



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/04

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

For examination from 2020

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
You must answer questions from at least **two** sections.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This specimen paper has been updated for assessments from 2020. The specimen questions and mark schemes remain the same. The layout and wording of the front covers have been updated to reflect the new Cambridge International branding and to make instructions clearer for candidates.

Section 1: North and East Africa

- 1 Why was European colonial rivalry in North Africa greater before than after the First World War? [30]
- 2 Explain why the Horn of Africa experienced such frequent war and famine in the years from c.1945 to c.2000. [30]
- 3 Assess the impact of Italian rule on Somalia. [30]
- 4 How successful were the internal policies of Nasser's successors in the period 1970–2000? [30]
- 5 How significant were the achievements of Bourguiba in Tunisia? [30]

Section 2: West, Central and Southern Africa

- 6 Why did apartheid in South Africa last so long? [30]
- 7 What best explains the problems faced by Obote in Uganda after independence? [30]
- 8 How far was Nkrumah responsible for his own downfall? [30]
- 9 'The coming of independence brought more problems than it solved for the people of Zimbabwe.' Discuss. [30]
- 10 Explain the failure of Liberia to fulfil the dreams of its founders. [30]

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

- 11 How, and how quickly, did economic development occur in African states between 1750 and 1850? [30]
- 12 How important was the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 for Africa? [30]
- 13 Did decolonisation after 1945 owe more to the strength of African nationalism or the weakness of the European powers? [30]
- 14 How justified is the view that the Cold War had a far greater impact on Africa than did the Second World War? [30]
- 15 How effective was international aid for Africa in the period 1945–2000? [30]
- 16 How successful was the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)? [30]

Section 4: China

- 17 What best explains the weakness of the Chinese empire by 1911? [30]
- 18 ‘The Chinese Communist Party survived between 1927 and 1937 because of its own strengths.’ Discuss. [30]
- 19 ***(Candidates offering paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***
How far did Communist rule benefit the people of China in the years 1949–1958? [30]
- 20 ***(Candidates offering paper 5j: China under Mao Zedong should not answer this question.)***
How important were ideological factors in bringing about the Cultural Revolution? [30]
- 21 How successful was Chinese foreign policy after 1976? [30]

Section 5: The Indian subcontinent and Ceylon/Sri Lanka

- 22 How is the lack of effective resistance to British rule in India between 1858 and 1914 best explained? [30]
- 23 How well did Nehru rule India? [30]
- 24 Assess the political importance of the army in Pakistan since independence. [30]
- 25 Why was there more internal conflict in independent Ceylon/Sri Lanka in the 1980s than before? [30]
- 26 How important was the rise of Hindu nationalism in India after 1975? [30]

Section 6: Japan and Korea

- 27 How far was the late Tokugawa period in Japan an era of decay? [30]
- 28 'Modernised on the surface only.' Discuss this view of Japan between 1868 and 1912. [30]
- 29 Assess the view that Japan lost the Second World War because of its economic weakness. [30]
- 30 Why did the Korean War not have a more decisive outcome? [30]
- 31 How is the post-war economic progress in Japan best explained? [30]

Section 7: South-east Asia

- 32 Assess the view that there was little chance after 1954 of the USA preventing the emergence of a united, communist Vietnam. [30]
- 33 To what extent was Siam (Thailand) able to maintain independence before 1942 because of the abilities of its rulers? [30]
- 34 Discuss the view that the federation of Malaysia was doomed to fail. [30]
- 35 What best explains the emergence of the Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines? [30]
- 36 How far does ideology explain the violence of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea? [30]

Section 8: Themes: Asia, c.1750–2000

- 37 Assess the view that Indian weaknesses were not the main cause of the growth of British power in the subcontinent before 1857. [30]
- 38 How far can the success of nationalism in Asia after 1945 be attributed to strong leaders? [30]
- 39 'Foreign intervention in Afghanistan has been unwise and unjustified.' Assess this view with reference to the period 1750–2000. [30]
- 40 To what extent can foreign dominance in Manchu China be explained by Western military superiority? [30]
- 41 'Religion created more instability than social cohesion in post-colonial Asia.' Discuss. [30]
- 42 Assess the impact of Western aid to Asia during the period of the Cold War. [30]

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