

Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

- (a) Identify the name of the dedicated agency Eisenhower advocated to establish. Explain your answer with one clue from Source A. (3 marks)**

Marking Scheme

Agency: International Atomic Energy Agency [1 mark]

Clue: [2 marks]

e.g.: - ‘if the fearful trend of atomic military build-up can be reversed, this greatest of destructive forces can be developed into a great boon, for the benefit of all mankind.’

Suggested Answer

The dedicated agency was the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Eisenhower claimed that by reversing the horrible trend of atomic military build-up, nuclear energy ‘could be developed into a great boon for the benefit of all mankind’, and the International Atomic Energy Agency was exactly an organization formed under the United Nations to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Therefore, the IAEA was the organization required.

- (b) In what way was the gradual entry of the non-aligned states a turning point in the history of the United Nations? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)**

Marking Scheme

Turning Point: [1 mark]

e.g. - To upset the American absolute superiority in the United Nations

Explanation:

L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using the Source [max. 1]

L2 Clear answer, with good reference to the Source in making explanation [max. 2]

e.g. - Before their entry, the US enjoyed strong and absolute influence in the United Nations.
- After these countries joined, they did not always support the US and the US could not dismiss what they proposed.

Suggested Answer

The entry of the non-aligned states was the turning point when America lost its absolute superiority in the United Nations.

Before their entry, ‘the American foreign policy in the United Nations was supported by most countries’ and the US enjoyed absolute superiority in the global organization.

However, starting from 1960, the non-aligned states joined the UN successively. They ‘had an edge over other alliances’ in terms of number and ‘did not always support the American foreign policy’, challenging the superiority the US originally enjoyed.

After their entry, both the Eastern and Western Blocs ‘could not dismiss what these non-aligned countries proposed’. It was clear that these countries upset the American absolute superiority in the United Nations and became an emerging force.

(c) What were the factors that affected international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the second half of the 20th century? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.

(9 marks)

Marking Scheme

- L1 Using Source or own knowledge only. [max. 5]
L2 Using both Source and own knowledge [max. 9]

Source:

- e.g.:
- The US promoted the peaceful use of nuclear technology out of fear for nuclear arms build-up of other countries. (Source A)
 - The Cold War deterred cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe. (Source B)
 - The non-aligned states earnestly called for nuclear arms control and helped facilitate cooperation (Source B)
 - Controversies between nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon states hindered their cooperation. (Source B)

Own knowledge:

- e.g.:
- Countries like North Korea and Iran were determined to develop nuclear weapons and inhibited international cooperation.
 - The relaxation of the Cold War facilitated cooperation on nuclear energy.

- The economic factor (for the use of nuclear energy) also promoted international cooperation.

Suggested Answer

Mutual suspicion was a factor that facilitated cooperation. From Source A, the US pointed out that ‘the dread secret and the fearful engines of atomic might were not ours alone’ but shared by Britain, Canada and the Soviet Union. The US dreaded the trend of nuclear proliferation and therefore promoted the peaceful use of nuclear energy by setting up the IAEA, giving rise to cooperation afterwards.

The poor relationship between the Eastern and Western Blocs also hindered cooperation. From Source B, ‘it was usually hard for proposals from the Eastern Bloc to be adopted’ and these countries ‘maintained an anti-Western stance’. In other words, it was difficult for proposals from both Eastern European and Western European countries to be adopted in the United Nations, and this was a great obstacle to cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Self-interest also motivated cooperation. From Source B, the non-nuclear-weapon states were ‘threatened by the nuclear-weapon states in a one-way manner’ and therefore earnestly requested that other countries participate in nuclear arms control after 1970, causing widespread discussion on the peaceful use of nuclear technology in the international community.

Controversies between countries also hindered cooperation. From Source B, the non-nuclear-weapon states was upset by ‘the lack of progress in the campaign to abolish nuclear weapons’ and thus had confrontation with the nuclear-weapon states at the 1980 conference that was so fierce ‘no conclusion could be drawn’. Therefore, the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon states had different views on the progress of nuclear arms control. This prevented them from reaching consensus at the conference and hindered their cooperation.

From my own knowledge, some countries isolated themselves diplomatically and refused to cooperate with the rest of the world, constituting an impediment to international cooperation. Serving as typical examples, North Korea and Iran refused to make any concession for the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Such uncooperative attitude was an obstacle to the United Nations promoting the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

The Cold War tension also prevented cooperation on nuclear issues. Since both the US and the USSR feared that they would come under nuclear attack by the other side, they did not restrain their nuclear develop but started a ferocious nuclear arms race in the 1940s and 50s. For example, the Soviet Union conducted its first successful nuclear weapon test in 1949 and the US responded with its invention of hydrogen bomb in 1952. The tension during the Cold War caused the nuclear arms race and deterred cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear power.

Meanwhile, the relaxation of the Cold War also facilitated cooperation on nuclear issues. In the late 1980s, the Cold War cooled down and US-USSR relations improved. The two countries were willing to sign agreements on nuclear disarmament, including the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in 1987. This was favourable for cooperation in nuclear disarmament.

In addition, self-interest also propelled cooperation. Since the 1950s, countries like Britain, France and China have developed nuclear weapons one after another. For fear that more countries would possess nuclear weapons, the US and the USSR facilitated the signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1968 among the international community to prevent more countries having nuclear weapons. This also promoted cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Furthermore, the economic factor also promoted the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Due to the huge development cost of nuclear weapons and the possible use of nuclear technology for electricity production, some countries chose to cooperate for better research and development. For example, some European countries established the European Atomic Energy Community in 1957, promoting cooperation in this aspect.