



JC 2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017

H1 HISTORY 8814/01

Paper 1: International History 1945-2000

Wednesday

23 August 2017

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Answer **four** questions.
2. You must answer Question 1 (Section A), and any three questions from Section B.
3. Begin each question on a new sheet of paper.
4. Fasten all your work securely together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

NAME:	CLASS:
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This document consists of 4 printed pages (including the cover page).

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

- 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

There are numerous occupied peoples around the world seeking statehood or national liberation, including the Tibetans, Kurds, Turkish Armenians and Palestinians. Only one of these groups has received official recognition by the UN, including observer status and invitations to speak and participate in committee work. That group is the one that invented and perfected modern international terrorism—namely, the Palestinians.

These rewards were first bestowed in the 1970s when the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was unabashedly committed to terrorism. In fact, Chairman Yasser Arafat was invited to speak to the UN General Assembly in 1974 at a time when his organisation was seeking to destroy a member-state of the UN by terrorism.

By rewarding Arafat and the PLO, the U.N. made it clear that the best way to ensure that your cause is leapfrogged ahead of others is to adopt terrorism. The Tibetans, whose land has been occupied more brutally and for a longer period than the Palestinians, but who have never practised terrorism, cannot even receive a hearing from the UN.

The UN has for years refused to condemn terrorism unequivocally, while encouraging "the legitimacy of the struggle for national liberation movements" against "occupation" – in other words, the use of terrorism against innocent civilians to resist occupation. This has sent the message to aggrieved groups that terrorism is legitimate.

An article published in the website, Jewish World Review, 2003.

Source B

The Security Council this evening strongly condemned the terrorist bomb attacks which claimed hundreds of innocent lives and injured thousands of others. It also called upon all states and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, Tanzania and the United States to apprehend the perpetrators of those cowardly criminal acts and swiftly bring them to justice.

The Council has also reaffirmed the obligations of Member States to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts. It also recalled that since 1992, the Council expressed its deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such criminal acts.

A UN Press Release dated 13 August 1998.

Source C

Multilateral efforts, under the United Nations, focused on targeting whichever mode of terrorist violence was popular at the time. This sectoral approach allowed consensus to be formed around outlawing specific types of terrorist acts while sidelining the thorny, and still unresolved, issue of agreement on a definition of “terrorism”.

Thus, in the 1960s and 1970s, the international community’s focus was on producing treaties to deter hijacking and then hostage taking – particularly in relation to diplomats. Then the next phase was directed at suppressing bombings at airports or scenarios on board ships. Later, international treaties to safeguard nuclear material; control plastic explosives were passed and in the 1990s, both treaties and economic punishments were used to deter bombings in public places. The twelfth and last in the set of UN treaties was adopted in 1999 and was directed against the financing of terrorism. In sum, then, it is not new for the international community to adopt global standards against terrorism but these were always responsive in nature, and sectoral in focus.

Excerpt from a speech by a New Zealand diplomat on counter-terrorism efforts, 2005.

Source D

In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s discussions to come to a consensus on the phenomena of terrorism made little progress. Agreement was impeded mainly because of differences of opinion about the use of violence by national liberation and self-determination movements. Recognizing the depth of these ideological divides, the UN Member States agreed to disagree on the big picture and settled instead on a piecemeal approach to the problem.

The General Assembly developed several conventions that addressed specific terrorist acts and considered such acts as criminal offences. It favoured a domestic law enforcement approach that obligated states to either prosecute or extradite those accused of terrorist acts.

Chantal de Jonge Oudraat, ‘The United Nations and the Campaign against Terrorism’, 2004.

Source E

The UN sanction regimes were quite effective in the case of Libya and Sudan. The sanction regimes made the support of terrorist activities more costly, and both states were responsive to these sanctions. More generally, sanctions helped to change the public attitudes of states towards terrorism—particularly, state sponsors of terrorism. Sanctions against the Taliban in Afghanistan were not effective and failed to stop its 1998 bombing of US embassies in Africa. Afghanistan under the Taliban regime was not an active member of the global economy. Nonetheless, the most important effect of the UN sanction regimes of the 1990s was to stigmatize terrorist activities and consolidate a growing international consensus that saw terrorism as an illegitimate activity that needed to be countered through collective international actions. By designating terrorist activities ‘threats to international peace and security’, UN sanctions regimes also paved the way for more forceful international responses to terrorism.

From a US-based academic writing in 2004.

Now answer the following question:

“The United Nations was able to successfully handle international terrorism between 1960 and 2000”. To what extent do Sources A – E prove this statement?

Section B

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

2. To what extent were the superpowers in the driving seat during their involvement in Korea and Cuba?
3. "The Cold War ended because the United States won it". Discuss.
4. "The onset of problems in the global economy between the late 1960s and 2000 was a surprising development". Is this verdict fair?
5. Did the West have more of a positive or negative impact on the Japanese economy between 1947 and 2000?
6. Assess the reasons accounting for the failure to create an independent Palestinian state by 2000.