



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
Higher 2/1

HISTORY

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

No Additional Materials are required.

9731/01

8814/01

Tue 01 September 2015

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and PDG on all the work you hand in, including this cover sheet.

Write the question numbers of the questions attempted on this cover page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Start each answer on a fresh piece of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten the answer to each question separately, with this cover sheet attached on top of your answer to the first question.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

Name : _____

PDG : _____

Question No.	Marks
Section A	
1	/25
Section B	
	/25
	/25
	/25
Total Marks:	/100

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Section A

You must answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS PEACEKEEPING ROLE

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 Pakistani peacekeeping troops serving in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia established conditions favourable to cessation of hostilities through maintenance of local ceasefire agreements, liaison with warring factions, manning of observation posts and monitoring activity on confrontation line. Pakistani troops helped in restoring confidence of people through frequent meetings with leaders of warring factions, by establishing liaison with military/civil authorities and through utility repairs.

The Pakistani contingent did exceptionally well in identifying, monitoring and protecting all ethnic and minority groups, refugees and displaced persons. They coordinated the relief work of a number of UN agencies, international and Pakistani non-governmental organisations on their own. Besides this, they provided immense humanitarian assistance by providing foodstuff, medical care, clothing, and helped in the maintenance of infrastructure, orphanages and provision of financial aid.

From the Pakistan Army's website, 2015.

Source B

During the first four decades of the UN's existence, peacekeeping evolved in a less than favourable environment. The Cold War blighted the organisation's ability to perform many of the tasks envisioned for it in the Charter, and the Soviet Union maintained considerable reservations about the legitimacy of peacekeeping. On some occasions, notably in 1956 and 1973, the establishment and efficient functioning of a peacekeeping operation clearly served Soviet national interests and objections were not raised.

These days, as the Secretary-General has observed, the UN has almost too much credibility. On some recent mornings, every single item on the BBC World Service news has related to a situation in which the UN is engaged in peacemaking or peacekeeping or humanitarian relief. The problem now is often not to persuade the Security Council to set up a peacekeeping operation, but to dissuade it from rushing into doing so when the conditions for success do not yet exist.

From a lecture delivered at Oxford University by a former Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, 1993.

Source C

During the Cold War the superpowers within the UN system and, particularly in the Security Council, were largely in opposition to each other and therefore there was little or no cooperation amongst them. Given their determination to control crises by a certain degree of brinkmanship, it was extremely unlikely that the superpowers would be willing to place great reliance upon the UN to keep international peace and security. However, the option in international crises would have been for the powers to assume the role of police themselves. They were, therefore, placed in a dilemma, afraid on the one hand to tolerate too much international disorder, reluctant on the other to sanction the growth of a peacekeeping authority with an independent competence of its own. Other members of the Security Council shared this dilemma. This lack of agreement between members prevented the Security Council from taking anything other than nominal action to contain or resolve conflicts.

From an academic book written by Irish academics, 2005.

Source D

The 1956 Suez situation was complicated by the heavy involvement of two great powers and by the ominous threats of a third. Almost everyone was to some extent in a state of shock, and the gravity of the situation called forth a completely new form of international institution, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Even five years before, it would have been inconceivable that one of the great powers would meekly accept a cease-fire and a face-saving device of such an entirely novel kind. Now, on the contrary, the Assembly did this with enthusiasm, while many of its members also volunteered troops and all sorts of assistance in the speediest way. This was not a force designed actively to counter aggression. Rather, it was a security force designed to allow common sense to prevail and the armies of the parties concerned to return to their own soil.

From an article written by a senior UN official, 1963.

Source E

The peacekeeping concept, however impartial in theory, was still vulnerable to political misuse in the rigid bipolarity of the 1950s and 1960s, the more so when the high political stakes of colonialism, decolonisation and post-colonial relationships became involved. The management of the Congo operation provided the justification for Khrushchev's troika proposals in 1960, which challenged one of the fundamental tenets of the UN: the possibility of a disinterested international civil service. Paradoxically, rather than peacekeeping fencing off a local crisis from superpower involvement, the Congo operation seemed itself to provoke that involvement. Similarly, the disputes over the financing of peacekeeping – which at their root were about institutional power rather than money – generated another major crisis for the UN over the implementation of sanctions under article 19 of the Charter in 1964. The institutional benefits of its peace operations for the UN did not, therefore, come free of an institutional price.

From an academic book written by a United Kingdom scholar, 2011.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations was effective in its peacekeeping role from 1945 to 2000?

Section B

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

- 2 Assess the view that the causes of the outbreak of the Cold War were largely ideological rather than strategic.
- 3 How significant was leadership in the collapse of the Soviet Union?
- 4 'It was the interventionist policies of the Japanese government that largely accounted for the Japanese economic miracle.' How far do you agree with this statement?
- 5 Assess the consequences of religious fundamentalism on regional security.
- 6 To what extent was Israel more responsible for the continued Arab-Israeli conflict since 1948?