

**YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2017**

**H1 HISTORY
INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
PAPER 1**

**8814/01
25/08/2017
FRIDAY 0800h – 1100h**

Additional materials:
1 piece of cover page
Writing paper



TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name and CTG in the spaces provided on the cover page.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, please hand in your answers for Paper 1 with the cover page placed on top of the answer scripts.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

Each question in this paper carries 25 marks.

This paper consists of **4** printed pages

Section A

You must answer question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

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

Source A

In practical terms the absence of an agreed definition of terrorism detracts from the overall coherence of UN efforts, while also making it difficult to work towards comprehensive and comparable legislation at the state level. The absence of an agreed definition reflects concerns about motive and links to the question of root causes. And if so, should efforts to combat terrorism not focus on addressing those causes? The problematic trigger here is that, for states on the receiving end of terrorist attacks, any discussion of justification and root causes suggests, deliberately or otherwise, a shifting of some portion of the blame on their shoulder-- for them a completely unacceptable proposition.

Excerpt from article by Jane Boulden, Research Fellow at the Centre for International Relations in the Department of Politics and International Relations at Oxford University, on "Terrorism" taken from The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations, 2007.

Source B

The United Nations has long been active in the fight against international terrorism. Reflecting the determination of the international community to eliminate this threat, the Organization and its agencies have developed a wide range of international legal agreements that enable the international community to take action to suppress terrorism and bring those responsible to justice. Dating back to 1963, these agreements provide the basic legal tools to combat international terrorism in its many forms—from the seizure of aircraft to hostage-taking to the financing of terrorism. Many have been ratified by the majority of countries around the world, and only the most recent one is not yet in force. Such agreements have been developed by the General Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

United Nations Treaties Against Terrorism, United Nations Terrorism Prevention Branch, 2001.

Source C

The growing place of terrorism in the international consciousness however did not ensure a ready consensus on its root cause, on how it should be addressed by the world body, or even how the term "terrorism" should be defined. The tumultuous events of 1972—including a surge in hijacking, bombings...massacre of Israeli athletes at the Summer Olympics in Munich—underscored both the global dimensions of terror and the world's body's political incapacity to deal with them.

Edward C. Luck, "Tackling Terrorism" in The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century, 2004.

Source D

One of the more powerful achievements of the United Nations system has been the establishment of a regime of international treaties and conventions. It is these international treaties that provide the legal framework for the suppression of terrorist acts and the pursuit of perpetrators of terrorism, and set out ways to limit illicit access to the tools terrorists need. UN anti-terrorism treaties that predate 11 September 2001 range from the UN International Civil Aviation Organisation, 1963 Convention on Offence and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, drafted in 1999.

The United Nations website.

Source E

Another African diplomat asks: "Yes, (Libyan leader Muammar) Qaddafi's actions are to be condemned by any standards, but what about the CIA mining Nicaragua's harbours? What is the difference between the explosion that killed American servicemen in Beirut and the one that killed Cuban servicemen in Huambo (Angola)? Are we to denounce terrorism selectively?"

Singapore's moderate UN delegate Tommy Koh says: "Basically, the UN is impotent with regard to terrorism because the nonaligned are split. A majority feels that a cause, no matter how sacred, does not justify any means and a minority feels that a cause, if sacred enough, justifies any means."

Sir John Thompson, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom, expresses the West position: "The most pressing need is less for new agreements than for effective action on terrorism by all. Some successful measures have been adopted. The 1983 convention against hostage-taking is one. The ICAO's (International Civil Aviation Organization) conventions have led to a dramatic reduction in hijacking.

Diplomats from various countries voicing their opinions about the United Nations' role on terrorism, May 1984.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations was not effective in addressing the issue of international terrorism from 1945 to 2000?

Section B

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

2. 'USA's antagonistic post-war foreign policies caused the outbreak of the Cold War.' To what degree do you agree with this statement from the period 1945 to 1949?
3. 'The end of the Cold War did not usher in an era of peace and progress.' How far do you agree with this statement with reference to the period from 1991 to 2000?
4. 'The oil crises of 1973 and 1979 was the worst problem encountered by the global economy during the crisis decades.' To what extent do you agree with this view from the 1970s to 1980s?
5. 'The Japanese economic miracle was made possible due to favourable internal circumstances.' To what extent do you agree with this view from the early 1950s to 1980s?
6. Assess the reasons for the difficulty in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1948 to 2000.