



HISTORY

9769/04

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

May/June 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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 carry equal marks.

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

Section 1: North and East Africa

- 1 Why was Ethiopia able to resist European colonisation for longer than other areas of the Horn of Africa in the period from c. 1882 to 1934?
- 2 What best explains why the struggle for Algerian independence was so prolonged?
- 3 To what extent, if at all, did Egypt benefit from European influence in the period 1869–1956?
- 4 In the period to 2000, which coped better with its problems after independence: Morocco or Tunisia?
- 5 Why was famine so persistent a problem in Sudan in the period c. 1941 to 2000?

Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa

- 6 What best explains political instability in Liberia in the twentieth century?
- 7 Compare and contrast the causes of civil war in Zaire (Congo) and in Nigeria after independence.
- 8 Assess the political importance of Nelson Mandela.
- 9 How successfully did Rwanda's rulers deal with the problems they faced after independence?
- 10 Account for both the establishment and the break up of the Central African Federation.

Section 3: Themes: Africa c. 1750–2000

- 11 Was the impact of the Scramble for Africa greater on Africa than on Europe?
- 12 How important was the role of African leaders in ending slavery in West Africa?
- 13 How great was the impact of the two world wars on Africa in the twentieth century?
- 14 What was the most significant of the changes in the role of women in Africa in the twentieth century?
- 15 'International aid to Africa often caused more problems than it solved.' How justified is this view about the period from 1945 to 2000?
- 16 Did the Cold War do more good than harm to Africa?

Section 4: China

- 17 How significant, in the period c. 1895–1911, were political developments in China?
- 18 What best explains the instability in China in the years 1913–28?
- 19 'The Japanese invasion of 1937 was crucial to the survival of Communism in China.' Discuss.
- 20 ***(Candidates offering Paper 5m: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***

'The price for economic and social progress was too high.' Consider this view of the rule of Mao Zedong from 1949.
- 21 'His strengths outweighed his weaknesses.' Assess this verdict on Deng Xiaoping as leader of China.

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

- 22 Assess the impact of the First War of Independence of 1857 on British rule in India.
- 23 What best explains the growth of Indian nationalism in the years 1919 to 1945?
- 24 Did Pakistan after 1947 or Bangladesh after 1971 deal better with internal problems?
- 25 'Neither in economic policy nor in foreign policy did he show a clear understanding of India's best interests.' How valid is this judgement on Nehru as prime minister?
- 26 Should India or Pakistan bear heavier responsibility for the bad relations between the two countries after 1947?

Section 6: Japan and Korea

- 27 Which factors most determined Japan's relationship with the wider world in the years from 1852 to 1914?
- 28 'Less to do with economic hardship and more to do with resentment against western influence.' How far is this true of the rise of Japanese nationalism in the period 1914–39?
- 29 What best explains the success of Japanese military operations in 1941 and 1942?
- 30 With what justification can Japan be seen as an economic superpower in the post-war period?
- 31 What best accounts for the long duration of the Communist regime in North Korea?

Section 7: South East Asia

- 32 Assess the importance of Indo-China for France in the colonial era.
- 33 Was the effective defence of South Vietnam ever a realistic policy objective for the USA?
- 34 Why, by 1962, had independent Burma come under military rule?
- 35 Who ruled Indonesia more effectively: Sukarno or Suharto?
- 36 How well did the rulers of the Philippines deal with the problems facing them after the fall of Marcos?

Section 8: Themes: Asia c. 1750–2000

- 37 Did the East India Company bring any benefits to the Indian states in the period c. 1750–1858?
- 38 Account for the frequent rivalry between Britain and Russia over Afghanistan.
- 39 How important has greater literacy been in changing the role of women in post-colonial Asia?
- 40 Assess the importance of the financial crisis of 1997 for the economies of South East Asia.
- 41 Explain why religion has exercised such a powerful influence on political developments in post-colonial Asia.
- 42 Has the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) promised more than it has delivered?

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