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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

11 May 2023

Zone A morning | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** 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 contribution of Mongol expansion in re-establishing trade along the Silk Road.
2. To what extent was the rise in seaborne trade the main reason for the decline of the Silk Road?

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

3. Examine how the role of the samurai expanded under Minamoto.
4. To what extent did samurai women have a significant role in Japanese society?

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

5. Evaluate the significance of the voyage of Vasco da Gama (1498) and the capture of Malacca (1511) for South-East Asia.
6. Discuss the view that control of trade was the main reason for Chinese isolationism in the 17th century.

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

7. “Good relations with the existing nobility was a key factor in consolidating Mughal rule.” Discuss.
8. “The history of the Mughal Empire is one of religious cooperation, rather than conflict.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

9. Discuss the reasons for the introduction of the Ethical Policy (1901) in the Dutch East Indies.
10. Evaluate the effects of the Spanish colonial system in the Philippines.

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

11. To what extent did the Government of India Act (1858) dramatically change the nature of British rule in India?
12. Discuss the reasons for the loss of independence in Burma.

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

13. Evaluate the impact of the unequal treaties on China up to 1868.
14. “There was significant social and economic change under the Tokugawa Shogunate prior to 1853.” Discuss.

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

15. Evaluate the impact of the gold rushes in Australia **and** New Zealand.
16. Evaluate the impact of the First World War on **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

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

17. Evaluate the effectiveness of the late Qing reforms (1901–1911).
18. To what extent was the Meiji Restoration (1868) brought about by external factors?

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

19. Examine the contribution of the immediate aftermath of the First World War to the rise of nationalism in India.
20. “The princely states posed a significant challenge to post-independence India.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Turn over

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. “Economic factors were the main reason for Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbor in 1941.” Discuss.
22. Evaluate the social and cultural impact of globalization on Japan up to 1990.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. “The Long March (1934–1935) made the most significant contribution to the rise of communism in China up to 1936.” Discuss.
24. Evaluate the political and economic impact of Japanese rule on Korea up to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

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

25. “Indonesian independence was achieved in 1949 mainly through violent methods.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. Evaluate the impact of the Second World War on **one** country in South-East Asia (excluding Dutch East Indies/Indonesia, Indochina/Vietnam, and Malaya).

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

27. “There was significant social change under Mao Zedong up to 1961.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of Deng Xiaoping as the leader of China.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. To what extent was French colonial rule the most important cause of the French Indo-China War (1946–1954)?
30. Examine the impact of ideology on the nature of the Khmer Rouge regime between 1975 and 1979.

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. Examine the causes and the results of the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War.
32. Discuss the political and social challenges facing Sri Lanka since 1972.

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

33. “The Whitlam government was a complete failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
34. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Australia **and** New Zealand up to 2005.

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

35. “There was significant progress in the achievement of gender equality between 1980 and 2005.” Discuss with reference to **two** countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
 36. Compare and contrast the reasons for the emergence of terrorism in **two** countries of the region (excluding China, Japan and India).
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