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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF ASIA AND OCEANIA

Friday 11 November 2011 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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



1. Compare and contrast the effects of the political structures and the colonial systems of the Dutch and the French in Southeast Asia in the period from the late eighteenth century to the mid nineteenth century.
2. Analyse the reasons for the increasing dominance of the British East India company in the late eighteenth century.
3. “A collision of two planets ... one celestial and lunar; the other with its feet firmly on the ground – mercantile, scientific and industrial.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of Sino–British relations between 1793 and 1839?
4. Explain why Commodore Perry’s arrival in Japan in 1853 created a crisis for the Bakumatsu and assess the consequences up until 1868.
5. Explain and analyse the nature of the relationship between New Zealand and Britain in the second half of the nineteenth century.
6. Explain how and why the Philippines resisted Spanish rule in the late nineteenth century but found themselves under American control by the early years of the twentieth century.
7. “Westerners bore some blame for China’s plight but the prime cause was the empire itself and its rulers.” To what extent do you agree with this statement with reference to the period 1850 to 1901 in China?
8. To what extent did the Sino–Japanese War (1894–1895) and the Russo–Japanese War (1904–1905) change the balance of power in East Asia?
9. Compare and contrast the roles of Nehru and Gandhi in the success of the Indian Nationalist Movement.
10. Analyse the role of Islam in the development of the Indonesian Nationalist Movement between 1900 and 1942.
11. “Neither the Chinese Communist Party nor the Guomintang (Kuomintang) entered the First United Front in 1924 believing that it would survive for very long.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. “Mao’s leadership was the crucial factor in leading the Communists to victory in the Chinese Civil War (1946–1949).” Discuss the validity of this claim.

13. Why did the Japanese “decade of good behaviour” (1921–1931) come to an end?
14. “The Japanese expected a cruel and harsh occupation but found a benevolent one. They feared vindictive rule but found a constructive one.” How accurate is this assessment of US Occupation between 1945 and 1952?
15. Evaluate how immigration between 1945 and 1995 has changed the nature of society in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.
16. What effect did the rivalry between the Labour party and the National party in New Zealand after 1945 have on the conduct of domestic policies?
17. To what extent were the domestic policies pursued by Indira Gandhi a continuation of those of her father?
18. Consider the view that Ayub Khan provided stability in Pakistan in the years between 1958 and 1969.
19. How successful were Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in creating a socialist state in the period 1949 to 1961?
20. Analyse the changing relationship between mainland China and Taiwan between 1949 and 1995.
21. Explain the impact of the conflict that began in 1950 between North and South Korea on the region in the decade that followed.
22. To what extent did globalization play a key role in the development of **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?
23. Assess the impact of economic development since 1945 on the living standards of any **one** nation of the region.
24. Which has had the most significant effect on East and Southeast Asia in the second half of the twentieth century, Western ideas or Western technology?