



NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014

HISTORY
Higher 1

9731/01

Paper 1

International History, 1945-2000

27 August 2014
3 Hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and registration number in the space provided on the answer paper.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

THE UN AND PEACEKEEPING

1. Read the sources and then answer the question.

Source A

Peacekeeping is today a major activity of the United Nations - a vital tool in the hands of the world body for the maintenance of international peace and security. The evolving nature and scope of peacekeeping mandates also require a continuous effort for reform and strengthening of the UN peacekeeping capacity. Success of peacekeeping has led to high expectations and a surge in demand. This poses significant challenges in terms of policy and decision making, planning, force generation, deployment and management of peacekeeping missions. Available resources are stretched beyond capacity, impacting the efficiency and effectiveness of missions. That peacekeeping must be accompanied by parallel efforts on the political track, with credible peace processes, is evident for its success. In complex crises, often in intra-state conflicts, peacekeeping and the wider peace-building efforts must go hand in hand in order to achieve successful transitions towards comprehensive and durable peace and development.

Letter by Ali A. Treki, President of the United Nations General Assembly, to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 22 April 2010

Source B

Towards the end of the Cold War, the Nobel Committee wished to indicate that the United Nations ought to have greater influence on international politics. It did so by awarding the Peace Prize to military personnel who had served as observers and UN soldiers. From 1948 to 1988, over 500,000 persons from 53 states took part in the UN's peacekeeping operations. Up to 1988, the world organization had sent peacekeeping forces to the Middle East, Kashmir, Cyprus, the Congo, and West New Guinea.

It is often emphasised that the United Nations' peacekeeping operations are only carried out at the invitation of the countries involved. The troops and observation corps are guests in the area, and they have a special responsibility to behave in a way which is in agreement with international law and ordinary politeness. Experience to now indicates that the peacekeeping forces have been a correct solution to the problem. In the selection of this year's Peace Prize laureate the Nobel Committee attached therefore great importance to the role of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. It is precisely the contribution of the Peacekeeping Forces which makes the realisation of the United Nations' aims possible in a positive way.

Speech by Egil Aarvik, Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, 30 September 1988.

Source C

Those challenges have only added to a deeper and longstanding problem: the continued lack of clarity about how the United Nations should intervene when its members lack either the military force or the

political will — or both — to halt carnage. “Peacekeeping has been pushed to the wall,” said Bruce Jones, the director of the Center on International Cooperation at New York University, which is working with the United Nations on reform efforts. “There is a sense across the system that this is a mess — overburdened, underfunded, overstretched.” But some experts say the most important fix is perhaps the hardest. The United Nations, they say, needs to avoid sending missions to countries where there is not yet a real peace to keep. But many feel that peacekeeping has become a panacea, with the deployment of United Nations forces considered proof that the world is paying attention to a crisis, whether the troops are effective or not. The United Nations has a tendency to just keep extending missions once approved.

Extract from New York Times, dated 10 February 2009

Source D

Interviewer: Do UN missions take on a life of their own?

John Bolton: Yes, I think there is a lot to that and, really, I don't blame the UN Secretariat there. I blame the Security Council. I think that too often the member-governments on the Security Council are all too happy to get a particular issue off the front pages of the newspapers and consign it to a peacekeeping force and a special representative of the secretary general, and then every six months they simply renew the peacekeeping mandate without really looking for a solution. I think that one of the main things that the Security Council needs to do better is look to solve problems, not simply massage them. That is why when I was at the UN one of the things I tried to say was that if the parties to the conflict themselves were not prepared to move toward a resolution, the Security Council had to consider terminating the peacekeeping operation. Otherwise, these things could go on forever and that was not helpful to anybody.

*BBC Interview with John Bolton, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations
from 2005 to 2006, April 2007*

Source E

It should have come as no surprise to anyone that some of the missions of the past decade would be particularly hard to accomplish: they tended to deploy where conflict had not resulted in victory for any side, where a military stalemate or international pressure or both had brought fighting to a halt but at least some of the parties to the conflict were not seriously committed to ending the confrontation. United Nations operations thus did not deploy into post-conflict situations but tried to create them. Moreover, the complexity of the tasks assigned to these missions and the volatility of the situation on the ground tend to increase together. Since the end of the cold war, such complex and risky mandates have been the rule rather than the exception.

*Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, commissioned by
UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, August 2000*

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A to E support the view that UN peacekeeping missions are completely ineffective?

Section B

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

2. Assess the significance of the Truman Doctrine in the development of the Cold War.
3. To what extent was the Cuban Missile Crisis a Cold War conflict?
4. "The USA must shoulder all the blame for the ills in the global economy since the 1970s." How far do you agree with this statement?
5. To what extent was protectionism the cause of the decline in the Japanese economy since 1989?
6. "Nationalism was the main impediment to the resolution of the Kashmir issue." How far do you agree with this statement?

~ GOOD LUCK! ~