



ST ANDREW'S JUNIOR COLLEGE
Preliminary Examinations
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

HISTORY

8814/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000.

28 August 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, graphs or rough working.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **THREE** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks. [25 marks each]

This document consists of **4** printed pages

Section A: The Political Effectiveness of the United Nations, 1945-2000

You must answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACEKEEPING

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

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

The problems, failures, and abuses of foreigners serving as UN peacekeepers and personnel are numerous. They are lightly armed if at all, retreat if challenged or attacked, rarely if ever protect innocent civilians, and put civilians who flee to them for protection at deadly risk by abandoning them when their lives are at risk. UN peacekeeping failures in the 1990s were partially responsible for the massacre of nearly 1 million innocent civilians and citizen soldiers in Rwanda, Bosnia, and other places. During the same decade, 798 UN peacekeepers died too, including US soldiers, most notably 18 who were murdered, dismembered, and shamefully dragged through the streets of Mogadishu, Somalia, in 1993.

From an American academic studying UN Peacekeeping operations, published in 2012.

Source B

In the mid-1990s, Indonesia reached an agreement with the UN that human rights and humanitarian organisations could have access to East Timor. As a result, the UN arranged the first meeting of the All Inclusive Intra-East Timorese Dialogue (AIETD). On May 1999, the UN also helped to broker the peace settlement by sponsoring talks between the occupying power, Indonesia and Portugal, still regarded as East Timor's administrative power. On May 5, 1999, they signed the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Portuguese Republic on the question of East Timor in which both Indonesia and Portugal formally requested UN assistance in conducting elections. The UN complied, and on July 11, 1999, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) to organise the popular consultation on independence.

From an academic journal on UN peacekeeping, 2002.

Source C

We have had some successes; Namibia, Cambodia, Mozambique and recently, El Salvador, South Africa. But I don't blame the public for not knowing what we are up to. We are not very good at public information. Even in situations where there is no peace to keep, properly organised and properly led peacekeepers can make major contributions. In the case of Yugoslavia, they have fed several million people. They have been able to protect several safe havens.

From an interview with Kofi Annan, director of United Nations peacekeeping, 1994.

Source D

The Somali peace talks underway here hit a snag today when one of the strongest factions said it had no confidence in the United Nations' ability to help the country and called on the United States to take 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 United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali does not understand Somalia's "intricate political problems". The United Nations' 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 United Nations."

General Aidid opposed the United Nations 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.

From an article published in the New York Times, January 1993.

Source E

The general success of earlier peacekeeping missions sometimes raised expectations for United Nations peacekeeping beyond its capacity to deliver, especially in situations when the Security Council was not able to authorise sufficiently robust mandates or provide adequate resources.

Missions were established in situations where the guns had not yet fallen silent and in areas such as the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and Rwanda where there was no peace to keep. These three high-profile peacekeeping operations came under criticism as peacekeepers faced situations where warring parties failed to adhere to peace agreements, or where the peacekeepers themselves were not provided adequate resources or political support. As civilian casualties rose and hostilities continued, the reputation of United Nations peacekeeping plummeted.

From a UN article, "Honoring 60 years of United Nations Peacekeeping", 29 May 2008.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that UN peacekeeping missions in the post-Cold War era were ineffective?

Section B

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

2. How far did Soviet policies in Eastern Europe influence the development of the Cold War until 1955?
3. 'The failure of *Perestroika* brought about the collapse of the USSR.' Discuss with reference to the period 1985 to 1991.
4. Assess the effectiveness of the developed and less developed economies in managing the problems of the Crisis Decades.
5. To what extent was Deng's gradual approach towards economic reforms the most important reason for China's economic success?
6. 'Overall, the Middle East peace process was a total failure.' Is this a fair assessment of the efforts to resolve the Arab Israeli conflict from the 1970s?