

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

Wednesday 14 May 2003 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. “In the reign of Qianlong (Ch’ien-lung) (1736 to 1795), the Qing (Ch’ing) dynasty reached its peak of power and achievement and began its long decline.” Explain this apparent contradiction.
2. Why and to what extent was feudalism in Japan declining before the arrival of Commodore Perry in 1853?
3. “The policies and attitudes of both the Chinese and the British in 1839 made war between them inevitable.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Why did the Self-Strengthening movement in China (1861 to 1894) prove to be less effective than the Meiji reforms in Japan (1868 to 1894)?
5. With reference to any European colonial power in South East Asia in the late nineteenth century, assess to what extent the Asian population benefited from colonial rule.
6. How and why had the convict settlements established in Australia from 1780 onwards developed, by 1851, into largely self-governing colonies?
7. Analyse the changing relationship between the British settlers and the Maoris in New Zealand between 1840 and 1870.
8. “The reforms introduced by China’s Qing (Ch’ing) dynasty between 1901 and 1911 hastened its end instead of saving it.” How far do you agree with this statement?
9. To what extent did Japanese government and society change in the years 1895 to 1912?
10. Assess the effects of Japanese rule over Korea in the period 1910 to 1945.
11. Analyse the effects upon developments in China of international rivalry in East Asia between 1884 and 1905.
12. With reference to **one** South East Asian country, evaluate its progress towards independence between 1914 and 1941.
13. To what extent had Australia established itself as an independent power on the world scene between 1900 and 1939?

14. “Neither the Chinese Communist Party nor the Guomindang (Kuomintang) entered the First United Front in 1923 believing that it would survive for very long.” How far do you agree with this statement?
 15. Explain why liberalism and democracy failed to become firmly established in Japan between 1928 and 1937.
 16. Assess the impact of the Sino-Japanese War on East Asia between 1937 and 1945.
 17. Analyse the achievements and failures of the Communist Government of China between October 1949 and the end of 1962.
 18. “A Second Meiji Restoration.” Is this a fair assessment of the allied occupation of Japan, 1945 to 1952?
 19. With reference to a South East Asian country you have studied, analyse its achievements during its first twenty-five years of independence.
 20. Analyse how **either** Australia **or** New Zealand responded to changes in the balance of power in the Asian region and the Pacific between 1945 and 1995.
 21. Explain why the Geneva Agreement of 1954 failed to bring peace to Vietnam.
 22. Compare and contrast the economic development of Japan and Taiwan between 1949 and 1995.
 23. To what extent have economic policies affected the relationship between New Zealand and the Pacific Islands since 1945?
 24. How far do you agree with the view that the benefits of modern technology have far outweighed any ill effects associated with it? Discuss with reference to at least **one** country you have studied.
 25. With particular reference to a country in **either** Southeast Asia **or** Oceania, analyse the problems after independence of creating a unified nation state out of diverse peoples and cultures.
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