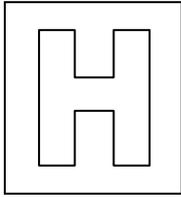


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## 2015 Promotional Examination II Pre-university 2

**H1 HISTORY**  
**International History**  
Paper 1

**8814/01**

**15 September 2015**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

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### 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.  
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.

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This question paper consists of **54** printed pages.

[Turn over

Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Section A**You **must** answer Question 1.**The United Nations and Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era**

1. Read the 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 the sources both individually and as a group.

**Source A**

The United Nations is faltering in its most crucial post-Cold War task: keeping the peace in a world that has lost its superpower balance. Although the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations has been expanded since early 1993 under the direction of Under-Secretary General Kofi A. Annan, a Ghanaian with years of administrative experience in the organization, diplomats and outside experts say much remains to be done. Money is short, integrated training for multinational forces is scant, many nations decline risky assignments, contingents thrown together are uneven militarily and sometimes problematic in their attitudes toward local populations, troops are arriving without proper equipment or clothing, and response time is lengthening rather than shortening as an overstretched system lurches from crisis to crisis.

*Editorial from the New York Times, a leading US newspaper, 1994.*

**Source B**

The years 1988 to 1993 witnessed the striking increase in the number of peacekeeping operations. For example, Brazil, South Africa and India committed their troops to peace operations to support their claim to become Permanent Members in the Security Council. What is more, globalization has also transformed a 'Westphalian' world into a 'Post-Westphalian' one. That is to say, whereas peacekeeping operations were initially conceived as a means to resolve conflicts by respecting state sovereignty and the principle of non-interference, they are now based on a different concept of sovereignty: "states enjoy full sovereign rights only if they fulfil certain responsibilities towards their citizens, therefore the role of peace operations is to assist states in fulfilling these responsibilities and to assume them when the host state proves itself unable or unwilling to do so".

*Extract from an academic's university dissertation, 2012.*

## Source C

As missions become more multi-dimensional, they will require more time to complete, and will no doubt encounter controversy as they become entwined in more areas of the society in which they have been deployed. It is evident however, that the blue berets will remain a significant aspect of any force deployed to a conflict zone, if only for the moral assurance they provide; that an impartial party is looking out for the interests of the innocent, and working toward securing a lasting peace in the region. This is evident from the fact that UN peacekeeping operations have continued over six decades which suggests that there is something worthwhile in such forces. As a result, they will no doubt continue to be an important facet of larger intervention operations sponsored by the UN. Peacekeepers working singlehandedly however, are no longer effective in a post-Cold War theatre at respecting the same policies of impartiality, consent, and the non-use of force which were the basis of the inception of peacekeeping. They can however, still positively influence the pursuit of peace in any conflict zone if they work to support the adversaries and do not themselves become a direct party to the conflict.

*Extract from an academic publication, 2008.*

## Source D

The operations of the early 1990s were overly ambitious, given the considerable financial and political constraints placed on the UN by member states. To a large degree, the UN overextended its management capabilities, its resources and its political backing. These new endeavours were mostly incorporated into existing administrative and management structures, often lacking success. In fact, the problems of third generation operations in Somalia and Bosnia, and the "disastrous" mission in Rwanda "prompted a period of retrenchment". The Security Council- particularly the United States- was reluctant to authorise, implement or finance new peacekeeping operations. Rather than setting up more missions, the UN turned to improving its infrastructure and its operational efficiency. The total deployment of UN military and civilian personnel fell from its 1993 peak of more than 80,000 to approximately 14,000 in 1998. Along with this retrenchment also came a general consensus that much needed to be done to approach conflict management more inclusively with other fields.

*Commentary by a Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, published in the Journal of International Affairs, 2000.*

## Source E

We've had some successes," said Mr. Annan, the director of all United Nations peacekeeping work, "Namibia, Cambodia, Mozambique recently, El Salvador, South Africa."

"But I don't blame the public for not knowing what we are up to," he said. "We are not very good at public information." He continued, "Even in situations where there is no peace to keep, properly organised and properly led peacekeepers can make major contributions. In the case of Yugoslavia, they have fed several million people. They have been able to protect several safe havens."

*An extract from an interview with Kofi Annan, published in the Financial Times in 2011.*

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How far do Sources A-E support the view that UN peacekeeping efforts in the post - Cold War era were largely effective?

## Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

2. "Cold War historiography on the origins of the Cold War has undergone major changes since 1991." How far do you agree with the above statement?
3. "The end of the bi-polar world by 1991 has created an inevitable era of instability." How accurate is this assertion?
4. Evaluate the reasons why the USA was able to dominate the international economy between 1945-1991.
5. The oil crises of the 1970s or the decline of the US economy – which brought about more problems that affected the growth of the global economy?
6. Discuss the impact of religious fundamentalism on regional security in the Middle East and South Asia in the period from 1970 to 2000.

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### *Copyright Acknowledgments*

Question 1 Source A © "U.N. Falters in Post-Cold-War Peacekeeping, but Sees Role as Essential", The New York Times, 5 December 1994; [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com), accessed 10 August 2015.

Question 1 Source B © "Expanding UN Peacekeeping Operations since 1990", E-international Relations, 18 January 2013; <http://www.e-ir.info>, accessed 10 August 2015.

Question 1 Source C © "The Utility of Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era", Atlantic International Studies Organization, 2008; <http://atlismta.org/>, accessed 10 August 2015.

Question 1 Source D © "Challenges to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in The Post-Cold War Era, Journal of International Affairs, December 1999-February 2000; <http://sam.gov.tr>, accessed 10 August 2015.

Question 1 Source E © "Kofi Annan interview: the full transcript", Financial Times, 3 May 2011; [www.ft.com](http://www.ft.com), accessed 10 August 2015.