



Catholic Junior College

JC2 Preliminary Examinations

Higher 1

HISTORY

8814/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945 – 2000

17 August 2017

3 Hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and home tutorial group on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **3 out of 5 Questions**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Start each answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREAT POWERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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

During the Cold War, the veto was exercised extensively. The USSR clocked up an impressive 68 vetoes, with the US in second place with 61 vetoes. There were other vetoes which were simply tit-for-tat blocking of other countries' applications to be members of the United Nations [UN] – for example Russia blocked Japan, considering it to be too subject to US influence, while US blocked Vietnam's application after 1975.

Both states blocked resolutions on their Cold War activities. The USSR vetoed resolutions which condemned North Korea's actions during the Korean War and on its "assistance" to Hungary following the 1956 revolt. The US similarly blocked a resolution on its 1983 invasion of Grenada while its involvement in the Vietnam War was not even considered by the Security Council. The US also blocked resolutions on its activities in support of the Contra rebels in Nicaragua – activities which the International Court of Justice found illegal in 1986.

An extract from an academic article, published in 2014.

Source B

Lester Pearson headed Canada's delegation to the UN. Working with colleagues at the UN, he developed the idea for the UN's first, large-scale peacekeeping force. On 4 November, 57 UN states voted in favour of the idea and 19 abstained; no country voted against the peacekeeping mission. The following day, however, British and French para-troops ignored the vote and landed in the Canal Zone.

The US continued to pressure British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden to find a peaceful resolution. A cease-fire was arranged, beginning on 6 November, and UN peacekeepers later entered the canal area. Pearson's solution allowed Britain, France and Israel to withdraw their forces without giving the appearance of having been defeated. Pearson would win the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions to de-escalating the Suez situation which also ensured peace and stability along the Egyptian-Israeli borders.

Extracted from Historica Canada, a Canadian Encyclopedia, published in 2006.

[Turn over]

Source C

The hard facts of the situation militated against deploying such a force. Government authority, an important condition for successful peacekeeping, did not exist in southern Lebanon, where a tribal, inter-confessional guerrilla war was raging. The terrain of southern Lebanon was ideal for guerrilla activity and very difficult for conventional forces. The PLO, a dominating factor in the area, was under no formal authority. Another important element, the Israeli-sponsored Christian militia of the volatile Major Saad Haddad, though illegal, would certainly be supported by Israel. A force of the size and with the mandate necessary for the job was unlikely to be agreed upon by the Security Council. Southern Lebanon would almost certainly be a peacekeeper's nightmare.

Brian Urquhart, Undersecretary-General for the UN from 1974 - 1986, writing in 1987.

Source D

UN peace operations were based on a new, bold but sublime concept: "the concept of the soldier of peace, who is sent to an area of conflict, not to wage war, but to promote peace, not to fight enemies, but to help friends."

Over the years, problems had been encountered in fully realizing this concept, due to the... lack of cooperation by the local parties in conflict. While cooperation was normally forthcoming in international conflicts when two legitimate governments agreed to United Nations intervention, it has frequently been lacking when the conflicts were exceptionally complex, politically deadlocked, or involved internal factions, as in the Congo and the Middle East in the 1960s.

Adapted from the United Nations Department of Public Information, October 1998.

Source E

Over the years since 1945, the UN has reflected the world outside. The Cold War between the Great Powers was being played out in the Security Council, where the USA and its capitalist allies had a built-in majority. Therefore the veto was used frequently by the USSR. Similarly, in the General Assembly, Western influence was dominant because so many of its members dared not offend the USA. They were dependent on American dollar aid. Certainly, to many Communist countries, the UN appeared little more than a puppet of the American Government. The non-admission of China served only to prove this fact.

A Russian historian view of the United Nations, 1995.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A to E support the view that major power interests were a grave impediment to the effectiveness of key organs in the United Nations? [25]

[Turn over]

Section B

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

2. How far do you agree that Stalin was responsible for the origins and development of the Cold War from 1945 to 1950? [25]

3. "It was the end of the Cold War in 1989 that fundamentally caused the demise of Communism in the USSR." Discuss. [25]

4. How important were trade imbalances to the development of the global economy? [25]

5. Why was the US able to attain and maintain its dominance in the international economy from 1945 to 2000? [25]

6. Assess the view that the failure of peace negotiations in the 1990s contributed to the prolonging of the Arab-Israeli conflict. [25]

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