

Markscheme

May 2024

History

Higher level

Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

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Apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given and **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (for example, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme. Responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Marks	Level descriptor
13–15	• Responses are clearly focused, showing a high degree of awareness of the demands and implications of the question. Answers are well structured, balanced and effectively organized. • Knowledge is detailed, accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. • Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used effectively to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are clear and coherent. There is evaluation of different perspectives, and this evaluation is integrated effectively into the answer. • The answer contains well-developed critical analysis. All, or nearly all, of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a reasoned conclusion.
10–12	• The demands of the question are understood and addressed. Answers are generally well structured and organized, although there may be some repetition or lack of clarity in places. • Knowledge is accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are mainly clear and coherent. There is some awareness and evaluation of different perspectives. • The response contains critical analysis. Most of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a consistent conclusion.
7–9	• The response indicates an understanding of the demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. There is an attempt to follow a structured approach. • Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant. Events are generally placed in their historical context. Examples used are appropriate and relevant. • The response moves beyond description to include some analysis or critical commentary, but this is not sustained.
4–6	• The response indicates some understanding of the demands of the question. While there may be an attempt to follow a structured approach, the response lacks clarity and coherence. • Knowledge is demonstrated but lacks accuracy and relevance. There is a superficial understanding of historical context. The answer makes use of specific examples, although these may be vague or lack relevance. • There is some limited analysis, but the response is primarily narrative/descriptive in nature, rather than analytical.
1–3	• There is little understanding of the demands of the question. The response is poorly structured or, where there is a recognizable essay structure, there is minimal focus on the task. • Little knowledge is present. Where specific examples are referred to, they are factually incorrect, irrelevant or vague. • The response contains little or no critical analysis. It may consist mostly of generalizations and poorly substantiated assertions.
0	• Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

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

1. “The Silk Road under the Tang dynasty reached its height of prosperity.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Silk Road under the Tang dynasty reached its height of prosperity. Candidates may refer to Tang expansion westwards against the Turks and the dynasty’s establishment of a *Pax Sinica*, which helped to enrich China and its surrounds. As a result, Xian, the Tang capital, became an important economic and cultural centre and grew to become the world’s largest city. In addition, Tang expansion and promotion of trade along the Silk Road also allowed Persian and Sogdian merchants to enrich themselves, further spreading prosperity along these trade routes. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the interruption of Silk Road trade after the conquest of the Tarim Basin by the Tibetans in the late eighth century, or the Tang dynasty’s establishment of alternative maritime ‘silk routes’ to the south. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. To what extent was the transmission of religious ideas the most important consequence of the Silk Road?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the transmission of religious ideas was the most important consequence of the Silk Road. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fact that the Silk Road was a key conduit for cultural exchange during this period. Religious beliefs and practices had moved along these routes for centuries and continued to do so, with Islam arguably the most important beneficiary of the Silk Road in this period. Alongside this transmission of ideas, religious art was also conveyed, most notably Buddhist and Muslim. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the importance of the Silk Road in the transmission of technology like paper-making, or its importance in the spread of diseases like the Black Death in the fourteenth century. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

3. Evaluate the impact of the samurai on Japanese society and culture up to 1333.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the samurai on Japanese society and culture up to 1333, weighing up their importance or otherwise. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fact that, once the samurai became the ruling class of Japan, the feudal relationship between ‘lord’ and ‘servant’ was established, altering Japanese society for many centuries. As this feudal relationship developed, the samurai gained greater leisure time, which allowed for the development of scholarly and artistic pursuits, which in turn trickled down to other sections of Japanese society. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the significant economic drain felt by many of the samurai elite due to their funding of building projects and the patronage of Buddhist temples, which led to indebtedness with the merchant class and subsequent effects on social relations, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. Discuss the reasons for the Mongol invasions of Japan (1274 and 1281).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the Mongol invasions of Japan in 1274 and 1281. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fact that Mongol expansion into China and Korea and the establishment of the Yuan dynasty had brought the Mongols into contact with Japan. This territory was renowned in East Asia as a fabled land of gold, a story recounted by Marco Polo himself, which may have tempted Kublai Khan. Japanese pirates (*wako*) had been ravaging the coasts and shipping lanes of East Asia, and a successful invasion would halt this interference to trade. Demands by the Mongols for tribute were ignored by the Kamakura Shogunate, which offered Kublai Khan a pretext for invasion. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Kublai Khan’s possible desire to weaken the Song dynasty of southern China by conquering an important trading partner. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

5. Discuss the reasons for European expeditions to East Asia and South-East Asia.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for European expeditions to East Asia and South-East Asia. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to competition in the spice trade, with the Portuguese desire for dominance over this commodity pushing them to explore and settle in South-East Asia. The Dutch too wished to establish trade links with the region, but they, at least at first, did not seize territory in the same way as the Portuguese, instead establishing trading posts in places like Jakarta. Religion also played a role in driving these expeditions, with Catholic missionaries like the Jesuits from Spain, Portugal and France aiming to convert the native peoples of the region. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the fact that Dutch Protestant missionaries tended not to aim for conversion but instead generally travelled to these regions to preach to Dutch settlers. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

6. Compare and contrast the impact of isolation on China and Japan up to 1700.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences between China and Japan in terms of the impact of isolation on each, referring to both throughout. There does not need to be an equal number of each. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fact that, at least during the early stages, isolation more negatively affected China than Japan. For example, the Ming's attempt at dealing with Japanese pirates by instituting the *Haijin* ('sea ban') arguably exacerbated the very problems it was intended to solve by driving many Chinese into piracy themselves. In contrast, isolation allowed Japan to reject its subordinate status by allowing a greater degree of control over trade with its larger neighbour. Both China and Japan, however, were disadvantaged by elements of their isolation policies. For China, its reluctance to embrace Western learning, exemplified through its conservative education system, contributed to its inability to match Western technological innovation as the centuries progressed. Similarly, Japan's reluctance to embrace Western military technology, while helping initially to maintain traditional power structures, would eventually contribute to the fall of the Shogunate.

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

7. Evaluate the significance of Aurangzeb's reign on the Mughal Empire.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the significance of Aurangzeb's reign on the Mughal Empire, weighing up its strengths and limitations. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the significant expansion of the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb, who managed to incorporate most of the Indian subcontinent under a single ruler for the first time in its history. This expansion, however, was also arguably a factor in the decline of the empire, with over-expansion contributing to too great a strain being placed on the imperial system. Amongst Aurangzeb's most significant contributions was his promulgation of legal codes throughout the empire, due in part to his view that his role as ruler was to improve the morality of his subjects. More negatively, Aurangzeb has been accused by some of persecuting Hindu subjects; at the very least he did re-introduce the *jizya*, a tax on non-Muslims, which was designed to improve his relationship with the ulama, but instead led to significant unrest and criticism from members of the royal family and nobility, including some notable Muslim voices. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. Examine the reasons for domestic opposition to Mughal rule.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the Mughal dynasty and the reasons for domestic opposition to its rule. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the increasing discontent of the Marathas during the reign of Aurangzeb, due in part to the religious policies of the Mughal ruler and the increasing sense of alienation amongst non-Muslims within the empire who had grown used to a more syncretic relationship with their overlords. After the death of Aurangzeb, his three sons fought a costly war of succession, which allowed groups like the Rajputs to rebel against Mughal authority. Other relevant interrelationships may be considered, for example the increasing encroachment of Europeans into the Indian subcontinent, which encouraged local rulers to seek support from the newcomers in order to oppose Mughal rule. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

9. To what extent did the social and cultural effects of the French colonial system contribute to the beginnings of nationalism in Indo-China?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the social and cultural effects of the French colonial system contributed to the beginnings of nationalism in Indo-China. Candidates may refer to the fact that French colonial rule in South-East Asia tended to be repressive and, in some instances, corrupt, which contributed to anger amongst the local population. Despite promises that French rule would lead to vast improvements in medical care, education, transport, and communications, these were not realised. These unfulfilled promises contributed to growing resentment amongst the indigenous population, which manifested itself in the form of nationalism. Similarly, business and industrial interests were usually kept in the hands of foreigners, the social consequence of which was that, apart from a small number of landlords, no property-owning indigenous middle class emerged in the region. As a result, capitalism became viewed by anti-colonialists as inextricably linked to foreign rule, which in turn helped develop a nationalist sentiment which would lean socialist. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the fact that under French rule local nationalism arguably only emerged in Vietnam, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

10. Examine the methods used by Rama IV (Mongkut) and Rama V (Chulalongkorn) in maintaining Siamese independence.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the methods used by Rama IV and Rama V and the maintenance of Siamese independence. Candidates may offer equal coverage of Rama IV and Rama V, or they may prioritize their examination of one ruler over the other. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the modernisation policies of both kings, policies introduced as a response to British and French colonial incursions in the region. Threats from these colonial powers encouraged the Siamese monarchy to form a new centralised governmental system known as the *monthon*, which helped to end the power of local, more vulnerable, dynasties. Rama V moved to create a modern army with the establishment of a Ministry of Defence, replacing the *Krom Kalahon* with one based more upon Western structures. Other relevant interrelationships may be considered, for example the series of treaties signed with Western powers which guaranteed Siamese independence in exchange for certain concessions – for example, the Bowring Treaty of 1855 allowed the British to import opium into Siam. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

11. Discuss the reasons for the expansion of the British East India Company in India by 1805.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the expansion of the British East India Company in India by 1805. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the establishment of a private army by the Company to protect its coastal trading stations in the subcontinent. The Company eventually expanded its commercial interests inland, either through agreements with local rulers (maharajas) or military occupation. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the Company seized control of the wealthy province of Bengal, installing Mir Jaffar as puppet ruler. This marked a shift in the use of the Company's private army, from defence of its interests to expansion. The wealth of Bengal, due to textile production, further increased the power of the Company, and its expansion into other commercial areas, particularly tea and opium, led to immense profits and further fuelled its ambitions and reach. Further territory was absorbed by the Company as a result of the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805) and the Anglo-Mysore Wars. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. To what extent was Russo-British rivalry the main cause of the First and Second Anglo-Afghan Wars?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Russo-British rivalry was the main cause of the First and Second Anglo-Afghan Wars. Causes may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the mutual distrust of each empire, with the Russians fearing British encroachment into Central Asia and the British fearing Russian interference in India. Britain's desire to establish a trade route to the Emirate of Bukhara included the plan to turn Afghanistan into a protectorate, which went against Russian intentions for the region – this would help lead to the outbreak of the First Anglo-Afghan War. In turn, Russian attempts to send a delegation to Kabul to exert influence over Sher Ali Khan provoked a British response, triggering the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example British attempts to install the pliant Shuja Shah as Afghan king as part of a succession dispute within Afghanistan led to the outbreak of the first conflict. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

13. Evaluate the impact of the reign of the Qianlong Emperor on China.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the reign of the Qianlong Emperor on China, weighing up its importance or otherwise. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to military campaigns waged under the Qianlong Emperor to eliminate the Turkic and Mongol threats to north-eastern China (1755–1760), and the creation of the New Province (Xinjiang) in the north-west. Qianlong also campaigned in Tibet, crushing a revolt in 1752 which meant the transfer of power from the Dalai Lama to Chinese officials. Tribute was also guaranteed after a series of campaigns against Nepal, Myanmar, and Annam (Vietnam). The costs of these expeditions, however, placed significant strain on the imperial treasury, a pressure further exacerbated by increasing extravagance and corruption within government. The appointment of the imperial favourite Heshen to a series of important posts tarnished the imperial regime. The Qianlong Emperor also had a keen interest in art and literature and sponsored the compilation of the Chinese classics, including the Siku Quanshu ('Complete Library in the Four Branches of Literature') which collected the major works of Chinese literature. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

14. "Commodore Perry's expedition was the main reason for the crisis of the Bakumatsu period (1853–1868)." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that the candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Commodore Perry's expedition was the main reason for the political and economic crises of the Bakumatsu period (1853–1868). Candidates may offer equal coverage of the Shogun's awareness that Japan was militarily weak, therefore ending the policy of *Sankin Kotai* which undermined his authority, and the Shogun's decision to negotiate with Townsend Harris on his own, adding to political tensions. They may prioritize their assessment of economic problems caused by the actions of the foreign merchants, who bought up huge quantities of Japanese silver, contributing to the economic hardship and resentment of the Bakufu. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the anti-Shogun concept of *Sonno-Joi* – revere the emperor, expel the barbarians – or that foreign trade caused inflation as the price of silk tripled, causing further financial hardship for domestic purchasers. Other relevant factors include the fact that dealing with 'barbarians' encouraged modern Japanese nationalism, which in turn led to the questioning of the Tokugawa claim to rule, or discussions of the Tozama daimyo with the emperor about possible change, which opened the door to the Meiji Restoration. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 15.** Discuss the impact of tensions between indigenous people and settlers in either Australia **or** New Zealand.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of tensions between indigenous people and settlers in either Australia or New Zealand. For Australia, candidates may refer to increasing distrust between settlers and the Indigenous population of the Sydney region after the arrival of the First Fleet, which ultimately descended into violence. As colonists spread across the continent, violence followed, resulting in an unknown number of deaths in conflicts now known collectively as the Frontier Wars. Most severely, the Black War in Tasmania led to the virtual extermination of the Indigenous population of the island. Where these conflicts took place, Indigenous populations were wiped out, and social and cultural practices disrupted as land was taken for settlement. Across the sea, the New Zealand Wars (Māori Wars) of the nineteenth century (1845–1872) were the ultimate expression of tensions between indigenous people and settlers. As part of these conflicts, land was confiscated from the Māori in the New Zealand Settlements Act (1863), confiscations which had lasting – largely detrimental – effects on indigenous tribes. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 16.** Examine the nature and impact of British administration in the Pacific Islands.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the nature and impact of British administration in the Pacific Islands. Candidates may refer to the fact that Britain's initial concern revolved around the activity of its nationals in the region, and it accepted control of Fiji in 1874 primarily because native authority had broken down. Sir Arthur Gordon, the island's first governor, set aside most land for native Fijians, but also imported thousands of Indian indentured labourers, an act which drastically changed society on the islands. Responding to increasing violence in the New Hebrides, the British passed the Western Pacific Order in Council (1877), which granted the governor of Fiji authority over British nationals and vessels in a wide area of the western Pacific. While at first reluctant to annex certain territories, agreement with Australia and New Zealand to cover the costs of administration led to the establishment of protectorates like British New Guinea and the Cook Islands, where the British tended to reproduce the pattern of crown colony government. In places like Fiji and Melanesia, the British attempted to incorporate chiefs or other men of influence into their system of government. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 17.** “Cixi was responsible for the failure of the Self-Strengthening Movement (1861–1894).” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Cixi was responsible for the failure of the Self-Strengthening Movement (1861-1894). Causes may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Cixi’s role in the failure of the Self-Strengthening Movement by removing one of the key reformers, Prince Gong, and by establishing herself as the ultimate authority in China. While other reformers such as Li Hongzhang, Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang had moderate successes with regional projects, their achievements were marginalised by Cixi. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the weakness of the emperors and the divided government that sabotaged reforms due to factionalism and conservatism. Candidates may also discuss how widespread corruption in China meant that funds for reforms were embezzled and diverted from any modernisation attempts. Hostile imperial western powers also contributed to the failure as their continuous incursions into China were costly and adversely impacted modernisation attempts. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 18.** Examine the contribution of social and economic developments to the modernisation of Meiji Japan up to 1912.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between social and economic developments to the modernisation of Meiji Japan up to 1912. Candidates may offer equal coverage of social developments and economic developments, or they may prioritize their examination of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to how social developments like the eradication of feudalism and reforms in education led to greater social mobility. This allowed for the rise of the mercantile class, contributing to the establishment of a capitalist economy. More young men were also sent abroad to study, bringing back new ideas in economics and politics, aiding the modernisation of Japan. Other relevant interrelationships may be considered, for example, developments in the Japanese economy such as the growth of transportation and communication systems and the industrialisation of Japan that resulted in the creation of a powerful modern nation. Socially, elements of Western fashion and cuisine were adopted by many amongst the population. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 19.** To what extent was Jinnah responsible for the partition of the South Asian subcontinent in 1947?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Jinnah was responsible for the partition of the South Asian subcontinent in 1947. Causes may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Jinnah as being responsible for partition due to actions such as his mobilization of the Muslim masses, his development and promotion of the two-nation theory, the Day of Deliverance announcement, the Lahore Resolution, Direct Action Day and the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Nehru's many contributions to the Indian independence movement but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates may also discuss Mountbatten's conflicting aims in negotiations that led to adverse consequences in the negotiations and his eventual acceptance of partition. Other factors, such as British policy of divide and rule which systematically promoted political divisions between Hindus and Muslims can be considered as a long-term cause. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 20.** To what extent did Nehru's domestic policies consolidate the new Indian state by 1964?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Nehru's domestic policies had consolidated the new Indian state by 1964. Candidates may refer to Nehru winning the power struggle against Patel and Prasad, becoming the unrivalled leader of India by 1951. This allowed him to implement political, economic and social policies that helped consolidate the new Indian state. For example, Nehru promoted a pluralistic multi-party democracy that strived to unite a diverse country, while focusing on national unity. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example economic development which Nehru considered essential for national consolidation. To that end, he first passed legislation to extend state control over key industries and subsequently embarked on industrialisation that was largely successful. Candidates may also discuss policies that promote social justice and greater social and economic equality as part of the process of national integration. Nehru's policies on women, education and the lower castes of Indian society were moderately successful, which helped in the consolidation of the new Indian state. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

- 21.** "The US embargo (1940) was the main factor that led to the outbreak of war in the Pacific in 1941." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the US embargo (1940) was the main factor that led to outbreak of war in the Pacific in 1941. Factors may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the US embargo in 1940 as a trigger for Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbor. With the loss of scrap metal shipments, the Japanese economy was hit hard because in 1938 74.1% of Japan's iron came from the United States. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the contributions of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937 to the deterioration of relations between Japan and the US. Candidates may also discuss the signing of the Tripartite Pact in 1940 which changed US public opinion, in large part due to German victories in Europe and consequently led to increasing economic sanctions placed on Japan. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 22.** Evaluate the reasons for Japan's "economic miracle".

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons for Japan's "economic miracle". Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how the Cold War kickstarted Japan's economic development by creating a boom in textiles and cement, as well as iron and steel industries. Candidates may also discuss the fact that US occupation brought Japan into the context of the Cold War. The US occupation also resulted in policies such as the Yoshida Doctrine that minimised Japan's military spending and allowed funds to be diverted into economic development. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the role of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the contributions of both a motivated and well-educated workforce, as well as a new generation of daring younger managers who took charge of established companies and founded new ones and thus contributed to Japan's economic growth. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

- 23.** Evaluate the impact of Jiang Jieshi's rule over China up to 1937.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of Jiang Jieshi's rule over China up to 1937, weighing up the strengths and limitations of the impacts of his domestic policies. Candidates may refer to his inability to centralise political control in China, hence limiting effective governance, especially with the presence of warlords in parts of China. Other relevant impacts may be addressed, for example there were some economic developments, such as the building of infrastructure that created work and investment helped integrate regions. These led to positive changes in people's lifestyles and standards of living. However, these were limited due to uneven economic development between rural and urban areas, affecting standards of living of the different social classes. Jiang's social policies that were meant to promote cultural reform and to unite China under a centralised ideology had limited positive impact in terms of changing social norms and values. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 24.** Evaluate the political and military impact of the Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) on China up to 1945.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the political and military impact of the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) on China up to 1945, weighing up its strengths and limitations. Candidates may offer equal coverage that the war halted the feud between the Chinese Communist Party and Guomindang while facing a common enemy, although internal tensions remained. The CCP under Zhu De mounted guerrilla offensives against the Japanese and were seen as dealing with the Japanese attacks, for the army fought the invaders while being involved in political and propaganda work, which contributed to the CCP's popularity. Alternatively, candidates may prioritize their evaluation of how China benefitted from military aid and the US oil embargo on Japan, while in 1941 China was recognized as part of the Big Four which allowed a further 1.6 billion dollars in aid. Both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the communists gaining strength while based in Yan'an while the GMD, in spite of foreign aid, were impacted by the war. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Jiang Jieshi shifting his capital to Chongqing after the fall of Nanjing and directing operations against the Japanese from there. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

25. “There was more collaboration than resistance in Japanese-occupied South-East Asia.” Discuss with reference to Indochina and Malaya.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that there was more collaboration than resistance in Japanese-occupied South-East Asia. Candidates may offer equal coverage of Indochina and Malaya, or they may prioritize their discussion of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. For Indochina, candidates may discuss the limited resistance from the French colonial government due to the surrender at home. Some Vietnamese people did collaborate with the Japanese, namely religious groups, Cao Dai and Hoa Hao. However, there was also underground resistance, supported mostly by the Chinese, such as the Vietminh. Candidates may also refer to the significant resistance towards the Japanese in Malaya as indicated by the many anti-Japanese groups which emerged, most notably the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA). Candidates may also refer to sections of society that collaborated with the Japanese in occupied Malaya, such as the Kesatuan Melayu Muda (KMM) which aided the Japanese as spies, informants or manpower when it was needed. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

26. Evaluate the reasons for Indonesian independence in 1949.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons for Indonesian independence in 1949. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how Japanese occupation exposed the weakness of the colonial Netherlands, as well as spread and encourage nationalist sentiment. In addition, they created new Indonesian institutions, including local neighbourhood organizations, and elevated political leaders like Sukarno, who would eventually precipitate the Indonesian War of Independence. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example colonial rule as a long-term cause that laid groundwork for nascent independence movements through a modern education system. Dutch colonialism also fomented nationalistic sentiments through its repression of nationalist organisations and imprisonment of political leaders. Candidates may also discuss how indigenous print media, urbanisation, communism, Islam, education, mass entertainment all contributed to the Indonesian independence. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 27.** To what extent did the Great Leap Forward contribute to the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the Great Leap Forward contributed to the start of the Cultural Revolution. Causes may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how the Cultural Revolution was an attempt by Mao to restore his personal power and influence which were greatly reduced in the aftermath of the Great Leap Forward. Candidates may also refer to how ideology played a major role because Mao wanted to eradicate old anti-revolutionary ideas, especially capitalist and bourgeois ones. This was of key importance in light of Soviet revisionism of communism which led Mao to believe that it was necessary to purge the party of 'rightists' or those who had strayed from the 'revolutionary road of communism'. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example Mao starting the Cultural Revolution to get rid of his rivals, both real and imagined. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 28.** Examine the causes and effects of Tiananmen Square (1989) in China up to 1997.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between causes of the Tiananmen Square Incident (1989), as well as the effects of the Incident. Causes may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of causes and effects, or they may prioritize their examination of one aspect. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to Deng's economic reforms as a cause as they led to increasing social inequalities that were exacerbated by the widespread nepotism and corruption prevalent in Chinese economy and politics. The rejection of any political reform to address the changing needs and demands of Chinese society also added to the growing dissatisfaction that erupted into protest, triggered by the death of Hu Yaobang. Other relevant interrelationships may be considered, for example the political and economic backlash post-Tiananmen Square that reasserted the authority of the party, including a crackdown on political dissidents, and which led to a slowdown in liberal economic reforms until 1992. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. “The Malayan Emergency (1948–1960) was resolved because of the policies of the colonial government.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Malayan Emergency (1948–1960) was resolved because of the policies of the colonial government. Candidates may refer to the military policies of the colonial government, such as War Executive Committees that improved planning and cooperation between the military, police and civilians, making fighting the communists more effective. British military tactics also forced the communist guerrillas deeper into the jungle, rendering them less influential. British colonial policies also aimed at winning popular support, namely Templar’s “hearts and minds” campaign where the British began addressing political and economic grievances. Such actions decreased support for the insurgency and by the mid-1950s the rebels had become increasingly isolated. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the methods of the communists which alienated the local population and the factional divisions within the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) that undercut its overall ability to combat Malayan and British forces. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

30. To what extent was the Cold War the main reason for the Vietnam War (1956–1975)?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the Cold War was the main reason for the Vietnam War (1956–1975). Reasons for the Vietnam War may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how Eisenhower was convinced by the domino theory and was alarmed by the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, and this led to American involvement in the Vietnam War. The USSR and the PRC also contributed to tensions by their willingness to support other communist regimes in the region. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the important role played by Ho Chi Minh and the responsibility of the South Vietnamese government which refused to support the Geneva accords and put off elections indefinitely. Candidates may also discuss French insistence on continuing colonial rule over Indochina as a cause. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947.

- 31.** To what extent were cultural and linguistic differences the biggest challenge faced by Pakistan from 1947 to 1971?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that cultural and linguistic differences were the biggest challenge faced by Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. Candidates may refer to the discriminatory linguistic policies imposed by the central government that resulted in the exclusion of Bengalis from Greater Pakistan. For example, Urdu was declared the national language of Pakistan, in spite of only 7% of the population speaking Urdu, as opposed to the 54%, predominantly from East Pakistan, who spoke Bengali. The tensions between the Bengalis and other socio-linguistic groups led to an independence movement for East Pakistan. Culturally, while Islam was the official religion of both East and West Pakistan, it took on a more political role in the latter than the former. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the instability of Pakistani politics and its prevalence of military rule, the challenges posed by its geographical makeup, as well as the challenges in its foreign relations with India and Afghanistan. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 32.** "The legacy of colonial rule was the main reason for civil war in Sri Lanka." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the legacy of colonial rule was the main reason for civil war in Sri Lanka. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how British colonial policy led to long term resentment of the Tamils by the Sinhalese. These were due to educational and employment policies that favoured the Tamil minority over the Sinhalese majority. These policies were reversed when Sri Lanka gained independence, and the new Sinhalese government initiated many laws that discriminated against the Tamils, deepening the divide between the two and exacerbating tensions. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example India's involvement in the conflict by the training and arming of Tamil guerrilla fighters, as well as their direct intervention in the civil war, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

33. To what extent did immigration create a multicultural society in Australia by 2005?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that immigration created a multicultural society in Australia by 2005. Candidates may refer to the fact that in the immediate post-war period significant immigration continued to come from the United Kingdom. The Assisted Passage Migration Scheme, launched in 1945, brought ‘Ten Pound Poms’ to Australia and helped to maintain ‘Anglo’ dominance of the population. Immigration from non-Anglophone European countries increased rapidly from the 1950s onwards, however, particularly from countries like Italy and Greece. Later, Asian immigration increased, including a significant number of Vietnamese refugees who were allowed into Australia in the aftermath of the Vietnam War (1956-1975). This helped to shift the ethnic balance of populations and led to the establishment of immigrant communities in all major mainland capital cities. In turn, these communities brought their own cuisines, languages, and religions, which helped to create a more multicultural society, although experiences of racism were common amongst members of these communities. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the increase in anti-Islamic rhetoric in the early 2000s, sparked by 9/11 and the ‘War on Terror’, culminating in the Cronulla race riots of December 2005, indicating that multiculturalism was still a contested idea, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

34. “The policies of the Hawke/Keating government led to the modernisation of Australia.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the policies of the Hawke/Keating government led to the modernisation of Australia. Candidates may refer to the fact that the Hawke/Keating government, having won power after more than two decades of conservative rule, launched a series of deregulatory economic reforms that were designed to modernise the Australian economy. These included the floating of the Australian dollar, meaning that its value was no longer tied to the British pound or US dollar, as well as the move to integrate Australia more effectively into the global economy – the Hawke/Keating government reduced tariffs to 5 per cent and phased out protections for the textile, clothing, and motor vehicle industries. Socially, the Hawke government passed the Sex Discrimination Act in 1984 and the Affirmative Action (Equal Employment Opportunity for Women) Act 1986. In addition, in response to the High Court’s Mabo decision, the *Native Title Act* 1993 was passed, which recognised native title in Australia. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the fact that several of these policies did not necessarily fulfil their promise, and that some of the social programmes introduced were arguably a continuation of the policies of previous governments, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

35. With reference to **two** countries (excluding China, Japan and India), discuss the causes of emigration from 1980 to 2005.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the causes of emigration in two Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India). Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to how domestic conflicts such as a civil war or systemic discrimination, as well as natural disasters are motivations for emigration. Candidates may also refer how people in less-developed countries move to countries with fast-growing industrialisation for employment and better economic opportunities. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, how governments facilitate emigration through the signing of agreements and the creation of systems to support migration. Candidates may also discuss how improved resources help encourage emigration as people equipped with specific and better skills have more job options available to them. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

36. To what extent was gender equality achieved in **two** countries in the region by 2005 (excluding China, Japan and India)?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that gender equality was achieved in two Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India). Candidates may refer to the increase in political participation of women but also to the continued marginalisation of women in the highest political offices. Candidates may also discuss the growing economic participation of women both domestically and abroad, as well as the increased access to education and healthcare that indicate growing equality for women. This has also led to increase in an awareness of women's rights and the establishment of a number of female-oriented Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) since the 1980s. Other relevant aspects may be addressed, for example the entrenched attitudes towards women's roles in society that impede their progress. Specifically, candidates may highlight the reinforcement of the gender stereotypes in social interactions, media and in textbooks as a hindrance to the advancement of women's rights. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
