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

Thursday 15 May 2014 (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 British colonization of Australia and New Zealand from the late 18th century until the mid 19th century.
2. Analyse the reasons for, and consequences of, resistance to colonial rule in **one** country in South and Southeast Asia from the late 18th until the mid 19th century.

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

3. Compare and contrast the ways in which China and Japan were opened up for trade with the Western powers between the late 18th and the mid 19th century.
4. “The Taiping (Taip’ing) Rebellion (1850–1864) failed because the Taipings’ (Taip’ings’) ideology alienated both the Chinese and Westerners.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

5. Examine the role of the All India Muslim League in the struggle for Indian independence between 1906 and 1935.
6. Compare and contrast the impact of European imperialism on Burma and Siam (Thailand) between the mid 19th century and the early 20th century.

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

7. Analyse the reasons for, and the consequences of, the late Qing (Ch’ing) reforms (1902–1911) in China.
8. Evaluate whether Japan became a modernized nation during the Meiji period (1868–1912).

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

9. “The British reforms were always out of date by the time they were actually granted.” Is this a fair assessment of the British attempts to meet the demands of the Indian nationalists between 1919 and 1935?
10. Assess the contribution of **one** leader to the achievement of independence from colonial rule in **one** country in Southeast Asia between 1919 and the mid 20th century.

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

11. “Yuan Shikai (Yuan Shih-k'ai) can be held responsible for the disunity of the Warlord Era that followed his death in 1916.” To what extent do you agree with this statement about China between 1912 and 1927?
12. To what extent was the victory of the Chinese Communist Party over the Guomintang (Kuomintang) in 1949 a triumph of nationalism rather than of Communism?

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. In what ways, and with what consequences, was Japan humiliated by the policies of the Western powers between 1919 and 1937?
14. “The primary aim of the US Occupation of Japan between 1945 and 1952 was to turn Japan into a democratic state.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?

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

15. Analyse the policies and achievements of **one** of the following Australian Prime Ministers: John Curtin (1941–1945); Ben Chifley (1945–1949); Robert Menzies (1949–1966).
16. “In the second half of the 20th century successive New Zealand governments were slow to respond to the changing needs of the Maori population.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

17. Assess the reasons for the tension in Indo–Pakistani relations between 1947 and 2000.
18. Examine the political developments that generated tension between the desire for democracy and the need for strong, centralized government in **one** country in South or Southeast Asia during the second half of the 20th century.

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

19. To what extent did Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) achieve his vision of a socialist state in China by 1961?
20. Analyse the reasons for, and the consequences of, the 1976 arrest of the Gang of Four (in the period up to 1981).

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

21. Why was there a war in Korea between 1950 and 1953?
22. Analyse the reasons why **one** country of the region experienced economic success during the second half of the 20th century.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. Discuss whether the role and influence of religion in society has changed in **one** country of the region during the second half of the 20th century.
 24. Assess the effects of urbanization on **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
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