

Markscheme

November 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. To what extent were explorers and travellers the most significant contributors to the development of interregional trade?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that explorers and travellers were the most significant contributors to the development of interregional trade. Candidates may discuss how travellers' tales of the riches and exotic goods of the East created a demand for luxury goods leading to the development of interregional trade. They may consider how explorers discovered new routes and shortcuts or the ways travellers made connections with local merchants/rulers building stronger connections all of which strengthened opportunities for trade. Explorers and travellers also mapped and documented their routes which provided invaluable information for merchants. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example the different ways the Tang Dynasty encouraged trade along the Silk Road by developing infrastructure along the route, improving diplomatic relations with neighbouring states and by welcoming foreign merchants and scholars. They may also argue that a thriving trade and high demand for eastern goods such as silk and spices existed since 130 B.C.E. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the rise of sea-borne trade in the 15th century was the main reason for the decline of trade on the Silk Road. Candidates may discuss the development of the eastern sea route, which bypassed the Silk Road. Technological advances in sea travel, such as the development of navigational equipment, had made transport by sea more efficient and reliable. The European powers also wanted direct access to valuable commodities which sea routes provided rather than relying on the Silk Road. Sea transportation meant more goods could be carried more directly and cheaply than previously which all led to the decline of trade on the Silk Road. Other relevant factors may be included such as the socio-economic impact of the Black death in Europe which impacted the demand for the luxury goods. They may also consider the challenges faced by using the Silk Road especially following the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks. 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.** Discuss the reasons for the expanding role of the samurai during the Kamakura Shogunate.

The question requires that candidates will offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the expanding role of the samurai during Kamakura Shogunate. Candidate may discuss the impact of the Gempei War which had demonstrated the skill and courage of the samurai earning them the respect of the Japanese people. Minamoto heavily relied on the military strength of the samurai to establish and maintain his rule which in turn increased their political power. The shogunate (also samurai) became the dominant political force in Japan and this increased their social status and recognition. Candidates may also discuss how the samurai class gained economic control during the Kamakura period. The samurai were given control over large estates and collected taxes from the peasants from their lands. This increased the economic power also gave them greater political influence. Candidates may discuss the relationship between their social, economic and political status. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 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?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Mongol invasions of Japan only failed due to the kamikaze storms (1274 and 1281). Candidates may discuss how both Mongol invasions were stopped by typhoons that destroyed the Mongol fleets. Candidates may argue that in the invasion of 1274 the Kamikaze storms played a significant role in saving Japan but less so in the second invasion where they may argue that other factors played a significant role. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question. Other relevant factors may include weaknesses within the Mongol forces, for example the Mongols faced unfamiliar waters and challenges in supplying their armies. Candidates may also consider the strengths of the Japanese in resisting these attacks. The Japanese forces, including the samurai warriors, employed effective tactics and strategies to repel the invaders and inflict heavy losses. The Japanese also had significant advantages in terms of terrain and defence whereas the Mongol forces were unfamiliar with the geography of Japan and were often bogged down in difficult terrain. 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. Examine the role of China’s treasure ships in China’s policies of “looking out” and “turning in”.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between China’s treasure ships to China’s policies of ‘looking out’ **and** ‘turning in’. Candidates may discuss how the treasure ships were instrumental in China’s policy of ‘looking out’ by expanding the country’s ability to establish trade relationships with foreign nations. Zheng He’s expeditions brought back exotic goods, which enriched China’s economy and society. Zheng’s voyages established trade routes and trading centres around the region. This in turn helped to establish Chinese dominance in the region as foreign leaders recognized China’s political and economic power. The voyages also allowed for the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and practices between China and other cultures, which helped to broaden Chinese intellectual horizons and deepen their understanding of other cultures. Candidates should also consider how the cost and maintenance of the treasure ships also led to China’s decision to ‘turn in’. As the Ming dynasty faced increasing threats from northern nomadic tribes, attention and resources were redirected towards land-based defences, leaving less funding and support for the navy. Candidates may also argue that the death of Emperor Yongle (who had fully supported the treasure ships), meant political power shifted as subsequent emperors did not prioritize naval expansion in the same way. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

6. Evaluate the impact of European settlements on the indigenous people in the region.

The question requires that candidates will make an appraisal of the impact of European settlements on the indigenous people in the region. Candidates may offer a broad assessment of the impact of European settlements on the region, or they may provide a more in-depth assessment of two or more countries. Either approach is valid or should be credited. Candidates may discuss how the colonisation of Southeast Asia by European powers resulted in the loss of independence and self-determination for many indigenous groups. Missionary activities resulted in the suppression of traditional indigenous beliefs and practices. European education systems and language also had an impact on the region, as the languages of the colonisers were often taught in schools and used in government and commerce which made it difficult for indigenous people. European settlement also resulted in political and social upheaval in the region. The imposition of colonial rule often led to resistance and rebellion among indigenous groups, as they fought to maintain their independence and cultural traditions. The economic exploitation of natural resources, particularly rubber, palm oil, and tin, also had a profound effect on the livelihoods of many indigenous communities. Candidates may argue that despite this exploitation there were developments in infrastructure such as transportation and communications. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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.

The question requires that candidates will make an appraisal of the factors that helped Babur establish the Mughal Empire in 1526, weighing up their strengths and limitations. Reasons may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss how Babur was skilled at forming alliances with local rulers and exploiting rivalries among his adversaries. He formed alliances with certain Rajput kingdoms and received support from various regional powers who saw an opportunity in collaborating with Babur against their common enemies. Babur was a skilled military strategist and leader, and his military prowess was instrumental in the establishment of his empire. Babur also came from Timurid lineage which provided him with a strong and legitimate claim to control of the region. Candidates may also discuss the weaknesses of the other regional powers. The Indian subcontinent was fragmented into various regional powers, including the Delhi Sultanate and numerous independent kingdoms. These powers were often engaged in internal conflicts and lacked unity, making them vulnerable to Babur's military advances. After establishing his empire, Babur implemented administrative reforms to consolidate his rule. He introduced effective revenue administration, military organization, and governance practices, which helped in stabilizing the empire and gaining the support of local populations. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. To what extent did Aurangzeb's domestic policies cause the decline of the Mughal Empire?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that it was Aurangzeb's domestic policies that caused the decline of the Mughal Empire. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Aurangzeb's religious policy and actions which alienated the Hindus, Sikhs and Marathas. Aurangzeb's aggressive military campaigns and expansionist policies strained the empire's resources, forcing him to raise taxes in 1679 which led to the rebellions of the Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis. Aurangzeb's centralized administrative policies, aimed at tightening control over the empire had led to bureaucratic inefficiency and increased corruption. This hindered effective governance and weakened the empire's ability to address local challenges and maintain stability. Other relevant facts may include the slow-moving Mughal armies which were unable to move quickly to deal with rebellions as they occurred or Aurangzeb's involvement in the Deccan wars after 1680 which further weakened the Empire. 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.** Evaluate the factors that contributed to the decline of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the 18th century.

The question requires that candidates will make an appraisal of the factors that contributed to the decline of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the 18th century, weighing up their strengths and limitations or otherwise. Causes may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss how the VOC suffered from internal corruption and mismanagement. Company officials were engaged in embezzlement, bribery, and fraudulent practices, which undermined its financial stability and reputation. The inefficiency of the VOC also hindered its operations. The VOC also faced increasing competition from other European trading companies, such as the British East India Company. This competition eroded the VOC's market share and profitability. Candidates may also consider the impact of the VOCs involvement in costly wars and conflicts. Military engagements, such as the Anglo-Dutch Wars and conflicts with regional powers in Asia, strained the company's resources and disrupted its trade activities. The VOCs over reliance on the Spice Trade was also a factor in its decline as the demand for spices diminished. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 10.** To what extent were internal factors the main reason the Siamese monarchy maintained its independence?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that internal factors were the main reason the Siamese monarchy maintained its independence. Candidates may discuss the reforms of Rama IV and Rama V which helped to modernise and strengthen Siam. These could include reforms in agriculture such as rice milling and sugar production or the development of infrastructure such as roads/canals which strengthened their economy. These reforms also enabled the Siamese monarchy to expand their trade in the region all of which helped to maintain their independence. Rama V also dealt with the threat from Britain and France, who had territorial ambitions in the region, by maintaining a strong army and making concessions. By the cession of non-Thai territories to the British and French, Rama V protected Siam from any incursion. Other relevant factors may be addressed such as the geographical advantages that contributed to its ability to maintain independence. Its natural barriers, such as mountains and rivers, provided a level of protection and made it challenging for foreign powers to invade or establish control over the region. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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.

The question requires that candidates will offer a considered and balanced review of the factors that contributed to the expansion of the British East India Company (BEIC) by the beginning of the 19th century. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the military superiority of the BEIC. The BEIC had a well-trained and disciplined private army and this gave the company an advantage over local rulers. The BEIC also effectively formed alliances with various Indian rulers and regional powers, granting them protection and political support in exchange for economic concessions and trade privileges. This collaboration enabled the company to expand its influence and control over different regions. Candidates may also discuss the weakness of Indian powers. The company exploited internal rivalries, conflicts, and the weakening of regional powers to establish its dominance in certain areas. Other factors could include the BEIC's involvement in the Opium Trade, support from the British government and increased trade and economic opportunities. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

12. To what extent did British policy contribute to the growth of national consciousness in India by 1914?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that British policy contributed to the growth of national consciousness in India by 1914. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss Britain's economic exploitation of India. Heavy taxation, land revenue policies, and the destruction of local industries, created economic hardships for Indians. This fuelled resentment contributing to the growth of national consciousness. The British decision to partition Bengal may also be discussed. The partition sparked numerous protests and served as a catalyst for the growth of nationalism. The British policy of cultural and religious suppression, such as the promotion of Western education and Christian missionary activities, also prompted a revival of Indian cultural and religious practices. British policies inadvertently led to the formation of political associations and movements in India. Organizations like the Indian National Congress (INC) and All India Muslim League (AIML) were initially established to address specific grievances but eventually evolved into platforms for demanding greater political rights and self-governance. Other factors could include a discussion of the global anti-imperialist movement. Indians drew inspiration from the struggles of other colonised nations, such as the Boxer Rebellion in China. 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 consequences of the western trade missions up to 1842.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the consequences of the Western trade missions up to 1842, 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 identify the following British Trade Missions in their response: the Macartney Mission (1792), Amherst Embassy (1816), the Morrison Mission (1821) or Lord Napier's Mission (1834). There may also be reference made to the American Roberts Trade Mission (1832) and French involvement in the Macartney Mission. Candidates may argue that the trade missions generally failed as the Qing Emperors did not seem to see that the world around them had changed and the western powers were so determined to open up China for trade, but they didn't understand China's culture and position. Candidates may also discuss the Candidates may argue that the failure to reach agreements in these trade missions led to forced western incursion. Candidates may refer to the continuation of the opium trade and China's attempts to halt this trade which would lead to the Opium Wars. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

14. Discuss the impact of the Taiping Rebellion on Chinese society up to 1868.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of the Taiping Rebellion on Chinese society up to 1868. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the widespread socio-economic devastation that the Taiping Rebellion caused in China. There was significant loss of human life and displacement of millions of people which lead to further social unrest. Trade, commerce and agriculture were disrupted. Candidates may also consider the gradual shift of the power from the centre to the provinces, which allowed provincial governors to have greater powers. Candidates may refer to the rise of the gentry—those who had purchased office rather than succeeded in the Imperial service examinations as well as the rise of regional armies where loyalty now lay with the officers and officials who had trained them. There may also be a discussion of how the rebellion increased foreign involvement in China as European nations took advantage of China's problems. The rebellion also demonstrated the need for reform and candidates may identify it would lead to the Self-Strengthening Movement. 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 reasons for tensions between the colonial settlers and indigenous societies in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for conflict between the colonial settlers and indigenous societies in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand. If candidates choose to discuss Australia, they may consider how the conflict was primarily driven by the settlers' desire to claim land and resources. The settlers also regarded Aboriginal culture as inferior, leading to clashes over issues such as language, religion, and customs. The colonial government implemented policies that dispossessed indigenous Australians of their traditional lands, leading to widespread resistance. The settlers often engaged in violent conflicts with indigenous communities, resulting in massacres such as The Myall Creek Massacre (1838) and forced relocations. If candidates discuss New Zealand, they may consider how conflict between the settlers and the indigenous people was a consequence of the colonizers' desire for land and resources. In 1840, the British Crown signed the Treaty of Waitangi with Māori chiefs, and candidates may consider how the implementation of the treaty was problematic, leading to tension between Māori and the settlers. Candidates may also discuss how the British settlers believed in the superiority of their own culture and saw it as their duty to "civilize" and "Christianise" Māori. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 16.** Evaluate the social and political impact of the First World War on **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the social and political impact of the First World War on **either** Australia **or** New Zealand weighing up its importance or otherwise. Candidates may offer equal coverage, or they may prioritize one of the aspects, but both should be a feature of the response. Candidates may argue that the war had a significant impact on the role of women in both societies. Women were called upon to take up various roles and this paved the way for greater gender equality. However, candidates may argue that women had already achieved the vote before the war. Candidates may discuss the human cost of the war. Over 60,000 Australians and 16,000 New Zealanders died in the war, a significant proportion of those country's population. Returning ANZAC troops were often suffering from physical and mental health issues but unfortunately, they did not receive the level of support they needed. Candidates may discuss how the war led to a growing sense of national identity and the desire for further independence. The contributions of ANZAC troops to the war effort helped to establish the countries as independent nations. The Australian government wanted a greater say in British imperial affairs, and this was seen in the Versailles peace negotiations. However, foreign and defence policy remained under British control and in New Zealand there was still no strong desire to break away entirely. 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. Evaluate the reasons for the failure of the Hundred Days' Reform (1898).

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons for the failure of the Hundred Days Reform (1898), weighing up its importance or otherwise. Reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may evaluate a range of reasons including the inexperience of Emperor Guangxu's advisors like Kang Youwei, who proposed very radical reforms and the opposition from the gentry who were alarmed by the extent of the reforms which attempted to take away their power and privileges. Candidates may also consider the role of the Dowager Empress Ci Xi in the failure of the reforms as she used the dissatisfaction of the military to carry out a coup against the idealistic reformers who she strongly opposed. Candidates may also address the betrayal of the reformers by Yuan Shikai and the Qing officials who resented the scope and scale of the reforms. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

18. Discuss the short and long-term consequences of the opening of Korea in 1876.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the short and long-term consequences of the opening of Korea in 1876. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of short and long-term causes, or they may prioritize their evaluation of either of them. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. In terms of short-term consequences candidates may discuss the Treaty of Ganghwa which granted Japan extraterritorial rights, opened up Korean ports and undermined Korean sovereignty. Western powers would also now seek to establish trading privileges with Korea. Long term causes may include a discussion of increased imperial ambitions for Japan and the impact of this for the region. Candidates may also discuss the impact on Korean culture and identity in the face of Japanese influences. The opening up of Korea could also be argued to have led to modernisation efforts in Korea in an attempt to resist future foreign encroachment. There was also a rise in nationalist and independence movements within Korea in response to being forced open. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the contribution of the Quit India campaign (1942) to India's independence in 1947. The consequences may extend beyond the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the short but radical and violent mass campaign, which drew its support from a grass roots level, far more than any previous campaign and became a deciding factor in the British decision to leave India. The Quit India campaign led to widespread disruptions of British administration across the country and brought people together from diverse backgrounds and strengthened the collective spirit of the independence movement. It also gained significant international attention and gained support from anti-colonial movements around the world. The British response to the movement was harsh and repressive which led many previously peaceful activists to pursue more radical means of resistance. Candidates may discuss that the British could no longer count on the armed forces to end the violence, which further encouraged the British to leave India. Other relevant factors include the growing importance of the Muslim League, whose cooperation with the British during the campaign allowed it to negotiate for a two-state solution in the discussions for India's independence. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 20.** Discuss the effectiveness of the methods used to integrate the Indian princely states between 1947–1949.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the effectiveness of the methods used to integrate the Indian princely states between 1947-1949. Candidates may discuss the effectiveness of the signing of 'Instruments of Accession' which formalised the merger of the princely states with India. They may also discuss the negotiations and diplomacy that occurred as the Indian government had to persuade the reluctant states to accede to India. In many cases, offering incentives and assurances led to peaceful integration. An example of a successful use of diplomacy could be the formation of Rajasthan by the merger of multiple princely states. Candidates may discuss that in some instances the Indian government had to employ force or the threat of force to integrate princely states that resisted. The most notable example of this was in the case of Hyderabad. The use of force in this case led to controversy and criticism. The Indian government quickly implemented administrative reforms to align these regions with the rest of the country. These reforms helped in the smooth transition of princely states into the Indian political system. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)

- 21.** “Taisho democracy (1912–1926) experienced more successes than failures.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Taisho Democracy (1912-1926) experienced more successes than failures. Candidates may argue that Taisho marked the decline of the traditional feudal system and the emergence of a more modern and democratic society. Taisho Democracy brought about several successful political reforms, such as the introduction of universal male suffrage and the emergence of women's groups promoting gender equality. Candidates may also consider how this period saw a flourishing of the arts as intellectuals sought to express their ideas. Taisho also saw Japan involved in key international organisations and agreements including the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. However, candidates may argue that the era faced significant challenges. Taisho Democracy was marked by economic instability leading to social unrest and protests, with workers demanding better wages and working conditions. This led to the Peace Preservation Law restricting the actions of left-wing organisations. The period saw a series of political crises, including assassinations and coups, which threatened the stability of the government. It also saw the emergence of ultra-nationalism and militarism as the military gained more power and influence in government affairs. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 22.** Evaluate the impact of globalization on Japan's economy and society up to 1990.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of globalisation on Japan's economy and society up to 1990. Candidates may discuss how globalization had a significant impact on Japan's economy throughout this period. Japan became one of the world's most globalized economies, with a strong focus on international trade and investment. In the Cold War context, Japan became an important ally and trading partner of the US. During the Korean War they became key suppliers to the US. Japan benefited from globalization through increased trade opportunities, access to new markets and technology, and the inflow of foreign investment. However, candidates may argue that globalisation has not benefited all areas of Japan's economy. The multi-national corporations may have flourished but this was often at the detriment of local businesses. Candidates may also consider the impact on Japan's traditional cultural values as the increasing influence of Western culture, led to concerns about the erosion of traditional Japanese values. The Americanisation of Japanese society and education became an area of concern. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the leadership of Mao Zedong was the most important factor in the rise of the Chinese Communist Party. Candidates may argue that Mao Zedong's leadership style was critical to the CCP's success. Mao was a charismatic and skilled leader who was able to rally the party and the people around his vision of a revolutionary socialist state. Maoism focused on the role of the peasants and able to inspire the masses which helped to solidify his position within the party and the wider society. The Jiangxi Soviet and the Long March demonstrated Mao's abilities as both a military and political leader. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question and argue that other factors were more important in the rise of the CCP. Candidates may consider the importance of the First United Front and their campaigns against the warlords which also provided the CCP with access to weapons and funding and allowed the CCP to build up its military strength. Candidates may also discuss the input of the 28 Bolsheviks or the military leadership of Zhu De who was instrumental in building the Red Army. Candidates could also argue that the failings of Jiang and the GMD benefited the CCP significantly. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

24. Discuss the reasons for the emergence of the Taiwanese independence movement.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the emergence of the Taiwanese independence movement. Candidates may discuss how Taiwan had been a Japanese colony for over 50 years, after which it was handed over to the Republic of China (ROC) government led by the GMD. However, the ROC's control of Taiwan was never fully accepted by the local population, who had developed a distinct Taiwanese identity and culture that was different from the mainland Chinese culture of the GMD. Candidates may discuss the ways that Jiang's leadership of Taiwan intensified these feelings of Taiwanese independence. The nature of Jiang's leadership was oppressive and tyrannical. The period of martial law that existed in Taiwan from 1949 resulted in the unlawful convictions and executions of thousands of Taiwanese and Chinese activists. There were arbitrary arrests, torture, and extrajudicial killings of people who were deemed to be a threat to the GMD's rule. The government used secret police, military tribunals, and martial law to suppress dissent and maintain control over the population. The supposedly democratic institutions of the ROC were "temporarily" suspended. This period of White Terror and Martial Law was the driving force behind the Taiwanese independence movement. 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.** Discuss the contribution of the Second World War to the emergence of **one** of the following leaders: Sukarno; Ho Chi Minh; Tunku Abdul Rahman.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review the contribution of the Second World War to the emergence of **one** of the following leaders: Sukarno; Ho Chi Minh; Tunku Abdul Rahman. Reasons may predate the timeframe by considering the achievements of their chosen leader before the Second World War, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the impact of Japanese occupation in that country and the chosen leader's actions /response to it. They may or consider how their chosen leaders' personal qualities and actions during the war allowed their emergence as leaders. For example, Ho Chi Minh established a guerilla army to fight the Japanese, Sukarno collaborated with the Japanese to place himself in a good position to seize power after the war and Rahman participated in anti-Japanese resistance. Candidates may discuss how the chaos following the Japanese surrender in 1945 favoured the emergence of the chosen leader. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 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).

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the Second World War and its political and economic impact on **one** country in South-east Asia- excluding the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Vietnam. The impact discussed may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss how the war brought significant disruption to the economies of those countries occupied. Japanese occupation policies focused on extracting resources for the war effort. The local populations faced economic hardship and suffered from shortages and inflation. This led to the growth of labour movements and workers strikes and protests would become more common. The political impact may include a discussion of the repressive nature of Japanese occupation and how this would lead to the development of nationalist and independence movements during, and immediately after, the war. The war contributed to the political awakening of the local population and set the stage towards self-governance and economic development in the post-war era. 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 Hundred Flowers Campaign (1956) enable the consolidation of the communist state under Mao Zedong?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the Hundred Flowers Campaign enabled the consolidation of the Communist state under Mao Zedong. Candidates may discuss how the campaign allowed Mao to identify and eliminate opposition within the party and government, reaffirming his control and power. The Anti-Rightist Campaign which followed the campaign, resulted in the removal of many intellectuals and professionals from their positions, weakening any potential competing elements of power in society and further strengthening the CCP's authority. Candidates may also consider how the campaign created a sense of fear and paranoia amongst the population which contributed to a culture of obedience and conformity that was essential to the consolidation of the communist state. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question and argue that the communist state had already consolidated its control through popular policies such as Land Reform, the Marriage Law and the First Five Year Plan or they may argue that the state was still not consolidated as evident by events following the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 28.** To what extent were Deng Xiaoping's economic policies a success?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Deng Xiaoping's economic policies were successful. Candidates may discuss the achievements of the Four Modernisations. This was a set of goals proposed by Deng in 1978, as part of his "Reform and Opening Up" policy, to modernize China's economy and industry. Deng established Special Economic Zones in several cities, which were given more autonomy to attract foreign investment and develop export-oriented industries. Candidates may also discuss the creation of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) which enabled industries to operate more like private companies. Deng also introduced reforms in the agricultural sector, allowing farmers to own their land and sell their crops on the open market, which led to an increase in agricultural productivity. The impact of Deng's economic reforms were significant, as China's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 9.5% from 1979. This growth transformed China into the world's second-largest economy. However, candidates may argue that not all aspects of Deng's economic reforms were successful. Workers were often exploited, there was environmental degradation and unemployment remained an issue. There were also significant regional differences, with poverty remaining a significant issue in many rural areas. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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)?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that foreign involvement contribute to the outbreak and continuation of war on the Korean Peninsula. Candidates may discuss the situation on the peninsula at the end of the Second World War with the involvement of US and Soviet troops which led to the establishment of two separate governments. The North was a communist regime led by Kim Il Sung. In the South, the government was led by Syngman Rhee. The two sides had different visions for the future of Korea and the ideological divide between them had led to numerous border skirmishes and tensions before 1950, with both sides accusing the other of provocations. The outbreak of war was primarily a result of North Korea invading South Korea to unify the peninsula under communist rule and candidates may argue that at this stage it was a civil war. Candidates may argue that the continuation and escalation of war was driven by foreign involvement. The US, and its allies, with UN support, deployed troops to support the South Koreans, the Chinese sent troops across the Yalu River to fight, and the Soviets provided military equipment. Foreign involvement intensified the Korean War making the conflict more widespread and more brutal and resulting in a stalemate. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 30.** Discuss the reasons for, and impact of, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for, and impact of, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Candidates may discuss a reason for Soviet invasion as a reaction to growing insurgency by the Mujahideen, a coalition of Islamist and tribal groups that were opposed to the government's socialist policies and the perceived influence of foreign powers. The Soviet Union sought to prevent the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, which they regarded as a threat to the stability of the region. The Soviet Union also had geopolitical interests in the region, as Afghanistan was strategically located between the Soviet Union and Iran, Pakistan, and China. Candidates should also discuss the impact of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet invasion was met with fierce resistance from the Afghan people, who saw it as a violation of their sovereignty and a threat to their way of life. The Mujahideen, with the support of the United States and other Western powers, waged a guerrilla war against the Soviet forces, causing significant casualties and damage to infrastructure. The war had a devastating impact on Afghanistan resulting in the displacement of millions of people. The impact of the war was also felt outside Afghanistan as the conflict became a key battleground in the broader Cold War struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences between Zia-ul-Haq and Benazir Bhutto in terms of addressing challenges facing Pakistan up to 1991, referring to both throughout. There does not need to be an equal number of each. Zia-ul-Haq and Bhutto both faced economic challenges, including high inflation, debt and stagnation, and candidates may compare their responses to these. Zia's government relied on overseas investment for short term relief which may have benefited them in the short term but long-term Pakistan's debt became a real burden. Bhutto's government implemented a wider range of economic reforms including privatization initiatives and market liberalization but still relied heavily on foreign investment. Both leader's responses to the economic challenges were undermined by corruption and political instability. Another challenge Pakistan faced were their relations with India. Under Zia's leadership there were several armed conflicts between the two nations. In contrast, Bhutto emphasised the importance of peaceful resolution and held bilateral talks with Indian leaders. Politically, their approaches were quite different. Zia had seized power and established an authoritarian regime with martial law whereas Bhutto emphasised the restoration of democratic institutions and processes. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 32.** Discuss the reasons for East Pakistan's demand for independence by 1971.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for East Pakistan's demand for independence. The reasons may predate the timeframe, but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the economic exploitation of East Pakistan. The allocation of resources and investment heavily favoured West Pakistan, leading to significant regional disparities in development, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. Candidates may refer to cultural and language issues. For example, the West Pakistan government prioritised Urdu over Bengali. This caused the language controversy (1952), which became a key reason to demand independence eventually. Candidates may refer to the rejection of Sheikh Mujibur's Six Point Demand for a Federal State to consolidate the autonomy of the East Pakistan's control over resources. Candidates may also discuss the impact of the 1970 elections during which East Pakistan's Awami League won a majority in the 1970 elections, however, was not allowed to form a government. 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.** “The emergence of a multicultural society was the most significant social development between 1945–2005.” Discuss with reference to **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review that the emergence of a multicultural society was the most significant social development. Both Australia and New Zealand had largely homogeneous population before the war, with the majority of the population being of European descent. However, the post-war years saw significant immigration from non-European countries to address labour shortages. Australia repealed its ‘White Australia Policy’ in 1973, and New Zealand passed the Immigration Act in 1970. Both these policies established the principle of non-discrimination in immigration. As a consequence, both countries saw a dramatic increase in immigration and therefore became more multi-cultural. The impact of multi-culturalism could be seen in languages, religions, the arts, cuisine, festivals and traditions. Candidates may also discuss the challenges that multi-culturalism has brought to their chosen case study. Candidates may challenge the assumption in the question and argue that there were other more significant social developments. These could include women’s rights as both countries passed equal pay legislation in this time period. Candidates may also consider the recognition of social injustices against indigenous people and attempts made to rectify these. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** “The Menzies government had more successes than failures between 1949–1966.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Menzies government had more successes than failures between 1949 and 1966. Candidates may discuss the economic achievements of this era. There was sustained economic growth in Australia as Menzies stimulated economic growth through a range of policies that encouraged private enterprise and foreign investment. The Menzies government also saw the establishment of a comprehensive system of social security, which included a range of benefits such as unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity leave and age pensions. Politically, Menzies strengthened Australia’s security ties with the US and New Zealand through the formation of the ANZUS alliance. However, candidates may identify areas of failure. Menzies saw SEATO as an important way to contain communism in the region. Menzies sent 8,000 Australian troops to Vietnam – a controversial and generally unpopular move. Menzies was also criticized for his government’s treatment of Indigenous Australians, who were denied basic rights and freedoms during this time. The Menzies government also oversaw a controversial policy of assimilation, which aimed to integrate Indigenous Australians into mainstream society at the expense of their cultural heritage. Menzies was also generally criticised with regards to his reluctance to advance women’s rights, Indigenous rights, and open up immigration. 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. Evaluate the impact of immigration on **two** countries in Asia (excluding China, Japan and India).

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of immigration on **two** countries in Asia. Candidates may discuss how immigration has brought new skills and knowledge to the region, leading to economic growth and development in many countries. Immigrants have contributed to the region's labour force, particularly in industries such as construction, manufacturing, and hospitality, and have also helped to fill skills gaps in professional areas such as engineering, technology, and finance. Candidates may consider how immigration has helped to create vibrant, multicultural communities that celebrate the diversity of the region's people and cultures. There should be an attempt to balance the response by considering the challenges created by immigration. Candidates may discuss the exploitation and marginalizing of immigrants, working in low-paying jobs with poor working conditions with limited rights and protection. Immigration has also put pressure on infrastructure and services in some areas, particularly in major urban/industrial centres where large numbers of immigrants have settled. This has led to challenges such as overcrowding, traffic congestion, and environmental impact. Both strengths and limitations must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal focus on each. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the emergence of terrorism in **two** Asian countries. Possible countries that candidates may consider could be Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. Candidates may discuss a range of reasons including diverse ethnic and religious populations, grievances of minority groups, socio-economic problems and the inability of governments to address existing issues. The rise of religious extremism may also be considered. For example, the emergence of radical Islamist groups such as the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. External factors may also be a factor. For example, Afghanistan has a long history of conflict and invasions leading to resentment and resistance among the population. The involvement of foreign powers in countries has also contributed to the emergence of terrorism. Candidates may offer equal coverage of each country selected, or they may prioritize their evaluation of one. However, both countries will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
