



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**

**2 hours 15 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

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

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

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

All questions in this paper are worth 30 marks.

This syllabus is regulated 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 'Heroic but ineffective.' Assess this view of Haile Selassie as emperor of Abyssinia/Ethiopia. [30]
- 2 How well governed were the French colonies in North Africa from c.1871 to c.1956? [30]
- 3 How much, during his period as president from 1970 to 1981, did Egypt benefit from the rule of Anwar Sadat? [30]
- 4 What best explains changes to the position of indigenous Europeans in any **one** North African state in the period 1945 to 2000? [30]
- 5 How well did the rulers of Morocco deal with internal problems in the period from independence to c.2000? [30]

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

- 6 Why did apartheid last so long in South Africa? [30]
- 7 Did colonial rule produce any substantial benefits for the inhabitants of sub-Saharan Africa in the period 1918 to 1939? [30]
- 8 What best explains the establishment of Liberia from the early 1820s to the 1840s? [30]
- 9 How far were the activities of indigenous independence movements responsible for decolonisation in sub-Saharan Africa? (You may confine your answer to any **two** countries.) [30]
- 10 How far can instability in post-independence Nigeria be blamed on the colonial legacy? [30]

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

- 11 'The years between 1750 and 1850 were a rich cultural period for Africa.' Were they? [30]
- 12 'A disaster for Africa.' Assess this view of the 'scramble for Africa'. [30]
- 13 What best explains the survival of slavery in Africa in this period? [30]
- 14 'The First World War had only limited effects on Africa.' Did it? [30]
- 15 What best explains decolonisation in northern Africa after 1945? [30]
- 16 What best explains the scale of the problem of AIDS in Africa? [30]

**Section 4: China**

- 17 What best explains the outbreak of the Boxer Rising? [30]
- 18 Was the New Life movement the most successful aspect of Nationalist rule in China? [30]
- 19 ***(Candidates taking Paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***  
 'The establishment of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949 resulted more from political than military victory.' Discuss. [30]
- 20 ***(Candidates taking Paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***  
 Had Communist rule transformed China by 1957? [30]
- 21 'The rulers of China after Mao's death had little option but to adopt different policies.' Discuss. [30]

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

- 22 'Mere exploitation of India.' How justified is this view of the British Raj after 1858? [30]
- 23 Assess the achievements of the Indian National Congress in India before independence. [30]
- 24 What best explains the strength of parliamentary democracy in India after 1947? [30]
- 25 'The most serious crisis in relations between Pakistan and India in the period 1947 to c.2000 was the war leading to the independence of Bangladesh.' Was it? [30]
- 26 Assess the achievements of Mrs Bandaranaike in Ceylon/Sri Lanka. [30]

**Section 6: Japan and Korea**

- 27 Did Japan experience a 'Meiji revolution'? [30]
- 28 How substantial was the impact of Japanese nationalism in the period 1914 to 1939? [30]
- 29 How effective was Japanese military leadership during the Second World War? [30]
- 30 Why, in the period c.1945 to c.1990, was Japanese economic growth so substantial? [30]
- 31 What best explains the differences in economic development between South Korea and North Korea from c.1953 to c.2000? [30]

**Section 7: South-east Asia**

- 32 Assess the influence of China on South-east Asia in the period 1949 to c.2000. [30]
- 33 How effectively did the rulers of Thailand deal with the problems facing the country in the period 1945 to c.2000? [30]
- 34 Assess the impact of the Second World War on Burma up to 1948. [30]
- 35 'Internal Islamic opposition was the most serious challenge to face the Philippines in the period from 1945 to c.2000.' Discuss this view. [30]
- 36 Assess the achievements of Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore. [30]

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

- 37 Were the effects of Western penetration of China in the nineteenth century purely negative? [30]
- 38 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? [30]
- 39 Assess the impact of foreign intervention in Afghanistan in the period 1973–2000. [30]
- 40 How important were film and television in changing the role and status of women in Asia in the period c.1945 to 2000? [30]
- 41 Assess the political impact of religious unrest on Asia in this period. [30]
- 42 How important were financial services in the economic growth of post-colonial Asian economies? [30]

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