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

Thursday 15 November 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. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the British establish colonies in Australia and New Zealand from the late eighteenth century up until the middle of the nineteenth century?
2. Examine the reasons for French interest in the region in the late eighteenth century, and explain how and why they established their political control over Indo-China by the middle of the nineteenth century.

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

3. To what extent is it true to say that the Qing (Ch'ing) Dynasty in China was already in decline by the early nineteenth century?
4. Compare and contrast the responses of the Chinese and the Japanese to the arrival of Western imperialists until 1868.

Developing identities — mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

5. “Economic exploitation rather than political frustration was the main reason for the emergence of a nationalist movement in India between 1850 and 1914.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. To what extent did Thailand owe its survival as an independent state to the wisdom of its rulers, Rama IV (Mongkut) (1852–1868) and Rama V (Chulalongkorn) (1868–1910)?

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

7. “A turning point in China’s history.” To what extent do you agree with this statement on the Boxer Rebellion?
8. Analyse the causes and consequences of the Tonghak Rebellion of 1894 in Korea.

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

9. Compare and contrast the roles of Gandhi and Nehru in the independence movement in India.
10. Compare and contrast the extent to which Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia during the Second World War influenced the nationalist movement in **two** countries in Southeast Asia.

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

11. In what ways, and to what extent, was Yuan Shikai (Yuan Shih-k'ai) responsible for the rise of warlordism in China in the early twentieth century?
12. How and why did the Chinese Communist Party survive between 1927 and 1937 despite serious threats to its existence?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. Analyse the factors that led to the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s.
14. Examine the reasons for Japan's initial victories and for its eventual defeat in the Pacific War (1941–1945).

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

15. Evaluate the policies of the governments of Australia since 1945 in dealing with aboriginals in Australia.
16. “The British Isles are half a world away; the Pacific Islands are on our doorstep.” To what extent does this statement explain New Zealand's foreign policy after 1945?

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

17. Explain how developments in both the eastern and western wings of Pakistan between 1966 and 1971 led to civil war and the emergence of an independent Bangladeshi state.
18. Compare and contrast the political, social and economic developments of any **two** of the following states in South and Southeast Asia in the second half of the twentieth century: the Philippines; Malaysia; Singapore; Indonesia; Sri Lanka; Burma.

China: the regional superpower from mid twentieth century to 2000

19. “The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966–1976) was Mao Zedong’s (Mao Tse-tung’s) last great effort to impose his will upon China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
20. Evaluate the foreign policy of China’s government between 1949 and 1976.

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

21. Analyse the reasons for the success of Taiwan since 1949.
22. With reference to any **one** country of the region, examine the extent to which religion has played a significant role in both regional relations and world affairs in the latter half of the twentieth century.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. In what ways, and with what results, did the role and status of women change in any **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?
 24. Assess the impact of immigration on any **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
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