



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/04

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

For examination from 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

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

This document has **32** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Levels-based mark scheme

The level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part, although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

Section 1: Africa

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>Why was Egypt so important in international relations in the period 1869–1956?</p> <p>The question asks for an explanation of the degree of importance and not merely why it was important. Answers could discuss the strategic and economic importance in times of peace and times of war, and how the changing international context explained the importance of Egypt.</p> <p>Factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Suez Canal and Britain’s route to India and French national pride and other interests in North Africa • the need to cooperate when Egyptian nationalism arose 1881–1882 but ongoing resentment at greater British control • the role of Egypt in the 1904 entente and the context of concerns about Germany requiring greater cooperation • the struggle between Germany and Britain, which involved Egypt as a routeway to the Middle East and Southern Russia and as a key to controlling the Eastern Mediterranean • the Suez Crisis, when Egypt became a focal point for Israel, and France and Britain’s concerns (for different reasons) about Arab nationalism and control of the Suez Canal. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Which did more to end apartheid in South Africa: internal or external opposition?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of different causal elements.</p> <p>Interpretations which stress external factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the collapse of Portuguese power • the ending of the Smith regime • the change in the USA with the Civil Rights movement • the increasing criticism abroad which put pressure on investment and trade • the end of the Cold War in 1989 which reduced the need for a bastion against communism • decolonisation, generally, and the African bloc in the United Nations (UN). <p>Internal factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the growth of internal opposition • the change in attitude by Botha • the more liberal attitudes among many white South Africans • the emergence of Mandela • the violence of opposition. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p data-bbox="308 237 979 271">How is the genocide in Rwanda best explained?</p> <p data-bbox="308 309 1326 371">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of different factors.</p> <p data-bbox="308 409 1326 512">Answers might start their discussion with the bitter struggle between Tutsi and Hutu, a struggle which has a long history. Though the ethnic conflict is at the heart, answers may consider it in a wider context.</p> <p data-bbox="308 551 1286 613">Answers should separate the long- and short-term explanations, with some prioritisation.</p> <p data-bbox="308 651 1326 714">Different interpretations may stress the colonial legacy or internal factors such as the struggle between Tutsi and Hutu.</p> <p data-bbox="308 752 512 786">Internal factors:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 824 1326 1514" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 824 1326 927">• Modern Rwanda was created by the republic of 1962. This followed a period of internal violence after the Hutu overthrow of the Tutsi monarchy in 1959. <li data-bbox="308 927 1326 990">• The sheltering of guerrilla groups in neighbouring countries continued to plague Rwanda and challenge stability. <li data-bbox="308 990 1326 1093">• The Hutu leader Kayibanda had high ideals, but his party resorted to corruption and discrimination against the Tutsi minority in employment and education. <li data-bbox="308 1093 1326 1308">• Instability spread after the Hutu massacres in Burundi in 1972 caused large numbers of refugees to enter the country and in 1973 a military coup brought General Habyarimana to power. Little changed in that there was still discrimination against the Tutsi minority and a drift to dictatorship, confirmed by an official one-party state in 1978. The regime was challenged by a Tutsi resistance movement. <li data-bbox="308 1308 1326 1411">• In 1993, a full-scale invasion by Tutsi forces from Uganda forced a compromise power share, but civil war raging between Hutu and Tutsi spilled over from Burundi. <li data-bbox="308 1411 1326 1514">• There was a major crisis in 1994 when a plane carrying the presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi was shot down. Hutu militia carried out a genocide, which may have claimed a million lives. <p data-bbox="308 1552 703 1585">Other elements might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="308 1624 1326 1789" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="308 1624 1129 1657">• the resort to military rule and the ambitions of the generals <li data-bbox="308 1657 1286 1720">• the spread of ethnic conflict to neighbouring states which compounded the instability and was a complicating factor <li data-bbox="308 1720 1326 1789">• the failure of international organisations to control the communal violence (in contrast, say, to NATO's actions in former Yugoslavia). 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How well did Bourguiba deal with the problems facing Tunisia?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement based on a consideration of the problems and establishing criteria for success.</p> <p>Discussion might concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the issue of economic progress against limited democratic development (a one-party state was set up and opposition was repressed, as with pro-democracy demonstrations in 1977) • until the 1980s, Bourguiba as a developer and moderniser, and a father figure for modern Tunisia • the need to modernise socially and economically • the need to keep a balance between links with France and the Arab world. <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bourguiba attempted modernisation, giving women the vote, ending polygamy and abolishing the veil. • He rejected Fundamental Islam, he did not align himself entirely with the West by supporting the PLO and, until 1961, the struggle of the FLN (French Front de Libération Nationale or National Liberation Front) in Algeria seriously weakened economic and political links with France. • The development of industry and tourism gave Tunisia a greater degree of prosperity than in colonial times, but the lack of any real discussion or democracy led to ill-judged economic policies such as agricultural collectives which failed. • The economic problems of the 1980s and disputes within the country, especially with organised labour, led to his overthrow. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>What best accounts for the lengthy political dominance of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe to 2000?</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement about the relative importance of different explanations. Answers might discuss the importance of Mugabe's own actions and the weaknesses of internal and external opposition.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the struggle which made Mugabe a hero • Mugabe playing on anti-colonial feeling and rhetoric • the reliance on force to suppress opposition • in the 1990s, populist land redistribution programmes, which seemed to reward 'war veterans' and maintain Mugabe's support in the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the armed forces • external opposition did not amount to any effective measures to overthrow him • external opposition may have strengthened Mugabe's internal position and made him seem the supporter of Zimbabwe's independence • the lack of seemingly viable alternative leadership • his ability to mix violence with political charm and concession. 	20

Section 2: China

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>‘The reform movement in China in the period 1895–1911 achieved little.’ How accurate is this judgement?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the achievements of the Chinese reform movement in the period. The revolution of 1911 might indicate limited success but in terms of the limited change before 1895, there could be a more favourable interpretation.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1898, the so-called Hundred Days of Reform edicts offered a wide range of education, economic, administrative and cultural reforms, which might have begun a transformation had they not been suppressed by conservative forces backed by Ci Xi. • Reforms (similar to those instated in Japan after 1868) included a census, financial reforms, a legal code, a formal constitution and some administrative change. • A constitutional draft in 1908 included freedom of press and assembly, and a National Consultative Council prior to a parliament. • In 1901, the dynasty introduced provincial assemblies encouraging calls for a national assembly, but there was limited surrender of power. • The regime allowed a National Political Consultative Council in 1910, but the cabinet formed in May 1911 showed little awareness of the demands for change (the Han Chinese majority was not represented, and it was dominated by Manchus and royal princes). • The New Armies were modernised and were effective against the Boxers in Shandong province. However, General Yuan became increasingly disrespectful of the dynasty. • There was rapid railway development. However, the Qing government was forced to give permission to foreign powers to construct railways in China as well as many privileges, such as settlement or mining along the railway, and this was a major cause of the revolution. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>Which was the greater threat to nationalist rule in the 1930s: the communists or the Japanese?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative threat.</p> <p>Answers should engage with the concept of threat in the question, which was different in that Japan threatened independence and the communists threatened the political and social basis of nationalist China.</p> <p>Answers might assess Jiang’s interpretation that the Japanese offered a more transitory threat (‘of the skin’).</p> <p>The Communist Party of China (CCP) had been forced into remote areas, but the persistent offensives failed to destroy them, and they were able to force Jiang into concessions for a united front. The issue is how far the CCP were a threat when confined to their Northern soviet.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jiang having much larger forces and pursuing a modernisation policy • the policy of appealing to the peasantry by the CCP as potentially dangerous • the Long March saving the communists and giving them huge prestige • the CCP lacking heavy weapons and suffering from internal divisions • the Japanese showing their military power in the swift invasion of Manchuria, expanding in the North and launching a major campaign in 1937 • Japanese air power could not be matched by the nationalists • the Rape of Nanking showed how utterly ruthless the Japanese army had been • the difficulties faced by Japanese forces because of the huge distances across China, shortages of some key raw materials and the fact that they did not attempt to engage with the populace. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>‘Effective leadership best explains the communist victory in China in 1949.’ Does it?</p> <p>The question requires assessment of one element in explaining the communist victory and weighing this against other explanations. Answers should engage with the concept of what was ‘effective leadership’ in the context of the civil war. Many interpretations stress Mao’s leadership, though this is questionable and circumstances beyond the control of the leadership were also important.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao’s key policies such as his treatment of the peasants and his pursuit of guerrilla warfare • the quality of the leadership of the Red Army • the ability to deploy very effective propaganda • the ability to adapt Marxist theory to Chinese realities • the acquisition of large amounts of military equipment from the retreating Japanese in Manchuria with Soviet assistance • Cold War events in Europe that precluded large-scale US intervention in China • the weaknesses of Mao’s internal opponents with Jiang’s army prone to desertion through bad conditions • corruption and inflation undermining Jiang’s support. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p data-bbox="304 232 1054 264">How far did the Cultural Revolution achieve its aims?</p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1262 369">Answers should offer a supported judgement based on an analysis of the possible aims of the revolution.</p> <p data-bbox="304 409 619 441">The aims might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 477 1283 645" style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao's personal power and his desire to regain control • the ideological aims of revitalising the spirit of the Revolution • reducing the gap between urban and rural culture • preventing the perceived retreat from communist purity, as seen in the USSR. <p data-bbox="304 685 948 716">Analysis will depend on the identification of aims.</p> <p data-bbox="304 757 630 788">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 824 1310 1099" style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cultural Revolution succeeded in making a fundamental attack on traditional life, often violently and with little compromise. • The country was subjected to the cult of Mao. • Twelve million young people moved from town to country. • There was a big change to the arts, science and education. • There was technological progress. • China fell politically into the hands of a clique that used the iconic image of Mao for personal ends. <p data-bbox="304 1135 1267 1236">Answers may distinguish between long- and short-term changes because when the army restored order, many of the changes did not prove to be permanent.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p data-bbox="304 232 1313 300">How radical were the economic policies of Mao’s successors from 1976 to 2000?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1313 439">The question asks for a supported judgement about the degree of change/continuity after Mao and for engagement with the concept of what constitutes ‘radical’.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1289 577">Answers will depend on the definition of the term ‘radical’. In terms of being willing to diverge from the statist models of the 1950s and 1960s and to permit a degree of liberalisation, Mao’s policies were radical.</p> <p data-bbox="304 616 632 645">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 683 1326 1160" style="list-style-type: none"> • Deng Xiaoping was committed to economic modernisation and the transformation of economic life in terms of permitting private enterprise. • He encouraged foreign investment and overseas trade. • Japan too was an obvious model of high-tech prosperity in a capitalist system. • China achieved economic transformation, although it still suffered from considerable regional differences and relied a great deal on cheap labour and low-end technology. • In comparison with the Maoist period, the degree of foreign trade and profits from investment and well-equipped manufacturing enterprises was considerable. • There was a level of state control that maintained a link with the past. • Economic change, while leading to social change, did not impact on political development. 	20

Section 3: The Indian subcontinent

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>Assess the impact of the East India Company on the Indian subcontinent in the period c.1750–1857.</p> <p>The question asks for consideration of the relative importance of the different ways the East India Company (EIC) affected India. Answers will depend on the period of study, for example they could compare the period before and after 1784.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after 1764, the EIC ruling behind a facade of keeping the power to trade freely • the EIC collecting enormous revenues bringing anarchy and corruption • the famine in 1769 taking millions of lives in Bengal, with merchants exploiting the shortages and the EIC doing little • in 1784, the India Act giving the British government more control • Cornwallis reducing corruption but dealing with the zamindars in 1793 • the new permanent class of landowners having a devastating effect on traditional practice • new Hindu owners replacing the traditional Mughal gentry • the land being exploited more productively as the taxes were a fixed amount, not a percentage, and this gave an incentive to cultivate marginal lands • more productive land resulting in the growth of the population • subsequent British rule being successful in eliminating princely warfare and a culture of theft • peasants benefitting from a fairer and more regulated tax system (though not lower taxes) • missionary activity and Western education • Bentinck (1828–1835) bringing utilitarian reform and opposing suttee and thugi but challenging cultural practices • slavery ending in 1843 • Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – his modernisation aims – the Indian princes losing their security and the doctrine of lapse threatening complete direct British rule – his thinking that railways, postage and the telegraph were the key to what he perceived as civilisation • the limited British understanding of Indian sensibilities, e.g. the opinions of sepoys, the impact of laws allowing Hindu widows to remarry, the impact of allowing native Indian converts to Christianity to acquire property, and how the impact of these policies can be seen in the events of 1857. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>What best explains the lack of large-scale violent opposition to British rule in India in the period 1858–1914?</p> <p>The question asks for an evaluation of the relative importance of different explanations. Answers might stress either the limited opposition after the repression of 1857–1858, or the changing policy of the British in avoiding cultural impositions and promoting reforms.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company rule and direct colonial administration were abolished. There was closer control of the princes, more vigorous administration and some closer ties with Muslims in order to ‘divide and rule’. • Closer links with the Crown were established by the Empress of India Act and there were state visits such as the Delhi Durbar. • There were accommodations with the Indian elites and the beginnings of a reformed constitution with the Morley-Minto reforms. • The horrific memories of 1857 deterred Indian princes and elites from associating with any form of popular radicalism. • The army was more under control after the abolition of ‘John Company’. Famine and grain riots lacked any political organisation. • The moderate nationalist movement did not try to emulate the success of the Irish nationalists. Congress was divided between Muslim and Hindu. • There was improving irrigation, famine prevention, and communications, and the end of attempts to interfere with religion and culture. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>Why, in 1947, was Indian independence accompanied by partition?</p> <p>The question asks for an assessment of the relative importance of the nature of independence in 1947. The issue is why the demands for a separate Muslim state made by the Muslim League were accepted and Indian independence took the form it did. A federal structure maintaining unity could have been adopted.</p> <p>Possible explanations could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of Jinnah and the Muslim League • concern about the way that the Hindu majority had treated Muslims in the wake of the Government of India Act • the speed at which the British decisions were made and by an inexperienced British administrator • the desire for a rapid withdrawal which acceded to both Congress and the Muslim League demands • Britain already having the idea of using a new Muslim state as a buffer against the USSR, fearing that an independent India would not play ‘the great game’ and that an Islamic Pakistan would be more hostile to communist Russia. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>Did India benefit more from Nehru’s foreign policies or from his domestic policies?</p> <p>The answer requires a supported judgement about the comparative impact of foreign and domestic policies and engagement with the concept of ‘benefit’.</p> <p>Domestic policy might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nehru was committed to a modern, secular, industrial state with a strong socialist element. Efforts were made to modernise the countryside through irrigation schemes, dams and the greater use of fertilisers. • He improved the social condition of women and the poor, by raising the marriageable age to 15, and allowing women rights of divorce and property inheritance. • There was some land reform and absentee landlords had property confiscated and redistributed. • Five-Year Plans developed industry, and education and scientific research was developed. • There was a drive towards rural school enrolment and teacher recruitment. • Nehru maintained a secular and democratic India and prevented regional separatism. • He opposed inequality and did his best to promote lower caste leaders and to use education. • Rural poverty persisted, and the socialist planning schemes had limitations in terms of discouraging enterprise and increasing bureaucracy. • High levels of defence spending were a drain on economic development. <p>Foreign policy might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nehru wanted to support anti-colonialism and developed a policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality as a third way in the Cold War, which boosted India’s diplomatic importance. • India became a major diplomatic power and Indian mediation helped end the Korean War. • Nehru was seen to favour the Soviet Union. • Nehru prided himself on good relations with China and the war of 1962 was a considerable personal blow. • Relations with Pakistan were unstable and required heavy defence spending. <p>Final judgements will depend on how ‘benefit’ is interpreted. India as a nation gained status and made a valuable contribution to international affairs, but the successful maintenance of a democratic and economically developing India fulfilled different needs.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p data-bbox="304 232 1315 300">Did declaring independence create more problems for Bangladesh than it solved?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1270 405">The question requires a supported judgement about the consequences of declaring independence.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 1219 510">Answers should consider the problems of being in Pakistan and being subordinated to the interests of the Western part of the country.</p> <p data-bbox="304 548 1321 645">Answers should discuss the importance of being able to establish a new state against the problems brought by wartime losses, and economic and social backwardness.</p> <p data-bbox="304 683 632 712">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 750 1310 1435" style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule from West Pakistan had created considerable problems of unfairness, lack of proper representation in government and lack of economic development. • In 1971, the problems of the new nation included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the highest rural population density in the world – an annual population growth rate between 2.5 and 3 per cent – chronic malnutrition – the return of 8–10 million refugees from India – few experienced entrepreneurs, managers, administrators, engineers or technicians – external markets for jute, the main export, had been lost – the banking and monetary system was unreliable – millions of workers were largely illiterate, unskilled, and underemployed. • Natural resources were in short supply and the country faced inflation. The war of independence had seriously damaged the infrastructure – roads were poor and public transport and railways were in disrepair. • The problems of establishing a new country in the face of economic difficulties led to a state of emergency and a one-party system in 1974. Unrest in the army led to the assassination of the leader in August 1975. 	20

Section 4: Japan and Korea

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>Did Japan gain more than it lost by its changing relations with the wider world in the period 1852–1914?</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement about the consequences of emergence from isolation.</p> <p>Gains might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modernisation • economic growth • changes in government • territorial expansion as result of military reform (mostly taken from European and US examples as a result of the US forcing Japan to have more contact with the wider world). <p>Losses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural and spiritual practices and beliefs • a sense of violation of the sacred land of the Sun Goddess • feudal traditions • increased militarisation. <p>Answers may consider some developments and weigh their benefits.</p> <p>Developments might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military and naval modernisation as a result of links with the wider world • the successes of the Russo-Japanese War and the foothold in Manchuria • the annexation of Korea • the ambitions in Shandong. <p>By 1914, developments as a result of contacts with the wider world included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a centralised bureaucracy • a constitution • an improved communication and transport system • an end to feudal Daimyo power • a rapidly growing economy and less dependence on European powers. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>What best explains the nature and extent of Japanese nationalism in the period 1914–1937?</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement about the relative importance of different causes. Interpretations may centre on a distinction between developments within Japan and external factors. Within Japan, there was the growth of Shintoism and Emperor worship, together with a pride in military achievements. External factors gave opportunities for nationalism or provoked national resentment.</p> <p>Long-term factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a key factor, there was the growth of a younger generation of army officers and, perhaps, the direct encouragement of nationalism by groups within the Japanese establishment. • There was residual resentment at the US arrival in 1853 and the strains of westernisation eroding long-held traditions. The failure of the West to allow gains from the defeat of China in 1898 was resented and the ability to defeat Russia in 1904–1905 established confidence. • The war in 1914 provided an opportunity for expansion and the weak state of China after 1911 offered tempting options. • The resentment caused by the treatment of Japan at the Versailles Peace Conference 1919 fuelled national outrage and the economic problems that beset primary producers in the 1920s, culminating in the effects of depression after 1929 which revealed a humiliating dependence on Western markets. • The weak state of China, with struggles between Jiang and the warlords, and the communists, tended to confirm the superiority of the more unified and disciplined Japanese. • The hardships in rural areas which provided many officers and the failure of the rulers to control nationalism in the army led to independent nationalist initiatives, such as the invasion of Manchuria, and this was applauded by a public influenced by modern communications. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>‘A rational solution to Japan’s problems.’ Consider this view of Japan’s policies in the period 1937–1945.</p> <p>The question asks for a supported judgement on an interpretation that Japan’s war and expansion were considered solutions to problems, not just nationalist aggression.</p> <p>Some answers might conclude that there was a rational chance of success in 1941, though less so as the war went on. However, there are competing arguments that it was irrational to wage extensive wars with few resources.</p> <p>The following elements might be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large-scale war against China was rational in the sense that China was evidently weak and would provide markets and raw materials, but was irrational in that it committed Japan to a huge task beyond her military resources and was influenced by ideas of racial superiority. • Criticisms of the attack of December 1941 on the USA and the West as irrational tended to emerge once it was clear that the gamble had not worked. • Rationally, Japanese industry could not compete with the USA. The resources were unequal between the two nations in terms of raw materials and the capacity to produce war material, population and technology. • The situation in 1941 was less clear and there could be a rational case for action. America was not mobilised for war and was divided internally about intervention. There were very long lines of communication between the USA and her Pacific possessions. • The resources of the European colonies were easy pickings and with these the Japanese hoped to create such a strong defensive ring that the USA might well consider that the losses would be too great to persist in war. However, possibly this view was more optimistic than rational. • If the US carriers had been sunk at Pearl Harbor, the US position would have been weaker. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>With what justification can Japan be described as an ‘economic superpower’ in the period 1945–2000?</p> <p>The question asks for an engagement with the concept of ‘economic superpower’ and a supported judgement about the extent of Japan’s economic development after 1945.</p> <p>Answers should consider whether the marked and rapid post-war growth continued and was as great as implied in the question. Critics may argue that the rapid growth in the 1960s and 1970s was not sustained.</p> <p>Factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • products were too dependent on government investment, rather than consumer demand • large groups of industrial companies proved uncompetitive • electronics were arguably over-priced • competitors undercut Japanese firms • competitors matched the advantages of an educated and disciplined workforce • the strengths of the 1960s and 1970s were less important in the globalisation of the 1990s. <p>Answers might consider and assess these developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was cooperation between the Japanese bureaucracy and political leaders and corporations to develop an export-led economy and ensure a high investment rate in technology. • High domestic savings rates provided a basis for investment and the government played a large role in ensuring investment both from the popular postal savings and directly from the Ministry of Finance. • The State helped the transition from old-fashioned coal and textiles to electronics, steel, petrochemicals, vehicles and later computers and biotechnology. • The establishment of the Japan Development Bank was a major turning point, and there was control of the inflow and outflow of capital in an alliance between state control and private enterprise. • Higher profit margins meant greater investment and profitability, and employment. • The large-scale industrial strife that affected some Western economies was avoided by cooperation agreements between workers and larger companies after 1960, while smaller companies using low paid workers, especially women, kept costs low. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>‘North Korea since 1949 has not been a genuine communist state, merely an authoritarian dictatorship.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question asks for an assessment of different interpretations. The debate here is whether North Korea was a communist state or dominated by the Kim dynasty relying on repression with Chinese backing.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communists offered land reform based on the ‘land to the tiller’ campaign of 1946, followed by the more communist collectivisation after 1954. As in Russia, low agricultural prices financed large-scale industrial development, significantly increasing the industrial sector by 1959 which, in turn, provided agricultural machinery. • As in Russia, a large-scale propaganda campaign stressing modernisation and greater economic opportunity accompanied these changes. • Kim increased education, medical care, housing and food supply. Ideologically, a distinct concept of development (self-reliance) was stressed. • Kim relied on suppression of any opposition and a police state. The regime relied on repression and personalised power. Since Kim’s death in 1994, the stress on authoritarianism has grown. <p>Answers may see a Stalinist regime forged from two wars, becoming increasingly dictatorial and forcing its people into an outdated mould which conflicted with changing economic conditions and failed to adapt, relying on military and police repression. It could be argued that it is possible to have a ‘genuine communist state’ with a high level of repression.</p>	20

Section 5: Southeast Asia

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>What best accounts for limited opposition to French colonial rule in Indochina before 1940?</p> <p>The question asks for an assessment of the relative importance of different explanations. A possible debate is between French strengths and the weakness of opposition.</p> <p>Possible factors for the limited resistance to colonial rule might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of French control after 1857 was piecemeal, with territorial control of Annam and Cochinchina following in 1867, after having merely gained ports in 1864. • The protectorate over Cambodia resulted from a request by the ruler. • French control replaced domination by China and Siam rather than taking over independent countries, and the French left native rulers in place in their protectorates. • Superior military force crushed rebellions from 1885 to 1895 which were not supported throughout the colonies. • The most serious rebellion was a military revolt in 1930 but, though backed by nationalists, it was not unified by clear ideological aims, rather by protests against French rule, therefore it could not withstand French military force. • On the positive side, the French brought economic expansion and employment, increasing rice exports, and building railways and ports. The French also modernised Hanoi. • The French attempted to impose French culture, French education and the use of the French language. • The nationalists were divided and though Ho Chi Minh did try and unify opposition from 1930, the communist model was not universally accepted, and the level of urban development was not high enough to generate a middle-class base for opposition to French rule. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p data-bbox="304 232 1294 300">How much did Ho Chi Minh’s leadership contribute to the defeat of the USA in Vietnam?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1214 405">The question asks for one factor to be weighed against other possible explanations.</p> <p data-bbox="304 443 632 477">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 510 1326 1408" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 510 1326 645">• Ho pressured the North Vietnam politburo to send support to the Viet Cong in the South, and his invasion of Laos in 1959 with the Pathet Lao established the key supply route – the Ho Chi Minh trail which was to be a key contribution to victory. <li data-bbox="304 645 1326 824">• The arrival of Chinese troops freed North Vietnamese forces for combat roles. As the war escalated in direct US assaults on North Vietnam, and it seemed that the North Vietnamese had been forced on the defensive to maintain the Ho Chi Minh trail, Ho and the Politburo authorised the Tet offensive in January 1968. <li data-bbox="304 824 1326 958">• Despite heavy losses, the offensive provided the shock needed to persuade opinion in the USA that the North was far from defeated and that the war was not being won. It meant that the key bombing of the Ho Chi Minh trail was suspended and that negotiations began. <li data-bbox="304 958 1326 1137">• The strategy of avoiding direct confrontation, wearing the enemy down and hoping that internal dissent in the USA would mean an end to the war was psychologically and militarily sound. Ho’s high reputation as a national leader and the way that he became a symbol of opposition to the war were important. <li data-bbox="304 1137 1326 1408">• Ho was determined to achieve unity. After his death in 1969, his successors inherited his strategy and aims. Some key factors allowed the strategy to work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 1238 916 1272">– the political weaknesses of the South <li data-bbox="363 1272 1075 1305">– the flaws in US strategy, both political and military <li data-bbox="363 1305 1315 1373">– among Americans, the growing dislike of the war and the way it was conducted <li data-bbox="363 1373 708 1406">– the role of the media. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>What best explains why, after 1975, Cambodia experienced such a violent regime?</p> <p>The question asks for the reasons to be assessed and ideology weighed against the experience of war.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia had been drawn into war in 1965 and the violence of war was linked to violent repression of opposition by Prince Sihanouk. Pol Pot (born Saloth Sar) emerged in this violent and unstable context and his Khmer Rouge waged a ruthless guerrilla war. • Pol Pot was influenced by Mao's Cultural Revolution, itself a violently radical movement. • The bombing raids by the USA between 1969 and 1973 contributed to the atmosphere of violence, claiming 600 000 lives and accompanying a US invasion in 1970. In 1974, the Khmer Rouge established a precedent by destroying the city of Odongk, executing its elites and dispersing its inhabitants. • The violence turned inward in 1977 when the Khmer Rouge was purged. Violence was externalised with conflict with neighbours in 1977, and in 1978 Vietnam invaded. • Even when ousted, Pol Pot maintained an insurgency and to the end sustained violence as a means of control, killing his former ally and his family in 1997. • During his trial in 1998, Pol Pot claimed that he was not a violent person, and that he had worked to fulfil an ideological mission and to keep his country independent from Vietnam and that there was a need for reconstruction rather than the millenarian extremism of Cambodia. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>What were the main problems facing supporters of democratic rule in Burma/Myanmar after independence?</p> <p>As well as explaining the problems, answers should offer some analysis of 'main' problems and link the problems with the issue of democratic rule.</p> <p>The problems can be seen in the context of the difficulty of getting agreement among diverse racial groups and the association of a powerful army with the rule of the dominant Burman people.</p> <p>Pro-democracy campaigners have been seen as likely to cause regional conflict and separatism. The ideas of parliamentary rule were not widespread because of the limited middle class, and the power and prestige of the armed forces were a barrier to democratic rule.</p> <p>Answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new state came into being as a parliamentary democracy, though it was beset by ethnic strife as minority peoples demanded autonomy from the Union of Burma. • Burma became independent in 1948, only after extensive negotiations led by General Aung San, who convinced most ethnic minority groups to join the new union. Almost immediately upon independence, Burma was thrown into a series of brutal ethnic wars that have continued. • Another major factor has been the special position and influence of the army within the State that did not develop, for example, in India. The repression of the democracy campaign of 1988 was only possible with the power of the Burman-dominated army. • Economic development has not been as great as that of other Asian countries and so economic diversification and sophistication has not brought about political change. • Reliance on forced labour has strengthened the Junta, and the influence of foreign investors and traders as a means to bring about change has not been as important as in other countries. • Burma/Myanmar's source of raw materials, particularly gas, has led to neighbours being muted in their criticisms (especially China, and to some extent India) and has led to opposition movements lacking vital support. • The relative insignificance of an educated middle class has also been a factor and the cumulative effect of military power feeding on its own success in Burma/Myanmar's isolation has led to the growth rather than modification of violence and repression. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>Assess the political and economic achievements of the rule of Tunku Abdul Rahman.</p> <p>The question requires Rahman’s achievements to be analysed, rather than his policies.</p> <p>In terms of Rahman’s political achievements, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation of Malaysia: Malaysia formally came into being on 16 September 1963. Though giving Malaya more regional weight and the inclusion of North Borneo and Sarawak balancing the influence of the Chinese in Singapore, there were tensions both internally and externally, with opposition from the Philippines to the inclusion of Sabah which led to ongoing problems, and from Indonesia in the so-called Confrontasi. The Tunku managed this opposition with British support. • Rahman maintained Islam as the official religion of Malaysia and developed Islamic organisations in the country. • However, the adherence of Singapore was not maintained, and a peaceful separation was achieved. <p>In terms of Rahman’s economic achievements, answers might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He made good use of the resources of Malaya and Malaysia, especially rubber, tin, palm oil and iron ore. • The export income was used for state-directed investment and infrastructure development with State plans (1956–1960 and 1961–1965) which continued throughout the political changes. • Though there were attempts at diversification to offset the dependence on rubber, the state control meant that the government kept costs low. Wages needed to be restricted to ensure competitive prices in the face of growing competition, but this restricted demand and growth. His successors had to address rural poverty. The racial tensions between Malays and Chinese accelerated after the Federation. Discussion could centre on the way that Rahman managed tension between the Malays and the Chinese. The broad aim was to equalise wealth between the Chinese and the Malays, but this involved educational discrimination and favouring Malay interests in the economic planning. • Planning directed resources heavily into developments which would benefit the rural Malay community, such as village schools, rural roads, clinics, and irrigation projects. Several agencies were set up to enable Malay smallholders to upgrade their production and to increase their incomes. The state also provided a range of incentives and low-interest loans to help Malays set up businesses. Some answers may see this as successful promotion of Malay economic development; others may see a weakening of the overall economy and racial harmony by preferential treatment. 	20

Section 6: Themes

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>Assess the impact on Africa of the abolition of the slave trade by Britain and the USA.</p> <p>The question asks for the different consequences of abolition to be weighed in terms of their relative importance for Africa.</p> <p>Answers might discuss the effects on West Africa of the trade in that a significant proportion of the profits was spent on (or given in the form of) firearms or alcohol. Guinea's income from trade (e.g. muskets, cloth, metals, salt) was very high and some might have fed militarism, but there might also have been a general rise in standards of living and expectations. Answers may recognise elements of both continuity and change.</p> <p>Answers might consider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the drain of human resources • the association of West African kingdoms in the trade had profound effects • the trade drew the West African interior into closer links with Europe • the wealth generated was a major feature in development, e.g. Benin • the trade may have had the effect of increasing warfare or a means of exporting 'outcasts', e.g. criminals, opponents, heretics • the trade divided West African society and promoted ethnic conflict, fuelled by new weapons and the prospects of selling captives • the effects of the ending of the slave trade by Britain and the USA were mitigated by the continuation by other markets, but the impact was to force economies dependent on the slave trade to diversify • within some kingdoms, the decision to end the slave trade led to a scaling down of internal slavery and efforts to gain captives, but by no means all. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p data-bbox="304 232 1182 266">Assess the achievements of the Organisation of African Unity.</p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1326 472">The question invites a supported judgement about the extent of the achievements of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The discussion may centre on whether the OAU failed to achieve its original wide-ranging goals or should be seen as successful in promoting some unity and some forum for discussion.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1299 611">The OAU's achievements could be assessed in terms of its aims to promote unity and human rights, to offer a collective approach from Africa in international affairs, and to end colonialism.</p> <p data-bbox="304 649 632 683">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 721 1310 1261" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 721 1166 779">• The Liberation Committee was set up to assist independence movements. <li data-bbox="304 786 1299 844">• The OAU aided freedom movements in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies. <li data-bbox="304 851 1289 909">• The OAU put pressure on South Africa to end apartheid and set up the African Development Bank. <li data-bbox="304 916 1198 974">• A permanent headquarters was established in Addis Ababa and eventually 53 out of 54 African states became members. <li data-bbox="304 981 1098 1014">• Social and cultural benefits, e.g. media, sport, transport. <li data-bbox="304 1021 1150 1055">• Trade union organisations and annual summits were set up. <li data-bbox="304 1061 1209 1120">• Critics saw the OAU watching powerlessly as human rights were infringed and becoming merely a 'club for dictators'. <li data-bbox="304 1126 1193 1184">• Major civil wars such as that in Nigeria raged with little effective mediation. <li data-bbox="304 1191 1310 1261">• The OAU in practice could not prevent influence by the USSR, the USA, China and France. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p data-bbox="304 237 1262 304">How important were the Opium Wars in the European penetration of China in the nineteenth century?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1318 510">The question asks for an assessment of the relative importance of an important factor. The demonstration of Chinese weakness when faced with superior British force was shown in the Opium Wars and their outcome, in the form of concessions setting the precedent for further European control and economic exploitation.</p> <p data-bbox="304 544 1286 678">There are factors which have to do with Chinese weakness and the misjudgements and failures of the Qing rulers, and factors which explain the ability of small European forces to have a disproportionate influence on China.</p> <p data-bbox="304 712 596 745">Factors might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 786 1318 1505" style="list-style-type: none"> • the failure to see the impact of the reluctance to trade with Britain, and to insist on payments in silver led to conflicts • the Chinese were defeated by Britain in the two Opium Wars, which opened the possibilities of French and Russian penetration • the absence of large-scale industrialisation in China, the conservatism of the mandarin system, the limitations of central rule, and naval and military weaknesses as against the impact of Western industrialisation in arms and naval development • the greater organisation and tactical strength of Western forces • the dynamism of the capitalist industrial powers already building on their successes in India • with the further division of China in the Taiping rebellion, European powers were able to secure their foothold and extend their economic concessions, securing the dynasty only to dominate it • the defeat of China by Japan and the crushing of the Boxer Rebellion confirmed China's weakness • the enormous growth of naval technology and weaponry after 1860 confirmed Western military advantage • to overcome foreign domination, China would have needed an economic and military revolution – the Qing rulers and their ministers could or would not undertake this. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p data-bbox="304 237 1329 304">How widespread were the benefits to Southeast Asia of its economic growth in the late twentieth century?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1318 439">The question asks for a supported judgement about the consequences of economic growth and consideration of the concept of ‘benefit’ in an economic context.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 632 510">Answers might consider:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 546 1329 1093" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 546 1329 680">• There might be a distinction between the rapidly growing tiger economies and areas where the relaxation of ideological constraints has promoted growth such as Vietnam, and areas where globalisation and economic liberalisation have led to growth such as Malaysia. <li data-bbox="304 685 1329 925">• The expansion of some sectors more than others, such as electronics and the financial sector created some imbalance. Some economic growth was dependent on low costs and relied heavily on the labour force. In some areas, growth necessitated the importation of cheap labour which in some ways offered opportunities to poorer countries like the Philippines but, in other ways, resulted in exploitation and inequality and often dubious working conditions. <li data-bbox="304 929 1329 1093">• In some countries there was a growing gap between urban areas which benefited and rural areas which did not. The rapid urban growth might be considered as beneficial in many ways in terms of greater opportunities but even countries with quite high levels of overall growth did not avoid areas of slums and urban poverty. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p data-bbox="304 237 1283 304">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?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1294 405">The question asks for a supported judgement about why progress has been variable.</p> <p data-bbox="304 439 847 472">Factors that might be considered include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 506 1326 1258" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 506 1294 685">• The extent of political change, for example, in communist Asia in China and North Korea. Women had been seen as theoretically equal under communism/Maoism (Mao said ‘Women hold up half the sky’) and had played a vital role in the liberation movements. The lack of political revolution has seen less dramatic change in other countries. <li data-bbox="304 685 1315 853">• The extent of economic change and modernisation can be viewed through the emergence of tiger economies like South Korea which relied less on exports of raw materials and more on tertiary sector activity, in which women could easily play a part and where their soft skills could be developed. <li data-bbox="304 853 1321 954">• Sometimes education can open limited doors. In India, for example, most teachers are women, but this has not resulted in complete economic/ political equality. <li data-bbox="304 954 1302 1055">• The impact of role models, for example in India and Sri Lanka, where women have ruled, has been significant to some extent, though political change has not impacted on many traditional areas of discrimination. <li data-bbox="304 1055 1321 1258">• The greater communication with the West (cinema, internet and actual experience of life in other cultures, for example, with more Indians living overseas, and the impact of foreigners in Asia as tourists or soldiers) has led to an awareness of different models. This has sometimes provoked a reaction against change as well as pressure for change. More closed societies like China or North Korea have not had this stimulus. 	20

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