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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF ASIA AND OCEANIA

Monday 14 May 2012 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.



Colonialism in South and Southeast Asia and Oceania — late eighteenth to the mid nineteenth century

1. Compare and contrast the reasons for, and the effects of, colonial rule from the late eighteenth century until the mid nineteenth century in **two** of the following: Indo-China; the Philippines; Indonesia; Australia; New Zealand.
2. “The Great Revolt (Indian Mutiny) of 1857 was a turning point in the British administration of India.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Traditional East Asian societies — late eighteenth to the mid nineteenth century

3. To what extent did the outcome of the First Opium War contribute to the causes of the Second Opium War?
4. In what ways, and to what extent, was the Tokugawa Shogunate’s authority undermined by forces from within Japan before the arrival of Commodore Perry in 1853?

Developing identities — mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

5. Analyse the factors that contributed to the growth of national identity between the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century in **one** of the following: the Philippines; Australia; New Zealand.
6. Explain why the Siamese monarchy was able to maintain its independence from full European control up to the end of the First World War.

Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia — mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

7. Analyse the reasons for, and the consequences of, the Boxer Rebellion (1900–1901) in China.
8. Examine the causes, and the consequences for Korea and the region, of the Sino–Japanese War (1894–1895).

Impact of the World Wars on South and Southeast Asia to the mid twentieth century

9. Evaluate the contribution of **one** leader to the achievement of independence for **one** country in South Asia between the end of the First World War and the mid twentieth century.
10. Compare and contrast the impact of **both** the First World War **and** the Second World War on Indonesia **and** Vietnam.

The Republic of China 1912–1949 and the rise of Communism

11. Why did the First United Front (1924–1927) between the Chinese Communist Party and the Guomindang (Kuomintang) fail?
12. “The main reason why the Guomindang (Kuomintang) lost the Chinese Civil War (1946–1949) to the Communists was that they were exhausted after fighting the Japanese in the Sino–Japanese War (1937–1945).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. Evaluate the influence of the army on Japanese politics in the period 1927–1937.
14. Explain why, and with what success, Japan established the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the region between 1940 and 1945.

Developments in Australia and New Zealand, and in the Pacific Islands 1941–2000

15. “Australia looks to America, free from any pangs as to our traditional links or kinship with the United Kingdom.” Assess the reasons for, and the consequences up to 1971 of, this statement made in December 1941 by Prime Minister Curtin.
16. “After the Second World War the foreign and economic policies of New Zealand altered considerably and became focussed on Asia and the Pacific Islands.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Developments in South and Southeast Asia from mid twentieth century to 2000

17. Analyse the policies and achievements of **either** Rajiv Gandhi (1984–1991) in India **or** Zia (1977–1988) in Pakistan.
18. “The war in Vietnam (1955–1975) was a conflict about ideology not nationalism.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of the Vietnam War?

China: the regional superpower from mid twentieth century to 2000

19. “Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) was disappointingly inconsistent as a nation builder.” Is this a fair appraisal of Mao’s leadership between 1949 and 1976?
20. Assess the political developments in China under Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p’ing) (1976–1997).

Global impact of the region in the second half of the twentieth century

21. Compare and contrast the economic development between 1945 and 2000 in **two** of the following countries: Japan; Taiwan; Hong Kong; South Korea; Singapore; Malaysia; Thailand.
22. To what extent did religion influence relations between countries of the region during the second half of the twentieth century?

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. Discuss the extent to which the traditional arts and culture of **one** country of the region were affected by outside influences between 1945 and 2000.
 24. In what ways, and with what consequences, did technology change the social structures and the economy of **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?
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