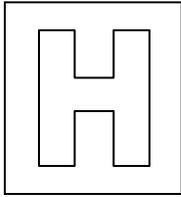


Candidate Name: _____

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2014 Preliminary Examination 2
Pre-university 3

H2 HISTORY
9731/1

15 September 2014
3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Begin each question on a fresh sheet of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **THREE** questions.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

UN INVOLVEMENT IN BOSNIA - HEZERGOVINA

1. Read the following sources and then answer the question which follows.

When answering **Question 1** candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

1. Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of United Nations Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina (UNMIBH) by 186 police and 11 civilian personnel, in the light of the recommendation of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the United Nations International Police Task Force (UN-IPTF) in Brcko contained in his report of 14 March 1997, and in order to enable it to carry out its mandate set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement and resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996;

2. Acknowledges the importance of ensuring that the UN-IPTF is able to carry out all the tasks with which it has been entrusted, in particular those tasks set out in the conclusions of the London Conference and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides to consider expeditiously the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning those tasks contained in his report of 14 March 1997;

3. Urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to provide qualified police monitors and other forms of assistance and support to the UN-IPTF and in support of the Peace Agreement;

United Nations Security Council Resolution, 1997.

Source B

On 13 August 1992, in Resolution 770 the Security Council authorized the use of force to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. The Council specifically linked the delivery of humanitarian aid to international peace and security, noting that: "humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in that area."

This was a significant step for the Security Council. The invocation of Chapter VII and the approval of the use of force, through the phrase "all measures necessary," marked an important shift in the seriousness of the Security Council's response to the conflict, at least on paper. In practice, there was little change to the situation on the ground. The major European powers and the United States remained reluctant to provide the additional troops needed to make the operation truly effective. The resolution was passed without any articulated military or political plan for its implementation.

From an academic journal on UN's role in post-Cold War conflicts, 1995.

Source C

The fall of Srebrenica became a damaging symbol of the United Nations' failure at peacekeeping in a new era of civil wars, and it demonstrated the inadequacy of a system that allowed political considerations to colour military decisions when troops were under the command of the United Nations. The fall of Bosnian Muslim "safe area" of Srebrenica and other towns that the Security Council had identified as safe areas, but then refused to authorize enough troops to defend, led four months later to the American-sponsored Dayton peace agreement and the introduction of a NATO-led international military force in Bosnia. While blame is widely distributed in the report, the self-examination of the United Nations' own record in Srebrenica breaks new ground by effectively condemning the organization's tendency to try to remain neutral in a civil conflict.

Extract from The New York Times, 1999.

Source D

The international community, under the aegis of a UN peacekeeping mission, has conducted a series of "may-work" and supposedly low-risk initiatives centred around a humanitarian intervention. That middle way is certainly more than doing nothing, yet it is profoundly short of the prolonged and expensive military intervention that would undoubtedly be required to effectively suppress the fighting. The peacekeepers do not "create" or "cause" conflict resolution; they merely help belligerents to contribute to a more stable political and military environment that could conceivably lead to conflict resolution. As Lawrence Freedman, a professor at King's College in London, has pointed out, the middle alternative has "turned out to be a collection of half-measures that left unbridgeable gaps between the ends proclaimed and the means adopted." In other words, the strategy of the intervention--the relationship between ends and means--is inherently flawed.

Written by a former US Army officer and research scholar for a public policy research organization, 1995.

Source E

The United Nations itself has recently released reports documenting two of its worst stumbles. According to these confessions, U.N. peacekeepers in Rwanda stood by as Hutu slaughtered some 800,000 Tutsi. In Bosnia, the U.N. declared safe areas for Muslims but did nothing to secure them, letting the Serbs slaughter thousands in Srebrenica. The organization's meddling was worse than useless: its blue-helmeted troops were used as hostages by the Serbs to deter a military response from the West. Presumably, Secretary-General Kofi Annan -- who was head of the U.N.'s peacekeeping department at the time -- hopes that an institutional mea culpa now will wipe the slate clean and allow the organization to play a more vigorous role in the future.

An online magazine on current affairs, Council of Foreign Relations, 2000.

Now answer the following question:

How far do sources A-E show that the United Nations efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina were doomed to fail?

Section B

You must answer **THREE** questions from this section.

2. How important was the Sovietisation of Eastern Europe as a cause of the Cold War?
3. To what extent do you agree that international relations were deeply affected by the Cuban Missile Crisis?
4. Assess the role of American economic leadership in the development of the global economy in the years 1945 -2000?
5. "The problems of the post-1945 Japanese economy were Japanese in origin." Discuss.
6. "Extremism from both sides contributed significantly to the protracted nature of the Indo- Pakistani conflict." Assess the accuracy of this statement.

Copyright Acknowledgements

- Question 1 Source A © *United Nations Security Council Resolution, 1997*. Accessed 15 August 2014.
- Question 1 Source B © Fielding, Lois E. "Taking The Next Step in the Development of New Human Rights: The Emerging Right of Humanitarian Assistance to Restore Democracy", *Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law*, 1995 .
<http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1350&context=djCIL> accessed on 27 August 2014.
- Question 1 Source C © Crossette, Barbara. "U.N. Details Its Failure to Stop '95 Bosnia Massacre." *New York Times*, 1999.
- Question 1 Source D © Hillen, John F. "Killing with Kindness: The UN Peacekeeping Mission in Bosnia." *Cato Institute Foreign Policy Briefing No. 34*, 1995.
- Question 1 Source E © Boot, Max. "Paving the Road to Hell: The Failure of U.N. Peacekeeping.", *Council of Foreign Relations*, 2000.
<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/55875/max-boot/paving-the-road-to-hell-the-failure-of-u-n-peacekeeping> accessed on 17 August 2014.