



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

Monday 15 November 2010 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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



1. To what extent was religion the main cause of the Great Revolt (Indian Mutiny) of 1857?
2. Explain why there were so few revolts and little opposition to colonial rule in the region during the nineteenth century.
3. Compare and contrast the ways in which imperial China and Japan responded to the challenges posed by the arrival of Western powers in the early to mid-nineteenth century.
4. Analyse the reasons for the Taiping (Taip'ing) Rebellion's initial successes and eventual failure.
5. Compare and contrast the contributions of Rizal and Bonifacio to the Philippine independence movement in the late nineteenth century.
6. Examine the reasons why the Government of India Act (1858) and the Morley-Minto reforms (1909) were passed and evaluate their impact on the political organization of British India.
7. "The Meiji Restoration (1868) was not just a political change, but a real cultural revolution." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Discuss the consequences for the region of **either** the Sino–Japanese War (1894–1895) **or** the Russo–Japanese War (1904–1905).
9. To what extent has the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian nationalist movement been exaggerated?
10. Compare and contrast the extent to which Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia during the Second World War influenced the nationalist movements in **two** countries in Southeast Asia.
11. Analyse the factors that led to the rise of warlordism in China in the period from 1911 to 1926.
12. "The Nationalists failed to attend to China's urgent problems." Examine the nature of these problems between 1926 and 1937. To what extent do you agree that these failures led to the eventual downfall of the Nationalists?
13. Examine the circumstances behind the Japanese decision to enter into the First World War and assess the consequences for Japan and other countries in the region.

14. Why did Japan fail to establish a democratic system of parliamentary government in the period from 1918 to 1931?
  15. Assess the view that the Second World War radically altered the foreign policies of Australia and New Zealand in the period from 1945 to 1965 and changed their loyalties to Britain and the Commonwealth.
  16. Why did the Australian prime minister, Robert Menzies, remain in power from 1949 to 1967?
  17. “The American effort to preserve the Indo–Chinese peninsula from Communism was long, drawn-out and ended in total failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  18. With reference to any **two** newly independent countries in South and Southeast Asia, compare and contrast the ways in which their governments dealt with the problem of creating national unity in the second half of the twentieth century.
  19. Describe the problems faced by Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in China between 1949 and 1959. To what extent were they able to solve these and establish China on a sound footing?
  20. “A strange mixture of economic reform and political rigidity characterized Deng Xiaoping’s (Teng Hsiao-p’ing’s) (1976–1997) rule in China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  21. Analyse the factors that contributed to the economic success of Japan in the second half of the twentieth century.
  22. Evaluate the social and economic development of **one** South Asian country in the second half of the twentieth century and show the extent to which these developments could be regarded as a success.
  23. In what ways, and with what results, did the role of women change in **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?
  24. Analyse the social and economic impact of demographic changes in **one** country of the region since 1945.
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