Muslims as the Prophet did not advocate violence against non-Muslims. The Muslim leaders urged all the Muslims of France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the 12 victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.

Source F: *From a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes, 9 January 2015. The infographic depicts that attacks committed against the Muslim in different regions of France.*



Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1 (a) Study Source A.

Who is the cartoonist siding with – the extremists or Charlie Hebdo?

[7]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describes source/ No stand/ Answers siding extremists. e.g. The picture shows many pens pointing at a terrorist.	1
L2	Inference(s), unsupported. <i>Award 3m for additional inferences</i> e.g. Siding with Charlie Hebdo as: - The extremists cannot stop the other cartoonist from drawing/ writing about them/Islam. - The other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. - The extremists are brutal. - The extremists are irrational.	2 – 3
L3	Inference(s), supported. <i>Award 4m for inference, supported</i> <i>Award 5m for additional inferences, supported</i> e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is trying to tell me that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists and they are going to draw or write negatively about killing committed by the extremists. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is trying to tell me that the extremists are brutal. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm.	4 – 5
L4	Inference + feeling, supported. <i>Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported</i> e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is <u>angry</u> with extremists for being so brutal. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm.	6

	Purpose, supported. <i>Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported</i> e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to convince the other cartoonists that the extremists are being brutal in the Charlie Hebdo attacks. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm. He hopes that the cartoonists can unite and draw or write negatively about the extremists. OR The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to warn the extremists that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists. He wants the extremists to be aware that they cannot stop the other cartoonists from drawing or writing negatively about the extremists. OR The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to convince the international community that the extremists are being brutal in the Charlie Hebdo attacks. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm. He wants the international community to support the cartoonists in drawing or writing negatively about the extremists.	
L5	Inference + feeling AND purpose <i>Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported</i> e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is <u>angry</u> with extremists for being so brutal. He is drawing this cartoon to warn the extremists that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists. He wants the extremists to be aware that they cannot stop the other cartoonists from drawing or writing negatively about the extremists. (or any other purpose stated in L4)	7

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the Muslim in source C would have agreed with the American cartoonist in source B? Explain your answer. [6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Content but no valid comparison/ Asserts based on provenance (no explanations) e.g. I don't think he would have agreed because the American cartoonist in source B says that Charlie Hebdo continues to publish their newspaper after the shooting.	1

	OR I don't think he would have agreed because he is a Muslim while the other party is an American cartoonist.	
L2	Assertions based on Provenance. e.g. I don't think he would have agreed because he is a Muslim living in France and he might give a better insight into the Charlie Hebdo shooting.	2
L3	Agree / Disagree: Valid Comparison of Content. <i>Award 3m for answers, unsupported</i> <i>Award 4m for answers, supported</i> e.g. I think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as both of them do not support Charlie Hebdo in insulting the Muslims. The Muslim mentions that he chooses to "criticise them when they did not make a difference between the Muslims and the extremists" in their cartoons. The American cartoonist also mentions that "ridiculing the Muslims who are impoverished, marginalised and victimised in France is almost never funny – it's just mean." This shows that both authors do not like the materials published by Charlie Hebdo as they are not sensitive towards Muslims. OR I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as they think that the Charlie Hebdo shooting will result in different consequences. The Muslim said that the shooting will cause "a backlash against Muslims...again" where the Muslims will be attacked by people who harbor hatred towards them after the shooting. However the American cartoonist talks about the reaction of Charlie Hebdo who published 7 million copies after the killings to retaliate against the Islamic fanatics and this in turn caused "violent protests against Charlie Hebdo across the Muslim world". OR "Disagree = I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as their opinion differs in whether Charlie Hebdo deserves to be attacked by the extremists. (B: does not deserve, C: deserve)	3 – 4
L4	Agree AND Disagree: Valid Comparison of Content. <i>Award 4m for answers, unsupported</i> <i>Award 5m for answers, supported</i> Both levels in L3	4 – 5
L5	Disagree: Valid Comparison of tone. <i>Award L2/3 for failed tone</i> e.g. I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist. The Muslim is sympathetic towards Charlie Hebdo while the American cartoonist is angry with Charlie Hebdo. The Muslim said that while he does not consider Charlie as "free speech heroes", he does not think that they are racists. "While there are valid reasons to criticise Charlie, what happened is horrific". This shows that even though he does not like their publications, he does not think that they deserve to be killed. On the other hand, the American cartoonist says that "Charlie wandered into the realm of hate speech" with their "crude, vulgar drawings" which is not considered illegal in France as it did not trigger violence. He shows sarcasm by saying that Charlie did trigger a series of violent protests when they decided to publish 7 millions copies of their newspaper with an	6

	inflammatory image of the Prophet Mohammed on its front page after the shooting. This shows that he is unhappy with Charlie Hebdo for not being sensitive to the Muslim and causing the violence reactions from the Muslim world.	
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(c) Study Source D.

Why is this article published? Explain your answer.

[6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describing source. e.g. The source is about a survey about the French community's attitude towards the Muslims in France.	1
L2	Inference(s), unsupported/ context <i>Award 2m for context</i> <i>Award 3m for additional inferences</i> e.g. Source D tells me that the Charlie Hebdo attack did not affect the way how French community viewed the Muslims. OR Source D tells me that the Muslims are not being ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack. OR Source D tells me that the national leaders have made efforts to instill harmony between the French community and the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack.	2 – 3
L3	Inference(s), supported/ impact. e.g. Source D tells me that the Muslims are not being ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source D says that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. OR The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracized/ targeted/ attacked by the French community.	4
L4	Message(s) + Impact, supported e.g. The Malay-language newspaper is assuring the Muslims in France that they are not ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack (message). The source says that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracised/ targeted/ attacked by the French community (impact). OR The Malay-language newspaper is assuring the Muslims in France that the	5

	national leaders have made efforts to instill harmony between the French community and the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack (message). The source says that, "Following the Charlie Hebdo attack in France there were widespread calls for unity and statements by national leaders making it clear that violent extremists do not represent Islam. Therefore it is not surprising that many in France still view Muslims favourably." This shows that because of what the government has done, many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracised/ targeted/ attacked by the French community (impact).	
L5	Message(s) + Impact + context, supported e.g. This article was published after the Charlie Hebdo attacks where the Muslims in France were worried about the prosecutions they might face from the French community.	6

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.

[8]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describing source. e.g. The source is about Muslim leaders tell Muslims in France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.	1
L2	Identifies what is and/or is not surprising but no explanation of why. e.g. I am surprised that the Muslim leaders tell Muslims in France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.	2
L3	Surprised/ Not surprised: common sense reasoning. <i>Award 4m for answers for more fully developed answers</i> e.g. Valid issues: - Muslims condemned the extremists. - Muslims may be targeted by the community because of the Charlie Hebdo attacks. I am surprised that the Muslim leaders will fear that they will be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. I think that the French community will be able to differentiate between a Muslim and an extremist so I think that the Muslim leaders have nothing to fear. OR I am not surprised that the Muslim leaders condemned the extremists as they fear that the French community will associated all Muslims with the extremists and will ostracise/ attack them.	3 – 4
L4	Surprised/ Not surprised: explained through cross-reference. <i>Award 5m for one cross-referencing</i>	5 – 6

	<i>Award 6m for two cross-referencing (for the same issue)</i> <i>Award L3/3 for failed cross-referencing</i> e.g. Valid issues to cross-refer: - Muslims condemned the extremists. (valid sources to CR: C, D) - Muslims may be targeted by the community because of the Charlie Hebdo attacks. (valid sources to CR: C, D, F) Source E tells me that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source E says that the Muslim leaders had released a statement condemning the extremists as they feared that "the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community". This shows that the acts of revenge may be carried out on the Muslim community. <u>I am not surprised</u> by source E as source F supports source E in telling that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source F tells me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This shows that there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. However <u>I am surprised by source E</u> as source D does not support it in saying that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source D tells me that that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. Therefore they will not carry out any attacks against the Muslims.	
L5	Not surprised: explained through provenance and purpose. <i>Award 8m for quality answers</i> e.g. I am not surprised that the Muslim leaders would want to convince the French community that they condemned the extremists (message) as they fear that the "Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community". They tried to disassociate themselves from the extremists by saying that "the people who carried out that attack in the name of Islam are not Muslims as the Prophet did not advocate violence against non-Muslims". And they even "urged all the Muslims of France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the 12 victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack" to show that they are against the attack. As the purpose of Muslim leaders is to prevent the French community from showing hostility and carry out attacks on the Muslims, I am not surprised by the source.	7 – 8

(e) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France? Explain your answer.

[8]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describing source/ Assertion based on superficial evaluation of provenance e.g. The source is useful as it is from a website that supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes.	1
L2	Assertion based on content/ typicality <i>Award 2m for typicality</i> <i>Award 2m for answers, unsupported</i> <i>Award 3m for answers, supported</i> e.g. Source F is not useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims hate the Muslims as it is only one infographics and this is not a representative of all the people in France. OR Source F is useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. OR Source F is not useful in telling me about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France as it only tells me that many people in France hate the Muslims. Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks, for example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. However source F tells me nothing about the people who view the Muslims positively. Therefore the source is not useful.	2 – 3
L3	Both levels in L2	4
L4	Assertions based on cross-reference <i>Award 4m for one cross-referencing</i> <i>Award 5m for two cross-referencing</i> e.g. Source F tells me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. <u>Source E supports source F</u> in telling me that there will be people who will hate the Muslims because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source E says that the Muslim leaders had released a statement condemning the extremists as they feared that "the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community". This shows that the acts of revenge may be carried out on the Muslim community. <u>As source E supports source F, source F is reliable and therefore useful.</u> OR	5 – 6

	Source F tells me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. <u>Source D does not support source F</u> in saying that the Muslims are hated by the French community. In fact, source D tells me that that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. <u>As source D does not support source F, source F is not reliable and therefore not useful.</u>	
L5	Not useful based on provenance e.g. Source F is not useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack as it is published on a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes. As it supports Muslim victims, it will only highlight the hostility and attacks experienced by the Muslims and not their positive experiences. All the reports in the infographic portray the Muslims as victims of abuse, for instance, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans.	7
L6	Extend of usefulness (Useful based on content + L5) e.g. Source F is useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. Although source F is useful in telling me that French community hates the Muslims, it will only highlights the hostility and attacks experienced by the Muslims as it is published on a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes. All the reports in the infographic portray the Muslims as victims of abuse, for instance, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. As the source F will not tell me about the people who view the Muslims positively, the source is not completely useful in telling me about the attitudes of the French community.	8