

Essay 1: The United Nations (UN)

The **United Nations** was established in **1945** after World War II to prevent future wars and promote peace among nations. It was created because the League of Nations failed to stop global conflict. Today, almost all countries in the world are members of the UN.

Main Aims of the UN

The UN aims to:

- Maintain **international peace and security**
- Promote **human rights**
- Support **economic and social development**
- Encourage **friendly relations between states**
- Provide **humanitarian assistance** during crises

Main Organs of the UN and Their Roles

The UN works through several important organs:

1. General Assembly

- Includes all member states
- Each country has **one vote**
- Discusses global issues and makes recommendations

2. Security Council

- Responsible for **maintaining peace and security**
- Has **5 permanent members** with veto power
- Can authorize sanctions and peacekeeping missions

3. Secretariat

- Headed by the Secretary-General

- Carries out daily administrative work

4. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- Settles disputes between states peacefully

5. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- Promotes development, education, health, and economic cooperation

Roles of the UN

- Peacekeeping in conflict zones
- Providing food, medicine, and aid
- Protecting refugees
- Supporting education, health, and development

Challenges of the UN

Despite its importance, the UN faces challenges:

- Veto power can block action
- Limited enforcement ability
- Dependence on member states' cooperation
- Conflicts between major powers

Conclusion:

The United Nations plays a vital role in maintaining global peace and cooperation, but its effectiveness is sometimes limited by political disagreements among powerful states.

Essay 2: The Cold War

The **Cold War** was a period of political, ideological, and military tension between the **United States** and the **Soviet Union** from **1945 to 1991**. It is called a “cold” war because the two superpowers did **not fight each other directly**.

Causes of the Cold War

- Ideological conflict: **Capitalism vs Communism**
- Mutual distrust after World War II
- Competing political and economic systems

Main Features of the Cold War

- **Arms race**, especially nuclear weapons
- **Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)**
- **Proxy wars** in other countries
- Formation of military alliances

Key Strategies and Alliances

- **Containment**: stopping the spread of communism
- **Marshall Plan**: economic aid to rebuild Europe
- **NATO vs Warsaw Pact**

Why Direct War Was Avoided

Both sides had nuclear weapons, and any war would result in **total destruction** for both. This fear prevented direct conflict.

End of the Cold War

The Cold War ended **peacefully** due to:

- Economic weakness of the USSR
- Reduced military spending

- Reforms introduced by **Mikhail Gorbachev**
- Improved relations with the West

Conclusion:

The Cold War shaped global politics for nearly five decades and ended without a major war, proving the importance of diplomacy and cooperation.