



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
Higher 2/1

HISTORY

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

No Additional Materials are required.

9731/01

8814/01

Thu 15 September 2016
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

Interviewer: You have described a UN peacekeeping force 'like a family friend who has moved into a household stricken by disaster. It must conciliate, console and discreetly run the household without ever appearing to dominate or usurp the natural rights of those it is helping.' Do you think peacekeeping has maintained that today?

Sir Brian Urquhart: This is what it was like in the Cold War, when we would try to stop regional conflicts from setting fire to the east-west nuclear conflict, which was very important, particularly in places like the Middle East and Africa. It is changing now because the UN now does much more complicated civilian-military operations inside countries. We used to be on the borders, stopping conflicts between nations. They were mostly border conflicts from the period of decolonisation.

Now we are inside countries dealing with political, human rights, and humanitarian problems of all kinds. I mean in the Congo, we were virtually running the government of the Congo in 1960; something we had never done before. And I think that this is the form that peacekeeping is taking. Kofi Annan once said that the United Nations is the only fire brigade in the world which only buys a fire engine after the fire has started. Think about it.

Interview with Sir Brian Urquhart, former Under-Secretary General (a senior official within the UN), 2013.

Source B

Preventing the country from disintegration by supporting its political institutions and ending the secession of Katanga was a major achievement of the mission. But the reversal of the disarmament of the disorganised bands of the Congolese National Army and abdication of responsibilities in preventing blatant violations of law and order, most evident in abandoning Lumumba to his henchmen, were the mission's serious failures that prevented it from bringing more stability to the country. These developments were due to the fact that no one tried to differentiate between peacekeeping and peace enforcement yet. Resolution 161 of the Security Council authorising the use of force in expelling foreign mercenaries did not invoke the Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Elaborate discussions on the meaning of the right to self-defence were equally unknown.

From an academic book published in 2006.

Source C

For decades, UN efforts in this field were crippled by Cold War divisions. More recently, the climate has changed and so have the outcomes. Since 1990, UN peacekeeping has gone from a standing start to an around-the-clock organization that is more integrated, professional and capable and that has been getting results. It has shown the ability, under the right conditions, to nurture new democracies, demobilize rival factions, maintain ceasefires, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and lower the global tide of refugees.

We are making progress and can make more. We can build arrangements that will cause aggressors to think twice, and strengthen the hand of conciliators over aggressors time after time.

A speech by a US diplomat at a conference on the 50th anniversary of the UN that was organised by an American academic institute, 1995.

Source D

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice;
2. Decides also that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements:
 - (a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor;
 - (b) To establish an effective administration;
 - (c) To assist in the development of civil and social services;
 - (d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance;
 - (e) To support capacity-building for self-government;
 - (f) To assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development.

From UN Security Council Resolution 1272, October 1999.

Source E

The Somali peace talks under way here hit a snag today when one of the strongest factions said it had no confidence in the UN's ability to help the country and called on the United States to take on up the role of mediator among the warring parties. The faction, the Somali National Alliance led by General Mohammed Farah Aidid, said in a statement that the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali does not understand Somalia's 'intricate political problems' and that his approach to peacemaking was 'too meddling, too divisive and too secretive to produce any positive result for the betterment of Somalia.' The group said it 'no longer has any confidence in the leadership of the Secretariat of the UN.' General Aidid has opposed the UN's role in Somalia all along because he thinks Mr. Boutros-Ghali is biased against him and looks more favourably on his principal rival, Mohammed Ali Mahdi.

An article in the New York Times, 1993.

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 How far did ideology primarily motivate the superpowers in the origins of the Cold War in Europe?
- 3 'The collapse of the USSR marked the end of the Cold War.' Assess the accuracy of this statement.
- 4 To what extent was the rise of China as a major economic power due to Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms?
- 5 How far do you agree that religious fundamentalism was a destabilising force on regional security from 1970 to 2000?
- 6 'India's inflexibility was most responsible for the protraction of the Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir.' Discuss the validity of this statement.