



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/04

Paper 4 African and Asian History Outlines, c. 1750–2000

May/June 2015

2 hours 15 minutes

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **three** questions, which must be chosen from **at least two** sections of the paper.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

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

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section 1: North and East Africa

- 1 How lasting were the effects of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia?
- 2 What best explains the overthrow of the Farouk dynasty in Egypt?
- 3 Why was North Africa of such strategic importance for European powers in the period c. 1871–1962?
- 4 Was conflict in Algeria more bitter and destructive before or after independence?
- 5 Was the oppression of minorities the most significant cause of distress in the Horn of Africa in the period from c. 1941 to 2000?

Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa

- 6 Why did the Second Boer War last longer than the first?
- 7 What best explains the ability of European powers to maintain control of sub-Saharan Africa in the inter-war years?
- 8 Did internal or external factors have the greater influence on the decolonisation of sub-Saharan Africa?
- 9 Compare the causes of internal conflict in Nigeria and Rwanda after independence.
- 10 Who served the interests of the people of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe better: Ian Smith or Robert Mugabe?

Section 3: Themes: Africa, c. 1750–2000

- 11 How important was trade to economic development in African states c. 1750–c. 1850?
- 12 How important were religious and humanitarian motives in European colonisation of Africa c. 1870–1914?
- 13 Why had slavery survived in some areas of Africa and not in others by c. 1939?
- 14 ‘The fighting in Africa in the Second World War was of more significance than the fighting in Africa in the First World War.’ Discuss.
- 15 What best explains the desire of the superpowers to exert influence in Africa during the Cold War?
- 16 Was the Organisation of African Unity any more than ‘a talking shop’?

Section 4: China

- 17 Why was there so much unrest in China in the period c. 1895–1911?
- 18 ‘The Warlords were the most serious problem facing the rulers of China in the period 1911–28.’ Discuss.
- 19 Why did the war between Japan and China, which began in 1937, last so long?
- 20 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5m: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***
Did the victory of the Chinese Communist Party in 1949 owe more to military or to political factors?
- 21 ‘China’s development in the last quarter of the twentieth century is best explained by the legacy left by Mao.’ How valid is this claim?

Section 5: The Indian sub-continent and Ceylon/Sri Lanka

- 22 How great an impact did the events of 1857 have on British rule in India in the period 1857 to 1914?
- 23 'Independence for India was inevitable by 1945; partition was not.' Discuss.
- 24 What best accounts for the survival of democracy in India after 1947?
- 25 How important were economic factors in bringing about the conflict that led to the creation of the new state of Bangladesh in 1971?
- 26 What best explains the level of internal conflict in Sri Lanka from independence to 2000?

Section 6: Japan and Korea

- 27 Did the weaknesses of late Tokugawa Japan outweigh its strengths?
- 28 To what extent did the Japanese people benefit from greater contact with the wider world in the period 1868–1914?
- 29 What best explains the rise of Japanese nationalism in the period c. 1918 to c. 1941?
- 30 Assess the social consequences for Japan of its defeat in 1945.
- 31 Assess the consequences for Korea of the Korean War.

Section 7: South East Asia

- 32 How significant was the Second World War to the development of nationalism in French Indo-China?
- 33 How important were ideological factors in affecting Communist China's relations with Southeast Asia in the period 1949–2000?
- 34 What best explains the growth of US involvement in Indo-China in the period 1954 to 1975?
- 35 Why was opposition to military rule in post-independence Burma not more effective in the period to 2000?
- 36 Which was better ruled from independence to 2000: Indonesia or the Philippines?

Section 8: Themes: Asia c. 1750–2000

- 37 'The failure to modernise the economy best explains the weak response of the Manchu Empire to European penetration in the nineteenth century.' Does it?
- 38 What best explains the establishment of the power of the East India Company in India?
- 39 What was at stake in the 'Great Game' between Russia and Britain over Afghanistan?
- 40 Has religion been more a cause of cohesion or instability in post-colonial Asia?
- 41 How significant has government policy been in promoting economic growth in post-colonial Asia?
- 42 How important have initiatives for pan-Asian cooperation been in promoting political stability in Asia?

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