



ST ANDREW'S JUNIOR COLLEGE
Preliminary Examinations
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 2

HISTORY

8814/01
9731/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

28 Aug 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, graphs or rough working.
 Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

[Turn Over

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

The United Nations Security Council and International Peace and Security

1 Read the sources carefully before answering the question.

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

Source A

The power of decision of action lied with the Security Council. Article 39 of the Charter placed responsibility for action firmly on the Security Council: 'The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.' The Security Council was empowered, if it thought fit, to call upon the members of the UN to apply sanctions short of war; and if these failed, to 'take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary...'

From 'United Nations, Divided World', a Western academic publication, 1993.

Source B

The government of the United States is pleased with the speed and determination with which the United Nations Security Council acted to order a withdrawal of the invading forces to positions north of the thirty-eighth parallel. In accordance with the resolution of the Security Council, the United States will vigorously support the effort of the Council to terminate this serious breach of the peace. Willful disregard of the obligation to keep the peace cannot be tolerated by nations that support the United Nations Charter.

From US President Harry Truman's Official Statement, 26 June 1950.

Source C

In 1956, the Suez Crisis was rather different from the Korean War. After Egyptian President Nasser had nationalized the Suez Canal, France, Britain and Israel claimed the right to the use of force to reopen the Canal and thus attacked Soviet-backed Egypt. Security Council action was blocked by the French and British vetoes. The Uniting for Peace Resolution was called upon to create a peacekeeping mandate directed by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. The UN Emergency Force (UNEF I) was the first ever armed peace mission that supervised the disengagement of forces.

From an article on an independent website on international politics, 2011.

Source D

We stand today at a unique and extraordinary moment. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, also offers a rare opportunity to move toward an historic period of cooperation.

We can now point to five United Nations Security Council Resolutions that condemn Iraq's aggression. They call for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal. The United Nations is backing up its words with action. The Security Council has imposed mandatory economic sanctions on Iraq, designed to force Iraq to relinquish the spoils of its illegal conquest. The Security Council has also taken the decisive step of authorizing the use of all means necessary to ensure compliance with these sanctions.

From US President George H. W. Bush's Address to Congress, September 1990.

Source E

The Chairman of the Independent Inquiry into United Nations actions during the 1994 Rwanda genocide, Ingvar Carlsson, presented his report to the Security Council this morning, saying the Council had the power to have prevented at least some of the Rwandan tragedy, and could act to ensure such a tragedy did not happen again. He described the lack of political will to act in the face of crises as the most dangerous obstacle to United Nations' work for the maintenance of peace. The Council's decision to reduce the strength of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) after the genocide started, and despite its knowledge of the atrocities, was the cause of much bitterness in Rwanda. The Council must give missions the mandate they needed, mobilize the necessary troops and resources, and accept its responsibility irrespective of where problems occurred.

United Nations Security Council Press Release SC/6843, April 2000.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations Security Council was empowered and effective in maintaining international peace and security?

Section B

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

- 2 'An opposing and irreconcilable quest for security.' How far is this true of the origins of the Cold War?
- 3 'The Cuban Missile Crisis had a more important impact on the Cold War than the Korean War.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 4 How far was international economic cooperation a key reason for the growth of the global economy from 1945-1975?
- 5 To what extent do you agree that the exceptional growth of the Japanese economy was founded on its internal strength?
- 6 'India, not Pakistan, was primarily responsible for protracting the Indo-Pakistani conflict.' Discuss.