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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

Thursday 5 November 2020 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

Section 1: Trade and exchange: The Silk Road in the medieval world (750–1500)

1. “The Silk Road developed because the Tang emperors wanted increased foreign trade.” Discuss.
2. “Political integration was the most significant result of the Silk Road.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

3. Evaluate the impact of the samurai on Japanese society and culture.
4. “The failure of the Mongol invasions demonstrated the military strength of Japan.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

5. “The impact of European settlements on the indigenous people was entirely negative.” Discuss.
6. Evaluate the social and economic impact of Japan “turning in”.

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

7. Discuss the reasons for, and effects of, domestic opposition to Mughal rule in India.
8. Evaluate the economic and cultural achievements of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Shah Jahan I (1628–1658).

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

9. Compare and contrast the colonial systems in the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China.
10. Examine the effects of the Spanish-American War (1898) in the Philippines.

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

11. “British economic policy was the main cause of the Great Revolt (Indian Mutiny) of 1857.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. “British actions in Afghanistan were due to the fear of Russian invasion.” Discuss.

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

13. Evaluate the consequences of the Taiping Rebellion for Chinese society.
14. “Political rather than economic factors led to the crisis of the Bakumatsu period (1853–1868).” Discuss.

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

15. Discuss the reasons for, and impact of, the growth of cities in Australia.
16. “The growth of national identity was the main factor in the development of the federation movement in Australia.” Discuss.

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

17. To what extent was conservative opposition the main reason for the failure of the Hundred Days’ Reform (1898)?
18. “Economic gain was the main reason for the Japanese annexation of Korea (1910).” Discuss.

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

19. Examine the role of the Indian National Congress in the achievement of independence in India.
20. “Separatist policies of the Muslim League led to the partition of India in 1947.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. Evaluate the impact of the First World War and the post-war conferences on Japan.
22. “Political and economic changes that occurred in Japan during US occupation were undermined by the reverse course (1950).” Discuss.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. Evaluate the importance of the Jiangxi Soviet (1931–1934) to the rise of communism in China.
24. “The Nanjing decade (1927–1937) was a complete failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

25. “Japanese occupation was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in the Dutch East Indies.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. Evaluate the political and economic impact of the Second World War on **one** country in South-East Asia, excluding the Dutch East Indies, Indochina and Malaya.

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

27. “Mao Zedong’s economic policies were a failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. To what extent had China become a global power by 1976?

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. Evaluate the role of the Malayan Communist Party during the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960).
30. “International involvement was significant in determining the outcome of the civil war in Afghanistan (1989–1992).” Discuss.

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. To what extent were economic issues the most important reason for the independence of Bangladesh (1971)?
32. Evaluate the political and economic developments in India under Indira Gandhi.

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

33. “Multiculturalism was the most significant development in society.” Discuss with reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.
34. To what extent did the rise of Asian economies significantly impact the economic policies of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand?

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

35. Compare and contrast religious tensions in **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
 36. Discuss the cultural impact of globalization in **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
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