



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

Wednesday 15 November 2006 (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 reasons for, and the impact of, European interest in South East Asia from the late eighteenth century to 1860.
2. Explain why the Macartney, Amherst and Napier Missions to China failed.
3. To what extent did the emergence of “Dutch Learning” (rangaku) and of “National Learning” (kokugaku) contribute to the decline of the Tokugawa shogunate (Bakufu) in Japan?
4. Compare and contrast the policies of Mindon and Thibaw of Burma.
5. Why did the separate Australian states federate in 1901?
6. In what ways, and for what reasons, did British land policies in New Zealand change during the nineteenth century?
7. Compare and contrast the self-strengthening movements of China (1861–94) and Japan (1868–94).
8. “The ‘Hundred Days Reforms’ (1898) in China had no chance of success.” How far do you agree with this statement?
9. “During the Meiji period, Japan changed its clothes but not its soul.” Is this a fair assessment of the modernization and westernization which took place over that period?
10. Analyse the impact of Japanese rule on Korea between 1910 and 1945.
11. To what extent did the United States “Open Door” policy (1898) influence international relations in East Asia before 1918?
12. Compare and contrast the policies and achievements of **two** independence movements in South East Asia in the period 1900 to 1941.
13. For what reasons, and with what results, did liberal ideas and values become more widespread in Japan in the 1920s?
14. Why did Australia abandon its “White Australia Policy” in the 1960s?
15. In what ways did the First World War affect the domestic and foreign policies of New Zealand in the 1920s?

16. “The achievements of the Nationalist Government of China between 1928 and 1937 have been greatly under-estimated.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 17. Evaluate the contribution of the Long March (1934–6) to the final victory of the Communist Party.
 18. “The Japanese conquest and occupation of South East Asia (1941–45) was a turning point in the region’s history.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 19. Assess Mao Zedong’s (Mao Tse-tung’s) contribution to China’s development after 1949.
 20. To what extent did the allied occupation transform Japanese society between 1945 and 1952?
 21. Compare and contrast the routes to full independence of **two** countries in South East Asia after August 1945.
 22. Assess the impact of the Korean War (1950–3) on international relations in the region up to 1960.
 23. To what extent did the Nationalist Government of Taiwan after 1949, show that it had learned from its earlier mistakes on the mainland?
 24. In what ways, and to what extent, did the role and status of women change in the second half of the twentieth century? Specific samples should be given from **one** country.
 25. To what extent do you agree that technological developments in the region have made its societies and cultures less diverse?
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