

**RAFFLES INSTITUTION**  
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2015

**HISTORY**

Higher 1 and Higher 2

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

**9731/01**

**September 2015**

**3 hours**

**COVER SHEET**

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

CT class : \_\_\_\_\_

Question No.	<i>For Examiner's Use Only</i>
	Marks
1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**RAFFLES INSTITUTION**  
Year 6 Preliminary Examinations 2015

**HISTORY**

Higher 1 and Higher 2

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

**9731/01**

**September 2015**

**3 hours**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

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

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Indicate the question numbers attempted in the space provided on the cover sheet.

**Section A**

Answer **Question 1**.

**Section B**

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work and the cover sheet securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

---

This document consists of **5** printed pages, including the cover sheet.

## Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

### The United Nations and International Terrorism

1. Read the sources then answer the question.

#### Source A

The United Nations has long been active in the fight against international terrorism. Reflecting the determination of the international community to eliminate this threat, the Organization and its agencies have developed a wide range of international legal agreements that enable the international community to take action to suppress terrorism and bring those responsible to justice. Dating back to 1963, these agreements provide the basic legal tools to combat international terrorism in its many forms -- from the seizure of aircraft to hostage-taking to the financing of terrorism. Many have been ratified by the majority of countries around the world, and only the most recent one is not yet in force. Such agreements have been developed by the General Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

*United Nations Treaties Against Terrorism, United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch, 2001.*

#### Source B

The growing place of terrorism in the international consciousness however did not ensure a ready consensus on its root cause, on how it should be addressed by the world body, or even how the term “terrorism” should be defined. The tumultuous events of 1972 – including a surge in hijackings, bombings...massacre of Israeli athletes at the Summer Olympics in Munich – underscored both the global dimensions of terror and the world body’s political incapacity to deal with them.

*Edward C. Luck, “Tackling Terrorism” in The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century, 2004.*

#### Source C

Following an Israeli military closure in the West Bank and Gaza, which had been implemented in response to a series of Palestinian suicide bombings that killed 59 Israelis, the UNGA issued a report condemning Israeli policy toward the Palestinians. With no consideration of Israel’s security concerns, the UN report [of 1996] harshly rebuked Israel for human rights violations, demanded an end to the military closure and the release of Palestinian prisoners. The report also criticized the expansion of Jewish settlements and accused Israel of “creeping ethnic cleansing” of Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

*‘Israel at the UN: Progress Amid A History of Bias, 1995-2000’  
article from The Anti-Defamation League (ADL), 2009.  
[The aims of ADL are to fight anti-Semitism and to stop defamation of Jews]*

### Source D

"All conventions on terrorism are aimed at creating a network of cooperation among States to ensure that terrorists are found, prosecuted and punished. No terrorist will be permitted to go free," Palitha Kohona [head of the U.N. Treaty Section] said.

He also said that all international conventions: a) define a particular type of terrorist violence as an offence under the convention, such as bombing, financing, etc...; b) require State Parties to penalise that activity in their domestic law; c) identify certain bases upon which the parties responsible are required to establish jurisdiction over the defined offence; d) create an obligation on the State in which a suspect is found to establish jurisdiction over the convention offence and to prosecute if the Party does not extradite pursuant to other provisions of the convention.

This last element, he pointed out, is commonly known as the principle of "no safe haven for terrorists" or "prosecute or extradite".

In particular, Kohona said, this element has been stressed by the Security Council in Resolution 1373 of Sep. 28, 2001, as an essential anti-terrorism obligation of member states.

"These conventions establish global standards and reflect the aversion of the international community to the scourge of terrorism. The views of the international community have found expression in the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and in statements of the secretary-general," he added.

*Thalif Deen, Inter Press Service News Agency, 2015.*

### Source E

During the 1980s, US officials hailed bin Laden and his recruits as "freedom fighters" in the CIA-financed war to oust the Soviets from Afghanistan. Bin Laden's associates were trained and armed by the CIA, and the camp in Khost hit by US missiles was a former CIA camp. Also, several high ranking US government officials approved the sale of weapons and spare parts to Iran, which contradicts the anti terrorist policy of the US which had attempted to isolate Iran from the rest of the world, claiming that Iran sponsored international terrorism. The US is now suffering "blowback" from arming and training such international terrorists, which renders the global fight against international terrorism more challenging.

This type of counterterrorism operation reinforces widespread views in the Middle East and Africa that the US exercises a double standard with respect to issues of human rights, political support, retaliation, and more. Throughout much of the world, there is indignation at the US's strong support for Israel and failure to advance a genuine Middle East peace settlement. Responding to terrorism with military strikes only deepens those anti-American views.

*An article from 'The Progressive Response', a US journal, 1998.*

*Now answer the following question.*

*How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations has effectively dealt with the problem of global terrorism?*

**Section B**

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

2. What was the significance of the Berlin Blockade in the deterioration in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union after 1945?
3. 'The end of the Cold War in 1989 was entirely unforeseen'. How far do you agree with this view?
4. To what extent was the US responsible for problems in the global economy in the period from 1970 to 2000?
5. Assess the reasons for the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism from about 1970 to 2000.
6. Who was more to blame for the continued conflict in the Middle East since 1948: Israel or the Arabs?