



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/33

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

May/June 2010

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
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 **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 **4** printed pages.



SECTION A: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1945–1991

You **must** answer Question 1.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

- 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

Peacekeeping was not mentioned in the UN Charter and had no clear legal standing. Nevertheless, peacekeeping became a key for the UN in the maintenance of international peace and security, mounting 18 peacekeeping missions during the Cold War. Such missions were created under the authority of the Security Council or the General Assembly and were under the control of the Secretary-General and UN Headquarters. Composed mainly of military forces of small or medium-sized UN members, missions were deployed between states in support of a ceasefire or a peace settlement. Peacekeeping operations were to be impartial and deployed with the consent of the host state.

From 'The United Nations and Global Security', by a British academic, 2004.

Source B

The UN Force aimed to help maintain quiet during and after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian forces and to secure compliance with the other terms established in the resolution. It had no rights other than those necessary to carry out its functions, in cooperation with local authorities. It was more than an observer corps, but in no way a military force temporarily controlling the territory in which it was stationed. Nor did the Force have functions exceeding those necessary to secure peaceful conditions, on the assumption that the parties to the conflict would take all necessary steps for compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly. Its functions covered an area extending roughly from the Suez Canal to the Armistice Demarcation Lines established in the Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel.

A description of UN Operations in Suez in 1956, from a UN article published in 2009.

Source C

In the period since World War II, Chapter Seven of the UN Charter has not been invoked in order to take forceful action against aggression. Instead, international disputes and threats to the peace have been dealt with by non-forceful means. That does not mean that Chapter Seven should be forgotten. It is good that international peace and security should be based not on forceful techniques, but on cooperation and persuasion. But we cannot say for certain that the world will never again be threatened by irrational aggressors. The capacity to react forcefully must therefore be maintained, with the option of peacemaking and peacekeeping as the normal approach to international disputes or threats to the peace.

The essence of peacekeeping is the use of soldiers as agents for peace rather than as the instruments of war. It is, in fact, the exact opposite of the military action against aggression foreseen in Chapter Seven. It would seem that the majority of nations have opted for the rule of international authority and law in their relations with each other. This authority can only work through persuasion, the moral force of international and diplomatic pressure. In addition, international authority can be symbolized in conflict areas by non-fighting soldiers, the UN's peacekeepers.

From the Secretary-General's acceptance speech of the Nobel Peace Prize, 1988.

Source D

The Security Council demanded that the Belgian government recall its troops from Congo and gave the Secretary-General power to provide support for the Congolese government. The main purpose of the UN forces in Congo was to give Congo real independence and to restore the country's pre-war life and borders. Due to the operation called ONUC (United Nations Operations in Congo) and the involvement of international forces under the UN, the war was stopped. ONUC was a successful mission for it solved a military conflict, avoiding the use of force, finding a consensus and a peaceful solution to the problems.

Unfortunately, we cannot say that the operation of the UN in Lebanon, called UNIFIL, was as successful as ONUC. The main objectives of the UN forces were the liberation of the Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation, the restoration of peace and the regaining of power by the official Lebanese government. None of these were achieved.

The effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations, by a British journalist, 2006.

Source E

Since 1948, there have been 49 UN peacekeeping operations, 36 of which were created since 1988, the year in which UN peacekeeping was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Well over 750,000 military and civilian personnel, from 118 different countries, have served in UN peacekeeping operations. No figures, however, can do justice to the ultimate sacrifice that more than 1,500 peacekeepers have made over this half-century. The evolution of UN peacekeeping has been neither smooth nor simple. Often the expectations placed on peacekeepers have outstripped the resources given to them. Often the demands made of them have cruelly ignored realities on the ground. We have had some unmistakable successes, such as Namibia, Mozambique and El Salvador. But we have also found ourselves maintaining calm in some seemingly intractable stalemates, such as Cyprus and the Middle East. And, in some places, such as Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, we have found ourselves standing by, in impotent horror, while the most appalling crimes were committed. There, the limits of peacekeeping were graphically demonstrated; we learned, the hard way, that lightly armed troops in white vehicles and blue helmets are not the solution to every conflict.

The UN Secretary-General, in a speech to the General Assembly, October 1998.

'UN peacekeeping has demonstrated that it can deal effectively with international conflicts.' How far do Sources A–E support this view?

SECTION B

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

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

2 To what extent was the development of the Cold War, in the years from 1945 to 1949, caused by misunderstanding between the USA and the USSR?

3 How far was containment successful in the years from 1950 to 1985?

OR

4 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was the inevitable result of US policy towards the Cuban Revolution.' How far do you agree?

5 How far was Mikhail Gorbachev personally responsible for the end of the Cold War?

6 'From 1968 to 1988 attempts to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons were more successful than attempts to reduce them.' How far do you agree?

7 To what extent was the recovery of the Japanese economy after 1945 the result of assistance from the United States?

8 Assess the view that decolonization caused more problems than it solved for the Third World.

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