



**Cambridge Assessment International Education**  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

---

**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/04**

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

**May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

---

**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

---

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

---

This document consists of **36** printed pages.

**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

*These banding definitions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1, 2 and 4, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content mark schemes for each question. Information about AOs can be found in the 2019–2021 Cambridge Pre-U History syllabus.*

### **Introduction**

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

**Band 5: 25–30 marks**

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

**Band 4: 19–24 marks**

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

**Band 3: 13–18 marks**

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

**Band 2: 7–12 marks**

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

**Band 1: 1–6 marks**

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

**Band 0: 0 marks**

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p><b>'Heroic but ineffective.'</b> Assess this view of Haile Selassie as emperor of Abyssinia/Ethiopia.</p> <p>Selassie's support for internationalism and modernisation were heroic, but he could not overcome internal resistance nor Italian domination, and his return to power in 1945 saw a resistance to social change.</p> <p>AO1 – Selassie's period of regency saw him attempting to modernise the country by joining the League of Nations and proclaiming the end of slavery, though this was ineffective. His encouraging of foreign investment was limited by his insistence on a degree of local economic control. However, Selassie was more effective in resisting attempts to overthrow him and was crowned king in 1928. He defeated another rebellion in 1930 and became emperor. Selassie's modernisation plans could be seen as heroic given the power of regional nobles, but he persisted with a constitution in 1931. The resistance to Italian invaders in 1935, with the Emperor himself leading forces could also be seen as heroic and his speech in Amharic to the League made a profound effect, though did not achieve effective aid and he went into exile until 1941. Selassie effectively ended slavery, and he joined the United Nations. Selassie's participation in the Korean War to reinforce the principle of collective security could be seen as an heroic gesture. Internally, despite some changes, there was moderate reform only and many concessions to conservative elements. The rising discontent was revealed by a coup of 1960. Selassie was ineffective in his dealings with Eritrea and could not avoid a war of independence in 1961. Selassie's prestige outside the country remained high; he was president of the Organisation of African Unity and a strong ally of the West. His reform programme was ineffective because of the power of conservative elements, and this stoked more social and political unrest. A massive famine 1972–74 revealed the limitations of his domestic rule. There were military mutinies and unrest caused by high prices, and the military deposed him in 1974. He died in suspicious circumstances in 1975.</p> <p>AO2 – Heroic in attempting reforms, in resisting Italian rule and internal unrest, but intermittently effective, Selassie promoted good foreign relations but could not deal effectively with growing internal problems.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>How well governed were the French colonies in North Africa from c.1871 to c.1956?</b></p> <p>AO1 – From 1848, Algeria was ruled as part of metropolitan France after conquest in 1830, while Tunis was a protectorate (1881) as was Morocco (1912). Internal conflict prevented consolidation of rule in Morocco until 1934. So, a distinction could be made between direct French rule and the use of intermediary rulers. Despite the outward manifestation of progress such as education, law reform, and investment in infrastructure, the distinction between the advantages enjoyed by colons and the treatment of the indigenous population set up nationalist tensions.</p> <p>AO2 – There are distinctions between the assimilationist policies in Algeria and Tunisia, and the policies used in Morocco to work with a privileged ruling class. Morocco retained its legal status as a state but, in practice, French administrators prevented autonomy. Possible unrest was relieved by heavy investment in infrastructure and the development of mineral wealth and farming for the French market, resulting in an influx of French colonists. The authorities did not try to offend traditions and customs and, unlike Algeria, did not replace local nobles. There were, however, nationalist risings and a moderate nationalist movement, which eventually ensured a handover in 1956, eased by the separate existence of a court and ruling elite.</p> <p>In Tunisia, there was heavy investment in transport and infrastructure, and France developed key aspects, such as public health and the financial system. The Bey of Tunis remained in office after the takeover but was forced to accept French power, dismissing hostile officials. Local government was left in the hands of Tunisians but dominated by French civil controllers. The French were more intrusive than in Morocco, introducing the French legal system and education. The Free French deposed the Bey in 1942 accusing him of collaboration. Nationalist appeals for independence were met by some concessions and then repression, but independence was restored in 1955.</p> <p>The distinction between the degrees of indirect rule exercised in Morocco and Tunisia, and the direct rule of Algeria, indicates a degree of inconsistency in French rule in North Africa. In contrast to the other colonies, the conquest of Algeria had been violent and possibly 825000 Algerians had been killed by the mid-1870s; there was a tradition of insurrection and resistance which continued into the post 1945 period. Also, the influx of European settlers was greater and the political domination of the colons greater with native Algerians having restricted political rights. Domination of the wealth of Algeria by France, unequal taxation, direct rule and cultural domination in education, did not provide a stable basis for French rule after the disruption of the Second World War.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>How much, during his period as president from 1970 to 1981, did Egypt benefit from the rule of Anwar Sadat?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – After his Corrective Revolution in which he removed Nasser’s supporters and gave greater rights to Islamists, Sadat lessened his repression and moved away from the USSR. His decision to strengthen the army and ally with Syria in the Yom Kippur War showed a distinct military improvement and confirmed Sadat’s popularity, even though the war as a whole failed. Attempts at economic liberalisation resulted in unrest in 1977, and restoration of price controls and reliance on the army. Sadat’s recognition of Israel and the Camp David agreement provoked opposition both within Egypt and among the Arab world, but better relations with the West and Iran, and resulted in economic growth though balanced by rising inflation. Answers might consider his open door economic policy to boost trade and investment, and to promote modernisation and more links with the West, but this could not avoid inflation and a gap between rich and poor. There was unrest in 1977. Part of the change was a rapprochement with Israel. When the Yom Kippur war failed, Sadat attempted peace and the Camp David agreements, and a treaty with Israel to the benefit of Egypt in the long run, but provoked unrest in the country which led to his assassination in 1981.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>What best explains changes to the position of indigenous Europeans in any <u>one</u> North African state in the period 1945 to 2000?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers might look at the rise of nationalism; the problems of maintaining economic status; resentment at colonial rule; the changes to political status and of accommodation to new regimes. Answers may well focus on Algeria where the coming of independence after a brutal war led to intense feelings of betrayal by the French and the exodus of a large proportion of the European population, with a million pied noir settlers leaving just before or during independence. One hundred thousand European settlers remained, but the bitterness of the struggle for independence made it difficult to remain and most left in the 1960s.</p> <p>Where independence had not been a bloody struggle, Europeans did remain, but changes in their position resulted from the change from colonial economies and reliance on European management and investment, tensions brought about by the rise of radical Islam and anti-Western sentiments. There could be a distinction made between internal factors within the country considered and the changing international context.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p><b>How well did the rulers of Morocco deal with internal problems in the period from independence to c.2000?</b></p> <p>AO1 – After independence was agreed in 1956, Morocco was ruled by kings: Muhammed V, the former sultan made himself king in 1957, and his son Hassan II ruled from 1961 to 1999. Problems that might be considered are attempted coups and popular unrest. In general terms, the problem was to maintain the constitutional monarchy while maintaining order. The constitution of 1962 saw the King as the main executive but with an elected bicameral parliament. In practice, this proved difficult to maintain with Hassan declaring a state of emergency and assuming full power 1963–70, and opposition being driven to the form of attempted military coups. Regarded as an internal problem, the resentment of continued Spanish control of the Northern Sahara was the cause of a major dispute until settled in 1976, but Moroccan control as disputed by the Polisario Front forces who used bases within Algeria. The war which dragged on until a final settlement in 1991 strained the economy and resources. After the settlement, Morocco once again attempted more liberal constitutional rule with the political reforms of 1996, but not until the period after 1999 was there substantial improvement in human rights with over 40 000 political prisoners, more rights for women and freer and fairer elections.</p> <p>AO2 – Focus may be on the authoritarian rule of Hassan II with its reliance on repression and killing and imprisoning of opponents, and how far his successors managed to avoid this after 1999, or whether this ensured stability and a price. The annexation of the Western Sahara may be discussed as this provoked a long and costly conflict which exacerbated existing economic problems, and confirmed reliance on armed forces and repression. In terms of dealing with the problems of unrest, the rulers did overcome military opposition and eventually secured an end to the war in the Sahara. Links with the West and growing tourism were developed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p><b>Why did apartheid last so long in South Africa?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Factors could include: the strength and determination of the nationalists; repression; divided opposition; lack of international opposition; and, Cold War and US support.</p> <p>The nationalist policies reverted a well-established ideology which united many of South Africa’s Afrikaner population and made resistance difficult. The series of laws passed were effective in themselves in moving from political exclusion to increasingly comprehensive forms of social and economic control. The forces of the state by the advocates of apartheid dominated, along with a justifying doctrine of ‘separate development’. Segregation was accompanied by the restriction of educational and economic opportunity which resulted in a well-established white supremacy. Opportunities for opposition were restricted by separation into Bantustans and into slum townships. Also, against the general world trend, racial oppression increased with a period of ‘high apartheid’ developing from 1961. The divisions within opposition and the very high level of repression made it difficult for internal forces of change to be effective. However, external opposition was restricted by the existing ties between South Africa and trading partners worldwide, the extensive investment in South Africa and the hostilities of the Cold War which meant that the West had to bear in mind the consequences of overthrowing the apartheid regime if a pro-Soviet left-wing government were established. Therefore, sanctions lacked effective bite. The struggle for independence by other parts of Africa tended to perpetuate the Nationalist regime as the West was preoccupied by colonial problems. It took a major change in the international context to bring about change. Answers should engage with ‘so long’ and show some discrimination between the relative importance of internal and external factors.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p><b>Did colonial rule produce any substantial benefits for the inhabitants of sub-Saharan Africa in the period 1918 to 1939?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Benefits could be seen in broad terms as: economic development, and growth of infrastructure and development; maintaining internal peace; and, the links of the elites with the educational and economic opportunities of the mother country. Disadvantages might be seen in: the suppression of the opposition; the demands for taxation and military service; the failure to develop indigenous economic activity; and, the failure to protect primary producers from falling prices. Better answers may discriminate between different colonial powers and regions. Detailed reference to different colonies is not expected, but answers should support judgements with examples.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>What best explains the establishment of Liberia from the early 1820s to the 1840s?</b></p> <p>AO1 – By the 1820s, the northern states of the USA had ended slavery and in the border states, and even in the South, there were freedmen. However, this caused problems with the resentment of migration of former slaves. Also, reformers feared that manumission might be inhibited if the freed slaves were allowed to compete with white labour or move into the territories. Migration to the North often caused problems and Liberia originated in hopes for a return of ex-slaves. The first ship with immigrants arrived 1820 and Liberia became an independent state of three thousand settlers in 1847. The Idea of a new state had originated in the time of the American Revolution. The model of the British colony in Sierra Leone helped development. Answers may consider the influence of the American Colonial Society (1817). In West Africa, the colonists were able to overcome indigenous resistance by superior force. Financial problems: the establishment of an independent state as opposed to a settlement was brought about by financial problems and to avoid these the US government encouraged the original colonising company to allow the settlers independence (1847).</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might meet the demands of ‘what best explains’ by balancing the problems of freedmen and the activities of the American Colonial Society with the experiences of colonists in West Africa, which led first to the successful establishment of settlement and then to the setting up of the independent state.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p><b>How far were the activities of indigenous independence movements responsible for decolonisation in sub-Saharan Africa? (You may confine your answer to any <u>two</u> countries.)</b></p> <p>AO1 – The progress of independence movements had been uneven before 1939 because of the limited growth of an educated middle class with nationalist aspirations, and the ability of the colonial authorities to use divisions within the colonies and to deploy effective force. However, there were leaders and there was some commitment to independence. The post-war context in which India, the key element within the British Empire, gained independence, caused the demand for decolonisation to gather momentum, and other nations also faced increasingly determined nationalist resistance, e.g. the French in Indochina. Therefore, there was not only the development of independence movements and influential leaders in sub-Saharan Africa itself, but the impact of the changing post-war context.</p> <p>AO2 – The debate is whether nationalist movements in themselves led to decolonisation or whether the whole context of European colonisation changed because of the Second World War, changing social attitudes within European countries, the economic value of colonies and international opinion. Answers could look at general themes and support their answer by relevant knowledge or they could select two countries.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><b>How far can instability in post-independence Nigeria be blamed on the colonial legacy?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – There was uneven development after Nigeria became a British protectorate in 1901 with the South being more educated and prosperous, and the new colony being an artificial entity with differing regions and tribes. Autonomy in 1954 was on a federal basis and in 1960 independence separated the country into three broad regions. Politics was based on ethnic groups, but the North was dominant because of larger population and land area. When the Republic declared the diversity between the North and the South, this led to civil war. So, partly as a result of internal political development and post-war economic changes, and partly as a result of the British having brought about unequal development and unrealistic overall national boundaries which brought together 250 diverse and antagonistic tribal groups, it could be argued that after the Civil War the colonial legacy can be less blamed.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>‘The years between 1750 and 1850 were a rich cultural period for Africa.’ Were they?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers should define ‘rich cultural period’; some may see this in terms of the important development of indigenous art and craft, but others that greater contact with Europe tended to diminish cultural growth. Answers could explore the openness of Africans to different cultures in the period. There is an opportunity to assess the quality of different aspects of African culture, from the visual arts and metal working, to music which was influential in Europe as more and more Africans were taken as slaves. Culture could be interpreted in a more general sense in terms of social and religious life. There could be distinctions made between more developed urban cultures in North and West Africa. No set material is expected, but stronger responses will define terms and support analysis with examples.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p><b>‘A disaster for Africa.’ Assess this view of the ‘scramble for Africa’.</b></p> <p>AO1 – This refers to the occupation and division of African territory not previously formally colonised between 1884 and 1914. As the basis of post-independence Africa, the powers created a variety of protectorates, colonies, spheres of influence and redrawing of boundaries frequently in an arbitrary manner. Often, this ill-informed drawing of boundaries had more disastrous consequences for Africa’s development than the rigours of colonialism themselves. Over 230 ethnic groups found that over 10 per cent of their historic homelands were in different colonies that became different independent states. On top of this, the concern for the wellbeing of indigenous peoples was very varied, e.g. the Belgian colonies were exploitative, but this was not always true of other European colonies where there were infrastructure developments and attempts to rule in the interests of the peoples. The concern for wellbeing of the peoples also depended on how far the colonial powers were willing to work with existing elites, and this was more common in North Africa.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers may be thematic, rather than treated country by country, e.g. the problems of arbitrary boundary drawing, economic exploitation, imposition of alien culture and administration, and set against elements of economic development and efficient government which attempted to maintain internal stability and improve education.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p><b>What best explains the survival of slavery in Africa in this period?</b></p> <p>There were intermittent attempts to end slavery which in some areas was a well-established practice. The expansion of cotton cultivation in the South of the USA brought about an increase, but generally by the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a reaction; this began by key abolitions of the slave trade to Europe and the Americas. However, while this began in 1803 with Denmark, it was not until 1850 that Brazil ended the trade. The persistence of slavery, however, has a lot to do with the difficulty of enforcing the policy, and developments within parts of Africa. Within Africa, slavery increased rather than diminished after the mid-century and abolishing it was often a justification for European expansion. Under European pressure, African rules did abolish the practice – Ethiopia as late as 1932. However, colonial governments did not always have the will or the means to eradicate it, so it survived despite official policies. In times of internal disturbance, the practice reappeared and in the later twentieth century was still common in Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and Sudan. In Mauretania, it was not criminalised until 2007. The distinctions between slavery and bonded labour were often obfuscated, and this helped to perpetuate slavery. Civil War and tribal and ethnic conflicts increased the problem. The declining influence of former colonial powers could be a factor, but strong historical traditions and the impact of the breakdown of authority, and the limited ability of international organisations opposed to slavery to effect permanent change, might be considered.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers could balance the internal factors, ongoing conflicts and the demand for cheap labour with the inherited practice against failure of reforming colonial and then independent governments to control the practice.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p><b>‘The First World War had only limited effects on Africa.’ Did it?</b></p> <p>AO1 – African forces (including South Africa) played a significant part in the war in Europe and took substantial casualties. Around two million Africans went to fight and the widening of experience was a significant result. France alone sent 450 000 Africans to fight. The actual fighting in East Africa was brutal and costly, and, as a result of fighting, and the destruction of crops and disease, it is possible that a million deaths resulted. The impact on national awareness, however, was much less than in the Second World War. The territorial settlement ended some of the more brutal aspects of German colonialism but produced no real transfer of European power.</p> <p>AO2 – On the one hand, there was actual fighting in Africa, the use of colonial troops in Europe, the need for economic development, the stimulus for nationalism, and the economic effects brought about as a result of dislocations of war. On the other hand, the war: did not dislodge the controls over Africa exercised by the European powers; German lands passed in mandates to France and Britain; Portuguese colonies were not affected; and, nationalism was not greatly increased, though some may argue that greater awareness of Europe and greater participation of Africans in world affairs laid the basis for future change.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p><b>What best explains decolonisation in northern Africa after 1945?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The experience of Europeans fighting in North Africa and the weakening of French control, as well as the considerable challenge that Germany offered to British control of Egypt, had an effect on nationalism in North Africa. The defeat of Italy sent a clear message that colonial powers were not invulnerable. The indirect control over Tunisia and Morocco was more easily shaken by war than the direct control France had over Algeria, and the humiliation of 1940 may have made France even more determined to hold on there. In Egypt, the importance of the route to India was reduced by Indian independence in 1947 and this had an impact on the growth of nationalism in Africa. The ideologies which supported nationalism grew and the impact of war created discontents. However, as well as developments within northern Africa, there was: the weakening of the European colonial powers; the USA, as Suez showed, unsympathetic to colonialism; the movement for European unity seeing Europe turning inwards; public opinion turning away from empire, especially as its economic value was increasingly questioned; and, it was hard to rebuke Russia for its dictatorship while the European democracies were colonialists.</p> <p>AO2 –Answers should attempt to engage with ‘what best explains’ rather than simply outlining changes and factors which made for decolonisation. The impact of the war on European powers and the knock-on effect of Indian and SE Asia independence movements, and the influence of the anti-imperialism of the superpowers, are one set of external reasons. Reasons that could be set against political factors include the growth of internal nationalism, the experience of fighting a war for democracy, and the economic context.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p><b>What best explains the scale of the problem of AIDS in Africa?</b></p> <p>AO1 – AIDS started in sub-Saharan Africa in the late 1970s and by the early 1980s was established from West Africa to the Indian Ocean. By 1987, the epidemic had moved south. South Africa had five million sufferers, and Botswana and Swaziland saw over a third of their population affected. Sub-Saharan Africans are more likely than any other part of the world's population to suffer. Researchers has postulated different reasons for the scale of this. Explanations include physiology, marriage culture, diet, the lack of adequate health education and poor government responses. The migratory labour economy is stressed as a major factor for the spread; not only was this a means of transmission but affected sexual behaviour, as absent from home and often facing family breakdown, workers had increasing numbers of sexual partners. Trucking and prostitution are activities with high and often deadly incidence. Formal and informal polygamy is another factor. However, there are non-sexual explanations blamed for the spread of the disease, such as: agricultural problems leading to higher reliance on hunting, therefore eating of bush meat; genetic makeup; and, geographical factors such as sub-Saharan wetlands and floodplains making mosquitos carriers. Poor governance has made it difficult to get government, pharmaceutical companies, education programme planners, aid agencies and social leaders together, to frame coordinated strategies. Simple health programmes like encouraging circumcision or greater use of condoms, have not always been possible to spread sufficiently.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might argue the relative weight of what have been seen as African cultural behaviour factors, against those involving external agencies and state organisation and resources.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p><b>What best explains the outbreak of the Boxer Rising?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – The humiliation of the defeat by Japan and the Treaty of Shimonoseki was blamed on European dominance of the Manchu state. Unrest against the Germans in Shandong and resentment at missionary activity spread, and was influenced by drought, bad harvests and high food prices. The existence of secret societies and the weaknesses of the imperial regime were contributing factors. The compliance of the Dowager Empress changed the nature of the rebellion which was more a war against foreign influence. The Boxers, or the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, emerged from a tradition of opposition to Christianity and covert societies in Shandong, and were partly nationalists and partly believers in spiritual possession. High unemployment and prices fuelled support. There was a strong vein of millenarian expectation that the companies of heaven would descend to support the rising. Armed groups had been used against bandits but had turned on Catholics, and there were already religious movements in the province that were the forerunners of the Boxers. Flooding led to a flight from the countryside in 1897–98 and intensified a sense of impending catastrophe. There was a rising tide of unrest against foreigners, the opium trade and Catholics. Initially, the popular movements voiced support for the dynasty, but the failure of the reform movement in 1898 caused disillusion. In January 1900, the Empress reversed her policy of suppressing the secret societies which encouraged the spread of unrest from Shandong towards Peking. The support of elements of the imperial army gave the Boxers confidence, and an ill-judged execution of a Boxer boy by German troops encouraged attacks on churches and foreign legations. An attack on Manchu forts provoked the Empress into supporting the rebellion, aware of its support in the surrounding countryside and the difficulty of controlling it. Regular Chinese forces besieged the foreign legations and the nature of the ‘Revolt’ changed.</p> <p>AO2 – There could be a distinction between the popular unrest and the short-term causes, and the decision of the Empress to support the rebels, linked to longer term resentment at foreign domination.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p><b>Was the New Life movement the most successful aspect of Nationalist rule in China?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – In February 1934, Chiang inaugurated the New Life Movement as a conscious revolutionary measure to bring about a spiritual renewal based on Confucian traditions. The movement stressed the need for a change in manners and behaviour, and its supporters claimed it was a link between traditions and the need of society to modernise. Though linked to other aspects of modernisation, the movement remained the most distinctive part of nationalist thought and has been compared to aspects of European corporatist ideology; it should be seen in the context of other achievements and perhaps limitations, such as the suppression of warlordism, the greater amount of trade and investment from the West, and industrial growth. Critics argue that it made little impact on the key area which kept China lagging behind, that was the countryside, and was little more than propaganda. There should be a reasonable focus on the nature of the ethical and national revival of the New Life Movement and whether it was merely window dressing for dictatorship; this could be set against the suppression of warlordism and the establishment of an effective national government, and against industrialisation and economic development, as well as social modernisation as far as it went. How far the New Life Movement offered an effective challenge to the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party which was linked to land reforms may be discussed. There may also be discussion about the problems of the war with Japan and the eradication of communism preventing the full development of the ideas.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p><b>‘The establishment of the Chinese People’s Republic in 1949 resulted more from political than military victory.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – The ability of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to attract widespread support was partly a political development with Mao making special appeal to the peasantry. Mao adapted classic Marxism so that the CCP could appeal to the mass of the peasantry. The political as opposed to the strictly ideological appeal of the CCP involved policies against foreign exploitation, including controlling inflation and bringing about much needed social and economic change; this had a wider appeal than simply communism. The GDP failed to avoid political scepticism. Politically, the corruption associated with Chiang’s regime and the unpopularity of over dependence on the USA were important factors. However, there were also the military strengths of the Red Army and its skilful strategy of avoiding pitched battles until it had numerical advantage. The leadership of the Peoples Liberation Army were able to keep larger forces together; they benefited from arms taken from the Japanese in Manchuria and from some skilled generalship. The avoidance of pitched battles until the later stages of the war was sound, while morale on the Nationalist side was undermined by some structural weaknesses in command.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p><b>Had Communist rule transformed China by 1957?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – There had been a considerable amount of change. Land reform had been implemented and a purge of landlords had widened land ownership. The introduction of the Five Year Plans had introduced a greater amount of planned economic development and there had been vigorous campaigns to reform social life and manners. Social change had resulted in greater opportunities and greater equality for women. The political power of the Chinese Communist Party and the personal authority of Mao had been established.</p> <p>The key to answering this question, however, is the interpretation of ‘transformed’. The imposition of an oppressive one-party state was not a novelty except in degree; the four-year plans had not ended the distinction between pockets of industrial growth and a largely peasant economy; there had been social changes but there was the feeling in the party that this had created a new elite, not total social equality. The Hundred Flowers Campaign had revealed some of the limitations of change in ideological terms. The responses revealed to Mao the extent of ‘rightist’ discontent and the excessive bureaucratic nature of some of the government. The economic progress had not developed into the type of visionary communism that Mao had envisaged, and older class distinctions seemed to persist. The more radical policies after 1958 suggest that the leadership saw change more than transformation, but the degree of change was greater than under the Nationalists.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p><b>‘The rulers of China after Mao’s death had little option but to adopt different policies.’ Discuss.</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Mao died September 1976 leaving considerable problems. The cult of his personality together with the power of those round Mao called for change. Mao’s heroic struggle had given him special authority. Maintaining the sort of God Emperor image would be difficult for a new leader so a new style was needed, as became obvious with the attempts of Hua Guofeng to maintain the status quo. The arrest of the Gang of Four was so popular that it was clear that change was needed. The economic damage of the Cultural Revolution suggested the need for change and the waste of human resources as former officials and professionals were still imprisoned, or in disgrace, needed to be addressed. Change initially took place behind the façade of the party promoting Guo as the heir of Mao, fulfilling his real intentions. However, a groundswell of support for the return of Deng as a more able leader likely to main authority while making economic reforms emerged. Guo’s intention to return to Soviet style planning and his open support for North Korea both showed a lack of forward thinking. Deng realised that he had to make concessions comparable to those of Khrushchev and to avoid the instability of Mao’s campaigns - in 1979, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had pledged itself not to return to disruptive campaigns like the Cultural Revolution. The state of the economy required reform and, after 1979, more pragmatic policies developed. However, there was not an option but to accede to the demands for greater political change. Changes in economic policy and a return to more stable policies did not mean that there were different underlying political policies. Power remained firmly in the hands of the CCP and though Deng seemed to be sharing power more, he remained the dominant influence as did his successors as General Secretaries of the Party.</p> <p>Whether the rulers after Mao had little option but to adopt different policies depends on whether the analysis of the economic and political situation suggests that the effects of the disruptions since 1958 required drastic action, and moves towards decentralisation and then a greater free market. The lack of political change may challenge the underlying assumption that all was changed. They rulers did have the option of maintaining a considerable amount of central political control which they took. Whether that political power could have been maintained without social and economic change can be discussed, but the example of Guo suggests that merely continuing Mao’s regime was not an option.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p><b>'Mere exploitation of India.'</b> How justified is this view of the British Raj after 1858?</p> <p>AO1/2 – Accusations of exploitation might consider economic developments with cotton being exported to Britain and then re-exported back to India, undermining local industries in an attempt to ensure the supply of cheap raw cotton to British factories, and preventing any local industrial growth through the competition for mass produced British goods.</p> <p>Another accusation is that paddy fields were turned over to more profitable jute production, leaving many Indians vulnerable to bad harvests and food shortages with periodic famines not being well dealt with by Britain. The Bengal famine 1943–44 is often cited as evidence for the tragic effects of exploitation. The railways, often seen as a major positive contribution, have been seen as a means of control and of taking India's resources of coal, ore, and cotton to ports for export. The railways were paid for by Indian taxation, and built at considerable costs of life by Indian labour. Some arguments cite cultural exploitation, such as the 'plundering' of Indian cultural traditions, the adopting of the concepts of Empire, and the taking of vocabulary to enrich English, while imposing English as a unifying factor but also as a means of control. The attempts to 'civilise' and improve gave way after 1848 to accepting often harmful practices and maintaining a distance between British elites and Indians, so that however misguided reformers might have been before 1857, after 1857 there was much less attempt at a mission for India and far more stress of creating a distanced, effective and repressive British authority. The exploitation is seen in divide and rule policies which exploited divisions in the country to ensure British rule was maintained. Arguments against this include: the development of infrastructure which went far beyond what was needed for economic exploitation, the willingness to make concessions and to offer some power sharing, and the benefits of equal law which Britain did not need to give merely in order to maintain power. The efficient administration of five hundred million people was a costly exercise motivated by a sense of responsibility as much as exploitation. Exploiters would not have created the schools, museums, fine public buildings, and universities. The ten thousand miles of railway went beyond basic economic necessity. The British were keen to protect India's heritage, wildlife and natural environment. Minorities were protected, public health improved, and Indians were given opportunities to study in the homeland. Racism and oppression were part of the Raj, but there was also a deep interest in Indian life and respect for its languages and traditions.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p><b>Assess the achievements of the Indian National Congress in India before independence.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Founded in 1885 by a retired British officer attempting to mobilise the graduates of the University of Calcutta, the Congress party developed into a mass movement. Dadabhai Naoroji became a member of the British House of Commons and the elite group drew attention to grievances. The movement was divided between more democratic and radical nationalists like Bai Gangadhar Tilak and moderates like Gokhola and Mehta. Therefore, a split emerged with Tilak being arrested, and a major failure was not to engage with Muslim opinion, as the Muslim League was founded in 1906. However, in 1916, the Congress reunited with the Lucknow conference and took advantage of the First World War to increase demands for and support for Home Rule. The emergence of Gandhi and Civil Disobedience changed the character of the movement. Helped by the Amritsar Massacre, the new nationalists brought not only passion for independence but a new organisation with a mass membership, organisations in the states, and with greater equality and unity within the movement as different languages were respected, and Urdu adopted for the coordinating the Congress committee. A considerable achievement, this reorganisation led to the Congress moving from purely political issues to considering social problems, poverty, illiteracy and sexual inequality. On this basis, and as a result of organised non-violent protests, the Congress gained the major concession of the Government of India Act and, in 1937, won eight out of the eleven provinces in the first elections. The achievement would have been to establish unity, but the Congress ministries had a patchy record in its dealings with the Muslim minorities. The Congress also failed to maintain unity in the war with its former president, Bose, supporting more radical social policies and, ultimately, linking with Japan against British imperialism, while Gandhi adopted much less forceful methods in the Quit India campaign. However, there was uncertainty about how far to press, and Congress was uncertain about military and naval mutinies and how far to support them. There divisions too about whether to support Partition.</p> <p>Congress provided a government in waiting; it had attracted huge public interest and support, but had not created a unified movement, nor had it effected a union with the Muslims.</p> <p>AO2 – On one hand, the Congress developed from a limited elite group to a ruling party in waiting, gaining experience of government after the India Act and formulating the demands for independence. On the other hand, the Congress was not a truly national body, divided in tactics, then unable to rule for both Muslim and Hindu equally, leading to a disastrous partition.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p><b>What best explains the strength of parliamentary democracy in India after 1947?</b></p> <p>AO1/ 2 – With parliamentary elections and democracy having been maintained for most of the period, despite religious disunity, economic problems, different cultures and languages and wars, India has been a remarkable country. This could be explained by the traditions accepted by its initial leaders and its experience of elections in the Raj. It could be explained by the limitations of anti-democratic groups and the way that more radical elements managed to gain power democratically. The huge interest in elections and the element of theatre has kept democracy alive. It would be possible to challenge the view of ‘strength’ and see that the system could be flawed – with a period of emergency rule, evidence of corruption and the rise of religious nationalism, but this is not a requisite for highest level answers which will offer some analysis of relative importance.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p><b>‘The most serious crisis in relations between Pakistan and India in the periods 1947 to c.2000 was the war leading to the independence of Bangladesh.’ Was it?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – The war which led to the independence of Pakistan could be seen as the most serious crisis, in that the divided state of Pakistan which was created in 1947 came to an end with the creation of an independent Bangladesh. On the other hand, relations between West and East had not been consistently strong; the dominant element in Pakistan was West Pakistan and East Pakistan was the poorer element economically. Therefore, while the crisis was serious, the outcome may have strengthened Pakistan in the longer term.</p> <p>As the division created huge problems and Pakistan lost some of its poorest regions, there might be alternative options to consider in terms of conflicts with India, for example, the initial dispute over Jammu-Kashmir which has adversely affected relations ever since. The war of 1965 arose out of Pakistan’s support for an insurrection in Kashmir. The fighting in 1971 was, however, on a larger scale with Indian naval forces involved. In 1998–99, the war in the Kargil region of Kashmir was again not on the scale of that of 1971. Therefore, the crisis of 1947, though not resulting as great a military conflict as that of 1971 had more ongoing consequences. The more intense fighting in 1971, though resulting in resentment on both sides, led to a conclusion which was more generally accepted. The key to the question is a definition of the word ‘serious’.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p><b>Assess the achievements of Mrs Bandaranaike in Ceylon/Sri Lanka.</b></p> <p>AO1 – The widow of a former leader, Sirima Bandaranaike became leader of the Sri Lankan Freedom party in 1960. A member of the Kandy based Singhalese elite, she continued her husband's policies of socialist reforms linked to a policy which favoured Singhalese language and culture. Bandaranaike took a leading part in the nonaligned movement and freed Ceylon from dependence on American aid and nationalised foreign oil companies. She used bargaining power to get Soviet aid for industrialisation. Her first term ended in 1964 in a conservative reaction, but she came back to office in 1970 at the head of a left-wing coalition. Economic unrest sparked serious unrest in 1971 among students and one thousand died, but this impelled her to more reforms: nationalising the key tea plantations and changing the name of the country to Sri Lanka. But the mixture of her radical economic policies, nationalism and support for Buddhism and Singhalese domination provoked unrest among the Hindu Tamils. Greater state control involved a growing bureaucracy. Inflation led to rationing. Bandaranaike lost the elections of 1977 and the country became more of a dictatorship under her successor. She was unable to influence the growing trend to repress Tamil opposition which was partly a consequence of her own policies of neglecting their needs in favour of the Singhalese.</p> <p>AO2 – Answers might consider Bandaranaike's pioneering status as a female national leader with a high international profile and status, but the focus should be on her economic development and the record of her governments, and on her maintaining national unity in the face of strong regional differences.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p><b>Did Japan experience a ‘Meiji revolution’?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – The term is usually Meiji Restoration with the Emperor being restored by modernising nobles to end the independence of the feudal lords and to build Japan’s military strength in response to increasing foreign intervention. The achievements could be seen as revolutionary in that: a centralised government was established; a constitution on Western lines was introduced; there were major changes to transport; feudalism was ended and the power of the Samurai broken; a modern conscription based army was created; a navy was established on modern lines; and, there was industrial growth. The Japan that defeated China and Russia could be seen as very different from the Japan that Perry intimidated. However, there were continuities with the past which might challenge the concept of ‘revolution’: the traditions of the Empire and the Shinto religion which underpinned them did not give way to a more modern Western outlook; and, the borrowings from the West could be seen as an eclectic imposition of different political, economic and cultural elements on the surface of Japanese life, rather than amounting to a revolution.</p> <p>The underlying issue is whether the borrowings from the West in economic terms, the new constitution, military developments and the ending of the power of the Samurai, together with social developments with more urban life, education, transport and dress, amounted to more than outward change with a great deal of continuity in culture, religion, traditions and domination by elites and military values.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p><b>How substantial was the impact of Japanese nationalism in the period 1914 to 1939?</b></p> <p>AO1 – The later nineteenth century saw the development of state Shintoism and the cults of Jimmu – the semi-divine first emperor. This religious nationalism intensified in the 1890s with the war against China. State education stressed the role of the emperor in the state and the special status of Japan. Territorial expansion before and after the First World War fuelled nationalism, and a nationalist political party formed in 1882 articulated ideas of the special role and destiny of Nippon. The Yasukuni shrine became a focus for nationalism and was sponsored by the state which between the wars increasingly clamped down on opposition. Younger officers were driven by nationalism especially when Japan was humiliated at Versailles and the economic depression hit Japanese primary producers, showing many the limitations of globalisation and the need for Japanese self-sufficiency. Behind them were influential secret societies and the influential writings of the nationalist Ikki Jita. Ideas which were to lead to the South Asia Co prosperity zone were common. The war against China in 1937 intensified nationalism and in 1940 Prince Konoye declared the New National Structure – a tightly controlled defence state which was to promote ‘the Imperial Way’.</p> <p>AO2 – Did increasing nationalism ensure increasing militarisation and controls at home and expansion abroad, or were these developments driven more by economic problems after the depression, the need for markets and raw materials and a need to take advantage of Chinese and Western European weaknesses? There could be a discussion about the practical impact of growing nationalism, given that there were authoritarian traditions and rational considerations of Japanese self-interest that were independent of radical nationalism, as well as conservative fears of communism.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p><b>How effective was Japanese military leadership during the Second World War?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – On one hand, the brilliant campaigns of 1941–42, the strategy of defence and the rapid expansion might be seen as brilliant. The naval campaign of Midway was not the easy victory it is sometimes depicted, and Japanese leadership maintained highly effective defensive tactics at Okinawa and Iwo Jima. The ability of military leadership to extract very high levels of blind obedience and self-sacrifice gave Japan huge advantages in the early stages of the war. This did not preclude tactical flexibility as the advance through Malaya showed. It also meant that allied counter attacks were costly.</p> <p>But the long-term failure to control China has to be considered. The failure to achieve key objectives in the initial strike at Pearl Harbor might be considered. The poor performance against the Russians at Nomonhan in 1939 revealed some structural weaknesses in the Japanese army and have to be considered: an over-reliance on shock tactics and surprise attacks, and the wasteful and counterproductive brutal occupation methods, together with key failures at Guadalcanal, the defence of the Philippines and at Imphal and Kohima. Some distinction might be made between overall strategic decisions and the tactical skills shown by the commanders on the ground.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p><b>Why, in the period c.1945 to c.1990, was Japanese economic growth so substantial?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Given the very substantial damage caused by war and the loss of life, it was a considerable achievement for Japan to become the most powerful economy in Asia by the 1960s, and possible factors include: high investment ratios with the mobilisation of savings; technology, especially electronics; and, a supply of labour willing to adapt to new techniques and to accept high levels of discipline and commitment. There were also favourable external circumstances for at least the earlier part of the period, for example: good foreign relations; support from the banking sector; the favourable structure of big business in creating labour relations and a corporate spirit; a national consensus about the need to repair damage and to catch up; and, initial post-war growth benefited from a protected internal market, though not enough to prevent Japan seeking exports and becoming competitive. However, the growth was not uniform through the period. The oil crisis and the drift away from productive investment into financial speculation slowed growth, so answers may focus on the initial part of the period. Answers might balance the effect of US aid, the sweeping away of old technology and the maintenance of key disciplines and the work ethic in big corporations, together with the availability of markets and the development of technology, and the general development of the region. The lack of wasteful spending on military force left money for investment in infrastructure. There could be a discussion between the relative importance of internal factors and external factors.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p><b>What best explains the differences in economic development between South Korea and North Korea from c.1953 to c.2000?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers can focus on the different economic models driven by the Communist North and the capitalist South; the level and nature of foreign aid; the accessibility to markets and new technology; and, the growth of the tiger economy in the South. There could be a discussion of the relative importance of political and more purely economic factors. Both countries faced considerable devastation and infrastructure damage as a result of the war. South Korea benefited from US aid and access to Western markets and experienced an economic miracle, going from one of the poorest to one of the richest countries in a generation. It was not based on natural resources and the growing population could have produced economic problems, but its development of new technologies helped by government subsidies found a vital element for exports. This needed a highly trained and flexible work force and high levels of start-up investment within a traditional structure of family-run businesses. The growth of financial services also fuelled growth, as did the external context of the development of the region's economy. Internal stability and a strong sense of purpose were guaranteed by fear of the North, and political conservatism strengthened labour discipline and reduced costs. By comparison, the North focused on the traditional models of self-sufficient heavy industry and collectivised agriculture. The domestic market was not a stimulus for growth as was the case in consumerist South Korea. Heavy military spending took away from productive investment. Rigid controls did not encourage innovation and while labour costs were kept low by repression and dictatorship, this meant that the economy was dependent on investment from above rather than from the internal market, so North Korea experienced much lower growth rates and the economy developed in a different way. Answers could discuss how much political factors dictated different economic developments or whether economic factors were more important.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p><b>Assess the influence of China on South-east Asia in the period 1949 to c.2000.</b></p> <p>Answers may discuss the relative importance of open conflicts such as Korea, and China's role in Vietnam and Cambodia. There are political aspects such as the role of China in influencing communist movements, for example, in Malaya. Other elements might be the reaction to the perceived dangers of Chinese expansion in the defence pacts and in the foundation of ASEAN. There could be dangers of possible instability in the region, for example, over disputes between China and Taiwan, and disputes over territory in the South China Sea. Another aspect which might be considered is the changing role of China after the end of the Mao regime and the economic importance of relations between China and South-east Asia, and the impact of the growth of China's soft power.</p> <p>The question invites assessment not merely description, so answers could consider how the influence has changed through the period and/or look at the most significant influences, and whether this lies in the continued presence of great power politics in the region, or in the reactions of South-east Asia to the growing military power of China.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p><b>How effectively did the rulers of Thailand deal with the problems facing the country in the period 1945 to c.2000?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – Answers may well focus on the problems of maintaining constitutional and civilian rule given the high prevalence of military rule. A coup in 1947 ousted the post-war civilian government and returned the pre-war military dictator Phibun to power. Facing divisions in the country following the Japanese occupation and a communist threat in the region, together with some economic and social backwardness, Phibun established good relations with the West, contributing to the Korean war and helping France in Vietnam, but this did result in costly military spending. Though Phibun was deposed in a coup in 1957, military control continued. Party politics did not resume until 1968. By that time, the government faced a backlog of problems: there was Muslim insurgency in the South; and, the anti-communist movements had not eradicated opposition which was intensified by Communist successes in Vietnam. With economic problems exacerbating the situation, the military took full charge again in 1971 under Thanom. However, the problem of popular unrest among students, trade unions and those opposed to US influence and military rule was too great, and Thanom was dismissed by the King in 1973. Attempts to establish political stability failed and military rule returned in 1976. The period from 1972 was characterised by on-going instability with variable degrees of civilian government being tolerated by a dominant military. There was some response to changing conditions in the region with stronger economic ties with the Communist regimes. However, with limited parliamentary control, abuses of power were common and the army re-established its authority in a coup in 1991 but allowed multiparty democracy. By 1996, most of the government were civilians. The authority of the rulers depended on complex coalition governments and weak government regulatory policies contributed to the financial crisis of 1997. In the period as a whole, there had been substantial developments in the economy through urban growth and the development of tourism, and Thailand had established not only strong links with the West, but also, in the later part of the period, economic relations with communist states, which showed more flexibility than had been apparent under Phibun.</p> <p>There could be discussion of how well the rulers coped with regional diversity and border clashes, political dissent and military rule, dealing with urban growth, and consider the greater importance of Western contacts and tourism, and relations with foreign powers.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p><b>Assess the impact of the Second World War on Burma up to 1948.</b></p> <p>Burma was annexed by Britain in 1886. An area of very diverse ethnic groups, Burma was dominated under British rule by the Karen. There was a nationalist movement led by Aung San. The occupation by Japan gave some hope to the nationalists for an independent Burma to be restored. In the end, the nationalists gave up hopes for Japan to grant independence and aligned with the British. This cooperation in the vital campaigns in Burma gave the nationalists a strong basis to negotiate independence in the wake of the decision of Britain to leave India in 1947, so politically the war had a major impact on Burma. Indirectly, the war weakened British control of Asia and the humiliations of defeat in the region were a major factor in the growth of Asian nationalism. The post-war problems in Britain and the growth of national demands led to the decision to leave India, and so it was inevitable that Burma would not be maintained as a colony either. The counter-view is that Burma was a recent acquisition and that given its considerable regional diversity and limited economic value in relation to the ongoing costs of maintaining it, the war itself may not have been the only deciding factor in the creation of an independent state. However, the opportunities for Aung San to negotiate with both Japan and Britain certainly gave a relatively limited nationalist movement bargaining power and stimulated the hope that independence might be a reality. In terms of the physical impact of the war, answers could look at the attempts by Japan to extend a communications link between Burma and Siam, the impact of occupation on the country, and the damage caused by intensive fighting. However, the main thrust will probably be the impact in terms of nationalism and eventual independence. Answers could weigh the direct impact of occupation, and fighting might be set against the longer-term impact of independence, the development of nationalism, the influence of the army, the economic impact of war and post-war developments, and the Cold War.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p><b>'Internal Islamic opposition was the most serious challenge to face the Philippines in the period from 1945 to c.2000.' Discuss this view.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Answers might look at the challenge of rebuilding the Philippines after the damage done by occupation and war; the country faced the challenge of the Huk Communist guerrillas until c.1954. There were issues of political stability and corruption by the 1960s, and with the Macapagal government, there were economic issues of inflation as well as territorial disputes over Sabah. Land issues led to more Communist insurgency from 1967. Rising social tensions and political unrest led to the establishment of the Marcos dictatorship in 1972 and martial law was in force until 1981. There were challenges from natural disasters and from the 1997 financial crash. However, the Moro National Liberation Front was a protracted challenge. From the 1960s to the agreement in 1976 to give semi autonomy to Islamic regions of Mindanao, resulting in the final creation of an autonomous region in 1990, there had been terrorism. The Islamic movement divided over the agreement and violence continued. When, in 2000, the government terminated the agreement, there was a full-scale jihad announced</p> <p>AO2 – The Moro resistance and the links between Islamic militancy and regionalism, might be set against economic problems, other regional disputes and relations with Indonesia, and the need to work with other powers in the region; it could also be set against problems of corruption, political dictatorship and suppression of opposition.</p>	30



Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p><b>Assess the achievements of Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore.</b></p> <p>AO1 – A Cambridge-educated lawyer, Lee founded the People’s Action Party in Singapore as a left-wing nationalist group. He was the first prime minister of a self-governing Singapore in 1959. He was concerned to prevent communism being established. He worked with Abdul Rahman of Malaya for a confederation to end British rule, but the merger was short lived, and Lee could not maintain the union. He was prime minister of the new independent Singapore from 1965 to 1990, he secured international recognition and established a policy of multiculturalism and the building of a distinct Singaporean identity with racial and religious toleration within membership of ASEAN, and the development of a strong financial economy. Internal discipline and stability were necessary to attract foreign investment. Electronics developed and there was some industrial growth, but the key for a small island was the development of financial services. This depended on establishing a government without corruption, which controlled population growth and developed high educational standards. The trade-off for high levels of economic growth and international influence far beyond the size of the island was a controlled society, and Lee was authoritarian and allowed limited dissent and discussion. Power tended to remain in the hands of the elite and there was a gulf between the Chinese ruling class and the labour force which depended heavily on migrants with restricted rights.</p> <p>AO2 – The creation of a rainbow society, the integration of different ethnic elements; the control of communism and unrest; the encouragement of economic growth; the management of population and urban development; and, the encouragement of foreign investment, might be set against a lack of a more developed form of democracy and the failure of the union with Malaysia.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p><b>Were the effects of Western penetration of China in the nineteenth century purely negative?</b></p> <p>AO1/2 – On one hand, there were episodes of destruction: establishing enclaves of sovereign areas outside Chinese law and jurisdiction was damaging. Religious change provoked massive civil war. On the other hand, China was linked to a wider economic and technological world and exposed to different cultures and beliefs. Contemporary nationalists thought that there was economic subjugation with drains of money, lost profits from foreign firms dominating trade, and depression of wages and living standards. There was also the fear of future political and military domination by the development of railways. However, there was a counter-view that foreign capital developed infrastructure: railways, public utilities and the exploitation of raw materials like mines and oil. While profits did go abroad, the benefits in terms of additional employment and potential resources for the Chinese state were substantial, as China was not a colony and foreign control was limited to the concessions, so, in the longer view, a case could be made for more positive economic effects.</p> <p>In political terms, there was the humiliation of the defeats in the Opium wars and the foreign concessions, but the penetration did not prevent some effective resistance to Russian penetration and offered China the chance to purchase arms and military equipment. However, answers may take the view that Western penetration while not having much appreciable effect on the mass of the population did threaten the independence of the regime in China and threaten territorial dismemberment.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p><b>What best explains why the power and influence of the East India Company in India increased so rapidly in the second half of the eighteenth century?</b></p> <p>The Seven Years War weakened French influence; they regained their major settlements taken during the campaign, but were forbidden to fortify their bases in Bengal. The Company had increased its troops from 26 000 in 1763 to 67 000 in 1778 and was adept at negotiating alliances with Indian rulers. The victory at Plassey in 1757 against the Mughals, with weaker technology and military organisation, had shown the power of Company forces, and the leadership of Clive was a major factor in the increase in power. The establishment of Bengal as a secure power base was important. The victory over Mysore and the French revolutionary allies cemented military supremacy.</p> <p>Answers might weigh the internal divisions in India; the military limitations of the Mughals at Plassey; the alliances with princes and landowners; the dynamism of Clive; British military organisation and fire power; and, the support of the British state.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p><b>Assess the impact of foreign intervention in Afghanistan in the period 1973–2000.</b></p> <p>AO1 – Daud Khan returned to power in 1973 and attempted to reduce dependency on both the USA and USSR; his government was overthrown in 1978 when a leftist government pursued reforms. The USSR advised against over rapid change for fear of provoking Muslim opposition. In 1979, violent opposition by religious elements resulted in the death of Soviet citizens. Unrest concerned Moscow who saw Afghanistan as a puppet state and, in December 1979, Russian troops moved into Kabul installing their own ruler, Babrak Karmal. The effects were to unite Islamic opposition: separate groups merged into a united opposition in 1985. The war accelerated leading to heavy losses and refugees fleeing to Pakistan and Iran. Cold war tensions increased, and the West offered support to the opposition, developing its military capacity. The impact was considerable. The war weakened the Soviet regime as it seemed as unwinnable, and unpopular as Vietnam, and played a key role in the changes in the Gorbachev era which were to bring the USSR and the Cold War to an end. However, the results in the growth of Islamic fundamentalism were also highly significant: the defeat of a major European power was an encouragement to jihadists and the effects on Afghanistan on the establishment of a radical Islamicist regime were profound. The region itself was disrupted by the intervention and the conflict. Association by the West of Afghanistan with the war with terror provoked further intervention, stoking resentment and religious terrorism.</p> <p>AO2 – The impact of Soviet influence prior to the Russian invasion might be set against: the impact of prolonged fighting; the growth of the Mujahideen with US support; the impact of the losses on the USSR, the Cold war and Europe; the subsequent impact of the growth of Islamic opposition on the development of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism; and, the dislocation of the region with further Western involvement.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p><b>How important were film and television in changing the role and status of women in Asia in the period c.1945 to 2000?</b></p> <p>AO1 and AO2 – Film and television which in some ways eroded traditional values by introducing more Western ideas or challenged established customs may also have supported the existing role and status; this could be set against other factors such as education, urban growth, political change, the internet and economic growth. Answers might distinguish between Asian countries without strict controls over media and countries where a freer media could have influence. Also, some countries developed a very flourishing TV and film industry, particularly India; here, the media did offer some challenges to the traditional role of women by films which either dealt with this directly or showed women in a more independent role. However, there were also many traditional female stereotypes. In Asian countries which had experienced more political and social change, for instance China, then the films developed and encouraged this change as conscious propaganda to a much higher degree than in countries where traditional hierarchies and male dominance held sway.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p><b>Assess the political impact of religious unrest on Asia in this period.</b></p> <p>Much attention may be paid to the political impact of Islamic fundamentalism in the period. This led to some prolonged conflicts, for example, the Moro unrest in the Philippines and the struggles in Afghanistan. It led to political revolution in Iran. It led to tensions between minorities and national governments, for example, in China. It exacerbated existing territorial disputes, for example, in Jammu and Kashmir. The linking of religious unrest with political and economic discontents could have profound effects, for example, in Sri Lanka. The growth of Hindu nationalism influenced the political landscape of India with the development of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which ran contrary to the secularist hopes of the earlier generation of political leaders. Disputes within religions could also have profound political effects, as is shown by Sunni-Shi'ite conflicts. Answers could make some distinction between regions or periods and assess under what circumstances religious unrest had more or less serious effects, for example, when it was accompanied by foreign interference, or social and economic grievances.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p><b>How important were financial services in the economic growth of post-colonial Asian economies?</b></p> <p>Financial services were important in the economic growth of some South-east Asian states, particularly Singapore and the so called 'Tiger Economies', and particularly in the later part of the period. However, much depended on the availability of natural resources and the quality of training available for the workforce and the political structures. In themselves, too, financial services may have been a result of certain underlying trends, for example, internal stability, good trading relations, a developed educational system, and a lack of viable alternatives which might have attracted investment. Some states depended much more heavily on the exploitation of raw materials, and the development of other service sector industries such as tourism and foreign aid.</p> <p>Answers are not expected to refer to every Asian country but could look at the circumstances in which financial services became a driving force, and circumstances which favoured other reasons for growth.</p>	30