

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

Thursday 13 May 2004 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Analyse the impact of European influence on South East Asia by 1860.
2. With reference to at least **two** major rebellions, explain the significance and importance of rebellion in China between the late eighteenth century and 1870.
3. Analyse the factors which placed pressure on the policy of isolation in Japan in the years before 1850.
4. How and why did Burma lose its independence in the late nineteenth century?
5. Analyse the impact of European settlement upon the aboriginal societies of Australia during the nineteenth century.
6. “The development of New Zealand’s economy between 1840 and 1900 was solely dependent upon events in the outside world.” How far do you agree with this statement?
7. To what extent do the careers of Zeng Guofan (Tseng Kuo-fan), Zuo Zongtang (Tso Tsung-t’ang) and Li Hongzhang (Li Hung-chang) demonstrate the weakness of the Qing (Ch’ing) government of China between 1864 and 1895?
8. To what extent had the changes introduced under the Meiji Restoration (1868) transformed Japan by 1890?
9. Analyse the failure of the Taewǒn-gun’s policy of national isolation to protect Korea from foreign intervention in the period 1864 to 1884.
10. Analyse the reasons for, and the consequences of, Anglo–French collaboration against China in the years 1856–60.
11. Assess the impact of Christian missions in China in the period 1860 to 1912.
12. Analyse the role of religion in the development of nationalism in **either** Burma **or** Indonesia in the period 1900 to 1940.
13. “The rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s was a reaction against western policies.” How far do you agree with this view?

14. To what extent was Yuan Shikai (Yuan Shih-k'ai) responsible for the rise of warlordism in China in the early twentieth century?
 15. Assess the view that Australia's history of boom, depression and recovery between the two world wars illustrated its lack of economic independence.
 16. To what extent did New Zealand follow an independent foreign policy between 1945 and 1995?
 17. To what extent do you agree with the assertion that 4 May 1919 was one of the most significant dates in Chinese history?
 18. "The Washington Treaties of 1921–22 caused more problems than they solved." With reference to events in the years up to 1941, how far do you agree with this statement?
 19. "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966–76) was Mao Zedong's (Mao Tse-tung's) last great effort to impose his will upon China." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 20. To what extent did the creation and survival of Japan's conservative democracy up to 1990 depend on the American alliance?
 21. "Communism in South East Asia owed its strength after 1945 to the Japanese occupation of the region between 1941 and 1945." With reference to at least **one** country you have studied, how far do you agree?
 22. Analyse the impact of the Korean War (1950–53) upon international relations in the region up to 1970.
 23. With reference to **one** or more countries, analyse the changing role of sport in the region between 1945 and 1995.
 24. Analyse the reasons for Taiwan's economic success since the 1950s.
 25. For what reasons, and with what results, was the Malaysian Federation established in 1963?
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