



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

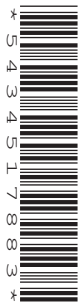
9769/04

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

May/June 2018

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.

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 are worth 30 marks.

This 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 What best explains Italy's desire for colonial territories in the Horn of Africa in the years 1882–1936?
- 2 Why did Britain find the Sudan harder to control than Egypt in the years 1882–1898?
- 3 Why, after 1951, was independence more contested in Algeria than in other parts of North Africa?
- 4 Assess the view that Nasser achieved more in his role as Arab statesman than he did as ruler of Egypt.
- 5 'Barren of achievement.' Assess this view of Gaddafi's rule in Libya to 2000.

Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa

- 6 'Between 1880 and 1948 the Boers fought two wars against Britain and then two wars on Britain's side.' What best explains this change?
- 7 Was Liberia better governed in the nineteenth or the twentieth century?
- 8 Assess the achievements of Hastings Banda as a national leader.
- 9 How well did the rulers of Ghana deal with the problems that faced them after independence?
- 10 What best explains the political dominance of the National Party in South Africa after 1948?

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

- 11 'European involvement in Africa c. 1750–c. 1850 was the biggest factor in bringing social change.' Discuss.
- 12 'The scramble for Africa cost European powers more than it was worth.' Discuss.
- 13 Why was opposition to European colonialism not more effective before 1939?
- 14 'Both before and after 1945, the impact of the Second World War was much greater on the north of Africa than on the south.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 15 Why did decolonisation in Africa occur more rapidly in some countries than in others?
- 16 What best explains the intervention of the superpowers in Africa during the Cold War?

Section 4: China

- 17 What best explains the end of Manchu rule in China?
- 18 'An underestimated political leader.' Discuss this view of Chiang Kai-shek in the period 1928–1945.
- 19 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***
How important was the Long March for the survival and ultimate victory of the Chinese Communists?
- 20 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***
How far was Mao Zedong personally responsible for the effects of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution?
- 21 'Communism in China changed fundamentally after the death of Mao.' How valid is this judgement?

Section 5: The Indian subcontinent and Ceylon/Sri Lanka

- 22 'Unrest in India in 1857 was a product more of political factors than of cultural differences.' Consider this view.
- 23 What best explains the development of the Muslim League in the period 1906–1947?
- 24 'She betrayed the vision of the makers of Indian independence.' How far do you agree with this view of the rule of Indira Gandhi?
- 25 'The seeds of the division of Pakistan in 1971 were planted at its creation in 1947.' Discuss.
- 26 How effectively did the leaders of Ceylon/Sri Lanka deal with internal problems from independence up to c. 2000?

Section 6: Japan and Korea

- 27 Assess the strengths and weaknesses of late Tokugawa Japan up to 1852.
- 28 To what extent was Japanese territorial expansion motivated by economic factors in the years 1860 to 1914?
- 29 How important was the Manchurian Incident of 1931 to the growth of Japanese nationalism?
- 30 With what justification can the Battle of Midway be seen as the turning point of Japanese fortunes in the Second World War?
- 31 How effectively was South Korea governed in the period 1945–2000?

Section 7: South-east Asia

- 32 Account for the limited resistance to colonial rule in Indochina and the Dutch East Indies before 1940.
- 33 What best accounts for the extent of China's influence in South-east Asia in the period 1975–c. 2000?
- 34 How much did Ho Chi Minh's leadership contribute to the defeat of the USA in Vietnam?
- 35 Why, after 1975, did Cambodia experience a more violent communist regime than Vietnam?
- 36 Assess the political and economic achievements of the rule of Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Section 8: Themes: Asia, c. 1750–2000

- 37 How important were the Opium Wars in the European penetration of China in the nineteenth century?
- 38 Assess the importance of indigenous Indians in the establishment of British control of India in the period c. 1750–1857.
- 39 Who had the greater interest in controlling Afghanistan: Britain or Russia?
- 40 'The economic impact of the Cold War on Asia was much greater than the political impact.' Discuss.
- 41 What best explains the prosperity of the Pacific rim states after independence?
- 42 To what extent has international cooperation among post-independence South Asian countries changed the nature of regional conflicts?

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.