



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

Friday 5 November 2004 (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. With reference to at least **two** countries in East and South East Asia up to 1860, analyse the view that the treaties signed between Asian countries and the West served only western interests.
2. “Apparently so wealthy and powerful: in reality so weak and corrupt.” Is this a fair assessment of China in the first half of the nineteenth century?
3. To what extent did “Dutch Learning” (rangaku) and “National Learning” (kokugaku) contribute to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868?
4. “The 1880s were a decade of rapid and successful colonial expansion.” With reference to at least **two** of the following colonial powers – Britain, the Netherlands, France and Spain – explain why this was so.
5. Analyse the economic, social and political impact of the gold rushes of the mid-nineteenth century upon the colonial societies of Australia.
6. To what extent were settler relations with the Maoris in New Zealand a product of government land policies between 1840 and 1900?
7. “Greedy, self-seeking and corrupt, she had learned nothing and forgotten nothing”. To what extent is this a fair assessment of the Empress Dowager Cixi (Tz’u-hsi) and her policies for China between 1870 and 1908?
8. To what extent was the reign of Emperor Meiji of Japan (1868-1912) a period of “conservative revolution”?
9. To what extent did the Tonghak rebellion of 1894 prove a turning point in Korean history?
10. Analyse the consequences for the region of the Boxer Uprising and the Boxer Protocol of 1900.
11. Compare and contrast the effect of the Second World War on **two** nationalist movements in South East Asia.
12. Analyse the role of the army in Japanese domestic politics between 1925 and 1941.

13. Compare and contrast the domestic and foreign policies of the post-war Menzies (1949–66) and Whitlam (1972–75) Governments in Australia between 1949 and 1975.
14. In what ways, and to what extent, did external events affect New Zealand’s economic, political and social development between 1918 and 1939?
15. Assess the importance for China of the triumph in the 1930s of Mao Zedong’s (Mao Tse-tung’s) policy of rural revolution.
16. Analyse the reasons for Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbor and South East Asia in December 1941.
17. “Concentration upon the role of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) has overshadowed the contributions of other Chinese leaders to China’s development between 1949 and 1976.” How far do you agree with this statement?
18. “An economic superpower with little influence in world affairs”. How far do you agree with this statement in relation to Japan between 1952 and 1995?
19. Compare and contrast the effect of neo-colonialism in **two** South East Asian countries between 1945 and 1995.
20. Assess the achievements of the Bandung Conference (1955) and of the non-aligned movement upon international relations in East and South East Asia up to 1965.
21. Analyse the development of China’s foreign policy from the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) in 1976 until 1995.
22. Analyse the impact of pressure groups upon the policies and activities of at least **one** government in the region between 1960 and 1995.
23. “Between 1960 and 1990, Asian economies have depended on active state involvement in economic planning and development for their success.” Assess this view with reference to at least **two** countries in East and South East Asia.

24. Analyse the political, economic and social problems faced by **either** Papua New Guinea **or** the small states of the Pacific since attaining independence, and the success of attempts to solve them.
  
  25. Assess the role of Jiang Jieshi (Chiang K'ai-shek) in the history of modern China.
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