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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF ASIA AND OCEANIA

Thursday 9 May 2013 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.



Colonialism in South and Southeast Asia and Oceania — late eighteenth to the mid nineteenth century

1. Assess the nature of the Dutch colonial system in Indonesia from the late eighteenth century to the mid nineteenth century.
2. Identify the reasons why, and the ways in which, Britain became the dominant colonial power in the region from the late eighteenth century to the mid nineteenth century.

Traditional East Asian societies — late eighteenth to the mid nineteenth century

3. For what reasons, and with what results, were there a number of rebellions against the Qing (Ch'ing) imperial rule between the late eighteenth century and the mid nineteenth century?
4. Why did the Tokugawa Shogunate lose power in 1868?

Developing identities — mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

5. Examine the role of the Indian National Congress in the struggle for independence in India between 1885 and 1939.
6. Compare and contrast the factors that led to the development of nationalist movements in any **two** countries in Southeast Asia **and** Oceania between the mid nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia — mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

7. Discuss the reasons for, and the consequences of, the Hundred Days Reform (1898) in China.
8. “Japan’s self-strengthening reform during the Meiji period was successful because it was directed from the top, but the Self-Strengthening Movement in China failed because it was not.” To what extent do you agree with this statement up to 1895?

Impact of the World Wars on South and Southeast Asia to the mid twentieth century

9. Analyse the causes and effects of the 1942 Quit India campaign.
10. “The Second World War was a turning point for nationalist movements in Southeast Asia.” With reference to **one** country in Southeast Asia, examine the extent to which you agree with this statement.

The Republic of China 1912–1949 and the rise of Communism

11. To what extent was the New Culture Movement (1915–1924), which included the 1919 May Fourth Movement, an intellectual revolution that changed the course of Chinese politics?
12. “Jiang Jieshi’s (Chiang Kai-shek’s) rule in China between 1927 and 1937 betrayed the Guomintang’s (Kuomintang’s) ideals.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. “The democratic two-party system of government attempted during the Taisho Democracy period did not last because internal and external economic pressures were too great.” To what extent do you agree with this statement about the situation in Japan between 1918 and 1931?
14. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor in December 1941?

Developments in Australia and New Zealand, and in the Pacific Islands 1941–2000

15. To what extent did trade and investment between Australia **or** New Zealand and the Asian nations foster less suspicion and greater cooperation in the period after 1945?
16. “The Whitlam government, which took office in December 1972, clearly held a mandate from the Australian people for change in both domestic and foreign policies, but it was the domestic changes that caused the public to lose confidence in the government by 1975.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Developments in South and Southeast Asia from mid twentieth century to 2000

17. Evaluate the policies and achievements of the post-independence governments of **either** India **or** Pakistan between 1947 and 1971.
18. Compare and contrast the relative successes and failures that **two** newly independent countries in Southeast Asia experienced in developing a sense of national identity and unity in the second half of the twentieth century.

China: the regional superpower from mid twentieth century to 2000

19. Explain why Sino–Soviet relations changed from being friendly to antagonistic in the period 1949 to 1969.
20. Why did Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p’ing) emerge as China’s “paramount” leader by 1980?

Global impact of the region in the second half of the twentieth century

21. Analyse the causes and the consequences of the Korean War (1950–1953).
22. Discuss the impact of globalization on **one** country of the region during the second half of the twentieth century.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. Evaluate the significance of changes in the role of women to the social and economic development of **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
 24. Assess the effects of immigration on any **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
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