



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

Thursday 10 November 2005 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. To what extent did the treaties signed by China with Britain, France and the United States in the years 1842-44, remove the grievances of the western powers trading with China?
2. “The process of modernization began in Japan decades before the arrival of Commodore Perry in 1853.” How far do you agree with this statement?
3. To what extent was the Taiping rebellion (1850-64) in China a response to the agrarian crisis in the countryside?
4. Explain why the “Arrow Incident” of 1856 had such serious consequences for China.
5. With reference to at least **two** countries in South East Asia, explain how and why European powers expanded their influence in that region in the period 1880-1890.
6. How effective were the Land Selection Acts, introduced in Australia in the 1860s, in achieving their aims?
7. Analyse why government policies towards the Maoris in New Zealand between 1840 and 1870 failed to keep the peace.
8. Why, and with what consequences for China, did the 100 Days reform of 1898 fail?
9. Assess the impact of the Tonghak movement upon Korea up to 1895.
10. Analyse the role of the Zaibatsu in Japan’s industrialization between 1868 and 1912.
11. With reference to at least **two** countries in South East Asia, how far do you agree that the earliest expressions of nationalism in the twentieth century were religious and cultural?
12. Analyse the impact of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) upon the countries of East Asia up to 1918.
13. To what extent did the proclamation of the Commonwealth of Australia, on 1 January 1901, represent a victory for national over state interests?

14. Assess the impact of the First World War upon the domestic and foreign policies of New Zealand between 1914 and 1929.
 15. “The May 4th Movement was of greater importance for China than the Revolution of 1911.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment?
 16. Analyse the reasons for the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s.
 17. Compare and contrast the policies and tactics of the Guomindang (Kuomintang) and the Chinese Communist Party during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945).
 18. Explain how the Sino-Japanese war of 1937 to 1945 affected international relations in the region over that period.
 19. Assess the successes and failures of the presidency of Dr Sukarno in Indonesia between 1945 and 1967.
 20. “The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-1969) was a struggle for power rather than for ideals.” How far do you agree with this assessment?
 21. Analyse the factors which led to changes in Australia’s immigration policy in the 1960s.
 22. How far do you agree that Japan became a major power between 1960 and 1995?
 23. Compare and contrast the reasons for the economic success of Singapore and Hong Kong in the 1980s.
 24. “Modernization means westernisation and the destruction of traditional culture.” With reference to **at least one** country in the region, how far do you agree with this statement?
 25. To what extent had the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed in 1967, become an effective regional organization by 1995?
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