

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

Tuesday 14 May 2002 (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 were China's domestic problems in the reign of the Jiaqing (Chia-ch'ing) emperor (1796-1820) evidence of Qing (Ch'ing) decline?
2. "By 1850 the Tokugawa Shogunate (Bakufu) was facing collapse." To what extent do you agree?
3. In what ways, and to what extent, did the Treaties signed between China and the western powers between 1842 and 1860 restrict China's sovereignty?
4. To what extent was the Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864) in China a consequence of peasant discontent?
5. Assess the reign of King Mongkut (Rama IV) of Thailand (1851-68) with particular attention to his ability to maintain his country's independence.
6. Analyse the changing economic and political relationship between New Zealand and Britain from 1850 to 1900.
7. Assess the impact of the discovery of gold in Australia in the 1850s upon the development of the Australian colonies to 1870.
8. "In 1876 it was opened to the outside world by Japan rather than by a European power." Explain the significance of this for Korea from 1871 to 1905.
9. "China's Self-Strengthening Movement (1860–1894) is often regarded as a failure." To what extent do you agree with this assessment?
10. "The Open Door policy proposed by the United States in 1899 had no significant impact upon foreign activities in China." How far do you agree with this assessment for the period from 1899 to the Washington Conference (12 November 1921 to 6 February 1922)?
11. With reference to **two** countries you have studied, analyse the role of religion in the development of national identity in the period 1900 to 1922.
12. How important was involvement in the First World War (1914-18) in creating a sense of Australian identity and nationalism?
13. "An inspirational figure." How far does this phrase define the role of Sun Yatsen (Sun Yat-sen) as "founder" of the Chinese Republic between 1895 and 1925?

14. Analyse the reasons for the rise and changing nature of militarism in Japan between 1925 and 1936.
  15. To what extent did the Depression of the 1930s influence economic, political and social developments in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand?
  16. “The significance of the Long March (1934-5) in the history of modern China has been greatly exaggerated.” How far do you agree with this assessment?
  17. What aims and policies lay behind the Japanese concept of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and to what extent was Japan able to achieve them in the years 1941 to 1945?
  18. Explain why the Nationalists lost the Civil War in China (1946-1949).
  19. Analyse the process by which **one** South-East Asian country achieved independence after the Second World War.
  20. To what extent do you agree that the Cultural Revolution was “a struggle for control over the future of the Chinese revolution”?
  21. Analyse Japan’s economic growth in the 1960s.
  22. Analyse the reasons for the participation of **either** Australian **or** New Zealand military forces in overseas conflicts between 1950 and 1980.
  23. Explain why political changes in the Philippines have failed to produce a stable, prosperous democracy since 1946.
  24. With reference to any country in the region, analyse the social and economic impact of developments in education since 1945.
  25. Compare and contrast the factors producing economic growth in Singapore and Hong Kong in the period 1965 to 1990.
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