

FUKIEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
S6 First Term Uniform Test (2021-2022)
History
(1 hour 55 minutes)

Date: 9th November 2021

Time: 10:30 a.m. - 12:25 p.m.

Name: _____

Class: _____ No.: _____

Instructions to candidates:

1. The full mark of this paper is 55.
2. This paper consists of 2 parts. Answer ALL questions in Part A, and answer ONE question in Part B.
3. Write ALL answers on the single-lined paper provided.
4. Hand in both the question paper and the single-lined paper at the end of the test.

Part A Data-based Questions (30 marks)

Please attempt *all* questions within the first *70 minutes* of the test as the answer scripts of Part A will be collected at *11:40 a.m.*

1. Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following table shows all the Nobel Prize winners before the outbreak of the First World War. The Nobel Peace Prize is conferred on those who work for fraternity between nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses. The Nobel Prizes (in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace) were first presented in 1901.

Year	Winner	Nationality / Headquarters	Achievement
1901	Henry Dunant	Switzerland	Founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross*.
	Frédéric Passy	France	President of the French Peace Society, a founder of the IPU*.
1902	Élie Ducommun	Switzerland	Honorary Secretary of the PIPB.
	Charles Gobat	Switzerland	Honorary Secretary of the PIPB, Secretary General of the IPU.
1903	William Cremer	UK	Secretary of International Arbitration League, a founder of the IPU.
1904	Institute of International Law*	Switzerland	Promoted international arbitration, as adopted in the two HCs.
1905	Bertha von Suttner	Austria-Hungary	Honorary President of the PIPB, founder of the Austrian Peace Society.
1906	Theodore Roosevelt	USA	President of the USA, negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5.
1907	Ernesto Moneta	Austria-Hungary	President of the Lombard League of Peace.
	Louis Renault	France	Professor in International Law, a significant contributor to the two HCs.
1908	Klas Arnoldson	Sweden	Founder of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration League.
	Fredrik Bajer	Denmark	Honorary President of the PIPB.
1909	Auguste Beernaert	Belgium	Active peace promoter at the two HCs.
	Paul Henri Benjamin Balluet d'Estournelles	France	Founder of Committee for the Defense of National Interests and International Conciliation.
1910	PIPB*	Switzerland	An organisation that coordinates and directs peace movements of different countries.
1911	Tobias Asser	The Netherlands	Initiator of the Conference on International Private Law at the Hague, co-founder of the Institute of International Law.
	Alfred Fried	Austria-Hungary	Founder of <i>The Peacekeeping</i> (a peace publication), a co-founder of the German Peace Society.
1912	Elihu Root	USA	First president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
1913	Henri La Fontaine	Belgium	President of the PIPB.

* These bodies still exist and function today.

IPU – Inter-Parliamentary Union

PIPB – Permanent International Peace Bureau

HC – Hague Conference

SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a cartoon published in a British magazine in 1912, when the Balkan crisis was still ongoing. Edward Grey was then Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Britain. Sleeping Beauty is a Western fairy tale in which the princess falls into a deep sleep due to a curse cast upon her. Prince Charming then comes to her rescue to liberate her from the evil spell by kissing her.



PRINCE CHARMING AND THE SLEEPING BEAUTY

Sir Edward Grey (to Peace, adopting the language of diplomacy): 'Wake up, Miss, if you please.'

- (a) Conclude from Source A *two* types of peacekeeping efforts which were carried out in the period. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

- (b) What do you think was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)

- (c) 'Peacekeeping was a stronger trend than military rivalry in the period 1900-14.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge on Europe's

historical development in the above period.
(8 marks)

2. Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following cartoon was published in 1949. The cartoon was named as 'Chess games of the rich and famous: Truman vs. Stalin, over Berlin.'



SOURCE D

The following extract is adapted from a speech made by the US President Kennedy on 10 June 1963.

Speaking of other nations, I wish to make one point clear: We are bound to many nations by alliances. These alliances exist because our concern and theirs substantially overlap. Our commitment to defend Western Europe and West Berlin, for example, stands undiminished because of the identity of our vital interests. The United States will make no deal with the Soviet Union at the expense of other nations and other peoples, nor merely because they are our partners, but also because their interests and ours converge. Our interests converge, however, not only in defending their frontiers of freedom, but in pursuing the paths of peace. It is our hope – and the purpose of allied policies – to convince the Soviet Union that it, too, should let each nation choose its own future, so long as that choice does not interfere with the choices of others. The Communist drive to impose their political and economic system on others is the primary cause of world tension today. For there can be no doubt that, if all nations could refrain from interfering in the self-determination of others, the peace would be much more assured.

- (a) Identify *two* characteristics of the Cold War as reflected in Source C. Support your answer with relevant clues in Source C.
(4 marks)
- (b) What can you infer from Source D about Kennedy's purpose in delivering this speech? Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (3 marks)
- (c) Do you think the US or the USSR posed a greater threat to world peace during the Cold War? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

Part B Essay-type Questions (25 marks)

You should present your answers in essay form and in a clear and orderly manner.

Attempt *one* question.

3. To what extent was the Second World War a consequence of the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-23)?
Explain your view with reference to Europe's historical development in the period 1919-39.

4. In what ways did the USSR affect the development of the Cold War in the period 1946-91?

END OF PAPER