



# **MARKSCHEME**

**November 1999**

## **HISTORY EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA**

**Higher Level**

**Paper 3**

## **Paper 3 mark bands**

The method of assessment used by the IBO is criterion-referenced and not norm-referenced. That is to say that candidates are judged by their performance in relation to the identified assessment criteria and not in relation to the rest of the population being assessed.

The mark bands concentrate on positive achievement.

### **mark band 19-20**

It is not expected that an essay in this mark band would be a 'perfect' answer but it should be directly focused and show a depth of historical understanding. There is likely to be evidence of wide reading. In addition, the candidate's answer will demonstrate one of the following: a highly developed awareness of historiographical issues, a high level of conceptual ability, or a successful challenge to the assumptions implied in the question.

### **mark band 17-18**

The specific question is answered in a direct and focused manner. There is likely to be evidence of reading which has been effectively used in the answer. There may be an appreciation of historiographical issues. Arguments and concepts will be well developed.

### **mark band 14-16**

The question is effectively and relevantly addressed and the answer is supported by accurate knowledge. The answer demonstrates a consistent level of analytical ability, although not all aspects of the issues have necessarily been addressed.

### **mark band 11-13**

The knowledge shown is generally accurate, relevant and adequate to support a sound answer. The candidate's analysis is not fully developed.

### **mark band 8-10**

The answer is mainly descriptive or in narrative form and has some explicit or implicit relevance, or is made relevant by its conclusion. Alternatively, there is a coherent argument based on barely sufficient material.

### **mark band 6-7**

The question is only partially addressed and there is a limited demonstration of appropriate skills. There is a limited degree of accurate and relevant knowledge.

### **mark band 4-5**

The knowledge shown is limited, often inaccurate and of marginal relevance to the question. The question is not addressed effectively and there is very little evidence of appropriate skills.

### **mark band 1-3**

There is very little relevant knowledge and little or no understanding of the question. The candidate's answer is no more than a collection of isolated facts or generalisations bearing little relation to each other or the question. There is no evidence of appropriate skills.

### **mark band 0**

If a candidate does not achieve the standard described by mark band 1-3 then 0 should be recorded.

## Notes on Individual Questions

**These notes must be read in conjunction with current mark bands.**

### 1. Why were there so many rebellions in China between 1770 and 1800?

There were several rebellions: the Muslim; the Heaven and Earth Society; Wang Lun and the White Lotus to name but a few. The White Lotus maintained that ‘the officials have forced the people to rebel’ and this should be the focus of the candidate. Crises erupted due to mishandled border campaigns, local rebellions, bureaucratic corruption, and imperial nepotism. China was crippled with pressing financial and administrative needs and these, coupled with a rapidly increasing population, put strain on the land. Collusion between high ranking military leaders and civil governments, empty granaries, brutal banner men and court favourites such as Heshen led the people to rebel. Ensure that the candidates make a cause-effect linkage and reward this supported by examples with *[14 to 16 marks]* or higher with fuller depth of analysis and detail. Narrative with some implicit explanation or comment could score *[8 to 10 marks]*; or with explicit explanation *[11 to 13 marks]*.

### 2. Analyse the internal and external factors which led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa Bakufu in 1868.

This is a relatively straight forward question and should be popular. Candidates are required to understand the interrelationships between internal pressures and external forces. Important internal factors are the emergence of two factions within Japanese political system, dissatisfaction among the daimyo and samurai; the financial crisis; Choshu and Satsuma’s reform programmes and intellectual movements stemming from criticism of traditional exclusion policies. External factors include the arrival of Perry, lessons of Chinese weakness and apparent Western strength, and the government’s deals with foreign powers after 1854. Answers that convincingly balance the interaction between internal and external forces should receive *[14+ marks]*. Narrative accounts with implicit analysis might score *[8 to 10 marks]*, and *[11 to 13 marks]* with explicit analysis.

### 3. What effects did the 1842 Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking), which ended the Opium Wars, have on political developments in China?

Candidates should recognise important short term effects resulting from the terms of the Treaty and may make reference to the Treaty of the Bogue (1843). The key effect was the passing of the ‘unequal treaties’ leading to internal political unrest in China. In the long term foreign intervention led to economic and social changes in Chinese society finally culminating in internal rebellions such as the Taiping, Nien and Muslim. The Qing (Ch’ing) remained weak even after successfully putting down these rebellions and Cixi (Tz’u-hsi) became influential. Intellectual movements led to demands for political change culminating in the Reform Movement. Some candidates may argue that this Treaty ultimately led to the 1911 Revolution. This will be a very popular question. Reward responses that are analytical rather than descriptive. Narrative accounts with implicit analysis could score *[8 to 10 marks]*; analytical answers *[14+ marks]* depending on depth and detail.

**4. Why did the Taiping Rebellion fail to overthrow the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty?**

The Taiping Rebellion's failure was caused by a variety of factors. Militarily there were strategic errors and disagreements among Taiping leaders. Ideologically there was conflict between the Christianity of the Taiping cause and traditional Confucian ideas of social hierarchy. Diplomatically the Taiping were divided and friction occurred between rival groups of Taiping followers. These factors combined with the fact that the Qing (Ch'ing dynasty) was not as weak as it appeared in that it retained military support allowed the Manchu to re-establish themselves and eventually defeat the Taiping. Candidates should include both factors in their responses to receive *[14+ marks]* and should be able to clearly show the relationship between cause and effect.

**5. To what extent did Thailand owe its survival as an independent state to the wisdom of its rulers, King Mongkut (1852-1868) and King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910)?**

For *[10+ marks]* reference must be made to both reigns. Candidates should recognise that Mongkut began a process his successor continued. For *[13+ marks]* expect an analysis of the extent and limitations of each ruler's reforms and a comparative assessment of the qualities and policies of the two rulers within the context of the changing nature of the European threat to which they had to respond. For *[16+ marks]* candidates should analyse British and French policy and decide to what extent Mongkut and Chulalongkorn exercised wisdom, to what extent other factors applied, and to what extent Thailand remained truly independent. Expect better candidates to place Thailand's experience in the broader context of European colonialism in the region.

**6. With what justification can the period between 1830 and 1860 in Australia be termed "The Great Shift"?**

These thirty years saw the most rapid change in Australian history. Candidates should be aware of the political, social and economic significance of these years. Politically Australia added four states and these (with the exception of Western Australia) gained responsible self-government. Universities were established in Melbourne and Sydney and Christian churches expanded. Gold rushes and the discovery of copper added to the rapid economic change in Australia. The introduction of sheep farming and land sale led to wool production and the invasion of Aboriginal territory. There is ample material here and candidates must make sure that they show the degree of 'shift' that occurred between 1830 to 1860. For *[8 to 10 marks]* expect knowledge plus relevant comment, and some analysis for *[11 to 13 marks]*. Well supported analytical essays should receive *[14 marks]* and above depending on depth and detail.

7. **What difficulties did the development of political representation in New Zealand experience in the nineteenth century?**

Settler discontent with the government dominated politics up to the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act (1846). This Act divided New Zealand into two provinces but within a year it was suspended and postponed for another five years finally coming into effect in 1852. Politics were a maze of conflicting and competing interests. There was no secret ballot until 1870, the turnover of political representatives was high, the proportion of those who voted low, and elections were frequently uncontested. By 1879 sectional interests were apparent and in 1887 class interests emerged in an organised form over national issues. Political parties emerged in the 1890s and in the last decade of the nineteenth century political clashes emerged between the Liberals, Labour and Reform. Reward details supported by analysis with [14+ marks]. Narrative accounts with comment could reach [8 to 10 marks], and narrative with some analysis [11 to 13 marks].

8. **How far can it be argued that the domestic policies introduced by the Meiji Restoration between 1868 and 1900 were 'revolutionary'?**

The overthrowing of the Tokugawa in January 1868 was not based on any well-defined programme. It was generally agreed that the shogunate should be abolished and the emperor 'restored' but little more than this. Candidates should evaluate the term 'revolutionary' in their answers. It was revolutionary in that there was a change of government, that the *han* were abolished and that the samurai were profoundly affected. The Charter Oath of 1868 included in its provisions some Western ideas but otherwise was rather vague. In contrast Shinto was proclaimed the basis for government and a drive was made to eliminate Buddhist influence. If this was a revolution it was a revolution from above and was not the result of a mass movement or a radical ideology. Evaluate candidates' claims on the basis of their evidence. Narrative accounts with comment or implicit analysis could score [8 to 10 marks], or with some explicit analysis [11 to 13 marks]. Well-focused, substantiated analysis should obtain [14+ marks], depending on depth and detail.

9. **"For Japan the acquisition of empire between 1880 and 1910 brought at least as many problems as it did solutions". How far do you agree with this statement?**

There is little doubt that Japan's foreign expansion was highly successful between these dates with success in wars against China and Russia. Korea and Taiwan were colonised and raw materials obtained for the Japanese economy. In this respect it was a solution to a problem. The domestic economy was stimulated and the *zaibatsu* increased their power. Politically however, Japan was in a state of unease (particularly between 1895 to 1900) and the Taisho political crisis followed in 1912. Narrative with comment could score [8 to 10 marks], Candidates need to balance both sides of the statement to receive [14+ marks].

**10. What social and cultural effects did scientific developments in the West have on Japan in the last half of the nineteenth century?**

This is a wide ranging topic. Candidates could include military and technological inventions, intellectual movements stemming from western contact, and artistic/cultural movements. By 1880 Social Darwinism had replaced Natural Law theory as natural selection and the 'survival of the fittest' seemed apropos to the Japanese experience. It explained why China and Japan had been unable to resist the Western Powers but promised that a nation did not have to accept permanent inferiority. Intellectuals such as Fukuzawa were influenced by the Enlightenment and his writings were seminal in changing ideas about educational practices. Ensure that both social and cultural effects are included for marks of [14+ marks]. Unsupported generalisation and narrative accounts without implicit analysis should not reach [8 marks], but narrative analysis or comment on effects could score [8 to 10 marks].

**11. For what reasons, and with what results for Korea, was the Cairo Declaration signed in 1943?**

The major decision taken at Cairo was the promise that independence for Korea from Japan would come 'in due course'. This provided the basis for the discussion of Korea's status after a Japanese defeat and led to the suggestion of 'trusteeship' which the Koreans, French, Soviets and British opposed. Roosevelt hoped to get Soviet agreement to a multilateral administration thus providing an entry for United States interests in Korea. This laid the basis for the 1945 division of Korea along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel leading eventually to the Korean War in 1950. The effect of the Declaration on Japan was the disposition of Japanese property to Koreans and the repatriation of Japanese citizens. This will not be a popular question and candidates should include both short-term and long-term effects of the Declaration to receive [14+ marks]. If only one part of the question is attempted award no more than [12 marks].

**12. With reference to either the Saya San rebellion in Burma or the Cao Dai in Vietnam or the Sarekat Islam in Indonesia discuss the role of religion in the development of the anti-colonial movement in the country before 1940.**

In each case award no more than [8 marks] for a narrative of events without implicit analysis or comment on the role of religion. Reward answers that show some awareness of the role of other factors. For [13+ marks] candidates should analyse how religion motivated and expressed opposition to the colonial regime, but also show awareness of its limitations. The Saya San rebellion and Sarekat Islam were essentially conservative. The Cao Dai embraced progressive western ideas, but remained a sect lacking mass appeal. For [16+ marks] candidates must produce an analysis that places the movement or organisation studied within the context of the broader nationalist movement and arrives at a conclusion regarding its role and importance.

**13. To what extent was the emancipation of women in *either Australia or New Zealand* “a victory of common sense over conservatism”?**

In New Zealand Ballance had originally been sympathetic to the notion of women's suffrage but by 1893 had formed the view that women were a conservative influence on society. Opposition members believed that giving women the vote would increase the influence of the settler and family man upon politics. Somewhat to the suffragettes' amazement Hall proposed an amendment to the Electoral Roll allowing women the vote. Sedden allowed it to go through assuming that the Legislative Council would reject the proposal. It passed by two votes!

In Australia by 1900 the lines were polarised. South Australia had already given women the vote and Barton realised that it would be constitutionally impossible to exclude them in a Commonwealth Electoral Act. White Australia was the main concern and despite claims that women were socialists and undesirables by Madden and others, the overwhelming opinion was that as women were entering the work force and professions they should not be deprived of the privilege to vote. Both liberals and Labour supported this attitude. The Electoral Act of 1902 gave women representation.

Candidates should know the background and provide a balanced argument focused around the quotation. Opinions will differ so look for a sound argument supported by evidence and reward this with [14+ marks]. Argument that is coherent but based on barely sufficient material can score [8 to 10 marks].

**14. How far do you agree that ‘carelessness, inefficiency and corruption within the Guomindang (Kuomintang) are the major reasons behind its defeat in the Chinese Civil War (1946 to 1949)’?**

The reasons behind the Nationalist defeat are many but mainly relate to the Japanese War which had exhausted the government militarily, financially and spiritually. Specifically the military strength of the Communists, inflation and economic collapse, loss of public confidence, the failure of American mediation and aid, and the retardation of social and economic reforms were all contributory factors to the defeat of the Nationalists by 1949. It is up to the candidates to evaluate how far any of the above are related to ‘carelessness, corruption and inefficiency’. This should be a popular question. Judge responses on the merit of their argument and how well it is supported by evidence. If all three of the points mentioned in the quotation are included in the responses and are supported by evidence award [16+ marks].

- 15. In what ways can it be argued that the Manchurian Incident (1931) was a turning point in Japanese history?**

This will be a popular question but candidates must ensure that they include enough detail both prior to, and after, 1931 to show that Manchuria was truly 'a turning point'. Militarily and politically this incident ultimately put Japan on the road to war with China in 1937 and the United States in 1941. Reference should be made to Japanese resentment with Versailles, the Washington and London conferences, Japanese politics in the 1920s, the growth of militarism leading to the 1935 coup, economic factors; *etc.* Candidates that achieve this balance should receive *[16+ marks]*. Argument that is less comprehensive will score *[11 to 13 marks]* or *[14 to 16 marks]* if it demonstrates consistent relevant argument soundly supported with evidence.

- 16. What factors enabled Aung San and the Thakins to become the leading figures in the Burmese independence movement by 1946?**

Unsupported generalisation or narrative without any reference to factors should be rewarded with no more than *[8 marks]*. For *[13+ marks]* expect an analysis of Thakin aims and why they assisted the Japanese, became disillusioned and changed sides. Also expect analysis of the activities and fortunes of other nationalists, the rise of Aung San and the importance of his control of the Burma Defence Army. Better candidates should recognise Aung San's constancy of purpose behind his changes of allegiance and explain why it was that the British after the war were constrained to deal with him and the AFPFL. Candidates may also note the fragility of AFPFL unity when faced with the ambitions of the Communists and political leaders like U Saw, and the dangers facing Burma when national hopes rested on one man.

- 17. To what extent do you agree with the statement that "the Great Leap Forward (1958) was not as disastrous for China as is generally believed"?**

Candidates should disagree with this statement as the evidence against the proposition is overwhelming. The failure of the Plan to achieve its goals, over inflated targets and inaccurate claims of success should be mentioned. The Plan caused internal chaos in China and the new large-scale communes were resisted by the people. In the long term the Plan led to opposition to Mao and internal political friction among members of the Chinese Communist Party. Better candidates might argue that despite all of these disadvantages the natural disasters in the late 1950s and early 1960s contributed to the failures of the Plan. Weaker candidates probably will accept the statement at face value. Mark these carefully to see how they justify their arguments. *[11 to 13 marks]*, for argument with some supported material but not fully developed; *[14 to 16 marks]*, and higher if well-focused, detailed and analytical.

**18. Examine the influence of the West on the politics, economy and society of Japan between 1945 and 1990?**

Candidates should be aware of the political, economic and social effects that the West has had on Japan since the Second World War. The Occupation transformed the political structure of Japan and economic support assisted recovery after World War II. Music and Art have been heavily affected by Western influences. Better candidates should recognise that in the last twenty years Japan has developed its own political structures and economic policies, in some cases independently from the West. MITI has become a key influence in Japan. There is a lot of material that could be validly included in an answer. Ensure that it is well focused and that arguments are balanced to receive *[16+ marks]*. Answers with implicit examination or comment rather than analysis might score *[8 to 10 marks]*, and analysis which is not fully developed *[11 to 13 marks]*.

**19. Why did Communist insurgency against the British fail in Malaya between 1948 and 1955 but succeed in Indochina against the French in the same period?**

In Vietnam the communists led a nationalist resistance to the re-imposition of French colonial rule; in Malaya, the communists drew their main support from the Chinese community. Look for:

- (a) differences in revolutionary leadership; size of movement; accessibility to military supplies, safe havens and liberated zones; military tactics.
- (b) Differences in British and French responses: British attained military superiority and devised effective military tactics; Briggs' resettlement plan; Templer's hearts and minds; joint civil and military War Executive Committees; rewards and amnesties; White Areas; effective Special Branch; positive economic effects of Korean War; progress towards Malayan independence: French failures of military strategy and tactics; underestimation of the enemy; reliance on United States support; no genuine concessions to independence. The situation far more difficult for the French.

Reward narrative with little or no analysis with *[8 marks]*. For *[9 to 13 marks]* expect some, comparative analysis. For *[13+ marks]* expect a running comparison which for *[16+ marks]* must cover (with specific reference) most of the internal and external factors affecting the outcome of the two uprisings.

20. **With what success have *either* the Aborigines in Australia *or* the Maoris in New Zealand achieved social and political equality in their respective countries following the Second World War?**

In Australia the aboriginal groups started withdrawal in the 1950s (to Kimberley for example), but a series of measures have led to more recognition of their claims. The Constitutional referendum (1967), the Aboriginal Land Act (1976), the formation and dissolution of the NAC and the Native Title Act (1993) have all made strides towards social and political equality. Despite these legal advances the Aborigines face a long climb for true equality.

In New Zealand work started with the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act in 1945 and have continued through the MOOHR and the Waitangi Tribunal so that, at least in intent, the Maori have gained considerable representation. Candidates should note that these developments have not completely overcome the Maori-Pakeha rivalry and that complete equality has not been achieved.

Narrative accounts with some implicit evaluation or comment could score [8 to 10 marks]. Answers scoring [11 to 13 marks], will contain detail and assessment of success. [14 to 16+] essays will be well-structured, detailed and focused on how far social and political was, or was not, achieved by either the Aborigines in Australia or the Maoris in New Zealand.

21. **In what ways, and for what reasons, could the dissolution of SEATO in 1975 and the formation of ASEAN in 1976 be seen as symbolising the changes that have taken place in South East Asia since 1945?**

SEATO was an American dominated military alliance against Communist expansion of which Thailand and the Philippines were the only Southeast Asian members. ASEAN was an organisation of independent Southeast Asian states aiming to improve political, economic and cultural co-operation. Award no more than [8 marks] for unsupported generalisation or a simple narrative. For [8 to 10 marks] there must be some recognition of the changes which had taken place between 1954 and 1976: the end of colonialism; the changed relationship between the United States; the Soviet Union and China; the economic development, political stability and self-confidence of the ASEAN countries. For [14 to 16 marks] these changes should be analysed in some detail. For [16+ marks] expect candidates to recognise in what ways the two organisations symbolised these changes in their membership, organisation and aims.

22. **By referring to *two* case studies from the region comment on the statement that “the three decades following 1960 have seen the universal triumph of the society of mass consumption over classical high culture”.**

Owing to the nature of the question which allows candidates to select from individual case studies no definitive outline can be given. Ensure that clear examples are given to support the candidates' arguments and, if only one case study is included, award no more than [12 marks]. Vague generalisation will not reach [8 marks], thoughtful analysis, well-supported by evidence will score [14 to 16 marks] and higher according to depth and detail.

- 23. Discuss the implications of Kissinger's statement in 1972 that "no government less deserved what was about to happen to it than that of Taiwan".**

This statement relates directly to the change in United States policy in China which led to the recognition of the People's Republic and support for the removal of Taiwan from the Security Council. Chiang Kai-shek also died in 1972 which exacerbated the international position of the Nationalists. Candidates should weigh up the changing relationship between the Nationalists (Guomindang) and the United States making reference to Nixon and Vietnam, and earlier policy statements by the two countries. A balanced judgement can then be made concerning Kissinger's statement and this should be rewarded with *[14+ marks]*. Analysis that is less developed could score *[11 to 13 marks]*, and narrative accounts with comments rather than analysis *[8 to 10 marks]*.

- 24. Comment on the viewpoint that President Marcos' presidency in the Philippines (1965 to 1986) was based "on nothing more than oppression and corruption".**

Weaker candidates will probably accept the view and provide a narrative of events worth no more than *[8 marks]* unless there is implicit analysis or comment. For *[11+ marks]* expect some assessment of Marcos' achievements, particularly in the earlier years of his presidency. These achievements should be analysed within the framework of the Philippines' political system and social and economic structures. Better candidates *[14 to 16 marks]*, may discuss the relation of his regime to the United States, the strategic importance of the Philippines during the Cold War and remark on parallels with Latin American regimes. For *[16+ marks]* there must be an assessment of the regime's overall achievements and failings backed by relevant historical evidence.

- 25. Using specific examples assess the extent to which the speeches and writings of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) were key factors in promoting political change.**

There is an abundance of material here but ensure that candidates make a clear cause-effect relationship between the speeches/writings and political change. Writings start as early as 1919 with "On the Suicide of Miss Zhao" and "To the Glory of the Han People", continuing through "On the People's Dictatorship" (1949), and "Quotations from Chairman Mao" (1963). Some of the most important speeches are "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions" and the "Hundred Flowers" speech. Do not expect candidates to know all of the above but make sure that their selections cover Mao's lifetime and reward these with *[14+ marks]*. Vague generalisation will not reach *[8 marks]*; answers showing some assessment could reach *[11 to 13 marks]* if supported with relevant evidence.

---