



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

Tuesday 11 November 2003 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

1. Compare the attitudes and policies of the governments of Qing (Ch'ing) China and Tokugawa Japan towards the European powers seeking to trade with them during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
2. Analyse the causes and the consequences for China of the Opium War (1839 to 1842).
3. “The Tokugawa Bakufu was destroyed by Satsuma, Choshu and their allies; not by the arrival of Admiral Perry.” How far do you agree with this assessment of events between 1853 and 1868?
4. To what extent were the characters and policies of King Mongkut (1851 to 1868) and King Chulalongkorn (1868 to 1910) responsible for Thailand retaining its independence from European rule?
5. Analyse the effects of the land acts of the 1860s (the Free Selection Acts) upon the rural areas of eastern Australia between 1861 and 1900.
6. Assess the impact of the Depression of 1869 to 1870 upon the New Zealand economy between 1870 and 1900.
7. To what extent did the changes brought in during the first twenty years of the Meiji Restoration (1868 to 1889) constitute a revolution?
8. Analyse the role played by Japan in events in Korea between 1876 and 1894.
9. “Modern China was born in the Treaty Ports.” How far do you agree with this statement for the period 1860 to 1900?
10. Compare and contrast the reactions of at least **two** of the European colonial regimes in South East Asia to the rise of nationalist movements in the period 1905 to 1939.
11. What factors led to the development of the Minseito and Seiyukai political parties in Japan in the early 1920s?
12. Analyse the reasons for and the consequences of China and Japan entering the First World War against Germany.

13. “Given the problems it faced between 1928 and 1937 the Nationalist Government of China achieved a great deal.” How far do you agree with this assessment?
14. Analyse the reasons for Japan’s imperialistic policies towards China in the period 1905 to 1941.
15. Explain why the Jianxi (Kiangsi) Soviet has acquired such significance in Chinese history.
16. “Government by mass campaigns.” How true is this criticism of Mao Zedong’s (Mao Tse-tung’s) approach to government in the period 1949 to 1976?
17. “Japan’s economic miracle in the 1960s was a product of the character and culture of the Japanese people.” Is this too narrow a view?
18. “Revolution was learnt from the West.” With reference to at least **one** country of South East Asia, assess the truth of this statement when applied to the postwar attainment of independence by countries in South East Asia after 1945.
19. “We must populate or perish.” Analyse the significance of this statement and the consequences for Australia of its immigration policies in the period 1946 to 1995.
20. “The British Isles are half a world away; the Pacific islands are on our doorstep.” To what extent does this sentiment explain New Zealand’s foreign policy after 1945?
21. Analyse the arguments and factors which convinced the citizens of the individual states to federate and create the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.
22. Explain why the Philippines failed to develop a prosperous and stable democracy after independence in 1946.
23. Assess China’s international role since the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) in 1976.
24. To what extent had urbanization created similarities between societies in the region by 1995? Provide specific examples from areas you have studied.
25. Analyse the political, economic and social problems faced, in the mid 1960s, by **either** Singapore **or** Hong Kong as city states. How successfully had these problems been solved by 1995?