



SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE  
**JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017**  
Higher 1

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## **HISTORY**

**8814/01**

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

**Thursday, 14 September 2017**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Cover Page  
Answer Paper

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### **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 NATIONS IN SOMALIA, 1992-1995

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

Between 1991 and 1993, as people died of starvation and related illnesses in their tens of thousands, freelance and clan-based militia obstructed aid efforts and looted relief. A 1992 United Nations (UN)-negotiated ceasefire failed and prompted the first UN military intervention to protect relief access and aid workers-the operation known as the United Nations Operation for Somalia (UNOSOM). In December 1992 UNOSOM's failure to end the fighting led the United States to overcome its initial reluctance and to send troops, under US command, to the UN Task Force on Somalia (known as UNITAF and codenamed "Operation Restore Hope"). In May 1993 UNOSOM and UNITAF were replaced by UNOSOM II, which had a more robust mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and more than 30,000 troops from various countries. US troops withdrew in 1994 after they became embroiled in conflict with General Aideed. UNOSOM II left Somalia in March 1995 without achieving a breakthrough towards long-term political stability for Somalia, initially a key objective of the mission.

*From an article by Human Rights Watch, a non-profit US-based organisation, 2007.*

#### Source B

As the flow of international humanitarian relief to Somalia increased in midsummer, violence also increased as armed bandits and factions fought amongst themselves to control the ever-increasing amounts of aid ... On 28 August 1992 the Bush administration officially responded to Boutros-Ghali's August 25 Somalia report by proposing draft "all necessary means" language for a UNSC resolution to authorise an additional 3,500 men to bolster 500 already approved for deployment to protect food and aid convoys and oversee distribution. According to Boutros-Ghali, Resolution 775 signaled that the UNSC "finally decided to take firmer action." Ironically, the passage of Resolution 775 alienated both UN officials and Somali leaders in Somalia, especially Aideed and Sahnoun [Secretary General's Special Representative], two key figures whose support was critical for the cease-fire and food aid security. Neither individual was consulted on the resolution, which in turn caused a hostile response from Aideed, who felt he had been tricked into agreeing with Sahnoun for deployment of the 500-man Pakistani contingent.

*From a book written by a former Peace Corps Volunteer based in Somalia from 1992 to 1993, published in 2008.*

#### Source C

Somalia, as more are now recognizing, was not a hopeless failure. The US initiated an operation that helped save an estimated 100,000 or more lives. That accomplishment stands out starkly amid the general apathy with which the world has greeted the major humanitarian crises of the 1990s. However, the operation's end did not come close to being desirable. Tragically, troops of the US and other countries, who had gone to Somalia with the best of intentions to help save fellow human beings, lost their lives. The general argument is that the extremely limited US-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to feed Somalis in December 1992, was a success, but the operation began to flounder when the second UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) took over in May 1993 and expanded the mission. This arduous mission brought many critical UN administrative weaknesses to the surface, and the UN forces were unable to recover from the precipitous American withdrawal.

*From an American newspaper in March 1996.*

**Source D**

The human rights record of UNITAF and UNOSOM, in turn, was marked by the unprovoked use of the enormous firepower of U.N. forces, in particular the airpower of the United States contingent. In a series of armed clashes with Somali forces, scores of Somali civilians died when both sides used automatic weaponry without consideration for civilian safety. After the June 5, 1993 ambush of U.N. peacekeepers in which the twenty-four Pakistani troops were killed, the incident that marked the beginning of open conflict between UNOSOM forces and General Aideed's SNA (Somali National Alliance), the humanitarian mission quickly degenerated. Defensive action and the guarding of convoys were rapidly transformed into special operations manhunts, days-long attacks with helicopter and fixed-wing gunships and an enormous toll of Somali civilian casualties. In addition to the destruction of large areas of Mogadishu through aerial rocketing and shelling, the troops of several UNOSOM contingents were also found to have tortured or murdered Somali captives.

*From an independent policy discussion group composed of representatives of non-governmental organisations, September 1994.*

**Source E**

Interviewer: After the July 12th attack on the house of Aideed, what was the feeling of the military of the SNA?

Captain: You can understand the feelings of people who have been brutally attacked, and, we gave the reply of people to whose country some people came for humanitarian reasons, but instead of that humanitarian reasons, they were giving fierce attacks. And we gave the appropriate answer.

Interviewer: I understand how General Aideed was hidden, what I don't understand is how did the SNA plan to respond to the UN snatch and grab operations?

Captain: We knew that the forces, UN forces at that time, were too many for us to face. What we did is to concentrate our attacks on the Americans, and the forces who were taking their order directly from the Americans, such as the Pakistanis. And we had some understanding with the other forces not to attack us and that we would not attack them.

Interviewer: Even civilians were participating; the American soldiers say that there was one woman with a baby in one arm and a pistol in the other. Why?

Captain: That is because women and children were told that foreign forces invaded their soil, their country and that their most beloved leader Aideed is being searched for.

*From an interview with one of the commanders who led General Aideed's militia in 1993.*

**Now answer the following question:**

*How far do Sources A to E show that the United Nations operations\* in Somalia have been successful from 1992 to 1995?*

\*Includes all UNOSOM and UNITAF operations

**Section B**

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

- 2 'The turning point of the Cold War was the Cuban Missile Crisis, not the Korea War.' Discuss.
- 3 How pivotal was Reagan's role in accelerating the end of the Cold War?
- 4 Assess the view that the global economy ran into problems as growth was unsustainable by the 1970s.
- 5 'The Japanese economic miracle was shaped by the Cold War.' How far do you agree?
- 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*