



**HISTORY - EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA**

**Higher Level**

Thursday 4 November 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. Why were there so many rebellions in China between 1770 and 1800?
2. Analyse the internal and external factors which led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa Bakufu in 1868.
3. What effects did the 1842 Treaty of Nansing (Nanking), which ended the Opium Wars, have on political developments in China?
4. Why did the Taiping Rebellion fail to overthrow the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty?
5. To what extent did Thailand owe its survival as an independent state to the wisdom of its rulers, King Mongkut (1852 to 1868) and King Chulalongkorn (1868 to 1910)?
6. With what justification can the period between 1830 and 1860 in Australia be termed 'The Great Shift'?
7. What difficulties did the development of political representation in New Zealand experience in the nineteenth century?
8. How far can it be argued that the domestic policies introduced by the Meiji Restoration between 1868 and 1900 were 'revolutionary'?
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?
10. What social and cultural effects did scientific developments in the West have on Japan in the last half of the nineteenth century?
11. For what reasons, and with what results for Korea, was the Cairo Declaration signed in 1943?
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.
13. To what extent was the emancipation of women in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand "a victory of common sense over conservatism"?

14. How far do you agree that 'carelessness, inefficiency and corruption within the Guomintang (Kuomintang) are the major reasons behind its defeat in the Chinese Civil War (1946 to 1949)'?
  15. In what ways can it be argued that the Manchurian Incident (1931) was a turning point in Japanese history?
  16. What factors enabled Aung San and the Thakins to become the leading figures in the Burmese independence movement by 1946?
  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"?
  18. Examine the influence of the West on the politics, economy and society of Japan between 1945 and 1990?
  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?
  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?
  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?
  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".
  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".
  24. Comment on the viewpoint that President Marcos' presidency in the Philippines (1965 to 1986) was based "on nothing more than oppression and corruption".
  25. Using specific examples assess the extent to which the speeches and writings of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tang) were key factors in promoting political change.
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