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

Monday 11 November 2013 (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. Why did opposition to colonial rule fail in any **two** South or Southeast Asian countries in the region from the late eighteenth up to the middle of the nineteenth century?
2. Examine the reasons for Dutch involvement in Indonesia, and explain how and why they established their political control by the middle of the nineteenth century.

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

3. Why had the Western powers become dissatisfied with the system of trade in China, and what were the consequences of this up to 1842?
4. To what extent do you agree that the Tokugawa Shogunate was at the point of collapse by 1853?

Developing identities – mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century

5. For what reasons, and with what consequences, was the All India Muslim League created in 1906?
6. What were the key factors in the development of national identity in Australia and New Zealand 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. “During the Meiji period, Japan changed its clothes but not its soul.” To what extent is this an accurate assessment of the modernization of the country over that period?
8. Evaluate the importance of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen) to the Nationalist Revolution in China in 1911.

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

9. What were the most important factors in bringing about the independence and partition of **both** India **and** Pakistan in 1947?
10. What were the political, social and economic effects of the **two** World Wars on any **one** of the following countries of the region: Sri Lanka; Vietnam; Indonesia?

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

11. “The response in China to the Versailles Treaty (1919) was a defining moment in the history of modern China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. How significant was the Japanese invasion and occupation of China from 1931 to 1945 in ensuring the ultimate victory of the Communists in 1949?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. For what reasons, and with what consequences, did the Taisho democracy fail to solve the problems faced by Japan up to 1931?
14. To what extent was Japan’s post-war economic success due to the occupation reforms and to what extent was it due to other factors?

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

15. How and why did New Zealand’s foreign policy change after 1941?
16. Compare and contrast the policies of the governments of Australia and New Zealand in dealing with aboriginals, the Maori and other minorities after 1945.

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

17. How and why has the region of Kashmir caused problems for Indo–Pakistani relations since independence?
18. Why had Indo–China been the scene of almost continuous conflict since the Second World War up to 1993?

China: the regional superpower from mid twentieth century to 2000

19. Evaluate the successes and failures of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) and the Communist Party in their social and economic policies between 1949 and 1961.
20. “The Cultural Revolution was truly a power struggle for control over the future of the Chinese revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

21. Compare and contrast the economic development of Japan and Taiwan between 1949 and 1995.
22. Examine the reasons for Singapore’s success as an independent state after 1965.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. In what ways, and with what results, has religion caused conflict in any **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?
 24. Assess the impact of demographic changes in any **one** country of the region after 1950.
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