



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

Thursday 18 May 2000 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. To what extent did the increase in foreign demand for Chinese goods undermine the authority of the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty between 1795 and 1834?
2. Assess the impact of 'Dutch Learning' as a catalyst for change in Japan during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
3. 'Up to 1850 Southeast Asia states had largely avoided coming under European control.' How far is this statement justified?
4. To what extent did the introduction of Christian missionary activity influence developments in China between 1851 and 1901?
5. A 'failed revolutionary'; A 'revolutionary hero'. Explain this apparent contradiction with reference to the Filipino leader Luis Rizal.
6. To what extent did Wakefield's system of planned colonisation in the early nineteenth century succeed in preventing the problems he perceived in earlier Australian settlement?
7. Assess the extent to which New Zealand needs were satisfied by the policies of the Liberals in the last decade of the nineteenth century.
8. 'Japan's industrialisation until 1912 was driven by military considerations rather than purely economic factors.' How far do you agree with this assessment?
9. Analyse the causes and results of the Tonghak Rebellion of 1894 in Korea.
10. To what extent did the causes and consequences of the Sino-French War (1884 to 1885) and Sino-Japanese War (1894 to 1895) demonstrate China's fundamental weaknesses?
11. With reference to at least **two** countries in Southeast Asia, explain why the earliest expressions of nationalism in the twentieth century were cultural and religious rather than political.
12. In what ways did the First World War affect the internal policies of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand during the 1920s?
13. In what ways was the Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Soviet (1928 to 1934) a turning point in the history of the CCP?

14. ‘The Xian (Sian) Incident (1936) demonstrated China’s weakness.’ How far do you agree with this statement in the light of future events (up to 1949)?
15. In what ways did the career of Dr Ba Maw of Burma between 1935 and 1945 illustrate the problems of Burmese nationalism?
16. “China has stood up”, proclaimed Mao in October 1949. To what extent did China fulfil this claim in the first ten years of Communist rule?
17. ‘Japan’s emergence as an economic superpower in the 1970s was at the expense of social and cultural progress.’ How fair is this assessment?
18. Explain why the creation of Malaysia in 1963 caused conflict and became a matter of international concern.
19. What effect did the rivalry between the Labour and National parties in New Zealand after 1945 have upon the conduct of domestic policies?
20. To what extent was the American determination to hold on to Vietnam in the 1960s due to the perception that the United States had ‘lost’ China in 1949?
21. ‘One education for the masses, another education for the elite.’ To what extent has the educational system in any **one** country that you have studied perpetuated this two-tier model since the end of World War One?
22. By making reference to any **two** countries you have studied discuss the extent to which centrally-planned economies have been successful in providing the basis for rapid economic growth after 1945.
23. By making reference to any **one** country that you have studied in **either** the nineteenth **or** twentieth centuries consider the view that ‘colonialism was beneficial rather than exploitative’.
24. Which country has been better served by its political and economic system since 1960, China **or** Japan?
25. In what ways did the excesses of the Gang of Four pave the way for the eventual emergence of Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsaio-p’ing) as the leader of China?