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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

Wednesday 5 May 2021 (morning)

1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different section.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.

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

1. “Merchants were the most important factor in connecting east and west along the Silk Road.” Discuss.
2. Examine the role of the Silk Road in encouraging the transmission of religious ideas and art.

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

3. Discuss the causes and the consequences of the Gempei War (1180–1185).
4. Evaluate the impact of the Mongol invasions of Japan.

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

5. Evaluate the political and economic importance to China of the “treasure ships” and the voyages of Zheng He.
6. Compare and contrast the impact of the Spanish and Dutch settlements in East Asia and South-East Asia.

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

7. “The Mughal Empire was secure by the end of Babur’s reign.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. To what extent did the religious and economic policies of Shah Jahan I contribute to instability in the Mughal Empire?

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

9. Evaluate the economic and social effects of the Liberal Policy introduced in the Dutch East Indies.
10. Compare and contrast the contributions of Rizal and Aguinaldo to the development of nationalism in the Philippines.

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

11. Discuss the reasons for the expansion of the British East India Company in the Indian subcontinent up to the end of the Anglo-Maratha Wars.
12. Evaluate the reasons for the growth of national consciousness in India up to the end of the First World War.

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

13. Evaluate the reasons why western trade missions failed to change the Chinese tribute system.
14. Evaluate the political and economic reasons for the crisis of the Bakumatsu period (1853–1868) in Japan.

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

15. Discuss the aims and effectiveness of the Treaty of Waitangi (1840).
16. Discuss the factors that led to the growth of cities in Australia and New Zealand before the First World War.

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

17. To what extent was Prince Gong successful in reforming and modernizing China?
18. Evaluate the impact of the 1889 Constitution on Japan.

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

19. Discuss the reasons for, and the impact of, the Quit India campaign (1942) on the struggle for independence.
20. Evaluate the factors that led to Kashmir becoming part of post-independence India.

Turn over

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. Discuss the impact of the growth of liberal values and the two-party system during the Taisho democracy.
22. Evaluate the reasons for, and the results of, Japan’s signing of the Three Party/Tripartite Pact (1940).

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. Compare and contrast the contributions of Yuan Shikai and Sun Yixian to the rise of national identity in China.
24. “Political factors were more important than military factors in the communist victory in the Chinese Civil War (1946–1949).” Discuss.

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

25. “Japanese occupation had a negative impact.” Discuss with reference to **two** South-East Asian countries.
26. “Sukarno’s leadership was the most important factor in Indonesia gaining its independence in 1949.” Discuss.

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

27. “Land reform was the most important factor in the consolidation of the communist state (1949–1961).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. Evaluate the extent of China’s regional and global power between 1949 and 1976.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. “The Malayan Emergency (1948–1960) was resolved because the colonial government had popular support.” Discuss.
30. To what extent did the failures of Sihanouk’s rule lead to the rise of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia?

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. To what extent was Rajiv Gandhi successful in dealing with the social and political challenges in India?

32. Evaluate the reasons why Benazir Bhutto's first government ended in 1990.

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

33. Discuss the policies and achievements of the Chifley government.

34. Evaluate the impact of Britain joining the EEC (later European Union) on Australia and New Zealand.

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

35. With reference to **two** countries (excluding China, Japan and India), examine the extent of changes in traditional arts and culture.

 36. With reference to **two** countries (excluding China, Japan and India), evaluate the effect of globalization on standards of living.
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