



History route 2
Higher level
Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Asia and Oceania

Thursday 12 May 2016 (afternoon)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth **[20 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[60 marks]**.



Colonialism in South and Southeast Asia and Oceania—late 18th to the mid-19th century

1. Examine the reasons for the changing nature of the rule of the British East India Company between 1757 and 1858.
2. Evaluate the extent of opposition to colonial rule in any **two** Southeast Asian countries from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century.

Traditional East Asian societies—late 18th to the mid-19th century

3. “Between the late 18th century and 1820, internal **and** external challenges undermined the imperial rule of the Qing (Ch’ing) dynasty.” Discuss.
4. Discuss the consequences, up to the 1860s, of the unequal treaties that the Western powers made with China and Japan.

Developing identities—mid-19th to the early 20th century

5. Examine the reasons for the growth of nationalism in Indonesia (Dutch East Indies).
6. “The First World War was the turning point in the development of a national identity.” Discuss with reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia—mid-19th to the early 20th century

7. Examine the reasons why the “Double Ten” Nationalist Revolution occurred in China in 1911.
8. To what extent did Japan challenge the power of the Western nations in East Asia by the early 20th century?

Impact of the World Wars on South and Southeast Asia to the mid-20th century

9. Examine the factors that led to the partition of India in 1947.
10. Examine the political effects of the First World War **or** the Second World War on **one** country in South **or** Southeast Asia. **Note:** Cambodia, India, Indonesia (Dutch East Indies), Laos (French Indo-China), Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and Vietnam are not appropriate examples.

The Republic of China 1912–1949 and the rise of Communism

11. Examine the impact of the 21 Demands (1915) **and** the Treaty of Versailles (1919) on cultural **and** political developments in China up to 1924.
12. “Jiang Jieshi’s (Chiang Kai-shek’s) rule between 1927 and 1937 unified and modernized China.” Discuss.

Imperial Japan: empire and aftermath 1912–1952

13. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Taisho Democracy.
14. To what extent did the social and cultural reforms of the US Occupation (1945–1952) transform Japan as a nation?

Developments in Australia and New Zealand, and in the Pacific Islands 1941–2000

15. Evaluate the successes **and** failures of the Hawke/Keating government (1983–1996) in Australia.
16. Discuss the economic and political effects on New Zealand of Britain joining the European Union (EU).

Developments in South and Southeast Asia from the mid-20th century to 2000

17. Examine the successes and failures of Rajiv Gandhi's leadership of India.
18. With reference to any **two** countries in South/Southeast Asia, examine the social **and** economic developments that have occurred in the second half of the 20th century.

China: the regional superpower from the mid-20th century to 2000

19. Examine the achievements **and** failures of Mao Zedong's (Mao Tse-tung's) leadership between 1949 and 1976.
20. "Jiang Zemin (Chiang T'se-min) promoted economic development at the expense of political development." Discuss with reference to Jiang Zemin's (Chiang T'se-min's) leadership of China between 1989 and 2000.

Global impact of the region in the second half of the 20th century

21. Examine the reasons why Japan emerged as an economic superpower after 1952.
22. Compare and contrast the economic changes in Singapore and Taiwan since 1945.

Social and economic developments 1945–2000

23. With reference to **one** country in the region during the period from 1945 to 2000, evaluate the impact of health reforms on the development of the country.
 24. "Film, music and literature reflect the values, issues and nature of a society." With reference to **one** country in the region during the period from 1945 to 2000, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
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