



ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017
Higher 1

HISTORY

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

8814/01

No Additional Materials are required.

Tue 29 August 2017
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and PDG on all the work you hand in, including this cover sheet.
Write the question numbers of the questions attempted on this cover page.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Start each answer on a fresh piece of writing paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten the answer to each question separately, with this cover sheet attached on top of your answer to the first question.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

Question No.	Marks
Section A	
1	/25
Section B	
	/25
	/25
	/25
Total Marks:	/100

Name : _____

PDG : _____

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Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACEKEEPING

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

Peacekeeping is a dangerous and often thankless task. During my years in the UN, the tragic experiences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia and Rwanda showed that traditional peacekeepers lack the command structure, unity of purpose and military might to succeed in the more urgent and nasty cases - where the fighting is hot, the innocent are dying, and the combatants oppose an international presence. Such weaknesses, sadly, are inherent in the voluntary and collective nature of the UN. When the going gets tough, the tough tend to go wherever they want, notwithstanding the UN commanders' wishes. Consequently, the world is left with an international system of crisis response that is pragmatic, episodic and incremental rather than principled, reliable and decisive. We need to ensure that UN peacekeepers can be deployed with the right training and equipment and the right rules of engagement so that they can achieve, not merely attempt, their missions.

From an online article to American university students by the US Representative to United Nations, 2003.

Source B

Hammaraskjold's plan, for which he obtained full Security Council approval, including the US and the USSR, was simple: reinforce and train the new Congolese army. The troops for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) soon had their mandate enlarged to include preventing the secession of the mineral-rich province of Katanga and assuring Congo's political independence.

It soon became clear that ONUC had been handed a job Hammaraskjold described as 'giving first aid to a rattlesnake'. Every move the UN made was misinterpreted as partisan: the US thought ONUC was favouring Lumumba, now cast as a Communist puppet, and the USSR thought it was too soft on the secessionists and their foreign corporate backers. The Soviet Union initially supported the deployment as a way of supporting national liberation movements dedicated to decolonisation. After Lumumba's assassination, however, the Soviet Union withdrew its support for the operation and refused to contribute financially to it.

From a report by an independent Canadian UN support group, 2001.

Source C

The course of UN peacekeeping has not always run smoothly and crises that occurred at times even threatened the existence of the whole organisation. Since its establishment, the UN has been kept on a tight rein and prevented from developing its full potential. During the Cold War, both sides used the threat of veto in the Security Council to good effect, and both shared a common interest in hindering the General Assembly from developing to its full capacity.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War has given rise to a situation where there is in effect one superpower, the US. The new world order was intended to unlock the UN mechanism for the maintenance of international peace and exploit opportunities for peacekeeping and nation-building. Instead there is a perception and fear among ordinary members that the UN is being exploited to police a world order based on the interests of the powerful few.

From a book analysing legal issues in United Nations peacekeeping, 2007.

Source D

Although few criticised them at the time for their inaction, US President Bill Clinton and his senior advisors later came to lament their inaction. 'We were so preoccupied with Bosnia, with the memory of Somalia just six months old, and with opposition in Congress to military deployments in faraway places,' Clinton recalled in his memoirs, 'that neither I nor anyone on my foreign policy team adequately focused on sending troops to stop the slaughter in Rwanda.'

During a trip to Rwanda years later, Clinton apologised and called the episode one of the greatest regrets of his presidency. For the Clinton team, the failure to deal with Rwanda illustrated the grave humanitarian consequences of American inaction. In the years ahead, the memories of Rwanda's horrors shaped but did not end the debate about what risks the US should take to protect innocents.

Excerpt from an American academic book, 2009.

Source E

The recent onset of clashes between UN and Serb forces is the latest evidence that the UN intervention in the former Yugoslavia is fundamentally flawed. That operation prolongs the fighting and suffering instead of contributing to a secure environment in which local parties might negotiate a lasting peace settlement.

The UN has taken a middle way between traditional passive peacekeeping and large-scale coercive intervention. This has left all the local parties with greater incentives to continue the conflict rather than negotiate a settlement. Thus, the UN has imposed an artificial life support system on Balkan society bent on continuing to fight.

Rather than prolonging a policy that seems destined to fail, the US should advocate the termination of the UN operation and urge the Europeans who have most at stake to take measures to contain the Yugoslavian conflict.

From an article by a former US army officer, June 1995.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the Great Powers were largely responsible for United Nations' peacekeeping failures from 1945 to 2000?

Section B

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

- 2 How far do you agree that the revisionist school of thought best explains the origins of the Cold War?
- 3 How important was US policy of containment and confrontation in bringing about the collapse of the USSR in 1991?
- 4 Which created the greatest difficulties for the development of the global economy between 1970 and 2000: trade imbalances, the oil crisis of the 1970s, or the debt crisis of the developing world?
- 5 'Deng Xiaoping's pragmatism was the most critical factor in the rise of China as a major economic power between 1978 and 2000.' Assess this view.
- 6 'The main obstacle to a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict has been the problem of the Occupied Territories.' To what extent do you agree with this view?