



INNOVA JUNIOR COLLEGE  
JC 2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2  
in preparation for the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level  
**Higher 2**

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## HISTORY

**9731/01**

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

**01 Sep 2015**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

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### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink 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, answers for Section A and Section B should be fastened **separately**. Section B should be fastened with a cover page.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

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



Innova Junior College

**[Turn over**

## Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

### THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SECRETARY-GENERALS

- 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 genocide in Rwanda should never, ever have happened. But it did. The international community failed Rwanda, and that must leave us always with a sense of bitter regret and abiding sorrow. If the international community had acted promptly and with determination, it could have stopped most of the killing. But the political will was not there, nor were the troops. If the United Nations, government officials, the international media and other observers had paid more attention to the gathering signs of disaster, and taken timely action, it might have been averted. Warnings were missed. I recall a 1993 report by a United Nations special rapporteur that spoke specifically of an impending catastrophe. The international community is guilty of sins of omission. I, myself, as head of the UN's peacekeeping department at the time, pressed dozens of countries for troops. I believed at that time that I was doing my best. But I realized after the genocide that there was more that I could and should have done to sound the alarm and rally support.

*Remarks by Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the Memorial Conference on the Rwanda Genocide, organized by the Governments of Canada and Rwanda, in New York, 2004.*

#### Source B

U Thant wrote later that war might have been averted if Israel had agreed to the deployment, even for a short while. In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad called in the ambassador from those countries supplying troops to the U.N. force and told them that their soldiers had to leave...

The Secretary-General met with ten ambassadors who either belonged to a special UNEF advisory committee or provided troops to the force. The Canadian ambassador, backed by two others, argued that it was up to the U.N. alone to decide the fate of its peacekeepers. But U Thant was adamant that he had no choice but to comply with the Egyptian demand for withdrawal. Neither U Thant nor the others exercised their right to call an emergency meeting of the Security Council or the General Assembly to consider the issue. A few hours later, U Thant wrote Riad that the U.N. would comply with the Egyptian demand but added, "In all frankness, may I advise you that I have serious misgivings about it."

*From a book, "United Nations: A History", by Stanley Meisler, 1995.*

#### Source C

I was in favour of additional forces, which [we had] in some different cases. In Yugoslavia, I'd asked for additional forces too. I even went to meet the French Prime Minister, and I proposed additional forces... Nobody wanted to send troops. The problem is not to say we will have 10,000 blue helmets. It's to find the country who are ready to send the blue helmets. .. They would say different arguments. "For the time being, we have already troops

in Cyprus." The real problem was not the troops; the real problem was that only the United States had the infrastructure to do the transport of troops with big planes, and then who will pay? "Will this transport be the in-kind offer by the United States, or we have to pay for it?"

*From an interview with Boutros Boutros-Ghali on the failure of Rwanda, 21 January 2004.*

#### **Source D**

With the Secretary-General, the Charter is actually remarkably [brief]. It simply says that the Secretary-General should be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The General Assembly itself decided in 1946 that it only wanted one name from the Security Council. I don't see that there's anything to stop it from saying to the Security Council... please give me a choice.

I think also it doesn't say in the Charter that the Secretary-General should serve any particular term of years, or whether he or she should be re-eligible. I think there's a lot to be said for, instead of having a renewable five-year term, a non-renewable seven-year term so that the Secretary-General can then get on with the job without the constant suspicion that he's currying favour with the great powers in order to try to ensure his re-election.

*From an interview with a former UN official, commenting on the selection of a Secretary-General, on the United Nations' official website, 2014.*

#### **Source E**

As Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld used his good offices in a range of situations to prevent war and serve the other aims of the Charter.

In the Middle East these included: continuing diplomatic activity in support of the Armistice Agreements between Israel and the Arab States and to promote progress toward better and more peaceful conditions in the area... Mr. Hammarskjöld also travelled to many countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas and the Middle East, either on specific assignments or to further his acquaintance with officials of member governments and knowledge of the problems of various areas.

On one of these trips, from 18 December 1959 to 31 January 1960, the Secretary-General visited 21 countries and territories in Africa -- a trip he described later as "a strictly professional trip for study, for information", and from which he said he had gained a "kind of cross-section of every sort of politically responsible opinion in the Africa of today".

*From the United Nations' website commemorating Dag Hammarskjöld's contributions to the UN, 2015.*

Now answer the following question.

*How far do sources A-E support the view that the weaknesses of the United Nations Secretary-General caused the ineffectiveness of the United Nations between 1945 and 2000?*

**Section B**

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

- 2 How significant was the explosion of the Atomic Bomb in the genesis of the Cold War?
- 3 “The end of the Cold War was brought about by a revolution from above, not from below.” How far do you agree with this statement?
- 4 To what extent was US dominance of the world economy from 1945 to 2000 due to its role in maintaining the Bretton-Woods System?
- 5 “The growth of religious fundamentalism from the 1970s to 2000 has brought nothing but chaos and anarchy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
- 6 To what extent did territorial issues prevent the resolution of the Arab-Israeli Conflict?