



NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year Two

Preliminary Examination 2015

HISTORY

8814/01

9731/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

16 September 2015

3 hours

No Additional Materials are required

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and civics tutorial group 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.

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

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

A number of developments have fundamentally altered the premise of UN peacekeeping since the Suez Crisis. The end of the Cold War gave rise to intrastate conflicts of political as well as ethnic and religious stripe, conflicts that had been kept in check by the bipolar tension. Globalization and the improvement of all means of communication have shrunk distances in time and space. The emergence of regional forms of organization have created structures that sometimes complement, sometimes duplicate, the functions of the United Nations. While these circumstances have enabled UN peacekeeping operations to take on a wider range of conflicts than before, they have also created significant challenges.

The United Nations role will be different from the role it played in the fifties and sixties, but it will not be less important. In all its diversity, the United Nations will still be the main forum for the international dialogue on peacekeeping, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution.

A Swedish politician, writing for the UN, 2011.

Source B

United Nations peacekeeping operations began in 1948 and the light blue helmets and berets have been deployed to many of the world's trouble spot from Papua New Guinea to Haiti ever since, with varying levels of effectiveness. An internal UN study last year found that UN peacekeeping missions routinely avoid using force to protect civilians who are under attack, intervening in only 20 per cent of cases despite being authorised to do so by the UN Security Council.

While some peacekeeping missions perform adequately, others have failed to protect civilians – notably at Srebrenica, where Dutch peacekeepers watched on powerless as thousands of men were murdered. Of the 69 UN peacekeeping missions over the past 68 years, there have been some notable failures – and cases of successful intervention.

From an article from a British Newspaper, 2015.

Source C

Of course, no nation, no matter how rich, can afford to wage war without end. Wherever possible, the United States should encourage its allies to act without American involvement, as the Australians did in East Timor. And sometimes, as in Rwanda -- a place far removed from American interests -- the United States may have to make the heart breaking choice to stay out (or at least to not send ground troops). But when genocide occurs in a region vital to American interests, such as Europe, it is hard to see how Washington can remain aloof.

When the United States does act, of course, it must get it right. The two U.S. interventions of the 1990s that failed most spectacularly -- Somalia and Haiti -- fell into this trap. U.S. troops left both countries too quickly. Both interventions occurred under the U.N. banner, but it is justifiable to lay the blame for their failure at the feet of the American leaders who retained control of U.S. combat forces.

From an article produced by Foreign Affairs, an American journal on foreign policy, 2000.

Source D

Over the years, UN peacekeeping has evolved to meet the demands of different conflicts and a changing political landscape. During the Cold War, when cold war rivalries frequently paralyzed the Security Council, UN peacekeeping goals were primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing situations on the ground, so that efforts could be made at the political level to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. They operated under UN command and were primarily mandated with the implementation of activities agreed upon by warring factions, such as the cantonment and separation of belligerents, the monitoring of borders, and the verification of the ceasefire.

With the end of the Cold War, the strategic context for UN peacekeeping dramatically changed, prompting the UN organization to shift and expand its field operations from “traditional missions” involving strictly military tasks to complex “multidimensional” enterprises designed to ensure the implementation of comprehensive peace agreements and assist in laying the foundation for sustainable peace.

From an academic journal, describing UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2011.

Source E

While the United Nations' record after the Cold War still leaves much to be desired, the difficulties encountered by the United Nations, in terms of substantive policy outcomes, clearly reflect an international system which continues to be divided by conflicts of interest and value, even though the workings of U.N. organs may no longer be paralyzed by the East-West rivalry. The host of organizational problems and challenges facing the United Nations masks a deeper uncertainty within the governments of major powers about the kind of international order they wish to support.

With the end of the Cold War, violence in the international system, especially after the collapse of multi-ethnic federal state structures, has shifted more markedly towards the sub-state level. The international community has chosen, through a variety of means, to become much more directly involved in addressing the political and humanitarian consequences of such conflicts. Reconciling these tensions will continue to present the United Nations, the Security Council, and member states more generally, with major challenges in the post-Cold War era.

From a University analysis of UN Peacekeeping, 1996.

Now answer the following question.

How far do sources A – E support the view that the end of the Cold War made United Nations Peacekeeping efforts ineffective?

[Turn over

Section B

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

- 2 'The Cold War started primarily due to ideological differences.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 3 How far do you agree with the view that Gorbachev was more responsible for ending the Cold War than Reagan?
- 4 To what extent were Japan's economic problems in the 1990s caused by the Japanese government?
- 5 'The rise of Islamic religious fundamentalism in the period 1970 to 2000 was caused by economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 6 Assess the significance of nationalistic factors that led to the failure of finding a lasting solution to the Arab – Israeli conflict by the year 2000.