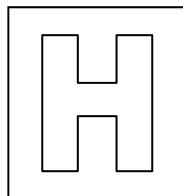


Candidate Name: _____

Class

Adm No

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2017 Preliminary Examination 2

Pre-university 2

H1 HISTORY

International History (1945-2000)

8814

14th September 2017

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Begin each question on a fresh sheet of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACEKEEPING IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA

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

By 2 February 1995, UNOSOM II troop strength was reduced to 7,956, comprising Pakistani, Egyptian and Bangladeshi contingents and the remaining headquarters personnel. As the withdrawal accelerated, military support provided by UNOSOM troops to United Nations agencies, human rights organizations and NGOs still engaged in humanitarian activities was greatly reduced. With the major reductions starting in mid-February, it was no longer possible for UNOSOM II troops to extend the necessary protection even within Mogadishu. The mission's withdrawal was completed by 28 March 1995. Although its ambitious plan to rebuild the internal structures of a functioning state did not prove possible in the face of the inability of the Somali factions to come to terms with each other, success was greatest in the humanitarian field. Millions of Somalis benefited from these activities and, at a minimum, an estimated quarter of a million lives were saved.

Adapted from a UN publication, "Blue Helmets—A Review of United Nations Peacekeeping", 1996.

Source B

Money is short, integrated training for multinational forces is scant, many nations decline risky assignments, contingents thrown together are uneven militarily and sometimes problematic in their attitudes toward local populations, troops are arriving without proper equipment or clothing, and response time is lengthening rather than shortening as an overstretched system lurches from crisis to crisis. Below the surface lie tensions created by a traditional United Nations peacekeeping culture that often disdains military solutions or even military expertise. Outside the organization there are national politicians, from Washington to Moscow to New Delhi, who rigorously oppose giving the United Nations real power to intervene in conflicts. Alone or together, these two tendencies are debilitating.

Despite carefully worded resolutions battled over for days or even weeks in the Security Council, the aims of missions are not always clear -- or they mutate on the ground. Respect for the soldiers in blue berets is at a new low, as the abduction of more than 400 peacekeepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina demonstrates.

From an article by the 'New York Times', a news agency based in the United States, December 1994.

Source C

Optimists, both within and outside governments, considered multinational peace operations a panacea for Third World conflict, a model for mature cooperative security, and the fruition of dreams spun by UN founders. But as rapidly as these dizzy expectations emerged, they were shattered by failure in the Balkans and Somalia. Suddenly, the world community questioned the effectiveness of multinational peace operations and the Clinton administration--initially an ardent advocate of a more active UN, took a second, more critical, look. With the demise of Secretary of

Defense Les Aspin and the withdrawal of the nomination of Clinton confidant Morton Halperin to the post of Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Peacekeeping and Democracy, peace operations lost two of their strongest proponents. While calls for UN involvement persisted among the conflict-ridden nations of the Third World, support from the rest of the world faded and 1993 became, according to Madeleine K. Albright, the UN's "summer of discontent."

Adapted from a report of a Roundtable discussion sponsored by Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, November 1993.

Source D

The size of UN peacekeeping forces again increased in the 2000s, as their services were sought by a growing number of conflict-ridden countries and their neighbours. In October 2005, as the number of peacekeepers approached 70,000, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, then the head of peacekeeping operations, warned that his forces were being overextended, leading to a brief "phase of consolidation" in 2010.

Since the start of 2010, however, six new missions have been authorized (including four that today have more than 10,000 peacekeepers), while five have been phased out (of which two had more than 10,000 troops at their peak). By April 2015, the number of uniformed peacekeeping personnel – which includes troops, police and military advisers – reached a new high of about 108,000.

Today, UN peacekeeping's legacy contains a mix of perceived successes (such as in Namibia and Mozambique), failures, and scandals (such as multiple allegations of sexual abuse, most recently in the Central African Republic). Many of the past challenges also remain.

Adapted from a report by Pew Research Centre, a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world, March 2016.

Source E

In the age of economic globalization, the security of all countries is interlinked and has impact on one another. No country can maintain absolute security with its own effort, and no country can achieve stability out of other countries' instability. The law of the jungle leaves the weak at the mercy of the strong; it is not the way for countries to conduct their relations. Those who adopt the high-handed approach of using force will find that they are only lifting a rock to drop on their own feet. We should abandon the Cold War mentality in all its manifestation, and foster a new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We should give full play to the central role of the United Nations and its Security Council in ending conflict and keeping peace, and adopt the dual approach of seeking peaceful solution to disputes and taking mandatory actions, so as to turn hostility into amity. We should advance international cooperation in both economic and social fields and take a holistic approach to addressing traditional and non-traditional security threats, so as to prevent conflicts from breaking out in the first place.

Statement by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 28 September 2015.

Now answer the following question:

How far do Sources A to E support the view that the UN peacekeeping in the post-Cold War era had been largely ineffective?

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

2. Evaluate the validity of the assertion that it was Soviet aggression that was responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War.
3. “An era of risk taking.” Appraise the validity of this statement in explaining the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
4. Account for the factors that helped and hindered continued American domination of the international economy from 1945 to 2000.
5. “The establishment of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was the reason for China’s economic prosperity in the 1980s and 1990s.” Discuss the validity of this view.
6. “It was Israel’s belligerency that hindered the resolution of the Arab Israeli conflict from 1948 to 2000.” How far do you agree with this statement?

Copyright Acknowledgements

- Question 1 Source A © The Blue Helmets: A Review of United Nations Peace-keeping; United Nations Department of Public Information; 1996.
- Question 1 Source B ©<http://www.nytimes.com/1994/12/05/world/un-falters-in-post-cold-war-peacekeeping-but-sees-role-as-essential.html> , accessed 31 July 2017.
- Question 1 Source C © <http://ssi.armywarcollege.edu/pdffiles/00332.pdf>, accessed 1 August 2017.
- Question 1 Source D © <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/03/02/un-peacekeeping-at-new-highs-after-post-cold-war-surge-and-decline/>, accessed 1 August 2017.
- Question 1 Source E © <https://qz.com/512886/read-the-full-text-of-xi-jinpings-first-un-address/>, accessed 31 July 2017.

The End