

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR PART I OF THE HISTORICAL TRIPOS**

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Thursday 23 April 2015

9 to 12

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Paper 19

WORLD HISTORY FROM 1400

*Answer **three** questions.**Write your **number** (**not your name**) on the cover-sheet of each answer booklet.***STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS***20 Page Answer Book x 1**Rough Work Pad*

**You may not start to read the questions  
printed on the subsequent pages of this  
question paper until instructed that you  
may do so by the Invigilator**

- 1 'Wars at sea are merchants' affairs and of no concern to the prestige of kings.' To what extent did maritime empires revolutionise politics in the Indian Ocean world?
- 2 Discuss the view that trade, not territory, was the primary motivation for British and Dutch imperialism.
- 3 What was the role, if any, of foreign imperial encroachment in the decline of **one or more** of the following: the Qing, Mughal, and Ottoman Empires?
- 4 **Either** (a) In what ways was Christianity used as an instrument of imperial domination? Answer with reference to the period **either** before **or** after 1800.  
  
**Or** (b) How successful were European missionaries in converting non-European peoples to Christianity? Answer with reference to the period **either** before **or** after 1800.
- 5 To what extent can the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries be considered a 'global revolutionary age'?
- 6 To what extent were old Indian supremacies preserved alongside the new state apparatus introduced by the East India Company?
- 7 'The sugar plantations of the Caribbean were in fact at the cutting edge of capitalist civilisation.' Discuss.
- 8 How did the Atlantic slave trade affect economic development in West Africa?
- 9 In what ways was European imperialism transformed over the course of the long nineteenth century?
- 10 How far were European perceptions and representations of people in 'Eastern' cultures used to justify European imperial policies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
- 11 What was the significance of the Monroe Doctrine for Latin America?
- 12 'Creating legal treaties with indigenous people was common in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century settler colonialism.' Discuss.
- 13 What was the economic and social impact of Portuguese and Dutch colonialism on Asian societies?
- 14 How did relationships between Europeans and Africans change after the formal colonisation of Africa in the late nineteenth century?
- 15 'The Ottoman Empire was most successful when it best reconciled the needs of centre and periphery.' Discuss with reference to the period **either** before **or** after 1800.
- 16 What were the motivating factors behind the Meiji Restoration in Japan?

- 17** 'The more vigorous stirring of nationality in the late nineteenth century was a global phenomenon.' Discuss.
- 18** **Either** (a) What was the relationship between Islam and European imperialism in the nineteenth century?
- Or** (b) How were British attitudes to Muslims in nineteenth-century India similar to or different from British attitudes to Muslims in the Ottoman Empire?
- 19** What were the greatest challenges facing Russian imperialism in the early twentieth century?
- 20** 'The stability of "the world of empires" was constantly undermined by the cross-cutting flow of ideas and connections across the globe.' Discuss.
- 21** Was World War One a war between empires or a war between nations?
- 22** To what extent was World War Two the beginning of the end for global empire-building?
- 23** Why did territorial nationalism become the dominant political ideology in the interwar Middle East?
- 24** 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' [MAO ZEDONG]. How accurate is this description of the situation in China between 1911 and 1949?
- 25** Can the interwar period be classified as one of development, or exploitation? Discuss with reference to any **one or more** of the following regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 26** Why did decolonization in South Asia result in the nation-state?
- 27** How can we account for postwar Japan's rise to economic power?
- 28** What were the obstacles to nation-building in Africa, and to what extent were they overcome?
- 29** To what extent was the Cold War a continuation of European colonial interventions and attempts to control 'Third World' peoples?
- 30** What was the relationship between the League of Nations mandate system, colonialism and anti-colonialism?
- 31** Which campaign had a greater impact upon China after 1949: the Great Leap Forward (1958-1961) or the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)?

(TURN OVER)

- 32** What triggered the events leading to revolution in Vietnam?
- 33** **Either** (a) Was the relationship between the United States and Latin America in the twentieth century an imperial one?
- Or** (b) Did race play a role in the politics of Latin America during the twentieth century?
- 34** What were the origins of nationalism in Southeast Asia?
- 35** 'Economics lie at the root of Africa's modern political and social crises.' Discuss.
- 36** **Either** (a) To what extent did monarchical states differ from republican regimes in the postcolonial Middle East?
- Or** (b) Why was the question of Palestine so important to Arabs after 1948?
- 37** 'The most successful Islamist movements have been those that have remained focused on a single territory.' Discuss.
- 38** 'Continued poverty, high indebtedness, deteriorating infrastructure and above all the absence of a clear trajectory towards a better future.' Is this an accurate description of the period of 'development and disappointment' between c. 1945 and 1980? Discuss with reference to any **one or more** of the following regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 39** **Either** (a) Why and with what significance did Bangladesh seek independence from Pakistan?
- Or** (b) Has democracy in India been a success?
- 40** What have been the political consequences of global migrations in the 'long twentieth century'?

**END OF PAPER**