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DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination
Year 6

H1 HISTORY

8814

Paper 1 International History 1945-2000

11 September 2017

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, 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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages.

[Turn over]

Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

The UN and Peacekeeping Mission in Bosnia

- 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

In Yugoslavia, after much debate and some bickering about the cost, a UN peacekeeping force was finally dispatched in early 1992 to operate mainly in Croatia although the headquarters were stationed, before Bosnia's statehood, in Bosnia's capital Sarajevo. The arrival of the UN peacekeeping is unsuited to deal with such a situation as the Secretary-General informed the Security Council. The killing and destruction continued and was slowed neither by the Security Council imposition of sanctions on Serbia at the end of May, nor numerous efforts under the UN and EU auspices to get a negotiated settlement. Further forces from NATO countries arrived from the second half of 1992 to protect humanitarian relief operations. More forceful measures were discussed in 1992 and 1993 but only limited agreement was reached.

From a book by Brian Urquhart on Security after the Cold War in 1993.

Source B

The Security Council authorized the UN Protection Force for Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) in February 1992. UNPROFOR was initially deployed in the heavily Serbian areas of Croatia and subsequently in three UN-Protected Areas of Croatia where 14,000 military and civilian personnel were expected to maintain a ceasefire, disband, and demilitarized armed forces, ensure protection of basic human rights and assist humanitarian agencies in returning refugees to their homes.

Adapted from "The United Nations in the Post Cold War Era".

Source C

Before the Serbian conquest of Srebrenica, some calls for help were ignored, some rejected. Gen. Bernard Janvier, the United Nations commander for Bosnia, vetoed the air strikes that Dutch peacekeepers in Srebrenica requested to defend the town. United Nations officers said he had little enthusiasm for protecting an enclave widely viewed as an indefensible impediment to ending the war.

After the town was overrun, the Dutch soldiers failed to relay crucial information to the United Nations, including a threat by the Bosnian Serb commander, Gen. Ratko Mladic, to massacre the Muslims.

American officials say they had no warning the town would fall and no way to save its people. After the Serbs swept in, the Americans did little more than urge Slobodan Milosevic, the President of Serbia, to restrain the Bosnian Serbs and allow relief supplies to reach Srebrenica.

From The New York Times, Oct 29 1995.

Article entitled "MASSACRE IN BOSNIA; Srebrenica: The Days of Slaughter"

Source D

Holbrooke writes that he now see severe flaws in Dayton. The agreement left opposing armies – that of the Muslim-Croat federation, which controls 51% of Bosnia's territory, and that of the Bosnian Serbs, who hold the remaining 49% - in a single country. It allowed Karadzic's Serbs to keep the name "Republika Srpska" for their portion, a name synonymous with countless atrocities. It initially set an unrealistic timetable for NATO withdrawal, leaving "the impression among the parties, and especially the Serbs, that they might be able to outwait the enforcing powers." It created a police force too weak, a NATO mission too circumscribed by the caution of its first commander, and an authority too diffused among powers including NATO, the United Nations, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of High Representative and others.

Taken from the US journal Foreign Affairs, May/June 1998.

Source E

The airport was closed shortly after the war began in April 1992, as neighborhoods surrounding it bore some of the fiercest fighting of the conflict. The Bosnian Serb army that was attacking Sarajevo eventually agreed to let the United Nations take control of the airport for U.N. military and humanitarian flights. Still, Bosnian Serb gunners took potshots at planes, forcing flights to be suspended.

Today, NATO-led troops enforcing the peace accord that stopped the war in December control the airport and all airspace over Bosnia and will continue to do so. French peacekeepers, for example, will continue to handle air-traffic control.

From the LA Times, Sarajevo Airport Opening for Business Aug 15 1996.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A – E support the view that the United Nations Peacekeeping efforts at Bosnia was a failure?

Section B

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

- 2) "The Soviet Union must bear responsibility for starting the Cold War as her post WWII policies created a sense of limitless expansionism." How far do you agree with the statement?
- 3) Assess the view that with the end of the Cold War, the world plunged into an era of instability.
- 4) Critically evaluate the view that it was the ability of the Deng that accounted for the successful economic reform of China.
- 5) Why was it from 1945 to 2000 that the Americans could maintain their dominance of the world economy?
- 6) To what extent do you agree with the view that the evolving complexity of the Arab Israeli tensions was the key hindrance towards any genuine resolution of the conflict in the Middle East?

END OF PAPER