



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

**HISTORY**

**9697/03**

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

**May/June 2007**

**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 any **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.

### THE UN AND PEACEKEEPING IN CYPRUS, MARCH 1964

- 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**

The Security Council notes that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek a durable solution.

It recommends the creation, with the consent of the Cyprus Government, of a UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. The Force shall be established in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

It further recommends that the stationing of the Force shall be for three months and all costs of the Force to be met by the Government of Cyprus and those countries providing peacekeeping troops.

*UN Resolution 186, adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council, 4 March 1964.*

#### **Source B**

I am very concerned once more at the news that a fresh wave of armed clashes involving loss of lives seems to be gripping several areas of Cyprus. This is all the more regrettable at a time when efforts have been made to establish a UN peacekeeping force recommended by the Security Council.

I appeal to all the parties involved in the tragic events in Cyprus to exercise all their influence towards halting this senseless violence and bloodshed, which can lead to even more tragic, widespread, and deplorable consequences. In particular I feel compelled to renew my earlier appeal to the Government and to the people of Cyprus to show the utmost restraint and understanding. While maintaining law and order rests with the Government of Cyprus, the leaders and members of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities also bear a heavy responsibility in bringing an end to the violence which continues to erupt in various places on the island of Cyprus. I therefore wish especially to call upon leaders and members of the two communities to stop fighting and realize that it is essential for them to create an atmosphere of peace which is the first step for working out a solution to the Cyprus problem.

*Telegram sent by U Thant, UN Secretary-General to the President of Cyprus and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, 9 March 1964.*

### **Source C**

On 4 March 1964 the UN Security Council adopted a resolution that a UN Peacekeeping Force be established. The Resolution demanded that the Cyprus Government take necessary measures to avoid violence. The 'Cyprus Government' mentioned in the UN Resolution was the illegal Greek Cypriot Government .

Turkey took a positive stance towards the Resolution with the assurance from UN members that they would not recognise the Cyprus Government as the legitimate government. What Turkey aimed to avoid was possible bloodshed in Cyprus and they wanted a ceasefire agreement as soon as possible.

However, the members of the UN Security Council did not promise this and recognised the illegitimate Greek Cypriot administration as the legitimate government of the entire island, which in turn was an obstacle to the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

*'What is the Significance of the UN Resolution of 4 March 1964?', published by the Turkish Cypriot Government of Northern Cyprus, 2005.*

### **Source D**

On 4 March 1964 the Turkish Cypriots were in need of hope. At the time it seemed that Resolution 186 had put the Greek Cypriots officially and ominously in charge in Cyprus. For much of the international community it seemed to have cast the Turkish community in Cyprus as a rebellious minority, an image Greek Cypriot delegates had repeatedly presented to the Security Council. When Resolution 186 was finally accepted by the Security Council the Greek and Greek Cypriot delegations were jubilant. The Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister of Cyprus thanked the General Assembly warmly for what he called their understanding and desire to solve the Cyprus problem. The Turkish delegation, to say the least, was downcast. The Turkish Cypriot leader, Denktash, walked out of the Security Council chamber in tears.

*An article by a British academic who lived in Turkish-controlled Northern Cyprus, 2003.*

Now answer the following question.

*How far do Sources A–E support the view that UN Peacekeeping in Cyprus, in March 1964, was biased in favour of Greek Cypriots?*

## SECTION B

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

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

- 2** To what extent were the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan the major causes of the Cold War in Europe in the years 1945 to 1949?
  
- 3** How far was the USSR responsible for the beginning of détente and the start of the Second Cold War in the years 1963 to 1985?

**OR**

- 4** ‘The outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962 was a victory for both the USA and USSR.’ How far do you agree?
  
- 5** How far was Ronald Reagan responsible for the end of the Cold War?
  
- 6** How far was the development of new strategies of deterrence by the USA, from 1950 to 1989, a response to the development of Soviet nuclear weaponry?
  
- 7** ‘Japan’s economic success was more to do with domestic policies than the changing nature of the international economy.’ How far do you agree with this view?
  
- 8** ‘International aid to developing countries encouraged corruption and did little to relieve poverty.’ How far do you agree with this view of international aid from 1960 to 1991?

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