



Cambridge International Examinations  
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/04**

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

**May/June 2017**

**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.

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

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

**Section 1: North and East Africa**

- 1 How far did effective leadership ensure that Abyssinia maintained its independence for longer than other parts of the Horn of Africa in the period c. 1882–1936?
- 2 Why was Egypt so important in international relations in the period 1869–1956?
- 3 What best explains instability in the Sudan after independence?
- 4 How well did the rulers of independent Tunisia deal with the problems facing the country before 2000?
- 5 Why were war and famine such persistent problems in the Horn of Africa, c. 1941–2000?

**Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa**

- 6 Who should bear the greater responsibility for the outbreak of the Second Boer War: Joseph Chamberlain or Paul Kruger?
- 7 How well governed was sub-Saharan Africa in the inter-war years?
- 8 What best accounts for the political instability in Liberia after 1945?
- 9 How is the genocide in Rwanda best explained?
- 10 Which did the more to end apartheid in South Africa: internal or external opposition?

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

- 11 Which factors best explain social change in African states in the period c. 1750–c. 1850?
- 12 Assess the impact on Africa of the abolition of the slave trade by Britain and the USA.
- 13 What best explains the development of African nationalism up to 1939?
- 14 How important was education in changing the role of women in Africa c. 1900–2000?
- 15 How effective in meeting its aims was international aid to Africa c. 1945–2000?
- 16 Assess the achievements of the Organisation of African Unity.

**Section 4: China**

- 17 ‘The reform movement in China in the period 1895–1911 achieved little.’ How accurate is this judgement?
- 18 Which was the greater threat to Nationalist rule in the 1930s: the Communists or the Japanese?
- 19 ***(Candidates offering 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***  
‘Effective leadership best explains the Communist victory in China in 1949.’ Does it?
- 20 ***(Candidates offering 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***  
How far did the Cultural Revolution achieve its aims?
- 21 How radical were the economic policies of Mao’s successors from 1976 to 2000?

**Section 5: The Indian subcontinent and Ceylon/Sri Lanka**

- 22 What best explains the lack of large-scale violent opposition to British rule in India in the period from 1858 to 1914?
- 23 Why, in 1947, was Indian independence accompanied by partition?
- 24 Did India benefit more from Nehru's foreign policies or from his domestic policies?
- 25 Did declaring independence create more problems for Bangladesh than it solved?
- 26 What best explains the intensity of internal conflict in Sri Lanka after independence?

**Section 6: Japan and Korea**

- 27 Did Japan gain more than it lost by its changing relations with the wider world in the period 1852–1914?
- 28 What best explains the nature and extent of Japanese nationalism in the period 1914–1939?
- 29 'A rational solution to Japan's problems.' Consider this view of Japan's policies in the period 1937–1945.
- 30 With what justification can Japan be described as an 'economic superpower' in the period 1945–2000?
- 31 'North Korea since 1949 has not been a genuine communist state, merely an authoritarian dictatorship.' Discuss.

**Section 7: South-east Asia**

- 32 'Indochina derived no benefit from the long period of French rule.' Discuss.
- 33 Why did the Vietnam War last so long?
- 34 Why was there so much military rule in Thailand in the period 1945–2000?
- 35 What were the main problems facing supporters of democratic rule in Burma (Myanmar) after independence?
- 36 Why did Indonesia embark on the '*Konfrontasi*' conflict with Malaysia in 1963?

**Section 8: Themes: Asia, c. 1750–2000**

- 37 How significant a problem for Manchu China was European penetration in the nineteenth century?
- 38 Assess the impact of the East India Company on the Indian subcontinent in the period c. 1750–1857.
- 39 Were international tensions over Afghanistan greater in the nineteenth century or in the twentieth century?
- 40 Why, since 1945, has there been more change in the role of women in society in some areas of Asia than in others?
- 41 Did religion give rise to division more than to unity in Asian states in the twentieth century?
- 42 How widespread were the benefits to Asia of its economic growth in the late twentieth century?





**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](http://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.