

History route 2
Higher level
Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Asia and Oceania

Monday 18 May 2015 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth **[20 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[60 marks]**.



Colonialism in South and Southeast Asia and Oceania — late 18th to the mid 19th century

1. Compare and contrast the nature of the Spanish colonial system in the Philippines and the Dutch colonial system in Indonesia from the late 18th to the mid 19th century.
2. “The rule of the British East India Company in India prior to 1857 was based on an assumption of British superiority.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Traditional East Asian societies — late 18th to the mid 19th century

3. “The Western powers’ responses to the Chinese tribute system created a clash of cultures that resulted in disaster for the Chinese.” With reference to the period 1793 to 1844, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. To what extent was the crisis of the Bakumatsu period (1853–1868) caused by Commodore Perry’s arrival and demands?

Developing identities — mid 19th to the early 20th century

5. Examine the impact of the partition of Bengal (1905) and the Morley-Minto reforms (1909) on political organizations in British India.
6. Compare and contrast the contributions of Bonifacio and Aguinaldo to the struggle for independence in the Philippines between 1892 and 1901.

Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia — mid 19th to the early 20th century

7. Evaluate the successes and failures of the Self-Strengthening Movement in China (1861–1894).
8. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, Japan’s annexation of Korea in 1910.

Impact of the World Wars on South and Southeast Asia to the mid 20th century

9. Evaluate the role of Jinnah in the growth of Muslim separatism between 1913 and 1947.
10. Compare and contrast the impact of the Japanese occupation of 1941 to 1945 on **two** countries in Southeast Asia.

The Republic of China 1912–1949 and the rise of Communism

11. Examine the significance of the Northern Expedition (1926–1927) and the Jiangsi (Kiangsi) Soviet (1928–1934) in the emergence of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) as leader of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) by 1935.
12. “The Second United Front (1936–1945) was responsible for the survival of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. “The invasion of Manchuria in 1931 was a turning point in Japanese domestic and foreign affairs.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Examine the reasons why Japan failed to build on its early successes during the Pacific War (1941–1945).

Developments in Australia and New Zealand, and in the Pacific Islands 1941–2000

15. With reference to the period 1949 to 1990, examine the effects of the struggle between the Labour Party and the National Party on the domestic politics of New Zealand.
16. Examine the ways, and the extent to which, **either** Australia **or** New Zealand became a multicultural society between 1945 and 2000.

Developments in South and Southeast Asia from the mid 20th century to 2000

17. Evaluate the extent to which Ayub Khan created stable government and national unity in Pakistan between 1958 and 1969.
18. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, political conflict in the second half of the 20th century in **one** of the following countries: the Philippines; Malaysia; Singapore; Brunei; Indonesia; Burma; Sri Lanka; Bangladesh.

China: the regional superpower from the mid 20th century to 2000

19. “The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966–1976) was a victory for Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), but a disaster for the Chinese people.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
20. Discuss the reasons why Sino–American relations changed from being hostile to mutually beneficial in the period 1949 to 1976.

Global impact of the region in the second half of the 20th century

21. Examine the reasons for, and the level of success achieved by, economic developments in **either** South Korea **or** Singapore after 1945.
22. Discuss the economic and political changes that have occurred in **one** Pacific Islands’ country during the second half of the 20th century. Note: Australia and New Zealand are **not** appropriate examples.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. Evaluate the role of sport in creating a sense of national unity in any **one** country of the region during the second half of the 20th century.
 24. Examine the impact of technological advances on any **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
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