



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

Thursday 10 May 2007 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Why had European and American merchants become dissatisfied with the “Canton System of Trade” by the 1830s?
2. Why did the Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864) in China fail?
3. “Commodore Perry knocked on an open door.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of the Japanese response to Commodore Perry’s arrival in Japan in 1853?
4. Compare and contrast **two** colonial systems established by the European powers (British, Dutch, French and Spanish) in South East Asia in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.
5. Why did Australia develop a largely urban society concentrated in only a few large cities in the nineteenth century?
6. To what extent did New Zealand become a leader in political and social reform between 1890 and 1910?
7. Analyse the influence of Christian missions and missionaries in China between 1860 and 1912.
8. Assess the role of the genro in Meiji Japan, 1868 to 1912.
9. To what extent did Korea’s geographical position within East Asia create problems for its government in the period 1876 to 1910?
10. “A turning point in China’s history.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment of the Boxer Rebellion?
11. Compare and contrast the rise of nationalism in any **two** countries of South East Asia in the first half of the twentieth century.
12. In what ways, and to what extent, could the 1920s be regarded as a lost opportunity for democracy in Japan?
13. Analyse the causes and effects of changing attitudes towards the aboriginal population in Australia in the twentieth century.

14. Compare and contrast New Zealand's foreign policy before and after the Second World War.
15. To what extent was "warlordism" in China defeated by Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) in the period 1926 to 1937?
16. Analyse the impact of the Manchurian Incident of 1931 on the balance of power in East Asia by 1937.
17. How far do you agree that concentration upon Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) has overshadowed the contributions of other Chinese leaders to China's development between 1949 and 1976?
18. Assess the reasons for Japan's economic recovery and growth in the 1950s and 1960s.
19. Compare and contrast the importance and influence of the communist rebellions in Malaya (1948–1957) and in the Philippines (1945–1954).
20. To what extent did the formation of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the disbanding of the South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO), reflect political changes in South East Asia?
21. Analyse the role of education in at least **one** new nation in South East Asia, New Guinea or the Pacific since 1945.
22. "State planning was essential for the creation of flourishing economies in East and South East Asia." With reference to **either** Singapore **or** Taiwan between 1965 and 1995, how far do you agree with this statement?
23. Analyse the impact on China of the "Four Modernisations" adopted after the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung).
24. "Women were and remained second-class citizens." With reference to at least **one** country, how far do you agree with this assessment of women's status between 1945 and 1995?
25. Evaluate the changing political and economic role of Japan in the region between 1980 and 1995.