



HISTORY - EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

Higher Level

Thursday 13 May 1999 (morning)

Paper 3

2 hours 30 minutes

This examination paper consists of 25 questions.

The maximum mark for each question is 20.

The maximum mark for this paper is 60.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do NOT open this examination paper until instructed to do so.

Answer THREE questions.

EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Required:
None

Allowed:
A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

1. In what ways and for what reasons was the economic structure of Chinese society changing between the arrival of Macartney in 1793 and the beginning of the Opium Wars in 1839?
2. In what ways, and for what reasons, was Japan in a stage of political transition between 1850 and 1871?
3. For what reasons, and with what results (up to 1898) was a treaty signed between Korea and the United States in 1882?
4. To what extent can it be argued that 'without the influence of Sun Yat-sen the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty would not have been overthrown'?
5. With reference to **two** of the following powers - Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain - comment on the statement that the 1880s were 'a decade of successful European colonial expansion' in South East Asia.
6. How far were proponents of an Australian Federation in the 1890s successful in achieving their aims?
7. Evaluate the impact of the Depression (1869-1870) on the New Zealand economy between 1870 and 1900.
8. What were the causes of the Taisho political crisis (1912-1913), and what effects did it have on Japanese internal affairs up to 1924?
9. What was the domestic significance for Korea of the March 1st Movement (1919)?
10. What effects did the proclamation by the United States in 1898 of an 'Open Door' policy in Asia have on China and Japan up to the outbreak of World War One?
11. The United States suppressed the Philippines Republic in 1889-1901 and then declared its colonial aim was to promote the independence of the Philippines. With reference to the period 1901-1936 explain this apparent contradiction.

12. With reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand comment on the statement that in the late 1920s and early 1930s government economic policies were 'without any focus'.
13. 'Japan's victory over China toward the end of the nineteenth century has helped to produce a stark and misleading image of Japanese success and Chinese failure.' How far do you agree with this statement?
14. For what reasons, and with what consequences for each country, did China and Japan join the Allies in opposing Germany during World War One?
15. How far is it true to argue that 'the ending of the Warlord Era (1916-1927) paved the way for the direction China was destined to take in the future leading to eventual communist success in 1949'?
16. In what ways, and for what reasons, were the Malayan and Indonesian Communist parties affected by the Second World War and Japanese occupation?
17. To what extent were the policies of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) (1949-1976) based on opportunism rather than principle?
18. Assess the view that 'democratisation, demythification, and demilitarisation were the key ingredients in the United States occupation of Japan (1945-1952).'
19. Assess the successes and failures of the presidency of Dr Sukarno in Indonesia between 1945 and 1967.
20. To what extent was the abandonment of the White Australia Policy in the 1960s 'a triumph of geography over sentiment'?
21. How did relations between the United States, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, affect the prosecution and outcome of the Vietnam War between 1956 and 1975?
22. By referring to **two** case studies from the region since 1945 discuss the contention that 'innovations in the Arts were merely mirrors of developments in Western culture'.

23. What were the causes and immediate consequences (to 1990) of the Tiananmen Square Incident of 1989?
 24. By referring to **two** countries in the region comment on the statement that 'technological change was the main driving force for societal change' between 1960 and 1990.
 25. How significant was the Cold War in determining the foreign policies of **either** Australia or New Zealand following the Second World War?
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