



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

Wednesday 6 May 2009 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. “China’s failure to deal effectively with the threat from the Western powers before 1839 was a consequence of its traditional attitude to foreign states.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment?
2. To what extent do you agree with the view that the Tokugawa Shogunate was facing collapse before the arrival of Commodore Perry’s mission in 1853?
3. “The failure of the Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864) was a consequence of its own weaknesses.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. How successful was the Culture System in Java and why was it discontinued by the Dutch in the mid-nineteenth century?
5. Analyse the effects of the discovery of gold in the 1850s upon developments in Australia up to 1870.
6. Analyse the relationship between the Maoris and European settlers in New Zealand between 1841 and 1870.
7. To what extent was the Tonghak Rebellion in Korea in 1894 a response to Western intrusion?
8. Assess the reasons for and the consequences of the growth of provincial authority in China following the Taiping and Nien rebellions.
9. Why did Japan experience rapid modernisation in the second half of the nineteenth century?
10. “Between 1894 and 1905 Japan emerged as the most powerful military presence in North East Asia.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. “The emergence of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901 was a triumph of nationalism over provincialism.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. “The role of Sun Yatsen (Sun Yat-sen) in the emergence of modern China has been greatly exaggerated.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
13. Why was Manchuria of such importance in international affairs in the region during the period 1918 to 1931?

14. Compare and contrast the relative successes and failures of any **two** independence movements in South East Asia before the Second World War.
15. Assess the impact of the Great Depression of the 1930s upon Japan and its domestic policies and foreign policy up to 1938.
16. Compare and contrast the aims and policies of the Communists and the Nationalists in China during the First United Front established in 1924.
17. Compare and contrast the causes of the Communist uprisings and the reasons for their failure in the Philippines (the Hukbalahap Rebellion 1945–1951) and Malaya (the Malayan Emergency 1948–1960).
18. Analyse the international and domestic factors which caused the Japanese Government to attack Pearl Harbor and targets in South East Asia in December 1941.
19. With reference to other Chinese leaders of the period, to what extent, if any, has the role of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) in China’s development between 1949 and 1976 been over-estimated?
20. “The post-war allied occupation of Japan laid the foundations of Japan’s emergence as a major economic power in the 1960s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
21. Analyse the impact of changing immigration patterns upon Australia since the end of the Second World War.
22. Analyse the changing role of New Zealand in the Asia Pacific region since 1945.
23. Assess the impact of technological developments on any **one** country in the region since the Second World War.
24. With reference to specific island nations other than Australia and New Zealand, assess the impact of the outside world upon Pacific Island nation states since 1960.
25. With reference to at least **two** countries in the region, analyse the role of sport in the development of national identity since 1945.