



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2171/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

For examination from 2023

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do **not** use correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.

This document has **10** pages. Blank pages are indicated.



Answer **all** the questions in all sections.

Section A: History of Brunei, 1800–1984

- 1 Which country was the major market for Brunei's goods in the early nineteenth century?
 - A Britain
 - B China
 - C France
 - D Russia

- 2 Who were at the bottom of the traditional social hierarchy of Brunei?
 - A the Cheterias
 - B the Hamba
 - C the Manteris
 - D the Wazirs

- 3 What was the name given to the large administrative centres established at river estuaries in Brunei?
 - A daerahs
 - B kampongs
 - C negeris
 - D serfs

- 4 What was agreed in the Anglo–Dutch Treaty (1824)?
 - A to end slavery
 - B to go to war with China
 - C to improve education in Brunei
 - D to stop piracy

- 5 Why did Sir Frederick Weld visit Brunei in 1887?
 - A to attend the coronation of Sultan Hashim
 - B to set up the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company
 - C to try to get Brunei to agree to British protection
 - D to work in the Sultan's administration

- 6 What was a consequence for Brunei of the Japanese occupation during the Second World War?
- A closing all schools
 - B hardship for the local people
 - C introduction of democracy
 - D widespread rebellion
- 7 When was Barisan Pemuda (BARIP) formed?
- A 1940
 - B 1942
 - C 1944
 - D 1946
- 8 Who helped defeat the rebellion by the Partai Rakyat Brunei (PRB) in 1962?
- A Britain
 - B France
 - C United Nations
 - D United States
- 9 After the 1971 Constitutional Agreement, Britain remained responsible for which area of Brunei's government?
- A agriculture
 - B finance
 - C foreign affairs
 - D transport
- 10 Why did the coal industry decline in the 1920s?
- A Civil war broke out.
 - B Coal prices fell.
 - C The coal mines flooded.
 - D The Japanese closed the mines.

- 11 What did the Brunei government achieve in 1936?
- A It built an airport.
 - B It introduced Brunei's national anthem.
 - C It opened Brunei's first hospital.
 - D It paid off the national debt.
- 12 What was **not** a reason for launching the First National Development Plan in 1953?
- A to develop non-oil and gas industries
 - B to improve relations with China
 - C to improve the living standard of the people
 - D to raise the status of Brunei within Southeast Asia
- 13 How did the role of the police force in Brunei develop in the 1920s?
- A It became responsible for running prisons.
 - B It became responsible for the registration of motor vehicles.
 - C It became the Sultan's personal bodyguard.
 - D It began using a forensic laboratory.
- 14 What was the budget priority of the First Five-Year Development Plan (1953–58)?
- A administration
 - B agriculture
 - C education
 - D infrastructure
- 15 Where did the two religious officials sent to Brunei in 1954 to advise the Sultan on religious education come from?
- A Johore
 - B Kedah
 - C Perak
 - D Selangor

Section B: History of Malaya, 1874–1963

- 16** Why was Low a good person to be Resident in Perak?
- A** He believed the Sultan should control revenue.
 - B** He had great respect for Malay customs.
 - C** He was educated in Perak.
 - D** He was opposed to abolishing debt slavery.
- 17** What did the British promise Siam in the Bangkok Treaty (1909)?
- A** A British Resident would be appointed.
 - B** Britain would loan money to Siam to build railways.
 - C** Siam would control Cambodia.
 - D** The British would send advisors to improve education in Siam.
- 18** Why did the British send Sir Harold MacMichael to Malaya in 1945?
- A** to begin talks for Malayan independence
 - B** to receive the Japanese surrender
 - C** to set up the Federation of Malaya
 - D** to win support for the formation of the Malayan Union
- 19** Which British High Commissioner was murdered by communist guerrillas in 1951?
- A** Gent
 - B** Gurney
 - C** Swettenham
 - D** Templer
- 20** In December 1955, where were peace talks held to end the Malayan Emergency?
- A** Baling
 - B** Kuala Lumpur
 - C** Port Swettenham
 - D** Singapore

- 21** Who was well known for promoting rubber growing in Malaya?
- A** Briggs
 - B** Davidson
 - C** Mountbatten
 - D** Ridley
- 22** Why is 1921 an important date in the history of social change in Malaya?
- A** After this year Malays were less than 50 per cent of the population.
 - B** Chinese immigration was banned in this year.
 - C** Education became free in this year.
 - D** The Indenture System was abolished in this year.
- 23** Where did the Japanese first land during the invasion of Malaya in December 1941?
- A** Johore
 - B** Klang
 - C** Kota Bharu
 - D** Penang
- 24** What was an impact of the Japanese occupation on Malaya in the Second World War?
- A** All hospitals were closed.
 - B** Inflation was brought under control.
 - C** The rubber industry was run more efficiently.
 - D** Unemployment increased.
- 25** What was an effect of the British 'hearts and minds' policy in the Emergency in Malaya?
- A** More Chinese became Malay citizens.
 - B** 'Operation Starvation' was introduced.
 - C** Support for the communists increased.
 - D** The number of 'White Areas' decreased.

Section C: Second World War in Asia, c.1929–53

- 26** What was an impact of the assassination of Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai in May 1932?
- A** The emperor abdicated.
 - B** Japan set up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
 - C** The conspirators received great support.
 - D** The influence of the military in government was reduced.
- 27** Which Japanese export was most severely affected by the Great Depression?
- A** coal
 - B** rubber
 - C** silk
 - D** wool
- 28** What event in 1937 led to the outbreak of the Second Sino–Japanese War?
- A** the Long March
 - B** the Marco Polo Bridge Incident
 - C** Mukden Incident
 - D** the Shanghai Massacre
- 29** How did Japan react to the League of Nations' report on the invasion of Manchuria?
- A** It accepted the terms of the report.
 - B** It invaded northern China.
 - C** It withdrew from the League of Nations.
 - D** The Japanese prime minister resigned.
- 30** What caused the United States to declare war on Japan in December 1941?
- A** the Japanese attack on Malaya
 - B** the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - C** the Japanese invasion of French Indochina
 - D** the Japanese oil embargo on the United States

- 31** Why was the Japanese advance through Southeast Asia in 1942 successful?
- A** Germany provided weapons to help Japan.
 - B** European colonial powers were focusing on the war in Europe.
 - C** Japanese tanks were superior to those of the Western powers.
 - D** Southeast Asian countries welcomed Japanese forces.
- 32** Which battle, in June 1942, was a turning point in the Second World War?
- A** Coral Sea
 - B** Leyte Gulf
 - C** Midway
 - D** Okinawa
- 33** Which was the largest resistance group in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation?
- A** Hukbalahap
 - B** Kalibapi
 - C** Katipunan
 - D** the Propaganda Movement
- 34** Why was the United States reluctant to invade Japan in 1945?
- A** Japan was about to surrender unconditionally.
 - B** President Truman had promised the Japanese Emperor there would be no invasion.
 - C** The Americans were worried about how many of their soldiers would be killed.
 - D** The Americans did not want to upset Japanese civilians living in the United States.
- 35** When did Emperor Hirohito announce the Japanese surrender, bringing the Second World War to an end?
- A** April 1945
 - B** June 1945
 - C** August 1945
 - D** October 1945

- 36** Who was the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan?
- A** Churchill
 - B** MacArthur
 - C** Roosevelt
 - D** Stalin
- 37** Why were the Nationalists successful in the Northern Expedition?
- A** Some warlords changed sides and helped the Nationalists.
 - B** Sun Yat-sen was the most capable general.
 - C** The British offered the Nationalists support.
 - D** The Communists and the Nationalists remained united.
- 38** How did the Communists react to the Nationalists' attack on Jiangxi in 1934?
- A** They asked the Japanese for help.
 - B** They decided to march north to safety.
 - C** They defeated the Nationalists in a huge battle.
 - D** They surrendered to the Nationalists.
- 39** Where did Chiang Kai-shek escape to in 1949?
- A** Formosa
 - B** Manchuria
 - C** Shanghai
 - D** United States
- 40** What was a consequence of the San Francisco Treaty (1951)?
- A** Britain returned Hong Kong to China.
 - B** The Allied occupation of Japan ended.
 - C** The USSR promised financial aid to Japan.
 - D** The war in Korea came to an end.

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