



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

Tuesday 11 November 2008 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. “The ‘Opium War’ of 1839–42 was only partly about opium.” How far do you agree with this statement?
2. Why did the Taiping Rebellion (1851–64) fail to overthrow the Qing (Ch’ing) dynasty?
3. “By 1853 the isolation policy of the Tokugawa had already failed.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Why did the Dutch introduce the Liberal Policy in Indonesia in the mid-nineteenth century?
5. How successful were the Selection Acts, introduced into the Australian colonies in the 1860s?
6. Analyse the relationship between the British Government and its representatives and the settler communities in New Zealand between 1840 and 1870.
7. Compare and contrast Chinese and Japanese attempts at self-strengthening and modernization in the second half of the nineteenth century.
8. To what extent was Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-Sen) responsible for bringing about the revolution of 1911 in China?
9. To what extent had the changes introduced under the Meiji Restoration (1868) transformed Japan by 1890?
10. Why did the Taewŏn-gun’s policy of maintaining Korea’s isolation fail in 1876?
11. Account for the rise of Japan to international importance in the region between 1855 and 1905.
12. With reference to **two** countries in South East Asia you have studied, analyse the role of religion in the development of nationalist movements in the period 1900 to 1922.
13. To what extent did participation in the First World War (1914–18) develop a sense of Australian identity and nationalism?
14. Analyse the reasons for the rise and changing nature of militarism in Japan between 1925 and 1936.

15. Analyse the impact of the Great Depression of the 1930s upon economic, political and social developments in New Zealand.
 16. In what ways, and for what reasons, was the period 1928 to 1937 a turning point in Chinese history?
 17. Analyse the impact and consequences of the Japanese conquest and occupation of South East Asia between 1941 and 1945.
 18. Why did the Communists win the civil war in China between 1945 and 1949?
 19. Compare and contrast the processes by which Burma and Indonesia achieved independence after the Second World War.
 20. “The Cultural Revolution was a struggle for control over the future of China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 21. Explain the failure of the United States to defeat the Vietnamese Communists between 1956 and 1975.
 22. “Japan’s economic success during the 1960s owed more to the United States than to the Japanese themselves.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 23. Assess the impact of pressure groups upon developments in **one** country in South East Asia since the Second World War.
 24. “Modern technology has resulted in the decline and loss of traditional culture.” With reference to **two** countries in South East Asia, how far do you agree with this statement?
 25. Analyse the relationship between the United States and the Philippines since 1946.
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