

YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2015

H1 AND H2 HISTORY
INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
PAPER 1

9731/01 & 8814/01
18/08/2015
TUESDAY 1400h – 1700h

Additional materials:
1 piece of cover page
Writing paper



TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name and CTG in the spaces provided on the cover page.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, please hand in your answers for Paper 1 with the cover page placed on top of the answer scripts.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

Each question in this paper carries 25 marks.

This paper consists of **4** printed pages

Section A

You must answer question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS' PEACEKEEPING ROLE DURING THE COLD WAR ERA

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

Source A

The shock was inexpressible. Ralph Bunche (a senior UN official in Palestine who was to succeed Bernadotte as Mediator) cabled that Count Bernadotte had been 'brutally assassinated by Jewish assailants of unknown identity in a planned, cold-blooded attack in the new city of Jerusalem at 14.05 GMT today, Friday 17 September'. The terrorism which had strained the Zionist cause had taken its noblest victim...I knew the Count and his family personally, and this was enough to give a special edge to my sorrow. But my pain was refined by the reflection that the Count had died for the cause of the United Nations.

Excerpt from Trygve Lie's book, 'In the Cause of Peace: Seven Years with the United Nations', 1954.

Source B

The Soviet Union considers that if a correct approach is taken to the utilization of ...international armed forces, they may indeed be useful. But the experience of the Congo puts us on our guard. That experience indicates that the United Nations forces are being utilized exactly in the way against which we warned, a way we emphatically oppose. Mr Hammarskjöld...has taken a position of purely formal condemnation of the colonialists' line, opposing the lawful government of Congo and the Congolese people and supporting renegades who, under the guise of fighting for independence of the republic of the Congo, are actually continuing the policy of colonialists and are evidently receiving some reward from them for their treachery.

Excerpt from Khrushchev's speech to the General Assembly in September 1960, proposing for the replacement of the office of the secretary-general with a 'troika'.

Source C

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) that grew out of this was modelled loosely on UNTSO, although it was much smaller, rarely exceeding 100 officers. Like UNTSO, it became a more or less permanent UN commitment in an inherently unstable area. In common with its Middle East counterpart it continued through repeated crises in the relationship of the protagonist states over the coming decades and made a clear if limited contribution to the management of these crises. As in the case of Palestine, the fact that the basic conflict over Kashmir continued unresolved was not of itself a failing on the part of UNMOGIP. Its role was one of peace observation and moral presence rather than active peacemaking.

Norrie MacQueen, 'The United Nations Since 1945', 1999.

Source D

The Korean War highlighted basic defects of the United Nations as an instrument for launching collective military sanctions. Without consensus among its permanent members, the Security Council could not take decisive action in times of crisis. Only the absence of the Soviet delegate made the initial Security Council action possible, and the Security Council was immobilised by the Soviet return. When responsibility for decisions shifted to the General Assembly, that body proved too large, too unwieldy, and too divided in counsel to direct a military operation effectively. Korea further revealed the disadvantages of dependence on voluntary commitment of forces in times of crisis. Just twenty-two of the sixty member states offered military forces, and only sixteen of these were of usable size and quality. The United States contributed the vast majority of the forces, with South Korea providing most of the remainder—less than 10% of the whole force was from the other contributors. This meant that the Korean War was largely an American operation. The UN undoubtedly provided a valuable political cover for the US, but a collective response so heavily dependent on a single great power, and so closely tied to its national interests, was a questionable kind of security.

Adapted from a book by political science professors from a US university, 2005.

Source E

The council adopted two resolutions, 425 and 426, the first calling on Israel to halt its military action and withdraw its forces and the latter establishing UNIFIL. In June 1978 Israel withdrew. However, because of the activities of the various, virtually autonomous militias in the country and because of conflict between Syrian forces and Lebanese Christians as well as Israeli raids in the Beirut region, the central government appeared powerless. Then on June 6, 1982, Israel invaded again, this time driving all the way to Beirut. The following three years witnessed a massacre by Israeli-allied Christian forces in Palestinian refugee camps in a Beirut suburb; the short-lived intrusion of a multinational force from the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Italy; and the departure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whose centre of operations had been in Lebanon's capital. UNIFIL found itself behind Israeli lines and limited to providing humanitarian assistance.

Moore and Pubantz, 'The New United Nations: International Organisation in the Twenty-First Century', 2006.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations was hindered in her peacekeeping efforts due to superpower rivalry during the Cold War period?

Section B

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

2. 'Aggressive American policies caused the Cold War.' To what degree do you agree with this statement from the period 1945 to 1949?
3. 'A new world order emerged with the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement with reference to the period from 1991 to 2000?
4. 'Protectionism was the most severe problem encountered by the international economy during the crisis decades.' How far do you agree with this view from the 1970s to 1980s?
5. 'The Japanese economic miracle from 1945 was made possible due to favourable internal circumstances.' To what extent do you agree with this view?
6. Assess the reasons for the difficulty in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1948 to 2000.