



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

Monday 5 November 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

1. “The so-called ‘Opium War’ (1839 to 1842) was about far more than opium.” How far do you agree with this statement?
2. Analyse the aims and the role of the western clans (Satsuma, Chōshū) in bringing about the Meiji Restoration in Japan in 1868.
3. Explain the failure of the Chinese government to prevent the outbreak of new hostilities with the West (the Second Opium War) following the ‘Arrow Incident’ of 1856.
4. With reference to particular examples from the region, explain how and why European powers were expanding their influence in Southeast Asia between 1860 and 1880.
5. Explain why the self-strengthening movement in China between 1861 and 1894 failed to achieve the success of the Meiji reforms in Japan between 1868 and 1894.
6. To what extent did geography and distance determine political, economic and social development in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand prior to 1870?
7. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Sino-Japanese War (1894 to 1895) with particular reference to the balance of power in the region.
8. Explain why **either** Burma **or** Vietnam lost its independence in the second half of the nineteenth century.
9. In what ways did the Boxer Rebellion of 1899 illustrate the weakness of the Qing (Ch’ing) regime in China?
10. To what extent could **either** Australia **or** New Zealand in 1930 regard their achievements since 1900 with pride or their position in the world with confidence?
11. Explain why the 1920s may be seen as a ‘lost opportunity’ for Japanese democracy.
12. Why did the Communists and Guomindang (Kuomintang) in China create a United Front in 1924, and why had it collapsed by 1928?
13. With reference to at least **one** country in Southeast Asia, before 1941, how true is it to say that the emergence of an effective nationalist movement was dependent upon the emergence of a charismatic leader?

14. Assess the impact of Japanese imperial rule upon Korea between 1910 and 1940.
15. To what extent were the Japanese victories in 1941 and 1942 responsible for the ending of European colonialism in Southeast Asia by 1960?
16. Why was the Nationalist government able to create prosperity and stability in Taiwan in the 25 years after 1949, when it had failed to do so on the mainland of China before 1949?
17. There has been a tendency to attribute all of China's achievements and problems between 1949 and 1976 to Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung). How far does this do justice to other leading figures in China's government over those years?
18. "Japan's prosperity in the 1960s was a product of its alliance with the US." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
19. Assess President Suharto's achievements as leader of Indonesia between 1965 and 1998.
20. Analyse the changes which have taken place in the foreign policy of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand since the Second World War.
21. With reference to **two** countries in Southeast Asia, explain why it has been difficult to establish firm democratic institutions since 1945.
22. Why, and with what consequences, were the 'Four Modernisations' adopted in China after the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-Tung)?
23. To what extent have developments in global communications affected the cultures of the region since 1945?
24. Analyse China's importance in international relations in **either** East Asia **or** Southeast Asia between 1949 and 1970.
25. With reference to regional associations, what evidence is there of greater cooperation within the region since the 1960s?