

History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

Wednesday 9 May 2018 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.



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

1. Evaluate the influence of the Tang dynasty on the operation of the Silk Road.
2. “The city of Samarkand was economically and culturally significant, but had little political importance.” Discuss.

Section 2: Japan in the age of the samurai (1180–1333)

3. “The struggles between samurai clans were mainly motivated by economic factors.” Discuss.
4. Evaluate the influence of Buddhism on samurai culture.

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

5. With reference to the period up to 1700, discuss the reasons why Japan decided to establish trade links with the West **and** the consequences of that decision for Japan.
6. “Chinese isolationism in the 16th century damaged its economic and political development.” Discuss.

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

7. Evaluate the religious and cultural developments that took place in the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar.
8. Discuss the role of internal and external forces in the decline of the Mughal Empire up to 1712.

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

9. With reference to the period from 1898 to 1914, evaluate the impact on the Philippines of US colonial rule.
10. Evaluate the internal **and** external factors that enabled the Siamese monarchy to maintain independence during the reign of Rama V (Chulalongkorn).

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

11. To what extent did the partition of Bengal in 1905 **and** the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 affect political developments in India up to 1919?
12. “The loss of Burmese independence was the result of King Thibaw’s failure to continue the policies of King Mindon.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

13. Evaluate the causes **and** effects of the White Lotus Rebellion.
14. To what extent did social **and** economic change contribute to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate?

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

15. Discuss the impact of the emergence of the labour movement in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand from the mid-19th century to 1919.
16. Evaluate the nature **and** impact of British administration in the Pacific Islands up to 1919 (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

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

17. Evaluate the impact on China of its defeat in the Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895).
18. With reference to the period between 1860 and 1894, discuss the causes **and** effects of the opening of Korea in 1876.

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

19. Evaluate the reasons why the 1935 Government of India Act was a disappointment to Indian nationalists.
20. Evaluate the importance of Subhas Chandra Bose to the weakening of British power in India.

Turn over

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. Evaluate the impact of the invasions of Manchuria (1931) **and** China (1937) on Japan’s relations with the West.
22. Discuss the reasons for, and the consequences of, the adoption of the reverse course in Japan to 1952.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. “Jiang Jieshi’s domestic policies during the Nanjing decade (1927–1937) were largely successful.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
24. With reference to the period up to 1950, evaluate the impact of the Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) on Korea.

Section 13: Impact of the world wars on South-East Asia

25. Examine the reasons for, and the effects of, the initial Japanese victories in South-East Asia (1940–1942).
26. Evaluate the reasons for Indonesian independence (1949).

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

27. Evaluate the role of the Gang of Four in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976.
28. Discuss the successes **and** failures of Deng Xiaoping’s implementation of the Four Modernizations.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. Evaluate the impact on Malaya of the British/Commonwealth response to the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960).
30. “The Viet Minh won the French Indo-China War (1946–1954) because the French were weak.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. To what extent were Nehru's economic policies successful?
32. "Political factors were the main cause of friction between East and West Pakistan." Discuss.

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

33. Compare and contrast attitudes towards indigenous peoples in Australia and New Zealand between 1945 and 2005.
34. Evaluate the policies **and** achievements of the Muldoon government.

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

35. With reference to **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India), compare and contrast the role of religion in society.
 36. To what extent did globalization have a positive impact on **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India) to 2005?
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