



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

Thursday 17 May 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Explain the failure of China's imperial government to respond effectively to western demands for diplomatic relations and free trade between 1793 and 1839.
2. Assess the impact of Dutch Learning (Rangaku) on Japanese politics and society (up to 1853).
3. Analyse the causes and effects, up to 1874, of the Taiping Rebellion in China.
4. "Considering what had been achieved by 1880, the Meiji Restoration (1868) should rightly be called a revolution." How far do you agree with this statement?
5. "Korea is a bone, fought over by two dogs." What effects did the conflict between China and Japan over Korea, between 1876 and 1895, have on Korea and the balance of power in the region?
6. Analyse the changing relationship between the Australian colonies and Britain between 1800 and 1860.
7. To what extent, and for what reasons, did British land policies in New Zealand change during the nineteenth century?
8. Did Thailand retain its independence during the years of European expansion between 1851 and 1910 because of the ability of its rulers **or** because it served European interests to keep it independent?
9. "The 100 Days of Reform (1898) were the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty's last chance to modernise China and to save itself." How far do you agree with this view?
10. To what extent was Japan a modern early twentieth century industrial economy and society by the end of the Meiji era in 1912?
11. Analyse the reasons for, and the consequences of, **either** the extension of British influence into the Malay States **or** the Dutch expansion outside Java in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

12. To what extent were governments in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand, successful in resolving the domestic issues which dominated their countries between 1919 and 1939?
13. To what extent did domestic factors influence Japanese foreign policy between 1919 and 1937?
14. Explain why the 1911 Revolution failed to create a united, prosperous and democratic China by 1930.
15. Account for the changing nature of the nationalist movement in **either** Vietnam **or** Burma between 1905 and 1940.
16. How far do you agree with the view that the Sino-Japanese War (1937 to 1945) made possible the ultimate victory of the Communists over the Nationalists in China in 1949?
17. Explain why Korea was divided in 1945 and still remains divided today.
18. To what extent was Japan's 'economic miracle' of the 1960s a consequence of domestic factors?
19. "The Great Leap Forward (1958 to 1960) was a triumph of ideology over common sense." How far do you agree with this statement?
20. To what extent has immigration from countries other than Britain shaped developments in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand since 1945?
21. "The stability, prosperity and international status of a country is dependent upon the integrity of its leader." With reference to **one** leader in a South East Asian country after 1945, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
22. In launching the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966 to 1969) was Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) pursuing personal aims **or** attempting to fulfil his vision for China?

23. How did the withdrawal of Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) to Taiwan in 1949 affect international relations in the region between 1949 and 1990?
 24. “Technology is the new imperialism.” Discuss this statement with reference to the impact of technology upon at least **one** country in **either** East Asia **or** South East Asia **or** Oceania.
 25. To what extent does the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed in 1967, represent a region with shared and common values and experiences, rather than a collection of disparate and separate states?
-