



INNOVA JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC 2 PRELIMINARY EXAM

in preparation for the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

Higher 1

HISTORY

8814/01

Paper 1 International History, 1945-2000

24 August 2017

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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

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

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, answers for Section A and Section B should be fastened **separately**. Section B should be fastened with a cover page.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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

As a result of the collusion between the Mandatory Power and the Zionist movement ..., this General Assembly early in its history...partitioned what it had no right to divide – an indivisible homeland.

With support from imperialist and colonialist Powers, the Zionist entity managed to get itself accepted as a Member of the United Nations. It further succeeded in getting the Palestine question deleted from the agenda of the United Nations and in deceiving world public opinion by presenting our cause as a problem of refugees in need either of charity from do-gooders, or settlement in a land not theirs. ... Not satisfied with all this, the racist entity ... has launched two large-scale wars, in 1956 and 1967, thus endangering world peace and security. ... All Security Council decisions and appeals to world public opinion for withdrawal from the lands occupied in June 1967 have been ignored.

I appeal to you to enable our people to establish national independent sovereignty over its own land. Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom-fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.

From an excerpt of Yasser Arafat's address to the United Nations General Assembly, 13 November 1974.

Source B

UN interventions have been in particular demand in the Middle East, both as regards observer groups and military forces. The UN first took on the task of sending observers to monitor the armistice between Israel and the Arab states in 1948. Observer group activity was resumed after the wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973. After the 1956 war, the first armed UN force was established to create a buffer between Israeli and Egyptian forces in the Sinai... Another force was established after the war between Egypt and Israel in 1967 to monitor the armistice agreement between the parties. This took place during a period of extremely high tension both locally and between the great powers. In 1974, a smaller UN force was set up on the Golan Heights to maintain the boundary line between Syrian and Israeli forces. The most extensive UN operation in the Middle East is represented by the formation of UNIFIL, subsequent upon the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978... Such tasks have taxed the capabilities of UNIFIL to the utmost, but the UN forces have made an important contribution by reducing the level of conflict in the area. However, this achievement has not come without significant cost. UN casualties now amount to more than 200.

From Les Prix Nobel, The Nobel Prizes 1988, Editor Tore Frängsmyr, [Nobel Foundation], Stockholm, 1989.

Source C

Set up in May 1948, UNTSO was the first ever peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO military observers have remained in the Middle East to monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other UN peacekeeping operations in the region to fulfill their respective mandates.

UNTSO personnel have also been available at short notice to form the nucleus of some other peacekeeping operations worldwide. The availability of UNTSO's military observers for almost immediate deployment after the Security Council had acted to create a new mission has been an enormous contributory factor to the early deployment and the success of those operations.

From the United Nations' official website on the role of the UNTSO, 2017.

Source D

Some may feel satisfaction at repeatedly passing General Assembly resolutions or holding conferences that condemn Israel's behaviour. But one should also ask whether such steps bring any tangible relief or benefit to the Palestinians. There have been decades of resolutions. There has been a proliferation of special committees, sessions, and Secretariat divisions and units. Has any of this had an effect on Israel's policies, other than to strengthen the belief in Israel, and among many of its supporters, that this great Organization is too one-sided to be allowed a significant role in the Middle East peace process?

From the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan's final address to the UN Security Council on the Middle East, 12 December 2006.

Source E

Throughout the history of our region, we have repeatedly witnessed the establishment of "peacekeeping forces," which are ostensibly to serve as a buffer between parties in the Middle East conflict and help keep the peace. However, in reality these forces have repeatedly acted against their established purpose and mandate.

Since the War of Independence, no international forces have intervened, not even once, to prevent attacks emanating from Arab nations or by terrorist organizations against the State of Israel. ... In certain instances, these forces turned a blind eye or even collaborated with those Arab nations in violation of signed agreements. ... In May 1967, the Egyptians called on the commander of UNEF to withdraw part of his forces from the area. Then-UN secretary-general U Thant, in a puzzling decision, decided to withdraw all UNEF forces. This almost immediately resulted in the Six Day War.

From a political commentary by Avigdor Lieberman, chairman of the Israeli Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, published on 21 June 2013.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A-E support the view that the United Nations have not made a positive contribution to peace in the Middle East?

Section B

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

2. "It was Truman's uncompromising nature that triggered the outbreak of the Cold War." Discuss the validity of this statement.
3. "USSR's weaknesses made the end of the Cold War inevitable." Assess the validity of this statement.
4. How far do you agree that US' dominance in the global economy could be attributed to the role of the US dollar?
5. "China's miraculous growth could be traced solely to its policies of liberalisation." How far do you agree with this statement in explaining China's growth from 1970s?
6. Assess the significance of the Oslo Accords in the resolution of the Arab – Israeli conflict.