



**CATHOLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2016**

HISTORY

**8814/01
9731/01**

Paper 1 International History, 1945 - 2000

**Tuesday, 23 August 2016
0800-1100hrs (3 hours)**

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and home tutorial group on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Start each answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

The UN and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

11 December will mark the 55th anniversary of UN Resolution 194. By this historic act, the world community, speaking through the United Nations, formally acknowledges the right of return to their homes and property of Palestinians who were driven out as a result of Zionist military operations in 1948 that culminated in the declaration of the State of Israel.

Adopted 11 December 1948 Resolution 194 reads:

'Refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date.

Compensation should be paid for loss or damage to property.'

In the context of upholding the UN Charter and international law, Resolution 194 continues to hold great symbolic as well as practical significance. For the first time with regard to a specific conflict, an international body of sovereign states resolved that acts of violation of human rights, such as the right of return, could not be permitted to stand. The world community asserted that individual and collective human rights now stand above the claims of individual states.

From a television broadcast by Al Jazeera, an Arab Broadcasting Company, 6 December 2003.

Source B

In the Security Council, the British and the French vetoed resolutions by the United States and the Soviet Union demanding that Israel withdraw and others stay out of Egypt. Yugoslavia then used the 'Uniting for Peace' Plan; since the Security Council was paralyzed, the issue would be sent to the General Assembly. During the debate in the General Assembly on 1 November, Lester Pearson, the Canadian Foreign Minister, proposed a UN military force to take over the positions from the British, French and Israelis. Hammarskjöld had serious doubts at first about the wisdom or effectiveness of such a move. On 4 November, the General Assembly instructed Hammarskjöld to submit a plan within 48 hours for the setting up of 'an emergency international UN force'. Britain's grudging acceptance of the principle of a UN force opened the way for Hammarskjöld to persuade all sides into a UN solution. In a remarkable feat of management and energy, Hammarskjöld put together the UN's first peace-keeping force in a week.

Stanley Meisler, an American journalist, in his book, "United Nations: the First Fifty Years", 1995.

Source C

Though the Security Council has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," it has not been able to address and resolve the Israel-Palestine conflict. The Council has taken no significant action since 1967, when it passed Resolution 242 calling on Israel to relinquish the territories acquired during its war with Syria and Egypt. The United States has used its influence to keep the issue off the Council's agenda and it has repeatedly used its veto power on Israel's behalf... The General Assembly has taken a more active role in the conflict, repeatedly taking action and often calling on parties to respect human rights. In 1988, the Assembly took the unprecedented step of holding a special session in Geneva after the United States refused to grant Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat the visa needed to address the Assembly in New York. Israel accuses the General Assembly of having a "pro-Palestinian" bias. Yet the Assembly is unable to compel the parties to work towards peace since its resolutions only have moral and symbolic weight and are not legally binding.

Adapted from an analysis of the United Nation's involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict on the Global Policy Forum website.

Source D

... The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was created by UN Resolution 302, to provide humanitarian aid to the Palestinian refugees in camps scattered throughout Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Egypt...UNRWA turned out to be one of the few successful steps taken by the UN in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Another successful action by the UN was ending the 1956 war... The Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion agreed to withdraw Israel's troops from the Sinai after Nasser agreed to allow Israel access to the port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba and safe passage for Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

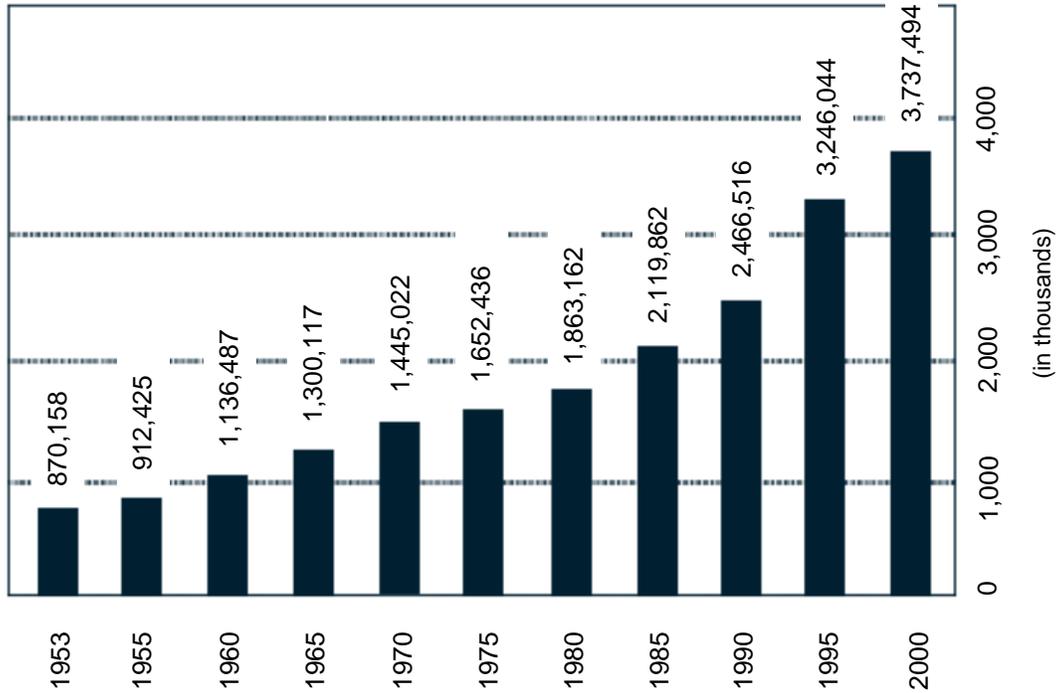
A rash of resolutions in the 1970s and 1980s condemning Israeli aggression against Lebanon and asking Israel to stop building settlements in the occupied territories and condemning Israeli treatment of the Palestinians in the occupied territories failed because of the use of the veto by the United States. The same happened in the decade of the 1990s.

Despite numerous UN-sponsored commissions, special envoys, and conferences, and upward of a hundred UN resolutions, the Arab-Israeli conflict remains the main impediment to world peace... The road map sponsored by US President George W. Bush advocating a two-state solution was the most promising proposal to the crisis, but the stubbornness and non-compromising leadership on both sides have not allowed it to succeed. It is painful, sad, and depressing for people like me who love the Jewish people and the Palestinians alike to have witnessed this conflict going on for so long between people so close to each other in so many, many ways.

Adapted from an article "The UN and the Arab-Israeli Conflict" by Sam Zakhem, former US Ambassador to Bahrain, July 2012.

Source E

Registered Palestinian Refugees, 1953 to 2000



*Statistics on the Palestinian Refugee Situation
by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).*

Now answer the following question:

How far do sources A to E show that the United Nations made little contribution to managing the Arab-Israeli problem between 1948 and 2000?

Section B

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

2. "The Soviet Union's post-war foreign policies were to blame for the development of the Cold War." Evaluate the validity of this view between 1945 and 1955.

3. How far do you agree that the collapse of Communism in the USSR was a result of "forces from below"?

4. "China experienced phenomenal economic growth from 1978." Discuss the validity of this statement.

5. To what extent was the post-war dominance of the USA the reason for growth in the global economy up to 1971?

6. "Regional security was compromised by the rise of religious fundamentalism". To what extent is this true?