

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 6W
Alternative H: The United Nations, 1945–1989

HS6H

Friday 23 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS6H.
- Answer **all** questions.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on part (c).

Answer **all** questions.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A True to the perception of a new UN peacekeeping role unhindered by superpower rivalries, in 1988 a small Good Offices Mission was established in Afghanistan. Its role was to assist in the process of Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. As the Soviet invasion of that country had been a major factor in the crumbling of détente and the return to the cold war, UN involvement suggested the ending of superpower self-interest which had, up to this point, excluded all third party intervention, including intervention by the UN.

Adapted from N MACQUEEN, *The United Nations since 1945*, 1999

Source B From 1982 the UN issued annual pleas for a cease-fire, a timetable for the rapid withdrawal of Russian forces and for Pakistan to stop aid to the *mujaheddin*. The United States was uncooperative so long as the *mujaheddin* appeared to have a good chance of overthrowing the communist regime in Kabul. It was Gorbachev's arrival as Soviet leader that transformed the situation. In 1986 he offered an immediate token withdrawal as soon as hostilities against Kabul were abandoned. A year later he dropped the condition and announced a total withdrawal within ten months.

Adapted from P CALVOCORESSI, *World Politics since 1945*, 1991

Source C The Geneva accords on Afghanistan had only led to a withdrawal of Soviet forces, but had left the Afghan civil war unresolved. The Secretary-General noted that the UN was an 'organisation of governments' and as such it would be 'against our philosophy to be in touch with the enemies of governments'. As Soviet objections to a UN role in this 'domestic' matter softened, the Secretary-General thought it was an appropriate task for the UN to help to set up a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

Adapted from A ROBERTS and B KINGSBURY, *United Nations, Divided World, Second Edition*, 1993

Source D The Soviet leadership in the late 1980s made a series of policy changes reflecting the view that the UN should become the centrepiece of international security management. This indicated that the Soviet Union would no longer wield the veto in the Security Council to undermine UN decisions. The test of the USSR's new attitude came in 1988 when it accepted for the first time in its history UN mediation of a conflict in which it was directly involved. The conflict was the war in Afghanistan.

Adapted from KJ HOLSTI, *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, 1992

- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Assess the validity of the view in **Source A** about the limited role of the UN in Afghanistan until 1988. *(10 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source B** and your own knowledge.

How useful is **Source B** as evidence of the influence of the superpowers on the work of the United Nations in Afghanistan? *(10 marks)*

- (c) Use **Sources A, B, C and D** and your own knowledge.

‘The successes and failures of the United Nations have been dependent solely on the willingness of the superpowers to cooperate with it.’
Assess the validity of this verdict on the United Nations in the years 1960 to 1989. *(20 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: N MACQUEEN, *The United Nations since 1945*, Longman, 1999.

Source B: P CALVOCORESSI, *World Politics since 1945*, Longman, 1991.

Source C: A ROBERTS and B KINGSBURY, *United Nations, Divided World, Second Edition*, OUP, 1993. By permission of Oxford University Press.

Source D: KJ HOLSTI, *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, Prentice Hall International, 1992.

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