



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

**HISTORY**

**9697/31**

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

**October/November 2009**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper



**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen, 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 **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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



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

You **must** answer Question 1.

### THE UNITED NATIONS AND CHILDREN

- 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**

Deep concern over the deteriorating situation of children in Africa marked the 1988 session of UNICEF. As a result, a UNICEF fund of \$2 million will be set up to provide essential drugs for Africa.

The Executive Director of UNICEF reported that: 'In the turbulent 1980s, the economic crisis had reversed hard-won gains in social progress achieved in most developing countries since independence. Children suffered the greatest adverse impact. The gap between the forty least developed countries, most in sub-Saharan Africa, and other countries widened during the 1980s. If present trends continue, the situation will be worse in 2000 than it was in 1980.'

*The United Nations Chronicle, 1988.*

#### **Source B**

In 1959, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. It stated that children 'should have a happy childhood' and enjoy for their own good and for the good of society, certain rights and freedoms. The General Assembly stated that 'mankind owes to the child the best it has to give'. The Declaration called on all national governments to recognise those rights for all children 'without distinction and discrimination'.

The cornerstone of the Declaration is the recognition that children should enjoy special protection. Children should be given 'opportunities by law' to develop physically, mentally, morally and socially 'in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity'.

Thirty years after the adoption of the Declaration, its provisions have been translated into a legally binding international agreement – the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The General Assembly is expected to adopt the Convention later this year, in a fitting tribute to the pioneering declaration drafted by an earlier generation.

*The United Nations Chronicle, September 1989.*

### **Source C**

In a report the United Nations Children's Fund takes an imaginative new look at the problems of social development. Entitled 'The Progress of Nations', the report ranks national achievement in social development. However, UNICEF states that the report is affected by the lack of reliable statistics.

The report starts with good news. The minimum needs of most people in the Third World are at last being met. But the lack of accurate statistics is a major obstacle. UNICEF says, 'Death rates of children under five, a key indicator, are a telling example. In sub-Saharan Africa, figures are twenty years out of date. For nearly half the countries of Asia the latest statistics are seven years out of date, and ten years out of date for Brazil and Mexico.'

*A US newspaper, 1993.*

### **Source D**

In November 1985, at a special ceremony to commemorate the UN's fortieth anniversary, countries committed themselves to a target originally set in 1977 – universal child immunisation by 1990. During the rest of the 1980s, scores of developing countries conducted an all-out drive to reach a coverage of 80%. This international effort, described as perhaps the greatest mobilisation in peacetime history, succeeded in spite of the major cutbacks in social services caused by the worldwide economic recession.

Moreover, extraordinary improvements were made in access to safe drinking water. According to the World Health Organisation end-of-decade review, between 1981 and 1990 the proportions of families with access to safe drinking water rose from 38% to 66% in South East Asia and from 32% to 45% in Africa. By the end of the decade, the child survival and development revolution was estimated to have saved the lives of twelve million children.

In 1987, recognizing the potential link between child survival and children's rights, UNICEF threw its support behind children's rights. In 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Within a year ninety countries had ratified it. No human rights convention had ever attained such widespread support so quickly.

*The UNICEF Report on the State of the World's Children, 1996.*

### **Source E**

A project funded by the Earth Institute studies the impact of information on people's decisions with respect to the source of drinking water in Bangladesh. Ironically, the current problem facing Bangladesh is an unintended consequence of the very successful health campaign carried out by UNICEF in the 1980s. UNICEF provided information about health risks of using surface water. By the early 1990s more than 90% of the Bangladesh population benefited. Infant and child mortality declined from 211 per thousand in 1980 to 104 per 1000 by 1997. However, UNICEF did not know that the underground water supply was contaminated with unsafe levels of naturally occurring poisons like arsenic. As a result, all the gains achieved in the 1980s were put at risk.

*An article published by Columbia University in the USA, 2005.*

Now answer the following question.

*How far do Sources A–E support the view that the 1980s was the most successful decade for the UN's assistance for the world's children?*

**Section B**

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

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

- 2** 'Strategic rather than ideological reasons best explain the development of the Cold War in the period from 1945 to 1949.' How far do you agree?
  
- 3** 'The USSR was more responsible than the USA for the development of the Cold War outside Europe in the period from 1950 to 1985.' How far do you agree?

**OR**

- 4** To what extent was the outbreak of the Korean War due to the involvement of the USSR?
  
- 5** 'Reagan was more responsible than Gorbachev for the end of the Cold War.' How far do you agree?
  
- 6** 'The attempts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons were more successful than controlling nuclear weapons development.' How far do you agree with reference to the period from 1960 to 1985?
  
- 7** Why was the international capitalist economy so successful before 1973 and in crisis for most of the period from 1973 to 1991?
  
- 8** To what extent was the decolonisation of Africa a success to 1991?