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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

Thursday 3 November 2022 (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. Evaluate the reasons for the expansion of the Silk Road during the Tang dynasty.
2. To what extent did the end of the Mongol Empire cause the decline of the Silk Road in the 15th century?

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

3. “The Gempei War (1180–1185) significantly transformed Japan.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Discuss the significance of samurai weapons and armour to samurai life.

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

5. Discuss the reasons for, and the impact of, China “looking out”.
6. “Isolationism had an entirely negative impact on China and Japan.” Discuss.

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

7. Compare and contrast the impact of Babur and Humayun on the rise of Mughal power.
8. “The weakness of Aurangzeb’s rule was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.” Discuss.

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

9. “The introduction of the Ethical Policy (1901) was of little benefit to the Dutch East Indies.” Discuss.
10. Evaluate the consequences of the Philippine Revolution (1896).

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

11. Evaluate the political and social consequences for India of the Great Revolt (Indian Mutiny) of 1857.
12. Discuss the reasons for the rise of resistance and nationalism in Burma after the Third Anglo-Burmese War.

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

13. To what extent can the rule of Qianlong be considered successful?
14. To what extent did Japan's economy and society change under the Tokugawa Shogunate?

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

15. Evaluate the impact of tensions between settlers and indigenous people in Australia.
16. "The achievement of dominion status was not a major factor in creating a national identity." Discuss with reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

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

17. Evaluate the role of Prince Gong during the Tongzhi Restoration.
18. "The threat from foreign powers was the most important reason for the Meiji Restoration (1868) in Japan." Discuss.

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

19. Discuss the significance of the Simon Commission (1928) and the Round Table Conferences (1930–1932) to the struggle for independence.
20. Evaluate Mountbatten's role in the partition of the South Asian subcontinent (1947).

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. “The invasion of Manchuria (1931) and of China (1937) had a significant impact on Japan’s relations with the West.” Discuss.
22. “Japanese misjudgements were the main reason for their defeat in the Pacific War (1941–1945).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. To what extent were economic conditions the main reason for the rise of communism in China by 1936?
24. Evaluate the social impact of Japanese rule in Korea up to 1945.

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

25. Examine the reasons for both resistance and collaboration in Malaya during the Second World War.
26. “Indonesian independence was achieved mainly as a result of external influences.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

27. To what extent do you agree that changes in education were the most successful social development of Mao’s China?
28. Discuss the reasons for Deng Xiaoping’s emergence to power following the death of Mao.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. “The division of Korea (1945) was the main cause of the Korean War.” Discuss.
30. “The leadership of Ho Chi Minh was the main reason for the Viet Minh victory over the French in 1954.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947.

31. “Nehru successfully achieved his foreign policy aims.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
32. Examine the causes and consequences of the 1971 uprising in Ceylon/Sri Lanka.

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

33. To what extent had attitudes towards indigenous peoples become more positive in Australia **and** New Zealand by 2005?
34. Discuss the reasons for, and impact of, changing international alignments of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

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

35. “The economic and social impact of tourism has mainly been negative.” Discuss with reference to **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
 36. “Traditional culture has been undermined by globalization.” Discuss with reference to **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
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