



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/04

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

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours 15 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions.
- 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.
- 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 60.
- All questions are worth equal marks.

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

This document has 4 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: Africa

- 1 Why was Egypt so important in international relations in the period 1869–1956?
- 2 Which did more to end apartheid in South Africa: internal or external opposition?
- 3 How is the genocide in Rwanda best explained?
- 4 How well did Bourguiba deal with the problems facing Tunisia?
- 5 What best accounts for the lengthy political dominance of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe to 2000?

Section 2: China

- 6 'The reform movement in China in the period 1895–1911 achieved little.' How accurate is this judgement?
- 7 Which was the greater threat to nationalist rule in the 1930s: the communists or the Japanese?
- 8 'Effective leadership best explains the communist victory in China in 1949.' Does it?
- 9 How far did the Cultural Revolution achieve its aims?
- 10 How radical were the economic policies of Mao's successors from 1976 to 2000?

Section 3: The Indian subcontinent

- 11 Assess the impact of the East India Company on the Indian subcontinent in the period c.1750–1857.
- 12 What best explains the lack of large-scale violent opposition to British rule in India in the period 1858–1914?
- 13 Why, in 1947, was Indian independence accompanied by partition?
- 14 Did India benefit more from Nehru's foreign policies or from his domestic policies?
- 15 Did declaring independence create more problems for Bangladesh than it solved?

Section 4: Japan and Korea

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

Section 5: Southeast Asia

- 21 What best accounts for limited opposition to French colonial rule in Indochina before 1940?
- 22 How much did Ho Chi Minh’s leadership contribute to the defeat of the USA in Vietnam?
- 23 What best explains why, after 1975, Cambodia experienced such a violent regime?
- 24 What were the main problems facing supporters of democratic rule in Burma/Myanmar after independence?
- 25 Assess the political and economic achievements of the rule of Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Section 6: Themes

- 26** Assess the impact on Africa of the abolition of the slave trade by Britain and the USA.
- 27** Assess the achievements of the Organisation of African Unity.
- 28** How important were the Opium Wars in the European penetration of China in the nineteenth century?
- 29** How widespread were the benefits to Southeast Asia of its economic growth in the late twentieth century?
- 30** Why, since 1945, has there been more change in the role of women in society in some areas of South and East Asia than in others?

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.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.