



SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
Higher 2

HISTORY

9731/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

Friday, 16 September 2016

3 hours

Additional Materials: Cover Page
Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and civics tutorial group in the spaces provided on the cover page and on every sheet of answer paper.

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

Write clearly the question numbers on the first page of every question attempted and the cover page.

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

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

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

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear handwriting in your answer, and to leave two lines between each paragraph on the answer paper.

Section A

You must answer Question 1

THE UNITED STATES INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON FROM 1978 TO 1982

- 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

Israeli forces invaded southern Lebanon in March 1978, following a Palestinian commando raid into Israel. The Security Council called on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory and, at the request of Lebanon, established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), with a mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore peace and security, and assist the Lebanese Government to re-establish its authority over the south of the country. However, when Israeli forces completed their withdrawal from Lebanon in June 1978, they handed over their positions in the border area, not to UNIFIL, but to Christian and associated militias supported by Israel. Southern Lebanon remained volatile, with frequent exchanges of fire between the Christian militias and the Israeli forces on the one hand, and armed elements of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Lebanese National Movement on the other.

From a UN publication on the UN and Palestine, 2003.

Source B

When Israel invaded Lebanon, the Security Council authorised the deployment of UNIFIL at the 'request of the government of Lebanon'. Israel eventually withdrew, although its influences remained through its proxy force, the Southern Lebanon Army (SLA), but UNIFIL stayed to monitor the Israel-Lebanon armistice line and to assist 'the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area' and to 'supervise the cessation of hostilities, ensure the peaceful charter of the area of the operation, control movement and take all measures deemed necessary to assure the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty.'

These expectations were unrealistically optimistic. UNIFIL was deployed on the unfounded assumption 'that the parties to the conflict would take all the necessary steps for compliance with the decisions of the Council.' ... The Lebanese government, which is not a party to the conflict, had requested the deployment of the force but it had virtually no authority in the country and hence could not guarantee the force's freedom of movement or its safe conduct. Neither the PLO nor Israel had given their full consent to the mission. Moreover, there was disagreement between them as to UNIFIL's authorised areas of operation. The warring local militias were not supportive of UNIFIL either.

From an academic book on the role of peacekeepers by an Irish expert on international law and human rights, 2009.

Source C

The initial report from the UN Secretariat that set up the Force left open the issue of the area of operations. ...This gravely hampered UNIFIL's work from the start, and as a result, UNIFIL did not deploy in one uninterrupted zone across Southern Lebanon. It had no access to the 'security zone' under the control of the SLA (referred to in UN reports as 'de facto forces'), or to the pocket of Tyre controlled by PLO. Furthermore, Israel refused UN forces permission to deploy up to the international border. Therefore, UNIFIL could not control either Palestinian infiltration or Israeli incursions into Southern Lebanon.

In conducting its mission, UNIFIL was hampered by constant restrictions on its freedom of movement: convoys were ambushed and troops kidnapped, UNIFIL camps were shelled or attacked with sniper fire. In successive reports, the Secretary-General stated that the UNIFIL could not properly fulfil its mission unless certain conditions were met, such as the cessation of UNIFIL's harassment by 'de facto forces'.

UNIFIL was only able to achieve small steps in restoring Lebanese authority in the South - in April 1979 Lebanese civilian administrators were deployed in Southern Lebanon. ... After intense exchanges of fire in Southern Lebanon and across the Israel-Lebanon border between Israel and Palestinian militants, on 6 June 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon once again. UNIFIL troops were instructed to block advancing forces, yet the overwhelming strength of Israeli forces precluded the possibility of stopping them.

Adapted from an academic article on UN peacekeeping operations, 2015.

Source D

In recent months, we have witnessed a conscious policy on the part of certain Arab States of opening their arsenals to the PLO and putting into its hands heavy weapons with far greater fire-power than before and in quantities which they have never had before. The build-up has been massive and it has come in the first instance from Libya and Syria. Libya for example, has supplied the PLO both directly and indirectly through Syria with batteries of surface-to-air missiles. In addition, the Libyans - those well-known paymasters and quartermasters of international terrorism - have also supplied the crews to man those weapons which are stationed in the areas around Beirut. ... I should also point out that the headquarters of the PLO and of all the organisations affiliated to it are located in sections of Beirut and its environs, which are under direct Syrian control and protection.

From a letter to the UN Secretary-General from the Israeli Permanent Representative to the UN, 17 July 1981.

Source E

Many consider the Force ineffectual and point in particular to its failure to deter the 1982 Israeli invasion; others, while acknowledging UNIFIL's problems, plead mitigating circumstances. The latter contend that UNIFIL was given an impossible mandate. All planning for UNIFIL was done in a traditional rush. Unlike most peacekeeping operations, which are deployed only with the consent of the local parties, UNIFIL was established in southern Lebanon with neither the PLO's nor Israel's full consent. The Lebanese government had virtually lost all authority in the country and thus could not guarantee the Force's freedom of movement or its safe conduct. Negotiations with the local parties to define the Force's area of operations were, as noted, unsatisfactory for the PLO, Israel, and UNIFIL.

From an academic book on UN peacekeeping efforts, 1993.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E show that it was Israeli actions that most undermined UNIFIL from 1978 to 1982?

Section B

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

- 2 How significant was ideology in bringing about the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- 3 'The United States won the Cold War.' How valid is this view of the end of the Cold War?
- 4 'US dominance in the global economy from 1945 was best explained by the Cold War.' Discuss.
- 5 Assess the importance of political leadership in creating China's economic miracle after 1978.
- 6 To what extent was the rise of religious fundamentalism in the Middle East from 1970 to 2000 a reaction against the influence of the West?

End of Paper