

Markscheme

November 2021

History

Higher level

Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

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Apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given and **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (for example, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme. Responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Marks	Level descriptor
13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses are clearly focused, showing a high degree of awareness of the demands and implications of the question. Answers are well structured, balanced and effectively organized. • Knowledge is detailed, accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. • Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used effectively to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are clear and coherent. There is evaluation of different perspectives, and this evaluation is integrated effectively into the answer. • The answer contains well-developed critical analysis. All, or nearly all, of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a reasoned conclusion.
10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demands of the question are understood and addressed. Answers are generally well structured and organized, although there may be some repetition or lack of clarity in places. • Knowledge is accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are mainly clear and coherent. There is some awareness and evaluation of different perspectives. • The response contains critical analysis. Most of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a consistent conclusion.
7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates an understanding of the demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. There is an attempt to follow a structured approach. • Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant. Events are generally placed in their historical context. Examples used are appropriate and relevant. • The response moves beyond description to include some analysis or critical commentary, but this is not sustained.
4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates some understanding of the demands of the question. While there may be an attempt to follow a structured approach, the response lacks clarity and coherence. • Knowledge is demonstrated but lacks accuracy and relevance. There is a superficial understanding of historical context. The answer makes use of specific examples, although these may be vague or lack relevance. • There is some limited analysis, but the response is primarily narrative/descriptive in nature, rather than analytical.
1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little understanding of the demands of the question. The response is poorly structured or, where there is a recognizable essay structure, there is minimal focus on the task. • Little knowledge is present. Where specific examples are referred to, they are factually incorrect, irrelevant or vague. • The response contains little or no critical analysis. It may consist mostly of generalizations and poorly substantiated assertions.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Section 1: Trade and exchange: The Silk Road in the medieval world (750–1500)

1. To what extent do you agree that merchants were more important than explorers in connecting West and East?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that merchants were more important than explorers in connecting West and East. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the impact of explorers and merchants, or they may prioritize their assessment of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the extensive role of the merchants and the ways in which they took on the role of interpreters, craftsmen and horse breeders. They did not just trade goods, they were also the transmitters of religion, ideas and culture. Explorers used the Silk Road as a means to better understand the geography and culture of the East. The writings of explorers such as Marco Polo gave Europeans a better understanding of trade and commerce in the East, which encouraged more merchants to travel. Candidates may argue that although the merchants expanded the impact of the Silk Road, it was the explorers that initiated and then globalized the Silk Road. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. "Environmental problems were the main cause of the decline of the Silk Road in the 15th century." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that environmental problems were the main cause of the decline of the Silk Road in the 15th century. Candidates may discuss how environmental changes led to changes in the climate in East Asia. Drier weather led to a loss of freshwater and vegetation and large areas of land along the Silk Road became infertile. These climatic changes prevented the merchants from travelling. Other relevant factors may be addressed but with a focus on the issue in the question. These could include the opening up of sea transportation, with the option to carry more goods cheaply and with less risk. Candidates may also discuss how the breaking up of the Mongol Empire loosened the political and cultural unity of the Silk Road. The impact of the Black Death may also be considered. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 2: Japan in the Age of the Samurai (1180–1333)

3. Discuss the reasons for the samurai's increasing political influence under Minamoto.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the samurai's increasing political influence. Reasons may predate the timeframe, as candidates may argue that power was already shifting away from the emperor, but points made must be clearly linked to the question. Candidates may refer to Minamoto's victory in the Gempei War and the establishment of the Kamakura Shogunate. The Shogunate was a hereditary military dictatorship and effectively gave all real power to the samurai. The power of the Minamoto clan depended on the samurai and consequently their social and political influence increased. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the growing influence of Buddhism in Japanese society. Buddhism, with its focus on honour and code also strengthened the status of the samurai. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. Evaluate the impact on Japan of the invasions by the Yuan dynasty in the late 13th century.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact on Japan of the invasions by the Yuan dynasty. The impact on Japan may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how the attacks initially demonstrated Japanese military weaknesses which forced the Japanese to increase their armies, develop new tactics and weaponry. It also led to the construction of large forts. Essentially, the Japanese government became more militaristic as the need to be able to defend themselves from outsiders became more apparent. Japan maintained its independence and this enabled them to dominate trade within the region. It also established a belief that they could never be beaten, a belief that would remain deeply embedded in Japanese culture. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 3: Exploration, trade and interaction in East Asia and South-East Asia (1405–1700)

5. Evaluate the impact of European exploration and early settlements on the region.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of European exploration and early settlements on the region, weighing up the importance or otherwise of the impact. Candidates may refer to developments made in the region in areas such as transportation, communications, trade, medicine and education. Candidates may also evaluate the ways missionaries imposed their values and religion on the indigenous people of the region. European culture, behaviour and language was forced onto local populations. Natural resources were exploited and high taxation was often imposed on already poor communities. Localized resistance to the early European settlements began to grow and would eventually lead to the growth of the ideas of independence and nationalism. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

6. "The adoption of isolationist policies had a negative impact on China." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the adoption of isolationist policies had a negative impact on China. The consequences of isolationism may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the fact that Chinese military developments remained very limited and this would make them vulnerable to attacks in the future. China also made little advancement in areas of trade, industry and technology and their society remained feudal and agricultural. Traders, merchants and bankers were all seen as parasites. More positive effects of isolationism include Chinese culture and ideas being protected from outside influence, and China also experienced a long period of relative peace. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 4: The rise and fall of the Mughal Empire (1526–1712)

7. “Babur’s contribution to the rise of Mughal power was more important than Humayun’s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Babur’s contribution to the rise of the Mughal Empire was more important than Humayun’s. Candidates may offer equal coverage of Babur and Humayun or they may prioritize their assessment of one of their contributions. However, both rulers will be discussed in the response. Candidates may refer to Babur’s military policies and successes in battles against Indian rulers with the use of artillery and gunpowder, his economic policies including taxation, which helped build the empire, as well as his political policies including his relationship with Indian rulers. The empire may not have existed but for his efforts. Humayun too laid the foundations for the new capital at Delhi. He had some initial military successes at Kalinjar and against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat but then was defeated by the Afghans under Sher Shah and lost his empire but eventually managed to regain it. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. To what extent were Akbar’s social policies the most significant achievement of his rule?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Akbar’s social policies were the most significant achievement of his rule. Candidates may refer to Akbar’s non-discriminatory policy towards religious groups, including the removal of the *jizya* and other taxes. Scholars from many faiths were invited to the court. Many high-ranking officials in his court were non-Muslims. All subjects including women were treated equally. Art and literature were patronized and Sanskrit scientific works were translated into Persian. However, his creation of a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, came under criticism. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Akbar’s political and economic policies, which helped unify the empire, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 5: Colonialism and the development of nationalism in South-East Asia (c1750–1914)

9. Evaluate the reasons for the decline of the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons for the decline of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Candidates may refer to how the VOC, from its creation in 1602, was required to protect itself against native rulers who were held in economic bondage. The maintenance of a large army, a vast bureaucracy to administer and policing their possessions became a prime reason for the Company's decline. Smuggling and private trade was being carried out from the most junior clerk to the governor-general. Rampant corruption led to declining profits and deficits. Other relevant factors may be evaluated, for example, the outdated mode of commercial operations and financial irregularities brought the company to bankruptcy. Competition in the spice trade came from the English and French and the Dutch even suffered a military defeat at the hands of the English in 1784. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

10. "The main cause of the Philippine Revolution (1896) was the nature of Spanish rule." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the main cause of the Philippine Revolution (1896) was the nature of Spanish rule. Candidates may discuss the despotic and tyrannical rule by the Spanish colonial government, including their policies of divide and rule and the harsh suffering of the population due to commercial exploitation by the Spanish nobility. The clergy opposed Spanish dominance of the Filipino Catholic Church and expressed dismay at Spanish repression following the Cavite Revolt (1872), during which three priests became martyrs. Rizal campaigned extensively against corruption and oppression by Spanish officials. Spanish colonization brought uniformity, reformed educational policies, the printing press and modern means of communication. Candidates may argue that this led to a national awakening and liberalism. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 6: India, Afghanistan and Burma (1750–1919)

11. “The British had limited social and cultural impact in India up to 1857.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the British had limited social and cultural impact in India up to 1857. Both social and cultural impacts will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to how the British initially demonstrated social aloofness and racial arrogance towards the local populations, but after 1813, they began to transform Indian society. They promoted Western-style education and encouraged the printing press largely to help missionaries spread Christianity. After 1835, English was made the language of instruction. The Charter Acts of 1813 and 1833 introduced some limited social reforms by removing restrictions based on birth and religion. Under Lord Bentinck in the 1830s, the abolition of social customs such as *sati* and *thuggee* were carried out, but overall, the impact remained limited. Modernization, when it was carried out, was largely to promote colonialism. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. Evaluate the economic **and** social effects of the British colonial system in Burma.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the economic and social effects of the British colonial system on Burma. Candidates may offer equal coverage of social and economic effects, or they may prioritize their evaluation of one of them. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may argue that the colonial period was a time of relative civil order during which the Burmese economy and infrastructure developed rapidly. Agriculture, and in particular rice production, increased dramatically. Railways and roads were also built. There was industrial development with the expansion of ruby mines and extraction of petroleum. However, candidates may argue that these developments only benefited the British, especially as cheap Indian labour was often used to replace Burmese farmers and workers. Candidates may evaluate the impact of colonialism on the structures within Burmese society. The Burmese monarchy was dismantled in 1885 and King Thibaw was sent into exile. The demise of the monarchy also led to a decline in the role and influence of Buddhist monks within Burmese society. This was particularly visible in the educational system which now became secular and controlled by the missionaries. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 7: Challenges to traditional East Asian societies (1700–1868)

13. Discuss the causes and effects of the White Lotus Rebellion.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the causes and effects of the White Lotus Rebellion. Candidates may discuss the nature of the White Lotus Society. It began as a secret religious society that opposed the rule of the Manchus, whom they regarded as outsiders. When the Qing eventually put down the rebellion, they claimed that the movement had merely been a response to corrupt local officials rather than an anti-Qing movement. The main causes of the White Lotus Rebellion were economic, famine, overcrowded conditions and heavy taxation being the main reasons. The movement promised the people that Buddha would return and bring an end to their suffering. The rebellion lasted nine years, with Qing officials struggling to put down the rebels due to their inability to detect them. The rebels effectively used guerrilla tactics, but this led to harsh reprisals towards the Chinese people. Eventually, the rebellion was put down, but it highlighted the weakness of the Qing dynasty and, in particular, their military strength. Candidates may argue that the exposure of this weakness contributed to the outbreak of future rebellions. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

14. To what extent were economic factors the main reason for discontent with the Tokugawa Shogunate's rule in Japan?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that economic factors were the main reason for discontent with the Tokugawa Shogunate's rule in Japan. Candidates may refer to economic hardships the people faced, as the Shoguns had reimposed centralized feudalism with peasants paying high taxes. The merchants were at the bottom of the social ladder; their wealth failing to get them political rights. *Daimyo* and samurai, who stood at the top of Japan's social hierarchy, were financially strained because they relied on land for wealth. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the forced opening of Japan following US Commodore Matthew Perry's arrival in 1853 and political corruption which also contributed to the collapse of the Tokugawa rule, but the focus should be on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 8: British colonialism and emerging national identities in Oceania (1788–1919)

15. “The Treaty of Waitangi (1840) successfully resolved all issues between the settlers and the indigenous peoples.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the Treaty of Waitangi successfully resolved all issues between the settlers and the indigenous peoples. Candidates may discuss the ways in which the treaty appeared to protect Maori rights with regards to land. Maori land and property were recognized and land had to be bought officially by the crown. However, as Maori communities became more aware of their legal rights regarding the purchase of land, they became more reluctant to sell, which in turn led to the methods used to acquire Maori land becoming more aggressive. Candidates may also argue that the treaty only addressed issues of land and did not consider other issues between settlers and indigenous peoples, such as political representation. Other relevant factors may be discussed, for example that different interpretations of the treaty made it difficult to determine its impact. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

16. To what extent do you agree that the gold rushes had a positive impact on the development of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the gold rushes had a positive impact on the development of either Australia or New Zealand. Candidates may refer to the ways in which the gold rushes led to increased migration to Australia/New Zealand by Asians, Europeans and Americans. This in turn led to the rapid development of towns throughout both countries. The creation of towns led to developments in infrastructure such as transportation and communication. The creation of these communities also saw the beginnings of a shared identity. More negative aspects of the gold rushes may include a discussion of the increase in racial tensions and rising crime rates. The negative impact of the gold rushes and creation of towns on the indigenous populations may also be addressed. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 9: Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia (1860–1912)

17. “Social developments were more significant than economic developments in Meiji Japan.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that social developments were more significant than economic developments in Meiji Japan. Candidates may offer equal coverage of social and economic developments, or they may prioritize their discussion of one of them. Candidates may discuss significant changes such as the loss of class privileges for feudal lords and samurai. Having lost their status in society, many established major corporate conglomerates and these zaibatsu had significant control over Japan’s economy. Candidates may therefore argue that this social change was not as significant as it initially appeared, as lords and samurai continued to hold power and prestige in Meiji Japan. Candidates may discuss the changes in education. Universal education was introduced in 1872, which was influenced by Western ideas and theories. However, in 1890, Meiji issued the Imperial Rescript on Education, which reinforced the ideas of Confucianism and Shintoism, demonstrating that the initial developments in education were not particularly significant. Economic developments, such as the development of transportation and communication systems, led to the rapid industrialization of Japan. Candidates may argue that social developments were often rather superficial and that fundamentally Japan’s society did not change. However, its economic developments led to the emergence of a powerful modern nation and this contributed to the rise of nationalism and militarism as Japan would seek to establish its own empire.

18. “Peasant discontent was the main cause of the Tonghak Rebellion.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that peasant discontent was the main cause of the Tonghak Rebellion. Candidates may refer to the social and economic conditions faced by the peasantry. The peasants were angry about the harsh taxation they endured and the high levels of corruption amongst officials. The conduct of Jo Byeonggap was an immediate cause of the rebellion. He had implemented a series of oppressive laws against the peasantry and forced them to build reservoirs and settle in unowned lands in order to get rich from taxes. A growing Japanese influence in Korea also angered the peasants. Cheap Japanese food products threatened their traditional farming economy and loans from Japanese farmers left many peasants in a desperate state. The followers of Tonghak wanted to improve peasants’ conditions by reducing taxes, punishing corrupt officials and promoting education and social justice. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question and suggest it was in fact a religious and political movement. While the majority of the rebel army were peasants, the leaders of the movement were not. The leaders were followers of Tonghak, which was a mix of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Christianity. This religion (Cheondoism) promoted human equality, which threatened Korea’s feudal system. The leaders wanted an end to all foreign influence in Korea and they intended to dispose of Queen Min and her family. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 10: Nationalism and independence in India (1919–1964)

- 19.** To what extent was the Simon Commission (1928) the most significant factor in the development of Indian nationalism between 1919 and 1935?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Simon Commission was the most significant factor in the development of Indian nationalism between 1919 and 1935. The Simon Commission was established to report on the workings of the Indian constitution established by the 1919 Government of India Act. The commission was initially welcomed as it was perceived as the next step to self-governance, but the exclusion of Indians from the commission led to protests in every city that the commission visited. Candidates may argue that this protest against the commission helped to develop Indian nationalism, as it was later acknowledged by the British that Indian opinions would be included in any future discussions. The Simon Commission proposed provincial autonomy and its key outcome was the Government of India Act 1935. Candidates may argue that this both helped and hindered Indian nationalism, as it advocated representative government at provincial level but not nationally. Other relevant factors may be discussed, for example the impact of the First World War, the Amritsar Massacre or the Round Table Conferences. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 20.** “The Second World War was the main reason for the weakening of British power in India.” Discuss with reference to the period from 1939 to 1947.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the Second World War was the main reason for the weakening of British power in India. Post war there was a strong consensus that the time of empires was over and that countries must be given their independence. This was demonstrated in the signing of the Atlantic Charter, which made decolonization a goal at the end of the Second World War. Candidates may also discuss economic factors, in particular high inflation which had been caused by the British protecting their own currency during the war at the expense of India's. Candidates may also argue that the war had weakened Britain and she was no longer in a position to maintain a large empire. Candidates may challenge the question and suggest that there were other more significant factors. They may discuss Gandhi's effective leadership of the Quit India campaign. This campaign, combined with the formation of Indian-led provincial governments, had led to a growing belief amongst Indians that they could rule themselves. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. “Taisho democracy had more successes than failures.” Discuss with reference to the period from 1912 to 1926.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that Taisho democracy had more successes than failures. Discussion may extend beyond the time frame as the legacy of Taisho can be seen up to 1929, but points made must be clearly linked to the question. Candidates may discuss successes such as the introduction of male suffrage in 1925 and the appointment of Hara Takashi (a commoner) as Prime Minister. Japan’s involvement in international agreements and involvement in the League of Nations suggest that Japan was in a more democratic phase. Cultural developments in Japan throughout the 1920s demonstrated the growth of liberalism, although candidates may argue that this was mainly limited to the urban middle classes. Candidates may discuss more negative aspects such as the 21 Demands and the Siberian Expedition as evidence that Japan was already pursuing a militarism as early as 1915. Other failures may include the introduction of the Peace Preservation Law and the establishment of the *tokko* (the thought police) which closely monitored, and restricted, the activities of socialists and communists. The assassination of Prime Minister Hara in 1921 is further evidence that anti-democratic forces were present in Japan. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

22. To what extent do you agree that the US embargo was the main factor that led to Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbor?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the US embargo was the main factor that led to Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbor. Candidates may refer to the impact of the US embargo on Japan. It led to drastic oil shortages for Japan and they would be forced to retreat from China if unable to find new sources of oil. The embargo also demonstrated that the US was Japan’s greatest threat in the Pacific and that they would need to eliminate this threat to implement their military plans. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Japan’s announcement of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere in 1940 which made clear Japan’s plans for its dominance of the region. Other factors may include the military problems facing Japan in China, long-term resentment towards the US for their immigration policies and the Washington Treaties. Candidates may also argue that Japan had been getting more militaristic throughout the 1930s with military coups, assassinations, events in Manchuria and alliances with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

- 23.** Discuss the impact of Yuan Shikai's actions on the rise of national identity in China.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of Yuan Shikai's actions on the rise of national identity in China. Candidates may discuss the ways in which the nature of Yuan's leadership ended all hopes of democratic government. Yuan dismissed the Guomindang, closed the national assembly and tried to recreate a monarchy. Yuan's style of leadership was corrupt, inept and brutal. Yuan had opponents killed and his government became more militaristic. In response to this oppressive regime the New Culture Movement was formed in 1915 which promoted modernization and nationalism. The New Culture Movement evolved into the May Fourth Movement from 1919, which saw mass patriotic demonstrations and boycotts on foreign goods and services. Yuan's death led to a period of warlordism, which saw more factionalism in China but would also be the motivation for the creation of the First United Front and the Northern Expedition, which saw China finally united. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 24.** Evaluate the impact of the Sino-Japanese War on the Guomindang (GMD) **and** the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Sino-Japanese War on the GMD and the CCP. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the GMD and the CCP, or they may prioritize their evaluation of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the truce and the formation of the Second United Front, which candidates may evaluate gave the CCP some breathing space and enabled their survival. The fact that it was the CCP that had demanded the truce also led to them being perceived by the Chinese people as the true nationalists. Jiang Jieshi and the GMD also became allies of the West and received vast sums of money from the US, which continued into the civil war years. In military terms, the GMD faced the brunt of the fighting in the war and faced much higher casualties. In contrast, the CCP adopted guerrilla tactics so had far fewer casualties which left the CCP in a stronger position to take on the GMD in 1945. Military tactics adopted by the GMD during the conflict, such as "trading space for time" were perceived as an abandonment of the people by the GMD. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 13: Impact of the Second World War on South-East Asia

25. Discuss the reasons for the initial Japanese victories in South-East Asia (1940–1942).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the initial Japanese victories in South-East Asia (1940–1942). Candidates may discuss the nature and scale of the Japanese military. Its size, high levels of discipline, modern technologies and experience gained in the war with China put Japan in a strong position. Japan's military plans, the "Southern Plan" and the "Eastern Plan" show that the Japanese military had clear strategic objectives. Japan also benefited from its alliance with Germany. The Tripartite Pact essentially handed control of French and Dutch colonies in South-East Asia to Japan. Candidates may argue that local populations initially saw the Japanese as a means of gaining independence and Japan's slogan "Asia for the Asians" made many believe that Japanese rule would be preferential to European. Candidates may also discuss the weaknesses of the Allied powers in the region and the fact that they were preoccupied with events in Europe. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

26. "Ho Chi Minh's resistance against Japanese occupation was the main reason for the emergence of an effective Vietnamese independence movement." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that Ho Chi Minh's resistance against Japanese occupation was the main reason for the emergence of an effective independence movement. Candidates may refer to Ho Chi Minh's creation of an independence/nationalist movement that had gained some limited support after the First World War. Candidates may argue that it was the repressive and cruel nature of Japanese occupation of Vietnam which led to increased support for this independence movement. In 1941, Ho Chi Minh returned to Vietnam and his guerrilla force of 10 000 led many successful attacks against Vichy French and Japanese authorities. Ho Chi Minh was even given money from the US to build up his movement. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example long term resentment towards French colonial rule or the disappointment felt that the Treaty of Versailles concept of self-determination had not included them. Candidates may also argue that Ho Chi Minh's promise of a fairer society and land redistribution appealed to the Vietnamese peasantry. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 14: The People's Republic of China (1949–2005)

27. To what extent had Mao Zedong consolidated his rule in China by 1961?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Mao Zedong consolidated his rule in China by 1961. This is a broad question and candidates may choose from a wide variety of social, political and economic factors as supporting evidence. Candidates may refer to the political campaigns which enabled Mao to silence his opponents. These could include the Speak Bitterness, the Four Antis and the Hundred Flowers Campaign. They may also argue that Mao increased his political control by centralizing power, bringing autonomous regions directly under his control and using the PLA to achieve this. Candidates may also argue that his social and economic policies, including the Marriage Law, Land Reform and the First Five Year Plan, consolidated his control by increasing support for himself and the party. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question that Mao had consolidated his power and argue that the Hundred Flowers Campaign and the aftermath of the Great Leap Forward are evidence of how vulnerable his position still was within the party. Tibetan and Islam insurgencies in the 1950s also demonstrated Mao did not have full control. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

28. "The economic policies of Deng Xiaoping were mainly successful." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the economic policies of Deng Xiaoping were mainly successful. Points made may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the successes of the Four Modernizations and argue that Deng was responsible for an industrial revolution in China. Candidates may argue that Deng's reforms were a complete reversal from the Maoist policy of self-reliance to increasing foreign trade. He did this through the creation of the Special Economic Zones, which saw increased foreign investment and rapid economic growth. Deng's reforms also shifted the focus from heavy industry (under Mao) to light industry and export-led growth. Candidates may argue that there were also elements of failure. High levels of unemployment continued to be a major issue in many parts of China and living and working conditions remained low. The devastating environmental impacts of these economic developments may also be discussed. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. Evaluate the political and economic impact of the Vietnam War on Vietnam after 1975.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the political and economic impact of the Vietnam War on Vietnam after 1975, weighing up the importance or otherwise of the impacts. Candidates may identify the scale of the impact of this war on Vietnam and the fact that war did not bring peace or guaranteed independence to Vietnam. After fighting the Americans, the Vietnamese then had to fight wars against the Khmer Rouge (1978) and China (1979) before their independence was secured. The main political impact of the Vietnam War was the political unification of the country under communist rule. This led to the mass migration in 1975 of 140 000 South Vietnamese political leaders, army officers and skilled professionals who feared reprisals for supporting the US during the war. Hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese were put into camps by the new regime and many were not released until the late 1980s. The economic effects of the Vietnam War were devastating and Vietnam would take decades to recover. Most of its population were unemployed, two million had died and millions were displaced. Vietnam's infrastructure was destroyed, making transportation and communication difficult; Vietnam also faced embargos for decades as a result of the war. Candidates may also discuss the impact of chemical warfare on Vietnam. Vast areas of land, particularly in central Vietnam, were left uninhabitable and thousands of people were left unable to work and to provide for themselves due to war injuries.

30. Evaluate the impact of the withdrawal of Soviet troops on Afghanistan.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the withdrawal of Soviet troops on Afghanistan, weighing up the strengths and limitations of the impact. Though the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan ended in February 1989, large-scale Soviet military and economic assistance to its Marxist proteges there continued enabling an unpopular regime under Najibullah to remain in power in Afghanistan for over three years. Participation of all political parties in government was permitted, and Afghanistan's Islamic identity was reaffirmed. The Afghan Marxist regime collapsed in 1992, largely due to the actions of the Pakistani-backed Pushtun *mujahideen*. Candidates may evaluate how Afghanistan was plunged into a civil war causing great destruction. Disagreements and infighting between Massoud and Hekmatyar set the stage for the eventual rise of the Taliban. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences between the domestic policies of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, referring to both throughout. There does not need to be an equal number of points on each. Candidates may refer to the economic policies where both followed five-year plans, but Indira Gandhi's socialist economy contrasted with Rajiv Gandhi's effort to liberalize the economy and to cut down wealth taxes. He introduced measures to significantly reduce the Licence Raj after 1990. They both faced problems from Punjab. Indira tended to use forceful methods such as forced sterilization and the declaration of an emergency, whereas Rajiv attempted to work through more peaceful means such as the signing of the Assam accord. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

32. "Political inequality was the main reason for tension between East and West Pakistan." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that political inequality was the main reason for tension between East and West Pakistan. Candidates may refer to the weakness of parliamentary democracy with elections being a farce and very few Bengalis represented in the parliament or the military. Even in their own province, all the key posts in administration were held by West Pakistanis. The "one man one vote" demand of the Awami league led by Sheikh Mujib was not accepted. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example economic colonization and exploitation of East Pakistan by West Pakistan with jute and other raw materials being bought at cheap prices. The per capita income was much higher in East Pakistan. There were cultural differences also, for example Bengali not Urdu being the main language in East Pakistan. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 17: Developments in Oceania after the Second World War (1945–2005)

- 33.** To what extent was the changing role of women the most significant social development in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand between 1945 and 2005?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the changing role of women was the most significant social development in either Australia or New Zealand. Candidates may refer to the increased number of women involved in politics, in New Zealand for example, two female Prime Ministers have served in this time period and in Australia the Women's Electoral Lobby was established. Candidates may also discuss women's employment opportunities. Both Australia (1969) and New Zealand (1972) passed Equal Pay Acts to protect women's rights in the workplace. A feminist movement also grew in both countries that challenged the traditional view of a woman's role in society. Candidates may also challenge the assumption in the question and suggest that other factors, such as indigenous rights and immigration, were a greater significant development. However, the changing role of women must remain a key part of the response. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** "The Bolger government was a complete failure." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the Bolger government was more of a failure than a success. Candidates may discuss the economic problems experienced by New Zealand at the time Bolger came to power. The Bolger government had to bail out the Bank of New Zealand by borrowing nearly a billion dollars. To stabilize the economy, Bolger dramatically cut public spending in the areas of education, welfare and hospitals. Candidates may argue these cuts were essential due to the economic situation. The Employment Contracts Act (ECA) made union membership voluntary, which led to significantly reduced union membership. The Building Act of 1991, which led to more self-regulations in the building trade, is often regarded as the cause of the Leaky Homes Crisis which cost the New Zealand government billions of dollars. At this time there were discussions of New Zealand becoming a republic. Some ties with the British crown were broken, for example ending the honours system. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 18: Social, cultural and economic developments in Asia (excluding China, Japan and India) (1980–2005)

35. “Technology had transformed society by 2005.” Discuss with reference to **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that technology had transformed society by 2005, with reference to two countries. Candidates may refer to computing and communication technologies significantly transforming most countries in the region. A key development was the mass production and widespread use of computers and cellular phones. Without the World Wide Web, globalization would not have occurred to the extent it has, transforming the way individuals and companies interact with each other. The ability to share information on a global scale has also had political consequences as it presented new opportunities for communication and information sharing in countries where this had previously been difficult. Technology had transformed education, medicine, sport and the arts. While many of the results identified are likely to be positive in nature, candidates may also consider the problems brought about by these new technologies, such as addiction, isolation from society, cyber-bullying and the lack of exercise amongst children. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

36. Evaluate the responses to terrorism in **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the responses to terrorism in two Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India) weighing up the strengths and limitations of the responses. Responses may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of two countries or they may prioritize their evaluation of one of them. However, both countries will be a feature of the response. Candidates may evaluate the support from Western nations to combat terrorist threats, direct confrontation with groups which may have resulted in ceasefire agreements between governments and terrorist groups. Both offensive and defensive responses offer some benefits to those subjected to terrorism but could pose risks to the populace too. Counter-terrorism measures, unilateral and collective action may also be evaluated. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
