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History
Higher level
Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania

4 November 2024

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** 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. To what extent were explorers and travellers the most significant contributors to the development of interregional trade?
2. “The rise of seaborne trade in the 15th century was the main reason for the decline of trade on the Silk Road.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

3. Discuss the reasons for the expanding role of the samurai during the Kamakura Shogunate.
4. “The Mongol invasions of Japan mainly failed due to the kamikaze storms (1274 and 1281).” 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. Examine the role of China’s treasure ships in China’s policies of “looking out” and “turning in”.
6. Evaluate the impact of European settlements on the indigenous people in the region.

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

7. Evaluate the factors that helped Babur establish the Mughal Empire in 1526.
8. To what extent did Aurangzeb’s domestic policies cause the decline of the Mughal Empire?

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

9. Evaluate the factors that contributed to the decline of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the 18th century.
10. To what extent were internal factors the main reason the Siamese monarchy maintained its independence?

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

11. Discuss the factors that contributed to the expansion of the British East India Company by the beginning of the 19th century.
12. To what extent did British policy contribute to the growth of national consciousness in India by 1914?

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

13. Evaluate the consequences of the western trade missions up to 1842.
14. Discuss the impact of the Taiping Rebellion on Chinese society up to 1868.

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

15. Discuss the reasons for tensions between the colonial settlers and indigenous societies in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.
16. Evaluate the social and political impact of the First World War on **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

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

17. Evaluate the reasons for the failure of the Hundred Days' Reform (1898).
18. Discuss the short and long-term consequences of the opening of Korea in 1876.

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

19. Discuss the contribution of the Quit India campaign (1942) to India's independence in 1947.
20. Discuss the effectiveness of the methods used to integrate the Indian princely states between 1947–1949.

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

21. “Taisho democracy (1912–1926) experienced more successes than failures.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
22. Evaluate the impact of globalization on Japan’s economy and society up to 1990.

Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)

23. “The leadership of Mao Zedong was the most important factor in the rise of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).” Discuss with reference to the period up to 1936.
24. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of the Taiwanese independence movement.

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

25. Discuss the contribution of the Second World War to the emergence of **one** of the following leaders: Sukarno; Ho Chi Minh; Tunku Abdul Rahman.
26. Discuss the political and economic impact of the Second World War on **one** country in South-East Asia (excluding Dutch East Indies/Indonesia, Indochina/Vietnam and Malaya).

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

27. To what extent did the Hundred Flowers Campaign (1956) enable the consolidation of the communist state under Mao Zedong?
28. To what extent were Deng Xiaoping’s economic policies a success?

Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia

29. To what extent did foreign involvement contribute to the outbreak and continuation of the Korean War on the Korean peninsula (1950–1953)?
30. Discuss the reasons for, and impact of, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979).

Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947

31. Compare and contrast the governments of Zia-ul-Haq and Benazir Bhutto in addressing challenges facing Pakistan up to 1991.
32. Discuss the reasons for East Pakistan's demand for independence by 1971.

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

33. "The emergence of a multicultural society was the most significant social development between 1945–2005." Discuss with reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.
34. "The Menzies government had more successes than failures between 1949–1966." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

35. Evaluate the impact of immigration on **two** countries in Asia (excluding China, Japan and India).
 36. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of terrorism in **two** Asian countries up to 2005 (excluding China, Japan and India).
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