



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

www.XtremePapers.com

HISTORY

9769/04

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

May/June 2013

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

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.

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



Section 1: North and East Africa

- 1 What best explains European interest in colonising the Horn of Africa between 1882 and 1936?
- 2 To what extent did North Africa benefit from European rule c. 1870 to c. 1962?
- 3 To what extent, if at all, was Egypt ruled more successfully after the fall of Nasser than before?
- 4 Why was the decolonisation of Algeria so protracted?
- 5 Explain why the Horn of Africa experienced such frequent war and famine in the years from c. 1945 to c. 2000.

Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa

- 6 Compare the nature of the disputes between Britain and the Zulus and Britain and the Boers.
- 7 Why was there civil war in some states in sub-Saharan Africa after independence and not in others?
- 8 How effectively did the rulers of post-independence Nigeria deal with the problems they faced?
- 9 How important was international opposition in bringing about the end of apartheid?
- 10 Compare the reasons for the rise of dictatorship in any **two** central African states after independence.

Section 3: Themes: Africa c. 1750–2000

- 11 Were Europeans or Africans more to blame for the slave trade before 1850?
- 12 Did anyone benefit from the 'scramble for Africa'?
- 13 How much did independence affect the status of women in Africa?
- 14 Why was opposition to colonialism more effective after 1945 than before?
- 15 What best explains the extent of international aid to Africa in the latter half of the twentieth century?
- 16 What were the main forces for change in African societies in the period from c. 1750 to c. 1850?

Section 4: China

- 17 How successful were attempts to reform China in the period from 1895 to 1911?
- 18 'The overthrow of the imperial dynasty in China in 1911 was a revolution in name only.' Discuss.
- 19 Assess the achievements of the rule of the Kuomintang between 1928 and 1949.
- 20 ***(Candidates offering paper 5m: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***

'A period of destructive experiments.' Discuss this view of Communist rule in China in the period of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.
- 21 To what extent was there more continuity than change in the way that China was ruled after the death of Mao Zedong?

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

- 22 How effectively did Britain deal with opposition to its rule in India in the period 1857 to 1914?
- 23 Does Jinnah deserve to be remembered as 'the Great Leader'?
- 24 What best explains the persistent hostility between India and Pakistan after 1947?
- 25 How successfully did the rulers of Bangladesh deal with the problems their country faced after independence (1971)?
- 26 How well did Mrs Bandaranaike serve the interests of Sri Lanka?

Section 6: Japan and Korea

- 27 'The Meiji Restoration brought only superficial westernisation to Japan.' Discuss.
- 28 Assess the view that the Japanese invasion of Manchuria was the most significant event in Japanese nationalist expansion in the period 1914 to 1941.
- 29 Was the Japanese Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere anything more than a means of exploiting conquered territory?
- 30 What best explains the decline of Japanese military nationalism after 1945?
- 31 Why has Korea remained divided since 1945?

Section 7: South East Asia

- 32 Which country ruled its colonies in South East Asia better: France or the Netherlands?
- 33 What best explains the Communist victories in Vietnam in the period 1945 to 1975?
- 34 Why was military rule so prevalent in Burma after independence?
- 35 What best explains the failure of Communism in Malaysia?
- 36 How successfully did the rulers of Indonesia deal with internal problems after independence?

Section 8: Themes: Asia c. 1750–2000

- 37 Can the rule of the East India Company be convincingly defended?
- 38 Do European strengths or Chinese weaknesses better explain European exploitation of China in the nineteenth century?
- 39 How strong has the relationship between Australasia and Asia been since 1945?
- 40 How successful has the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) been in promoting economic prosperity and political unity in South East Asia?
- 41 What have been the most important obstacles to the progress of women in Asia since 1945?
- 42 How significant was the economic impact of the Cold War on South East Asia?

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.

University of 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.