

N09/3/HISTX/HP3/ENG/TZ0/AO



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

Tuesday 10 November 2009 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Analyse the reasons for China’s agrarian crisis in the mid-nineteenth century and how it contributed to the rebellions of that time.
2. Compare and contrast the *kokugaku* (National Learning) and *rangaku* (Dutch Learning) movements in Japan and their impact upon the Tokugawa Shogunate.
3. “The Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking), signed in 1842, ended China’s diplomatic isolation.” To what extent did later events prove this statement to be true?
4. To what extent by 1890 had the Meiji Restoration (1868) in Japan created a “modern late-nineteenth century state”?
5. To what extent had Dutch colonial policy in Indonesia improved the lives of the Indonesian people by 1901?
6. Assess the importance of the land policies introduced by the governments of the Australian states in the nineteenth century.
7. Analyse the role of Lord Grey in New Zealand in establishing a just and peaceful society.
8. “Korea’s geographic position gave it a strategic importance vital to both China and Japan.” Examine this statement in the light of political developments and rivalries in Korea during the late nineteenth century.
9. Analyse and assess the impact of the influence of the Empress Dowager Cixi (Tz’u-hsi) upon China’s government between 1861 and 1908.
10. To what extent did the response of the foreign powers to the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 demonstrate full international cooperation in regard to China?
11. “Enlightened imperialism.” Does this phrase accurately describe the relationship between the United States and the Philippines between 1900 and 1941?
12. Analyse the extent to which the shared experiences of war and the Great Depression in the first half of the twentieth century influenced the development of an Australian sense of identity.

13. “From the 1890s until the First World War (1914–1918) New Zealand set a world example for social justice.” To what extent do you agree with this view?
14. To what extent did the experiences of the Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Soviet (1929–1934) and the Long March (October 1934–October 1935) influence the development of the Chinese Communist Party?
15. Analyse and explain the rise of militarism in Japan during the 1930s.
16. To what extent did the Manchurian Incident of 1931 reflect a shift in the balance of power in East Asia?
17. “The Japanese conquest and occupation of South East Asia hastened the end of western colonialism in South East Asia after the Second World War.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
18. “The Cultural Revolution (1966–1969) was more about retaining power than about ideology.” Is this a fair assessment of Mao’s motives?
19. Analyse the factors responsible for Japan’s rapid economic growth in the 1960s.
20. To what extent did Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-P’ing) set China on a new course in domestic and foreign policy after 1980?
21. Analyse the impact of the Vietnam War (1965–1973) upon the balance of power in the region.
22. To what extent did the Labour government of 1972–1975 revolutionize Australia’s domestic and foreign policies?
23. Compare and contrast the impact of neocolonialism after 1945 on any **two** South East Asian countries of your choice.
24. Analyse the role of pressure groups in promoting change within the region since the Second World War.
25. Analyse the reasons for the success of Taiwan since 1949.