



TEMASEK JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examinations 2017
HIGHER 1



HISTORY

International History, 1945-2000

8814

Wednesday, 30 August 2017
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and CG on all the work you hand in.

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

Start each answer on a fresh piece of writing paper.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten the answers to Section A separately from the answers for Section B. The cover sheet is to be fastened on top of the answers to Section A.

All questions carry equal marks of 25.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear handwriting in your answer.

This question paper consists of **4** printed pages.

SECTION A

You **must** answer Question 1.

UN PEACEKEEPING AFTER THE COLD WAR

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question which follows.

Source A

...Cease-fires have often been agreed to but not complied with, and the United Nations has sometimes been called upon to send forces to restore and maintain the cease-fire. This task can on occasion exceed the mission of peace-keeping forces...I recommend that the Council consider the utilisation of peace-enforcement units in clearly defined circumstances and with their terms of reference specified in advance...They would have to be more heavily armed than peace-keeping forces and would need to undergo extensive preparatory training within their national forces. Deployment and operation of such forces would be under the authorisation of the Security Council and would, as in the case of peace-keeping forces, be under the command of the Secretary-General...

Extract from "An Agenda for Peace" by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, June 1992.

Source B

The United Nations was able to play a positive role in El Salvador because, unlike other areas of United Nations operations, two defined armed forces fought to a military stalemate. With the end of the cold war, the United States-backed Government and the leftist rebels were deprived of international support, leaving little alternative but to seek peace. The United Nations took advantage of both sides' will to obtain an unbroken cease-fire, demobilisation and a political solution...

The accords gave wide powers to a team of United Nations rights monitors. This created the confidence necessary for the rebels to disarm and exiles to return, and provided early warning when trouble flared. When the situation stabilised, the monitors worked to strengthen the judiciary and the local human rights prosecutor created by the accords.

Extract from a forum article by a former human rights director of the UN peacekeeping mission in El Salvador, published in the New York Times, 1995.

Source C

The cardinal lesson of Srebrenica is that a deliberate and systematic attempt to terrorise, expel or murder an entire people must be met decisively with all necessary means, and with the political will to carry the policy through to its logical conclusion. In the Balkans, in this decade, this lesson has had to be learned not once, but twice. In both instances, in Bosnia and in Kosovo, the international community tried to reach a negotiated

settlement with an unscrupulous and murderous regime. In both instances it required the use of force to bring a halt to the planned and systematic killing and expulsion of civilians

Extract from a report written for a high-level UN inquiry into the fall of Srebrenica, commissioned by the UN Secretary-General, 1999.

Source D

The United Nations was forced to expand its understanding of what peacekeeping entailed to include long-term conflict resolution. Peacekeeping quickly evolved from a limited role of symbolic deterrence primarily charged with monitoring an existing ceasefire to an active one that involved in-depth conflict resolution and peace enforcement. UN peacekeeping crept ever closer to peace implementation and enforcement.

Peacekeeping remained predicated on preventing the resumption of hostilities between warring parties, but beginning in the 1990s, its approach to resolving the underlying conflict also became more robust. United Nations peacekeeping missions were increasingly charged with laying the foundation for a self-sustaining peace...

Extract from an online article by an American academic specialising in global studies, 2011.

Source E

Developments on the ground, particularly in Somalia, Rwanda and the former Yugoslav republics, quickly demonstrated the limitations of the general policy framework laid out in *An Agenda for Peace*. The distinction between peace enforcement and peacekeeping proposed by Boutros-Ghali was impossible to maintain when UN forces were under attack, especially in the absence of the proposed “peace enforcement units,” which never materialised. Furthermore, *An Agenda for Peace*, with its focus on the parties to a conflict, did not address the question of the responsibility of peacekeeping missions vis-à-vis civilian populations. The massacre of civilians under the watch of UN peacekeepers in both the Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica and the Rwandan genocide, underlined, in the most tragic way possible, the inadequacies of the traditional peacekeeping doctrine in such situations.

Extract from a paper by a former UN Deputy Secretary-General who oversaw UN reforms, published on the website of a non-partisan Canadian think-tank, 2012.

Now answer the following question:

How far do Sources A-E support the view that “the UN has been effective in adapting its peacekeeping operations to new conditions and challenges in the post-Cold War era”?

SECTION B

Answer any **three** questions.

- 2 Critically evaluate the significance of the Truman Doctrine in developments leading to the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe.
- 3 “More than anything else, it was the end of the Cold War that brought about the collapse of the USSR.” Discuss.
- 4 Which global economic problem was more significant in affecting the development of the international economy between 1971 and 2000: new protectionism or the oil shocks?
- 5 Assess the role played by the Open Door Policy in the economic development of China between 1978 and 2000.
- 6 How significant was nationalism in shaping the development of the Arab-Israeli Conflict between 1948 and 2000?

End of Paper

Credits:

Source A – <http://www.un-documents.net/a47-277.htm>

Source B – <http://www.nytimes.com/1995/06/29/opinion/l-in-el-salvador-un-had-a-success-story-113795.html>

Source C – http://repository.un.org/bitstream/handle/11176/227626/A_54_549-EN.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

Source D – <http://origins.osu.edu/article/avoiding-scourge-war-challenges-united-nations-peacekeeping>

Source E – <https://www.cigionline.org/publications/un-peacekeeping-20-years-reform>