



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

Thursday 11 May 2006 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. “The First Anglo-Chinese War of 1839-42 was about more than opium.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. To what extent did the Taiping Rebellion (1851-64) highlight the weakness of the Qing (Ch’ing) dynasty?
3. Analyse the role of the Satsuma and Chōshū clans in bringing about the collapse of the Tokugawa Shogunate (Bakufu) in Japan between 1850 and 1868.
4. To what extent did Thailand’s (Siam’s) ability to retain independence depend on the skills of King Mongkut (Rama IV) between 1851-68?
5. Assess the impact of the 1850s gold rushes on the development of Australia up to 1860.
6. Compare and contrast the New Zealand Government’s policies towards the Maoris before and after the First Maori War of 1843-8.
7. “During the period 1860 to 1912 the treaty ports in China became centres for Chinese nationalism and modernisation.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. To what extent were changes in Japanese society between 1868 and 1889 reflected in the Meiji Constitution?
9. In what ways and for what reasons was the Tonghak Rebellion of 1894 a disaster for Korea?
10. To what extent did the Sino-Japanese war (1894-5) and the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5) change the balance of power in East Asia?
11. Compare and contrast the policies and achievements of **two** colonial powers in South East Asia in the period 1900 to 1941.
12. Why did militarism triumph over liberal ideas and values in Japan between 1918 and 1937?
13. Assess the impact on Australia of the Second World War (1939-45) .
14. Analyse the reasons for changes in New Zealand’s foreign policy between 1945 and 1995.

15. “The United Front between the Chinese Communist Party and the Guomintang (Kuomintang), formed after the Xian (Sian) Incident in 1936, was never likely to last.” How far do you agree with this assessment?
 16. Why did the Japanese Government decide to go to war against the United States and the Western colonial powers in December 1941?
 17. Assess the foreign policy of China’s Government between 1949 and 1975.
 18. Explain the emergence of Japan as an economic superpower in the 1960s.
 19. “The ethnic and cultural diversity of the countries of South East Asia made it difficult to develop a sense of national unity and identity after independence.” With reference to **two** countries assess the validity of this statement.
 20. Assess the impact of the Bandung Conference (1955) on international relations in East and South East Asia after 1955.
 21. Compare and contrast the political ideals and achievements of Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p’ing) and Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) as leaders of China after 1949.
 22. Analyse the social, economic and cultural consequences of urbanization. Specific examples must be used.
 23. Account for Singapore’s success as an independent state after 1965.
 24. Explain the changing relationship between China and the United States between October 1949 and 1980.
 25. To what extent have environmental pressure groups influenced the policies and activities of **one or more** governments in the region between 1960 and 1995?
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