



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

Wednesday 15 November 2000 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. To what extent did the McCartney (1793) and Amherst (1816) missions to China, and the results of these missions, demonstrate that two incompatible civilisations had come into contact?
2. “That Commodore Perry opened Japan to the West is a myth. Japan opened itself.” How far do you accept this view of Perry’s visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854?
3. What were the causes and the consequences of the ‘Arrow Incident’ (1856) up to 1860?
4. How far is it true to say that the Reform Movement of 1898 in China was doomed from the start?
5. For what reasons and with what consequences did the Dutch in Indonesia introduce the Liberal Policy in the mid-nineteenth century?
6. What were the economic and social effects of the discovery of gold in Australia in the mid-nineteenth century until 1870?
7. In what ways had the events following the Treaty of Waitangi (1841) disappointed both signatories by 1870?
8. To what extent may the 1890s be considered a watershed in Japanese history?
9. Why and with what effects did the Taewǒn-gun initiate reforms in Korea after 1863?
10. ‘Mandarin’ or ‘Samurai’? How far does this difference in leadership explain the progress of industrialisation in China and Japan in the nineteenth century?
11. “The Open Door policy (1899) was designed to protect the territorial integrity of China.” Why did it fail?
12. Compare the reactions of the British, French and Dutch colonial regimes in South East Asia to the rise of nationalist opposition in the period 1910 to 1939.
13. What were the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the economy of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand?

14. “The student demonstration of May 4th 1919 in Beijing (Peking) marked the beginning of political awareness in China.” Discuss.
15. To what extent can it be argued that the Japanese actions in Manchuria (1931 to 1934) were justified?
16. How far had Japan’s stated aims in creating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere been achieved by 1943?
17. Explain why Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) attempted to suppress dissent in China between 1949 and 1969.
18. “To say that the reforms introduced into Japan by the Occupation regime between 1945 and 1952 were imposed upon a reluctant people is simply not true.” To what extent do you agree?
19. Choose **two** South East Asian countries which became independent between 1945 and 1960. Compare and contrast the factors which enabled them to gain their independence.
20. In what ways and for what reasons have **either** Australia **or** New Zealand ‘loosened their ties’ with Great Britain since 1945?
21. Explain why the conflict which began in 1950 between North and South Korea became an international crisis.
22. How true was the claim made by leaders like President Sukarno of Indonesia that the situation in post-independence South East Asia in the 1960s was one of ‘neo-colonialism’?
23. “It is impossible for traditional cultures to survive in the face of the onslaught of Western media.” By referring to any **one** culture in the region which you have studied comment on the accuracy of this statement.
24. With reference to at least **two** of the following: South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, discuss the link between authoritarian government and rapid economic growth during the 1970s and 1980s.
25. For what reasons and to what extent have Australia and New Zealand and the South Pacific emerged as a regional sphere of co-operation?